

Valuing Wilderness

An analysis of the public submissions to the
proposed helicopter/floatplane landing sites in the
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

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Statement of Authenticity

This thesis contains no material that has been accepted for the award of any higher degree or graduate diploma in any tertiary institute.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person, except when due reference is made in the text of this thesis.

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Date: 25.9.02

Study Area - Tasmania , Australia



**Data provided by Information and Land Services Division,
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Abstract

The subjective nature of a wilderness experience and wilderness definition makes it imperative that managers of wilderness areas understand the views held by stakeholders, their experience levels and demographic profile. This study demonstrates the values, needs, characteristics and behaviours of the respondents to the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service's (2000) call for submissions to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

A phenomenological approach is taken in order to classify the wilderness values identified in the submissions. In addition to the official responses, data is taken from a follow-up survey conducted on the respondents to determine experience levels and a demographic profile. The follow-up survey seeks to clarify the wilderness values held by the stakeholders.

Clear demographic and experience profiles emerge from the study. The respondents are identified as being 35-54 years of age, hold managerial or professional occupations, and have completed tertiary education. Respondents are very experienced, self-reliant recreationalists and have participated in at least one self-reliant recreational activity in the last 12 months.

The stakeholders believe that wilderness should be completely protected. The reasons behind this need for protection constitute the stakeholders' wilderness values. Wilderness values that are identified in the study include: Gymnasium, Rarity, Wilderness as Protected Landscape, Life Support, and Intrinsic Values. The findings have implications for best practice management of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

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I must also acknowledge the people on which this study is based – the 659 original respondents to the helicopter and floatplane landing site issue in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

Foreword – In Their Own Words

Some time ago I began to read Richard Flanagan's film script of a story that moved me to tears. In it a profoundly sad statement, 'almost an apology' (Flanagan 2000a, p.27), is issued by the immigrant Bojan to his grown daughter Sonja who he has not seen in a dozen years:

Perhaps you say this
because you have plenty of words.
You find a language.
I lose mine.
And I never had enough words to tell people
what I think, what I feel.
Never enough words for a good job.
Never enough words for you.

In writing this paper I have discovered that I too do not have a language to describe all that the 659 submissions to the Helicopter/Floatplane landing sites issue in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area have said. All their thoughts and feelings on Tasmania's special, crucial wilderness.

But I have tried.

And so I offer this collection of their words:

There is no more wilderness being made.

Elementary silence music and sanctuary.

My pack carries independence.

So enchanting is the mist rising from the lakes.

Nourishing the spirit of others.

It resonates with the energies of the natural world.

It is the elusive elements which we seek.
A wonder we feel when away.
An anchor in the chaos of modern life.
A silence or stillness that leaves its mark.

A sense of mystery lives in the timeless silence – silence that is scary.
The quiet nothing but birdsong and water undisturbed.
An omnipresence of natural sound.

Whatever unpredictable conditions the South West has served up.
The best the earth has to offer.
A university of adventure and ethics.
The nastiness of the rapids and unpredictability of the water.
Prepared for the worst, expecting to survive.
Intangible beauty.
When I look, I am moved.

Experience of a place where you are complete.
One's realisation of insignificance in the overall picture.
We have at our heart something vast and mysterious.
It is as powerful in imagination as in physical experience.

To breathe the reality of something that has not been messed with.
A pilgrimage of peace and sanctuary of spirit.
The sun pouring through the tall eucalypts onto the grasslands.
Beauty of fields and valleys, of mountains and plains.
To imbibe the atmosphere, whether it may be the fragrance of native boronias or eucalypts,
the rainforest or the effects of the ever-changing weather.
The lake had once again worked its magic.

It does not have to be justifying its existence by producing money.
There is no reason why it should be reduced to the level of the timid and the lazy.
One cannot gain from this wilderness area by rushing through it like a busy day.
And from this wound the gangrenous passage of humans is certain to
taint what was once something of beauty.
Greatness is now being sacrificed as the world is reduced to mediocre places.
The slow but steady erosion of our last havens.

Acoustic Rape.

The perception of wilderness is hard to create and easy to destroy.

The time to make the right decisions is now.

IT MUST NOT BE LOST.

Show courage and wisdom to protect a part of this world.

Settings of striking beauty.

Chapter One: Introduction – A Subjective Study

Wilderness, the vast and beautiful spaces that call out to me to explore yet caution me with danger. My perception of wilderness has changed dramatically the longer I have lived – and it is this realization that has sparked this study on Tasmania's Wilderness World Heritage Area.

I have tried to conquer so many topics relating to wilderness in completing this Masters research paper. Each one different. Initially I fell in love with a mountain – Mount Wellington. Wild on the front steps of domestication. It would have been such an absorbing topic. I did not have the time in my whirlwind life. On then to bushwalking, in part to satisfy my career, in part to satisfy myself. And then I came to a study of the submissions to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. Finally I had stumbled upon a topic that I could really conquer. In so doing I have learned exactly why I bounced from topic to topic. I was trying to know all, to ferret out all the issues and feelings. With something as wonderfully complex as human feelings and the Tasmanian Wilderness it was an impossible task. Why this was so will be explained in this paper.

So then, what have I found through my study of the submissions to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue? The questions I have tried to answer relate to what wilderness means to the respondents. What is a wilderness experience? Why is wilderness valued? Why should wilderness be preserved? To what degree? Who are the people who made an unprecedented number of submissions to the call for public comment? Thus the objective of this study is to ascertain the values of wilderness held by different users of the study group (identified through using the public submissions to the proposed helicopter/floatplane landing sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area) in terms of their recreational experience and demographic profile, and also to obtain the users' views on the level or degree of protection appropriately afforded to wilderness areas. The need for this was first recognised by the Parks and Wildlife Service planners who instigated this study. To achieve the objectives outlined above I have undertaken a phenomenological study of the submissions to the proposed helicopter/floatplane landing sites in the Tasmanian

Wilderness World Heritage Area, and an analysis of the respondents themselves with a follow-up survey generating additional data.

The study of something as subjective and personal as wilderness requires a method of exploration that will not segment or distort the views and values held by those who have participated. To do justice to the wilderness concept I found the phenomenological study methods detailed by Seamon (1984a; 1984b), Heidegger (Seamon 1984c) and Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) most appropriate. This research framework is described and its use defended in chapter 8.

Seamon (1984a) argues that three foci within phenomenological studies are needed to portray the “lifeworld” or essence of a subject - those of landscape, environmental experience and environmental aesthetics. Firstly, the student should study a landscape in “terms that the landscape itself would use to describe itself” (Seamon 1984a). The study of an experience, Seamon’s (1984a) second focus, involves the ways in which people reach out and make contact with the world, whilst the third element of this phenomenological approach, environmental aesthetics, focuses on the symbolic qualities of space and surfaces - the physical qualities that will affect emotional responses.

1.1 Reflection

I have spent time in wilderness areas reflecting on what wilderness means to me. This was to try to understand the landscape on its own terms, as well as to recognise the bias I may bring to this study when defining wilderness values and experiences. My thoughts and experiences are included as Appendix 1. In the time I have spent in Tasmania’s wilderness areas, both as described by the authorities (see chapter 2) and as described by my own feelings, I now know that it is impossible to do as Heidegger (1962) asked – to “know intimately the idiosyncrasies” of wilderness. By its indefinable (see chapter 6) nature one cannot “know intimately” wilderness. I do not even know intimately what wilderness is to me.

1.2 Nature of Contacts – Study of the Experience

Rather than limiting my study to the submissions or the secondary data, I have myself surveyed the respondents. The follow-up survey was conducted in order to have individual contact with the submission respondents; to gain insight into the respondents' thought processes and feelings. This is the person-environment theme that Seamon (1984 b) sees as crucial to a phenomenological study.

1.3 Feelings and Perceptions

In order for the reader to understand the landscape and physical qualities of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area I have devoted a chapter (chapter 3) to its values and character. Most importantly, the study of the secondary data generated from the submissions details how the landscape is valued by the respondents.

Research into how the public perceives wilderness has led to a need for still greater understanding of wilderness perceptions (Higham 1998). By understanding how the users view and value wilderness, decision makers can then manage recreation resources appropriately and responsibly. This study sheds light on the stakeholders' views of wilderness. In conducting the research I have tried to be aware that my own feelings could bias the study, which, I believe, constitutes a phenomenological study as defined by Russell (1987). He states that the researcher needs to take an insider's or subjective view, which would lead to empathy for the person and landscape interaction which is being studied. It is a call for, and a defense of, personal involvement. I have become personally involved with the study, creating opportunities for myself to experience wilderness through helicopter landings, in order to understand the experience from this perspective as well (some time ago I helicoptered into the Western Arthurs, and I walked in to the Pelion Plains area to witness a helicopter landing associated with works taking place there at the time). I have let the study dictate the process and let the respondents determine their own wilderness values and definitions. In short, I have not shone a light on the stakeholders' view of wilderness; the submissions and respondents have, themselves, done this.

Chapter Two: The Nature of Wilderness

2.1 The Perception of Wilderness

The meaning of wilderness is obscure. Its definition can be dependent upon time, upon culture, and upon the individual (Carter 1980; Oelschlaeger 1991). In pre-historic times, as humans discarded a hunter-gatherer existence and turned to agriculture, they increasingly became unfamiliar with areas outside settlements; thus the “place of wild and untamed beasts” was “wild-deor-ness”, from Twelfth Century Norse (Nash 1967, p.1). In Biblical times wilderness was equated with vast and desolate areas (Land Conservation Council 1990, p. 11; Oelschlaeger 1991, p.8) – usually deserts. Through time our concept of wilderness has changed.

Different cultures also have varying perceptions of wilderness. Indigenous peoples themselves have no concept of wilderness (Hendee, Stankey, Lucas 1990, p.48; Chaffey 1996, p.3). Hendee, Stankey and Lucas (1990, p.48), to illustrate the cultural differences in perceptions of wilderness, quote Chief Luther Standing Bear of the Oglala Sioux:

“We did not think of the great open plains, the beautiful rolling hills, and the winding streams with their tangled growths as wild. Only to the white man was nature a wilderness and only to him was the land infested with wild animals and savage people, to us it was tame.”

Wilderness is, thus, a “Eurocentric” concept, and is often criticised on this account. There are other problems, too, considered below.

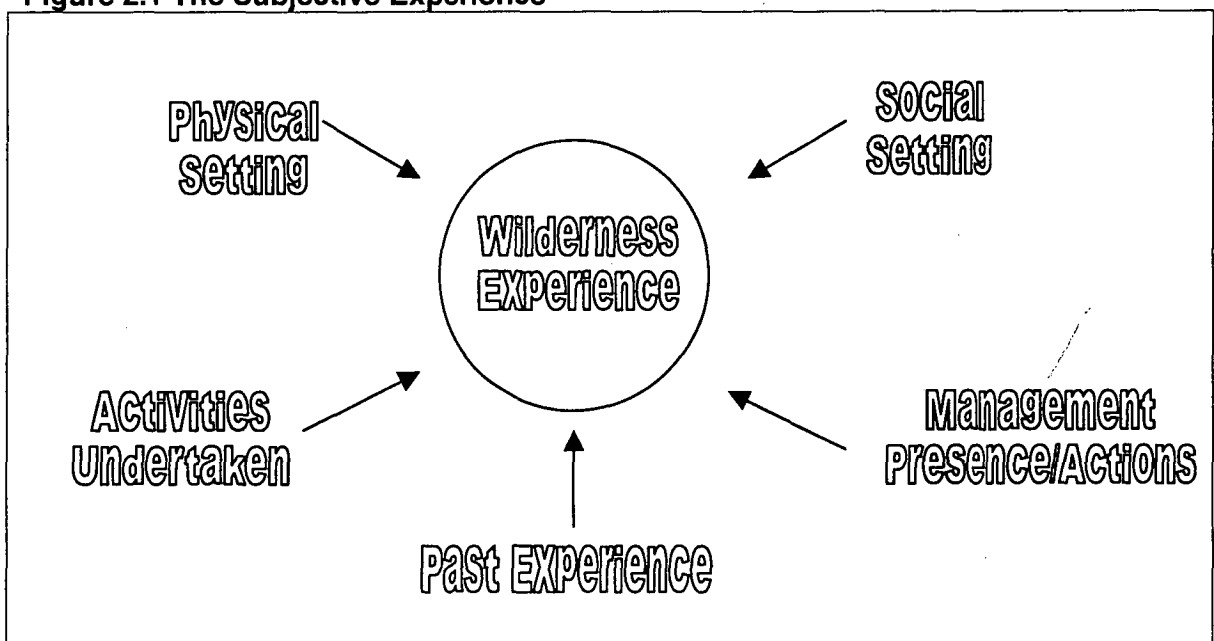
2.2 Valuing Individually

One individual’s perception of wilderness can vary greatly to the next person’s. What experiences, knowledge and motives one person brings to a wilderness area will greatly affect that person’s experience of it (Oelschleager 1991; Orr 1995; Scherl 1994) and, thus, that person’s perception of what wilderness is. As Deans (1979, p.

14) has argued, ‘an impacted area for one person may be another person’s paradise’. Ittleson *et al* (1974) differentiate objective from subjective wilderness perception. There is an objective “wild” world about which people agree. Everyone sees the tree, the view, the track. There is also a subjective “wild” world that every individual perceives differently, each perception charged with individual meaning (Ittleson *et al* 1974).

The subjective experience is influenced by past experiences, social setting, activities, the physical setting, and management presence or actions (Pervin 1981), as illustrated in Figure 2.1 below. An experience can thus be influenced by other uses, and by the interaction between those uses. Ross (1976) states that it is the visual system that enables humans to conceptualise the external world, but that the patterns that our eyes see are not fixed; they change with our experience. As stated by Shultis and Kearsley (1990), and reiterated by Higham (1998, p. 30), “the definition of wilderness arises out of the fact that natural environments are perceived, evaluated and interpreted by the brain”.

Figure 2.1 The Subjective Experience



In order not to define wilderness for the stakeholders within this study it was important to let everyone’s definition of wilderness evolve in and of itself – an

existentialist methodology with a post-modernist outlook on language. Post-modernism is abstract in thought. It is essentially any philosophy that is beyond current, or modern thought, and that rejects the belief that science alone can comprise our world view (Griffin 1992).

The language of English first evolved when humans were living in more immediate contact with nature. It formed in our consciousness over millions of years, most of which were spent living in the woods (Kent 1998). Our language developed from the textures, sights, sounds and smells of the land (Abram 1994). Loss of diversity and wilderness is diminishing the ability for language to actually communicate and connect, because it no longer has resonance with the land (Kent 1998).

No single individual's language can exhaust the definition of wilderness. Many points of view about wilderness may be complementary, but Oelshlaeger (1991, p. 324) asserts that it is impossible to reduce these similar points of view to one single description. An individual's language plays a central role in all knowledge and thought, in culture and therefore in life (Oelshlaeger 1991, p. 325), yet one person's language cannot describe another's reality.

These post-modernist ideas of language illustrate that wilderness is beyond definition. Your language cannot possibly describe my experience of wilderness. It is no wonder, then, that there are so many different ideas of wilderness; ideas based in a similar linguistic heritage, but differing according to the culture of the time or the place, or the individual's past experiences. As Nash states (1967, p. 1), wilderness "is so heavily freighted with meaning of a personal, symbolic and changing kind as to resist easy definition". He goes on to recommend that: "given...the tendency of wilderness to be a state of mind, it is tempting to let the term define itself: to accept as wilderness those places people call wilderness" (1967, p. 5). For this study, accordingly, I will not attempt to establish, definitively, just what wilderness is, but will rather allow people's own conceptions of wilderness stand. Nevertheless, some progress towards a workable definition may be possible.

2.3 Defining Wilderness

We have seen that wilderness may be difficult to define: but this is still an undertaking worth attempting, and could greatly benefit this study on wilderness values. Indeed, as the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (TWWHAMP) does provide a definition, and as this is the context in which the present study takes place, some framework of definition would seem to be essential. Concerning contemporary attempts at definition there are essentially two types: prescriptive and descriptive. Prescriptive definitions tend to be concerned with management criteria. Descriptive definitions tend to remain subjective.

Wilderness is a much debated and contested concept, and it was not surprising that during this research I came across many definitions. I have included both prescriptive and descriptive definitions below in order to illustrate the range of difference in definitions of wilderness:

Wilderness is a continuous stretch of country preserved in its natural state, open to lawful hunting and fishing, devoid of roads, artificial trails, cottages, or other works of man (Leopold 1921).

Wilderness is an area which is in contrast with those areas where humans and their work dominate the landscape. Instead it is an area where earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain (Section 2C of the USA Wilderness Act 1964).

Wilderness is an enduring natural area legislatively protected and of sufficient size to provide the pristine natural environment which serves physical and spiritual well being. Little or no intrusion is permitted. Natural processes will take place unaffected by human intervention (IUCN 1998).

Wilderness is a large tract of land of entirely natural country. It is a region of original Earth where one stands with the senses entirely steeped in nature or, if you like, where one experiences a complete sensory deprivation of modern technology (Brown 1980).

Wilderness areas are substantial tracts of natural lands, that are essentially free of, and often remote from, the land use activities, infrastructure and related features associated with modern

technological society where land and water ecosystems function in a healthy state. Many of these areas are places that have been occupied by Australian indigenous peoples for millennia (Australian Conservation Foundation 1998).

Wilderness is a remote area essentially unaffected and unaltered by modern industrial civilisation and colonial society. Wilderness is the result of millions of years of evolution, and is large enough to maintain for the long-term, biological diversity and ecosystem processes. Wilderness can be tropical jungle, forested mountains, alpine plains, open grasslands, arid woodlands, sand or gibber deserts or coral reefs. Australian wilderness is also a cultural landscape that has been actively managed by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years (The Wilderness Society 1999).

Wilderness is, as described in the TWWHAMP (Parks and Wildlife Service [PWS] 1999, p. 95), as of sufficient size to enable the long term protection of its natural systems and biological diversity, it is substantially undisturbed by colonial and modern technological society and it is remote at its core from points of mechanised transport and other evidence of colonial and modern technological society.

The TWWHAMP recognises that the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) is the largest tract of high quality wilderness in all of south-eastern Australia (PWS 1999, p. 93) and for the broader Australian community it is “a place away from the rat race, a place where nature reigns, a source of inspiration and also a place for reflection” (PWS 1999, p. 93). Many people value the area simply by knowing that it exists (PWS 1999, p. 93).

Chapter Three: Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

Wilderness issues in Tasmania have given rise to public interest groups associated with events that make up a spectacular history. In 1915, Tasmania set up a Scenery Preservation Board (Dunlap 1993, p. 32) which remained in existence until the creation of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in 1970. The South West Committee was formed in 1966 and produced a submission calling for the preservation of the South West. As a result the South West National Park was formed in 1968 (Bardwell n.d., p. 20). Then, in the 1960s construction of the Gordon River Road commenced. The reason for this road construction was to enable the creation of hydro-electric dams in the South-West, and these developments caused much public debate (Bardwell n.d., p. 21; Robertson *et al* 1992, p. 10). However, the flooding of Lake Pedder proceeded and was completed in 1972.

The battle for Lake Pedder spawned the world's first Green political party: the United Tasmanian Group (Dunlap 1993, p. 37; Walker 1989, p. 163). The Wilderness Society, then termed the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, was formed in 1976 (Dunlap 1993, p. 37; Robertson *et al* 1992, p. 11). In the late 1970s forces gathered for a new battle as plans proceeded for yet another hydro-electric dam in the wilderness, the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. After a tumultuous, Australia-wide campaign of direct action and intense political pressure, in 1982 South West Tasmania was declared a World Heritage Area (PWS 1999, p.18; Robertson *et al* 1992, p. 12). In 1983 the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro dam proposal was rejected by the High Court of Australia and the Franklin River was saved (Robertson *et al* 1992, p. 12). The international spotlight on the campaign (Dunlap 1993, p. 37) gave Tasmania's wilderness a global profile.

Encompassing 1.38 million hectares, the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area represents 20 per cent of Tasmania's landmass and contains some of its most outstanding natural and cultural heritage (PWS 1999, p. 22). These values have been deemed to have international significance; as such it was declared a World Heritage Area under the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural

and Natural Heritage – or the World Heritage Convention (PWS 1999, p. 17). The World Heritage Area is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania, through the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan. The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area meets all four natural criterion and three out of four cultural criteria for listing as a World Heritage Area (PWS 1999, p.22). The following values are taken from the TWWHAMP.

The TWWHA's recognised natural values under the World Heritage Area program are:

- outstanding example representing major stages of earth's evolutionary history,
- outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and humanity's interaction with the natural environment.
- contains superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty, and
- contains the most important and significant natural habitats where threatened species of animals or plants of outstanding universal value still survive (PWS 1999, p. 22).

The TWWHA's recognised cultural values under the IUCN World Heritage Area program are:

- bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilisation which has disappeared,
- is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change, and
- is directly or tangibly associated with events or ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (PWS 1999, p. 22).

According to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (PWS 1999, p.23) it is the wilderness quality of the TWWHA that underpins Tasmania's success in obtaining World Heritage status from the IUCN program – 'Wilderness is the foundation for the maintenance of the integrity of both the natural and cultural values of the area' (PWS 1999, p. 23). The Plan then lists these values.

It is worth repeating them here for this study is largely concerned with how the stakeholders (the identified sample in this study) value the TWWHA. The values within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan are grouped under 7 categories. These are listed below and explained further in the paragraphs following:

- natural values,
- cultural values,
- recreational values,
- economic values,
- scientific research values,
- educational values, and
- inspirational values (PWS 1999, pp. 23-25).

The natural values identified in the TWWHAMP are:

- glacially formed landscapes of exceptional beauty,
- karst and erosion features,
- pristine catchments where natural processes continue,
- living evidence of the super continent Gondwana,
- mosaic of vegetation,
- significant wildlife, including rare and threatened species as well as endemic species,
- undisturbed natural ecosystem where biological, ecological and evolutionary processes can occur largely free from interference from humans, and
- extensive unmodified coastal features.

The cultural values identified in the TWWHAMP are:

- undisturbed Pleistocene (Ice Age) Aboriginal sites dating back to over 35,000 years including cave paintings and cultural deposits,
- Holocene Aboriginal sites dating back to 3000 years including middens displaying a traditional hunter-gatherer settlement pattern,
- the first penal settlement in Tasmania at Macquarie Harbour, illustrating what would become the typical penal colonisation measures in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries,

- historic sites linked to European settlement and exploration in terms of huon pine logging, mining, hunting and high altitude grazing,
- hydro-electric development,
- a place for reflection,
- a symbol of untouched nature, and
- character building opportunities with challenge and adventure based activities.

The natural recreational values identified in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan are:

- opportunities for experiencing wilderness,
- a wide range of recreational opportunities, and
- self-reliant recreational opportunities.

The economic values identified in the TWWHAMP are:

- opportunities for a tourism industry which contributes a significant amount (10 per cent in 1995) to the state's gross product,
- the core identity of Tasmania relates to its geographical position in the world, its unique and diverse natural setting, and its clean unpolluted environment,
- water catchment and hydro-electricity,
- resource extraction – in detail this relates to the huon pine saw logs salvaged from the South West, and
- 45 apiary sites for leatherwood honey (which was worth \$245,000 in 1997).

The scientific research values identified in the TWWHAMP are related to studies on climate change, evolution and adaptation.

The educational values identified in the TWWHAMP recognise the TWWHA as a giant outdoor classroom with opportunities for study of the natural world, bush skills, Aboriginal heritage and colonial heritage.

The inspirational values identified in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan are associated with the work of artists, photographers and crafts people.

Intrinsic values of the TWWHA are also recognised on pages 23 and 24 of the TWWHAMP: many people “believe that the natural values of the TWWHA are of intrinsic value in and of themselves. The area is therefore significant at all levels as a place where the rights of nature are recognised and respected”.

The above account of Tasmanian wilderness values is accurate but dry, as it lacks the colouration of personal opinions and beliefs. Personal accounts may enable those who have not directly experienced the wilderness to identify more closely with what the TWWHA has to offer. A sample follows.

Bob Brown (1980a) wrote:

Wilderness gives us one precious, precarious hold against the drift toward a complete loss of identity with Earth and the natural universe..... Wilderness has values for mankind that no scientist can synthesise, no economist can price, and no technological distraction can replace.

Val Plumwood (1998, p. 653) describes her journey on the South Coast Track as:

an intimate and physical bond of knowledge with the Earth.....which can only be entered into through the answering effort of our human bodies as we walk within it.

Richard Flanagan uses these words in an article which appeared in the *Sunday Tasmanian* on 30 January 2000:

To stay there – to sleep and wake in the bowels of a mighty river – to stand beneath that vast overhang and gaze up at the wildest of storms, to gaze upon and hear the mighty rapids roaring at your side, yet to be protected by the same environment that is so harsh, is one of the more remarkable experiences to be had in this life.

Flanagan wrote this in defence of Newland’s Cascade, one of five locations proposed for aircraft landing sites in January of 2000.

Chapter Four: Study Background and Origin - Helicopter and Floatplane Landing Sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

This chapter is not a critique of the planning process behind the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue in the TWWHA, for that is beyond the scope of this paper. Rather, it is designed to give background information for this study. Aircraft are permitted within the TWWHA for a number of reasons, including: to assist with approved Parks and Wildlife Service construction work, to provide a search and rescue service, for film crews to have access to areas, for research, and for commercial tourism flights.

The first plan for managing the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area was published in 1992. It was scheduled to be reviewed in 1997. In 1995 the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania, conducted an Issues Stocktake which was administered to 1600 identified stakeholders (PWS 1995). The Issues Stocktake was in the form of a survey. Two hundred and eighty useable forms were submitted by the stakeholders. These identified 1,105 separate management issues, and 41 (11 per cent) out of the 280 submissions identified aircraft as an issue (PWS 1995).

The second stage in the 1997 TWWHAMP review was titled Issues and Options. The PWS planners identified ten key issues based on the Issues Stocktake. These issues were those thought to be of the highest public interest (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July) and included horseriding, fire management, walking tracks and aircraft. A survey was administered which included an information kit and a series of questions relating to impacts and management practices.

The comments on aircraft were summarised by the PWS planners in the Issues and Options Report (1996). The key problems were associated with noise and a lowered sense of isolation (PWS 1996). Many of the respondents said they could not tolerate aircraft access as it ruins the wilderness experience (PWS 1996). Submissions varied in their suggestions for management prescriptions (PWS 1996). In most cases some restriction was implied either on flight numbers, altitude or landings (PWS 1996). In

a few cases the submissions called for a “ban” on helicopters, flights, or landings (PWS 1996).

These submissions were factored into the drafting of the 1999 TWWHAMP, which states that

- all landings require a permit from the Director of the PWS,
- the PWS is to investigate a “fly neighbourly agreement” (an agreement between commercial operators and the PWS on the timing, altitude and noise reduction of flights),
- there is a need for further research on the impact of flights on visitor experiences, and
- three new landing sites are to be identified.

These new sites must comply with zoning prescriptions, must have nil or very little conflict with other users of the site and have nil or very little impact on the natural and cultural values of the site (PWS 1999).

On 10 July 1999 an advertisement for expressions of interest was placed by the PWS for helicopter and floatplanes landing sites within the TWWHA for the purpose of guided tours (*Mercury*, 10 July 1999). The advertisement marked the first stage in the New Proposals and Impacts Assessment Process (NPIAP) detailed in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (PWS 1999, pp. 66-71). A flow chart of the NPIAP process is included as Appendix 3. By 6 August 1999 a total of seven operators had responded, with 11 separate sites identified (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July).

Nine days after the expression of interest advertisement a letter to the editor was published in the *Advocate*. This letter was the start of many state and national letters to the editor of various newspapers and political comment over the following months. The *Mercury* received the highest number of letters to the editor on a single issue, ever (Flanagan 2000b). A selection of these articles, comments and letters is included as Appendix 2.

A steering committee, which included members from Tourism Tasmania, the Tourism Council of Australia, and the PWS, shortlisted five sites from the original 11 (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July). The five shortlisted sites were:

- Lake Furnage, Central Plateau Conservation Area,
- Lakes Naomi and Olive, Central Plateau Conservation Area,
- Newlands Cascade, Franklin River, Wild Rivers National Park,
- Prion Beach, South Coast, Southwest National Park, and
- Mount Milner, Bathurst Harbour, Southwest National Park.

As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, stage 5, a Social Impact Statement is required (PWS 1999, p. 67). Thus, on 15 January 2000 the PWS issued a call for public comment on the issue of additional helicopter/floatplane landing sites in the TWWHA (*Mercury*, 15 January 2000). The advertisement is included as Appendix 4. In it the public were asked the following questions:

- How often do you visit the site/s?
- Why do you visit the sites?
- How significant are these visits to you?
- Would additional sites effect your experience positively or negatively?
- How would your on-ground experience be affected by the presence of aircraft, either over flying or landing?
- Would you visit less often?
- Where would you go instead?
- Would aerial access enable you to visit areas that were previously unavailable to you? (*Mercury* 15 January 2000).

On 29 January Greens Senator Bob Brown's office issued a letter encouraging the public to make submissions on the landing sites issue. In this letter a postcard (see Appendix 5) was given for signature and mailing to the Minister. A total of 750 postcards were received.

On 30 January, in *The Sunday Tasmanian*, novelist Richard Flanagan wrote an article entitled "Helicopter Hell". In it Flanagan attacked the landing sites proposal. One

paragraph in particular seeks to recognise those people who are willing to make a stand on wilderness issues. He states:

....our clean green image, our vast wild lands – has been saved by the little people bravely standing up and speaking out. Without them there would be no wilderness to even consider helicoptering tourists into it in the first place.

It is likely that this statement had some influence on the number of people who made public comments. *The Sunday Tasmanian* followed up by urging the public to write letters to the editor on the “Chopper Debate”.

On 25 February the call for public comment closed. The PWS had received 651 submissions – an unprecedented number of public submissions on a management issue for the WHA (PWS 2000). The overwhelming majority (639) of the submissions received by the PWS were against helicopter and floatplane landing sites in Tasmania’s wilderness. The research for this paper, on wilderness values, also includes those submissions that were late in arriving, making a total of 659 submissions that were considered.

On 10 March 2000 the PWS presented a Public Comment Summary for the World Heritage Area Consultative Committee. The report gives a “useful insight into the views of most major stakeholders in WHA management” and “summarises the more widely held opinions” (PWS 2000). A recommendation based on the public submissions was not given, and it can be argued, on this account, that the planning process for determining landing sites within the TWWHA was flawed. But, as noted above, it is not the planning process that is being evaluated as part of this study. It is the submissions themselves that are being analysed. Thus, an evaluation of the planning process is beyond the scope of this research paper.

Many of the submissions did not follow the suggested format and therefore did not directly address the questions posed by the PWS. A few of the respondents were insulted that a format for submissions was suggested at all – although submissions were sought on any aspect of the proposal by the PWS. They felt that their feelings on wilderness could not be written within the specified format. Comments were made

such as: “it is ludicrous to ask how many times people visited and where”, and: “the numbers are irrelevant - it is a person’s feelings that count”.

On 3 April a letter was sent to the respondents by the PWS with a one-page summary of the March 2000 report. The letter also asked if the recipient objected to having further study conducted on the submissions. No one objected and the study for this research paper began.

After considering the public comment, the Ministerial Council, on 1 May 2000, gave in-principle support to one of the five proposed landing sites – Mt Milner (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July). As part of the NPIAP (Appendix 3) this was the outcome of Key Decision Point 2.

The next stage of the NPIAP process was for the proponent to prepare a full Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July). The proponent was required to address a series of considerations, including frequency of flights, timing, routes and altitude of flights, access to Mt Milner, impacts on users, fire, zoology, historical values and Aboriginal heritage (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July). The EMP also needed to address noise reduction techniques, monitoring and evaluation (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July), and was to be open for public comment for a period of one month before a final decision was made (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July).

In July of 2000 the Friends of the Quiet Land, a community group comprising the general public, anglers, tourism operators and residents of Hobart, held its first public meeting. This group was prepared to fight the decision for the last remaining landing site. However, the proponent withdrew his application (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July). The helicopter and floatplane landing site issue is now in abeyance. Mt Milner has been given in-principle approval as a landing site for helicopters, and if a new proponent wishes to proceed with the Mt Milner site the process will remain at step 7 in the NPIAP, an EMP must be prepared and released for public comment (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., 22 July).

According to Nick Sawyer, Planning Officer with the Department of Primary Industries Water, and Environment, any new proposal for Mt Milner must be “broadly similar” to the original in order for the NPIAP process to resume at step 7 (pers. comm., September 17). If a new proposal differs, or a new proposal for any other site is made, the assessment process will begin afresh.

Chapter Five: Managing Wilderness

5.1 A “Dual Mandate”

The PWS is charged with managing the TWWHA where the proposed helicopter and floatplane landing sites are located. It is recognised that the provision of wilderness carries with it the management of a “dual mandate” (Tobin 1979). A Wilderness Protected Area must provide for:

1. the protection of wilderness qualities, and
2. the enjoyment of those qualities by visitors (Cole *et al* 1997; Leonard 1979; Tobin 1979).

In order to preserve the wilderness as a primitive natural area the impacts on that area must be minimised. Impacts are often caused by humans who are enjoying the solitude and primitive nature that wilderness provides. This, then, is the “paradox of wilderness management” (Nash 1982). The interaction between the two components of wilderness management leads to degradation of the wilderness itself, for as visitors enjoy the natural conditions of wilderness they cause damage to that very resource (Cole 1994). So wilderness experiences – thought of as free from modern human influence - must be managed.

The problem of user impacts is compounded when the scarcity of wilderness is taken into account. Visitation to wilderness areas is increasing while the wilderness itself is slowly encroached upon by modern civilisation (Hendee *et al* 1990, p.16; Walker and Crowley 1999 p. 36). Management of human impact thus becomes even more imperative.

With increasing wilderness area visitation (Cole 1994; Cole and Landres 1996; Hawes 1994; Hendee *et al* 1990; Walker and Crowley 1999, p. 36), and as the wild places of earth become rare, the attraction to see these places increases (Hawes 1994; Walker and Crowley 1999, p. 36). Hendee, Stankey and Lucas (1990) attribute this increase in use to a number of factors, including lightweight and improved camping equipment, higher education levels, more leisure time, and rising incomes. Visiting

allows people to value and respect the environment; it also creates impacts, both ecological and social.

Impacts upon wilderness are, according to Cole (1994), asymptotic. There is a curvilinear relationship between use and impact. Impact increases greatly with small increases in visitation at low use levels, while impact increases slightly with larger increases in visitation at high use levels (Cole 1994). This curvilinear relationship can be applied to the potential landing sites in the TWWHA. The initial landing of the craft has a high impact (requiring the building of infrastructure for the landing area, and leading to unplanned track development, and burnt areas of vegetation from exhaust) even though visitation from actual flights would be at a relatively low level.

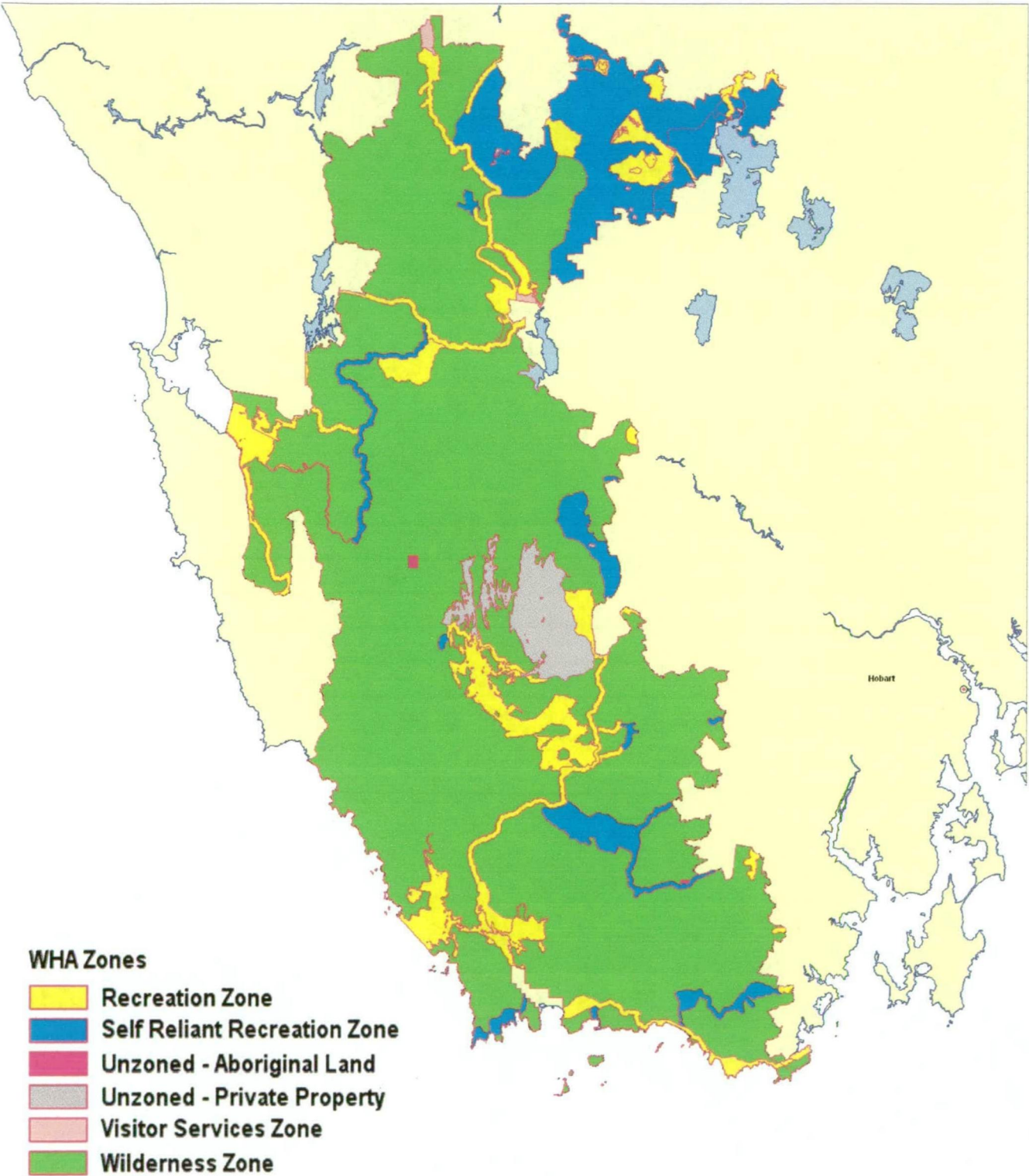
Social impacts are largely to do with the loss of a wilderness experience. Ecological impacts upon the wilderness environment differ between ecosystems and activities performed (Palmer 1979), however, virtually all human activity in wilderness results in some degree of ecological change (Stanley *et al* 1979). Visitors to a wilderness area nevertheless expect to encounter wilderness values. As visitation increases crowding occurs and environmental degradation becomes evident. A loss in wilderness experience is the result.

Management of wilderness is thus a necessary intervention if an area is to be left largely free of the influences of our modern world. A single objective within the TWWHAMP provides the basis from which all management prescriptions and objectives are set: to conserve the values of the TWWHA in a manner consistent with World Heritage Natural and Cultural Values, and, where appropriate, feasible and sustainable, to rehabilitate or restore degraded values, in particular those that maintain or enhance wilderness quality (PWS 1999, p. 34).

The objective detailed above is achieved through key desired outcomes, one of which states that the zoning of the TWWHA will be to maintain or enhance wilderness quality (PWS 1999, p.35). This key desired outcome will be implemented by zoning the World Heritage Area predominantly as wilderness (PWS 1999, p. 35). The map included as Figure 5.1 illustrates the different zoning levels for the TWWHA and

Figure 5.1

**Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area
Management Zones**



Data provided by Information and Land Services Division,
Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment

defines the zones as well. The zones exist to protect the wilderness quality of the area while taking into account the need to present the TWWHA (PWS 1999, p. 94).

According to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan, Wilderness Zones are managed:

- to allow natural processes to operate with minimal interference,
- to retain a challenging unmodified setting that suitably experienced and equipped people can visit for wilderness recreation and scientific purposes,
- to use wilderness as a primary means of managing, protecting and conserving World Heritage and other natural and cultural values (PWS 1999, p.94).

The Plan lists several prescriptions for management that are related to the key desired outcomes.

The TWWHAMP's management prescriptions for wilderness include:

- removal of structures no longer required,
- careful development of facilities on the edges of the TWWHA,
- control of impacts in wilderness zones through planning decisions which give preference to activities and developments that maintain wilderness quality,
- enhancement of people's wilderness experiences through monitoring activities that impact on an experience, including overcrowding, use of motorised boats and flights, and
- monitor and document wilderness quality and the satisfaction of visitors with their wilderness experience (PWS 1999, p. 94).

It is within the self-reliant recreation zone that three of the five proposed landing sites for helicopters/floatplanes fall. These are Newlands Cascade on the Franklin River, Prion Beach on the South Coast and Mt Milner in the South West. The Self-Reliant Recreation Zone is managed to retain a challenging and relatively unmodified natural setting that suitably experienced and equipped people can use for recreation purposes (PWS 1999 p. 58). The management prescriptions for this zone seek to provide minimal management input only for environmental protection and essential safety

purposes (PWS 1999, p.58-59). The prescriptions detailed in the plan relate to structures, walking tracks and mechanised transport (PWS 1999, p. 59). Helicopter and floatplane landings are also mentioned in the management prescriptions. The TWWHAMP states that landing sites may be put in place in self-reliant recreation zones following an investigation of impacts on users and WHA values (PWS 1999, p. 59).

Recreation Zones occur within the WHA to provide for recreation experiences within a largely natural setting (PWS 1999, p. 59). These areas have relatively high levels of day and overnight use and access is maintained for these higher levels (PWS 1999, p. 59). Two sites proposed for helicopter and floatplane landings occur within a Recreation Zone. These are Lake Furnage and Lakes Naomi and Olive. As with the Self-Reliant Recreation Zone, additional helicopter and floatplane landing sites may be established following an investigation of the impacts on users and WHA Values (PWS 1999, p. 59).

The Parks and Wildlife Service's call for public comment on aircraft landing sites is the foundation upon which this study has been made possible. The data gathered from the submissions as part of this study may provide a basis for best practice management of recreation opportunities in the TWWHA.

5.2 Best Practice – Management and Marketing

As the demand for tourism access to wilderness areas increases managers must be armed with best practice techniques for creating sustainable opportunities.

Participatory planning is an essential part of management of any protected area.

When wilderness is being managed the public's view must be considered if best practice standards are to be achieved. As Walker and Crowley state (1999, p. 13), there is a need in environmental policy for research on social links to the environment and for researchers to interpret this intelligently.

The submissions to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites in the TWWHA were a basis for the public to participate – a start towards gaining an understanding of the public's views on the issue. Sewell and Coppock (1977) argue that the benefits of

public participation include gathering support from the community for planning, participants learning how the planning system operates, decision makers gaining an appreciation of all the different needs within the community, learning of the difficulties in decision making, and participants and planners gaining a sense of belonging to the community. This study on the respondents and responses to the aircraft landing sites issue addresses the social link requirements of participatory planning. The study is a deeper investigation of the submissions, the need for which was first recognised by the PWS planners who instigated this study.

As Higham states in his article advocating a perceptual approach to wilderness management, sustainable wilderness tourism must encompass the management of tourist expectations (Higham 1998, p. 26). In Higham's article it is recognised that wilderness management has two inherent problems. The first is that wilderness management is a contradiction in terms (Higham 1998, p. 28); the second is associated with the indefinable nature of wilderness (Higham 1998, p. 29). Higham (1998) calls for managing wilderness recreation by providing varying degrees of wilderness experiences. The provision should be based upon studies which examine users' perceptions of wilderness (as we have seen, these perceptions are subjective). Wilderness users can be clustered to certain areas or experiences depending upon their perceptions. Users must be empowered to select the areas that will reflect their wilderness perception. Empowerment comes from interpretation or education (Higham 1999, p.48). Knowing which experiences to provide relies on knowing the users' perceptions of wilderness. Thus, research which gives managers an insight into the stakeholders' views on wilderness will become increasingly valuable as the demand for wilderness access rises.

Marketing certain areas above others will concentrate users in those areas. Such a proactive management technique relies on the area marketed being able to withstand an increase in numbers, and for the experience to include encounters with other users. Ira Spring (2001) calls for limitations on wilderness access based on controlling environmental damage from human impact. Spring (2001) states that management agencies should not limit user numbers for solitude reasons but to control human impact. Solitude, according to Spring (2001), can always be found in a wilderness experience. When marketing wilderness experiences the managers should not create

the impression that solitude is something to be expected, rather it is something that each visitor can discover for themselves.

Wearing and Archer call for a shift away from traditional protected area management to one based upon marketing (2001). They suggest that it is marketing strategies that empower the public to select a wilderness destination that meets their needs. The strategies normally used by managers tend to be reactive; the frameworks are concerned with identifying and managing the impacts caused by the visitors (Wearing and Archer 2001). Techniques which are traditionally used, according to Wearing and Archer (2001, p.33), include site hardening, positioning of visitor services, and controlling visitor behaviour. The authors criticise the above techniques because park managers must wait until visitors are on-site before taking steps to manage their impacts (Wearing and Archer 2001, p. 34). They call for responsible marketing to take place that is targeted at users before they reach the park (2001, p. 34), and they advocate marketing that directs the users to the experiences they seek, a technique which also employs demarketing (purposefully not promoting an area or promoting it as inaccessible to the average visitor) to discourage users visiting certain sensitive areas (Wearing and Archer 2001, p. 35). One of the key principles for the sustainable marketing technique is research. Wearing and Archer (2001, p. 39) state: “sustainable marketing must be built upon an understanding of the values, needs and characteristics of the visitors”.

This study, on responses to the aircraft landing sites issue, provides essential information on the values, needs and characteristics of the respondents - information the Parks and Wildlife Service can then use for best practice management of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

Chapter Six: Wilderness Values

I deliberately did not thoroughly investigate the literature on wilderness values until after I had read and classified the submissions in the first stage of this study as outlined in the methodology. This was to make certain that I would not pre-judge the values to be found in the submissions. However, some discussion here is warranted on the various views on wilderness values. It was through this research that I was able to generate a list of categories essential for analysing the second stage, or follow-up survey.

The TWWHAMP lists a number of values for the TWWHA. These have been detailed on pages 9 - 12 of this study and are listed below:

Natural values

Cultural values

Recreational values

Economic values

Scientific values

Educational values

Inspirational values

I interpret this list of values as reasons why the TWWHA should be preserved. For instance, consider the statement: "The TWWHA should be preserved because of its potential to draw tourists to the area". I would interpret this as expressing an economic value. Nelson (1998, p. 154) agrees. He states that the rationales given by humans for preservation of wilderness reflect individual attitudes and values, arguing that such attitudes determine how all things are valued – including concepts such as wilderness (Nelson 1998, p. 154). It is claimed as valid, then, to identify the value behind the opinion statements that constitute much of the raw data of this study.

In writings, conversations, and management prescriptions a few basic reasons tend to be given for preservation of wilderness. They are often cited as one word summaries of larger concepts such as: gymnasium, cathedral, laboratory, silo, and classroom. Nelson (1998), lists a total of 30 arguments for wilderness preservation. The National

Wilderness Preservation System of the USA lists ten values of wilderness preservation on its website. These include biological diversity, watersheds, spiritual values and refuge from modern society. Loomis and Richardson (2001) list eight wilderness preservation reasons, all of them associated with the economic value of wilderness. These are: recreation, community, passive use, scientific, biodiversity, off-site tourism, ecological services, and education. Such values underscore arguments mounted for wilderness preservation.

In *Toward a Transpersonal Ecology*, Fox (1995, p.154-161) gives a summary of theories behind resource preservation. Noting that it was William Godfrey-Smith (1979) who first referred to preservation of the non-human world in terms of the silo, laboratory, gymnasium, and cathedral arguments, Fox (1995, p.155-161) lists nine arguments for preservation. These are:

Life Support,

Early Warning System,

Laboratory,

Silo,

Gymnasium,

Art Gallery,

Cathedral,

Monument, and

Psychogenetic.

Psychogenetic values are those experiences that humans should have to enrich their lives in order to mature in a sane way (Fox 1995, p.160).

It is important to note that these arguments are, as Fox (1995, p. 161) states, instrumental values. They are anthropocentric in their nature in that the reasons for preserving wilderness, or the environment, benefit humans in some way. Fox (1995) then details arguments for intrinsic rather than instrumental value as reasons for preservation. Intrinsic values are concerned with preservation of the non-human world simply for itself. Thus wilderness, in this view, has value in and of itself.

The instrumental reasons for preserving wilderness, those that are beneficial to humans, separate humans from wilderness. In their introduction to *The Great New Wilderness Debate*, Nelson and Callicott (1998, p. 15) call for humans to be a part of nature – to live symbiotically with nature rather than apart from it. It is assumed that if people live as Nelson and Callicott recommend then they would value wilderness in and of itself – intrinsically.

For the purposes of this study I identified 13 separate arguments for wilderness preservation, using Fox (1995), Nelson (1998) and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (PWS, 1999) as a basis. As outlined in the methodology (see chapter 8), the majority of these values were identified after the analysis of the submissions and before the follow-up survey. Additional values were included during the follow-up survey when respondents identified a new wilderness value. Thus, using the submissions themselves, and the follow-up observations of respondents, wilderness values were classified into the following preservationist criteria.

Early Warning System

As humans exert their influence on the ecosystems of earth, changes in wilderness can herald a change in the processes that support all life.

Life Support

Wilderness provides us with the clean air, clean water and other processes that humans rely on for survival.

Laboratory

Science benefits from the study of pristine eco-systems associated with wilderness.

Silo

Wilderness should be preserved because it contains as yet undiscovered resources with medicinal and food potential. For example, tropical rainforests may house within their genetic stocks the cure for cancer.

Gymnasium

Recreational values are associated with the gymnasium argument. Bushwalking, skiing, rafting, and fishing are all activities associated with using wilderness as a place for recreation.

Art Gallery

The inspirational vistas and quiet reflection associated with wilderness provide subjects for nature writers, photographers, painters and other artists.

Cathedral

Although I have termed this argument “cathedral” it is not necessarily religious in nature; instead it is associated with a spirituality that people may feel after spending time in wilderness. This spiritual reality can be a process of self-realisation that Nelson (1998, p. 178) associates with Deep Ecology.

Monument

In this concept, wilderness as “monument” is associated with the ideal of freedom. It is largely an American idea, and links wilderness to the dominant national ideology. A wilderness experience is one of freedom from the constraints of everyday life: this symbolically relates to freedom of the nation and freedom of the individual. Wilderness is thus a “monument” for freedom.

Psychological Benefit

Many people visit wilderness to escape modern society. They often appreciate wilderness as it gives them a chance to “get away from it all” or leave the “rat race” behind.

Intrinsic Values

When using this argument the respondents to the follow-up survey would often say that wilderness is valued simply because it is wilderness. It has value in and of itself without any human benefit to be gained.

Rarity

Wilderness, in terms of its classical definition, is a rare commodity. There is very little of it left on earth. For this reason it should be preserved. This argument, while close to the previous category, deserved a separate category, as many of the respondents were very specific about the term “rare”.

Future Generations

Wilderness should be preserved so that our future generations can appreciate and value it.

Wilderness as Protected Landscape

This argument relies on a particular definition of wilderness. Many people feel that wilderness would cease to be so if evidence of modern human society were present. Protection ensures that modern society cannot impact upon it. Wilderness is thus at risk from impacts if it is not protected, and is thus not wilderness. It is worth mentioning here that there are arguments (Denevan 1998; McKibben 1989; PWS 1999, p. 92) that there is no place on earth that does not bear the evidence of modern society. This may be so, but it is the respondents’ own wilderness values that are at issue here.

Chapter Seven: Review of Past Studies

There have been several studies of wilderness users over the past 30 years or more with a large proportion of these occurring in the USA (Bardwell n.d.; Hawes 1994; Robertson *et al* 1992). One of the earlier studies was conducted in 1968 by Hendee on wilderness users in the Pacific Northwest. It was in this study that a factor analytical approach was first used (Stanley *et al* 1979), an approach that allowed the researcher to explore wilderness users and their experiences in a multi-dimensional fashion (Stanley *et al* 1979). The Factor Analytical Approach listed wilderness variables; the respondents were then asked to rank how important the item was to their personal ideas on wilderness. This approach seems, thereafter, to have been consistently used (for example, see Absher and Absher [1979]; the conference proceedings compiled by Lucas [1984]; and Hawes' research summary [1994]), but by prompting in this manner it was the researchers who were dictating the meaning of wilderness value, not the actual respondents. As Scherl (1992) reports, qualitative research on wilderness experiences is lacking, and it is this research need that I hope to partly meet. I have thus chosen not to go into the studies that have approached wilderness research from a Factor Analytical Approach framework in any great detail.

Sandra Bardwell published her study on wilderness use in South West Tasmania just prior to the final flooding of Lake Pedder. "A war is still being fought", she writes, "to save Lake Pedder from flooding" (Bardwell n.d., p. 20). She gives an excellent account of the history of South West Tasmania. In the first half of the twentieth century the South West remained "unscathed" due to the region's inaccessibility (Bardwell n.d., p. 20), but in 1955 a Commonwealth grant to the state's Hydro-Electric Commission enabled a road to be built from Maydena into the South West (Bardwell n.d., p. 20). What followed was the erection of hydro-electric dams and the consequent flooding of a large area of Tasmania's wilderness. The South-West Committee, in 1966, prepared a submission calling for the conservation of the South West, and this led to the creation of the South West National Park in 1968 (Bardwell n.d., p. 21). In this early investigation Bardwell used a methodology which I was able to use as a basis for the current study. Although she did ask a series of prompted questions on wilderness, she also posed an open-ended question: "If you are in favour of wilderness areas, what characteristics do you think an area should have to justify its

reservation as wilderness?” (Bardwell n.d., p. 48). From the responses, Bardwell (n.d., p. 38) calculated the number of uses or “mentions” of key words, and ranked the resulting wilderness characteristics. These were (in descending order): physical characteristics, undeveloped, size, challenge, scarcity of huts and tracks, presence of wildlife and flora, and scientific interest (Bardwell n.d., p 39).

In 1988 Tim O’Loughlin of the then Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife (now the Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment) detailed the results of the Wilderness Walker Surveys. The Wilderness Walker Surveys were conducted in 1986 and 1987 to initiate the Minimal Impact Bushwalking Campaign. Three tracks and 243 respondents ensured that a cross section of walkers was surveyed (O’Loughlin 1988). The surveys were largely concerned with Minimal Impact Bushwalking practices and demographic data, but O’Loughlin gave a profile of those surveyed in the 1988 report. The walkers in the study groups at that time were predominately male, aged between 20 and 39 years, and had reached tertiary educational levels (O’Loughlin 1988).

In 1991 the Land Conservation Council of Victoria published its report on wilderness. In it was a summary of wilderness ideas generated by 605 submissions (Land Conservation Council 1991, p 7). Though the report found that there were “many differences of opinion of wilderness definition” (Land Conservation Council 1991, p 9), respondents nevertheless concurred that there was a need for protecting wilderness, on the ground that it was rapidly disappearing (Land Conservation Council 1991, p. 8). Other reasons for protection included: for future generations, to overcome the Greenhouse Effect, to maintain ecological diversity, and to enhance humans’ quality of life (Land Conservation Council 1991, p. 9). Submissions were also received on the intrinsic right of wilderness to exist irrespective of any human benefit, and on size, boundaries, uses, restoration and the issue of mechanised access (Land Conservation Council 1991).

During the period 1988–1994 there were several studies on wilderness and wilderness users conducted in the TWWHA. These studies were neatly summarised by Martin Hawes (1994) in the *Walking Track Management Strategy for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area*. Hawes (1994) cites studies from Sawyer (1988),

Carlington (1988), and the Parks and Wildlife Service visitor surveys conducted at Cradle Mountain (1993), Cockle Creek (1992) and Melaleuca (1993). These data showed that more than half the walkers within the Wilderness Area were “very experienced” with more than six overnight bushwalks, half were return visitors, 66 per cent were between 16-35 years old, 60 per cent were tertiary educated and 60 per cent were male (Hawes 1994, App. C, p. 29). The surveys summarised by Hawes did ask questions on wilderness experiences and values, however, as with the majority of studies from the USA, the answers to the questions were often prompted by the researcher.

In 1995 Landmark Consulting conducted two separate surveys on the concept of wilderness in Tasmania. These surveys have value for this study as they offer a comparison for this research. The questions posed by Hocking (1995) were of an open ended nature. Each respondent gave answers in their own words; these were then grouped together based on similar words and meanings (Hocking 1995a).

The first survey, conducted in June of 1995, sought opinions from the Tasmanian community on wilderness values and personal experiences. Three questions have relevance above others; these were concerned with the personal benefits derived from wilderness, the meaning of the term “wilderness”, and preservation arguments. In both 1995 surveys there was little difference in the answers to these questions when compared across a demographic profile (Hocking 1995b). The following tables give the results from the June 1995 survey. Many “personal benefits” were listed by the respondents and only the more frequently recurring responses are given here.

Table 7.1 Personal Benefits

Appreciate Beauty/ Scenery	Relaxation	Solitude	Get away from it all	Exercise	Fresh air
35%	26%	22%	17%	15%	13%

Table derived from: Hocking, 1995a

Table 7.2 Wilderness Definition

Unspoiled	31%
Natural	20%
Wildlife	18%
Wild Areas	13%
Remote	12%
No Sign of Other Humans	12%

Table derived from: Hocking, 1995a.

Table 7.3 Preservation Arguments

Future Generations	34%
Not Much Wilderness Left	34%
Conservation	31%
People Must Visit and See For Themselves	15%
Health of Planet	15%
Nature Has A Right To Exist	13%

Table derived from: Hocking, 1995a.

Hocking next conducted a study in September of 1995 on the views of wilderness from visitors to Tasmania. In this second study, *The Concept, Importance, Value and Recreational Use of Wilderness*, the respondents were not prompted for their views on preservation and concepts of wilderness (Hocking 1995b). Unlike Hocking's first survey, in this instance respondents could give answers which would fall under more than one category. The most relevant questions from Hocking's second survey (1995b) were: What does wilderness bring to mind for you? Why is wilderness important to preserve? What benefit do you receive from a visit to wilderness? I have tabulated the results below.

Table 7.4 Personal Benefits

(Listed from most prominent response to least)	
Beauty	
Close to Nature	
Away from Rat Race	
Relaxation	
Solitude/Peace	
Exercise	
Satisfaction	
Challenge	

Derived from: Hocking, 1995b.

Table 7.5 Wilderness Definition

Natural/Unspoiled	72.2%
No signs of human activity	69.3%
Flora/Fauna	19%
Remote	16.1%
Dangerous/Wild	8.3%
Beautiful	8.3%

Derived from: Hocking, 1995b.

Table 7.6 Preservation Reasons

Conservation of Nature	39%
Need Unspoiled Places	32%
Save for Future Generations	23%
A Place for Escape	25%
Not Much Left	12%
Baseline Study	10%
Nature has a right to exist	9%

Derived from: Hocking, 1995b.

These tables have been included for comparison with the results from this study of the respondents and responses to the aircraft issue in the TWWHA.

The Australian Heritage Commission published the Roy Morgan market research study into wilderness and wild rivers in 1996. This study, consisting of focus groups and a telephone survey, explored the Australian community's attitudes towards and understanding of the terms "wilderness" and "wild rivers" (Roy Morgan Research 1996, p.1). The survey involved a ranking of wilderness values; as such it involved

prompting by the researchers. Despite this it is interesting to note that Tasmanians rated “remote”, “peaceful” and “unspoiled” higher in their rankings than respondents from other states (Roy Morgan Research 1996, p. 2).

Although the present study of the respondents and responses to the aircraft landing sites issue uses secondary data, and thus contains a bias in its findings towards those members of the public who have a particular, often strong, interest in wilderness, it does not seek to prompt answers on questions pertaining to wilderness values. Wilderness values and perceptions have been entirely generated from the submissions and the respondents. Considering this, the studies that have most relevance for comparison are those of Bardwell (n.d.) and Hocking (1995a and 1995b).

Chapter Eight: Research Framework

The study of a subjective topic like wilderness values is conducive to a phenomenological approach. Such an approach allows the objective of this study - ascertaining the values of wilderness held by different users of the study group - to be realised. It is the research methods described by Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) that provided the chief framework for this study.

Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996, p. 295) state that the researcher's goal in developing a grounded theory is to produce a set of propositions that explains the "totality of the phenomenon". They warn that "pre-conceived ideas and rigid hypotheses" can compromise such a study (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias 1996, p. 294). In their terms a phenomenological study describes the "meaning of the lived experiences for several individuals about a concept or phenomenon" (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias 1996, p. 51). In this study I have tried to follow their advice and have "set aside pre-judgments and relied on intuition, imagination and universal structures" (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias 1996, p. 52).

"Universal" structures are based on what people have experienced and how they have experienced them. A phenomenological study, then, according to Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996 pp. 54-55), follows the steps of:

1. Collection of data from individuals who have experienced the phenomena.
2. Division of the data into statement units.
3. Grouping the statement units into clusters of meanings or chief concepts.
4. Tying the chief concepts into a general description of the experience. This will entail what was experienced and how it was experienced.

"Universal" structures define the phenomenon of what is being experienced by the study group. After the data has been analysed, grouped, classified and tied, a universal explanation can be made for the study group's experience of wilderness. This explanation will be "universal" to the group being studied, but it should not be applied to the general public. Wilderness values are highly subjective, and

universalised statements on what a wilderness experience entails should be treated with caution.

8.1 Bias

Inherent in a phenomenological study is the issue of researcher bias. I have made assumptions on wilderness experiences and values based upon my own experiences and values. This is a fact that cannot be changed. I, being human, will bias this study. However, in order to compensate for this bias I have explored my own feelings and values. I hope that by being aware of my preconceived ideas I can limit their impact upon this study. I have explored questions relating to my personal definition of wilderness, my relationship to wilderness, the value I have placed on wilderness areas and why. I have recorded these thoughts as Appendix 1.

8.2 Collection of Data

There are two methods used in this study for the collection of data. The first is to use the responses to Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania's "call for public submissions". The second is a small follow-up survey conducted with chosen respondents.

The initial call for submissions on the issue of additional landing sites for helicopters and float-planes in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area generated an unprecedented number of public responses (Sawyer, N. 2000, pers. comm., June).

These submissions have been analysed by the PWS in terms of their response to the specific issue, however the initial call for submissions also provided interesting data on wilderness values more generally. It is upon this data that the study is based.

The use of this data is a recognised form of research based upon secondary data. The initial purpose of the call for submissions differs from the objectives of this study, thus some limitations are to be expected.

8.3 Limitations

Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) explore the limitations of using secondary data – when the initial purpose of the data source differs from the objectives of the current study. Secondary data analysis requires the researcher to ask questions of the data such as: what did the author exactly mean in his or her statements?; is the statement's real meaning different to the literal meaning?; was the statement influenced by outside factors such as peer pressure?

I have taken steps to alleviate the problem of data authenticity and uniqueness. Data initiated by form letters have not been included in the results of this study, as these responses could have been influenced by peer pressure. The follow-up survey was conducted in order to shed further light on the respondents' real meanings.

The follow-up survey was conducted with participants who submitted a statement to the PWS call for submissions that was deemed “useful” by myself. The “useful” classification applied when mention of wilderness experiences and/or values were included in the submission. Taking into account that form letters were not included in this study and only those submissions that related wilderness experiences/values were included, this study comprises 373 submissions out of the original 659 submissions held by the PWS.

In addition to the limitations of using secondary data there is the practical limitation of response group bias. As noted in the PWS's (2000) *Summary of Public Comment*, the public comment process was not a statistically valid survey. Despite this the submissions would seem to represent the views of most major existing stakeholders in the TWWHA, though the submissions represent existing users of the TWWHA rather than potential users (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm., September 17).

8.4 Methods

1. Submissions were analysed for their content.
2. If submissions had wilderness values or experiences depicted they were deemed useful and placed in the researcher's database.

3. The submission statements were classified into statements of value, experience, reasons for preservation and descriptive text.
4. Every third submission of the 373 original submissions analysed was chosen for the follow-up survey. This step limited the size of the follow-up survey and ensured that the research for this paper was manageable.
5. Email and/or phone contact was made to those respondents entered into the database with a view to conducting the second value-based survey.
6. If the respondent did not wish to take part in the follow-up survey the approach was terminated.
7. If the respondent wished to participate they were either interviewed over the phone or asked to complete an electronic survey and email or fax their responses back to the researcher.
8. Follow-up surveys were analysed by the researcher for comparison of demographic data, recreation experiences and wilderness preservation opinions and values.

8.5 Analysis of Submissions

After approximately 100 submissions were read to ascertain common attributes or categories of wilderness values and wilderness experiences new attributes ceased to be generated and a list was identified as:

Unique

Serenity, Peace

Self-reliance, Effort

Isolated, Remote

Wildlife, Biological Diversity

History

Beauty

Pristine

Scenery

Natural

Solitude

Adventure

Spiritual, In Tune with Nature

Relaxation, Peace of Mind

Recreation Opportunity

Memories

Enjoy the Environment

This list was compiled as the submissions were analysed, thus when a new opinion appeared I would re-read the previous submissions to ensure that it was not covered by the existing categories. The database was maintained in a Microsoft Office Access 97 computer program (see Appendix 6 for the database fields).

Initially, I had the categories as listed above divided into the themes “experience” and “values” but I found that people would express the same attribute as both a value and an experience – for example “solitude”. Solitude can express an element of the experience but also refer to an attribute valued by the person. I decided to just list the attributes and not break them into themes. These attributes are thus collectively referred to as “values and experiences” in this study.

In many instances, however, a statement would identify either a value or an experience. For example, the statement might have been “I go to the wilderness in order to experience solitude”. If this was the case then the category, in this case “solitude”, would be placed in a field for wilderness experiences and the qualifying statement would be placed under descriptive text or the field “prose” - see Appendix 6. This measure also gives credit to the thoughts and ideas behind the written words.

In addition to the wilderness “values” and “experiences” fields, I also created a field for “preservation reasoning”. This field covered those submissions that make mention of why they think wilderness should be preserved. Finally the database has a field for “prose”, which I have put into the first part of this Masters thesis to honour the words of those who made submissions.

8.6 Follow-Up Survey

To ascertain the values and experiences of wilderness held by different respondents to the call for submissions a follow-up survey was conducted. This survey established a demographic profile of the users and ascertained their experience levels. The survey

can be seen as Appendix 7 for the phone survey and Appendix 8 for the electronic survey. A pilot survey was conducted on 10 individuals in July of 2000. This pilot survey is included (Appendix 9) to illustrate the changes incorporated from the pilot to the actual survey delivered.

To introduce the survey an email or a phone conversation was initiated with the respondent. These can be seen as Appendices 7a and 8a.

8.7 Introduction to Follow-Up Survey

Initially I was going to leave the idea of wilderness open to interpretation by each respondent, however upon advice from Grant Dixon of the PWS (July 2000, pers. com.), I recognised the difficulties in analysing the follow-up survey with each respondent employing a different conception of wilderness. In order to alleviate this inconsistency a definition has been included as part of the introductory statement to the survey: a land “from within which there is no consciousness of the environmental disturbance of contemporary people” (Kirkpatrick and Haney 1980). This definition was included as it best approximates the respondents’ conception as revealed in the submissions.

8.8 Values

The first section of the survey deals with respondents’ values and focuses on their preferred level of protection afforded to wilderness areas and why wilderness should be protected to the indicated level.

The first question ascertains the differences in level of protection afforded to wilderness. A quantitative question, respondents were asked to choose some level of wilderness protection from “completely protected” to “not protected and completely open to development”. An option was given for those respondents who were unsure of the level of protection that should be afforded to wilderness areas.

For respondents who opted for any level of protection through to no protection afforded at all (that is, all respondents to Question 1 except for the “unsure” category),

qualitative data was sought. The second question thus asked: "Why do you feel that wilderness areas should/should not be protected in the manner you have chosen above?". Responses to this question were classified under the reasons for preserving wilderness as detailed in chapter 6. These classifications are listed below.

Lifesupport

Early Warning System

Laboratory

Silo

Gymnasium

Art Gallery

Cathedral

Monument

Psychological Benefit

Rarity

Future Generations

Intrinsic

Wilderness as Protected Landscape, and

Other.

To respondents who were unsure what level of protection should be given to wilderness a different question was asked. This question seeks to find whether a respondent feels wilderness should be protected at all, and asks why or why not. Answers would have been classified according to the preservation reasons listed above, however only one respondent was unsure of the level of protection to be afforded to wilderness.

8.9 Experience Levels

The second section of the follow-up survey deals with the experience levels of the respondents. It has been shown (see chapter 2) that the experience levels of an individual can affect the type of wilderness experience the individual has. A person who has never been in a wilderness area will have a vastly different experience to an individual who has been bushwalking for 15 years, twice a year, every year. In

addition to the amount of time spent in the wilderness the type of activity can also affect a person's wilderness experience. The person who drives their car to Cradle Mountain and takes pictures from the car park will have a different experience to the person who has completed a six day bushwalk on the Overland Track. It is important to note that these are all wilderness experiences, but they are different. One is not more valid than another for the terms of this study.

Question 4 of the follow-up survey listed recreational pursuits that are of a self-reliant nature. Although wilderness experiences differ from person to person, many of the respondents to the call for submissions indicated that a wilderness experience is a self-reliant one.

Question 5 asks if a wilderness experience has occurred recently. A person who has recently experienced wilderness may remember their experience differently from one who has not had a wilderness experience for some time. As indicated by the responses in the call for submissions, memories play an important part in wilderness evaluation. A time-frame of wilderness visitation during the previous year was chosen on the basis of my personal wilderness experiences and knowledge of others' experiences acquired in my role as the Track Education Officer for the PWS.

The next question, question 6, seeks to determine the respondent's degree of self-reliance in their wilderness ventures. As stated above, the level of self-reliance can affect a person's wilderness experience. The categories listed were determined after consultation with Nick Sawyer, Grant Dixon and Cathie Plowman, all of whom are officers with the Parks and Wildlife Service.

The last question in this section asks the respondent to rate themselves as recreationalists. This question is posed to gather information on the individual's experience levels. The choices have been taken directly from previous Parks and Wildlife surveys conducted with bushwalkers (Sawyer 1988). These previous surveys had three categories, "novice", "moderately experienced" and "very experienced". The categories have been modified slightly upon advice from Grant Dixon in June 2000. He had concerns that a very experienced recreationalist with more than 9 trips

would not identify with any of the categories. This resulted in a fourth, intermediate category being added – “experienced”. The categories are detailed as:

- Novice (never been on an overnight expedition).
- Moderately Experienced (have participated in 1 to 4 overnight expeditions).
- Experienced (have participated in 5 to 8 overnight expeditions).
- Very Experienced (have participated in more than 9 overnight expeditions).

8.10 Demographic Profile

The final section of the follow-up survey aims to compile a demographic profile of the respondent. Age, education, profession, place of residence, state or country of residence can all influence a person’s wilderness experience. An individual who lives on a 100 acre bush block will have a different idea of what a wilderness experience is to a person who lives in Sydney, and each will value wilderness differently (see chapter two). An individual who works as a rafting guide is likely to have a different outlook on wilderness to that of an office-based accountant.

The categories for age and education are standards taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The final question initially contained two categories for place of residence; these were rural and urban. However, it was pointed out to me by respondents to the pilot survey, as well as by my supervisor, Peter Hay, that people living in country towns would not identify with these categories – thus a further choice was added to include cities and towns which are not capital cities.

The follow-up survey was administered to 162 people during the month of October 2000 through to April of 2001. The number of returned and useful follow-up surveys was 81. Results of the follow-up survey were tabulated and interpreted with Microsoft Excel.

Chapter Nine: What the Data Show

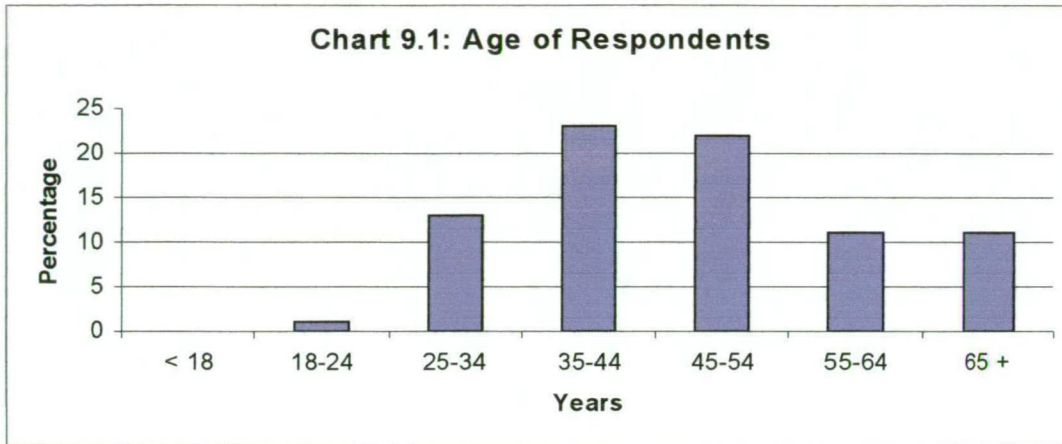
Results in this section have been generated from the formal submissions, from the follow-up survey, and from both sources of information in combination. Statistics from the submissions will be indicated by “original submissions”, statistics from the follow-up survey will be indicated as “follow-up survey”. There were 373 original submissions analysed and 81 follow-up surveys. The original submissions were made between January and March of 2000. The follow-up surveys were conducted between October 2000 and April 2001.

The overwhelming conclusion that can be made from this study is that those people who submitted their views to the Parks and Wildlife Service on the issue of helicopters and landing sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area have a similar demographic profile and experience levels.

9.1 Respondent Characteristics

A respondent profile has been created from the 81 responses to the follow-up survey. The profile considers age, occupation, type and place of residence, and education levels.

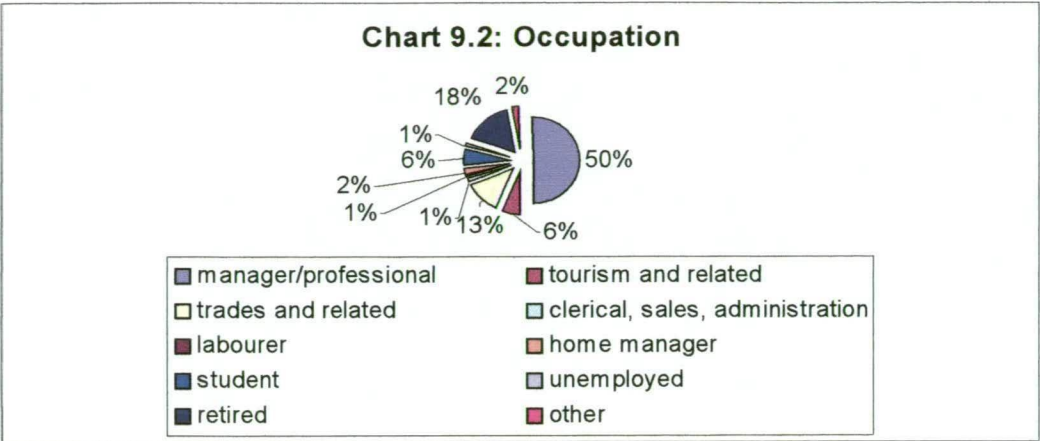
Age



Statistics for Chart 9.1 from Follow-up Survey.

The majority of respondents, 55 per cent, were between the ages of 35 to 54 years. This comprises two of the age categories used in the survey; 35-44 and 45-54 years of age. The remainder of the respondents were spread equally over the age groups with both older and younger population segments represented, though there were very few respondents under the age of 24. In general it would seem that a middle aged population segment made submissions to the landing sites issue. Many submissions indicated that they had been visiting the proposed areas for “years and years” and felt “very strongly” about the issue because of this.

Occupation



Statistics for Chart 9.2 from Follow-up Survey.

Half the respondents (50 per cent) to the follow-up survey were classified as managers or professionals. Retired people and “trades and related” occupations also made up a fair proportion of the respondents. The proportion of retired people (18 per cent of those surveyed) reflects the older age group. Thirteen per cent of those surveyed worked in a trade. There were six per cent involved directly with commercial operations or tourism. One of the two respondents who indicated “other” as a profession cited “wilderness” as their occupation. This person was an email respondent, and I was unable to initiate dialogue on what this involved.

Residence

Table 9.3
Place of Residence from Follow-up Survey

	TAS	VIC	NSW	SA	NT	WA	QLD	ACT	O/Seas
Respondents	68	4	5	2	0	0	1	0	1
Percentage (n=81)	83.9	4.9	6.3	2.5	0	0	1.2	0	1.2

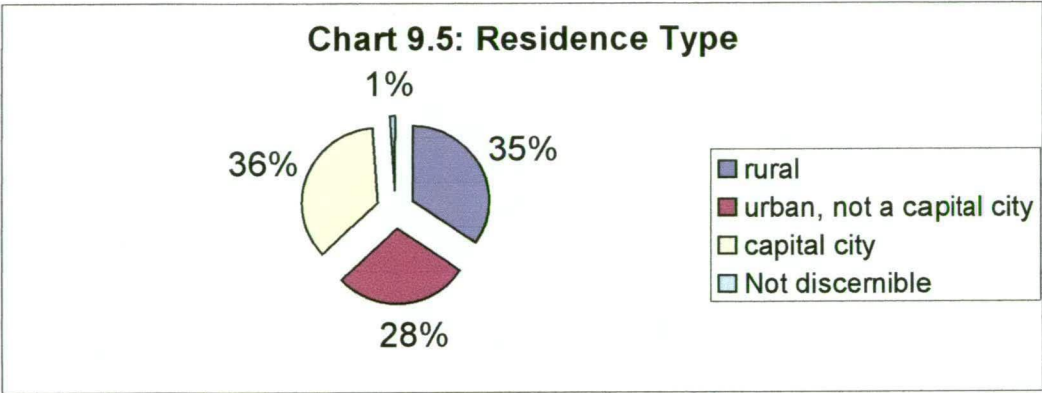
The majority of respondents to the follow-up survey were from Tasmania. When this table is compared to the place of residence for the submissions, the results are similar, with Tasmanians making up the majority of submission respondents.

Table 9.4
Place of Residence from the Original Submissions

	TAS	VIC	NSW	SA	NT	WA	QLD	ACT	O/Seas
Submission	298	16	17	5	1	1	8	6	2
Percentage (n=373)	79.9	4.3	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.6	0.5

A number of the original submissions did not include a place of residence; these totaled 19 and constitute 5.1 per cent of the submission responses.

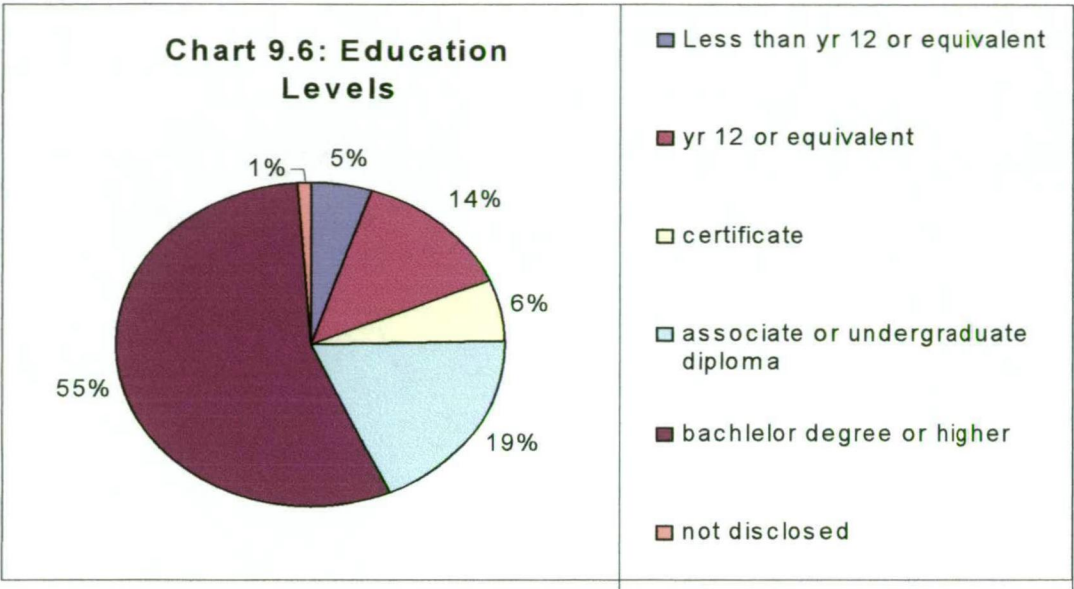
Type of Residence



Statistics for Chart 9.5 from Follow-up Survey.

The follow-up survey respondents were asked to categorise the type of residence that best represented where they lived. There was an equal spread in responses, with “capital city” and “rural” being only slightly above the “urban, not a capital city” response. One respondent was not able to identify himself with any of the choices. This respondent lived on a small parcel of land, yet was very close to an urban environment. Rather than place this person in a given category it was decided to enter it as not discernible.

Education Levels



Statistics for Chart 9.6 from Follow-up Survey

The majority of the respondents to the follow-up survey had a bachelor degree or higher. Those respondents with an associate or undergraduate diploma and with year 12 or equivalent education levels represented the next largest proportions, with 19 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. Few respondents had less than year 12 or certificate levels of education. It can thus be assumed that the majority of respondents have high education levels, with a total of 74 per cent of the respondents completing tertiary level education.

The demographic profile that has been generated from the above statistics will be useful for planning for wilderness issues in Tasmania. The respondents to the follow-up survey, chosen from the original submissions, display a relatively consistent demographic profile. The respondents tended to be middle aged Tasmanians who worked as managers or professionals and had a tertiary education.

The demographic profile generated is not necessarily what was anticipated by the PWS. Submissions received specifically on the fishing sites in the Central Plateau Conservation Area (CPCA), Lake Furnage and Lakes Naomi and Olive, evince a rural and lower socio-economic background (Sawyer, N. 2001, pers. comm.,

September 17). Remember that form letters were not considered in the present study in order to alleviate any limitations associated with secondary data. The majority of responses associated with the CPCA were received as form letters, thus the demographic profile of the study group does not reflect this segment of the stakeholders.

9.2 Respondents' Values

The submissions were analysed twice. Firstly, each submission was read to determine if its content was useful for this study. Useful submissions had content relating to:

1. why wilderness was valued, or
2. what constituted a wilderness experience, or
3. why wilderness should be protected.

Secondly, the useful submissions were analysed to produce chart 9.7 on respondent wilderness values and experiences. Using the methodology described in the previous chapter the submissions themselves dictated the categories for wilderness values and experiences.

I have deemed the number of responses utilised in chart 9.7 to be significant, having determined that significant responses tally at least one half the total number of mentions for the most popular response. The most popular response was “serene” with 178 mentions; therefore significant responses must have a higher value than 89. The significant responses are: serene, pristine, remote, self reliance or effort, beauty, recreation, unique, escape modern life, and natural. Solitude was the tenth listed wilderness value generated from this study and was not deemed to be significant, which supports Spring’s (2001) contention that wilderness managers do not need to limit numbers to provide for a solitude experience.

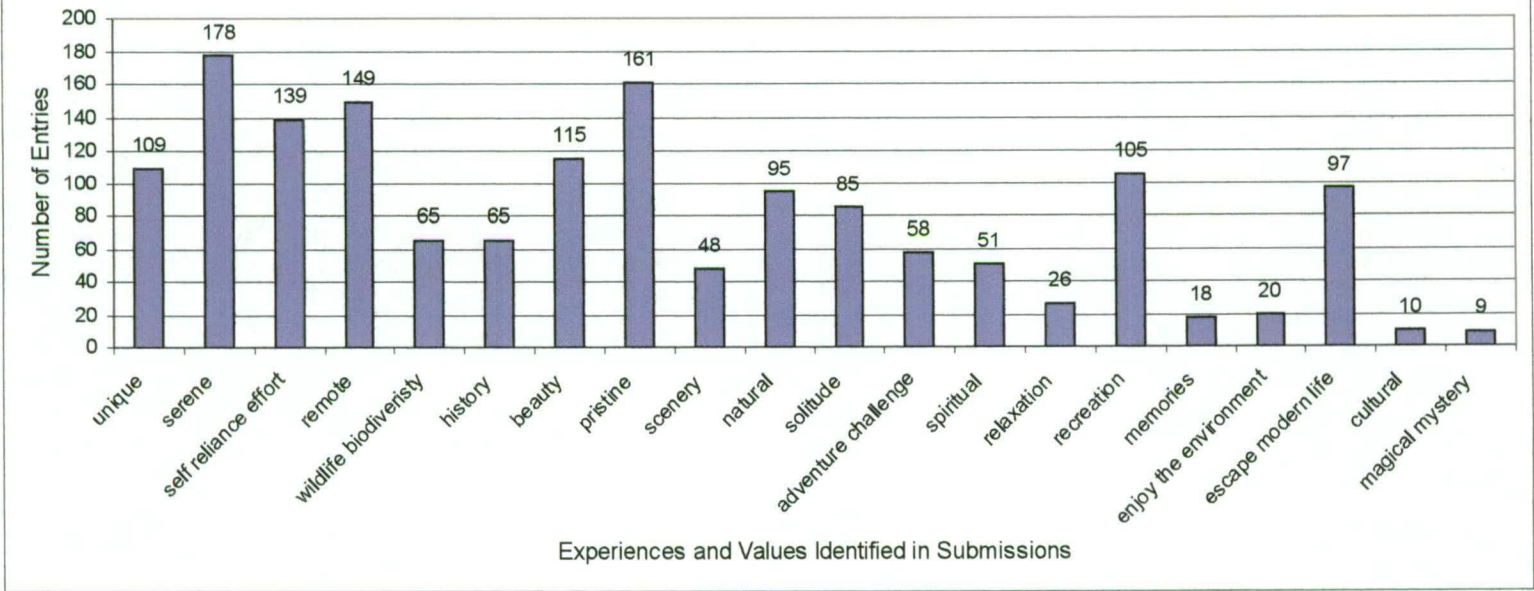
The wilderness values and characteristics listed above are what Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) call “universal structures of wilderness” for the respondents. These “universal structures” change over time and in this sense their use of the word “universal” can be confusing; nevertheless, to facilitate cross-study comparison, I have retained its usage here.

Bardwell (n.d.) states that physical characteristics, a state of undevelopment, size, challenge, scarcity of huts and tracks, presence of wildlife and scientific interest characterised wilderness for the participants in her study. Four of these characteristics from the early 1970s resemble the “universal structures of wilderness” for this study. The submissions used for this study did not identify scientific reasons and size as a “universal” wilderness structure. Wildlife and biodiversity are moderately mentioned in the submissions, yet were seen as significant in Bardwell’s early 1970s study.

In the two surveys of 1995, Hocking identified seven characteristics of wilderness: unspoiled, natural, wildlife, wild/dangerous areas, remote, no signs of other humans, and beautiful. All of the elements identified by Hocking (1995a and 1995b) are also identified by the respondents in this study. Wildlife and wild/dangerous areas are not universal wilderness structures as discussed above, but they have been identified in the original submissions.

As time has passed the public’s views on wilderness have changed. This comes as no surprise when the chapter on defining wilderness is considered, as the subjective nature of wilderness concepts defies immutable definition. In ten years time a study based on these submissions and on the respondents to the call for public comment would be valuable. I would hope that such a study would examine the changes in the respondents’ universal structures of wilderness.

Chart 9.7: Wilderness Values and Experiences

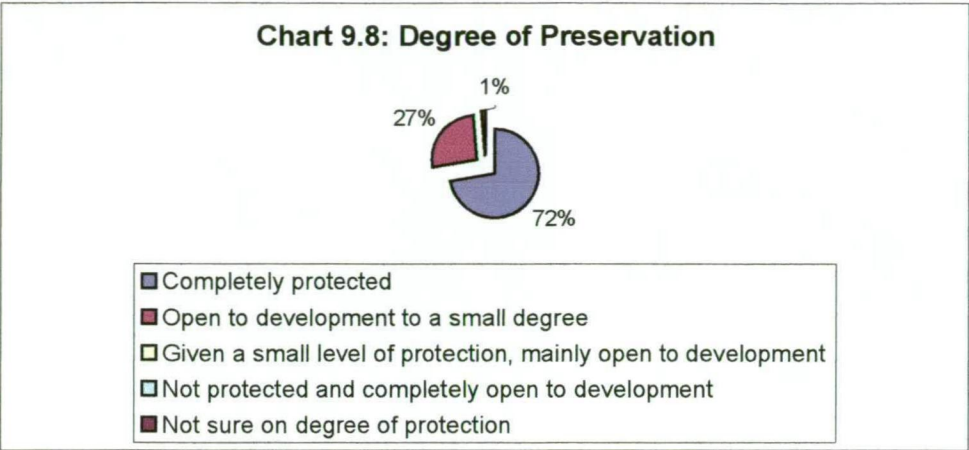


Comparisons – Rare and Unique

As well as place of origin, shown in Tables 9.3 and 9.4, I also examined whether written ideas from the original submissions and responses to the follow-up survey were similar. I chose to examine the value of “unique” for the submissions and “rare” for the follow-up survey. I believe that these two values are comparable. If wilderness is “unique” then it follows that it should be preserved because it is “rare”.

Twenty-nine per cent of the original submissions said that wilderness was unique and 35 per cent of the follow-up survey respondents said that wilderness should be preserved because it is rare. Thirty-nine per cent of the people who stated that wilderness is unique in their original submission also stated that wilderness is rare in the follow-up survey.

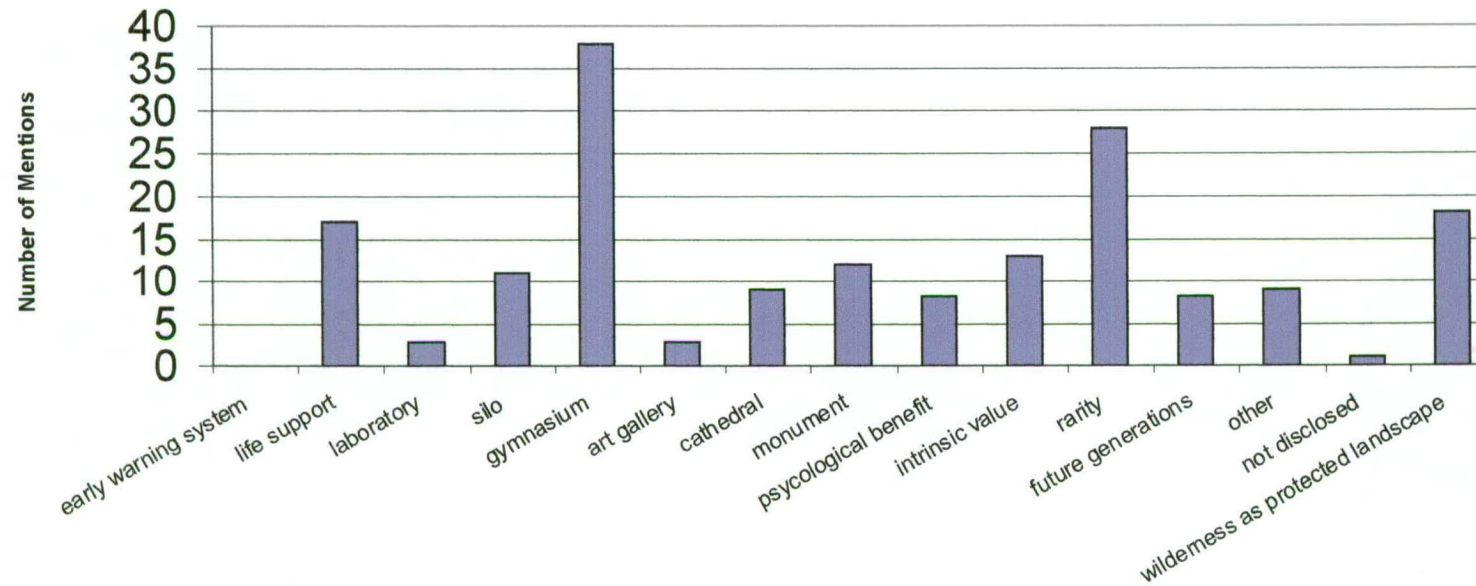
Wilderness Preservation



Statistics for Chart 9.8 from Follow-up Survey

The degree of preservation as indicated by the responses to the follow-up survey is illustrated in chart 9.8. The survey had five choices for the respondent. Wilderness should be; “completely protected”, “open to development to a small degree”, “given a small level of protection, mainly open to development”, “not protected and completely open to development”, and “not sure on the degree of preservation”. None of the respondents chose “given a small level of protection and mainly open to development” or “not protected and completely open to development”. The majority of respondents felt that wilderness should be completely protected (72 per cent). A sizeable proportion of the respondents also favoured wilderness protection whilst open to development to small degree (27 per cent). One respondent was unsure of the degree of preservation he would have for wilderness. When asked if he would afford wilderness protection at all, his response was: “Areas are better protected if none of the attention of making areas protected is given to it.” He went on to say: “leave it alone for my personal enjoyment, do not change the wilderness quality of the area by attracting more people to it!”

Chart 9.9: Preservation Reasoning



Preservation Reasons Identified from the Follow-up Survey

Preservation Reasons

Preservation reasons, displayed in chart 9.9, were tabulated from the follow-up survey. Respondents were asked why they felt that wilderness should be preserved. The respondents were not asked to place their reasons in a predetermined category; instead I placed their response in the category that was relevant. If a category was not relevant a new one was created. Thus a few additional categories were added as the follow-up surveys were conducted, namely “rarity”, “other”, and “wilderness as protected landscape”. This final category reflects responses that stated “it would not be wilderness if it was not protected” and is explained further in chapter 6.

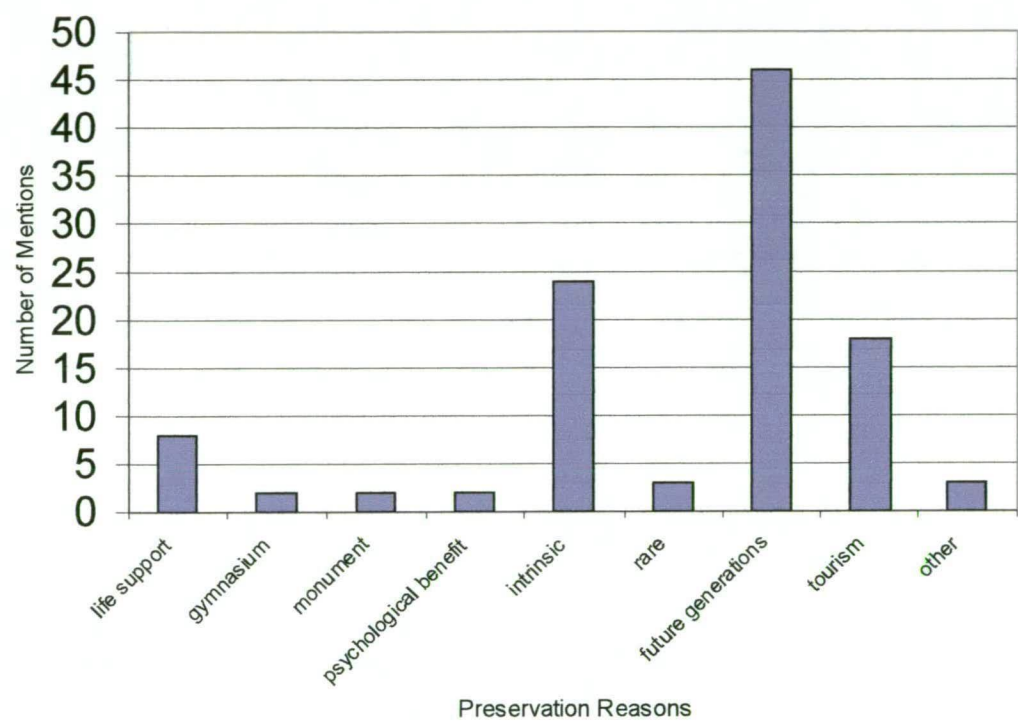
If a respondent listed more than one reason for preserving wilderness all of the responses were included. Thus the number of responses is greater than the number of respondents.

The three highest scoring reasons for preservation of wilderness are gymnasium (21 per cent), rarity (15.7 per cent) and wilderness as protected landscape (10.1 per cent). Gymnasium reasons are associated with recreation. Wilderness should be protected so that the respondent can continue to fish, bushwalk, camp, and so on. Rarity is associated with few areas of wilderness being left in the world; that wilderness is a unique resource and should be protected. This reason could be included as an intrinsic preservation reason, for wilderness is to be protected without any human gain. Many respondents felt that wilderness would not be wilderness unless it was protected from human impact. The definition included at the beginning of the survey (see Appendices 7 and 8) would certainly support this.

Other prominent reasons for wilderness preservation are life support (9.5 per cent) and intrinsic reasons (7.3 per cent). These are the fourth and fifth most popular reasons cited in the follow-up survey. Life support reasons centred around statements such as: “without these areas we would not be here” and “wilderness gives us clean air and water”. Responses in this category contrast with intrinsic preservation reasons as wilderness is providing a human benefit, whereas intrinsic reasons are associated with statements such as “because wilderness is valuable in and of itself”.

If a person in the original submissions gave a reason why wilderness should be preserved it was recorded. Not many respondents did – this was one of the reasons for asking such a question in the follow-up survey. Those who did so were often concerned with tourism potential in wilderness areas. It seems likely that many of these respondents felt that they were writing for a politician or bureaucrat who would appreciate the economic reasons for wilderness preservation. In the original submissions, only 91 out of a possible 373 useful submissions made comments specifically for preservation. Often the submissions contained comments on why they visit wilderness areas, for how many years and what they participated in – but they did not specifically dictate why they thought wilderness should be preserved. The majority of preservation reasons cited were for “future generations”; as seen in chart 9.10. Of the 91 who did have specific reasons for preservation six of these were for intrinsic reasons. Intrinsic comments included: “appreciate the inherent value of a remote, untouched area not associated with human gain in any way”, “leave it alone for its own sake”, and “preserve the meditation of the earth itself”. A further 18 submissions wrote that wilderness allowed wildlife to live free of human influence. If these 18 responses on wildlife are included as intrinsic, a total of 24 original submissions specifically called for preserving wilderness for intrinsic reasons.

Chart 9.10: Preservation Reasons from Original Submissions



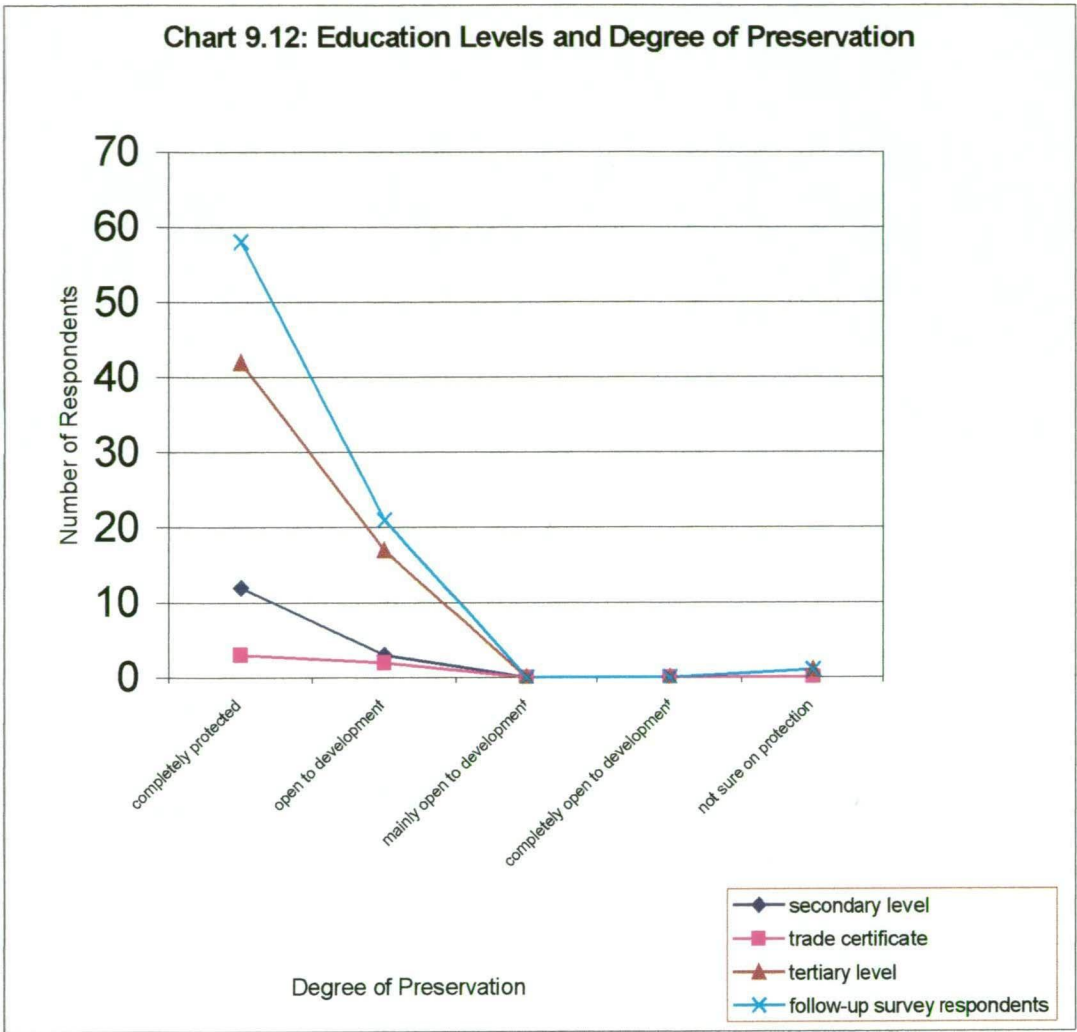
Hocking (1995a; 1995b) identified nine separate arguments for wilderness preservation from her research. The reasons have been listed in Table 9.11 below in comparison with the preservation reasons identified by the respondents to my follow-up survey. The number beside the reason indicates the order of importance as detailed in the studies. The table illustrates that preservation reasons have not changed to any great degree. However, the degree to which the respondents place value on a particular reason has changed. The respondents to the follow-up survey tended to want wilderness preserved for recreational reasons – the gymnasium argument. Interestingly, the results from the follow-up survey point to rarity as an important reason for preservation. It is ranked as second in the follow-up survey results and third for the 1995 results. Perhaps as time goes on this trend will become more evident as people perceive wilderness to be under increasing threat.

Table 9.11 Comparison of Wilderness Preservation Reasons

Preservation Reasons from Hocking (1995a; 1995b)	Corresponding Preservation Reasons identified by the follow-up survey (2001).
Future Generations (2 nd)	Future Generations (10 th)
Not much Wilderness Left (3 rd)	Rarity (2 nd)
Conservation of Nature (1 st)	Not Comparable
People to See (7 th)	Gymnasium (1 st)
Health of Planet (7 th)	Life Support (4 th)
Nature has a Right to Exist (6 th)	Intrinsic (5 th)
Need Unspoiled Places (4 th) *	Not Comparable *
Place to Escape (5 th)	Psychological Benefit (11 th)
Baseline Study (8 th)	Laboratory (12 th)

* Hocking (1995a; 1995b) offered no detailed explanation for why the respondents to her study need unspoiled places. The present study goes beyond this by determining why wilderness is valued; as such this category is not comparable between the two studies.

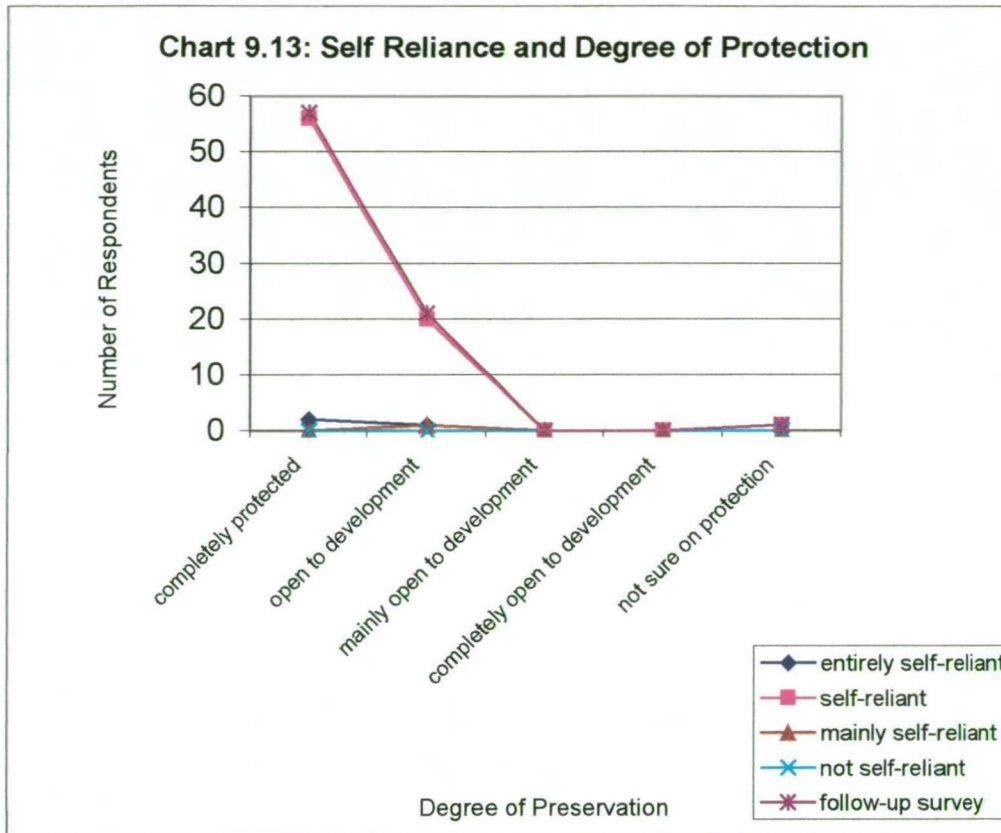
Influences on Degree of Preservation: Education Levels & Preservation



Statistics for Chart 9.12 from Follow-up Survey.

The degree of preservation chosen by the respondents to the follow-up survey changes very little when different levels of education are considered. None of the respondents in any of the education levels opted for a degree of preservation below “open to development to a small degree”. This is the same for the follow-up survey respondents. Two responses from the follow-up survey were undisclosed.

Influences on Degree of Preservation: Self Reliance and Preservation



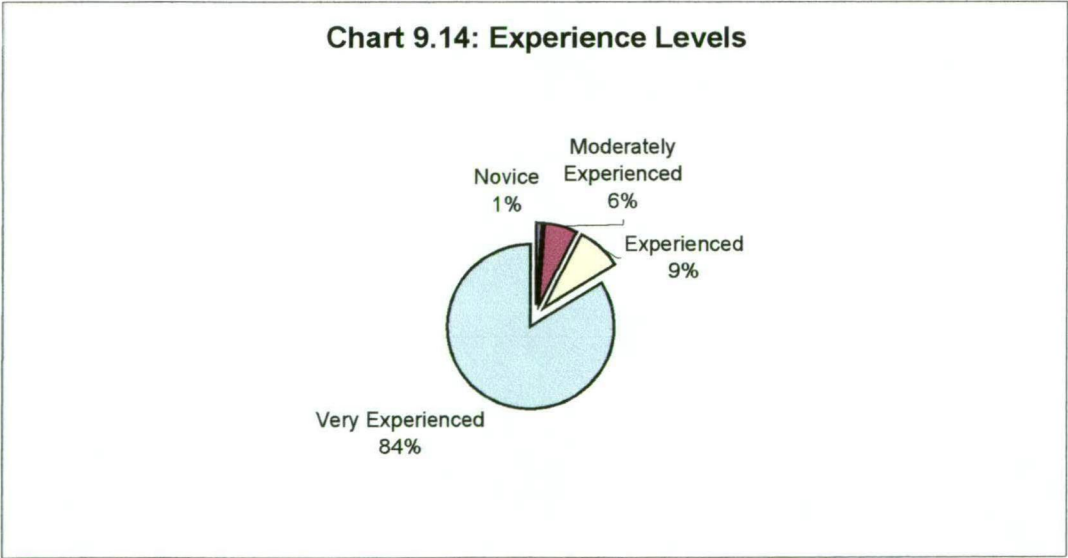
Statistics for Chart 9.13 from Follow-up Survey

From the follow-up survey only three categories of self-reliance were indicated by the respondents: “entirely self-reliant”, “self-reliant” and “mainly self-reliant”. No respondents identified with the “not self-reliant” category. The chart shows that the respondents who identified with the self-reliant category mimic the follow-up survey trends. There were only three respondents for the “entirely self-reliant” category, two of whom identified with the “completely protected” category for wilderness. There was only one respondent in the “mainly self-reliant category”. This person felt that wilderness should be open to development to a small degree. As the respondents overwhelmingly identified with the “self-reliant” category it is impossible to ascertain from this study if the degree of self-reliance will influence positions taken on the degree of preservation desired.

As the respondents to the follow-up survey represent a specific proportion of the community it is impossible from my study to ascertain whether certain experiences or demographic profiles will determine a different desired level of wilderness protection or values.

Influences on Degree of Preservation: Very Experienced Respondents and Reasons for Preservation

Most (84 per cent) of the respondents to the follow-up survey, when asked to identify with an experience level, perceived themselves to be “very experienced” (participated in more than 9 overnight bushwalks). One hundred per cent of the respondents to the follow-up survey had participated in some sort of self-reliant activity (these were listed as bushwalking, fishing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, cross country skiing, and rock climbing). The percentage of respondents who had participated in such an activity in the last 12 months was 97.5 per cent.



Statistics for Chart 9.14 from Follow-up Survey.

The respondents to the follow-up survey who were “very experienced” were analysed against preservation reasons from both the original submissions and the follow-up survey. Only those preservation reasons that I felt constituted a higher wilderness value were considered. Responses that I feel are higher include “intrinsic” and “rare”. Of the follow-up survey respondents who were very experienced, 52.2 per cent also wanted wilderness preserved for a higher reason.

When the original submissions were consulted, 91 submissions out of the useful 373 had a reason for preservation specifically detailed in the submission. Only six out of these 91 submissions stated an intrinsic reason for preservation, whilst three stated that wilderness should be preserved because it is rare. I believe that, because they were asked to answer specific questions by the Parks and Wildlife Service, submission respondents did not focus on preservation reasons. These numbers are, therefore, not statistically reliable. Accordingly, I examined the submission’s values. I believe that the value which is concerned with wilderness for its own sake rather than human’s sake - an intrinsic value - is “pristine”. One hundred and sixty one (43.2 per cent) out of the 373 useful submissions stated that wilderness value lies in the fact that it is “pristine”.

Responses from the follow-up survey were compared against the responses that were made within the original submission. Of those very experienced respondents who wanted wilderness preserved for intrinsic or rare reasons, 32.8 per cent also stated in their original submissions that they valued wilderness for pristine reasons. One third of the very experienced respondents valued wilderness intrinsically if both the follow-up survey and original submission are compared. Therefore a reasonably high proportion of respondents who are very experienced value wilderness for higher reasons. This is significant when compared to the entire survey responses - it was found that the majority of respondents did not value wilderness for intrinsic reasons.

From this study we cannot say that a more experienced person will value wilderness intrinsically, for most of the follow-up survey respondents were of a similar experience level. However it can be concluded that the stakeholders (identified within this study) on wilderness issues in Tasmania are very experienced and that one third

of these very experienced respondents hold “intrinsic” or “higher” views of wilderness.

Profile of Respondents with Intrinsic Values

It is interesting to ascertain a general profile of the respondents who gave intrinsic preservation reasons (16 per cent of the respondents to the follow-up survey). These respondents tended to have a bachelor degree or higher, are 35-44 years of age, live in a capital city, and work as professionals. They are very experienced and self-reliant.

When this profile is compared to the general respondents there is very little difference. The general respondents tended to have a bachelor degree or higher, are 35-54 years of age, live in all three areas of capital city, rural and urban areas, and work as professionals.

Profile of Respondents with Comprehensive Values

Deep ecologists often refer to a scale of values for preservation (Fox 1995). At one end of the scale are the reasons for preservation associated with the individual's benefit. For instance, consider the reasons for preservation associated with the follow-up survey; gymnasium. This reason is associated with recreation – a benefit for the individual and thus at the lowest end of the scale. The preservation reason “for future generations” would be higher on the deep ecology scale - this benefits humanity as a whole. Finally there are the intrinsic reasons; these benefit the wilderness itself and are not concerned with anthropocentric values.

Rather than look at each single reason for preservation I thought it would be beneficial to examine whether wilderness was valued comprehensively. Wilderness is greater than the sum total of its parts – comprehensive value suits the multifaceted nature of wilderness.

Respondents to the follow-up survey gave, on average, 2.2 categorised reasons for preserving wilderness. I feel that those respondents who valued wilderness for more than three categorised reasons valued it comprehensively. I do not have a concrete

reason for selecting the number three as being representative of comprehensive value. Intuitively three was significantly higher than the average of 2.2, yet was not so high as to become statistically unworkable. Out of the 81 respondents to the follow-up survey, 24 (29.6 per cent) stated 3 or more categorised reasons for preserving wilderness, thus valuing it comprehensively.

These identified respondents to the follow-up survey tended to have a bachelor degree or higher, were 35-44 years of age, live in capital cities, and work as professionals. They are very experienced and self-reliant in terms of their recreational habits. These results are very similar to both the general results and the intrinsic results, pointing to the fact that the profile for stakeholders, identified in this study, in wilderness issues in Tasmania is easily defined through this research. However, the respondents who value wilderness comprehensively were more likely to live in a capital city. According to Nick Sawyer (pers. comm., 17 September), this profile, of mid-aged, tertiary educated, experienced recreationalists who live in capital cities, is characteristic of environmentalists. His view is largely substantiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2002), that has found that people with environmental concerns tend to have higher education qualifications, are less than 55 years of age, hold professional and para-professional occupations and have higher incomes. Hay and Haward (1988) used the Green's voting patterns in Tasmania to conclude that people with environmental concern, what Sawyer has termed "environmentalists", tend to live in urban electorates. Hay and Haward (1988 p. 445), draw upon the work of Gouldner (1979), who also details the demographic profile of environmentalists as "tertiary educated, urban, relatively affluent, professional, and employed in those parts of the public sector not engaged in provision of the production infrastructure". This profile is similar to the demographic profile of the respondents from this study who value wilderness comprehensively.

Chapter Ten: Discussion – Managing Wilderness Visitors

It is possible from this study to provide the Parks and Wildlife Service with a profile of the members of the public who have an interest in this issue and perhaps in the issues surrounding the management of wilderness in general. It is not possible to provide a comprehensive profile of the stakeholders or potential stakeholders. In order to mitigate the limitations associated with research on secondary data form-letter submissions received by the PWS to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue were not included as part of the research for this paper. The majority of form letters received were from the LAKES group of anglers. Perhaps research based on these respondents would be different from the results of this study, and give a more comprehensive profile. Further research could thus be conducted on the submissions to the helicopter and floatplane landing sites issue, including the LAKES proformas. While the further research is warranted, including the LAKES proformas would have introduced serious limitations to the study.

Wearing and Archer (2001), in their article on frameworks for sustainable marketing of protected areas, state that research on stakeholders is a fundamental building block for sustainable marketing of National Parks and Protected Areas. They recommend four areas of understanding:

- values
- needs
- characteristics, and
- behaviour.

At the very least the information gained from this study gives the Parks and Wildlife Service an insight into how the stakeholders identified in this study value wilderness, which may then assist the PWS in achieving responsible and responsive planning.

The study delineates what constitute wilderness values, the needs the respondents have for their wilderness experience, the characteristics or demographic profile of respondents and the behaviour of people in regard to their experience levels and history.

The information gathered was done on a personal level; I understood the values that were being examined as I myself had reflected on wilderness. As the experience of wilderness was studied I let the research dictate the process and let the respondents determine their own wilderness values and definitions. The study has been phenomenological in nature.

10.1 Demographic and Behaviour Profile

The majority of the respondents were between 35-54 years of age, had managerial or professional occupations, and had completed some form of tertiary education. The respondents were, for the most part, Tasmanian, although there was no clear indication of residential type as there was an even spread between respondents living in a capital city, in an urban area but not a capital city, and in a rural area. The respondents were very experienced, self-reliant, and had participated in at least one self-reliant activity in the last 12 months.

10.2 Wilderness Experience and Values Needs

The significant wilderness values and experiences identified by the submissions to the helicopter/floatplane landing sites issue (listed in descending order of importance) are:

serenity

pristine

remote

self-reliance/effort required

beauty

recreation

unique

escape modern life, and

natural qualities.

The characteristics listed above make up the universal structures (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias, 1996) of wilderness for the respondents.

It is important to note that, unlike many previous studies conducted in wilderness areas, these responses have been initiated by the respondents themselves and not by the researcher.

10.3 Wilderness Values

Respondents to the follow-up survey indicated that wilderness should be completely protected. The reasons behind this need for protection constitute the respondents' wilderness values. After reading through the submissions I categorised the values and preservation reasons given into 15 different categories. These categories reflect research conducted on wilderness values as indicated in chapter 6. The five most significant wilderness values are listed below in descending order of importance; a brief explanation is also given. These values were determined by the researcher through analysis of the submissions, through research of the literature, and during the follow-up survey.

1. Gymnasium

Recreational values are associated with the gymnasium argument. Bushwalking, skiing, rafting, and fishing are all activities associated with using wilderness areas as places for recreation.

2. Rarity

Wilderness, in terms of its classical, descriptive definition, is a rare commodity. There is very little of it left on earth. For this reason it should be preserved. This argument, while close to being intrinsic, deserved a separate category, as many of the respondents were very specific about the term "rare".

3. Wilderness as Protected Landscape

Many people feel that wilderness would cease to be so if lasting evidence of modern human society were present. Protection helps to ensure that modern society cannot impact upon it. Wilderness is thus at risk from impacts if it is not protected, and is thus not wilderness.

4. Life Support

It is thought that wilderness provides us with the clean air, clean water and other processes that humans rely on for survival.

5. Intrinsic Values

When using this argument the respondents to the follow-up survey would often say that wilderness is valued simply because it is wilderness. It has value in and of itself without regard for any human benefit.

Wilderness is valued by the stakeholders studied in this project as a place for recreation in a pristine and serene environment. The managers of the TWWHA, if following best practice techniques of marketing and educating users of wilderness, can use the findings from this study to assist in responsive planning to provide these experiences. This technique, involving education or marketing, attempts to manage wilderness visitors, rather than the wilderness itself. Educational tools such as minimal impact techniques can focus on keeping the areas pristine. Managers can participate in proactive management by marketing to visitors those wilderness areas that provide the ideal experience. Marketing of these areas must ensure that the area can handle the increase in human impacts, but need not necessarily provide for a solitary experience. Demarketing can also occur and be justifiable for, in order to keep wilderness areas pristine and serene, human impact must be kept to a minimum. Unequivocally, the majority of respondents believe that wilderness should be completely protected.

In a world where wilderness qualities are rare, and when rising incomes and globalisation make mass travel achievable, Tasmania should prepare itself for an increase in tourism. The visitors to the state will be seeking wilderness experiences, and these will most likely differ from those experiences sought by Tasmanians and identified in this study. I believe it would thus be beneficial for the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service to conduct studies on potential visitors to the state. What are the answers to the four essential research questions as posed by Wearing and Archer (2001)? What are the tourists' views of wilderness values? What experiences will they seek? What are their demographic and experience profiles, profiles needed so

that marketing strategies can be employed and messages given before they arrive in the state? The recommended study should follow phenomenological guidelines and let the respondents dictate their universal structures for wilderness.

One of the conclusions that must be drawn from this study is the complete unsuitability of landing sites for helicopters and floatplanes in the Tasmanian wilderness, according to the respondents of this study. The experiences sought by the respondents do not correspond with landing sites. The respondents treasure a self-reliant experience of serenity and remoteness in a pristine environment. Aircraft represent an easy option for wilderness travel. The motorised transport is of our modern world and carries with it great disruption. The sight of an aircraft that only recently left the city can destroy the remoteness quality that is sought after by the stakeholders identified in this study. It is my opinion that the proposal for additional helicopter and floatplane landing sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area should not be pursued.

Chapter Eleven: Conclusion

At the time of writing the helicopter and floatplane landing sites proposal was in abeyance. The only site proposed for landings was at Mt Milner in Bathurst Harbour in the South West National Park. The only proponent had withdrawn from the process some time ago. Despite the public comment clearly against the proposal, the site remains open for potential helicopter landings. Mt Milner is one of the sites most distant from potential departure points. To fly to Mt Milner the helicopter would have to travel through the heart of the Tasmanian Wilderness. Helicopters do not form part of the pristine, serene, self-reliant experience that the respondents to this study seek in wilderness. I hope that this study has illustrated the public's feelings on Tasmania's wilderness and in so doing will allow for responsible and responsive planning for recreation use of our World Heritage Area.

The respondents have said it best in their own words:

The perception of wilderness is hard to create and easy to destroy.

The time to make the right decisions is now.

IT MUST NOT BE LOST.

Show courage and wisdom to protect a part of this world.

Settings of striking beauty.

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Appendix 1

Personal Feelings and Views on Wilderness

Throughout this study I have periodically examined my own views on and values of wilderness. The following is a summary of some of my musings.

From the outset I recognised that my idea of wilderness was constantly changing. In this way it seems quite unfair of me to write the findings of this study, for surely by now the respondents' views of wilderness have also changed. Wilderness is such a fluid concept. It cannot be pinned down. Wilderness should never gather dust on an academic's shelf, for no one should ever utter the words "there... it is done, this is wilderness" and box it up, all labeled and bound ready for the masses to consume. In undertaking this study I have shuddered against this hypocrisy whilst leaning on the justifications for studying wilderness perception. Have I inadvertently destroyed wilderness in my own mind? Perhaps.

Wilderness is a stronghold of original earth; it was given to us by our earliest ancestors. In the idea of wilderness I find a place that has much to teach me of freedom and independence. Technically speaking wilderness, for me, is remote from settlement and roads; there is no need for danger yet the prospect must be there. A wilderness experience must involve surviving with everything I need carried on my back. There should be ever expanding views to a horizon that I could reach out and touch – if only my arms were a bit longer.

Interaction with wildlife must be on the wildlife's terms. A symbol of fluid wilderness is perceived with the spiraling flight of the wedge-tailed eagle. I see it soaring and my soul leaps at the chance to join with its joy, to be a part of this beautiful earth, this wonderful life. I think of humans destroying the wedge-tailed eagle and I feel outrage. The same outrage is inspired when I think of the useless and utterly stupid demise of the Thylacine. Regret and outrage! We should know better.

When out in the wilderness I have been fortunate enough to have arrived by helicopter, through my employment. I visited an area that I have yet to return to – and I feel that I must return as a self-reliant visitor, otherwise I will have somehow cheated the wilderness out of something it wishes to teach me.

When bushwalking I have also had helicopters fly overhead. I can distinctly remember questioning whether they were allowed to fly that low. What was it doing? Where was it going? Rather than being immersed in the scenes that surrounded me, my mind was on the modern day hustle and bustle associated with the helicopter's intrusions.

I live in a place that may well be wilderness to some. Friends who have spent weeks immersed in the modern world come to visit my block of land. They will drop out of their over stimulated, information loaded world and, BANG, hit the forest floor with a sigh of relaxation. Their biggest decision may be where to go to the toilet, or if they will have more salad. For me, living here, it is not quite the same. I know the workings of my own human hands to plant, prune, water and build. I see the workings of nature, which feeds, grows, reproduces, dies and feeds again in a never

ending process. I borrow from this flow for my own benefit - I harness the energy in the dead wood to light the fire. It is a very busy place, quiet it may be in comparison to the modern world, but it is ever more intricate and complex. I feel very lucky to know this small pocket of nature on its terms.

Living as I have done on the block of land has been very back to basics, a sort of comfy camping. I spent over 2 years in a converted hay shed with all the comforts I required – these did not include electricity, toilets, showers, or even sealed walls. When I first started living here I went through what I can only think of as a grieving process for my old, too easy life.

Now I have moved on. Still on the same block but in a freshly built home. With the 'modern' technologies of passive solar heating, solar electricity and solar hot water I am still very much dependent upon the elements for my comforts. I thought that after moving away from the hay shed I would have grieved for the loss of my simple, complex life. But I have not. I realise that I am still very much in tune, in an understanding, with this place. I may have changed the scenery slightly, but I have a connection with the land that I will fight to the very end to protect. If only everyone could live as I did. If only everyone could feel connected with nature yet still able to plug in a lap-top computer and speak to people half way round the world. Our mechanised lifestyle needs balance. It is just too easy to return to the constant drone of modern life unless a deep connection has been made – a connection that no amount of background noise can ruin. Of course, if a helicopter were to choose my block as a landing site – there would be nothing short of hell to pay!

Is wilderness all in the mind? Does it exist at all outside of human thought? Outside the boundaries of human construct? I am not sure. Wilderness experiences are often described in feelings – perhaps then wilderness is a feeling. A feeling of connecting with something so simple yet so much more than one single life. Perhaps this feeling is easy for us to obtain when we spend time relying on nature for survival. A spark of recognition occurs - we are alive and we share this amazing thing called life with countless of other beings on the planet. Wilderness is a sharing of the complex joy for being alive.



KUDAKA

5294 THE SATURDAY MERCURY

Protesters unite to fight chopper plan

By KATHY GRUBE

A COALITION of tourism operators and recreational users of Tasmania's South West National Park have joined forces to protest against plans to allow helicopters into the wilderness.

The new group, Friends of the Quiet Land, which represents anglers, bushwalkers, photographers, canoeists and eco-tourism guides, held a protest at the front of Parliament House yesterday.

The 20 protesters donned camouflage and played a sound recording of a helicopter to demonstrate the noise impact it would have on Tasmania's World Heritage Area.

Spokesman Steven Chaffer called on the



Big noise: demonstrators make their point outside Parliament House yesterday.

State Government not to ignore the 651 public submissions that were opposed to wilderness helipads, when there were only 12 submissions received in favour of the proposals.

Despite an overwhelming opposition to

with representatives from state and federal government, has allowed one helicopter proposal to proceed to the next stage, with a final announcement expected on October 6.

The proposal, submitted by Ken Latona, includes a helipad at Mt Milner near Bathurst Harbour.

Hesther Kirkpatrick, an eco-tourism guide who has worked overseas, said she had seen first hand the detrimental effects of allowing helicopters into wilderness areas.

"While taking walking groups through the mountains of New Zealand I received many negative comments from my clients about the regular buzzing of helicopters overhead," she said.

wilderness helipads, the Bacon Government is ignoring the community opinion and is pushing ahead with plans for up to five landing sites in the South West wilderness," Mr Chaffer said.

The World Heritage Area ministerial council,

THE SATURDAY MERCURY

Heritage choppers plan axed

By STEVEN DALLY

AWARD-winning eco-tourism developer Ken Latona has dropped plans for controversial helicopter wilderness flights because of conservationist threats to campaign against his other ventures.

Mr Latona yesterday revealed he was forced to abandon the helicopter flights project because of threats of direct protest action against his Cradle Mountain Huts and Bay of Fires tourism operations.

He said he was disappointed at the Friends of the Quiet Land campaign but he had greater responsibility to the six full-time and more than 50 part-time guides employed at his other projects.

But Mr Latona said he remained committed to small-scale high quality eco-tourism in Tasmania and would not be leaving the state.

The Friends group last week said it would not rest until Mr Latona permanently ruled out the helicopter flights.

Mr Latona put the 40.5ha South Arm property, which was to be the accommodation base for the flights into Mt Milner, on Bathurst Harbour, on the market last week.

The prime waterfront property has Clarence City Council approval for accommodation, equestrian facilities and two helicopter landing sites.

The property, expected to draw offers of more than \$700,000, has already attracted interest from interstate and Tasmanian investors.

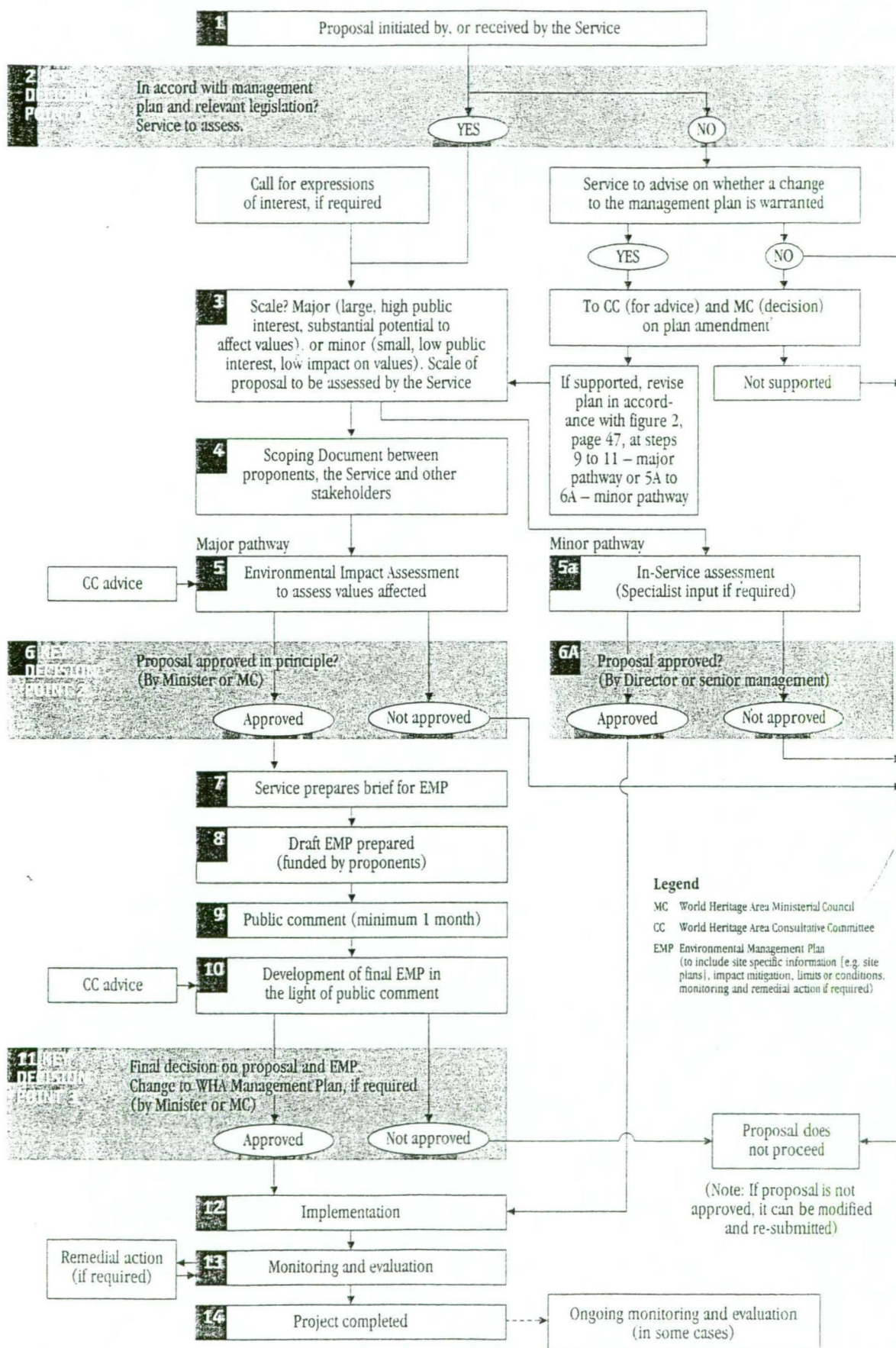
The Mt Milner proposal was the only one of five proposed tourist helicopter landing sites in the World Heritage area to survive the first stage of the State Government approval process in May.

The proposal, which would have allowed tourists access to the Bathurst Harbour area, was to have continued through a full environmental approval process.

Friends spokesman Steven Chaffer has warned that any other developer who tries to take over the project and presses ahead with flights will face similar protest action.

Mar 30/9/00

Flow Chart of the New Proposals & Impact Assessment Process
Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999, Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area
Management Plan. p. 69.



Appendix 4

Call for Public Comment Mercury, January 15 2000.

DEPARTMENT of
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
WATER and ENVIRONMENT



Tasmania



Call for Public Comment

Additional Helicopter/Floatplane Landing Sites Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 1999 (WHA plan) allows for a maximum of three helicopter/floatplane landing sites additional to those already permitted.

A call for Expressions of Interest in up to three sites was published in the three major Tasmanian newspapers on 10 July 1999.

The Parks and Wildlife Service has received Expressions of Interest from seven operators in regard to eleven separate sites within the WHA. A steering committee comprised of representatives from Tourism Tasmania, the Tourism Council of Australia and the Parks and Wildlife Service has reduced these eleven sites to a shortlist from which the final sites (a maximum of three) will be selected.

The shortlisted sites are:

- 1 Near Lake Furnage - (northern Central Plateau Conservation Area)
- 2 Lakes Naomi & Olive area - (south-eastern Central Plateau Conservation Area)
- 3 Newlands Cascades - Franklin River (Wild Rivers National Park)
- 4 Prion Beach - South Coast (Southwest National Park)
- 5 Mount Milner - Bathurst Harbour (Southwest National Park)

The first two sites above are located on the Central Plateau and would be used to provide access for anglers. Newlands Cascades would be used for helicopter rafting and sightseeing on the Franklin River. Prion Beach would be used to deliver walkers to the South Coast Track. Mt Milner is a lookout point in the Bathurst Harbour area.

In all cases flights paths and visit times would be designed to minimise impact on other users. All sites are proposed for helicopter access only, with the exception of Lakes Naomi & Olive, which are proposed for both floatplane landings [on the lakes] and helicopter landings [adjacent to the lakes].

Proposals must be in accord with the WHA plan (page 135). In summary this requires:

- Sites must comply with the zoning prescriptions. This disallows landings in the wilderness zone and disallows facilities at landing sites in the self-reliant recreation zone.
- Proposals must have nil or very little conflict between proposed commercial users and other users of the site.
- Proposals must have nil or minimal impact on the natural and cultural values at the site.

Note that:

- Proposed landing sites 1-3 are in the self-reliant recreation zone of the World Heritage Area.
- Proposed landing sites 4 and 5 are in the recreation zone.

Proposal Assessment Process

These proposals are being assessed as a 'major proposal' under the 'New Proposals and Impact Assessment Process' required under the WHA plan. The shortlisting down to five sites completed the 'scoping document' stage and the process now moves to the detailed Environmental Impact Assessment of the five shortlisted sites.

Public comment is requested at this stage on any aspect of the proposals. In commenting please provide the following information:

- The site/s you are commenting on?
- How often you visit the site/s?
- Why you visit the site/s and how significant it is/they are to you?

In terms of social impact, if up to three additional sites were allowed:

- Would this affect your experience positively or negatively? Why?
- Would you visit more or less as a result? If less, where would you go instead?
- Would aerial access enable you to visit areas that were previously unavailable to you?
- How would your on-ground experience be affected by the presence of aircraft, either overflying or landing?

Send submissions to:

Max Kittell
Director
Parks and Wildlife Service
GPO Box 44A
Hobart Tasmania 7001

Max
15/1/00

Appendix 5
Post card initiated by the Greens



FORGET IT!

Dear Minister,
Would you allow karaoke in St David's cathedral?
Then don't allow helicopters to land in Tasmania's wilderness and destroy these remote, pristine and peaceful places that people come from around the world to experience.
Walkers, rafters, anglers, outdoor guides, writers, photographers and the wider community are overwhelmingly opposed to these plans.
Say NO to helicopters or float planes landing anywhere in the World Heritage Area.

Yours Sincerely, _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Senator Bob Brown and The Greens are campaigning on this and other issues.
For more information call 1800 640 988 or 03 6234 1633.
Visit our web site at www.greens.org.au
Written & authorised by Steven Chaffer, 1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart 7000.
These sites in the heart of Tasmania's wilderness have been targeted for helipads.
Clockwise from top left, Mt Milner in Bathurst Harbour, Prion Beach, the Central Plateau Lakes and the Franklin River.
Photographs by Ted Mead. © Ted Mead



PLANTATION PULP * UNBLEACHED BY CHLORINE *
THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
STAMP
* SOYA-BASED INK * WATER-BASED INK * FREELY WASHABLE *

David Llewellyn
Minister for Environment
Parliament House
Hobart TAS 7000

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Appendix 6

Access Data Base Fields

Country	Australia		
All Sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	Franklin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furnage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Olive/Naomi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Milner	<input type="checkbox"/>
		LAKES Proforma	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Support	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Significant Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>

Analysis of Submissions for Wilderness Values/Experiences

☐ Useful?

☐ Followed Submission Format

☐ Unique

☐ Serenity, Peace

☐ History

☐ Beauty

☐ Pristine

☐ Natural

☐ Scenery

☐ Isolated, Remote

☐ Wildlife, Biological Diversity

☐ Solitude

☐ Escape modern life

☐ Adventure, Challenge

☐ Spiritual, In Tune with Nature

☐ Memories

☐ Self-Reliance, Effort

☐ Relaxation, Peace of Mind

☐ Recreation Opportunity

☐ Enjoy the Environment

Wilderness Experiences:

Wilderness Values:

Preservation Reasoning:

Prose:

Appendix 7

Phone Information Sheet

a) Opening Information read to potential follow-up survey respondents

The title of this study is “Valuing Wilderness: What the Users Think”.

The Parks and Wildlife Service recognises the value in the submissions received and support this further analysis of the submissions themselves and the respondents.

The supervisor for this study is Peter Hay at the University of Tasmania. He can be contacted if you have any concerns or queries regarding this project. If you have any concerns of an ethical nature or complaints about the manner in which the project is conducted, please contact the Chair or Executive Officer of the University Human Research Ethics Committee, phone (03) 62 267569. This project has received ethical approval from the University Human Research Ethics Committee.

Your anonymity will be maintained throughout this study. Your name will not be used and particular care will be taken to omit any identifying statements that could link this studies’ results to individuals.

By completing this survey it is understood that you agree to participate in the study and that you understand that research data gathered for the study may be published provided that you cannot be identified as a subject. You may withdraw from this study at any time without prejudice.

Overall results of the study will be made available with the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania and with the School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania upon completion of the study.

If you require my contact details I will be happy to supply them.

Wilderness is a highly subjective and personal topic. Kirkpatrick and Haney define wilderness as a land “from within which there is no consciousness of the environmental disturbance of contemporary people”. For the purpose of this study the definition of wilderness will be as outlined above.

If you are ready we will begin the survey.

Appendix 7
Phone Survey
b) Phone Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 22, 2000

Researcher Use Only

Date: _____

Time: _____

Survey Respondent Number: _____

Good evening/morning/afternoon is _____ there please?

My name is Jennifer Fry I am a Masters Student at the University of Tasmania. I am conducting a follow-up survey from the public submissions to the Additional Helicopter/Floatplane Landing Sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

Do you have 10 minutes to answer a few questions?

- a. Yes (read information sheet)
- b. No - thank them and terminate survey.

Values

1. Which of the following statements represents best how you feel towards the protection of wilderness?

Wilderness areas should be (select one only):

- a. ☐ Completely protected (go to question 2)
- b. ☐ Open to development to a small degree (go to question 2)
- c. ☐ Given a small level of protection, mainly open to development (go to question 2)
- d. ☐ Not protected and completely open to development (go to question 2)
- e. ☐ Not sure on degree of protection (go to question 3)

2. If you answered **a, b, c or d** to the above: Why do you feel that Wilderness areas should/should not be protected in the manner you have chosen above?

Appendix 7

Phone Survey

b) Phone Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 22, 2000

3. a) If you answered **e** to the above: Do you think that Wilderness areas should be protected at all?

a. ☐ Yes

b. ☐ No

3. b) Why or Why Not?

Experiences

4. Have you **ever** participated in any of the following activities?

Bushwalking

Fishing

Rafting

Canoeing/Kayaking

Cross Country Skiing

Rockclimbing

a. ☐ Yes

b. ☐ No (go to question 8)

5. Have you participated in any of the above listed activities in the last 12 months? (select one)

a. ☐ Yes

b. ☐ No

Appendix 7

Phone Survey

b) Phone Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 22, 2000

6. On average which of the following best describes the degree of self-reliance that your trips possess?

- a. ☐ Entirely self-reliant (No mechanised transport is used to undertake your trip, including travel to and from the area you are visiting.)
- b. ☐ Self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used only to travel to and from the starting and / or end point of your trip.)
- c. ☐ Mainly self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site and assistance is provided along the trip by a commercial operator)
- d. ☐ Not self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site, as well as at the site. An example would be the use of a fishing boat with motor, but not the use of a non-motorised boat).

7. How do you rate yourself as a recreationalist? (select one)

- a. ☐ Novice – never been on an overnight expedition.
- b. ☐ Moderately Experienced – have participated in 1 to 4 overnight expeditions.
- c. ☐ Experienced – have participated in 5 to 8 overnight expeditions.
- d. ☐ Very Experienced – have participated in more than 9 overnight expeditions.

Demographic Data

8. What is your age group?

- a. ☐ less than 18 years
- b. ☐ 18 - 24
- c. ☐ 25-34 years
- d. ☐ 35-44 years
- e. ☐ 45-54 years
- f. ☐ 55-64 years
- g. ☐ 65 years and over

9. What is your occupation?

Appendix 7

Phone Survey

b) Phone Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 22, 2000

10. What is your usual place of residence?

- a. ☐ Tasmania
- b. ☐ Victoria
- c. ☐ New South Wales
- d. ☐ South Australia
- e. ☐ Northern Territory
- f. ☐ Western Australia
- g. ☐ Queensland
- h. ☐ ACT
- i. ☐ Other (please detail)

11. Which of the following best describes your place of residence? (select one)

- a. ☐ rural
- b. ☐ urban, but not a capital city
- c. ☐ capital city

12. Which of the following best describes the highest qualification you have completed?

- a. ☐ Less than Year 12 or Equivalent
- b. ☐ Year 12 or Equivalent
- c. ☐ Certificate – Trade or Other
- d. ☐ Associate or Undergraduate Diploma
- e. ☐ Bachelor Degree or Higher

Thank you for participating in this follow-up survey.

Results of this survey will be available through the School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

You can contact Nick Sawyer on (03) 6233 6370 if you have any questions relating to the matter of Helicopters or Floatplanes in the World Heritage Area.

You can contact Peter Hay on (03) 6226 2836 if you have any questions relating to this Masters project.

Appendix 8

Email Survey

a) Opening Message

Hello

My name is Jennifer Fry. I am a Masters Student at the University of Tasmania. I am conducting a follow-up survey from the public submissions to the Additional Helicopter/Floatplane Landing Sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. The title of this study is "Valuing Wilderness: What the Users Think".

The Parks and Wildlife Service recognises the value in the submissions received and support this further analysis of the submissions themselves and the respondents.

The supervisor for this study is Peter Hay at the University of Tasmania. He can be contacted if you have any concerns or queries regarding this project. If you have any concerns of an ethical nature or complaints about the manner in which the project is conducted, please contact the Chair or Executive Officer of the University Human Research Ethics Committee, phone (03) 62 267569. This project has received ethical approval from the University Human Research Ethics Committee.

If you have 10 minutes to answer a few questions please download the form attached. This is a template that allows you to type your answers directly onto the form. Although the space to type may appear small your answers' length are unlimited. When you have completed the survey please save it as a new document. Reply to this email and attach the saved new document before you send it to me.

Your anonymity will be maintained throughout this study. Your name will not be used and particular care will be taken to omit any identifying statements that could link this studies' results to individuals.

My email address and contact numbers are included in the signature block below. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me.

If you would prefer to fax this survey to me please print out the attached document and fax it to myself on (03) 6234 7719. If you would prefer I contact you by telephone please advise me of this via email with your contact number and favoured time.

By completing this survey it is understood that you agree to participate in the study and that you understand that research data gathered for the study may be published provided that you cannot be identified as a subject. You may withdraw from this study at any time without prejudice.

If you are unable to respond to the survey before January 8th your response will not be included in the results.

Overall results of the study will be made available with the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania and with the University of Tasmania upon completion of the study.

Thanking you in advance.

Jennifer Fry
Ph: (03) 6234 6299 (bh)
Ph: (03) 62.. (ah)
Mobile 04..
Fax: (03) 6234 7719
Email: jenfry@rtbg.tas.gov.au

Appendix 8
Electronic Survey
b) Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 2000

Researchers Use Only

Date:

Survey Respondent Number:

Wilderness is a highly subjective and personal topic. Kirkpatrick and Haney define wilderness as a land "from within which there is no consciousness of the environmental disturbance of contemporary people". For the purpose of this study the definition of wilderness will be as outlined above.

Values

1. Which of the following statements represents best how you feel towards the protection of wilderness?

Wilderness areas should be (select one only):

- a. ☐ Completely protected (go to question 2)
- b. ☐ Open to development to a small degree (go to question 2)
- c. ☐ Given a small level of protection, mainly open to development (go to question 2)
- d. ☐ Not protected and completely open to development (go to question 2)
- e. ☐ Not sure on degree of protection (go to question 3)

2. If you answered **a, b, c or d** to the above: Why do you feel that Wilderness areas should/should not be protected in the manner you have chosen above?

Appendix 8
Electronic Survey

b) Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 2000

3. a) If you answered **e** to the above: Do you think that Wilderness areas should be protected at all?

- a. ☐ Yes
b. ☐ No

3. b) Why or Why Not?

Experiences

4. Have you **ever** participated in any of the following activities?

Bushwalking
Fishing
Rafting
Canoeing/Kayaking
Cross Country Skiing
Rockclimbing

- a. ☐ Yes
b. ☐ No (go to question 8)

5. Have you participated in any of the above listed activities in the last 12 months? (select one)

- a. ☐ Yes
b. ☐ No

Appendix 8
Electronic Survey
b) Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 2000

6. On average which of the following best describes the degree of self-reliance that your trips possess?

- a. ☐ Entirely self-reliant (No mechanised transport is used to undertake your trip, including travel to and from the area you are visiting.)
- b. ☐ Self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used only to travel to and from the starting and / or end point of your trip.)
- c. ☐ Mainly self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site and assistance is provided along the trip by a commercial operator)
- d. ☐ Not self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site, as well as at the site. An example would be the use of a fishing boat with motor, but not the use of a non-motorised boat).

7. How do you rate yourself as a recreationalist? (select one)

- a. ☐ Novice – never been on an overnight expedition.
- b. ☐ Moderately Experienced – have participated in 1 to 4 overnight expeditions.
- c. ☐ Experienced – have participated in 5 to 8 overnight expeditions.
- d. ☐ Very Experienced – have participated in more than 9 overnight expeditions.

Demographic Data

8. What is your age group?

- a. ☐ less than 18 years
- b. ☐ 18 - 24
- c. ☐ 25-34 years
- d. ☐ 35-44 years
- e. ☐ 45-54 years
- f. ☐ 55-64 years
- g. ☐ 65 years and over

9. What is your occupation?

Appendix 8

Electronic Survey

b) Survey

Survey Wilderness Experience and Values

December 2000

10. What is your usual place of residence?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Tasmania | f. <input type="checkbox"/> Western Australia |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Victoria | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Queensland |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> New South Wales | h. <input type="checkbox"/> ACT |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> South Australia | i. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please detail) |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Territory | |

11. Which of the following best describes your place of residence? (select one)

- a. ☐ rural
b. ☐ urban, but not a capital city
c. ☐ capital city

12. Which of the following best describes the highest qualification you have completed?

- a. ☐ Less than Year 12 or Equivalent
b. ☐ Year 12 or Equivalent
c. ☐ Certificate – Trade or Other
d. ☐ Associate or Undergraduate Diploma
e. ☐ Bachelor Degree or Higher

Thank you for participating in this follow-up survey. Please save your completed form and email it back to myself at the following address:
jenfry@rtbg.tas.gov.au

Alternatively you can print this form and fax it to (03) 6234 7719.

Results of this survey will be available through the School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

You can contact Nick Sawyer on (03) 6233 6370 if you have any questions relating to the matter of Helicopters in the World Heritage Area.

You can contact Peter Hay on (03) 6226 2836 if you have any questions relating to this Masters project.

Appendix 9

Pilot Survey

Pilot Survey

Wilderness Experience and Values

August 21, 2000

Researcher Use Only

Date: _____

Time: _____

Survey Respondent Number: _____

Good evening/morning/afternoon is _____ there please?

My name is Jennifer Fry I am a Masters Student at the University of Tasmania. I am conducting a follow-up survey from the public submissions to the Additional Helicopter/Floatplane Landing Sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

Do you have 10 minutes to answer a few questions?

- a. Yes (read information sheet)
- b. No - thank them and terminate survey.

Values

1. Which of the following statements represents best how you feel towards the protection of wilderness?

Wilderness areas should be (select one only):

- a. ☐ Completely protected (go to question 2)
- b. ☐ Open to development to a small degree (go to question 2)
- c. ☐ Given a small level of protection, mainly open to development (go to question 2)
- d. ☐ Not protected and completely open to development (go to question 2)
- e. ☐ Not sure on degree of protection (go to question 3)

2. If you answered **a, b, c or d** to the above: Why do you feel that Wilderness areas should/should not be protected in the manner you have chosen above?

3. a) If you answered **e** to the above: Do you think that Wilderness areas should be protected at all?

Appendix 9

Pilot Survey

Pilot Survey

Wilderness Experience and Values

August 21, 2000

- a. ☐ Yes
- b. ☐ No

3. b) Why or Why Not?

Experiences

4. Have you **ever** participated in any of the following activities?

Bushwalking
Fishing
Rafting
Canoeing/Kayaking
Cross Country Skiing
Rockclimbing

- a. ☐ Yes
- b. ☐ No (go to question 8)

5. Have you participated in any of the above listed activities in the last 12 months? (select one)

- a. ☐ Yes
- b. ☐ No

6. On average which of the following best describes the degree of self-reliance that your trips possess?

- a. ☐ Entirely self-reliant (No mechanised transport is used to undertake your trip, including travel to and from the area you are visiting.)
- b. ☐ Self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used only to travel to and from the starting and / or end point of your trip.)
- c. ☐ Mainly self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site and assistance is provided along the trip by a commercial operator)

Appendix 9

Pilot Survey

Pilot Survey

Wilderness Experience and Values

August 21, 2000

- d. ☐ Not self-reliant (Mechanised transport is used to travel to the site, as well as at the site. An example would be the use of a fishing boat with motor, but not the use of a non-motorised boat).

7. How do you rate yourself as a recreationalist? (select one)

- a. ☐ Novice – never been on an overnight expedition.
b. ☐ Moderately Experienced – have participated in 1 to 4 overnight expeditions.
c. ☐ Experienced – have participated in 5 to 8 overnight expeditions.
d.

Demographic Data

8. What is your age group?

- a. ☐ less than 18 years
b. ☐ 18 - 24
c. ☐ 25-34 years
d. ☐ 35-44 years
e. ☐ 45-54 years
f. ☐ 55-64 years
g. ☐ 64 years and over

9. What is your occupation?

10. What is your usual place of residence?

- a. ☐ Tasmania
b. ☐ Victoria
c. ☐ New South Wales
d. ☐ South Australia
e. ☐ Northern Territory
f. ☐ Western Australia
g. ☐ Queensland
h. ☐ ACT
i. ☐ Other (please detail)

11. Which of the following best describes your place of residence? (select one)

- a. ☐ rural
b. ☐ capital city

Appendix 9

Pilot Survey

Pilot Survey

Wilderness Experience and Values

August 21, 2000

12. Which of the following best describes the highest qualification you have completed?

- a. ☐ Less than Year 12 or Equivalent
 - b. ☐ Year 12 or Equivalent
 - c. ☐ Certificate – Trade or Other
 - d. ☐ Associate or Undergraduate Diploma
 - e. ☐ Bachelor Degree or Higher
-

Thank you for participating in this follow-up survey.

Results of this survey will be available through the School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

You can contact Nick Sawyer on (03) 6233 6370 if you have any questions relating to the matter of Helicopters or Floatplanes in the World Heritage Area.

You can contact Peter Hay on (03) 6226 2836 if you have any questions relating to this Masters project.

Thanks