

Freycinet National Park

Reservation History

The Freycinet National Park reservation 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 22 April 2010

Date	Description
16 January 1906	In a Proclamation under the <i>Game Protection Act 1905</i> , the hunting (killing, taking or capture) of kangaroo, deer and opossum was prohibited for a period of five years on all Crown land on Freycinet Peninsula south of a parcel of land which was at the time known as Lot 445 (i.e. all Crown land south of a line running approximately between the northern end of Richardsons Beach and the northern end of Sleepy Bay, together with the island known as Schouten Island.
29 August 1916	Under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , Crown land on Freycinet Peninsula south of a parcel of land which was at the time known as Lot 445 (i.e. all Crown land south of a line running approximately between the northern end of Richardsons Beach and the northern end of Sleepy Bay, together with the island known as Schouten Island, was declared to be a scenic reserve. Although not formally named the reserve became known as Freycinet National Park and initially contained approximately 9,800ha.
22 June 1920	Under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1919</i> , Crown land on Freycinet Peninsula south of a parcel of land which was at the time known as Lot 445 (i.e. all Crown land south of a line running approximately between the northern end of Richardsons Beach and the northern end of Sleepy Bay, together with the island known as Schouten Island, was declared to be a Sanctuary with respect to kangaroo and opossum. This proclamation created a second reserve type on the same area of land as the existing scenic reserve.
14 May 1941	In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> ; an area of approximately 10 acres or 4.1ha (being Section Nos. 4M/41 and 1W/41 located immediately east of Honeymoon Bay) were revoked from the scenic reserve known as Freycinet National Park for the purpose of establishing a mining lease.
28 May 1941	In a proclamation under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> the whole of Schouten Island was revoked from the scenic reserve.
11 March 1942	Under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> ; a further 6 acres (2.5ha) of land comprising Section Nos. 28M/41 and 1W/42) were revoked from the scenic reserve known as Freycinet National Park to allow for the development of a mining lease.
5 May 1954	Under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , and in accordance with Statutory Rules 1954, No. 50; the boundaries of the scenic reserve on the Freycinet Peninsula were re-described. The new boundaries extended down to the high water mark along the coastal margins and resulted in the reserve containing approximately 18,000 acres or 7,284ha.
22 April 1959	In a proclamation contained in Statutory Rules 55 of 1959 under the <i>Animals and Birds Protection Act 1919</i> , a Sanctuary with respect to animals and birds generally was created along the same boundary lines as those that existed for the scenic reserve declared in 1954. This sanctuary effectively replaced the Sanctuary for kangaroo and opossum that had been established in 1920 and once again aligned the boundaries for the two reserve types (scenic reserve and sanctuary) on the Freycinet Peninsula.

19 December 1962	In accordance with Statutory Rules 1962, No. 247 under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , the area of the scenic reserve on the Freycinet Peninsula was reduced by the exclusion of 10 acres of land (4.05 hectares; Section 37M-62) as described in the schedule to the Proclamation. The revocation was for the purpose of establishing a mining lease.
27 April 1966	Under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , and in accordance with Statutory Rules 1966, No. 73, the boundaries of the scenic reserve on the Freycinet Peninsula were altered by the proclamation of new boundaries (containing approximately 18,420 acres or 7,454ha as described in the Schedule to the Proclamation and including land down to the low water mark along the coastal margins), which replaced the boundaries described in previous Proclamations of 5 May 1954 and resulted in the reserve being slightly extended by approximately 200ha.
29 March 1967	Under the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> , and in accordance with Statutory Rules 1967, No. 61; 8,500 acres (3,440 hectares) of Crown land known as Schouten Island was declared to be a scenic reserve. This proclamation re-instated Schouten Island as a scenic reserve which was later formally incorporated into the Freycinet National Park on 6 July 1977.
1 July 1970	In three separate proclamations under the <i>Land Resumption Act 1957</i> , four areas of land totalling 86.4ha were acquired by the Crown for a public purpose, namely reservation under the provisions of the <i>Scenery Preservation Act 1915</i> . These scenic reserves were later incorporated into the Freycinet National Park on 14 February 1973.
1 November 1971	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 scenic reserves on the Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island and the Sanctuary on the peninsula were deemed to have become conservation areas and State reserves by virtue of Schedule 2 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> . The boundaries of the new State reserves coincided with the boundaries of the old scenic reserves and the old Sanctuary was incorporated within the new State reserve.
14 February 1973	Under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , and in accordance with Statutory Rules 1973, No. 27; all Crown land described in the Schedule to the Proclamation (approximately 18,420 acres; or 7,454 hectares) that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve known as Freycinet National Park. This proclamation re-defined the boundaries by excluding land below high water mark. The calculated area of the reserve however, remained approximately the same.
6 July 1977	Under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , and in accordance with Statutory Rules 1977, No. 160; all Crown land indicated on Land Management Plan 51 (10,010 hectares) that was not already a conservation area, was declared to be a conservation area and a State reserve, being an extension of the State reserve known as Freycinet National Park. This proclamation extended the national park to include the Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island and including Refuge island, Promise Rock, Passage Rock, Taillefer Rocks, Eastern Rock, Cow and Calf Island and Half Lemon Rock and, once again, extending the reserve to the low water mark along the coastal margins.
8 December 1982	The State reserve (containing 10,010 hectares) which was declared by a Proclamation notified in the Gazette on 6 July 1977 as Statutory Rules 1977, No.160, was formally named as Freycinet National Park under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (SR 201 of 1982). In a separate proclamation (SR 203 of 1982) under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> , 0.4047ha of Crown land known as 'Lemon Rock' (indicated on LM Plan 51) was declared to be a conservation area and State reserve and given the name Freycinet National Park, being an extension to the existing State reserve of that name.
29 January 1992	Under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i> (SR 11 of 1982) 1,920 hectares of Crown land

(indicated on CPR Plan 2355) was declared to be a conservation area and State reserve and given the name 'Freycinet National Park', being an extension to the existing State reserve of that name. This significant extension included the Friendly Beaches area and took the areal extent of the national park to approximately 11,930ha.

30 April 1999

On commencement of the relevant sections of the *Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*, the conservation area and state reserve known as Freycinet National Park was revoked by virtue of section 12 of that Act, and by virtue of section 14(1) of that Act, the same area 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* and continued by the same name: **Freycinet National Park**, and, by virtue of section 14(2) of that Act, 4,873ha of Crown land (1,278ha indicated on CPR Plan 4307, 1,748ha indicated on CPR Plan 4308, 339ha indicated on CPR Plan 4308, 1,446ha indicated on CPR Plan 4309, 52ha indicated on CPR Plan 4309 and 10ha indicated on CPR Plan 4309) was proclaimed as an extension to Freycinet National Park, and was taken to have been so declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. This significant extension was an outcome of the Regional Forest Agreement and included much of the remaining areas of coastal crown land between Coles Bay and Bicheno.

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 Freycinet 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.

6 August 2008

Following the Crown Land Assessment and Classification (CLAC) project, a total of 10.813ha of Crown land indicated on CPR Plan 7510 (4.109ha indicated as Lot 1; 2.542ha indicated as Lot 2 and 4.162ha indicated as Lot 3) was declared to be reserved land in the class of national park and give the name Freycinet National Park, under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (SR 87 of 2008). These areas were re-instated to the national park after having been revoked in the early 1940's for the purpose of mining. The total area of the national park became 16,878ha.
