

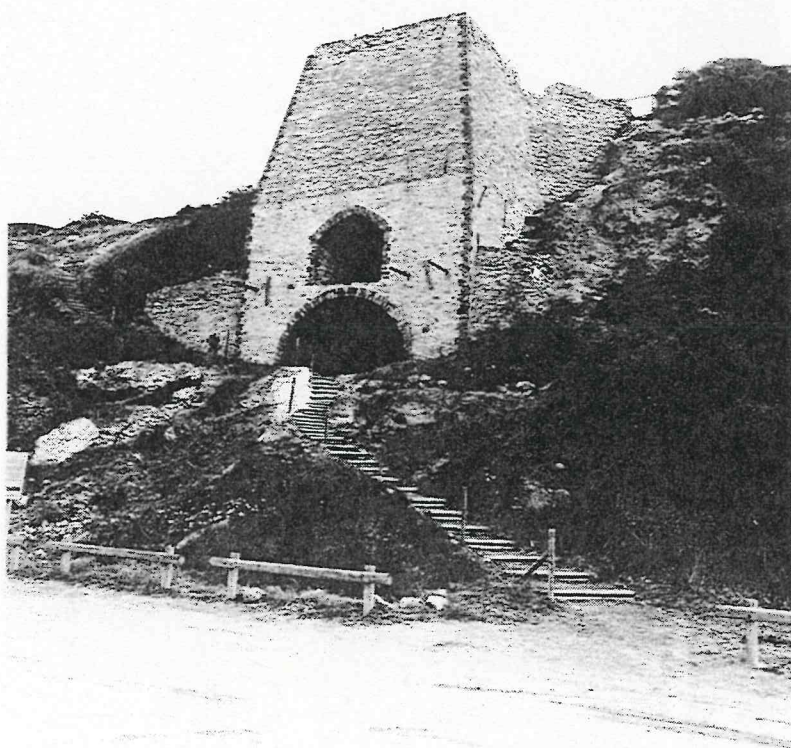
Lime Kiln and Jetty**YP:369****LOCATION**

Address Wool Bay SA 5575
Land Description Section 393, Hundred of Dalrymple
Certificate of Title 13/0502/0176

Owners Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, GPO Box 1047, Adelaide SA 5001

State Heritage Status Registered, 28 November 1985 **SHR File No** 10112
Other Assessments National Trust of SA, Classified (File No. 2690)

Photograph No PB 05/48



Lime Kiln, Wool Bay

Lime Kiln and Jetty

YP:369

DESCRIPTION

Kiln constructed of random limestone with red brick quoins. Some floors and foundations of associated structures remain. The jetty is constructed of jarrah timber.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The lime kiln is significant because it was the largest of the wood burning variety to be built on the Yorke Peninsula. Built at a time of industrial transition (the change from the use of lime to Portland cement) it represents the technology of the day attempted on a grand scale. The jetty is significant as it represents the two major export industries of the area - wheat and lime.

HISTORY

The processing of lime for building purposes is one of the oldest industries known to human kind, and throughout the 19th century it was undertaken in a small way at various places in South Australia, with builders often manufacturing their own lime from locally available sources. However, nowhere in the State could produce the quantity of lime available from Yorke Peninsula and this became a major source of lime for the Adelaide building industry.

The origins of the lime industry were intrinsically linked to the opening up of the Yorke Peninsula for sheep and wheat growing. Ploughing turned up large quantities of kankor limestone. Lime burning developed as a commercial enterprise in the late 1880s and David Miller, one of the big local operators, opened a lime store in Grenfell Street, Adelaide, in 1881.

The lime companies gathered limestone from the farmers and burnt it in kilns operated by gangs of four or five people on a year round basis. Often two or three kilns were built on the same site so constant production could be maintained. The greatest concentration of kilns was in the Stansbury and Wool Bay areas where 21 kilns were operating at various times and these two places became the main ports for export. Lime was bagged on site and shipped to Port Adelaide.

One of the first men to produce lime for export was Charles Dry, a lime burner from England, who settled at Stansbury in the mid 1890s to supply lime to David Miller. That decade was a period of drought and depression in South Australia but by the turn of the century economic recovery had stimulated the building industry and increased the demand for lime. This prompted Dry to return to England to investigate new methods of lime processing. Dry built the large wood burning draw kiln at Wool Bay sometime between 1900 and 1910 and it conforms to Middlemas's description of the classic wood burning commercial kiln '... a cylindrical or rectangular structure built of stone in a cliff or hillside with an arched opening at the front to enable the fire to be built and the lime withdrawn ...' and should have, with a long mild burning process, produced high quality lime, but it was never fired successfully and was not, like other kilns in the area, converted to oil fuel.

Soon after the construction of the Wool Bay kiln, the production of cement began to make inroads into the lime industry's market, and although lime manufacturing continued as local industry until the 1950s it never again enjoyed the prosperity of the early years of the 20th century.

The jetty was built in 1882 in response to local demand for an export jetty in the area. Frank George contracted to build the jetty from jarrah to a length of 510 feet and lay rails on the jetty to facilitate cargo loading. The jetty was upgraded and extended by 60 feet in 1911 by F W Saffron, coinciding with the construction of the nearby lime kiln.

References

State Heritage Branch Files, File No. 10112

LIME KILN AND JETTY
WOOL BAY, LOWER YORKE PENINSULA

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Historically, the Kiln is significant because it was the largest of the wool burning variety to be built on the Yorke Peninsula. Built at a time of industrial transition, i.e. the change from the use of lime to portland cement, it represents the technology of the day attempted on a grand scale. The Jetty is significant as it represents the two major export industries of the area - wheat and lime.

Physically, the Kiln is a significant relic of the lime production process. The Jetty is a significant relic of wheat growing, lime production, transport and communications in general.

Environmentally, the Kiln and Jetty are dominant visual elements on the foreshore at Wool Bay. The Kiln is a well-known mariner's landmark.

The Integrity of the Kiln and Jetty is high and enhanced by their mutual proximity and association.

NOMINATION SOURCE/THREAT/OWNER

This report has been prepared at the request of the Coastal Management Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning. This Branch manages the Kiln and Jetty and desired an assessment for future planning purposes.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION BRANCH RECOMMENDATION:

..... *Brian C. Rowing*
Manager

It is recommended that this item be included/~~not be included~~ on the Register of State Heritage Items, and that it be categorized A1, H1, H3.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

.....
Chairman

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-82	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Historic Site	Ref. No. 6428-10112
	Item LIME KILN WOOL BAY	Status -
Age c.1900-1910	Subject PRIMARY INDUSTRY - Extractive - Processing	Site Type Mining

History	Context The Kiln was established in what was then the State's major lime producing area. Its establishment was the result of a visit to the U.K. by Charles Dry prompted by the upturn in the economy at the turn of the century.	E	VG	AG	FP	NA
	Person/Group Charles Dry David Miller		X			
	Event -					X
	Natural Elements Limestone and clay cliffs typical of the eastern side of southern Yorke Peninsula. Grasses and boxthorn are the main vegetation.			X		
Physical	Man-Made Elements Kiln constructed of random local limestone with red brick quoining. Some floors and foundations of associated structures extant.		X			
	Representation The largest, wood fired kiln on Yorke Peninsula, and the most 'descriptive' of many on the Peninsula.			X		
	Continuity A dominant feature in the landscape. This type of topography essential to design, location and operation of the kiln.		X			
Environment	Local Character Contributes significantly to the character of the area. Its presence in a dominant location testifies to the importance of the industry to the area.			X		
	Landmark It is a well-known mariner's landmark and strongly identified with the area.	X				
Integrity	Alterations Kiln itself is relatively intact having only lost its "round house" and chimney from the top, and platform from the front. Associated sheds etc. have been removed and only floors and foundations remain.		X			
	Condition Kiln structure in sound condition. Some erosion problems on each side which are easily rectifiable.		X			
	Compatibility The site is managed by the Coastal Management Branch, Department of Environment & Planning, who have erected two interpretive signs.		X			

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-82	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Historic Site	Ref. No. 6428-10112
	Item LIME KILN WOOL BAY	Prepared By: Laurie Parkes Justin McCarthy

Supplementary Information

Adaptation: The Kiln should be retained in its present condition. As it is largely intact no reconstruction or restoration is required. Any nearby developments should be low keyed and designed so that they do not detract from the kiln's visual dominance of the area.

Interpretation: The Coastal Management Branch has erected two interpretive signs at the top and bottom of the Kiln. The site has considerable intensive interpretive potential due to its high degree of integrity and dynamic location.

Archaeology: The site constitutes an important industrial archaeological resource worthy of conservation due to its representation of mid to late 19th century technology.

History and Sources

The Wool Bay Lime Kiln stands as a monument to a transition period in South Australia's industrial history between the small scale manufacture of lime for local use and the beginnings of cement production which revolutionised the building industry in the twentieth century.

The processing of lime for building purposes is one of the oldest industries known to human kind, and throughout the nineteenth century it was undertaken in a small way at various places in South Australia, with builders often manufacturing their own lime from locally available sources; however nowhere in the State could produce the quantity of lime available from the Yorke Peninsula and this became a major source of lime for the Adelaide building industry.

The origins of the lime industry were intrinsically linked to the opening up of the Yorke Peninsula for sheep and wheat growing. Ploughing turned up large quantities of kankor limestone, which farmers periodically burned using the cleared timber, usually tea tree, as fuel.

Lime burning developed as a commercial enterprise in the late 1880's and David Miller one of the big local operators opened a lime store in Grenfell Street, Adelaide, in 1881.

The lime companies gathered the limestone from the farmers and burnt it in kilns operated by gangs of 4 or 5 people on a year round basis. Frequently 2 or 3 kilns were built on the same site so constant production could be maintained. The greatest concentration of kilns was in the Stansbury and Wool Bay areas where 21 kilns were operating at various times, and these two places became the main ports for export. Lime was bagged on site and shipped to Port Adelaide. Unfortunately the sources do not indicate the extent of the export market, but the Yorke Peninsula was certainly Adelaide's major supplier of lime.

Contd.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-82	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Historic Site	Ref. No. 6428-10112
	Item LIME KILN WOOL BAY	Prepared By: Laurie Parkes Justin McCarthy

History and Sources

One of the first men to produce lime for export was Charles Dry, a lime burner from England who settled at Stansbury in the mid 1890's to supply lime to David Miller.

The decade of the 1890's was a period of drought and depression in South Australia but the turn of the century brought an upturn in the economy which stimulated the building industry and increased the demand for lime.

This prompted Dry to return to England to look at new methods of lime processing, though whether this was on his own initiative, or on behalf of David Miller remains obscure. Dry built the large wood burning draw kiln at Wool Bay on his return from England sometime between 1900 and 1910 and it conforms to Middlemas's description of the classic wood burning commercial kiln. "... a cylindrical or rectangular structure built of stone in a cliff or hillside with an arched opening at the front to enable the fire to be built and the lime withdrawn" and should have, with a long mild burning process, produced a high quality lime - but it was never fired successfully and was not, like other kilns in the area, converted to oil fuel.

This could be related to the fact that cement production began to make inroads into the lime industry's market very shortly after the kiln's completion. By 1912 Alfred Pitt, Miller's major competitor, was already moving into cement production and by 1913 he had formed the Adelaide Cement Co. Lime manufacturing continued as a local industry until the late 1950's but it never again enjoyed the prosperity of the early years of the twentieth century.

The commercial exploitation of Yorke Peninsula's lime gave a predominantly rural area an important local industry which made a substantial contribution to South Australia's building activity.

The Wool Bay Lime Kiln, built by a well-known local personality whose family is still in the area, should be preserved as a memorial to that industrial transition period, at the turn of the century, the historical significance of which might otherwise be overlooked.

Sources:

- Carmichael, E. The Ill Shaped Leg, Gillingham, Adelaide 1973
 Four Makes One: The District Council of Yorketown Celebrates
 100 years of Local Government 1875-1975
- Marsden, S. The Value of the Old Wool Bay Lime Kiln. Report, Heritage Unit, 1980.
- Middlemas, J.W. Lime Burning and the Development of Oil Fired Lime Kilns.
 Article (undated) lent by J. Connell.
- Stansbury Centenary Committee: Stansbury 1873-1973
 Kerton Bros., Adelaide, 1973.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-82	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Historic Site	Ref. No. 6428-10112
	Item JETTY WOOL BAY	Status -
Age 1882	Subject TRANSPORTATION - Maritime	Site Type Marine

History

Physical

Environment

Integrity

		E	VG	AG	FP	NA
Context	Built in 1882 as a result of the demand for an export jetty in the area. Upgraded in 1911 possibly to meet the projected increased use associated with the construction of the adjacent lime kiln.		X			
	Person/Group Built by Frank George Extended by F.W. Saffron.			X		
	Event					X
Natural Elements	Set on the foreshore of coast typical of eastern side of southern Yorke Peninsula.			X		
	Man-Made Elements Constructed of jarrah timber. Original length 510 feet. Upgraded in 1911 by 60 feet and addition of rails.			X		
	Representation Typical of jetties on Yorke Peninsula			X		
Continuity	Dominates foreshore position at Wool Bay.			X		
	Local Character Adds to local character by providing a focus for small boats, fishermen and sightseers.		X			
	Landmark Strong visual feature on foreshore at Wool Bay.	X				
Alterations	Basic form intact. Has been constantly repaired, maintained and upgraded as a working jetty.			X		
	Condition Good condition. Meets Marine & Harbours safety requirements for a working jetty.			X		
	Compatibility Jetty is under control of Dept. of Marine & Harbours.			X		

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-82	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Historic Site	Ref. No. 6428-10112
	Item JETTY WOOL BAY	Prepared By: Laurie Parkes Justin McCarthy

Supplementary Information

Adaptation: The Jetty should be retained in its present form and appearance. Access to the Jetty should be maintained.

Interpretation: The historical and functional relationship with the Lime Kilns, and the wheat industry, should be preserved. The site has a high interpretative potential.

History and Sources

The jetty adjacent to the Wool Bay Lime Kiln was originally built in 1882 as a result of local demand for an export jetty in the area. Frank George contracted to build the jetty from jarrah to a length of 510 ft. and lay the rails on the jetty to facilitate cargo loading. The jetty was upgraded and extended by 60 ft. in 1911 by F.W. Saffron.

This suggests a more than coincidental relationship between the jetty and the Wool Bay Lime Kiln. Proximity to the jetty was, presumably, one of the considerations involved in the location of the kiln and one can assume that the upgrading of the jetty soon after the completion of the kiln, was designed to meet the projected increased use of the jetty when the kiln went into full-scale operation.

The demolition of the subsidiary buildings of the kiln complex in the late 1970's has visually emphasised the intrinsic relationship between the kiln and the jetty as necessary components of an ambitious project to enhance the industrial importance of the area.

Sources:

- Carmichael, E. The Ill Shaped Leg, Gillingham, Adelaide 1973
 " " Four Makes One: The District Council of Yorketown Celebrates 100 years of Local Government 1875-1975
 Marsden, S. The Value of the Old Wool Bay Lime Kiln. Report, Heritage Unit, 1980
 Middlemas, J.W. Lime Burning and the Development of Oil Fired Lime Kilns,
 Article (undated) lent by J. Connell.
 Stansbury Centenary Committee: Stansbury 1873-1973
 Kerton Bros., Adelaide, 1973.
 Marine & Harbours (Personal communication with Lindsay Pritchard).

Laurie Parkes

10112 Wobol Bay lime kiln



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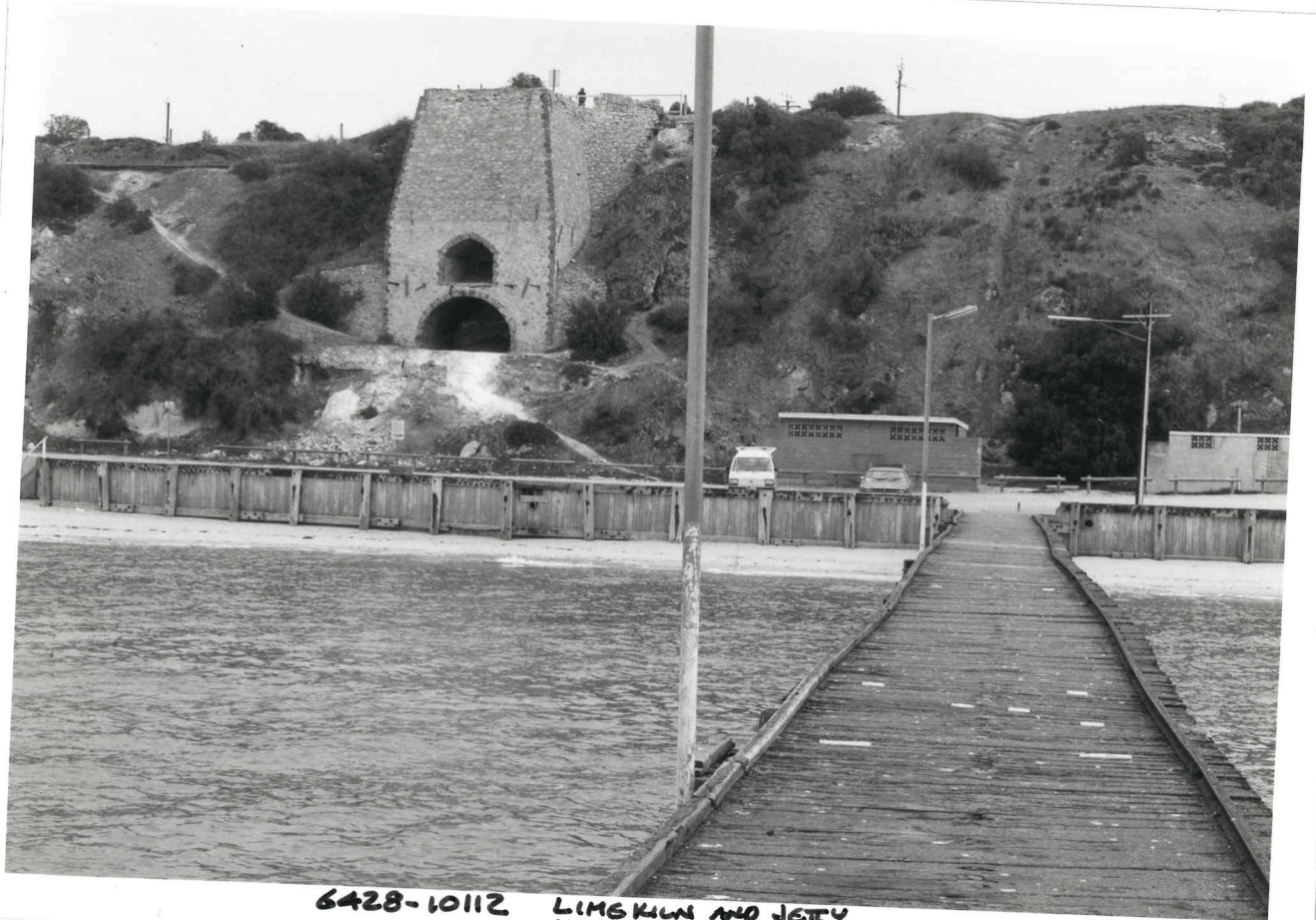
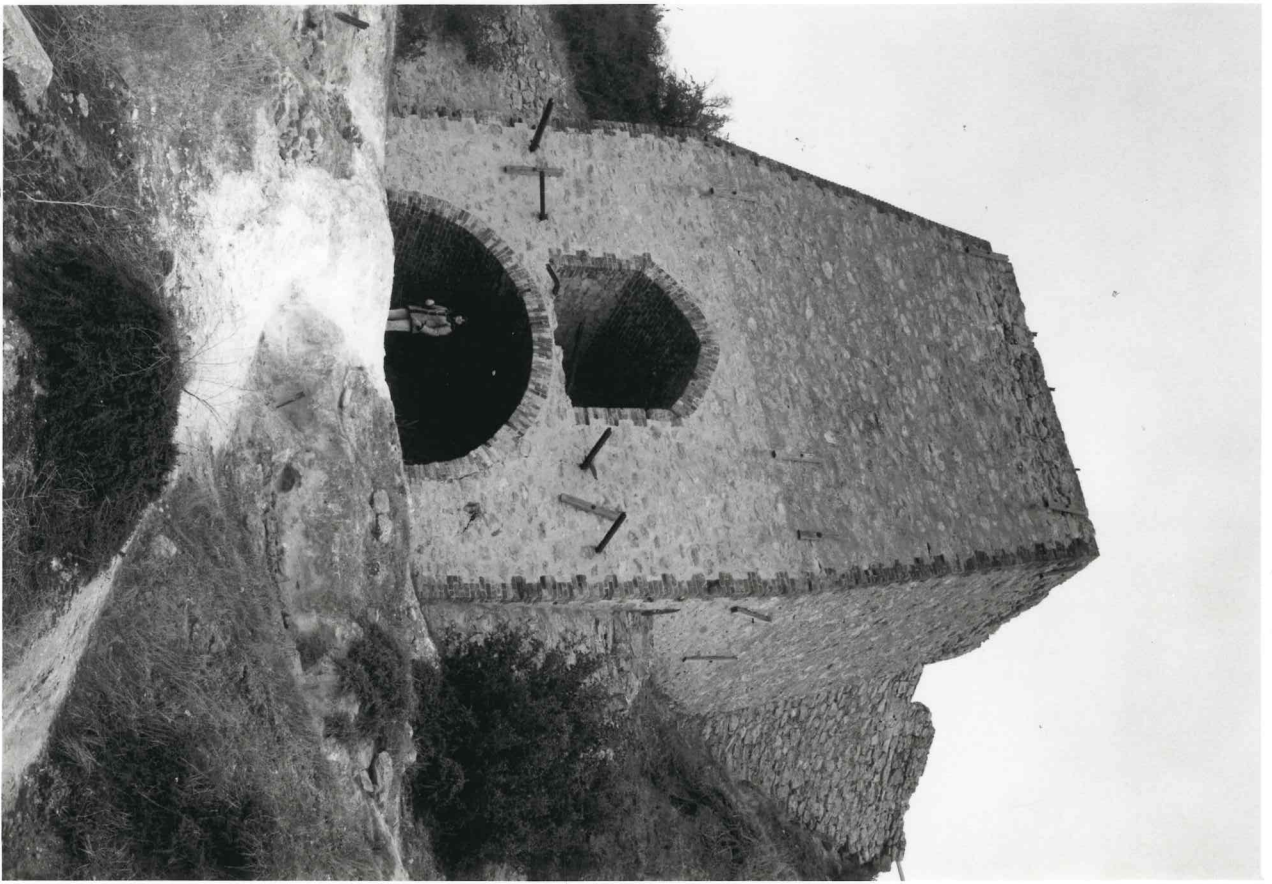


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6428-10112 LIMSKIN AND JETTY
WOOL BAY



6428-10112 LIMSKIN AND JETTY
WOOL BAY