

# SMITH BAY WHARF

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

## APPENDIX S

PREPARED FOR KANGAROO ISLAND PLANTATION TIMBERS BY ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

JANUARY 2019

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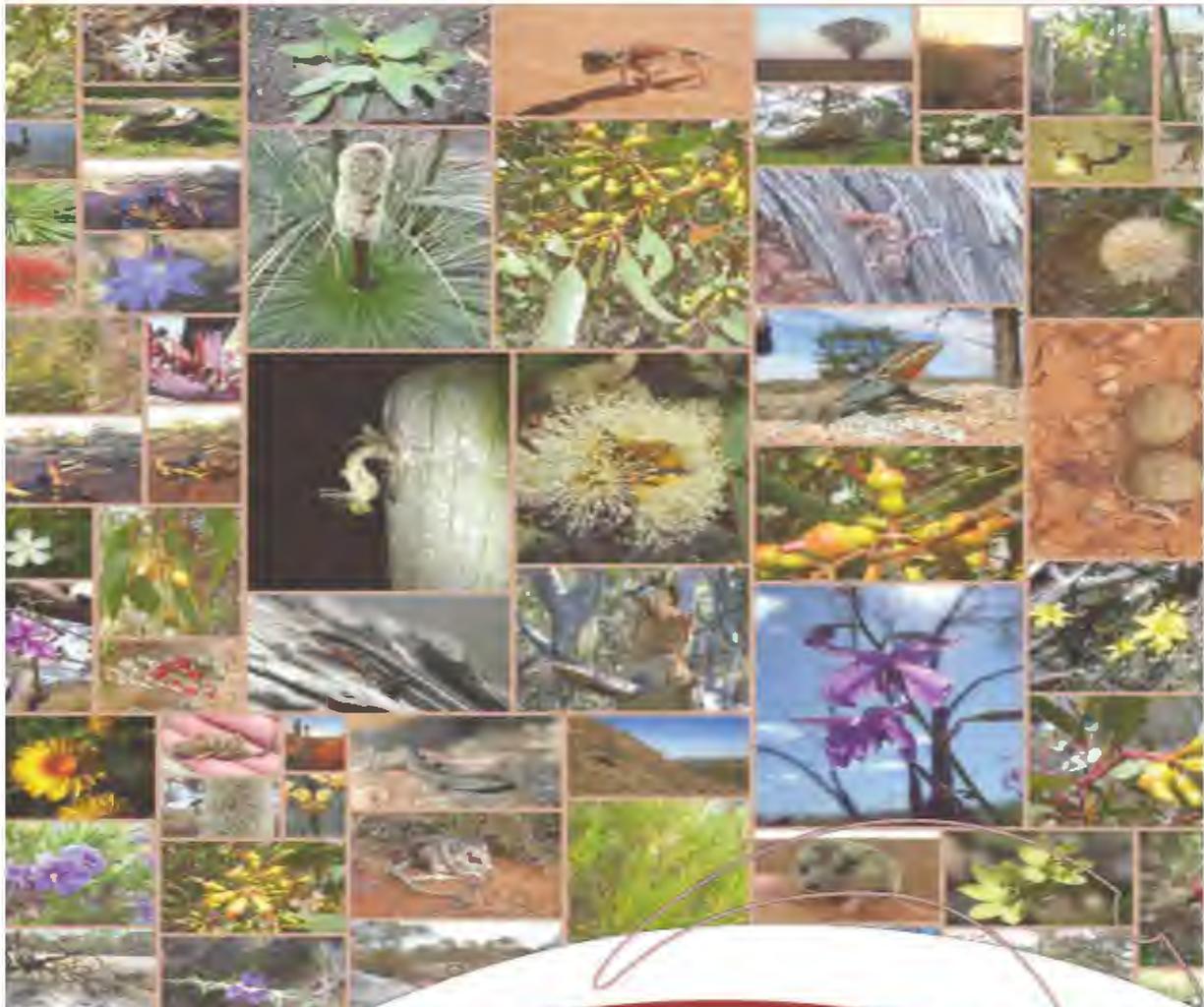
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Appendix S1 –  
Smith Bay Heritage  
Assessment (Desktop)  
– EBS Heritage



**Smith Bay Kangaroo Island  
Heritage Assessment (Desktop)**

# Smith Bay Kangaroo Island Heritage Assessment (Desktop)

05 June 2017

Version 1.1

Prepared by EBS Heritage for Environmental Projects

EBS Heritage Project Number: H61101

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## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

AHA	South Australian <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i>
EBS	Environmental Biodiversity Services
EPBC Act	<i>Environment, Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
EP	Environmental Projects
DEWNR	Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
DSD-AAR	Department of State Development – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation
NTA	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Commonwealth)
SAM	South Australian Museum

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EBS Heritage has been engaged by Environmental Projects (EP) to conduct a desktop heritage assessment for a proposed wharf facility at Smith Bay on Kangaroo Island (KI). Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers (KIPT) operates a number of timber plantation estates across KI and requires a wharf facility to export timber products off-shore.

EBS has conducted a heritage assessment based on a review of the available historical documents and previous disturbances at the current project location. As an outcome of this assessment, EBS provides recommendations for EP to manage cultural heritage risk. These recommendations are based on the information currently at hand and may be refined and tailored more specifically as work starts. Please note that there was a very clear absence of information for the current project area.

EBS Heritage makes the following recommendations based on the cultural heritage assessment;

- No Aboriginal heritage sites are 'damaged, disturbed, or interfered' with as part of the proposed works.
- EP should implement a site discovery procedure for all works conducted (see Appendix 1).
- All workers should remain vigilant as any work into previously undisturbed soils has the potential to impact insitu cultural heritage. A heritage induction may be beneficial to ensure contractors are aware of what to look for in regards to heritage.
- There is a lack of information relating to heritage for the current project location. As such EBS recommends that it be managed as a 'high risk' location until this can be refined in the field.
- To refine the risk assessment, EBS recommends that an archaeologist be engaged to monitor and assess early ground disturbance works.
- To further manage heritage risk, EP may wish to engage with the relevant Aboriginal group(s) to monitor earthworks.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

EBS Heritage has been engaged by EP to undertake a detailed heritage risk assessment for a proposed new wharf at Smith Bay on Kangaroo Island. This assessment is informed by the results of the background research. Please note that there is a significant absence of information on the archaeological resources of Kangaroo Island.

## **1.1 Objectives**

The objectives of the following report are to;

- Provide a heritage desktop assessment for the planned project impact area that includes heritage register searches and background research into primary and secondary sources and previous heritage reports.
- Identification of key stakeholders
- Provide a risk assessment for the project area based on the results of the desktop research and available mapping.
- Provide an outline of the legislative requirements that may apply if any heritage sites and/or objects are identified in the project areas.
- Provide recommendations regarding the management of heritage in light of the proposed works, relevant heritage protection legislation and best practice.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

KIPT is looking to construct a wharf facility at Smith Bay on Kangaroo Island. The Smith Bay facility will require construction of a wharf, to export timber products off-shore (Map 1). Smith Bay is located on the north Coast of Kangaroo Island, approximately 20 kilometres west of Kingscote, between Emu Bay and Cape Cassinia.

Kangaroo Island is located at the southern tip of the Fleurieu Peninsula and is a south-western extension of the Mount Lofty Ranges, comprising of deep, ancient sedimentary rocks that over time have tilted slightly downwards towards the southeast. The main geological core of Kangaroo Island is Cambrian in age and comprised of the Kanmantoo series of phyllite and quartzite (Howchin 1929:61). Many of the islands coastal cliffs are exposed Kanmantoo series rocks, as are the islands' pebble beaches.

Studies of sea level depth-age curves for Australia suggest that Kangaroo Island was cut off by the submergence of Investigator Strait between 9500 and 9300 years ago. Between 9700 and 9500, Backstairs Passage was submerged, although a channel about 3 kilometres wide remains for a few centuries before the island was finally separated. By 8500 years ago, the distances between the island the mainland were as they remain today (Lampert 1981:17).



Map 1. Project Location

## 3 COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

### 3.1 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)*

The South Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (AHA) is administered by the South Australian Department of State Development, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (DSD-AAR). This legislation outlines that any Aboriginal site, object or remains whether previously recorded or not, is covered by the AHA. The Act provides the following definitions of an Aboriginal site in section 3.

*“Aboriginal Site” means an area of land;*

- a) *That is of significance according to Aboriginal Tradition;*
- b) *That is of significance according to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology or history*

The AHA states that it is an offence under section 23 (s.23) to ‘damage, disturb or interfere’ with an Aboriginal site, object or remains unless written authorisation is obtained from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. Penalties for an offence under s.23 are up to \$10,000 or six months imprisonment for an individual or \$50,000 in the case of a body corporate.

It is also an offence under s.35 of the Act to divulge information relating to an Aboriginal site, object or remains or Aboriginal tradition without authorisation from the relevant Aboriginal group or groups. Penalties for an offence under this section are up to \$10,000 or six months imprisonment.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* is the most relevant piece of legislation for this particular project. The heritage assessment has been conducted to determine if the proposed project is likely to damage, disturb or interfere with any cultural heritage sites.

### 3.2 *Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)*

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) is part of the Commonwealth’s response to the High Court’s decision in *Mabo v Queensland (No.2)* and adopts the common law definition of Native Title which is defined as the rights and interests that are possessed under the traditional laws and customs of Aboriginal people in lands and waters.

The NTA recognises the existence of Indigenous land ownership tradition where connections to country have been maintained and where acts of government have not extinguished this connection. The current project area is not within any specific Native Title claim area, although the Ramindjeri, Ngarrindjeri and Kaurna have interests in the area (see Map 2).



Map 2. Native Title Determination

### **3.3 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)***

The Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protection Act 1984* provides a mechanism for the Commonwealth Minister for Environment to make declarations regarding the protection of an Aboriginal area when the Minister is not satisfied that under State or Territory Law there is effective protection of the area from a threat of injury or desecration. Declarations made under this Act involve restricting activities and/or access to an Aboriginal site.

Under section 21H of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Protection Act 1984*, it is an offence to conduct behaviour or partake in an action that contravenes a declaration made by the Minister. Penalties under this section are \$10,000 or imprisonment for 5 years, or both for an individual, or \$50,000 for a corporate body where an Aboriginal place is concerned and \$5,000 and imprisonment for 2 years or both for an individual, or \$25,000 for a corporate body where an Aboriginal object is concerned.

If the requirements of the AHA are adhered to and sufficiently protect any Aboriginal heritage in the eyes of the Federal minister, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* will not be relevant within the project area.

### **3.4 *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Act 1999 (amended 2003).***

The Commonwealth *Environment, Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects places of national cultural and environmental significance from damage and interference by establishing a National Heritage list (for places outside of Commonwealth land) and a Commonwealth Heritage list (for places within Commonwealth Land). Under the EPBC Act any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a place of national cultural and/or environmental significance must be referred to the Minister for the Environment for approval. The EPBC Act sets out a procedure for obtaining approval, which may include the need to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action (an action is defined in section 523 to include a project, development or undertaking or an activity or series of activities).

The EPBC Act is only relevant in relation to heritage sites if the site is entered onto the National Heritage List or the Register of the National Estate. If not, there is no current referral process required to the Commonwealth Department for Environment under the EPBC Act and this Act has little relevance.

## 4 HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCHES

### 4.1 *DSD-AAR*

The Central Archive is maintained by Department of State Development – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (DSD-AAR) and includes the Register for Aboriginal Sites and Objects. The Central Archive is a record of previously recorded heritage sites in South Australia and facilitates the identification of known sites within a project development area. The Central Archive is not an exhaustive list of heritage sites in a specific area, it contains only sites that have been reported and/or registered.

A search of the DSD-AAR Register conducted on the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2016 by EP revealed no recorded Aboriginal heritage sites in the project footprint and adjacent areas.

DSD-AAR advises that all Aboriginal sites are protected under the AHA and therefore it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site, or damage any Aboriginal object (registered or not) without Authority from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation.

### 4.2 *SA Museums Database*

The South Australian Museum (SAM) database is an inventory of Aboriginal cultural material and skeletal remains held by the SAM. A search of the database for entries relating to the project area was carried out using the following key words; Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island. The database search can establish previous cultural activity near the project areas and the potential for sub-surface cultural material and remains to be unearthed in undisturbed soil profiles during earthworks. It should be noted that the SAM database is not a complete list of Aboriginal sites for a given area and that most of the collection represents cultural material turned over to the SAM when dug up during earthworks. The records are therefore without archaeological context and often incomplete. As such, they should only be considered a guide to the types of materials likely to be found in the general region.

The search revealed no records for skeletal material that has been found in the immediate and surrounding area to the project development location.

## 5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 5.1 *Aboriginal Occupation*

Kangaroo Island has cultural significance to a number of Aboriginal groups including the Kurna (Adelaide Plains), Ramindjeri (Encounter Bay) and the Ngarrindjeri (Lower Murray and Coorong). Kangaroo Island has significant archaeological evidence for Aboriginal occupation, although there were no people living on the island at the time of the European arrival. The island was known as '*karta*' for the mainland groups, which broadly translates to mean "island of the dead" and relates to the dreaming story of Ngurunderi, who crossed to the island from where he travelled to the Milky Way. The spirits of the dead were believed to follow his track to the afterlife in the sky (Tindale 1974).

Archaeological excavations on Kangaroo Island identified the presence of people on the island long before European settlers (Howchin 1903), however little else is known of pre-contact Aboriginal land use and culture and there is little to indicate when and why Aboriginal people ceased to inhabit the island.

Kangaroo Island was once part of the mainland, until approximately 10,000 years ago when rising sea levels isolated it and its population. It is unknown whether contact was maintained between those living on the island and those remaining on the mainland, and if contact continued how this was sustained and managed. There are two theories regarding the Aboriginal population of Kangaroo Island: that a relict population remained on the island when it was separated from the mainland (Lampert 1981); and that the island was frequently visited by outside Aboriginal groups from the mainland over a long period of time.

When Kangaroo Island was first discovered by Matthew Flinders in 1802, the island was found to be uninhabited, and appeared to have been so for quite some time as evidenced by the sheer number and tameness of the kangaroos and seals throughout:

*"Neither smokes, nor other marks of inhabitants had as yet been perceived upon the southern land, although we had passed along seventy miles of its coast...There was little doubt, however, that this extensive piece of land was separated from the continent; for the extraordinary tameness of the kangaroo's and the presence of seals upon the shore, concurred with the absence of all traces of men to show that it was not inhabited."* (From Crumpston 1970:9).

Lampert (1980) records that the distribution of sites on the island shows no special association with present shoreline, but rather were located some distance inland rather than along the current shoreline. This may be relevant for the current project, as there is a lower likelihood of works encountering sites, as works will be predominantly impacting the shoreline.

From around 1803 to 1830 gangs of men employed by merchants to conduct sealing and whaling operations in the southern ocean occupied Kangaroo Island on a seasonal basis, working from shore based camps to collect oil, meat and kangaroo skins for the international market. Some of these men settled on the island permanently from the mid 1820's onwards (Taylor 2002:23) with their "wives"; abducted Aboriginal women from Van Diemen's Land and the mainland. Although some of these women had come with the consent of their families, many stayed on the island indefinitely. These women were

invaluable because of their bush survival skills; finding water in dry areas, making clothing from kangaroo skins and finding food even when it was scarce (Taylor 2002:28).

## **5.2 Discussion**

Such an overview highlights the importance of the region as an archaeological landscape. The environment offered a diverse range of high resource value habitats for Aboriginal people including open grasslands, densely wooded patches and fresh water as well as the resources of the sea. Such areas provided sheltered camping grounds and attracted wildlife and game (both terrestrial and marine). The area provided the same attractions for the early Europeans, in particular sealers and whalers who visited the area much earlier than the settlement of the City of Adelaide. Research into the archaeological landscape indicates that the distribution of sites are located some distance inland rather than along the current shoreline (Lampert 1980) which may be significant for this study.

## 6 RISK ASSESSMENT

EBS Heritage has created a risk assessment map based on a review of relevant reports, database search results and general background research. Part of the general background research included a consideration of the environmental landforms within the project area.

Cultural Heritage sites are often found to be associated with very specific environmental features. For example, there is a high correlation between Aboriginal archaeological sites and water courses in South Australia (Cooper 1961). Certain landforms can also be significant forming parts of stories related to ancestor/creation stories (e.g. Tjirbruki; see Tindale 1987). Some of these have social restrictions (e.g. gender and age) placed upon their access and/or use.

The proposed project is located in an area with no recorded/registered Aboriginal sites. There is insufficient information on the archaeology of Kangaroo Island to clearly delineate areas of risk, and as such EBS Heritage proposes that the area be treated as a 'high risk area' to manage heritage risk.

This risk assessment can be further refined by an archaeologist in the field once early works commence. Archaeologists can monitor changes in soil profiles to assess the likelihood of works encountering Aboriginal heritage sites.

## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Summary

Environmental Projects has engaged EBS Heritage to undertake a heritage desktop assessment (Aboriginal) of the new proposed Smith Bay wharf on Kangaroo Island. Based on the desktop assessment, EBS Heritage makes the following recommendations in order for KITP to manage their obligations under relevant State and Commonwealth heritage legislation.

### 7.2 Recommendations

- No Aboriginal heritage sites are 'damaged, disturbed, or interfered' with as part of the proposed works.
- KITP should implement a site discovery procedure for all works conducted (see Appendix 1).
- All workers should remain vigilant as any work into previously undisturbed soils has the potential to impact insitu cultural heritage. A heritage induction may be beneficial to ensure contractors are aware of what to look for in regards to heritage.
- There is a lack of information relating to heritage for the current project location. As such EBS recommends that it be managed as a 'high risk' location until this can be refined in the field.
- To refine the risk assessment, EBS recommends that an archaeologist be engaged to monitor and assess early ground disturbance works.
- To further manage heritage risk, KITP / EP may wish to engage with the relevant Aboriginal group(s) to monitor earthworks.

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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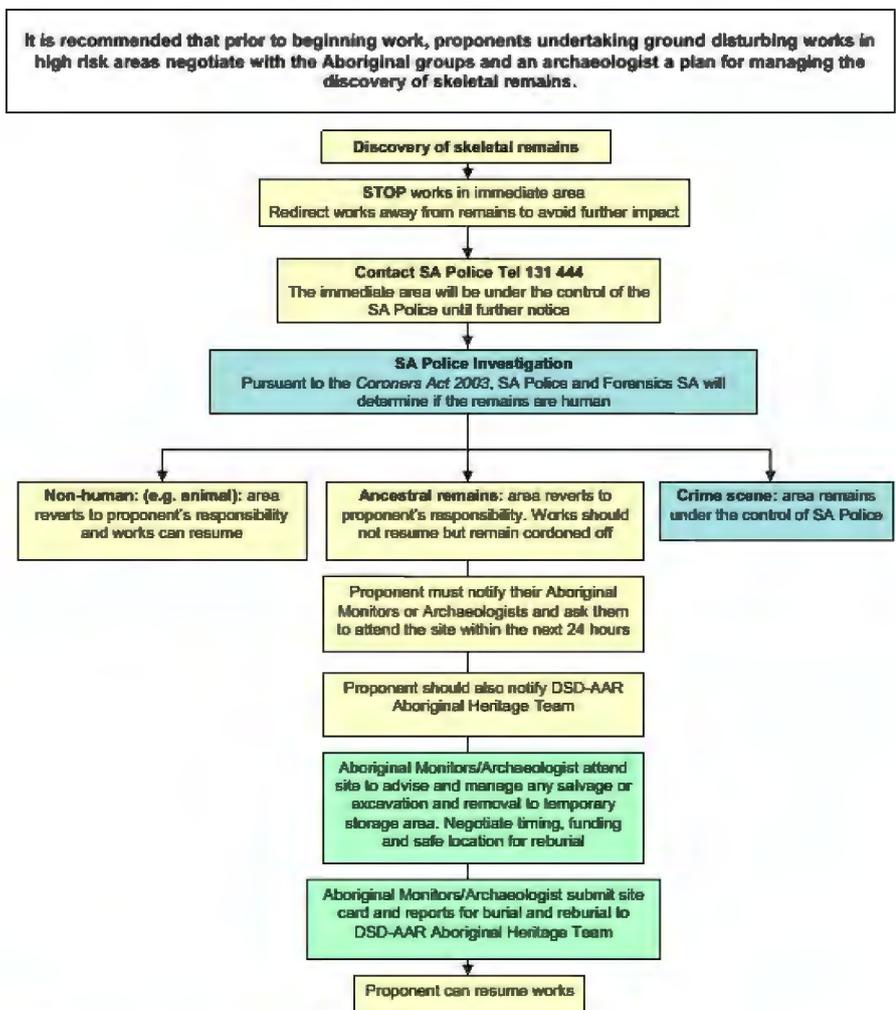
Tindale, N.B. 1987. The Wanderings of Tjirbuki: A tale of the Kaurna people of Adelaide. *Records of the South Australian Museum* 20: 5-13.

## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 DSD-AAR Site Discovery (Skeletal Remains)

#### ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DISCOVERY PROTOCOL For proponents holding a section 23 Authorisation

##### Dealing with the discovery of skeletal remains



#### Key

Proponent
SA Police
Aboriginal Monitors/Archaeologist

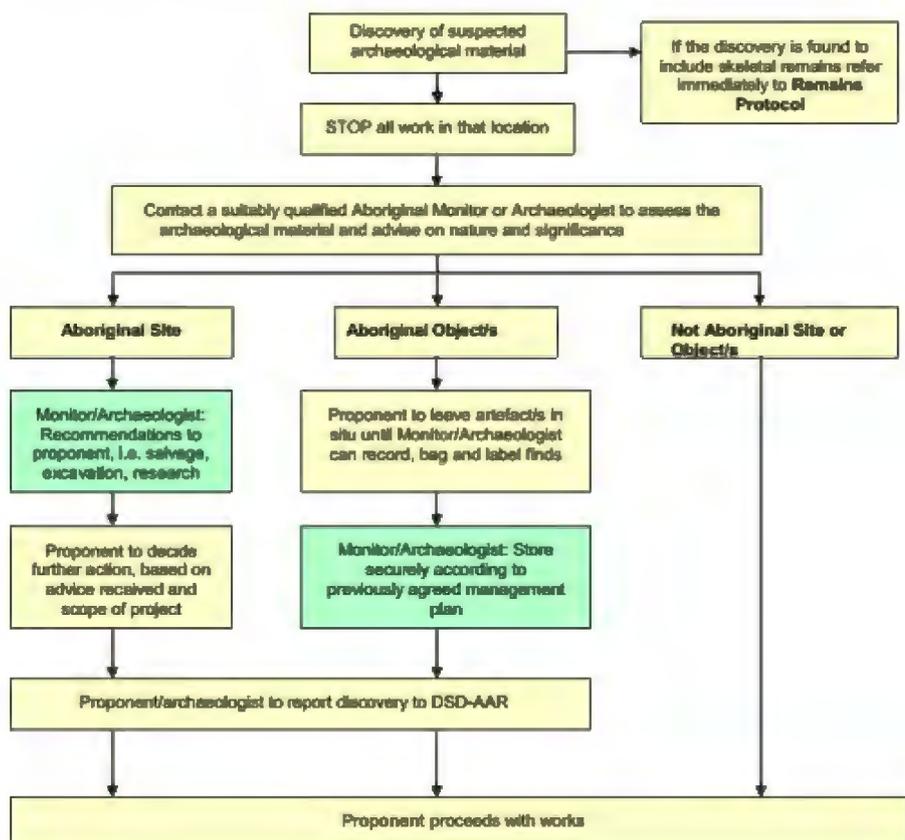
As part of project planning, proponents may allocate a secure on-site storage area for the temporary securing of remains, pending reburial.

## 9.2 DSD-AAR Site Discovery (Objects)

### ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DISCOVERY PROTOCOL For proponents holding a section 23 Authorisation

#### Dealing with the discovery of Aboriginal sites and objects

It is recommended that prior to beginning works, proponents undertaking ground disturbing works in high risk areas negotiate with Aboriginal groups and an archaeologist a plan for managing the discovery of any Aboriginal sites and/or objects.



#### Key

Proponent
Monitor/Archaeologist

As part of project planning, proponents may allocate a secure on-site storage area for the temporary securing of objects, pending repatriation.



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Appendix S2 –  
Smith Bay History of  
European Settlement  
– Dr P. Bell and  
Austral Archeology



# **SMITH BAY KANGAROO ISLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA HISTORY OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT**

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**FINAL VERSION**

Prepared by  
**Dr Peter Bell and Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd**

For

Environmental Projects

5 March 2018

Job Number: 1735

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## 1.0 Introduction

Environmental Projects commissioned Austral Archaeology to prepare a history of Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island, as part of the Smith Bay Environmental Impact Statement.

The subject land of this report is Allotments 51 and 52, Section 338, Hundred of Menzies, on the foreshore of Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island.



**Figure 1** Project area outlined in black on current aerial imagery (Supplied by client)

### 1.1 Objectives

The objective of this report is to document the history and development of the study area since European settlement. The work was entirely done via desktop research and no fieldwork was undertaken.

## 1.2 Project Team and Acknowledgements

This history was compiled and written by Dr Peter Bell, professional historian. Justin McCarthy (Managing Director, Austral Archaeology) facilitated the project and reviewed the draft and final reports.

The author would like to acknowledge the participation of the following people and organisations that have contributed to the preparation of this report:

- Karleah Berris and Grant Flanagan, Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Chris Botting, Mapland, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Mike Johncock, Lands Titles Office
- Adam Schutz, Native Vegetation Management Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Alison Turner, Coastal Management Branch, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- David Wiltshire, SEA Pty Ltd
- Laura Zafry, Environmental Projects

## 2.0 Previous Investigations

A check of heritage databases shows that there are no European heritage places - local, state, national or shipwreck sites - recorded within or near the project area. A heritage survey of Kangaroo Island in 1991 recommended two local heritage places at Smith Bay east of Section 338: the Whittaker farmhouse ruin and the "Smith Bay Channel". No action has been taken to list these places, and they are outside the project area. The 1991 report does not provide any further information about them. (Dallwitz *et al* 1991, no page numbers - see Appendix 2 of this report). For an analysis of the evidence relating to the channel see Section 6.0 below.

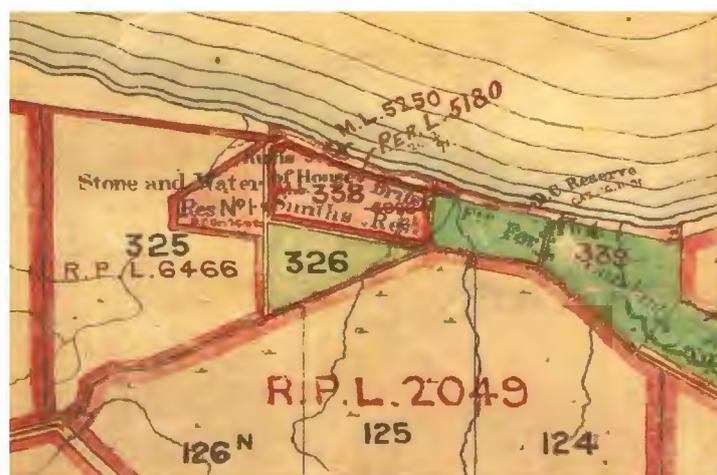
## 3.0 Early Kangaroo Island

The first permanent European settlement in South Australia was made at Kingscote on Kangaroo Island when the early shiploads of settlers arrived in 1836. However, when Surveyor-General William Light followed a few months later, he found the site unsuitable and lacking a reliable water supply, and moved the settlement to Glenelg on the mainland. Kangaroo Island was never completely deserted, but became a quiet offshore outpost, its better land settled very slowly by agricultural settlers over the next few decades.

Most of Kangaroo Island is a stony plateau, with thin soil covered in dense mallee scrub, difficult to develop for pastoral or agricultural settlement. The south and west coasts are a high-energy shore exposed to the Southern Ocean swell, while the north is relatively sheltered and close to Gulf Saint Vincent and Adelaide. The island's rainfall is reasonably reliable, but most of the runoff drains to a few rocky watercourses running to the north coast. There are no fertile river valleys on Kangaroo Island. As a result, "what little settlement and rural development there was before the mid-twentieth century focused on the bays and creek flats of the north and east coasts and the kinder countryside at the eastern end of the island". (Dallwitz *et al* 1991, no page numbers)

#### 4.0 Smith Bay

Smith Bay is an inlet on the north coast, about 15km west of Kingscote, still the major town on the island. The origin of its name is uncertain, apart from vague references to an early resident of that name. (Glade-Wright & Newnham 1975, p. 30) One reminiscence attributed the name to Harry Smith, a solitary eccentric said to be a runaway whaler, who lived in a hut in the area. (*Kangaroo Island Courier* 15 July 1922, p. 3) Another colourful account said it "was named after a Dutchman named Big-Mouthed Smith." (*Chronicle* 27 October 1932, p. 20) The Hundred Map of Menzies about 1900 shows the note "Smiths Res" on Section 338, but it is not clear what it means. Smith Bay is not listed in either the Australian or South Australian Gazetteers of Place Names.



**Figure 2** Landholdings in the project area about 1900 (Hundred Map: Menzies)

The first known Europeans to visit Smith Bay were a party of sealers from Sydney in 1824. Two of them, George Bates and George Randall, deserted and stayed on the island. They were hoping to flag down a passing vessel that would take them back to Sydney, but that ship never arrived. Bates survived, living a primitive life on the island for the next twelve years, became a minor celebrity after official settlement in 1836, and described his experiences as an old man in 1887:

I landed on Kangaroo Island ... in 1824 in Smith's Bay, and I remember we had a south-east wind. She was a brig that I came out in named the *Nereus*. She came from Sydney, and I was in the employ of Sir Robert Campbell. We were on a cruise, and when we landed on the island there were three boats' crews of us. We were working along from the Australian Bight right up to Cape Leeuwin on a sealing voyage. I wanted to go back to Sydney and get home to England, so I stopped at the island hoping to be taken back by a vessel bound for Sydney. Another young fellow landed with me; we were active young chaps, and were not afraid of a stay on the island, but when the brig had gone in the morning I was a bit sorry. (*SA Register* 6 October 1887, p. 7)

Agricultural settlement in the vicinity of Smith Bay probably began in the 1850s, with the arrival of John Calnan in 1851 and his brother Michael in 1859. (Glade-Wright & Newnham 1975, p. 30) John drowned at sea soon afterwards and was replaced by

his brother Charles. The brothers built the cottages known as Faith, Hope and Charity in Kingscote. A map from the *Atlas of South Australia* in 1876 shows the word "Calnan" over a large area, implying that the Calnans held most of the coastline of Smith Bay. (Kelly 1988, inside cover) However, there is no record in the Lands Titles Office of them ever owning allotments 51 and 52. It may be that they held Occupation Licences or Pastoral Leases, but no records have been found. The location of the early landholding, if there was one, of the mysterious Mr Smith at Smith Bay is unknown.

The NatureMaps website shows a shipwreck image within Smith Bay, but it is not clear what wreck it represents. A survey of early shipwrecks on Kangaroo Island did not record any in the vicinity (McKinnon 1993). A recent review identified several more recent local wrecks of small vessels, although no wreck sites (i.e. physical remains) are known. (Moss 2017, pp. 10-17) One stranding is recorded in newspapers: in the nineteenth century the Moonta Mining Company established a mooring in Smith Bay to load local timber for use in its mines. In 1880 the ketch *Tasman* broke away from the company mooring and drifted ashore in the bay. The vessel was later refloated and returned to service, but Smith Bay gained a reputation for being an unsafe anchorage in winter. (*Observer* 3 July 1880, p. 28; *Register* 5 July 1880, p. 4)

## 5.0 John Turner

The Turner family began taking up land at Smith Bay in 1882, and from then on the history of the area is reasonably well known. John Turner's family had a farm near Cape Jervis on the mainland. He did a reconnaissance of Kangaroo Island looking for suitable farming land not yet taken up, and selected 1,000 acres (400 ha) near Smith Bay. With his brothers George and Alfred he took up Section 124, Hundred of Menzies in 1882. At the time their farm was the westernmost agricultural holding on the north coast, and the land was still dense mallee scrub. They cleared the land and began planting. Over time the family landholdings grew to 5,000 acres, but the partnership broke up in 1887, and the brothers managed their own farms as separate concerns. John and Alfred's farms were close to the coast, and George held the land further inland, later known as Wisanger. (Davidson 1982, pp. 4-8; Burgess 1909, p. 1,007)

John Turner set about experimenting with ways to improve the yield of the stony soil. After trying wheat, he settled on barley as the most productive crop. He tested different ways of tilling the soil, and varying combinations of ammonium sulphate, bone meal and superphosphate fertilisers. His methods were labour-intensive and expensive, but the farm became famous for its barley yields. John diversified his farm, running Merino-Lincoln cross sheep on fallow paddocks, starting an apiary, raising pigs, producing eggs, growing onions and other vegetables, and harvesting wattle bark which was used for tanning leather. (Davidson 1982, pp. 8-9)

There were no shops or other urban infrastructure at Smith Bay. Nearby on the road to Kingscote was Wisanger, which had a public school, opened in 1886 in a building which was also used as a chapel and a district hall, and still stands. There was never a jetty either; goods were loaded and unloaded by boats on the beach and carried to ketches offshore - a practice common in the South Australian gulfs and islands - or

after 1907 to the SS *Karatta*, a small steamship which traded around the Kangaroo Island coast. An area on the rocky beach was cleared of stones to facilitate loading and unloading from a small boat in the shallows. In 1918 a jetty was built at Emu Bay, about 6km to the east. (Collins 2005, p. 215)

John Turner produced 48 bushels of barley per acre (2,964kg per hectare) from four acres of experimental land at Smith Bay in 1895 - a modern yield of 2,000kg per hectare is considered very good. (*Chronicle* 26 January 1895, p. 12) In later years, fertilised crops produced yields of up to 80 bushels per acre (4,940kg or nearly 5 tonnes per hectare). (*Kangaroo Island Courier* 5 November 1910, pp. 4-5). John and Alfred Turner won all the gold medals for barley at the 1912 Adelaide Autumn Show. (*Eyre's Peninsula Tribune* 29 March 1912, p. 3) Smith Bay barley sent to Europe won medals in London and Paris. By the early twentieth century, agricultural field days were held on John Turner's farm to promote his methods.

John Turner was among the first farmers on Kangaroo Island to receive a hive of Ligurian bees in June 1884, and was later prominent among the breeders and distributors of the bee. He already had hives of the common honeybee, the only ones on the island, and sent them back to the mainland before receiving the Ligurian bees, as the two species were incompatible. The story that August Fiebig was first to introduce Ligurian bees to Kangaroo Island in 1881 has been dismissed as a "fable". (Jolly 2004; *Observer* 9 August 1884, p. 13 & 13 March 1886, p. 13; *Chronicle* 10 April 1926, p. 15)

Besides being highly respected for his farming expertise, John Turner played a prominent role in community affairs, Clerk and later Chairman of the Kingscote District Council for years, Justice of the Peace, chair of the government-run KI Agricultural Bureau and President of the KI Agricultural and Horticultural Society, lay reader of the Anglican Church and founding President of the Kingscote branch of the Liberal Federation. He died in 1931. (Burgess 1909, p. 1,007; *Chronicle* 29 October 1931, p. 29)

## 6.0 Offshore Dredging in Smith Bay

A question has been raised whether there has ever been seabed dredging to create a shipping channel in Smith Bay. There are three indications that there may have been:

- (1) family tradition among Turner family descendants says that there was a channel dredged in Smith Bay in the inter-war years,
- (2) a heritage survey carried out in the 1980s and printed in 1991 identifies a place known as the "Smith Bay Channel" east of the project area, but does not provide any further information about it. (Dallwitz et al 1991, no page numbers - see Appendix 2 of this report), and
- (3) there is an anomalous large depression on the seabed about 2-300m offshore, north of the project area.

These indications can be dealt with in order:

(1) family tradition among Turner family descendants suggests a channel of some kind was created in Smith Bay to facilitate boat movements, but does not provide information on what it consisted of, or where it was located.

(2) the "Smith Bay Channel" of the heritage survey is given a rough location, but the report does not provide any information about its purpose or time of construction. The information came from Mrs Lucy Boxer of Kingscote, who died in 1988. Mrs Boxer was a daughter of George Turner and a niece of John Turner, and spent her childhood and early years at Smith Bay. (Davidson 1982, p. 33)

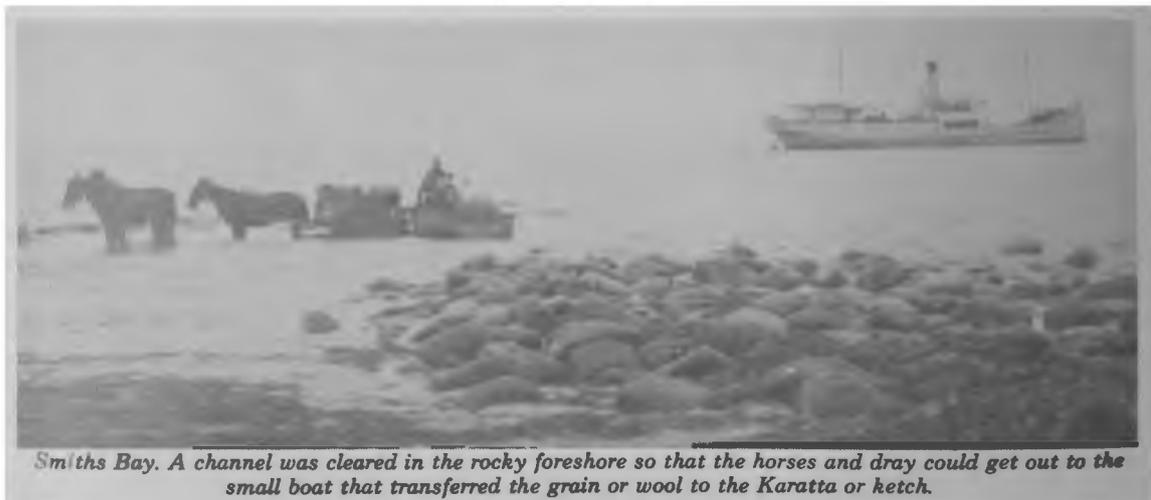
(3) the large depression on the seabed is definitely known to exist, as it can be seen on a bathymetric image of seabed contours. However, it is unlikely to be associated with the Turner family or local shipping movements. The depression is far too large to have been created by local farmers. It is approximately 150m from east to west and about the same from north to south - large enough to comfortably fit two football fields side by side. It appears to be depressed about 2m below the surrounding contours. If it had been created by human dredging, it would have involved the removal of about 45,000 cubic metres of material, weighing about 90,000 tonnes. This is vastly beyond the capacity of the Turner family, and if a steam dredging vessel had been brought in to do the job, that would have caused a local sensation and certainly have attracted the attention of the newspapers. Its size would also have been vastly excessive to accommodate the small inshore vessels that operated out of Smith Bay, and it does not extend right to the beach, where they did their loading and unloading. It is not of human origin.

The Turner family's tradition and Mrs Boxer's information are from the same source and appear to be talking about the same thing, and suggest that there was some form of human modification to the Smith Bay environment to facilitate shipping movements. We know there was never a jetty built in Smith Bay, and after the *Tasman* stranding in 1880, vessels tended to avoid anchoring inshore in the vicinity.

The explanation is visible in the photograph of farm produce, almost certainly from one of the Turner farms, being carried from the beach out to the SS *Karatta* by a small boat. The *Karatta* was in service from 1907 to 1961. The photograph shows the horse team standing knee-deep off a section of sandy beach. To the left and right of the landing place, the beach consists of large stones. The entire length of the Smith Bay beach is covered in stones, except at this point.

The photograph comes from a history of the Turner family, and is captioned:

A channel was cleared in the rocky foreshore so that the horses and dray could get out to the small boat that transferred the grain or wool to the *Karatta* or ketch. (Davidson 1982, p. 42)

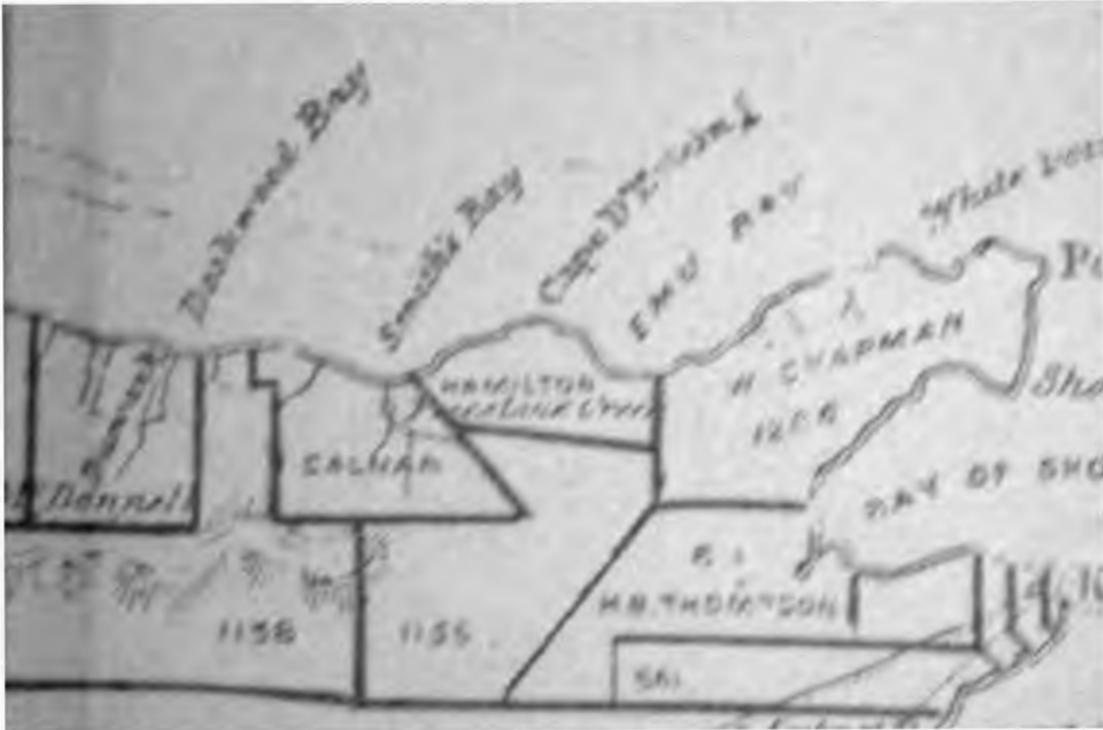


**Figure 3** Lightering grain sacks out to SS *Karatta*, Smith Bay (Davidson 1982, p. 42)

The explanation for Turner family tradition and Mrs Boxer's information is that this section of beach was manually cleared of stones by the Turner family to create a convenient boat landing place. What we see in the photograph is the "Smith Bay Channel" in use. The submerged depression offshore has nothing to do with it.

The answer to the question is that the Turner family created an artificially-cleared landing place on the rocky beach which was sometimes known as the "Smith Bay Channel". There is no evidence that there was ever any offshore dredging associated with it.

## 7.0 Historical photographs of Smith Bay



**Figure 4** 1876 map of land holdings (Kelly 1988, endpapers)



**Figure 5** George Turner's farm *Silvertown*, Smith Bay (Davidson 1982, p. 22)

**Historical photographs of Smith Bay**



**Figure 6** John Turner's farm, Smith Bay, 1908 (Davidson 1982, p. 12)



**Figure 7** Lightening grain sacks out to SS *Karatta*, Smith Bay (Davidson 1982, p. 42)



**Figure 8** Agricultural field day, John Turner's farm, Smith Bay (Cordes 1986, p. 102)

**Historical photographs of Smith Bay**



**Figure 9** Ruined farm shed, formerly Whittaker's farmhouse, Smith Bay (Glade-Wright & Newnham 1975, pp. 30-31)



**Figure 10** Wool bales, Turner's farm, Smith Bay (Cordes 1986, p. 103)

## 8.0 Allotments 51 and 52

The subject land was first taken up for farming in 1898, when John Turner was expanding his land holdings. He took out Perpetual Lease 5180 on Section 338, and it remained in force for eight years until in 1906 the lease was surrendered and replaced by an Agreement to Purchase. Then on 8 November 1906 he received a Land Grant of Section 338, Hundred of Menzies, an area of 76 acres (31 hectares) for £152. (CT 755/69) The land ran for about 1,000m along the foreshore of Smith Bay. A Land Grant implied that Turner was the first freehold owner; the land had never previously been alienated from the Crown.

Historical documents on the Smith family and the general history of Kangaroo Island do not allow us to distinguish the history of the subject land from the rest of John Turner's farm. Therefore we must assume that the pattern of occupation and development of this land would have been similar to that of the remainder of his holdings: the land would have been cleared of native trees soon after Turner's acquisition, tilled and fertilised, and planted with an agricultural crop, probably barley, which would have been alternated with episodes of sheep grazing.

Land titles documents record the ownership of the land from 1906 to the present. In 1920, John Turner leased the land to George Alfred Turner, presumably his son, and in 1923 sold him the whole of the land freehold. George Turner died in 1940, and in 1941 the land passed through the Executor Trustee and Agency Company to Elsie Turner, presumably his widow. In 1955 ownership of the land passed jointly to Elsie, Malcolm Turner, presumably her son, and his wife Josephine. Elsie died in 1961, and the land passed to Malcolm and Josephine who owned the land jointly until the title was cancelled when they sold the land in 1995. (CTs 755/69; 5248/901) At this point the land had been in the hands of the Turner family for 97 years since 1898, and there is no indication that it had ever been used for anything in that time but grain growing and sheep grazing.

## 9.0 New Land Use

From 1995 the land was to be used for a completely new industry: land-based aquaculture. Australia's first abalone farm had opened near Port Lincoln in 1982. (*Australian Womens Weekly* 20 October 1982, p. 44) Since then two others had been established on Kangaroo Island, at Western Cove and American River. Kangaroo Island had grown to become the focus of the new industry: in 2011-12 the island produced 75% of the farmed abalone in South Australia. (*Discussion Paper 6*, 2014, p. 4)

In 1995 Section 338 was sold to Willie Dirk Smith, who owned it for three years. (5248/901; 5486/765; 5584/238) During that time, abalone farming operations commenced on the land. Aerial photographs in 1997 show no development, but by 1999 the first phase of the abalone farm had taken shape, consisting of a road, several small buildings, a number of rectangular tanks under some form of shading and several smaller ponds. Two excavations have been made across the beach to the sea, presumably for the supply and discharge of seawater.

In 1998 Willie Smith sold the land to KI Seafood Marketing Pty Ltd, who remained

the registered proprietor until 2013. KI Seafood Marketing changed its name to Island Abalone Pty Ltd in 1999, sometimes referred to as KI Abalone. The parent company, apparently from the outset, was Southseas Abalone. (*Discussion Paper 6*, 2014, p. 15)

There were repeated developments and expansion from 1999 to 2006. By 2002 a large rectangular area under black shading extended west from the original area, and earthworks were under way for four rows of new tanks extending onto what would become Allotment 51. A row of seven circular tanks had been completed in 2002, and there were now four pipes to the sea. By 2003 three rows of circular tanks totalling 23 had been built, and the fourth row was under construction. It had been completed by 2006, bringing the number of circular tanks to 32. A new green-shaded rectangular area had appeared to the east, a new road had been built into the site from the south-west, and there were five or six pipes to the sea. A report in 2013 said the company had increased production from 330 tonnes of abalone per year to 475, from six hectares of tanks. (*Advertiser* 29 January 2013)

For several years from 2008 the abalone farm remained stable on aerial photographs, but then the circular tanks were apparently abandoned. By about 2012 they had been demolished, leaving bare ground where they had stood.

In 2013, Allotments 51 and 52 were subdivided out of Section 338. (DP92343) They had become surplus land, and KI Seafood Marketing Pty Ltd sold them to Quentin Anderson, a Wisanger farmer who also held an aquaculture licence. (CTs 5584/238; 5870/746; *Discussion Paper 6*, 2014, p. 35) In 2014 Anderson sold the land to Cinerea Pty Ltd, a company registered on 29 January 2014, who are the present owners. (CT 6127/273)

Southseas Abalone changed its name to Yumbah Aquaculture in 2016, and still operates the abalone farm. (*Weekly Times* 15 August 2017; <<http://www.yumbah.com/our-story/our-places>>)

In 2016 Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers announced a plan for a woodchip export facility in Smith Bay. <<http://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2017-02-22/sach-ki-wharf-proposal/8293660>> Much discussion has ensued, centred on concerns about contamination issues associated with the proposed wharf and shipping movements in Smith Bay, and the resulting impacts on the abalone farming operation. (*Financial Review* 15 January 2017)

### 10.0 Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time



Project Name: Smith Bay  
Client: Environmental Projects  
Project Number: 1735  
Drawn By: Miles Robson

Datum (Zone): Australia MGA94 (53)  
Scale: 1:6000  
Source Map: Mapland - 1983  
Date: 26 February 2018



**Figure 11** Site as farmland, 1983 (Mapland 2979/193)

**Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time**



**Figure 12** Oblique view of site as farmland, 1997 (Coastal Management Branch)

### Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time



	Project Name: Smith Bay	Datum (Zone): Australia MGA94 (53)	
	Client: Environmental Projects	Scale: 1:6000	
	Project Number: 1735	Source Map: Mapland - 1999	
	Drawn By: Miles Robson	Date: 26 February 2018	

**Figure 13** First stage of development of abalone farm, 1999 (Mapland 5711/53)

### Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time



Project Name: Smith Bay  
Client: Environmental Projects  
Project Number: 1735  
Drawn By: Miles Robson

Datum (Zone): Australia MGA94 (53)  
Scale: 1:6000  
Source Map: Mapland - 2002  
Date: 26 February 2018



**Figure 14** Extension of abalone farm and first row of circular tanks, 2002 (Mapland 6050/23)

Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time



**AUSTRAL**  
ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Name: Smith Bay  
Client: Environmental Projects  
Project Number: 1735  
Drawn By: Miles Robson

Datum (Zone): Australia MGA94 (53)  
Scale: 1:6000  
Source Map: Mapland - 2006  
Date: 26 February 2018



Figure 15 Abalone farm at full extent, 2006 (Mapland Ortho-mosaic)

**Evolution of the Smith Bay abalone farm over time**



**Figure 16** Abalone farm at full extent, 2008 (Coastal Management Branch)

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## 12.0 Appendices

### 12.1 Appendix 1

Article from *Kangaroo Island Courier* 5 November 1910, pp. 4-5:

#### **Kangaroo Island Farms. NO. XIV.**

#### **MESSRS TURNER BROS', SMITH'S BAY.**

Although fourteenth on the list of the present series of articles Messrs Turner Bros' farm, Smith's Bay, is one of the finest properties on Kangaroo Island, and it is from the said farm that barley has been sent to the Mother Country to compete against the world's exhibits, carrying away the first prize from all-comers. The farm is under the active supervision of Cr. John Turner who has had attached with him for many years as partner his brother, Mr Alfred Turner.

Messrs John, Alfred and George Turner arrived on Kangaroo Island in 1882. They came across from Cape Jervis where they had been engaged in farming and contracting. Mr John Turner had taken a "preliminary" canter over the Island and, having visited the Smith's Bay country, took a fancy to it. The Hundred of Menzies was only partly surveyed at that time. The first selection taken up by the brothers was that property now held by Mr George Turner. This was acquired in January '82. In June of the same year 1000 acres was taken up where Messrs Turner Bros' now reside, and 4000 odd acres taken up some years later, all the property being now freehold. At that time the land was heavily timbered — so densely that, when the brothers first built their home they could not see the blue sea of which, at the present time, a fine view can be obtained from the homestead. In those days Turner Bros. were vigorous and full of enthusiasm and, as Mr John Turner himself states "not easily daunted." They started clearing operations and building their future home right away. Mr John Turner erected their home in the scrub with his own hands, and the structure still stands and forms portion of the present homestead.

At that time it was compulsory on the part of the selector to cultivate one-fifth of his holding, which was a big drawback, for the reason that the land could not be cultivated with the necessary thoroughness. For the first five or six years the brothers steadily proceeded with clearing and fencing operations. During the first two seasons they secured very good crops of wheat and barley, without manure. The second year the wheat crop looked good enough for 60 or 70 bushels, some of it attaining a height of over 6ft. Then the yields began to "go off." After four years' experience of decreasing harvests a Council of War was held and, as Mr Turner expressed it, "We altered our hand and went in for fallowing, and put a few sheep on the place." At that time they also kept pigs which were found to be very profitable. After the fallowing they, the following season, tried a few tons of bone super and bonedust with the result that 25 bushels of barley per acre was secured from the manured land as against 5 bushels taken from the unmanured portion. Land that had previously been cultivated two or three times, with no return, was fallowed, ploughed up twice in the one season (early in the Spring and late in the Spring) and then, when tilling time came round for the next season, it was ploughed again and sowed with barley and 2 cwt. of bone super per acre. The results at harvest time showed an average of 64

bushels per acre. Some of it went 80 bushels. "That," said Mr Turner, "was an eye-opener, and we now saw what we had to do."

It is pioneering work like this that calls for pluck and perseverance. The scrub was a particularly difficult factor to reckon with. It was not a matter of chopping it down once, nor a second, or yet a third time, that did away with this stubborn foe which, however, had eventually to succumb to the attacks of more stubborn men. Finding that they could not get rid of the scrub in any other manner they left pieces out

[page 5]

every year so that they could get grass over it; then, in the summer, they fired the grass, finding this the best and cheapest way of killing the scrub out. Two fires in succession "polished the lot." After killing the scrub they initiated a set programme of grubbing portions of the land every year until eventually they had a cleared paddock to go into. "Anyone going on to new scrub land," said Mr Turner, "would have to do the same as it will be found the quickest and the cheapest means of eradicating the scrub. The man on new country does not need to be too avaricious as regards a little feed. Allowing the grass to grow and then firing it will pay him far better than feeding it down and letting the scrub go. It is a great mistake to over-stock. A few sheep or cattle well kept, will pay a man better than a large number half-starved for the reason that, with a smaller number, you've always got meat and wool, with a large number you've got neither."

After being on the farm eight or nine years Mr Turner, being a firm believer in mixed farming, got down 100 merino ewes in lamb from Adelaide. They were landed at Smith's Bay from a boat, being allowed to swim ashore. 90 per cent of lambs was secured from the flock. After running the merinos two or three years they went in for a Lincoln cross, with a Lincoln ram, and the strain has been kept up ever since. This cross, Mr Turner says, is much hardier than the merino, is better framed, and carries a bigger weight in wool—the extra quantity more than making up the difference in quality. Turner Bros. have never regretted introducing sheep on their property. In fact the sheep, in a manner of speaking, made the farm. There are about a thousand now running on the property, including the lambs, which are coming in every year. Turner Bros. always get a satisfactory price for their wool. Last year they secured 11d per lb. for merino, and 10¼d for crossbred, 7¼d for Lincoln, 7d for lambs, and 5d for pieces, and one of the lambs, at 4 months, turned the scale at 94lbs. This year Turner Bros. are sending away a trial shipment of fat lambs, and, we should say, from what we saw of them, that they will "hold their own."

After the Government did away with the condition making it compulsory for the selector to cultivate one-fifth of his holding Turner Bros. put in a smaller area of country, and secured more grain, by careful cultivation, than they had taken from a larger tract, 80 bushels of Chevalier barley (the old Spring variety) per acre being the highest achievement. The year before last a field of Algerian oats, cut for hay, gave a return of 4½ tons per acre. This year's harvest, owing to the excessive rain, will not be as good as those of previous years. The average rainfall at Smith's Bay is 20 inches — but up to date, for this year, 31½ inches of rain has fallen.

The average yield of barley per year has been from 35 to 40 bushels per acre for a number of years, in fact since Turner Bros. commenced using artificial fertilizers. For a manure Mr John Turner favors bone super, bonedust and sulphate of ammonia; the latter, mixed in the proportion of about 1 to 4 of the bone super has given the best results on various classes of country, such as heavy clay, limestone marl, etc.

For the ironstone country Mr Turner does not believe. in a manure being too soluble. Turner Bros. pay close attention to such by-products as wattle bark, eggs, pigs, vegetables (such as onions, shallots and garlic always finding a ready market). To be successful with these last it has been their experience that the land must be well worked and kept clear of weeds. Potatoes do not do quite as well as other vegetables at Smith's Bay, owing to the bleak Nor'-West winds. Mr Turner tried some potatoes on the sandy ironstone country, and secured an average of between 11 and 12 bushels the first year. He tried it the second year with Algerian oats and wheat. The oats turned out well but the wheat was not quite up to the mark — averaging from 9 to 10 bushels. [Mr Turner's views concerning the ironstone country (which are favorable) appeared in our last issue.]

Mr Turner states that, for several years after he started using fertilizers (so closely do old-fashioned prejudices cling to people) his neighbors laughed at him. He was the first man to introduce a binder to K.I., and also the first to use a drill.

A stroll about Turner Bros' farm at this time of the year is most interesting and instructive. As a homestead meeting of members of the Kingscote branch of the Agricultural Bureau (of which body Mr J. Turner is chairman) is to be held on Tuesday next it would perhaps detract from the pleasure of the meeting if the intending visitors receive a description now of what they are to see, therefore, in this issue, we will only speak in a general sense. There is a magnificent crop of barley which will, in spite of the handicap of an abnormally wet season, well repay inspection. Sheep in their wool are, no doubt, more pleasing to look upon than the shorn animals but, even with their wool off, it will be seen how fat and comfortable they appear to be, grazing on the green uplands of Turner Bros.' farm. Some of the Lincoln rams, with the wool off, turn the scale at 200 lbs.

Now for a few words about the man who is at the head of this fine property. Fifty years from now John Turner's name will be remembered and honored as the man whose barley secured world-wide fame for the Island, and who takes a pride in carrying out thoroughly the part he has to play in the great industry of agriculture. One of Kangaroo Island's strong men Cr Turner is true as steel to his friends and, having mapped out his course and formed his own opinion, pursues the even tenour of his way regardless of all adverse criticism.

12.2 Appendix 2

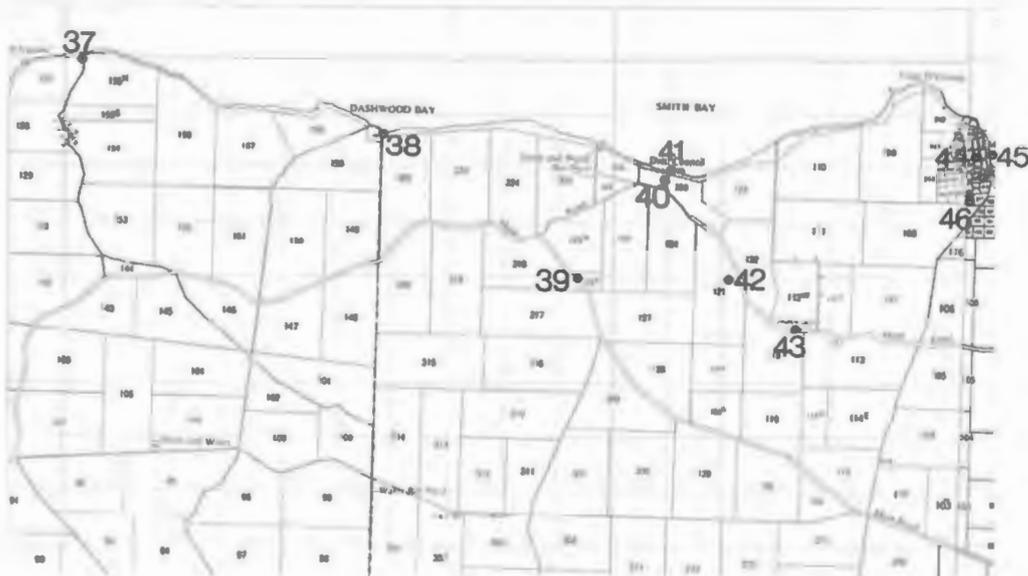
Heritage places in vicinity of Smith Bay (Dallwitz *et al* 1991, no page numbers)

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KINGSCOTE

NORTH-EAST ONE

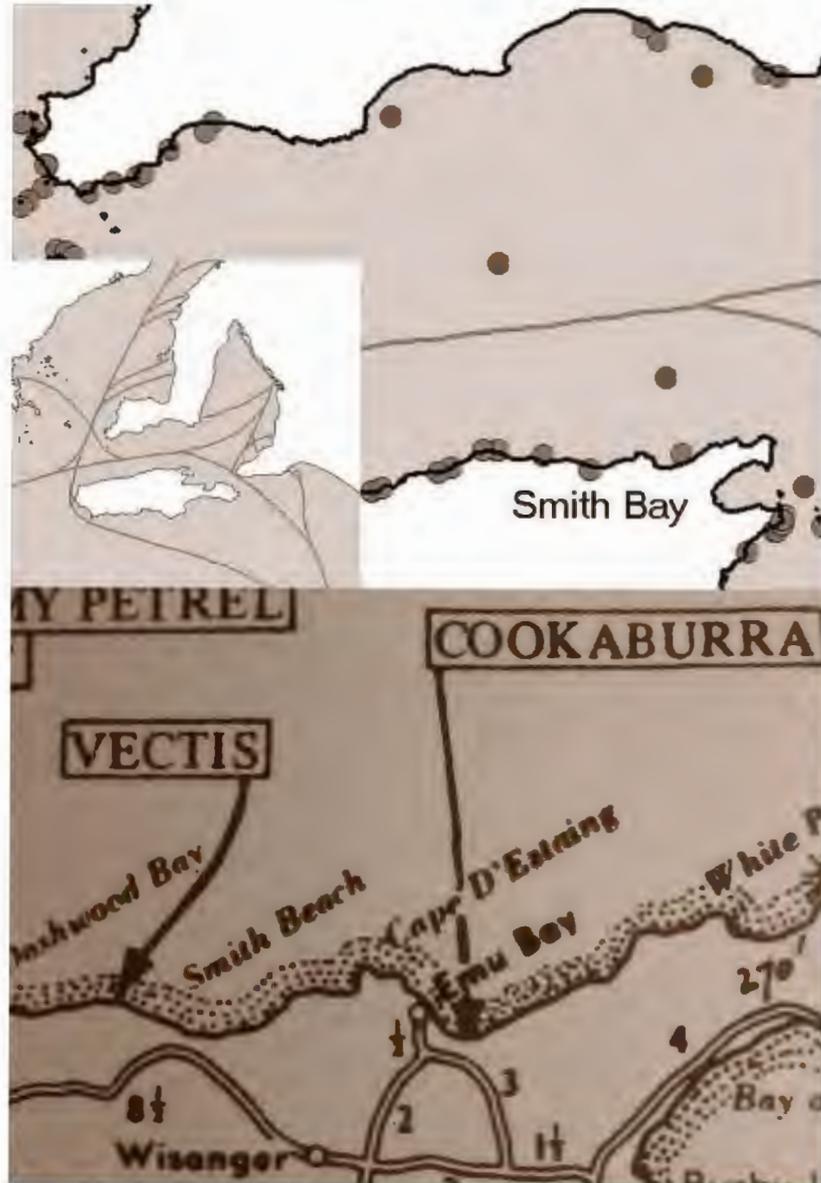
ITEM NO.	ITEM	SOURCE	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	RECOMMENDATION
37	Cassini Station Complex and Mulberry Tree	#	4.1	1875-1919	NT	A
38	Burgess' and Little's Hut Ruins	#	2.1	1836-74		A
39	"Rose Cottage" and Garden Site	JT	2.2	1875-1919		R
40	House Ruin (Whittaker)	JT	2.2	1875-1919		B
41	Smith Bay Channel	LB	4.7	1875-1919		B
42	"Wisanger Hills" Homestead Complex (George Turner)	FD	4.1			B
43	Former Wisanger School	#	2.5 2.6	1875-1919	SHR NT	A
44	Former Emu Bay School	B&D	2.6	1875-1919		B
45	Emu Bay Jetty	DMH	4.7	1920-45		B
46	Former Emu Bay Post Office and Store (W.W. Bates)	JT	4.6 4.8	1875-1919		B

HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 14	1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Item location</li> <li>○ Refer to town map</li> </ul>	<b>D.C. KINGSCOTE SOUTH-CENTRAL TWO</b>
--- D.C. boundary Scale 1:100,000 Heritage Investigations and Historical Consultants Pty. Ltd			



Appendix S3 –  
Smith Bay Underwater  
Cultural Heritage  
Assessment – Maritime  
Heritage Surveys

## Smith Bay Underwater Cultural Heritage Assessment



May, 2017



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Cover image: major historic sea lanes and shipwreck sites in South Australia, with elements of shipwrecks map of Kangaroo Island from Chapman 1973, inner cover, image A. Moss

## Executive summary

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to provide a description of the potential archaeological value of the offshore component of the proposed export wharf at Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island, South Australia. This uses information of existing known or expected (ie still undiscovered) archaeological resources, in relation to the development footprint of both offshore and onshore areas. This report describes the archaeological potential of the site, and offers recommendations and guidance for further steps in the permit process. These recommendations also serve to disclose the basis for the relevant Governmental authority to make a decision on which any follow-up or investigation is to occur.

Principal questions regarding the seabed heritage are considered to be:

- 1) Are there any discovered heritage sites present on the seabed or intertidal zone that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the development process?
- 2) What indications are there, of the likely presence of submerged cultural heritage that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the development process?
- 3) How can the risk to any cultural heritage on the seabed be mitigated?

The main findings of this assessment are:

- 1) This investigation suggests that there are no known heritage sites in the offshore development footprint or its vicinity. For this reason the likelihood of submerged cultural heritage to be present within the area to cause direct and/or indirect impact appears low. However, in view of the nearby historic major sea lane in Investigator Strait, the high degree of local shipping traffic historically and the current lack of relevant heritage data about the development footprint and surroundings, the presence of such heritage materials cannot be ruled out completely. Characteristics of the environment, although not ideal for preservation, do not exclude the chance for heritage materials having survived.
- 2) Protocols and measures are to be put into place in the event of an unexpected discovery. It is recommended that the appropriate briefing for employees and contractors and protocols be put in place prior to the commencement of works. These inductions include a direction to stop work in the event of a suspected item of underwater cultural heritage being detected, a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist will examine the item as close to *in situ* as possible. Notification would then be provided to the Minister and Department of Environment and Energy, and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) developed as necessary. The Department of the Environment and Energy should be notified that the inductions have taken place.

3) In the event of a historic shipwreck discovery during works, further work may only be undertaken in accordance with a permit under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*, which is Commonwealth legislation

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose of development**

Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers Ltd (KIPT) operates timber plantation estates on Kangaroo Island and requires a deep water wharf facility to export timber logs. The proposed site for the facility is at Smith Bay, on the north coast of Kangaroo Island. The wharf is to consist of a shore based storage facility and offshore facility consisting of a causeway, a floating berth facility and a dredged area to accommodate bulk carrier ships. A public boat ramp or slipway is also to be constructed. KIPT proposes that the wharf could and would be used for other shipping purposes (Wiltshire, 2016: 1), it being a requirement that the wharf be a genuine multi-user facility.

### **1.2 Main features of offshore development**

The offshore facility will consist of a causeway perpendicular to the shore, of approximately 250m, to a depth of approximately 10m. The causeway will lead to a floating berth facility 200m x 40m. An approximate 600m x 160m area of the seabed will be dredged adjacent to the berth facility (see figure 1 below: Site Overview). The public boat ramp will be constructed on the shore 180m to the east of the causeway.

## **2.0 Methodology**

### **2.1 Purpose of this report**

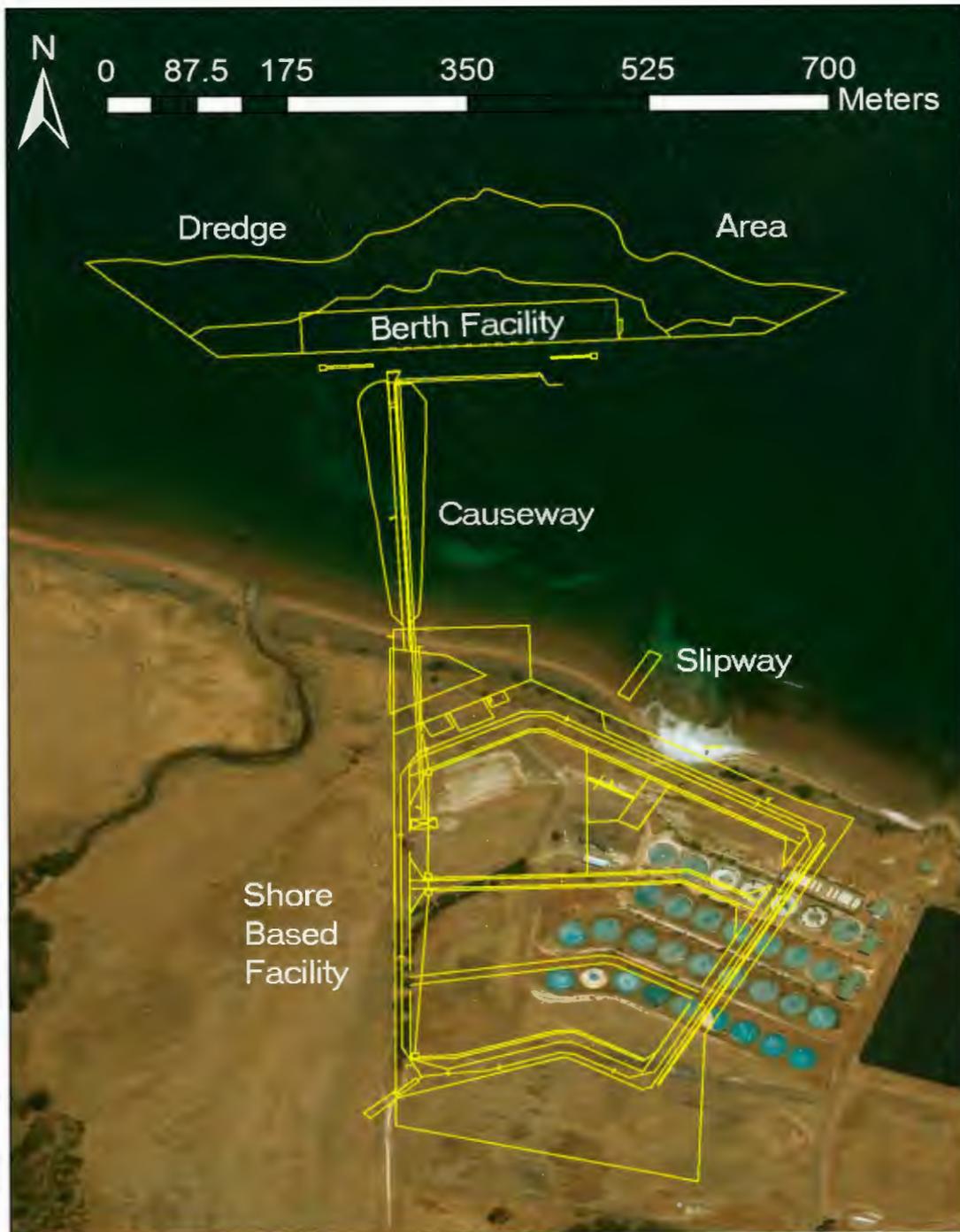
As the existence and location of underwater cultural heritage is unknown prior to development works, this investigation is to assess the potential for any impact on any actual or potential sites. During this application process the proposed area has been checked against known sites or areas for presence or potential of historic shipwrecks and/or heritage sites on or within the seabed.

There may be associated sites onshore; which may include associated maritime infrastructure such as jetties and wharves.

This report has looked for the possibility of historic shipwrecks being within 500m of the development impact area. The 500m distance reflects the required distance by the relevant Acts, which is sufficient to protect against indirect impacts. The outcome of this investigation will be used to assess the Governmental heritage needs before consent is granted for work to be initiated. Figure 2 (below) shows the theoretical 500m limit from the development footprint.

This report addresses the expected development footprint, together with accounts of previous work carried out in the area, as well as an impact assessment and proposals if mitigation is needed.

Figure 1: Smith Bay site development footprint overview



In terms of known cultural heritage, the planning application may be made more robust with the provision of evidence rather than assumptions. This report is based on the results of collecting baseline data. The findings are based on an assessment of the environmental character of development, access and usage footprints. The report identifies natural and human processes likely to impact on underwater cultural heritage. The analysis identifies the likely character of the known, partially known or potential heritage material, including extent, quality and value. There is

discussion on statutory, planning matters and relevant policies.

This desk-based assessment draws on a variety of information. The baseline data collected includes the results of geophysical and geotechnical survey. This is primary data acquired as part of the engineering processes and environmental assessments, which are providing evidence based firmly on the footprint areas and directs research for primary and secondary data.

For example, single beam sonar has provided contours of the direct impact area. Coring samples have been taken. These data together provide information about the environment of the site, but are inadequate for the detection of underwater cultural heritage material.

Primary and secondary sources have been consulted to assess the likelihood of heritage assets being present within the area.

The results should be considered and further measures taken as appropriate. Definitive positive results or strong indications would be expected to lead to further directed search and possibly the creation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) should heritage material come to light.



*Figure 2: The direct and indirect impact development footprints. The rectangular 500m zone is theoretical.*

## **2.2 Relevant policies (legislation)**

Historic Shipwreck legislation is important for the discovery, protection and management of what

is a non-renewable heritage resource.

Two Acts concern historic shipwrecks in South Australia. The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* is Commonwealth legislation concerning wrecks in Australian waters, though excluding State waters. The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* is State legislation concerning wrecks in the State's rivers, estuaries and bays. The Smith Bay site at Kangaroo Island is covered by the Commonwealth Act, the waters being therefore under the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Within the South Australian Development Regulations 2008 - Schedule 8 - Referrals and concurrences, Historic Shipwreck are covered in sections 17 and 19 (the latter refers to development within the River Murray Floodplain area) (Development Regulations 2008, see refs).

17 1) refers to development to be undertaken within 500 metres of a historic shipwreck or historic relic within the meaning of the *Historic Shipwreck Act 1981*, (other than development within the River Murray Floodplain Area.) Any area referred to in this passage is under direction of the Minister administering the State Act.

17 2) refers to development to be undertaken within 500 metres of a historic shipwreck or historic relic within the meaning of the *Historic Shipwreck Act 1976* (Commonwealth). Any area referred to in this passage is under the direction of the Minister administering the Commonwealth Act, this being the relevant regulations to Smith Bay (A. Khan, Maritime Heritage Officer, Heritage Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, personal communication). Below low water mark, Smith Bay is considered to be within Commonwealth jurisdiction, indicating any historic shipwrecks and associated relics in the bay are covered by the Commonwealth Act

The relevant Government authority regarding underwater cultural heritage on or within the seabed of Smith Bay is therefore the Department of Environment and Energy.

Section 4 of the Commonwealth Act defines a Historic Shipwreck as being:

- 1) the remains of a ship that came to rest within the territorial waters of the State more than 75 years ago.
- 2) the remains of a ship that came to rest within the territorial waters of the State and where the Minister, being of the opinion that the remains of the ship are historically significant, has declared and gazetted the site a historic shipwreck.

The Act defines a historic relic as being:

- 1) an article associated with a historic shipwreck;
- 2) an article associated with a ship, where the article came to rest within the territorial waters of the State more than 75 years ago;

- 3) an article associated with a ship, where the article came to rest within the territorial waters of the State and where the Minister, being of the opinion that the article is historically significant, has declared and gazetted it as a historic relic.

The Minister may designate a shipwreck as historic that is younger than 75 years since sinking.

The provisions of the Acts affect planning decisions in the following ways:

- 1) Schedule 8, section 17 states requirements for developers in regards to historic shipwrecks.
- 2) Sections 4 and 5 of the Commonwealth Act defines historic shipwrecks and relics.
- 3) Section 12 of the Commonwealth Act gives the provision that the Minister will keep a register of found historic shipwrecks.
- 4) Section 13 of the Commonwealth Act prohibits damage or destruction of historic shipwrecks or relics. This also prohibits any interference, or removal or disposal of objects. A breach as such will incur substantial fines.
- 5) Section 17 of the Commonwealth Act state requirements for the notification on discovery of historic shipwreck and relics. The provisions regulate the searching for unrecorded wrecks and relics.
- 6) A prohibition may be suspended if work activities are engaged in accordance with a permit (Section 13, 1a, Commonwealth Act). Permits for exploration or recovery of shipwrecks and relics are covered in Section 15 of the Commonwealth Act.

### **2.3 Impacts on historic shipwrecks from development**

The potential for effects from offshore developments and industry on this material can be numerous. Variables include the nature of the environment, the nature of the heritage material present and the nature of the development activities.

The potential damage or destruction to heritage sites is identified as being direct or indirect. Direct impacts occur where the footprint of the development activity coincides at the same location as that of the archaeological sites or deposits.

Although no records of previous dredging in the Smith Bay area have been found, it is possible

some of the development footprint has previously been subjected to this kind of excavation, and bathymetric data at the site shows evidence of seabed excavation. Although dredging may have been carried out in the past, this was clearly limited in extent and may not have erased underwater cultural heritage, as historically, dredging activities can leave areas untouched and records of effectiveness are sometimes unavailable (Firth: 149)

Indirect impacts occur where the archaeological footprint falls outside that of the development footprint. An example of this is the dredge plume, caused from material excavated from the seabed becoming suspended in the water column. This material eventually settles back on the seabed, and can cover up heritage material before discovery and recording. This heritage material may be at risk from further development work. These relevant aspects will be addressed below.

## **2.4 The development footprint**

The shape and dimensions of the development footprint will depend on the work to be carried out. The activities at the Smith Bay site are to include dredging, piling and the building of a causeway. Direct impacts to heritage sites may be caused by any or all of these activities. Mooring involves lengths of chains resting on the seabed, and may move with changes of tide and swell. This movement may have adverse effects on heritage material in the immediate proximity. However, the advice is development will not include seabed mooring during operation.

Construction activities may also cause indirect adverse effects by changes in sediment transport within the water column. In addition to dredge plumes, changes come from scour around cables and installation structures. Any erosion may lead to the exposure of historic shipwreck material resulting in its degradation.

## **2.5 Access and usage footprints**

Indirect impacts to any heritage material that may be present may also be caused by access and usage footprints of the development scheme. These activities include anchoring of construction vessels, impact from jack-ups on the seabed and erosion caused by the prop-wash of regular traffic.

Indirect effects from the access footprint can occur a considerable distance from the development footprint.

### **Potential impacts during operations from the activities of this development:**

#### **Causeway construction:**

Activities: Dumping and piling make possible direct impact; and indirect impact due to erosion.

### Dredging:

Activities: Ploughing and dumping, make possible direct impact; and indirect impacts as caused by dredge plumes. The advice is this is not possible as the spoil from dredging during operations will be pumped to land using cutter suction dredging so ploughing and dumping is not relevant to the project activities.

### Anchor placement during project:

Activities: Anchor mooring causing direct impact is not relevant, as it is advised there will be no seabed mooring during operations.

### Preliminary investigations:

Activities: core/sampling, possible direct impact remains.

### Slipway construction:

Activities: armour and fill dumping, possible direct impact remains.

## **2.6 Cumulative effects**

Although individual impact events by themselves may seem minor, the impact on any maritime heritage material that may be present may grow to be significant with multiple events having a cumulative effect. Incremental changes to the environment may be difficult to predict. If heritage material is found in the vicinity of the project area, the use of detailed plans of all elements of the proposed scheme, locating all areas of construction, access and usage footprints would be required to better assess and predict which cumulative effects might occur at the Smith Bay site. Once known, these effects would be included in any later Cultural Heritage Management Plan to establish the areas to which archaeological survey may be directed and where potentially the development and potential heritage footprint coincide. This assists with planning measures for mitigation (see sections 5.1 and 5.2)

## 3.0 Historic Environment

### 3.1 Discovered and undiscovered historic shipwreck sites

A number of primary and secondary sources of information were available for this assessment.

1) The Australian National Shipwreck Database is produced and maintained by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy. This on-line resource holds a list of historic shipwrecks, with fields including their known or possible locations and other data. The list includes most known historic shipwrecks in State and Commonwealth waters gathered from State and Territory records. In the case of South Australian wrecks the data are gathered from the State Heritage Unit, part of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). The database of shipwreck sites in South Australia is maintained by the State Heritage Unit. The data are identified and gathered from information from various public archives, primary sources, such as newspaper articles, and through regional surveys conducted by DEWNR.

2) Spatial information regarding historic shipwrecks in South Australia is available in two other on-line databases. Atlas of South Australia is an on-line mapping application held by Planning SA. The databases are thematic, including aspects of the natural environment and infrastructure. The other source is an on-line mapping site called Nature Maps, held by the South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage.

All of the databases mentioned here are continuously updated as information comes to light. The databases are reviewed, and much of the information is accurate and specific. However, they are incomplete and should be seen only as a broad overview and a starting place for deeper research. Only ten percent of more than eight thousand wrecks in Australian waters have been discovered and positions recorded. For example most of the green markers, indicating wreck positions along the north coast of Kangaroo Island in figure 3 (below), are marked as 'not found'. In addition, where a site position *is* known, there could be undiscovered relics from the site within the surrounding areas.

The shipwreck databases show four points indicating known wrecks from the historic records in the vicinity of Smith Bay. Figure 3 show these markers on a map of Smith Bay and its surroundings. Three of these points are located at long distances from the development footprint, *Ruby* being in Investigator Strait to the north east, a distance of 13km. However, none of the four sites have been marked as 'found', requiring assessment of whether the vessels and/or material from the wrecks could have floated due to winds and currents and finished up in the area of interest. For example, knowledge of longshore drift, its strength and directions would be informative.

In addition to the shipwreck databases, other secondary sources included printed references setting out known and some as yet undiscovered shipwrecks in the locale of Smith Bay.

The following is a list of vessels thought to be in the Smith Bay region. Specifically they are *Chum*, *Vectis*, *Ruby* and *Cookaburra*.



Figure 3: Historic shipwreck markers in vicinity of Smith Bay, from State and Commonwealth databases

### **Chum**

The *Chum* marker locates a possible wreck site according to the National and State shipwreck databases, and is directly adjacent to the development footprint at Smith Bay. The site is marked as not being found. The vessel's date of wrecking is 7th of January 1942, which designates it as protected because it falls within the 75 years of wrecking period.

*Chum* was a wooden fishing vessel with a petrol engine, rigging configured as a cutter. Its dimensions were: length 6.1m, width 2.1m, depth 0.6m, draft 0.18m. The last owner was Len Sheridan at Kingscote, Kangaroo Island.

The wreck does not appear in most secondary sources, published databases of South Australian shipwrecks reviewed during the research process (Loney: 1987, 1993, Christopher: 1990, Chapman: 1973). However, the wreck does appear in two publications by Gifford Chapman, *Wooden Fishing Boats*, 1998 and *Kangaroo Island Shipwrecks*, 2007 ed. *Wooden Fishing Boats* has

the basic information above, which is the same found in the on-line databases. A photograph of *Chum* is featured (figure 4).



*Figure 4: Photograph of Chum in 1940, from G. Chapman, 1998. Photo by Kaye Sheridan*

A highly detailed account of the wrecking event appears in Chapman's 2007 publication, on pages 160-161. To enable further discussion it is worth setting out verbatim this account.

To Quote: The small fishing cutter *Chum* is believed to have been built at Port Adelaide, South Australia in the early 1900s. She was 20.0 feet long, 7.0 feet beam, and 2.0 feet depth. The little cutter had no engine and relied on sail only. The first known owners were brothers, Bruce and Bazil Sanderson of Glenelg, who sold her to Mr. Herb Mansell of Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, year unknown. Mr Len Sheridan of Kingscote bought the *Chum* in the late 1930's using her for mainly whiting and snapper fishing in Nepean Bay, and along the north coast of Kangaroo Island.

On Wednesday, 7th January 1942, Mr. Sheridan in his fishing boat the *Chum* was fishing for snapper off Cape Cassini. The weather during the morning was calm, with a very light northerly wind, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it began to freshen from the northwest. Mr. Sheridan set the sails and steered a course for Kingscote. Within a very short time the wind had increased to gale force.

Late in the afternoon, when abreast of Smith Bay, the staysail blew out and the seas began to break over the little cutter. Having an open cockpit, she began to take on water and the *Chum* was becoming very difficult to handle. Mr. Sheridan, who could not swim, decided to run her up onto the beach. At this time he was at the eastern end of Smith Bay.

As he steered the *Chum* close to shore she was picked up by a big wave and surfed on to a rocky beach, bow first. The next wave picked her up and pushed her side on and stove the starboard

side. Mr Sheridan picked up his belongings that were packed in an old suitcase, walked along the bowsprit, and jumped to safety on the shore. Within a few minutes the *Chum* was smashed to pieces and was a total loss.

Mr Sheridan walked to Mr. Dick Turner's farmhouse at Smith Bay where he stayed for the night. The following morning he went back to the place where the *Chum* had come ashore and nothing was salvageable off the cutter. End Quote.

The detail of this account suggests this comes from a first person interview, perhaps with Sheridan's relative, or perhaps from diary entries. This is backed up by the photograph attributed to a Kaye Sheridan. Given this, the argument for this being an accurate description of the wrecking process is compelling.

The wrecking event appears in primary sources, in the form of an article in the Kangaroo Island Courier. The article, was published on Friday 9th of January two days after the recorded wrecking event. The article describes a severe storm that broke 'all records' and resulted in 'a considerable amount of damage'. The article describes how:

'Mr Len Sheridan was fishing at Emu Bay. Finding that he could not get round North Cape he finally decided to beach his boat and ran it ashore at Smith's Bay. He unluckily hit a boulder which knocked a hole in the boat, but we have been informed that he has hopes of being able to repair it.'

No mention is made in later editions of whether these repairs took place and successfully rescued the boat. However, an obituary in the Kangaroo Island Courier, dated to Friday 26th February, 1943 mentions:

'Mr Herbert Wright left for Adelaide early on Sunday morning (in Mr Len Sheridan's cutter) to attend the funeral of his brother'. Mr Sheridan's boat having the same rigging as *Chum*, may suggest that the repairs were indeed successful, and this is the same fishing boat.

However, in light of the Chapman account, it seems unlikely that salvage occurred, much less the *Chum* being re-floated.

Attempts to locate information on registry of *Chum*, proving that it was still in service after the wrecking were unsuccessful. However, the description of *Chum* wrecking in the secondary sources is compelling. Therefore, it is likely that a historic vessel did become wrecked at Smith Bay.

The question then arises as to the likelihood of material from the wreck to be preserved, and to be within the footprint area.

The term 'smashed to pieces' suggests the wooden remains to be broken up and washed away. The rocky nature of the seashore would make it unlikely for material to have survived within sediment deposits, a crucial determinate for preservation for organic materials.

This leaves the metal components of the wreck. This includes metal fittings, anchors and the possibility for a petrol engine. If anything has survived from the wreck, these materials would be the most likely. As the *Chum* was beached, surviving material would be found in the intertidal

zone, ie. in shallow water. Items such as anchors and an engine would not be expected to have moved far from the impact area.

It is noted that the eyewitness account given in Chapman states that the *Chum* 'had no engine and relied on sail only'. As this is the most reliable historic account, it would be highly unlikely an engine exists at the site.

This leaves the question of the chances for the impact zone to have occurred within the causeway footprint. Given the wide nature of Smith Bay, compared to the narrow development footprint, the probability is reasonably seen as low.

### **Vectis**

The *Vectis* marker locates a possible wreck site according to the National and State shipwreck databases, lying approximately 4km west of the development footprint, and close in to shore. The wreck is marked as not found. The vessel's date of wrecking is 8th of July 1932, which designates it as protected because it fall within the 75 years of wrecking period. The databases locate the wreck more precisely as being '1 mile east of Dashwood Bay'. Its dimensions were: length 9.8m, width 3.0m, depth 1.4m, draft 0.43m. The vessel was a fishing boat and had cutter rigging. The last owner was Harry 'Pop' Simmonds. The databases state that it was 'discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak and tried to beach. As the vessel was full of water, it was hard to steer, missed the beach and went upon the rocks.'

The *Vectis* wreck is mentioned in the secondary sources (Loney: 1987 pg 142, 1993 pg 134, Christopher: 1990 pg 169, Chapman: 1973 pg 57). The sources describe the events above including salvage attempts that were partially successful. The hull was floated and 'shifted some distance' however was not able to be removed from the rocks.

The *Vectis* wreck is also mentioned in the primary sources (newspaper articles).

Given *Vectis* has not been found, and the location from historical records being imprecise, along with the possibility for flotsam from the wreck transported by west-east longshore drift, questions are raised in respect to the development footprint. The results from the environmental monitoring currently taking place will inform the chances for material to be carried by current into the area.

Given the distances involved, if it was proved longshore drift does occur in the area and in the right direction, the probability for material to be preserved within the footprint area would still be of low likelihood.

### **Ruby**

The *Ruby* marker is located approximately 13km to the north-east of the development footprint, the loss location field being Kangaroo Island. The wreck is marked as not found. The vessels' date of wrecking is November 1904 (the exact date being unknown), which designates it as protected because it falls within the 75 years of wrecking period. Its dimensions were: length 14.79, width

4.1, depth 1.7, draft 0.52. The vessel was a 20 ton wooden ketch owned by J Thompson.

The secondary sources only mention the above, without further elaboration (Loney: 1993 pg 110, Christopher: 1990 pg 141).

### **Cookaburra**

The *Cookaburra* marker locates a possible wreck site according to the National and State shipwreck databases, situated approximately 10km due east from the development footprint in Emu Bay. The wreck is marked as undiscovered. The vessel's date of wrecking is 19th May 1962, which designates it as not protected because it does not fall within the 75 years of wrecking period. The headland between Emu and Smith bay would make it highly unlikely that any material would have ended up in the development footprint.

### **3.2 Regional historic setting of Investigator Strait and North Coast of Kangaroo Island**

Undiscovered shipwrecks and relics are also known as the 'potential' heritage of a given area. This is characterised by sites that have some likelihood of being present, but yet to be found, and have a chance of being impacted. A review of the regional historic setting helps inform the likelihood for unknown wreck sites to be within the project area.

The development footprint is in Investigator Strait, the body of water that lies between York Peninsula and Kangaroo Island.

Kangaroo Island forms a natural breakwater for Gulf St Vincent which must be entered by either Backstairs Passage or Investigator Strait (Chapman:, 1973: 1) From the middle of the 19th century Investigator Strait has played an important part in the trade and communications network of South Australia as a natural route for shipping (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 1996: 1).

The first ships to use the Strait on a regular basis were engaged in early whaling and sealing ventures. This activity had mostly ceased by the 1850's. Since the founding of Adelaide, Kangaroo Island has a position in the major sea-way of the region. Initial European settlers sailed through the Strait and then relied on goods materials from overseas to come through this way. Soon after the founding of Adelaide, Australian manufactured goods were exported back through the same route. (Coroneos, 1994b: 13). Fleets of larger sailing, and later steam powered, trading vessels carried South Australian produce through Investigator Strait to the rest of the world.

Figure 5 (below) shows where the major historical sea lanes ran. These are major lanes covering 1850 to 1890 (based on Griffin & McCaskill 1986). Figure 6 (below) shows where the major historical sea lanes ran in proximity to Kangaroo Island, specifically in the vicinity of Smith Bay (based on Griffin and McCaskill 1986). Note, these are the major lanes only and do not indicate many of the probable routes local vessels would have taken between settlements. The sea lane in Investigator Strait has been in continuous use since the mid-nineteenth century. Note, the green markers indicate the known and undiscovered localities of historic shipwrecks according the State and Commonwealth historic shipwreck databases.

Over time agricultural and mining settlements sprang up around Spencer Gulf and the Yorke Peninsula leading to local routes as vessels were engaged in transporting wheat, wool and mineral cargoes to Adelaide, and in turn smaller vessels carried manufactured goods servicing the smaller communities around the coast. Until modern times, almost all passenger transportation between Adelaide and these outlying districts was by small coastal sailing vessels and steamships (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 1996: 1). Small sailing craft, mainly ketches, carried gypsum, salt and wheat from Stenhouse Bay, Marion Bay, Port Moorowie and Edithburgh to Adelaide. Between 1860 and 1939 there was a coastal trade route between the upper Spencer Gulf ports and the eastern states, which took the vessels through Investigator Strait.



*Figure 5: Major historic shipping sea lanes of South Australia*



Resources, 1996: 2). There are twenty one wreck markers along Kangaroo Island's north coast, most of which are marked as 'not found'.

### **3.3 Smith Bay heritage sites**

There are numerous significant maritime associated heritage assets located on Kangaroo Island. In addition to shipwrecks, these include lighthouses, landing places and graves (McKinnon: 37).

The nature of any onshore archaeological sites at Smith Bay informs the nature and to what degree the Smith Bay offshore area was used in the past, adding information for likelihood of historic material being present on the seabed.

A review was carried out for this report to identify any heritage assets in the area.

One survey, conducted by the Department of Environment and Planning, identified two potential onshore heritage sites at Smith Bay. (Figure 7). The ruins of Whittaker House, was possibly a homestead for raising sheep ('Burglary at Smith's Bay' article, and Department of Planning, 1991). The second possible archaeological site is 'Smith Bay channel'. This is a semicircular patch of cleared sand, bordered by boulders. This may be an artificially altered natural feature, to give access to and from the sea. Its purpose was possibly to assist the transporting of goods. The presence of the channel indicated previous maritime activities occurring at Smith Bay (Department of Planning, 1991). The report provides little information on the two sites. Whittaker's house appears within the Heritage Places Database as entry 20589, North Coast Road, Whittaker's Cottage.



*Figure 7: Map showing archaeological sites at Smith Bay, Department of Planning, 1991*

The 'Smith Bay channel' site does not appear in the Heritage Places Database, and the record was likely removed since the time it was published in the 1991 report.

The impression gained from examining the onshore historic activities at Smith Bay, is that water traffic would have been relatively light, compared to that of Kingscote, or other South Australian port, in keeping with the likelihood for historic material on the seabed within the development footprint being low.

## **4.0 Natural Environment**

### **4.1 Smith Bay Natural Environment**

Generally, the shipwrecks of Investigator Strait are broken up by the forces of water turbulence, corrosion and destructive marine organisms. Then over time the remains become comparatively stable with the environment as they are encapsulated in marine concretions, sand and gravel (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 1996: 2). The same forces would be expected at work on any underwater cultural heritage remains in Smith Bay.

#### **1) Geomorphology Terrestrial**

Smith Bay, approximately 20 km due west from Kingscote, is north facing and 5km wide. The bay is backed by cliffs rising to 100m at either end. The central 3km section is low lying and characterised by a continuous boulder beach. The western section of Smith Bay is a 2km long boulder beach. Smith Creek runs out to the shore 120 metres west of the development footprint.

#### **2) Geomorphology Submerged**

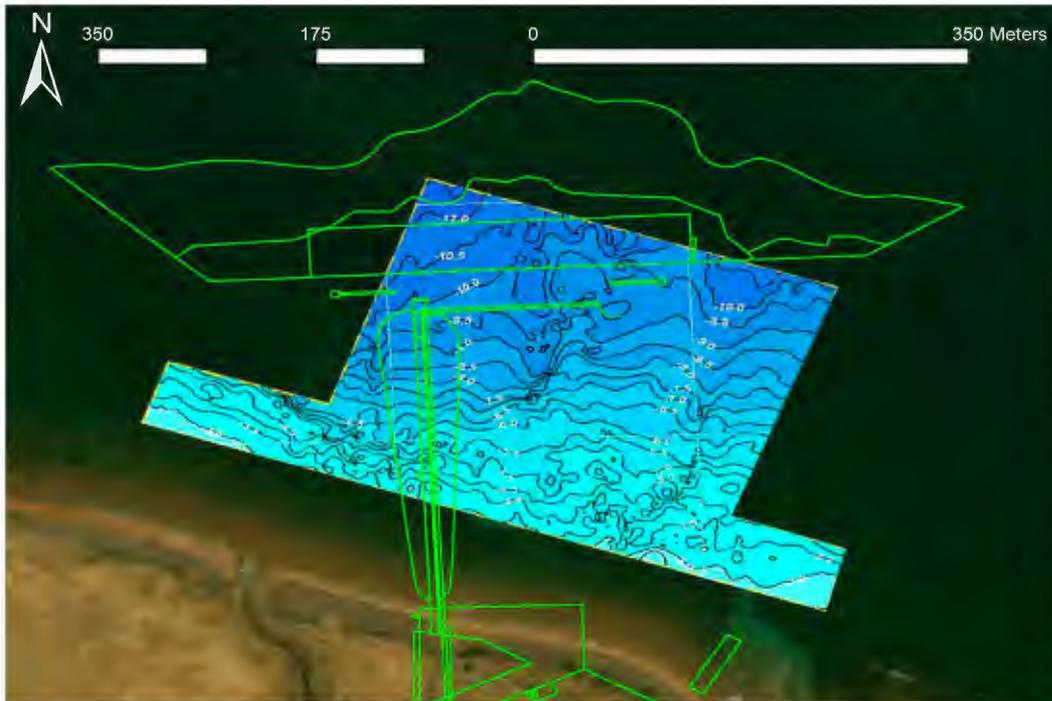
Figure 8 shows the slope of the seabed from the -3m to -11m contours. These contours were obtained from single beam sonar. The area surveyed only partially falls within the most recently planned development footprint, missing most of the expected dredge area and part of the berth facility. These contours were obtained from geophysical and geotechnical investigations as part of the project development. The work included bathymetry obtained by a single frequency echo sounder, Continuous Seismic Profiling and Underwater Seismic Refraction. Tide gauge corrections from Emu Bay were used to correct the acquired bathymetric data to Lowest Astronomical Tide (Coffey, pg 2).

The results show the sea floor deepening from about -3m on the southern side to about -11m in the north western corner of the site. The seabed was interpreted to be a mixture of cobbles, boulders and soils, as well as mudstone and siltstone (Coffey pg5).

Additional observations were reported in an ecological survey and assessment by SEA (Wiltshire et al, 2016). This report states National Benthic Mapping has characterised the area as generally heavy limestone or calcarenite reef. It was observed that 'the intertidal beach area of Smith Bay consists almost entirely of round rocks and boulders that have been weathered and smoothed by wave action. There is only one small section of beach where the rocks and boulders have been cleared to form a small area from which to launch boats'. In regards to the character of the seabed, it was seen that the subtidal habitats to 10m depth were patchy with areas of reef, seagrass, bare sand and mixed reef/seagrass. Areas of reef to 3m depth consisted mainly of boulders with 0.5-1m relief that supported coral and seagrass. (Wiltshire et al, 2016 :8) The water clarity of the area was indicated in the report: 'from about 4m depth there were areas of bare sand and dense strands of

seagrass. The seagrasses are healthy and vigorous, which probably reflects the normally clear water in the area. Further offshore to a depth of 10m are areas of platform reef and rubble' (Wiltshire et al, 2016: 9).

*Figure 8: Bathymetry at development footprint*



### **3) Tides and Currents**

The littoral currents along the southern coast of the Peninsula run in a predominantly easterly direction. The flood tides run generally in a NNE direction at a rate of up to 1.5 km, while the ebb flow SW at a similar rate. (Coroneus 1997b: 5).

Tide and current data are currently being collected at the site. The results will inform on specifics connected with scouring and longshore drift at the site.

### **4) Wind regime**

In the summer months, southerlies predominate with occasional breezes from the NE. In autumn the wind blows mainly from the south with afternoon sea breezes from the west also being common. Westerlies predominate in the winter months with strong chance of gales. In spring, the wind swings around mainly from the south to west with the likelihood of gale force winds at times. NW winds are also common during this time of year. (Coroneus 1997b: 6)

## **5) Wave climate**

The Smith Bay area, in keeping with the rest of the island's north coast is described as moderate to low energy. At times there are small westerly swells refracting around the island and declining in size as they reach the Smith Bay area. In winter strong south westerlies and summer south easterlies and sea breezes shelter the coast from strong wave action (Wiltshire et al, 2016: 3)

## **6) Natural anchorage**

Smith Bay has the characteristics of a natural anchorage and is on a less rugged and calmer side of the island. There is a gentle slope of seabed and the presence of dug channels onshore indicates access was given to and from the sea. The bay has its hazards however, as evidenced by *Chum* coming to grief on the shallow boulders there.

### **4.2 Implications for preservation of underwater cultural heritage**

Study of sediment transport assists with checking on impacts outside the immediate construction footprint. Observations can bring a more balanced view of potential deposits of heritage material. In the case of Smith Bay, the clarity of the water may indicate a predominate low level of sedimentation. However, patches of sand are present on the seabed, which indicate potential for archaeological deposits. The presence of corals indicated the possibility for underwater cultural heritage to be preserved within concreted material.

The shallow slope of the seabed would indicate the possible erosion of heritage material due to wave action.

## **5.0 Proposed Mitigation Responses: Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **5.1 Monitoring (Impact Reduction)**

The current research indicates the Smith Bay footprint is of low potential, and so protocols for discovery will suffice. Although the likelihood for heritage material sites and relics existing within the footprint area is low, likelihood cannot be said to be zero.

These protocols and measures put in place ensure that if unexpected discovery occurs, heritage material receives timely specialist archaeological attention. These protocols are set up as a formal line of communication and these aim to reduce risk by enabling efficient and effective reporting of discoveries by workers. This would need heritage inductions of the staff on underwater cultural heritage (UCH). It is recommended that the appropriate briefing and protocols for employees and contractors, be put in place prior to the commencement of works. The Department of the

Environment and Energy is to be notified by Kangaroo Island Timber Plantations that the inductions have taken place.

Dredging activities in the area may expose shipwreck remains buried under many metres of sediment. Monitoring of the spoil from such activities should be considered optimally and works halted if any finds suggest that shipwreck material has been encountered.

A response as defined in the initial plan includes action taken on unforeseen disturbance of archaeological material during work. Risk can be reduced with prompt archaeological advice, and by recording and conserving disturbed artefacts. If the number of heritage objects appearing is substantial, there may be a coherent archaeological site nearby, and actions taken must react to this.

If suspected cultural heritage material is discovered during dredging and/or construction, work is halted and written descriptions and photographs of the material with exact locations produced for delivery to the maritime archaeologist. The archaeologist may be enlisted to inspect the site or this raised material.

The reporting of suspected archaeological finds to relevant Government authorities is required.

The relevant authority in this instance is the Australian Government, Department of the Environment and Energy.

The discovery of any historic shipwreck or possession of historic shipwreck relic must be notified as soon as possible, and ideally no later than one week. Permit applications and notification forms can be completed online through the Australian National Shipwreck Database. The permit applications and notification forms can be downloaded and posted to the Department of the Environment and Energy. Informing the State Heritage Department and State Minister of discoveries may be beneficial as a courtesy. The State authorities will accept the downloaded and posted forms from the Australian National Shipwreck Database.

The Historic shipwreck forms and permits web page can be found at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/historic-shipwrecks/permits>

Appropriate methodologies are then developed with the maritime consultant engaged to lead the investigation, together with the proponent and the Department of Environment and Energy.

## **5.2 Remediation and offsetting**

In the event that a historic wreck is discovered during works, further work may only be undertaken in accordance with a permit under the relevant Historic Shipwrecks legislation. In certain cases this may require the development to stop and the overall project plan to be revisited and reviewed.

Where a permit to proceed is granted by the Minister strict controls are likely to be applied to mitigate against any damage to the shipwreck and may include extensive recording of the vessel structure and remains before proceeding. The permit may require *in situ* preservation measures to be put in place for the wreck and/or the ex-site conservation of any articles recovered from it.

There may be additional reporting requirements also associated with the permit conditions.

All activity that causes any disturbance to the site should be guided by a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) containing a detailed assessment of the significance of the shipwreck and based on the need to conserve its cultural significance. The CHMP requires an environmental assessment of threats to a site from human activity to be identified both direct, indirect and cumulative effects (ref sections 2.4 to 2.6 of this report). Controls are needed to minimise adverse human and environmental impacts on significant shipwrecks sites and relics. The CHMP addresses specifically artefact management issues. The CHMP requires a mechanism to review its effectiveness at regular intervals (AIMA, 1994: 5).

Requirements for planning are met through a phased program. If previously unknown sites are discovered, this might involve re-design work on the part of the developer, or a greater involvement by archaeologists.

All the phases in this sequence of archaeological work are to be concluded with a formal review. This review examines the outcomes against the original project design, to authorise the carrying out of the next phase.

The CHMP would consider protection through *in situ* preservation to be the primary option. This non-intervention and stabilisation comes from the belief that methods for investigating sites will improve and better methods will become available in the future. Accordingly, the use of efficient, non-intrusive, high resolution marine geophysical instruments and software presently offer the greatest potential for protection.

With discovery, it would be prudent and beneficial to conduct a dedicated archaeological survey because data meeting the requirements for suitable interpretation in the area of interest would otherwise be unavailable. Such a future survey would identify features, key deposits and located but unidentified anomalies, which can then be targeted. This survey aids in refining areas of potential heritage material. Such geophysical surveys may be sub-contracted out to specialists.

Definitive positive results or strong indications of presence of heritage material arising from the remote sensing survey may necessitate visual inspection through diving operations and/or the use of a remotely operated vehicle. Recording would be carried out to a level that enables confidence about character, extent and value of a site, and comparisons can then made to any remote survey data.

On discovery of a historic shipwreck, the proponent is advised that costs incurred by complying with the permit conditions, may be substantial. Therefore it is advised that early detection of shipwreck remains a priority within the project framework to avoid the elevated risk of costly and unexpected delays.

Although potentially restrictive to the developer, the designation of exclusion/buffer zones are the most economic for mitigation. Protection is accorded to the whole area within the zone, not just the known heritage material and deposits.

This may mean in an extreme case re-locating the piling, causeway and dredging area. The practical advantage for the developer is that avoidance reduces risk of having to support a site excavation and artefact removal, and the costs of subsequent investigation including publication of the report.

An evaluation may show that *in situ* preservation of a significant site is not practicable or reasonable. This requires the site to be fully investigated, and to an appropriate level. This is sometimes referred to as 'preservation by record', with the full recording, excavation and/or the recovery of materials.

The goal of such investigation is to retrieve information that will be destroyed in the development process. Research questions may include dating, character, type and nature of the site. These activities will most likely require diving operations, or remotely operated vehicles if beyond the diving depths. As mitigation strategies of this nature can be expensive, normally development projects will be flexible enough to use the other less destructive ones.

### **5.3 Information to be reported to the Department of Environment and Energy.**

Any underwater cultural heritage material encountered prior to or during the works process must in all cases be reported by Kangaroo Island Timber Plantations to the Minister via the Department of Environment and Energy.

A separate report should be provided based on the outcomes of any pre-disturbance investigations to identify any underwater cultural heritage remains located or to demonstrate the absence of any shipwreck remains within the impact area.

This is what this commissioned report provides by its investigation, and should be used for the proponents guidance.

A further and subsequent report of any material discovered should be forwarded to the Department as a preliminary to investigate it further. Finally, if monitoring of works is undertaken, a report indicating the outcomes of the monitoring activity needs to be forwarded to the Department. In the case where a shipwreck is located, work should halt and the Department of Environment and Energy should be contacted as soon as is practicable to seek determination of an appropriate course of action. The protocols are detailed in 5.1 above.

-

## References

### Online References

Australian National Shipwreck Database

[www.environment.gov.au/heritage/historic-shipwrecks/australian-national-shipwreck-database](http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/historic-shipwrecks/australian-national-shipwreck-database)  
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Appendix S4 –  
Extract from the  
Australian National  
Shipwreck Database  
– DoEE



**Australian Government**  
**Department of the Environment and Energy**

## Australian National Shipwreck Database

### View Shipwreck - Chum

**Shipwreck Id** 5259  
**number:**

**Vessel name:** Chum

**Type of vessel:** Fishing vessel

**Sailing rig** Cutter  
**type:**

**Gross tonnage**  
**(imperial tons):**

**Year wrecked:** 1942

**Jurisdiction:** South Australia

**Region:** SA - Kangaroo Island

**General**

**History:**



#### Images

There are no images available.

#### Wrecking Event

**Date wrecked:** 07/01/1942      **Date accuracy:**

**How vessel was wrecked:** Wrecked.

**Where vessel was wrecked:** Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

**Type of wreck:**

**Weather condition:**

**Wind direction:**

**Wind speed (knts):**

**Stage of the tide:**

**Time of day:**

**Location****Latitude:** -35.598693**Note:** If this location is sensitive, declare a temporary (or permanent) protected zone.**Longitude:** 137.434728**Note:** If this location is sensitive, declare a temporary (or permanent) protected zone.**Year recorded:****Datum:** WGS84**Chart number:****How location coordinates  
were derived:****Voyage****Port of origin:****Destination:****Captain:****Number of crew:****Names of crew:****Number of passengers:****Names of passengers:****Number of deaths:****Name of deceased:****Cargo:****Primary employment:** Fisheries**Secondary employment:****Dimensions****Register tonnage (imperial Metric:  
tons):****Vessel length (feet):** 20.01      **Metres:** 6.1**Vessel width (feet):** 6.89      **Metres:** 2.1**Vessel depth (feet):** 1.97      **Metres:** 0.6**Vessel draft (feet):** 0.6      **Metres:** 0.18**Construction****Year built:**

**Builder name:**

**Country in which built:**

**State in which built:**

**Construction locality:**

**Construction materials:** Wood

**Wood Types:**

**Fastenings:**

**Type of sheathing:**

**Engine types:** UNKNOWN  
Petrol Car Engine

**Number of engines:**

**Individual horsepower:**

**Engine manufacture:**

**Number of decks:**

**Number of masts:** 1

**Type of figure head:**

**Stern shape:**

**Weapons:**

#### Vessel Registration

**Country of registry:**

**Port of registry:**

**Official number:**

**Port number:**

**Owners name:**

**Previous name:**

**Previous owners:** Bruce & Bazil Sanderson (Glenelg)  
Herb Mansell (Penneshaw)  
Len Sheridan (Kingscote)

#### Management

**Protection:**

**Responsibility:** Australian Federal

**Details of the protected zone:**

**State/territory reference number:**

**Marine management**

**region:**

**Significance assessment:**

**Shipwreck trail name:**

**Site interpretation:**

**Site Environment**

**Depth of water (metres):**

**Height above seabed  
(metres):**

**Depth over shipwreck  
(metres):**

**Environmental conditions:**

**Site description:**

**Site biodiversity:**

**History**

**History of discovery:**

**References:**

**Associated Relics**

Nothing found to display.

Appendix S5 –  
Central Archive Search  
Results – DSD-AAR

Tegan Stehbens  
Environmental Consultant  
LBW Environmental Projects  
184 Magill Road  
Norwood SA 5067

Dear Tegan

Thank you for your correspondence (email) dated 07 December 2016, regarding the proposed Smith Bay Wharf project area off North Coast Road at Wisanger, Kangaroo Island. The search was based on the provided coordinates, parcel details and description of foreshore crownland. The affected land parcels are CT 6127/273 D92343 Q51, CT 6127/273 D92343 Q52 and the adjacent foreshore crown lands CR 5754/946 H110800 S361, CR 5754/947 H110800 S467, CR 5744/565 H110800 S362 and CR 5744/574 H110800 S471.

I advise that the central archive, which includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (the Register), administered by the Department of State Development, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (DSD-AAR), has no entries for Aboriginal sites within the project area.

The applicant is advised that sites or objects may exist in the proposed development area, even though the Register does not identify them. All Aboriginal sites and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (the Act), whether they are listed in the central archive or not. Land within 200 metres of a watercourse (for example the River Murray and its overflow areas) in particular, may contain Aboriginal sites and objects.

Pursuant to the Act, it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site or damage any Aboriginal object (registered or not) without the authority of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (the Minister). If the planned activity is likely to damage, disturb or interfere with a site or object, authorisation of the activity must be first obtained from the Minister under Section 23 of the Act. Section 20 of the Act requires that any Aboriginal sites, objects or remains, discovered on the land, need to be reported to the Minister. Penalties apply for failure to comply with the Act.

It should be noted that this correspondence only addresses Aboriginal heritage matters in the context of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and does not relate to any native title considerations that may, or may not, be relevant to the land area over which you have requested information.

Please be aware in this area there are various Aboriginal groups/organisations/traditional owners that may have an interest, these may include:

**RAMINDJERI HERITAGE**

Email: [REDACTED]

**RAMINDJERI HERITAGE ASSOCIATION INC.**

**Chairperson:** Mark Koolmatrie  
**Email:** [REDACTED]  
**Mobile:** [REDACTED]  
**Postal Address:** [REDACTED]



**Government  
of South Australia**

Department of  
State Development

If you require further information, please contact the Aboriginal Heritage Team on telephone (08) 8226 8900 or send to our generic email address [dsdaarheritagesites1@sa.gov.au](mailto:dsdaarheritagesites1@sa.gov.au)

Yours sincerely



**SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER (HERITAGE)  
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS & RECONCILIATION**

15 December 2016

**Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation**

Level 7, 11 Waymouth Street | GPO Box 320 Adelaide SA 5001

Tel (+61) 08 8226 8900 | Fax (+61) 08 8226 8999 | [www.statedevelopment.sa.gov.au](http://www.statedevelopment.sa.gov.au) | ABN 83 524 915 929



Appendix S6 –  
SA Heritage Places  
Database Extract  
– DEW



### SA Heritage Database

Created 7/12/16

0 3.75 7.5 km

#### SA Heritage Places

- ◆ State
- ◆ Local
- ◆ Contributory

■ Contributory

State Heritage Areas

#### SA Heritage Places Indicative Footprints

- State
- Local

## HERITAGE PLACES DATABASE SEARCH

Search by Location	Search by ID	Search by Keywords	Extract by Development Plan	About Heritage Places
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### HERITAGE PLACES

#### Heritage Place Details

##### LOCATION

Map	<a href="#">Show Map</a>
Address	near EMU BAY VIA KINGSCOTE
Locality	EMU BAY
Accuracy	H - high level confidence
Development Plan	Kangaroo Island Council
Polygon Type	B - Building footprint

##### DESCRIPTION

Details	Cape d'Estaing to Emu Bay (west) and Emu Bay (east) to Boxing Bay Coastline (designated place of palaeontological significance)
Significance	The Cape D'Estaing to Port Marsden Coastline is of both geological and outstanding palaeontological significance. The sequence of rocks exposed in the coastal section suggests an Early Cambrian palaeoenvironment of alluvial fans spreading southwards from the rising Mount Lofty Ranges and impinging on tidal flats which were roughly coincident with the present northern shore of Kangaroo Island. Among the most impressive exposures are the boulder and cobble conglomerates of the White Point Conglomerate. These sediments were derived from uplifting fault blocks in the region of the present Investigator Strait. Interbedded with this are sandstones and siltstones deposited by tidal currents. The upper part of the Emu Bay Shale is comprised of oxidised siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates which together with abundant casts of mud-cracks and tracks of trilobites suggests a shallow depositional environment. The coastal section just east of Big Gully is the type area for the Boxing Bay Formation which overlies the Emu Bay Shale. Odd lenses of conglomerate within this Formation are interpreted as alluvial outwash deposits that were shed from the rising mountains to the north, indicating another episode of uplift similar to that which gave rise to the White Point Conglomerate. Both the White Point Conglomerate and the Emu Bay Shale contain extremely well-preserved rich fossil animal faunas which include at least three species of trilobites, crustaceans, annelid worms and hyolithids. Particularly outstanding is the large trilobite <i>redlichia</i> which can be seen with little difficulty on the exposed bedding surfaces. Fossil species not previously discovered in Australia, but bearing resemblance to the unique Burgess Shale fauna of Canada, have been found here, making this an area of vital research to the history of life on earth. (Adapted from HB Assessment Report)
Subject Index	Landscape area - Palaeontological Site; Landscape area - Natural Landscape; Landscape area - Geological Site

Class	State
-------	-------

##### STATUS

Status Code	REG - Confirmed as a State Heritage Place in the SA Heritage Register
Status Date	22-SEP-1994

##### REFERENCE

LGA	Kangaroo Island
State	14548
Heritage ID	16023
Heritage Number	16023

##### SECTION 16 INFORMATION

Section 16	b - it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance c - it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history d - it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of place of cultural significance
------------	---

##### PLAN PARCEL & TITLE

As listed in the SA Heritage Register

Plan Parcel & Title Information	CR 5765/375 H110800 S415,CR 5765/376 H110800 S416,CR 5765/377 H110800 S423,CR 5765/394 H110800 S500,CR 5744/569 H110800 S429,CR 5744/570 H110800 S431,CR 5862/290 T110802 A98,CR 5967/728 D70632 A1000,CT 0000/0000
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12/7/2016

The South Australia Heritage Places database

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[Extract by Development Plan](#)
[About Heritage Places](#)

### HERITAGE PLACES

Heritage Place Details

#### LOCATION

Map [Show Map](#)  
 Address WISANGER VIA KINGSCOTE  
 Locality WISANGER  
 Accuracy L - low level confidence  
 Development Plan Kangaroo Island Council  
 Polygon Type B - Building footprint

#### DESCRIPTION

Details Former Wisanger School  
 Significance  
 Subject Index Education - Primary School  
 Class State

#### STATUS

Status Code REG - Confirmed as a State Heritage Place in the SA Heritage Register  
 Status Date 05-APR-1984

#### REFERENCE

LGA Kangaroo Island  
 State Heritage ID 10977  
 Heritage Number 16047

#### SECTION 16 INFORMATION

Section 16

#### PLAN PARCEL & TITLE

As listed in the SA Heritage Register  
 Plan Parcel & Title Information CR 5351/264 D13145 A1,CR 5756/687 H110800 S485

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[About Heritage Places](#)

### HERITAGE PLACES

#### Heritage Place Details

##### LOCATION

Map [Show Map](#)  
 Address North Coast Road WISANGER  
 Accuracy H - high level confidence  
 Development Plan Kangaroo Island Council  
 Polygon Type -

##### DESCRIPTION

Details Whittaker's Cottage - ruin  
 Extent of listing  
 Class Local  
 Local Heritage Place Class Type -

##### STATUS

Authorisation Date 30-OCT-2008

##### REFERENCE

LGA Kangaroo Island  
 Heritage Number 20589  
 Council Reference KI36

##### SECTION 23 INFORMATION

Section 23  
 a - it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area  
 b - it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of local area  
 d - it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area  
 e - it is associated with a notable local personality or event

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### HERITAGE PLACES

Heritage Place Details

#### LOCATION

Map [Show Map](#)  
 Address Emu Bay Road WISANGER  
 Accuracy H - high level confidence  
 Development Plan Kangaroo Island Council  
 Polygon Type -

#### DESCRIPTION

Details Dwelling, "Emu Bay Homestead"  
 Extent of listing front and side elevations, roof form, veranda  
 Class Local  
 Local Heritage Place Class Type -

#### STATUS

Authorisation Date 30-OCT-2008

#### REFERENCE

LGA Kangaroo Island  
 Heritage Number 20591  
 Council Reference KI40

#### SECTION 23 INFORMATION

Section 23 a - it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area  
 d - it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area

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### HERITAGE PLACES

Heritage Place Details

#### LOCATION

Map [Show Map](#)  
 Address North Coast Road WISANGER  
 Accuracy H - high level confidence  
 Development Plan Kangaroo Island Council  
 Polygon Type -

#### DESCRIPTION

Details Ruin  
 Extent of listing  
 Class Local  
 Local Heritage Place Class Type -

#### STATUS

Authorisation Date 30-OCT-2008

#### REFERENCE

LGA Kangaroo Island  
 Heritage Number 20592  
 Council Reference KI41

#### SECTION 23 INFORMATION

Section 23 a - it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

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### HERITAGE PLACES

Heritage Place Details

#### LOCATION

Map	<a href="#">Show Map</a>
Address	Off North Coast Road West of Bay of Shoals, South East of Emu Bay WISANGER
Accuracy	H - high level confidence
Development Plan	Kangaroo Island Council
Polygon Type	B - Building footprint

#### DESCRIPTION

Details	Salt Lake - lake
Extent of listing	
Class	Local
Local Heritage Place Class Type -	

#### STATUS

Authorisation Date	30-OCT-2008
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#### REFERENCE

LGA	Kangaroo Island
Heritage Number	20604
Council Reference	KI56

#### SECTION 23 INFORMATION

Section 23	a - it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area c - it has played an important part in the lives of local residents f - it is a notable landmark in the area
------------	---

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Appendix S7 –  
SA Heritage Council  
Minutes (5 July 2017)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

### MINUTES

The 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the South Australian Heritage Council (the Council) was held on Wednesday 5 July 2017 in the Conference Room, Level 7, 81-95 Waymouth Street.

#### Statement of Acknowledgement

*We acknowledge this land that we meet on today is the traditional lands for Kaurna people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country. We also acknowledge the Kaurna people as the custodians of the Adelaide region and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Kaurna people today.*

### PRESENT

**South Australian Heritage Council:** Chair: Mrs Judith Carr; Members: Ms Sara Beazley, Mr Jason Schulz, Ms Deborah Lindsay, Mr George Hobbs, Mr Gavin Leydon, Mr Rob Donaldson, Mrs Carolyn Wigg and Professor Alison Mackinnon.

Apologies: Nil.

**Secretariat:** Mr David Hanna, Executive Officer, State Heritage Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) and Ms Beverley Voigt, Manager Heritage and Major Reform, State Heritage Unit, DEWNR.

**Guests:** Mr Matthew Johnson, Group Executive Director, Economic and Sustainable Development, DEWNR; Mrs Fran Stopin, A/Team Leader State Heritage Unit, DEWNR; Dr Louise Bird, Assessment Officer, State Heritage Unit, DEWNR; and Ms Kirsty Nield, Assessment Officer, State Heritage Unit, DEWNR.

### 1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

The Chair welcomed all present.

### 2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The agenda was adopted without any additions.

Mr Schulz and Ms Lindsay declared a conflict of interest in relation to the consideration of the Adelaide Showgrounds matter given that their firm, DASH Architects have been engaged by the Royal Show Society (Item 8.3).

### 3. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES

The Minutes of the 17 May 2017 meeting of the Council were confirmed subject to the correction of the spelling of 'traverser' in multiple places within item 7.5.

The minutes of the 7 June 2017 meeting of the Council were confirmed as a correct record.

#### RESOLUTION:

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Approved** the minutes of the 17 May 2017 meeting subject to the above amendment.
- **Approved** the minutes of 7 June 2017 meeting.

### 4. ACTION ITEMS

Council noted the decision of Judge Costello to refuse the application of the defence to re-open the Bell's Plumbers Shop matter.

Council queried with DEWNR the status of advice from the Crown Solicitor's Office in relation to the former Bell's Plumber Shop.

Noted that Item 4 will not be progressed (letter to Minister) given the status of proposed amendments with the government.

#### RESOLUTION:

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** progress of the action items.

### 5. SA HERITAGE COUNCIL IN-CAMERA DISCUSSION

Council members held a short in-camera discussion on strategic and administrative matters.

### 6. PROVISIONAL ENTRY IN THE REGISTER

#### 6.1 Harry Smith's House Ruin, Kangaroo Island

Dr Louise Bird provided an overview of the assessment of Harry Smith's House Ruin and mulberry and fig tree at Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island. She advised that the mulberry tree and fig tree are located a short distance to the west of the Smith ruin of approximately 200 metres. Both trees are old and in a declining state of health.

Two relevant Heritage Surveys have been conducted on Kangaroo Island and neither recommended the Harry Smith's House Ruin for either Local or State heritage listing.

The structure of Harry Smith's House Ruin is the footprint only and is one of a number of pre-settlement sites.

Council considered the assessment against criteria and supported the recommendation that the nomination did not fulfil any of the criteria.

DEWNR indicated that five places identified in the Heritage of Kangaroo Island (1991) survey are potential State Heritage Places and they are:

- Stokes Hut Ruin
- Wilkinson Hut Ruin
- Prospect Hill
- Salt Lagoon
- Pelican Lagoon (pre-settlement aspects)

Council requested that these five places be placed on the list of nominations for assessment but be prioritised according to DEWNR's resource capacity and against the need to do assessments for other nominations.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Rejected** the nomination of Harry Smith's House Ruin plus Mulberry and Fig Tree, Smith Bay, Kangaroo Island in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place, as it does not meet any of the criteria for State Heritage significance under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.
- **Requested** DEWNR put Stokes Hut Ruin, Wilkinson Hut Ruin, Prospect Hill, Salt Lagoon and Pelican Lagoon (pre-settlement aspects) on the list of nominations for assessment.

## **7 CONFIRMATION IN THE REGISTER**

### **7.1 Crocodile Harry Dugout and Bob's Hut, Shell Patch Water Reserve, near Coober Pedy**

It was noted that the Chair of the Council, under delegation provisionally listed Crocodile Harry's Dugout and Bob's Hut on 14 March 2017 to enable an assessment to be carried out.

It was noted that Bob's Hut was demolished sometime over the weekend of 8/9 April 2017 by the miner who had pegged the claim under the mining ballot. The demolition was done legally.

Crocodile Harry's Dugout was assessed by DEWNR in accordance with section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993 and the recommendation is that it does not fulfil any of the criteria for a State Heritage Place.

The Council considered the assessment against each of the criteria. The Council agreed with the recommendation to reject and remove Crocodile Harry's Dugout and to remove Bob's Hut from the Heritage Register.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Removed** Crocodile Harry's Dugout and Bob's Hut (CR 5752/792, Section 752, Out of Hundreds (Murloocoppie), Annual Licence: OL 016986, ILUA: Coober Pedy Precious Stones Field, ILUA: Antakirinja Area Minerals Exploration, Native Title Determination: SCD2011/001 Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara) from the South Australian Heritage Register after:
  - determining that the provisional entry of Crocodile Harry's Dugout should not be confirmed as the place did not meet any of the criteria for heritage significance under section 16 of the Heritage Place Act 1993; and
  - receiving advice that Bob's Hut had been demolished.

## **8 ITEMS FOR DECISION / DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 NARACOORTE CAVES AND ADELAIDE GAOL – DEWNR UPDATE**

Mr Gary Joyce, Manager Iconic Sites, DEWNR was welcomed to the meeting. Mr Joyce provided a presentation to the Council in relation to the work that DEWNR are undertaking at the Adelaide Gaol site and the Naracoorte Caves site.

He advised that approximately 320,000 paying visitors visit the seven iconic sites managed by DEWNR which includes Adelaide Gaol and the Naracoorte Caves.

The following is a snapshot of the presentation in relation to the Adelaide Gaol:

- Adelaide Gaol was opened in 1841 and closed in 1988. In 2016 it celebrated 175 years.
- There are four contractors that run ghost tours.
- DEWNR recently refurbished the old kitchen and let the tour operators show this to the public.
- DEWNR have recently finished the development of an IBeacon Application for location-based self-guided tour information.
- The Gaol Blues Festival was held in March 2016. History Day in May.
- Visitation has increased under DEWNR. 22,000 visitors attended the Gaol in 2016. 3,000 of these were students taking part in an educational tour.
- Approximately \$3 million is required to complete high priority works for heritage maintenance of the Gaol. The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure work with DEWNR each year to complete heritage maintenance works.

The following is a snapshot of the presentation on the Naracoorte Caves:

- Naracoorte Cave is SA's only World Heritage site
- the Cave rooftop walk, with a distance of 1.2kms has now been completed
- there has been an upgrade to the bat observation system

- the old handrails have been replaced. An inter-agency reference group has been created to help increase visitation
- noted that the Local Council have started an upgrade of bicycle track between town and the Caves which will be an easy 7km ride each way
- DEWNR is investigating the possibility of a virtual reality tour incorporating a periscope that people could look through and get an idea of the caves. Not a real one but gives the people an idea of what is below their feet
- noted that DEWNR is looking into fossil tourism opportunities across South Australia
- there is a move to combine the administration, café shop and ticketing into one building
- DEWNR is working with the South Australian Tourism Commission to promote Naracoorte Caves.

Mrs Judith Carr thanked Mr Joyce for his interesting presentation.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** the presentation provided by Mr Gary Joyce on the operation of the Adelaide Goal and the Naracoorte Caves.

## **8.2 ASSESSMENT – REVIEW / DISCUSSION OF PROCESSES / TEMPLATE**

The Council considered the template assessment report and provided comments for improvement.

### Personal Attribution of author vs DEWNR attribution as author

The preferred position is that the departmental officer preparing the report be named in the report, sign it and be prepared to speak to the findings of the report if ever the need arises.

If this approach is not possible within government protocols around authorship of public documents, then the report will be attributed to DEWNR and, in the event that there is a requirement to speak to the report particularly in the case of appeals to the ERD Court, DEWNR will appoint an appropriate senior officer. In this approach the departmental officer who is the author of the report will be named in the covering SA Heritage Council agenda paper.

### Phrasing of author in making recommendations against criteria under section 16

The Council discussed the importance of the author of an assessment report making recommendations to the Council, rather than simply stating a particular position. The Council is the decision making body in regards to whether a particular place meets a criterion under Section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993.

It was agreed that the author of the heritage assessment will form a professional opinion and then phrase the assessment report in the form of recommendations to Council on whether or not the criteria for heritage significance have been met. Council will consider the case presented and

make the decision on heritage significance, based on whether it believes there is the sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the criteria have been met.

#### **Other proposed improvements**

- The heritage assessment report template needs to provide for an efficient translation of the material in the assessment report to the Summary of State Heritage Place and to the SA Heritage Register. Ability to cut and paste, if possible would be desirable.
- Noted that as part of the assessment process, thematic assessments were done in the past. DEWNR to consider whether this should be part of the assessment process.
- In the Summary of State Heritage Place, the Statement of Heritage Significance is not always comprehensive. For example if a place meets four criteria then they all need to be reflected in the Statement of Heritage Significance in the Summary. This task needs to be included in the Assessment Checklist.
- Criterion (c) – it may yield information that will contribute to and understanding of the State's history, including its natural history is not always often well considered in heritage assessment reports. There needs to be clearer guidance for authors around what is being tested when applying this criterion.
- Comparative analysis. Whilst comparing a nominated place against existing State Heritage Places helps provide context for the Council, it was noted that the nominated place needs to fulfil the heritage significance criteria in its own right (regardless of how many other similar places also fulfil that criterion).
- DEWNR to investigate and recommend:
  - whether a place should not be listed because there are already other places with similar or better significance entered in the Register
  - when the number of places entered in the Register with similar heritage values become a legitimate reason to reject a nomination
  - if the Register is intended to be a representative sample of places.
- Empower the State Heritage Unit staff to change the name of a nominated place where appropriate, to ensure that the name is concise and accurate.

DEWNR indicated it would explore the following suggestions for improvement.

- Include a Site Plan and a photograph of the 'assessed' place as an attachment to SAHC agenda paper, so as to provide an 'Executive Summary' of the place being assessed.
- The Statement of Heritage Significance could come after the assessment against the criteria, so that the discussion comes first followed by the Statement.
- Photographs/plans throughout the document reads better?
- Explore how to best represent the Extent of Listing. The extent of listing can assist in the assessment of future development however there needs to be a balance between being

clear but not necessarily having to list every detail of what may or may not be included in the registration of a particular place.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Provided** feedback to DEWNR on possible improvements to the heritage assessment template.

### **8.3 ADELAIDE SHOWGROUNDS – UPDATE ON ASSESSMENT OF NOMINATION**

Noted that this matter will be discussed at the next meeting of Council.

### **8.4 HERITAGE PLACES ACT 1993 – LEGISLATIVE REVIEW**

DEWNR provided Council with a paper containing ideas for proposed amendments to the *Heritage Places Act 1993* for feedback.

It was noted that the paper is merely a starting point in developing a discussion paper for legislative amendments.

Ms Voigt noted there may be an opportunity to strengthen the connections between the planning legislation and the heritage legislation.

- Agreed that the Act could be clarified around the nature of the information to be included in the South Australian Heritage Register.
- There was discussion around suggested drivers for amendment to the heritage legislation. Council indicated that facilitating adaptive re-use is a management issue and so is reducing administrative inefficiencies and red tape for owners and developers.
- The Burra Charter was discussed. Council agree with the principles of the Burra Charter but does not believe it ought to be enshrined in heritage legislation.
- Council was satisfied with the current title of the Heritage Places Act.
- Council was satisfied with the definition of 'place' and did not believe it warranted change.
- Council noted there could be possible strengthening of the Objects of the Act in relation to (d) in regard to promoting heritage.
- Agreed that the definition of owner can be amended to include Native Title owners.
- With regard improving the flexibility of the provisional listing process there was debate about whether it could indeed be improved through shortening consultation time frames in certain circumstances. This matter to be further explored.
- It was agreed that that it could be beneficial to amend the Act to allow the Minister to remove part of a place from the Heritage Register (rather than the whole place) if deemed in the public interest. To be further explored.

- Noted that there is a huge body of work involved in reviewing registrations made under previous heritage legislation. Council suggested DEWNR more closely identify the problems and look at any short term benefits that could be gained and the resources required.
- Council members agreed that the membership requirements of the Council are appropriate.
- Council agreed that there is a need to amend the Act to address inconsistency between Section 7(5) and 7(6) in relation to ability of Council to hold electronic meetings with public participation.
- Council agreed with the suggestion to amend the Act to provide for other listings to be recorded in the Lands Title Office including National, Commonwealth and World Heritage listings. Removals should also be listed.
- Council indicated that the civil enforcement provisions and the right of entry for access need to be reviewed.
- The Archaeological permit process could be clarified.

**RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Provided comment** to DEWNR to progress the discussion paper regarding possible amendments to the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

**8.5 SA HERITAGE COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN - UPDATE**

**RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** the report provided by DEWNR in relation to the update of progress against the strategic plan.

**8.6 PROCEDURE: MEETINGS AND PRESCRIBED URGENT MATTER CONSIDERATION**

Noted that this procedure has been revised to take into consideration recent changes to Section 7 (5a) of the Heritage Places Act 1993 as a result of the *Statutes Amendment Repeal (Simplify) Act 2017*.

**RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Approved** the revised Procedure: Meetings and Prescribed Urgent Matters for Consideration.

## **9 ITEMS FOR NOTING**

### **9.1 UPDATE FROM CHAIR OF HERITAGE COUNCIL**

This matter was not discussed.

### **9.2 REPORTS ON DECISIONS MADE UNDER DELEGATION**

This item was for Council noting.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** the report on decisions made under delegation without discussion.

### **9.3 REPORT FROM DEWNR**

A report from DEWNR was provided to Council for noting.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** the report from DEWNR without discussion.

### **9.4 CORRESPONDENCE**

This item was for Council noting.

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** correspondence sent and received without discussion.

### **9.5 SIMPLIFY DAY LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO HERITAGE PLACES ACT 1993**

#### **RESOLUTION:**

The South Australian Heritage Council:

- **Noted** the amendments to the *Heritage Places Act 1993* without discussion.

## **10 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

Nil

**CLOSE OF MEETING**

The Chair thanked all in attendance and closed the meeting at 12:45pm.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Judith M Carr". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a thin horizontal line.

**Mrs Judith Carr**

**Date: 31 August 2017**

**Chair**

Appendix S8 –  
SA Heritage Register  
Nomination Form  
– DEW

# SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia  
Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources

## NOMINATION FORM

To help your nomination be successful, please fill out this form with as much information as possible.

Feel free to expand the answer fields as much as you require or append information to the form.

It is important that you attach images and a map of what you are nominating by email or by fax.

Please note that places which have been nominated during the past three years will not be reconsidered by the South Australian Heritage Council unless you can provide significant new information not provided through the previous nomination and assessment.

For assistance with this form you may contact:

Your local historical society or heritage adviser may be of assistance OR you may telephone an assessment officer in DEWNR on (08) 8124 4960.

### A. Nominated Place

1. Name	
<b>Name of Place / Object:</b>	Harry Smiths House ruins 160 year old plus Mulberry tree and ?figtree
<b>Any other or former name(s):</b>	No
<b>Is the place already on another heritage list?</b>	No

2. Location					
<b>Street Address:</b>	Smiths Bay				
	Suburb / Town: Kangaroo Island			Post Code:	
<b>Local Council Name:</b>	Kangaroo Island Council				
<b>Land Description:</b> (if known)	<b>Title:</b>	<b>Volume:</b>	<b>Folio:</b>	<b>Parcel Type:</b>	<b>Parcel No:</b>
	<b>Plan Type:</b>	<b>Plan No:</b>	<b>Section:</b>	<b>Hundred:</b>	
<b>GPS Location/s:</b> (If known)	Longitude / Easting / X			Latitude / Northing / Y (Datum = )	

3. Ownership	
<b>Name of Owner(s):</b>	
<b>Contact person:</b> (if different from owner explain relationship)	
<b>Postal Address:</b>	
<b>Phone Number:</b>	
<b>Ownership History:</b>	

4. Nominator (your details)	
<b>Your Name/s:</b>	
<b>Organisation/Position:</b>	
<b>Daytime Phone:</b>	
<b>Fax:</b>	
<b>Email Address:</b>	

# SA Heritage Register

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## NOMINATION FORM

### B. Description

5. Description of nominated place or object	
<b>Description of the nominated place or object and its current condition:</b>	Remains of original house of Harry Smith one of the few presettlement Residents of Kangaroo Island and associated very very old Mulberry tree and Fig tree
<b>Are you aware of any modifications or additions to the place or object?</b> Can you provide dates for these changes?	No
<b>Do you believe there may be historical items under the ground?</b> Should an archaeological investigation be considered?	Yes Yes
<b>Date you inspected the place or object:</b>	9/3/17
<b>Current use of the place or object:</b>	on vacant land
<b>Original or former use(s):</b>	Residence as above
<b>Are there any current or long term threats to the nominated place or object?</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Name of Builder:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Any other information:</b>	[REDACTED]

### C. History

6. Origins and history	
<b>Years of Construction:</b>	<b>Start:</b> Presettlement of SA circa pre 1836 <b>Finish:</b>
<b>Name of Designer / Architect:</b>	Harry Smith
<b>History of the nominated place or object:</b>	<b>As per Geoff Mannings Essay as noted below Harry Smith arrived on Kangaroo Island in 1819 and settled at Smiths Bay presettlement of South Australia There are numerous documentations of his living his life in the proposed Historical site at Smiths Bay</b> <b>This is possibly the only remaining physical site of the first stolen generation of Aboriginals in SA as it was well known that the precolonial settlers had organised raiding parties to the mainland to steal Aboriginal Women</b>
<b>Historical sources used to support your nomination:</b> Please attach copies of pages from publications or newspaper articles as appropriate.	Google Harry Smith Kangaroo Island Roving Mariners Australian Aboriginal Whales and Sealers in the Southern Oceans 1790-1870 by Lynette Russell page106 Geoff Mannings insight into South Australian History essay 11 Pre-colonial Settlers The mysteries of Karta Flinders University

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## NOMINATION FORM

### D. Heritage Significance

#### 7. Statement of State Significance - Why is the place or object important to South Australia?

It is of State heritage significance because it may well be the only presettlement ruin left on Kangaroo Island and therefore in South Australia and the Mulberry or fig tree may predate the oldest planted tree in South Australia Indeed the Fig tree may be the oldest tree in SA of its type  
In addition it may be the only physical evidence left of the first stolen generation of SA Aboriginals and where they lived

#### 8. Significance Criteria

The South Australian *Heritage Places Act 1993* lists seven criteria by which places are assessed as 'State significant.' Please tick the criteria you feel the place demonstrates and explain your reasons.

- |                          |  |   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.</b>   | As the only remaining presettlement ruins on Kangaroo Island and therefore it reflects the early settlement of Kangaroo Island and therefore SA by Whalers and Sealers.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.</b>  | As above it is a unique site and would also have cultural significance to the Aboriginal peoples of Australia if it is the last remaining physical site of one of the first generations of stolen Aboriginal Australians if Harry White had an Aboriginal Wife which is highly likely |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.</b>  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.</b>   | Only remaining presettlement ruins on KI with associated very old Botanical specimens   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.</b> |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.</b>  | Potentially of great significance to the Aboriginal peoples Very significant site for Kangaroo Islanders as the only presettlement ruins and therefore for South Australians  |

# SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



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## NOMINATION FORM

- It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance. Harry Smith's long term residence as one of only very few presettlement KI residents

### E. Additional Information

#### 9. Images/Maps/Diagrams/Site Plans

A full range of images including maps, site plans, and photographs will help your nomination.

Please provide:

- a clear outline of the place or object being nominated within any maps or plans provided
- high quality images of the place or object (please list the total number of images being provided)
- the subject of each image
- the date each image was created
- the author of each image, and
- the copyright holder of each image (if known)

Paste images here:

A large, empty grey rectangular area intended for pasting images, maps, diagrams, or site plans related to the nomination.

# SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia  
Department of Environment,  
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## NOMINATION FORM

The South Australian Heritage Council is committed to transparency in relation to the listing process and wishes to enhance public confidence in the nomination, listing and decision-making process. The Council's policy is to make nominations for State heritage listing and submissions on provisional entries publicly available via webpage or to interested parties. The Council will adhere to the Privacy Principles and your name and personal details will not be released.

I [REDACTED]  
nominate Harry Smith's House Smiths Bay Kangaroo Island to be heritage listed.

The information I/we have provided is correct to my/our knowledge.

Your Signature/s: [REDACTED] Date: 10/3/17

A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

### Nomination Form Checklist

**Please check that your nomination includes:**

- A clear indication of the location of the place or object (including map/s). Where a number of features are nominated, show the location of each and/or a boundary surrounding the significant elements of the site.
- A history of the place or object explaining important aspects relevant to the nomination. This should generally help support arguments of cultural significance.
- A clear description of the nominated place or object/s.
- A statement of significance and indication on how the place or object satisfies one or more of the significance criteria.
- A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

**Email:** DEWNRHeritage@sa.gov.au

**Post:** Executive Officer, South Australian Heritage Council  
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources  
GPO Box 1047, Adelaide 5001

