

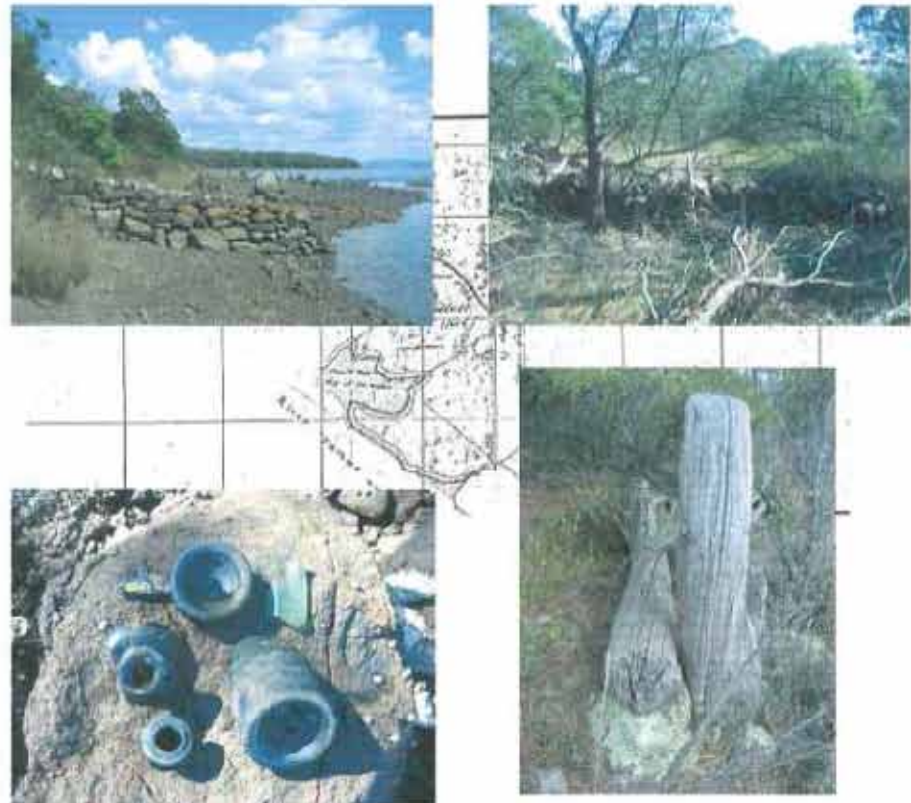
# HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY

## PROPOSED MILL SITE BIG BAY AND LONG REACH ALLOTMENTS

### FINAL REPORT

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

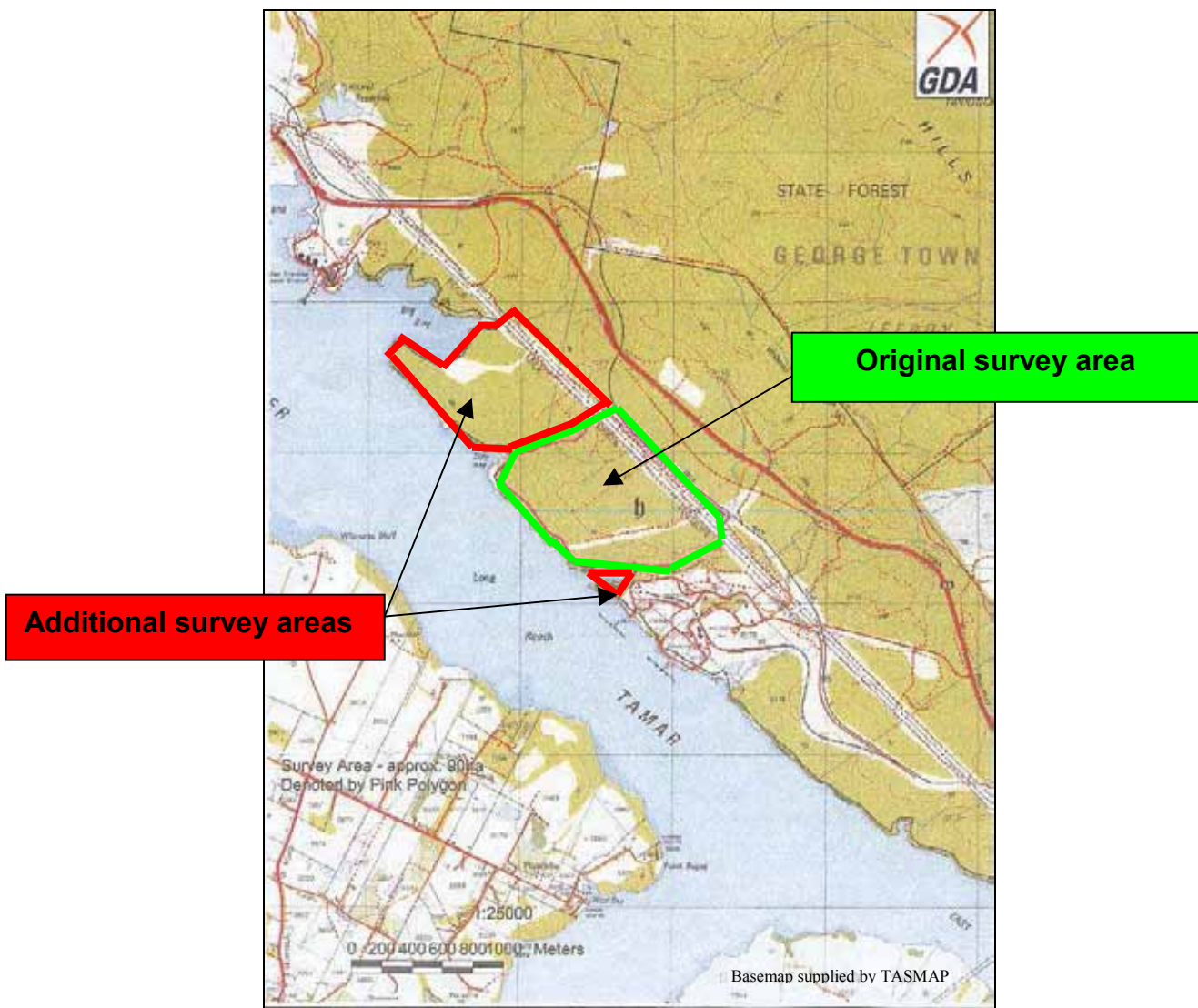
This section summarises the origins and scope of this investigation in addition to the various sources accessed by the consultant in order to determine relevant historic site identities and locations.

### 1.1 Background

As a part of its commercial operations, Gunns Limited is investigating the possibility of constructing a new pulp mill facility in the East Tamar Region of Tasmania. The location of this facility is on private property northwest of its existing mill at Long Reach. Two allotments have been proposed as the venue for the pulp mill and its ancillary infrastructure. The first situated immediately to the north west of the Long Reach mill has already been assessed and its contents reported previously (Kostoglou, January 2005). This second historic cultural heritage assessment has accordingly been commissioned in order to establish if any historic sites of any significance occur on the additional private allotment situated closer to the Bell Bay power station. The following report details all work undertaken as a result of this additional proposal, in addition to all findings and recommendations.

### 1.2 Location and extent of survey areas

The subject land allotment is situated on the east bank of the Tamar River in the East Tamar region of northern Tasmania. More specifically, the site is equidistant between the Long Reach woodchip mill and the Bell Bay thermal power station. The site is eight kilometres south east of Georgetown and is currently accessed by unsealed tracks adjoining the East Tamar Highway and the Bell Bay railway.



Basemap supplied by TASMAT  
**Map showing location of original and additional survey areas.**

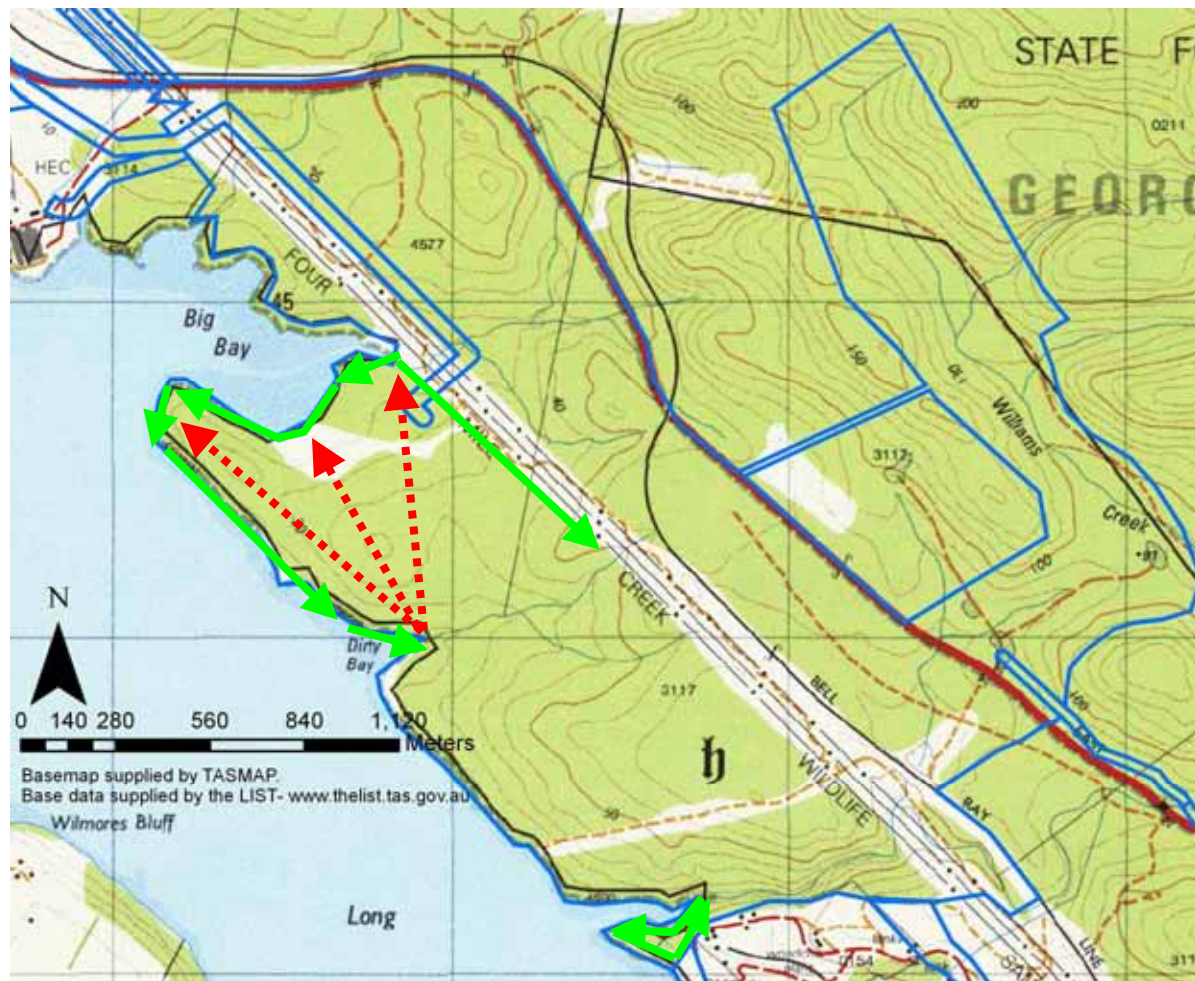
### 1.3 Objectives

The stated verbal objectives at the project briefing required the consultant to:

- Undertake field work upon the additional land parcels in order to locate, record and assess all resident historic sites.
- Provide a report detailing the results of the field work in addition to management recommendations for any sites discovered within the additional areas.

### 1.4 Methodology

The consultant had previously undertaken a desktop review of all relevant land management agency data bases and related contemporary and historic maps in order to determine potential historic site types and locations. Fieldwork for the additional land parcels could therefore be undertaken without further consultation with these sources. Field work was accordingly undertaken over a three day period during which the consultant traversed the allotment's coastal boundaries and tracks before undertaking three overland transects which bisected the bulk of the additional property. All historic sites encountered were recorded photographically and descriptions annotated in a field note book. The location of each site was pin pointed using a hand held GPS (global positioning system) unit. This report was subsequently written over a three day period.



**Map showing length and orientation of additional survey transects undertaken for the purposes of this survey Coastal transects are marked in bold green while cross country transects appear as broken red arrows.**

### 1.5 Summary of site based sources

The following table summarises the various agency data bases and other sources consulted for site based information prior to the commencement of field work.

<b>Agency/Source</b>	<b>Data base/document</b>	<b>Historic sites identified</b>
DTPHA	THPI register	None
DTPHA	State Heritage Register	None
DTPHA	Various Lands Titles	None
Mineral Resources Tasmania	MIRLOC	None
Mineral Resources Tasmania	Discontinued/archived County Charts	None
Australian Heritage Commission	Register of National Estate	None
Forest Practices Board	Archaeological Site register	None
State Archives Office	Various historic maps	None

### 1.6 Previously known sites within impact area

No historic sites were identified by any cited source prior to the commencement of field work.

## **2.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

This section seeks to summarise the total suite of sites located/recorded during this survey.

### **2.1 Sites located during survey**

The following table summarises the identity and significance of all sites located/recorded during this survey.

<b>Site name</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>AMG grid reference</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>	<b>Significance rating</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Long Reach Bay felled tree and stump	01	E 0493457 N 5443117	Riverine occupation	Low Significance	None made
Big Bay sea wall	02	E 0492714 N 5444841	Riverine occupation	Medium Significance	Protection from all impacts.
Big Bay house site 1	03	E0492235 N 5444530	Riverine occupation	High Significance	Protection from all impacts required.
Big Bay stone piles 1	04	(North end) E 0492257 N 5444613 (South end) E 0492290 N 5444546	Riverine occupation	Medium Significance	Protection in association with adjacent house site.
Stone circle/remnant stone fence	05	E 0492282 N 5444581	Riverine occupation	Medium Significance	Protection in association with nearby house site.
Big Bay tree stump	06	E 0492180 N 5444718	Riverine occupation	Low Significance	None made
Big Bay House site 2	07	E 0492519 N 5444182	Riverine occupation	High Significance	Protection from all impacts.
Dirty Bay stone wall 1	08	E 0492906 N 5444069	Riverine occupation	Medium Significance	Protection in association with nearby house site.
Dirty Bay building footing	09	E 0492888 N 5444108	Riverine occupation	High Significance	This site should be protected in association with the nearby coastal remains at Dirty Bay
Dirty Bay stone piles	10	E 0492865 N 5444145	Riverine occupation	Medium Significance	Protection in association with adjacent house site.
Stone pile on road line	11	E 0492829 N 5444194	Riverine occupation	Low Significance	None made
Big Stone wall	12	(west end) E 0492694 N 5444274 (east end) E 0492921 N 5444193	Riverine occupation	High Significance	Protection from all impacts.

## 2.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

Of the twelve sites and features recorded during this survey, nine are considered sufficiently significant to warrant further management related consideration. These are:

1. Big Bay sea wall
2. Big Bay house site 1
3. Big Bay stone piles 1
4. Stone circle/remnant stone fence
5. Big Bay House site 2
6. Dirty Bay stone wall 1
7. Dirty Bay building footing
8. Dirty Bay stone piles
9. Big Stone wall

As ephemeral coastal settlements, these sites appear to be very poorly represented in either the statutory or data management registers examined by this consultant. Certainly for the Tamar River region, this type of riverine encampment would appear to have so far escaped investigation by archaeologists. As such their numbers, origins and ultimate significance remain to be adequately determined. Until such time, these sites are considered unusual and significant remnants 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the Tamar River valley and treated accordingly.

Likewise the sites listed above continue to display a high degree of physical integrity, having lost little of their definition or contents since their abandonment over a century ago. This physical intactness further enhances their significance.

The number of resident features indicate a sustained occupational presence that over an extended period of time substantially altered the resident landscape.

**In summary, these sites are considered to have considerable Local significance. Further research might feasibly find this threshold to have Regional implications also.**

## 3.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following site specific and generic recommendations are made in regard to the management of historic cultural heritage at the proposed development site.

### 3.1 Site specific recommendations

Given these significance thresholds, it is the opinion of this consultant that the nine sites listed above should be protected from all potential impacts relating to the proposed development. Further consultation will also be required between the client and the relevant archaeological specialist in order to design appropriate buffer areas around the two site clusters at Big Bay and Dirty Bay. Any forward site planning for structures or services should therefore be mindful of this.

### 3.2 General recommendations

The consultant surveyed all parts of the additional property deemed likely to contain sites, however this ground based assessment was not a total one. Although it is considered unlikely that any further sites will be discovered, this must be anticipated. It is therefore further recommended that the relevant statutory bodies be consulted immediately, in the event that any sites or features are found during on site preparation/development that are not described in this report. In order to better clarify the likelihood of any new sites being discovered, a predictive modelling summary appears in section 4.0 overleaf.

#### **4.0 PREDICTIVE MODELLING**

This section seeks to quantify the potential for further unknown historic sites to be situated within the subject allotment.



- High potential**
- Medium potential**
- Low potential**

#### **4.1 High potential zoning**

Coastal inlets appear to have been the most likely venues for settlement in this riverine environment. Maritime access was the most ready means of movement and the conveyance of goods until the post war completion of the East Tamar Highway, and settlement patterns would be expected to reflect this. Certainly, the results of fieldwork for the purposes of this survey support this model, with all of the located sites/features being situated within the same environment which possessed the following attributes:

- An adjacent/nearby sheltered inlet
- Fresh potable water
- Readily available construction materials (stone and timber)

#### **4.2 Medium potential zoning**

Precipitous coastal settings were obviously a less desirable venue for settlement than flat foreshore environments unless extreme competition for space occurred. Therefore sites involving less arduous movement and passage of goods between buildings and the boat landing were preferentially selected. Field survey work at the subject allotment would further support this model, as sites were much less frequent and less significant as the coastal terrain became progressively steeper.

#### **4.3 Low potential zoning**

Inland areas at the subject site were sub divided for settlement. However this appears to have related to pastoral activities undertaken from one nearby property only. Therefore the likelihood that any sustained occupation or non pastoral activities occurred would tend to be minimal. The Old George town coach road on the approximate alignment of the present highway is likewise well north of the subject property.



## **5.0 SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL HISTORIC THEMES**

This section summarises the principal historic themes and related activities known to have occurred in the vicinity of the survey area between initial Aboriginal/European contact and the present.

### **5.1 Exploration and settlement (1805-1820)**

In late November 1798, the explorers Bass and Flinders navigated up the Tamar River as a part of their voyage designed to prove the separation of Van Diemen's Land from the Australian mainland. An incidental result of this diversion was the naming of 'Long Reach' and other nearby promontories such as 'Point Rapide' by the intrepid pair. The first European settlement occurred in 1805, when Colonel William Paterson established a cattle grazing station at Point Rapid(e) as part of the northern region's first European settlement at Yorktown after the cattle failed to thrive at that locality. In 1812, Governor Lachlan Macquarie established George Town as a proposed new northern capital for the colony. The first official land sub division and settlement outside of George Town did not occur until 1817, however, local historians imply that unofficial squatters camps had spread up river prior to that date and these presumably were the sole European occupational presence along the river until the early 1830's, when the riverside acreages were initially surveyed and sold off by the Crown.

### **5.2 Pastoralism (1830-1940)**

The earliest known land purchases in the Long Reach vicinity appear to have occurred further up river at Big Bay and Donovans Bay (the location of the Bell Bay thermal power station) in 1834. That year saw surveys carried out for the subdivision of the land there into 640 acre blocks selected by one Arthur F. Collett. In 1840, the land around Long Reach including the subject allotment was sub divided into similar 640 acre allotments and selected by William Effingham Lawrence who established a large homestead and pastoral property at Point Effingham which stretched from George Town south to East Arm. A notable event occurred at Long Reach at this time when the naval frigate *HMS Beagle* was beached and careened before completing its global voyage of scientific discovery. By the early 1900s coastal land between George Town and East Arm had become acquired by the Archer Family who built their homestead 'Lauriston' at the site of the present golf course.



**Original Crown surveys dated 1834 showing initial selection of nearby lands surrounding Big Bay. The red arrow marks the subject allotment forming the major focus of this assessment.**

### **5.3 Industrial developments (1950-present)**

The Archers retained the land until 1950 when the Bell Bay site was developed by the State as a premier industrial estate for aluminium production. In due course, the Comalco facility, Temco plant and Bell Bay power station were established. The Four Mile Creek Wildlife Sanctuary was proclaimed over remaining coastal land which included Long Reach and the adjacent subject allotment in 1958. In 1972, the Long Reach woodchip mill and the Bell Bay railway line were constructed and all of these facilities have operated to the present day.

## **6.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT DESIGN**

This section summarises the various assessment criteria used in the assessment of historic sites and the collective application of these to individual sites in order to determine their relative significance.

### **6.1 Significance assessment criteria**

The values used in undertaking a significance assessment have been ratified in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of Places and Cultural Significance or Burra Charter. The charter's definition of a place is a broad one, covering buildings, areas, sites and structures together with their affiliated contents and surroundings. In order to address such a broad range of sites, this protocol further defines the four sources of cultural significance as historic, scientific/technological, aesthetic and social value. Three of these are deemed to be applicable to sites in the study area.

- The historic value of a site or place is related to the story behind its establishment, evolution and abandonment. Factors in this 'history' which may affect its significance can include an association with a famous person, activity or event. A site's comparative age and the length and intensity of its use may also be considered significant.
- Social value is the importance placed on a site by the community at large. This may be motivated by spiritual, political or other sentiments which cannot be defined or articulated readily by any of the more traditional values.
- Scientific/technological value relates to the processes or artefacts of technology manifested by a site or feature. These may be unusual, novel or ambitious which serves to contrast them with similar sites and increase their significance accordingly.

### **6.2 Significance assessment design**

There are various models available for the professional to establish an assessment system for a specific survey. Some models apply numerical or fractional values to significance, while others attribute brief single sentence statements. For the purpose of this survey, the following model has been used.

A site is considered to be of **High Significance** if it:

- \* **reflects an important part of the history of Australia or Tasmania.**
- \* **is unique or an outstanding example of its type.**
- \* **is considered to be of importance to the wider Tasmanian community.**

A site is considered to be of **Medium Significance** if it:

- \* **would increase our understanding of the history of a region.**
- \* **is a very good example of its type.**
- \* **is considered to be of importance to the local community.**

A site is considered to be of **Low Significance** if it:

- \* **does not refer to any significant historical event.**
- \* **is not well preserved.**

A site is considered to be of **Minimal Significance** if it:

- \* **has no known historical association**
- \* **is very poorly preserved.**

This model has been deemed the most applicable to this assessment because:

- It is readily understandable to all target audiences regardless of their familiarity with cultural heritage management practices.
- The suite of located sites are all thematically similar and as such do not require a more holistic assessment model.
- Use of this model in several previous assessments has been specifically endorsed by the former Cultural Heritage Section of the former DPIWE.
- This model utilises a series of weightings that are unambiguous in regard to both their significance and requisite implications to the client.

### **6.3 Nomination of sites for statutory protective registers**

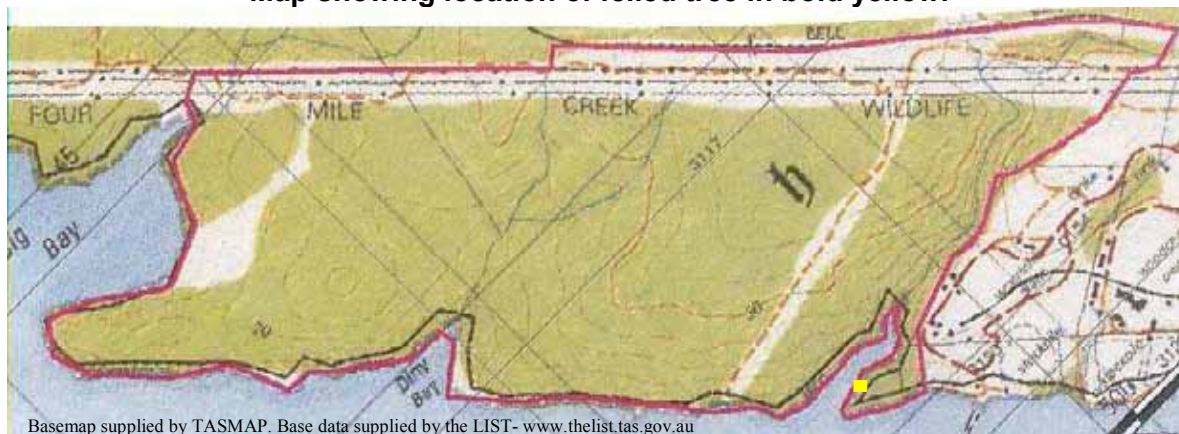
Sites of exceptional significance at a regional, state or federal level may be protected by laws or other legislative protocols such as significant site registers. For example, the register of the National Estate is a federal protocol which highlights listed sites and hopefully prevents their damage until extensive review processes regarding the development have been undertaken. The Tasmanian Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 also allows for listing at the State level, whereby a site can be directly protected by legislation from any damage or development. No sites examined during this assessment are deemed to relevant to any of these statutory processes.

## 7.0 SITES/FEATURES LOCATED WITHIN PROPOSED IMPACT AREA

This section summarises the results of field work. A map appearing on page 23 shows the collective locations of all sites and features described in this section.

HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.		
<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Felled tree and stump	<b>Site number:</b> 01	
<b>Location:</b> E 0493457 N 5443117	<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> 1.25 metre high <i>in situ</i> tree stump and remainder of felled log measuring five metres in length lying adjacent. The felled log has a second axe cut face evident on one aspect.		
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Tree felled for use by mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupants of nearby riverside hut site.		
<b>Significance:</b> Low significance		
<b>Recommendations:</b> None made		

**Map showing location of felled tree in bold yellow.**



**Photo showing axe felled tree at base of stump.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Big Bay sea wall		<b>Site number:</b> 02	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492714 N 5444841		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> Sea side dry stone wall erected near mouth of creek. Wall measures 8.5 x 1 x 1.5 metres in height and consists of assorted ashlar and block shaped stone work to 350mm in length/diameter. There are no known nearby associated features or artefacts.			
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Given the absence of associated occupational features or artefacts, this feature was most likely erected as a boundary marker.			
<b>Significance:</b> Medium significance			
<b>Recommendations:</b> Protection from all impacts required.			

**Map showing location of sea wall in bold yellow.**



**Photo showing general and detail views of sea side stone wall.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Big Bay house site 1		<b>Site number:</b> 03	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492235 N 5444530		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation

**Description of remains:** This site consists of four riverside features situated in regrowth open woodland.

- Stone chimney/foundation

A lime mortared stone chimney measuring 1900 x 1500 x 1200mm high. The feature's internal fireplace faces northerly onto a larger 10 x 7 metre stone lined rectangular building footing.

- Stone wall

A 7 x 0.5 x 1 metre high dry-stone wall lies five metres north westerly of the chimney.

- Excavation

A rectangular shaped pit measuring 1750 x 1250 x 400mm in depth was noted 23 metres south of the chimney feature.

- Artefact scatter

Several small assorted fabric artefacts were noted on the foreshore west of the house site including case gin bottle fragments, clear glass medicinal bottle fragments and blue transfer ware plate fragments.

**Interpretation of site:** Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century riverside occupation site.

**Significance:** High Significance

**Recommendations:** Protection from all impacts required.

**Map showing location of house site in bold yellow.**



**Photos showing waterside artefacts, hut chimney, adjacent wall and excavation.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

**Site/Feature name:** Big Bay stone piles 1

**Site number:** 04

**Location:**

(Northerly end)  
E 0492257 N 5444613  
(Southerly end)  
E 0492290 N 5444546

**Land tenure:** Coastal Reserve

**Historic theme:**  
Riverine occupation

**Description of remains:** This forty metre squared area containing at least thirteen stone piles is situated immediately north east/uphill of Big Bay house site 1 (Site 03). These piles measure up to 3 x 2 x 1.5 metres in height and consist entirely of locally collected material.

**Interpretation of site:** Agricultural land clearance residues.

**Significance:** Medium Significance

**Recommendations:** Protection in association with adjacent house site required.

**Map showing location of stone piles in bold yellow.**



**Photos showing random stone piles most probably resulting from agriculturally related land clearance.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Stone circle/remnant stone fence		<b>Site number:</b> 05
<b>Location:</b> E 0492282 N 5444581	<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> Three metre diameter stone circle forming part of a stone fence line. Only twenty remnant metres of linear fence line could be traced on either side of the circle.		
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Unknown functional feature associated with fence (animal corral or tree bed?).		
<b>Significance:</b> Medium Significance		
<b>Recommendations:</b> Protection in association with nearby house site required.		

**Map showing location of stone circle/fence in bold yellow.**



Basemap supplied by TASMAR. Base data supplied by the LIST - [www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

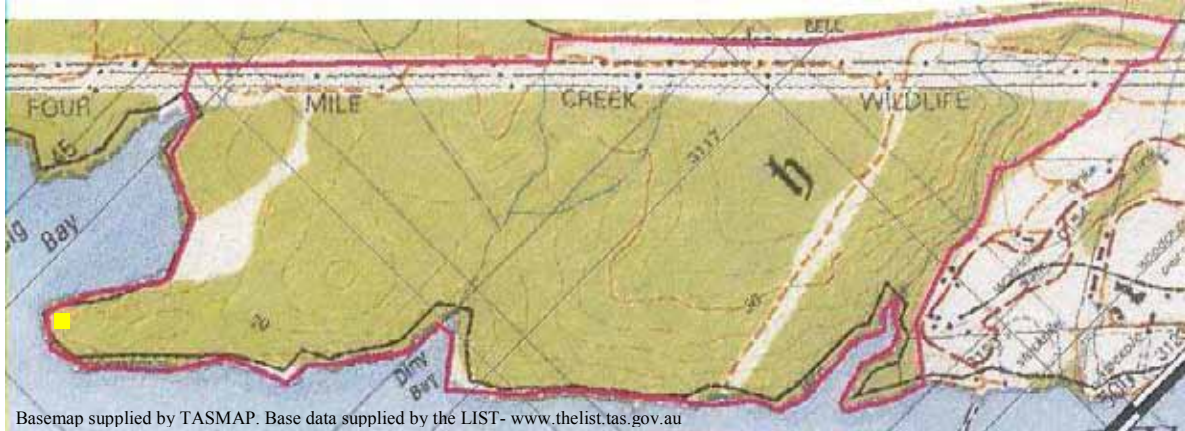
**Photo showing stone circle associated with Big Bay House site 1.**





**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Big Bay tree stump		<b>Site number:</b> 06	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492180 N 5444718		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> Remnant hardwood tree stump measuring 1.25 x 0.35 metres in diameter. Evidence of broad axe blade marks are evident on the cutting face.			
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Tree felled for timber by late 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupants of nearby Big Bay house site.			
<b>Significance:</b> Low Significance.			
<b>Recommendations:</b> None made.			

**Map showing location of tree stump in bold yellow.****Photo showing tree stump.**

**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Big Bay House site 2		<b>Site number:</b> 07	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492519 N 5444182		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation

**Description of remains:** This site consists of two known features:

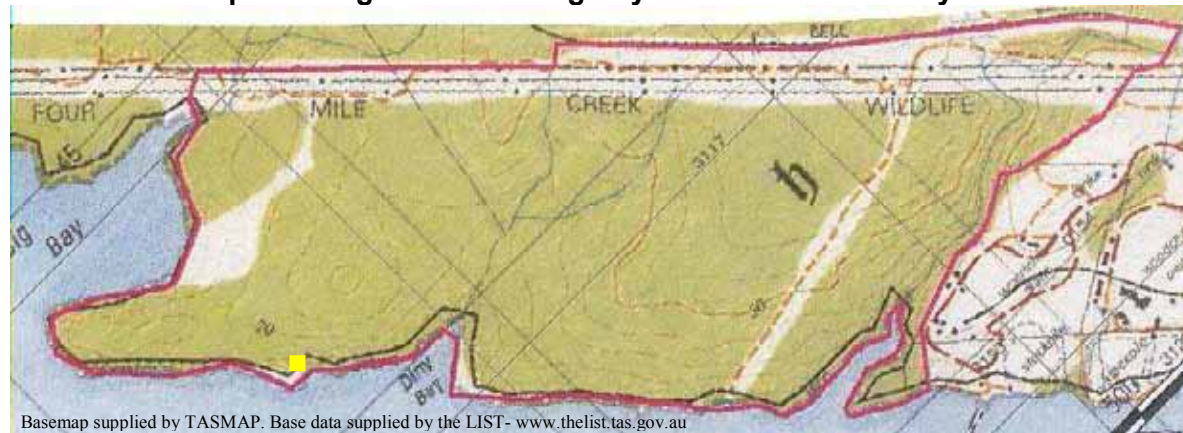
- **Stone chimney/foundation**  
Lime mortared chimney measuring 2 x 1.5 x 1.2 metres high. A seven metre long linear progression of stones heading northerly from the chimney shows the orientation of the former house footing.
- **Dry-stone curved wall**  
A remnant stone wall feature is situated twenty metres north west of the chimney. This curvo- linear features measuring 3.5 x 2 x 0.3 metres high appears to be 'U ' shaped and may be a discrete feature such as a beacon fireplace.

**Interpretation of site:** Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century riverside occupation site.

**Significance:** High Significance

**Recommendations:** Protection from all impacts required.

**Map showing location of Big Bay house site 2 in bold yellow.**

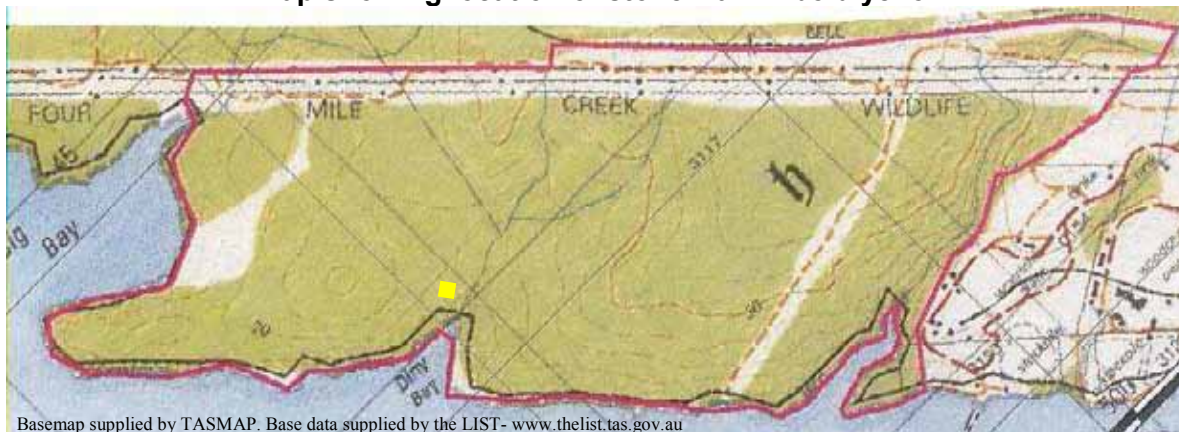


**Photo showing house chimney and nearby coastal sea wall.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Dirty Bay stone wall 1		<b>Site number:</b> 08	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492906 N 5444069		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> Section of stone wall oriented east/west measuring 12 x 1 x 0.55 metres in height.			
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Garden wall associated with nearby Dirty Bay building footing (Site 09) and the coastal remains described in a previous report (Kostoglou, January 2005).			
<b>Significance:</b> Medium Significance.			
<b>Recommendations:</b> Protection in association with nearby house site required.			

**Map showing location of stone wall in bold yellow.**

Basemap supplied by TASMAR. Base data supplied by the LIST- [www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

**Photos showing remnant wall section apparently associated with Dirty Bay house footing (Site 07).**

**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Dirty Bay building footing		<b>Site number:</b> 09
<b>Location:</b> E 0492888 N 5444108	<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b>		
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Unknown building location. As no chimney was found, it remains uncertain whether this site was an occupational centre at Dirty Bay, although it was certainly part of a substantial encampment extending down to the waterline (see Kostoglou January, 2005).		
<b>Significance:</b> High significance.		
<b>Recommendations:</b> This site should be protected in association with the nearby coastal remains at Dirty Bay		

**Map showing location of building footing in bold yellow.**



**Photos showing southern corner of house footing and adjacent stone pile.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Dirty Bay stone piles		<b>Site number:</b> 10	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492865 N 5444145		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> Numerous conical stone piles to 1.5 metres in height and diameter within a 100 metre squared area.			
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Agricultural land clearance residues.			
<b>Significance:</b> Medium Significance			
<b>Recommendations:</b> Protection in association with adjacent house site required.			

**Map showing location of Dirty Bay stone piles in bold yellow.**



**Photos showing two of the resident stone piles.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

<b>Site/Feature name:</b> Stone pile on road line		<b>Site number:</b> 11	
<b>Location:</b> E 0492829 N 5444194		<b>Land tenure:</b> Coastal Reserve	<b>Historic theme:</b> Riverine occupation
<b>Description of remains:</b> This feature consists of a 2 x 1 x 0.75 metre high elliptical stone pile and adjacent axe cut hardwood tree stump.			
<b>Interpretation of site:</b> Agricultural land clearance residues.			
<b>Significance:</b> Low Significance			
<b>Recommendations:</b> None made			

**Map showing location of roadside stone pile in bold yellow.**



**Photos showing stone wall and nearby axe cut tree stump.**



**HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED BELL BAY MILL SITE.**

**Site/Feature name:** 'Big' Stone wall

**Site number:** 12

**Location:**  
 (west end) E 0492694  
 N 5444274  
 (east end) E 0492921  
 N 5444193

**Land tenure:** Coastal Reserve

**Historic theme:** Riverine occupation

**Description of remains:** This feature is a dry stone wall measuring 260 x 1.5 x 1 metre in height. The wall meanders around the summit of the resident hill side overlooking the north side of Dirty Bay and as such may have demarcated that area from land further northward comprising a holding associated with Big Bay.

**Interpretation of site:** Land boundary/stock fence.

**Significance:** High Significance

**Recommendations:** Protection from all impacts required.

**Map showing location of stone wall**



**Photo showing representative view of the wall.**



Map showing location of all sites/features identified during this assessment



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ■ Felled tree and stump (E 0493457 N 5443117)             | ■ Big Bay house site 2 (E 0492519 N 5444182)    |
| ■ Big Bay sea wall (E 0492714 N 5444841)                  | ■ Dirty Bay stone wall 1 (E 0492906 N 5444069)  |
| ■ Big Bay house site 1 (E 0492235 N 5444530)              | ■ Dirty Bay footing (E 0492888 N 5444108)       |
| ■ Big Bay stone piles 1 (E 0492257 N 5444613)             | ■ Dirty Bay stone piles (E 0492865 N 5444145)   |
| ■ Stone circles/remnant stone fence (E 0492282 N 5444581) | ■ Stone pile on road line (E 0492829 N 5444194) |
| ■ Big Bay tree stump (E0492180 N 5444718)                 | — 'Big' stone wall (E0492694 N 5444274)         |



## **8.0 REFERENCES**

Branagan, J. G. 1992. The historic Tamar Valley: its people and places. Regal Publications. Launceston.

Kostoglou, P. 2005. Historic cultural heritage survey. Proposed mill site. Long Reach vicinity. Report to Gunns Ltd.