

# Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair National Park

## Reservation History

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This Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair National Park incorporates a number of former reserves. The history of each of these reserve areas is presented separately below. The history has been compiled from a variety of sources and whilst all effort has been made there can be no assurance that it is a complete and accurate historical record for this reserve.

History last updated 4 August 2010

Date	Description
<b>16 May 1922</b>	Land comprising 158,000 acres (63,940ha) of the Central Highlands in the vicinity of Cradle Mountain, Mount Remus, Mt. Cuvier, Mt. Gould, Lake St Clair, Mt. Ida and Mt. Pelion (detailed description of boundaries are provided in the Schedule to the Proclamation) was declared to be a scenic reserve under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> .
<b>31 May 1927</b>	In a Proclamation under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1919</i> , Crown land comprising 158,000 acres and known as the Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair Reserve, which had been declared to be a scenic reserve under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> on 16 May 1922, was then declared to be a sanctuary with respect to all wholly and partly protected animals and birds mentioned in the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1919</i> .
<b>11 September 1934</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> , the sanctuary at the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair Reserve was extended to cover 254,000 acres (102,790). The new areas are described in a schedule to the proclamation.
<b>23 June 1936</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> , the sanctuary at the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair Reserve, which had been declared under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> on 11 September 1934, was expanded from 254,000 acres to a new total area of 308,000 acres (124,643ha), and that land was declared to be a sanctuary with respect to animals and birds generally, under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> .
<b>1 December 1936</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1935</i> the area of the scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair, which had been declared under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> on 16 May 1922, was expanded by the declaration of new boundaries, matching the boundaries of the sanctuary declared under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> on 23 June 1936, resulting in a new total area of 308,000 hectares for the scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair.
<b>3 May 1939</b>	Land comprising 3,200 acres (1,295ha) in the vicinity of Oakleigh Creek was revoked from the scenic reserve under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> to allow for the development of the Wolfram Mine.
<b>20 December 1939</b>	Crown land comprising 336,000 acres (135,974ha) and known as the Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair Reserve (boundaries described in schedule to the proclamation), was declared to be a sanctuary with respect to all wholly and partly protected animals and birds mentioned in the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> , in a proclamation under that Act.
<b>3 July 1940</b>	The area of the scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain–Lake St. Clair, was extended by the declaration of new boundaries to give a new total area of 336,000 acres, by a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> .

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<b>4 September 1940</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> 630 acres (255ha) of the scenic reserve including the Lake St Clair lagoon was revoked.
<b>21 April 1948</b>	Land comprising 5,414 acres (2,191ha) in the County of Lincoln and Parish of Curena and in the vicinity of Pencil Pine (boundaries described in schedule to proclamation), was reserved under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , for the purposes of a scenic reserve, being an extension to the scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain.
<b>15 October 1952</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> ; land comprising 906 acres and 3 roods (367ha) in the vicinity of Dove River (boundaries described in schedule to proclamation) was declared to be a scenic reserve, being an extension to the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair Reserve.
<b>18 August 1971</b>	<p>In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> (Statutory Rules 1971, No.178):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six previous proclamations regarding reserved land at Cradle Mountain and Lake St Clair were revoked; including the proclamations Gazetted on: 16 May 1922, 1 December 1936, 3 July 1940, 4 September 1940, 21 April 1948 and 15 October 1952, and;</li> <li>• Crown land comprising 308,500 acres (124 846ha, outlined in red on Plan 3243, excluding areas coloured yellow), was declared to be a scenic reserve and formally known as <b>Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair National Park</b>.</li> </ul> <p>This proclamation effectively revoked all previously reserved areas under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> at Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair and recreated the reserve with better defined boundaries and a formal name.</p>
<b>1 November 1971</b>	The <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> and the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> were replaced by the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> . At the commencement of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park was deemed to have become a ‘conservation area’ and ‘State reserve’ under that Act by virtue of Section 53 of that Act and continued to be known as the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.
<b>17 April 1974</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1974, No.72); Crown land in the vicinity of Mount Rufus comprising 1,214 hectares (coloured red on LD Plan 347) was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve; being an extension to Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.
<b>28 December 1977</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1977, No.355); Crown land in the vicinity of Derwent Bridge comprising 107.2 hectares (indicated on LM Plan 74) was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve; being an extension to Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.
<b>22 February 1978</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , (Statutory Rules 1978, No.38); Crown land in the vicinity of Mount Rufus comprising 1,214 hectares (coloured red on LD Plan 347), which had been added to the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park on 17 April 1974 was then revoked from the reserve.
<b>22 February 1978</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , (Statutory Rules 1978, No.39); Crown land in the vicinity of Mount Rufus comprising 1,250 hectares (indicated on LM Plan 61) was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve; being an extension to Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park. The effect of the two proclamations (SR 1978 No.s 38 & 39) was to amend and expand the reserve boundaries around Mt Rufus.
<b>24 June 1981</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No.128); 5,710ha of Crown land in the vicinity of Chalice Lake indicated on LM Plan 183 that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area and a State

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reserve; being an extension to Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park. The majority of this extension comprised land formerly reserved as the **Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary**.

**21 December 1983** In a proclamation under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, (Statutory Rules 1983, No.228); Crown land in the vicinity of Derwent Bridge comprising 5.3 hectares (shown in solid black as 3 separate parcels on LM Plan 209) was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve, and was given the name Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, being an extension to that reserve.

**27 June 1990** In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Walls of Jerusalem National Park under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.84):

- all Crown land within the 51,800 hectares specified as Walls of Jerusalem National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
- that conservation area along with the remainder of the area specified as Walls of Jerusalem National Park on the CPR Plans listed above – being the pre-existing 23,250 hectare conservation area known as the **Central Plateau Conservation Area**, were declared to be a State reserve and were given the name Walls of Jerusalem National Park, and;
- the name of so much of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park as falls within the CPR Plans specified above was altered to Walls of Jerusalem National Park.

**27 June 1990** In a proclamation defining new boundaries and expanded area for the State reserve known as Franklin – Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, and giving that State reserve the name Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.82):

- All Crown land within the 440,000 hectares specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and in smaller scale on \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
- That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation areas within the area specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, were declared to be a State reserve, and;
- That State reserve, as well as other areas of pre-existing State reserve located within the area specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park in the CPR Plans listed above – being the pre-existing State reserve known as the Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, the Denison River Huon Pine Scenic Reserve, and parts of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park and Southwest National Park; were given the name Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, altering as necessary any name previously given.

**27 June 1990** In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park under the *National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.86):

- all Crown land within the 161,000 hectares specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
  - That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation area (including the **Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area** and part of the **Southwest Conservation Area** and the **St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area**) within the area specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, that were not already State reserve, were then declared to be a State reserve, and;
  - The name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park was given to that State
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reserve, in combination with the pre-existing State reserve of that name, altering as necessary any name previously given.

#Note: It was later recognised that the inclusion of the St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area within the boundaries of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park as described in the above proclamation, was invalid, due to the land being still vested in the Hydro Electric Commission by virtue of a proclamation under the *Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1929*, which was notified in the Gazette on 2 October 1940. Therefore, the total area of the national park after the revision was 160,883 hectares. Land vested in a public authority cannot be declared national park but can be declared as a conservation area. The St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area was re-proclaimed a conservation area on 29 November 1995.

- 17 April 1991** Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, (Statutory Rules 1991, No.53); Crown land in the vicinity of Mersey Valley comprising 108.04 hectares (indicated as Lot 1 – 95.33ha and Lot 2 – 12.71ha on CPR Plan 2097) was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve, and was given the name Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park being an extension to that reserve.
- 29 November 1995** With the consent of the Hydro-Electric Commission (the owner), by proclamation under section 14 (1) of *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*; 254 hectares of land in the vicinity of Lake St Clair Lagoon (indicated on CPR Plan 1828), was declared to be a conservation area and was given the name St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area (Statutory Rules 1995, No.140). This proclamation provided recognition that St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area was not part of Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.
- 30 April 1999** At the commencement of the relevant sections of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998* the conservation area and state reserve known as Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park was revoked by virtue of section 12 of that Act and; by virtue of section 14 of that Act, the land was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. The reserve continued to be known by the same name Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.
- By virtue of section 14(2) of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, Crown land comprising 320 hectares (indicated on CPR Plan 4563) was proclaimed to be reserved land in the class of national park; and was named Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, being an extension to that reserve.
- 27 December 2000** 7,783 square metres of land indicated on CPR Plan 4878, (and previously declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area) was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park; and given the name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Statutory Rules 2000, No.243).
- 4 July 2001** Crown land comprising 239.5 hectares (previously declared to be a conservation area by Statutory Rules 1995, No. 140; and known as St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area; and indicated as Lot 1 on CPR Plan 5093) was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park; and given the name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Statutory Rules 2001, No.78). This proclamation incorporated the majority of St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area into the national park following the transfer of the land from the Hydro-Electric Commission back to the Crown.
- 31 December 2002** The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* was replaced by the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. At the commencement of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* the reservation of the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park under the former *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* was carried forward into the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* by virtue of Section 77 of that Act.
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**6 August 2008** In a proclamation under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Statutory Rules 2008, No. 87); all that area of land comprising about 2.475ha (shown as Lot 1 on CPR Plan 7504), was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park and was given the name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, being an extension to that reserve.

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### *Central Plateau Protected Area (Under Crown Lands Act 1976)*

Date	Description
<b>12 September 1978</b>	The <b>Central Plateau Protected Area</b> (102,000 hectares) was established by Order No.157 of 1978, under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i> .
<b>13 December 1978</b>	An area of Crown land comprising 40,000 hectares (indicated on L.M. Plan 124; and including areas of the former Central Plateau Protected Area) was declared to be a conservation area to be known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 315 of 1978).
<b>1 April 1981</b>	For the purposes of Section 8 of the Crown Lands Act 1976, Order No.157 of 1978 which established the Central Plateau Protected Area on 12 September 1978, was revoked insofar as it related to an area of land comprising 40,470 hectares (including 23,250 hectares indicated on LM Plan 181, 11,510 hectares indicated on LM Plan 182, and 5,710 hectares indicated on LM Plan 183), by virtue of Order 16 of 1981. This Order removed 40,470 hectares from the Central Plateau Protected Area.
<b>1 March 1984</b>	For the purposes of Section 8 of the Crown Lands Act 1976, Order No.157 of 1978 which established the Central Plateau Protected Area on 12 September 1978, was revoked insofar as it related to an area of land comprising 2.953 hectares indicated on Plan 5985, by virtue of Order 8 of 1984. This Order removed 2.953 hectares from the Central Plateau Protected Area.
<b>27 June 1990</b>	Crown land comprising 89,200 hectares (specified as Central Plateau Conservation Area and indicated on CPR Plans 1884, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1916, 1917 and 1918; shown indicatively and in smaller scale on CPR Plan *1827; and including parts of the Central Plateau Protected Area) was declared to be a conservation area, to be known as the Central Plateau Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.79).
<b>29 July 1992</b>	For the purposes of Section 8 of the Crown Lands Act 1976, Order No.157 of 1978 which established the Central Plateau Protected Area on 12 September 1978, was revoked insofar as it related to an area of land comprising 18.63 hectares indicated on plan number LD 1376, by virtue of Order No.22 of 1992 under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i> . This Order removed 18.63 hectares from the Central Plateau Protected Area.
<b>30 April 1999</b>	At the commencement of the relevant sections of the <i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i> (Division 3 of Part 2, i.e., sections 11-25, of that Act and Schedules 6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 to that Act were commenced by virtue of a proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 1999, No.36): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Central Plateau Protected Area comprising 9,460 hectares (indicated on CPR Plan 4654) was revoked from reservation under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>, and;</li><li>• That area (9,460 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 4654) was declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area, being an extension to the Central Plateau Conservation Area, and was taken to have been so declared under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>; and</li><li>• was given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area; and was taken to have been given that name under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>.</li></ul>

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## Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary

Date	Description
<b>13 December 1978</b>	An area of Crown land comprising 40,000 hectares (indicated on L.M. Plan 124; and including areas of the former Central Plateau Protected Area) was declared to be a conservation area to be known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1978, No.315).
<b>24 June 1981</b>	All Crown land within the 11,510 hectare area indicated on LM Plan 182, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and; that conservation area along with the remainder of the area indicated on LM Plan 182 – being part of the pre-existing conservation area known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary, were declared to be a State reserve to be known as the Walls of Jerusalem National Park, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No.127).
<b>24 June 1981</b>	All Crown land in the vicinity of Chalice Lake and within the 5,710 hectare area indicated on LM Plan 183, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and; that conservation area along with the remainder of the area indicated on LM Plan 183 – being part of the pre-existing conservation area known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary, were declared to be a State reserve; being a 5,710 hectare extension to the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No.128).
<b>17 February 1982</b>	So much of the 40,000 hectares of land indicated on LM Plan 124 as had not been declared to be a State reserve by virtue of Statutory Rules 1981, No.127 (11,510 hectare Walls of Jerusalem National Park, indicated on LM Plan 182) and Statutory Rules 1981, No.128 (5,710 hectare extension to Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, indicated on LM Plan 183), ceased to be a conservation area by virtue of a revocation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1982, No.12). This proclamation revoked certain areas of the pre-existing Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary, which had been a conservation area under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> .
<b>17 February 1982</b>	All Crown land within the 23,250 hectare area indicated on LM Plan 181, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and; that conservation area along with the remainder of the area indicated on LM Plan 181 – being part of the pre-existing conservation area known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary, were given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1982, No.13). The reserve known as Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary ceased to exist and was incorporated into the new Central Plateau Conservation Area.

## Central Plateau Conservation Area

Date	Description
<b>17 February 1982</b>	All Crown land within the 23,250 hectare area indicated on LM Plan 181, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and; that conservation area along with the remainder of the area indicated on LM Plan 181 – being part of the pre-existing conservation area known as the Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary, were given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1982, No.13). The reserve known as Central Plateau Wildlife Sanctuary ceased to exist and was incorporated into the new Central Plateau Conservation Area.
<b>27 June 1990</b>	In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Walls of Jerusalem National Park under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.84), the area of that national park was extended by the addition of 40,290 hectares of land to bring its total area to 51,800 hectares.

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- all Crown land within the 51,800 hectares specified and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
  - that conservation area along with the remainder of the area indicated within the CPR Plans specified above – being the pre-existing 23,250 hectare conservation area known as the Central Plateau Conservation Area, were declared to be a State reserve and were given the name Walls of Jerusalem National Park, and;
  - the name of so much of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park as falls within the CPR Plans specified above was altered to Walls of Jerusalem National Park.

**27 June 1990**

Crown land comprising 89,200 hectares (specified as Central Plateau Conservation Area and indicated on CPR Plans 1884, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1916, 1917 and 1918; shown indicatively and in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827; and including areas formerly known as the Central Plateau Protected Area) was declared to be a conservation area, to be known as the Central Plateau Conservation Area, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.79).

**30 April 1999**

At the commencement of the relevant sections of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998* (Division 3 of Part 2, i.e., sections 11-25, of that Act and Schedules 6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 to that Act were commenced by virtue of a proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 1999, No.36):

- the conservation area known as the Central Plateau Conservation Area was revoked by virtue of section 12 of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, and;
- by virtue of section 17 (2) of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, the same area revoked under section 12 of the Act was then declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and continued to be known by the same name - Central Plateau Conservation Area, and;
- by virtue of section 17(4) of that Act; 9460 hectares of Crown land (indicated on CPR Plan 4654) was declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area; and was named Central Plateau Conservation Area, being an extension to the Central Plateau Conservation Area, and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*.

**27 December 2000**

Two areas of Crown land comprising 3915 hectares (including 2730 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 5006 and 1185 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 4609) were declared to be conservation areas and were given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 2000, No.241).

**26 December 2001**

In a proclamation under sections 14(1) and 16(1) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 2001, No. 180):

- the area of land given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area and specified in section 17 of, and Part 1 of Schedule 9 to, the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998* ceased to be reserved land, and;
  - the proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 1990, No. 79, was revoked, and;
  - the proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 2000, No. 241 was amended by omitting from Schedule 1 to that proclamation the item relating to an area of 2,730 hectares (indicated on CPR Plan 5006), and;
  - 90 870 hectares of Crown land (indicated on CPR Plan 5722) was declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area and was given the name Central Plateau Conservation Area.
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<b>31 December 2002</b>	The <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> was replaced by the <i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i> and the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> . Central Plateau Conservation Area continued to be reserved in the same reserve class but administered under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .
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### Southwest Conservation Area

Date	Description
<b>13 April 1966</b>	Land comprising 1,600,000 acres (647,497 hectares; boundaries defined by detailed description in Schedule to Proclamation) was declared to be a district, to be known as the 'Southwest District', for the purposes of the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> (Statutory Rules 1966, No.68).
<b>1 November 1971</b>	The <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> and the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> were replaced by the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> . On the commencement of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , Southwest District ceased to be a district under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , and was deemed to have become a conservation area by virtue of Schedule 2 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> . The land formerly known as 'Southwest District' became known as Southwest Conservation Area.
<b>16 July 1980</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1980, No. 162): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all Crown land specified as Southwest Conservation Area in the Schedule to the Proclamation (14,350 square kilometres, extending to Low Water Mark; indicated on Plan LM 148) that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area; and</li> <li>• that area (excluding areas that had already been declared to be State reserves in separate Proclamations) was given the name Southwest Conservation Area.</li> </ul>
<b>13 May 1981</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No. 87); 39,000 hectares of Crown land (indicated on Plan LM 213) that had previously comprised part of the Southwest Conservation Area, was declared to be a State reserve, to be known as Southwest National Park; being an extension of that State reserve.
<b>13 May 1981</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No. 88): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So much of the Southwest Conservation Area as falls within the boundaries indicated on LM Plan 214 (173,850 hectares) was declared to be a State reserve; and</li> <li>• that State reserve, in combination with other pre-existing State reserves that also falls within the area indicated on LM Plan 214 (Gordon River State Reserve, Frenchmans Cap National Park and Lyell Highway State Reserve), were given the name Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, thereby extending the Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park by a total of 195,200 hectares.</li> </ul>
<b>2 September 1982</b>	Crown land comprising 14,200 hectares (indicated on LD Plan 734), was revoked from the Southwest Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules of 1982, No.151).
<b>7 February 1990</b>	Crown land comprising 13,410 hectares (indicated on CPR Plan 1832; shown in 4 portions) was declared to be a conservation area, and was given the name Southwest Conservation Area, in combination with the pre-existing conservation area of that name, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.15).
<b>27 June 1990</b>	In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park under the <i>National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.86):

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- all Crown land within the 161,000 hectares specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
  - That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation area (including part of the Southwest Conservation Area) within the area specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, that were not already State reserve, were then declared to be a State reserve, and;
  - The name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park was given to that State reserve, in combination with the pre-existing State reserve of that name, altering as necessary any name previously given.

**27 June 1990**

In a proclamation defining new boundaries and expanded area for the State reserve known as Franklin – Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, and giving that State reserve the name Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.82):

- All Crown land within the 440,000 hectares specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and in smaller scale on \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
- That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation areas (including the ) within the area specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park in the CPR Plans listed above were declared to be a State reserve, and;
- That State reserve, as well as other areas of pre-existing State reserve located within the area specified as Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park in the CPR Plans listed above – being the pre-existing State reserve known as the Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, the Denison River Huon Pine Scenic Reserve, and parts of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park and Southwest National Park; were given the name Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, altering as necessary any name previously given.

**27 June 1990**

In a proclamation defining new boundaries and expanded area for the State reserve known as the Southwest National Park, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.85):

- All Crown land within the 605,000 hectares specified as Southwest National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1904, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, were declared to be a conservation area, and;
- That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation areas (including parts of the Southwest Conservation Area) within the area specified as Southwest National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, that were not already State reserves, were declared to be a State reserve, and;
- That State reserve, along with pre-existing State reserves within the area specified as Southwest National Park in the CPR Plans listed above (including the Exit Cave State Reserve and Port Davey State Reserve), were given the name Southwest National Park, in combination with the pre-existing State reserve of that name.

**27 June 1990**

In a proclamation defining new boundaries and expanded area for the State reserve known as Hartz Mountains National Park, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.83):

- All Crown land within the 7,140 hectares specified as Hartz Mountains National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1914, 1915, 1919, and 1920 and in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827 that was already a conservation area but not a State reserve
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	(including part of the pre-existing Southwest Conservation Area), was declared to be a State reserve, and;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That State reserve, as well as areas of the pre-existing State reserve already known as Hartz Mountain National Park, located within the area specified as Hartz Mountains National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, were given the name Hartz Mountains National Park, altering as necessary any name previously given.</li> </ul>
<b>26 December 1990</b>	Crown land comprising 212.4 hectares (indicated as Lot 1 on CPR Plan 2037) was declared to be a conservation area, and was given the name Southwest Conservation Area in combination with the pre-existing conservation area of that name, under the <i>National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.250).
<b>23 December 1992</b>	73,900 hectares of Crown land (indicated on CPR Plan 2625 – LD Plan 1417) was revoked from the Southwest Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1992, No.218).
<b>25 December 1996</b>	In a proclamation under the <i>National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1996, No.226): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,190 hectares of Crown land (including 22,220 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 2866; and 2970 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 2867) was revoked from the Southwest Conservation Area; and</li> <li>• The two areas of land revoked from the Southwest Conservation Area were then declared to be separate conservation areas; and</li> <li>• the name <b>Granite Tor Conservation Area</b> was given to the 22,220 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 2866, and the name <b>Lake Beatrice Conservation Area</b> was given to the 2,970 hectares indicated on CPR Plan 2867.</li> </ul>
<b>30 April 1999</b>	At the commencement of the relevant sections of the <i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i> (Division 3 of Part 2, i.e., sections 11-25, of that Act and Schedules 6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 to that Act were commenced by virtue of a proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 1999, No.36): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation area known as the Southwest Conservation Area was revoked by virtue of section 12 of the <i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i>, and;</li> <li>• by virtue of section 17(2) of the <i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i>, the same area revoked under section 12 of the Act was then declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area, and was taken to have been so declared under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>, and continued to be known by the same name - Southwest Conservation Area, and;</li> <li>• by virtue of section 11 of the <i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i>, 52,929 hectares of land (indicated on CPR Plan 4655) ceased to form part of the southwest conservation area and ceased to be reserved land.</li> </ul>
<b>31 December 2002</b>	The <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> was replaced by the <i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i> and the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> . Southwest Conservation Area continued to be reserved in the same reserve class but administered under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .
<b>6 August 2003</b>	Crown land comprising 38.63 hectares at Cockle Creek (shown as Lot 1, in 2 parts separated by a reserved road on CPR Plan 6202) that was reserved land in the class of conservation area – being part of the Southwest Conservation Area, ceased to be reserved land, under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> (Statutory Rules 2003, No.89).

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## Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area

Date	Description
<b>23 June 1936</b>	Land comprising 308, 000 acres in the vicinity of Cradle Mountain, was declared to be a sanctuary with respect to animals and birds generally, under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> .
<b>1 December 1936</b>	The area of the Scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair was expanded by the declaration of new boundaries, resulting in a new total area of 308,000 hectares, under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i>
<b>3 May 1939</b>	Crown land comprising 3,200 acres in the vicinity of Oakleigh Creek in the Cradle Mountain area, was revoked from the provisions of the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , and ceased to form part of the scenic reserve known as the Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair Reserve, by virtue of a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> .
<b>1 November 1971</b>	The <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> and the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> were replaced by the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> . On the commencement of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , the sanctuary at Oakleigh Creek ceased to be a sanctuary under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> , and was deemed to have become a conservation area by virtue of Schedule 2 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> .
<b>16 December 1981</b>	The area of the reserve informally known as the Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area was increased by 68.5 hectares due to a recalculation, resulting in a revised total area of 756 hectares (indicated on LM Plan 210), and that conservation area was formally given the name Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area, under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1981, No.306).
<b>27 June 1990</b>	In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park under the <i>National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970</i> (Statutory Rules 1990, No.86): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all Crown land within the 161,000 hectares specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan *1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;</li> <li>• That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation area (including the Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area and part of the Southwest Conservation Area) within the area specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, that were not already State reserve, were then declared to be a State reserve, and;</li> <li>• The name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park was given to that State reserve, in combination with the pre-existing State reserve of that name, altering as necessary any name previously given.</li> </ul>

## St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area

Date	Description
<b>23 June 1936</b>	Land comprising 308, 000 acres in the vicinity of Cradle Mountain, was declared to be a sanctuary with respect to animals and birds generally, under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928</i> .
<b>1 December 1936</b>	The area of the Scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair was expanded by the declaration of new boundaries, resulting in a new total area of 308,000 hectares, under the

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*Scenery Preservation Act 1915.*

- 20 December 1939** Crown land comprising 336,000 acres and known as the Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair Reserve (boundaries described in schedule to proclamation), was declared to be a sanctuary with respect to all wholly and partly protected animals and birds mentioned in the *Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928*, in a proclamation under that Act.
- 3 July 1940** The area of the scenic reserve at Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair, was altered by the declaration of new boundaries to give a new total area of 336,000 acres, by a proclamation under the *Scenery Preservation Act 1915*.
- 4 September 1940** The proclamation declaring new boundaries for the Cradle Mountain – Lake St. Clair Reserve notified in the Gazette on 3 July 1940, was revoked as far as it related to an area of 630 acres (in the vicinity of Lake St. Clair; boundaries described in the schedule to the proclamation), and that area was revoked from the provisions of the *Scenery Preservation Act 1915*, by proclamation under that Act.
- 2 October 1940** Land comprising 630 acres being portion of the Lake St. Clair Reserve, which was revoked from the provisions of the *Scenery Preservation Act 1915* by virtue of a proclamation under the *Scenery Preservation Act 1915* notified in the Gazette on 4 September 1940, was vest in the Hydro – Electric Commission for the purposes of State Hydro-Electric works, under the *Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1929*.
- 25 November 1942** Land comprising 629 acres 2 roods and 23 perches, being portion of the Lake St. Clair Reserve, was excepted from sale and reserved for a public purpose (specified as Hydro-Electric purposes) under the *Crown Lands Act 1935*.
- 1 November 1971** The *Scenery Preservation Act 1915* and the *Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928* were replaced by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. On the commencement of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, the sanctuary at St Clair Lagoon ceased to be a sanctuary under the *Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928*, and was deemed to have become a conservation area by virtue of Schedule 2 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*.
- 5 May 1982** The conservation area widely referred to as the St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area (comprising 255 hectares, indicated on LM Plan 211) was formally given the name St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1982, No.69).
- 27 June 1990** In a proclamation defining new boundaries for the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park under the *National Parks And Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1990, No.86):
- all Crown land within the 161,000 hectares specified as Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park and indicated definitively on CPR Plans 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and also indicated in smaller scale on CPR Plan \*1827, that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area, and;
  - That conservation area, together with any pre-existing conservation area (including the Oakleigh Creek Conservation Area, part of the Southwest Conservation Area, and part of the St. Clair Lagoon Conservation Area#) within the area specified as Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park in the CPR Plans listed above, that were not already State reserve, were then declared to be a State reserve, and;
  - The name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park was given to that State reserve, in combination with the pre-existing State reserve of that name, altering as necessary any name previously given.

#Note: It was later recognised that the inclusion of the St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area within the boundaries of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park as described in the

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above proclamation, was invalid, due to the land being still vested in the Hydro Electric Commission by virtue of a proclamation under the *Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1929*, which was notified in the Gazette on 2 October 1940. Therefore, the total area of the national park after the revision was 160,883 hectares. Land vested in a public authority cannot be declared national park but can be declared as a conservation area. The St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area was re-proclaimed a conservation area on 29 November 1995.

**29 November 1995** With the consent of the Hydro-Electric Commission (the managing authority), by proclamation under section 14 (1) of *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*; 254 hectares of land in the vicinity of Lake St Clair Lagoon (indicated on CPR Plan 1828), was declared to be a conservation area and was given the name St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area, and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (Statutory Rules 1995, No.140).

**30 April 1999** At the commencement of the relevant sections of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998* (Division 3 of Part 2, i.e., sections 11-25, of that Act and Schedules 6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 to that Act were commenced by virtue of a proclamation notified in the Gazette as Statutory Rules 1999, No.36):

- the conservation area known as the St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area was revoked by virtue of section 12 of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, and;
- by virtue of section 17 (2) of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, the same area revoked under section 12 of the Act was then declared to be reserved land in the class of conservation area and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and continued to be known by the same name - St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area.

**4 July 2001** 239.5 hectares of Crown land (previously declared to be a conservation area by Statutory Rules 1995, No. 140; and known as St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area; and indicated as Lot 1 on CPR Plan 5093) was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park; and given the name Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (Statutory Rules 2001, No.78).

- This proclamation incorporated the majority of St Clair Lagoon CA into the national park.

**31 December 2002** The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* was replaced by the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The St Clair Lagoon Conservation Area continued to be reserved in the same reserve class but administered under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

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- \*Proclamations defining new boundaries for the reserves within the World Heritage Area, which were gazetted on 27 June 1990, contain an error regarding the reference to Central Plan Register Plan 1827 which is not the relevant plan. CPR Plan 1872 is the intended plan.