

5. MAPPING COASTAL SCENIC QUALITY

5.1 DERIVATION OF THE MAP

Requirements

The Project Brief specified that the scenic value of the coast was to be mapped at a scale sufficient for planning and policy development. It specified that it would not generally extend beyond one kilometre inland from the sea. It would also cover offshore areas to the extent that scenic amenity might be influenced by marina development. It covered areas subject to tidal influence to supra tidal levels, and also river estuaries. Information on the regions was to be provided in the following order of priority:

- Eyre Peninsula (border to Port Augusta)
- Kangaroo Island
- South East (border to Murray Mouth)
- Yorke Peninsula (Port Augusta to Port Wakefield)
- Fleurieu Peninsula (Murray Mouth to Port Wakefield)

Mapping Scale

The Development Plans were inspected to determine their scale. Generally these were 1:40,000 in rural coastal areas although some are at 1:100,000. As 1:40,000 maps were not available, maps at the 1:50,000 scale were produced by DEH Environment Information for the mapping of scenic quality.

Resources

The resources available for mapping comprised:

- The photographs of the individual 138 scenes of the South Australian coast together with their ratings (Appendix 10.3)
- The photographs of the scenes arranged in rating order by landscape unit (included on CD)
- The 1700 photographs taken throughout the coast in preparation for the survey
- The scoring of the factors for each of the 138 scenes (Section 4.8)
- The descriptive analysis of the ratings by landscape unit (Section 4.10)
- The quantitative analysis of the ratings by region and landscape unit (Section 4.12)

- The insights provided by the predictive models (Section 4.11)
- Oblique aerial photographs covering most of the South Australian coast available on-line from the Atlas of South Australia (www.atlas.sa.gov.au)
- Maps covering the entire coast at 1:100,000 scale showing the coastal viewshed. In addition, 1:50,000 scale viewshed maps were produced of the major bays on Eyre Peninsula – e.g. Venus Bay, Baird Bay.

Scenic Quality Rating

The scenic quality rating numbers such as a figure of 5 covered the range from 5.00 to 5.99. It could be a high 5 (e.g. 5.8), middle 5 (e.g. 5.5) or a low 5 (e.g. 5.2). The number did not differentiate within the integer and thus provided a reasonably robust figure capable of covering the variations within a scene and the concomitant changes in scenic quality. Mapping coastal scenic quality aimed to differentiate the coast within the range of half an integer, e.g. 6.5 – 7.0.

Viewshed Maps

The viewshed maps that defined the land could be seen from the sea and hence, vice versa, the areas from where the sea could be seen from the land. As explained in Section 3.2, the visible areas were those that could be viewed from a point at sea some 6.2 km from the coast. This represented the distance visible at sea at eye level. Land within a 20 km radius of this position was plotted for successive positions 5 km apart parallel to the coast.

Visibility was defined in three categories:

- Low visibility: visible from 1 – 6 viewing positions
- Moderate visibility: visible from 7 – 13 viewing positions
- High visibility: visible from 14 – 20 viewing positions

Because of the prevailing topography, in some locations, areas quite distant from the sea were included in the low visibility category. Thus Adelaide's Hills Face Zone was included up to the 20 km limit as were the low remnant sand dune ranges in the South East.

The areas shown to have sea views were mapped because these would have greater development potential, and generally higher

land values, than land without the sea view. However there would be a distance from the sea where this factor would be of little significance. A site nearly 20 km from the sea which may have a glimpse of the sea would be unlikely to have any of its value attributed to this and the sheer distance would make it only slightly noticeable unless it was from a high point such as Mt Lofty which is about 18 km from the sea. Twenty km is about the distance of Crater Lake at Mount Gambier to the sea. Even a distance of 10 km is considered too far – equivalent to the distance from Belair to the coast. Following consultation with the Steering Committee, a maximum of 5 km was adopted as representing the distance at which the sea view factor would be considered significant. This was the distance adopted for coastal scenic quality mapping. Five km is the distance from Flinders University to the sea at Brighton. High hills near the coast occur in only a few locations (e.g. Fleurieu Peninsula, northern coast of Kangaroo Island); generally the topography is far lower and the sea would not be as visible as it is from the top of these Ranges.

Coastal Zones

For the purposes of mapping scenic quality, the coast was defined to comprise three consecutive Zones:

Zone 1: The water/land interface and land immediately facing the sea, including cliffs, dunes, headlands etc.

This was generally a narrow band of land but for mapping purposes was defined as 100 m wide, the narrowest that could be mapped.

Zone 2: The land inland from Zone 1 from which the sea was visible. This may be quite narrow or stretch a considerable distance inland depending on the topography of the area. The extent was defined by the coastal viewshed maps and comprised agricultural land, parks and other uses.

Zone 3: Land where the sea was not visible and comprised agricultural land, parks and other uses. Often Zone 3 was inland of Zone 2, however in many areas, low land from where the sea cannot be seen occurred near the coast so in these areas, Zone 3 was located quite close to the sea.

The rating of coastal scenes applied to Zone 1. These ratings provided an accurate measure of the scenic quality rating of this Zone which in scenic quality terms usually has the highest scenic quality and is the most important. Zone 2 comprised land which would generally have a higher scenic quality rating than Zone 3 but usually a lower rating than Zone 1. Its higher rating compared with Zone 3 derived from the visibility of the sea. The lowest rating was usually Zone 3.

Generic Ratings

In mapping the scenic quality of South Australia the author used the ratings of scenes from his earlier State-wide survey to derive generic ratings (Table 5.1) for various landscape units including the coast, agricultural region, Murray Valley, Flinders Ranges and the arid region (Lothian, 2000).

Table 5.1 Generic Ratings of State-wide Landscape Units (Lothian, 2000)

COAST	Rating
High, sheer or very steep cliffs, frequently indented coast [maximum edge], reefs, islands, pronounced wave motion, beaches backed by steep cliffs or high land. Overall contains a high vertical element and strong awe inspiring effect	8
Headlands, long wide beaches, sloping cliffs, extensive dunes, wave motion, low rocky cliffs, reefs, some islands, smoother coastline - less indented. Overall a lower vertical element, sloping cliffs and low coastal indentation	7
Beaches, low hinterland, no cliffs, islands, mangrove flats, low dunes, little wave motion. Overall very little vertical element	6
Samphire flats	3
Coorong	6
AGRICULTURAL REGION	
Crops and pastures	4
Pastoral	5
Mixed uses – Hilly land	6
- Flat land	5
Hills and pastures (Mt Lofty Ranges)	5
- Steep land	6
NATURAL AREAS	
Mallee vegetation	5
Dense eucalypt woodlands	6
Salt bush/blue bush without trees	5
with trees	6
Vegetated dunes	5
Bare dunes	6

While the ratings of the coastal Zone were based on the survey scenes, ratings of Zones

2 and 3 were based on generic ratings derived from this survey and previous surveys of similar landscapes. These resources comprised the following.

- Ratings of the 28 scenes of South Australia included in the coastal survey. The scenes included flat featureless gibber plains, agricultural land, high mountainous areas in the Flinders Ranges, and the diverse landscapes of the Mt Lofty Ranges. The average of the agricultural scenes was 4.57.
- Ratings of a further 20 scenes of South Australia of relevance to the coast derived from the author's PhD thesis (Lothian, 2000). These included cereal growing, pasture lands, sand dunes, trees and other vegetation.
- Ratings of 19 near-coastal scenes and 19 inland scenes used in the author's study of the visual impact of wind farms in South Australia (Lothian, 2004).

Overall these provided 86 scenes from coastal and inland locations across South Australia which assisted in determining the scenic quality of Zones 2 and 3.

Table 5.2 Generic Ratings for Coastal Zones 2 and 3

AGRICULTURAL REGION	Rating
Crops and pastures	
- Flat & treeless	4
- Flat with trees	4.5
- Hilly & treeless	4.5
- Hilly with trees	5
Pastoral	
- Eyre Peninsula, Spencer Gulf	4
- Other areas	5
Mixed uses – Hilly land	6
- Flat land	5
Hills and pastures (Mt Lofty Ranges)	5
- Steep land	6
NATURAL AREAS	
Mallee vegetation	5
Dense eucalypt woodlands	6
Salt bush/blue bush without trees	5
with trees	6
Vegetated dunes	5
Bare dunes	5.5

Based on these resources and the above generic ratings (Table 5.1), generic ratings were derived for application to Zones 2 and 3 in the mapping of coastal scenic quality (Table 5.2).

The generic ratings were based on the sea not being visible. Where the sea was visible, these ratings were increased. In his thesis, the author found that coastal scenes averaged 7.67 while inland scenes without water averaged 5.31, a difference of 2.36. However these coastal scenes included the sea as a considerable portion of the view. If they were set back from the coast in Zone 2 their rating would be appreciably lower and the difference between scenes with and without water narrower. In the current coastal survey, the overall mean of non-coastal South Australian scenes was 5.57, slightly less than one unit lower than the overall mean for the coastal scenes of 6.51. However again the sea occupied a considerable proportion of the coastal scenes and the difference in Zone 2 would be lower.

Following consideration of this and analysis of many scenes, a 0.5 unit difference was adopted between Zones 2 and 3 throughout. However the Zone 2 figures were increased where the coastal rating was high. The difference between Zones 1 and 2 ranged from 0.5 to 2.0. The Zone 2 rating was thus benched on the Zone 3 rating but varied slightly by location.

Methodology

The methodology for assessing coastal scenic quality for any given area developed iteratively. A proforma was developed covering the information required (Figure 5.1). This contained the following components:

Location: Region number and section of coast covered.

Landscape Unit: Listed which of the five landscape units were present. Also the length of coast covered.

Scenes: Any scenes used in the survey taken in the area. Also the relevant photographs from the 1700 taken of the coast.

Similar Scenes: Based on the appearance of scenes in the area, identified similar scenes from among the survey photographs. This was based on the principle of equivalence which was a key to the mapping of scenic quality, that a scene in one region may be applicable to another region with similar characteristics. A wide flat surf beach backed by dunes may be found on Youngusband Peninsula, on western Eyre Peninsula and in other areas. The information and ratings applicable to one

Proforma					Example				
Location					EP 1 Port Augusta – Station Hill				
Unit	Data				Unit	Data			
Landscape unit					Landscape unit	Headlands and bays Samphires and mangroves 40 km			
Scenes					Scenes	SPG 82 - 116			
Similar scenes					Similar scenes	85 Pt Lowly shacks 18 Laura Bay mangroves 31 Chinamans Creek 128 Murat Bay mangroves 130 Murrupi wetlands 153 St Kilda mangroves 164 Pt Arthur mangroves			
Obliques					Obliques	sp020307 – 11			
Description					Description	The western coast south of Port Augusta comprises series of low headlands and bays with scattered mangroves offshore. Land rises slightly from shore. Shallow water. Low energy coast. Nearly continuous shack development from Curlew Point to Blanche Harbor. Scattered trees around shacks, otherwise mostly bare. Land is flatter than EP2 area. Area of mangroves at Blanche Harbor.			
SQ rating	Scene	Rating	All	LU	SQ rating	Scene	Rating	All	LU
						18	5.37	5.19	5.41
						31	4.57	4.75	4.30
						85	5.10	5.93	5.68
						128	4.90	5.33	5.35
						130	4.39	4.51	4.49
						153	4.21	4.45	4.35
Zone 1					Zone 1 Rating Port Augusta – Blanche Harbor 4.5 – 5.0				
Zone 2					Blanche Harbor mangroves 4.0 – 4.5				
Description					Description	Extends 3 – 5 km to Blanche Harbor and then narrows to 1 km with higher areas inland.			
Zone 2 Rating	< 1 km		> 1 km		Zone 2 Rating	< 1 km		> 1 km	
Non-Vegetated					Non-Vegetated	4.5		4.0	
Vegetated					Vegetated	5.0		4.5	
Zone 3					Zone 3				
Description					Description	High land west of Cultana escarpment.			
Zone 3 Rating	< 1 km		> 1 km		Zone 3 Rating	< 1 km		> 1 km	
Non-Vegetated					Non-Vegetated	4.0		3.5	
Vegetated					Vegetated	4.5		4.0	

Figure 5.1 Proforma for Assessing Coastal Scenic Quality

area may therefore be broadly transferable to the other area. However care needed to be exercised in applying the ratings from other locations.

Obliques: These refer to the oblique aerial photographs found on the on-line Atlas of South Australia. This was a valuable resource as it assisted in the identification of the landscape unit and the definition of their boundaries. They also enabled the viewing and assessment of areas which had not been visited due to access difficulties. The entire South Australian coast was thus viewed from the air during the assessment of scenic quality.

Description: This provided a brief overview of the area covered and a sequential description from one end to the other.

SQ (scenic quality) rating: This contained the ratings for each of the scenes in the area as well as the scenes identified as similar. Three columns of numbers were included. The first column contained the ratings derived from the survey. The second and third columns were the ratings derived from the two multiple regression models, the overall model and the specific model for the landscape unit. Their inclusion aided in assessing the ideal rating of a scene without any deficiencies it might possess, e.g. seaweed on the beach, or poor colouration.

Zone 1 rating: Based on consideration of the ratings of scenes in the area and of similar scenes, a rating for Zone 1 was defined. This was given as a range of half a unit. The mapping subsequently showed only the median of the range. Thus a rating of 6.5 to 7.0 was shown as 6.75.

Zone 2: A brief description of the extent of the Zone from which the sea could be seen was given. The ratings differentiated by location and land cover. Scenes within 1 km of the coast were determined to be slightly higher (0.5) than scenes further away. This recognized that a site which has a sea view and has proximity to the sea would generally rate higher than a more distant site. The scenes were also differentiated by the presence of vegetation which generally added slightly to the scenic quality.

For much of the coast, the following rating was adopted reflecting a range of one unit from a non-vegetated site more than 1 km from the

coast to a vegetated site within 1 km of the coast.

Zone 2 Rating	< 1 km	> 1 km
Non-Vegetated	5.0	4.5
Vegetated	5.5	5.0

In a few hilly locations such as parts of Kangaroo Island, southern Fleurieu Peninsula and southern Eyre Peninsula, these figures were increased slightly.

Zone 3: Again a brief description of the Zone was included and a similar differentiation by location and land cover applied. The ratings were 0.5 below those of Zone 2. These ratings are essentially those which apply to much of the agricultural and pastoral lands in South Australia.

Zone 2 Rating	< 1 km	> 1 km
Non-Vegetated	4.5	4.0
Vegetated	5.0	4.5

Applying this methodology to the entire 3700 km coast was a lengthy process but necessary in order to provide a sound basis for the ratings of each locality. The order in which the regions were tackled was as follows:

- South East
- Fleurieu Peninsula
- Kangaroo Island
- Eyre Peninsula
- Metropolitan Adelaide
- St Vincents Gulf
- Yorke Peninsula
- Upper Spencer Gulf

The methodology was developed iteratively during rating of the first three regions, and each was subsequently updated to reflect the defined approach.

Following consultation with DEH Environment Information, as Zones 2 and 3 were essentially similar, longer stretches of the coast were adopted for each unit and Zone 1 differentiated. The ratings were entered onto the set of 1:50,000 scale maps progressively.

The detailed 86 pages of coastal rating assessments are included in the CD.

Mapping

Following the delineation of ratings, the maps for each region were delivered to DEH Environment Information for digitizing. This

enabled the combinations in Zones 2 and 3 to be clearly seen. The mapping adopted the median point of each range, thus 6.75 for a range of 6.5 – 7.0. While this could suggest a greater level of precision than was necessarily warranted, in terms of the complexity of mapping it was the only practical solution. Even so, displaying the Zone 1 ratings which ranged from around 4.0 to over 8.0, proved challenging.

5.2 REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

This section summarises the assessments on a regional basis.

High ratings exceed a rating of 7.0
Moderate ratings are 5.0 – 7.0
Low ratings are 3.0 – 5.0

The median rating (e.g. 6.75) was used which represented the mid-point of a 0.5 range (i.e. 6.5 – 7.0).

South East

The South East comprises a quite diverse coast which, apart from protected bays, is a high energy coast. South of the Coorong there are many off-shore reefs which produce considerable wave action. The region is characterised in the south by dunes and headlands with bays. Youngusband Peninsula on the seaward side of the Coorong stretches for many km from Kingston SE to the Murray Mouth.

The coastlines with high ratings were:

- Cape Northumberland – Finger Point 7.75
- Douglas Point (southern side) 7.25
- McIntyre Beach – South End 7.75
- Beachport – Robe 7.75

Much of the remaining coast was rated in the 6.5 – 7.0 range. Youngusband Peninsula rated 7.0.

Fleurieu Peninsula

This popular holiday and recreational region has a rugged coast along its southern extent and bare rounded headlands on the west. From the Murray Mouth to the Bluff at Encounter Bay it comprises dunes and beaches and then a series of headlands and intervening bays including the aptly named Horseshoe Bay at Pt Elliot. The Bluff marks

the boundary of the sheltered bays and the rugged south coast.

The coastlines with high ratings were:

- Kings Head – Newland Head 7.5
- Waitpinga and Parsons Beach 7.5
- Deep Creek area from Tunkalilla Beach to Fisheries Beach 7.5
- Cape Jervis – Rapid Bay – Lady Bay 7.25

The remaining areas were rated in the 6.0 – 7.0 range.

Kangaroo Island

South Australia's largest island has a spectacular and highly rated coastline, possibly a higher proportion of high ratings than any other region. Much of Dudley Peninsula on the Island's east comprises headlands and cliffs interspersed with bays and dunes. Pelican Lagoon, a large wetland separates the Peninsula from the rest of the Island. West of Pelican Lagoon comprises a plateau which rises towards the west, producing high cliffs and headlands particularly in the north-west and south-west.

The coastlines with high ratings were:

- North coast: Cape D Éstaing (near Emu Bay) to Cape Borda 7.25 – 7.75
- West coast: Cape Borda to Cape du Couedic 7.25 – 7.75
- Cape du Couedic to Kirkpatrick Point (Remarkable Rocks) 8.0
- South coast: Kirkpatrick Point to Point Tinline 7.25 – 7.75
- Cape Willoughby – Penneshaw 7.25 – 7.75

While Pelican Lagoon and some other wetland areas rated low, most of the remaining coast was in the 6.75 – 7.0 range, just below the high rating.

Metropolitan Adelaide

The Adelaide coastline comprises two distinct sections: from Sellicks Beach to Seacliff there are headlands and low cliffs, dunes and beaches, and from Seacliff to Outer Harbor it consists of beaches with, in some locations, low dunes.

Apart from Blanche Point at Maslin Beach which rated 7.0, the remainder of this coast had moderate ratings (6.0 – 6.25).

St Vincents Gulf

The coast between Outer Harbor and Pt Wakefield comprises low lying land with extensive mangrove-samphire formation and low dunes and beaches. The mangroves rated low (4.25) and the dunes were moderate ratings (5.25).

Yorke Peninsula

The Peninsula comprises a slightly elevated tilted plateau with low cliffs forming most of its east coast and dunes and bays on the west coast. A mixture of beaches/dunes and low cliffs are found along the southern coast. The toe of the Peninsula between Marion Bay and Corny Point comprises its most spectacular landscapes with some high cliffs, prominent headlands and long beaches with high dunes.

The high cliffs near Cape Spencer rated 8.0. Headlands and beaches with high dunes between Marion Bay and Corny Point rated 7.0. The remaining east, south and west coasts of the Peninsula rated moderate (6.0 – 6.75).

Upper Spencer Gulf

The coast from Point Riley (near Wallaroo) to Port Augusta includes much low lying land with extensive mangrove-samphire formations, low dunes and beaches, and, between Pt Riley and Tickera, low headlands and bays.

Only the southern headlands section (Pt Riley – Tickera) and the dunes and beaches north of Tickera rated moderate (6.0). The remaining coast rated low (5.0).

Eastern Eyre Peninsula

The northern part of eastern Eyre Peninsula between Pt Augusta and Franklin Harbor comprises low lying land with low dunes and beaches, low headlands and bays, and extensive mangroves and samphires. Franklin Harbor is a large enclosed bay with extensive mangroves and samphires. In the south, between Franklin Harbor and Port Lincoln are low cliffs and low headlands and bays.

None of this coast was high rated but ratings increased progressively towards the south. Port Augusta to Franklin Harbor, and including the Harbor, rated mainly low (4.25 – 4.75). Franklin Harbor rated 5. Franklin Harbor to Port Lincoln rated moderate (6.0 – 6.75).

Southern Eyre Peninsula

The southern tip of the Peninsula includes some of South Australia's most spectacular and highly rated coastline. South-east of Port Lincoln, the Lincoln National Park has high headlands and cliffs in the Cape Catastrophe - Cape Tournefort area. Whalers Way which extends from Fisheries Bay (west of Sleaford Bay) to Redbanks also has high cliffs and headlands and the high cliffs continue westward to Shoal Point. In the west, dunes and beaches and low headlands and cliffs line the protected waters of Coffin Bay.

This entire coastline with the exception of Coffin Bay had high ratings.

- Pt Lincoln Proper – Cape Donnington 6.5
- Cape Donnington–Cape Catastrophe 7.5
- Cape Catastrophe - Cape Tournefort 8.0
- Sleaford Bay 7.5
- Whalers Way 8.25
- Redbanks – Shoal Point 8.0
- Shoal Point – Pt Sir Isaac 7.0 – 7.5
- Coffin Bay 6.75

The 8.25 rating for the Whalers Way was the highest rating derived for South Australia's coast.

Western Eyre Peninsula

The west coast of Eyre Peninsula (Coffin Bay to Ceduna) comprises the longest section of spectacular landscapes in South Australia. It includes many high headlands and high sheer cliffs, long beaches with high dunes and several inlets with protected bays.

Dunes along the coast rated high (6.75 – 7.25) while the high cliffs between Cape Finniss and Cape Bauer rated very high (7.75). The largely land-locked Venus Bay and Baird Bay rated lower than the exposed coast.

The following localities were rated 7.5 – 8.0:

- High cliffs between Point Drummond – Cape Finniss
- Headlands and cliffs south of South Head, Venus Bay and north of Point Weyland
- Calca Peninsula: Cape Radstock – Point Labatt
- Slade Point – Cape Blanche
- High cliffs & headlands Yanerbie- Cape Bauer

West coast - Nullarbor

The coast west of Ceduna comprises a remote but often spectacular coast with extensive mangroves at Tourville Bay, headlands and bays extending beyond Fowlers Bay, a very long stretch of dunes extending to the Head of the Bight, and high sheer cliffs lining the Nullarbor nearly to the State border.

The entire coastline rated high. The beaches and dunes section rated 7.0, headlands 7.25, and the Nullarbor cliffs 7.75.

5.3 SUMMARY OF HIGH SCENIC QUALITY

Table 5.3 summarises the highest rating areas.

Table 5.3 Highest Rating Areas (in order)

Location	Region	Rating
Whalers Way	Eyre	8.25
Cape du Couedic-Kirkpatrick Pt	KI	8.00
Cape Catastrophe-Cape Tournefort	Eyre	8.00
Redbanks – Shoal Point	Eyre	8.00
Cape Spencer	Yorke	8.00
Cape Northumberland – Finger Point	SE	7.75
McIntyre Beach – South End	SE	7.75
Beachport – Robe	SE	7.75
Snelling Beach – Cape Borda – West Bay	KI	7.75
Mauperetiuis Bay – Cape du Couedic	KI	7.75
South West River – Pt Ellen	KI	7.75
Cape St Albans/Moncrieff Bay cliffs	KI	7.75
High cliffs between Point Drummond – Cape Finniss	Eyre	7.75
Headlands and cliffs south of South Head, Venus Bay and north of Point Weyland	Eyre	7.75
Calca Peninsula: Cape Radstock – Point Labatt	Eyre	7.75
Slade Point – Cape Blanche	Eyre	7.75
High cliffs & headlands between Yanerbie- Cape Bauer	Eyre	7.75
Nullarbor cliffs	Nullarbor	7.75
Kings Head – Newland Head	Fleurieu	7.50
Waitpinga & Parsons Beaches	Fleurieu	7.50
Deep Creek area	Fleurieu	7.50
Sleaford Bay – Fisheries Bay	Eyre	7.50
Shoal Pt to Pt Sir Isaac headlands	Eyre	7.50

The localities rated 8 and above are illustrated below, mainly with the oblique aerial photographs from the Atlas of South Australia.



Whalers Way, Southern Eyre Peninsula



Cape du Couedic-Kirkpatrick Point, Kangaroo Island



Redbanks – Shoal Point, Southern Eyre Peninsula



Cape Catastrophe-Cape Tournefort, Southern Eyre Peninsula



Cape Spencer, Yorke Peninsula

In the United Kingdom, high quality landscapes have been designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and certain management and development prescriptions apply. Similarly New Zealand has designated Nationally Significant Coastal Areas. The National Trust in Victoria has called for the identification of significant coastal landscapes. Queensland's State Coastal Management Plan has identified Level 1 Scenic Quality coasts to be "areas coastlines of State significance (scenic coastal landscapes)" (EPA, 2004).

The Australian Heritage Council and its predecessor, the Australian Heritage Commission, have concentrated more on the designation of heritage landscapes rather than aesthetic landscapes.

If a register of nationally significant landscapes were designated by the Australian Heritage Council, then the South Australian landscapes which have been rated at 7.5 or greater should be considered for inclusion. These comprised 946 km or nearly 20% of the coast, with over 660 km on western Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast/Nullarbor.

At the State level, these should be designated as Landscapes of State Significance and accorded status and protection from adverse impacts.

5.4 SUMMARY OF STATE-WIDE RATINGS

Following digitizing of the maps of scenic quality, DEH Environment Information calculated the lengths of the coast for the range of ratings. Figure 5.2 maps the distribution of the Zone 1 ratings for the South Australian coast.

Of the full distance of 4792 km, 43.7% rated 7 or 8, a surprisingly high proportion which serves to emphasise the high scenic quality of the South Australian coast (Table 5.4, Figure 5.3, 5.4).

Table 5.4 Summary of Ratings South Australian Coast

Rating	Length km	%
na	38.8	0.8
3	31.4	0.7
4	402.8	8.4
5	813.5	17.0
6	1410.1	29.4
7	1987.9	41.5
8	107.5	2.2
Total	4792.1	100.0

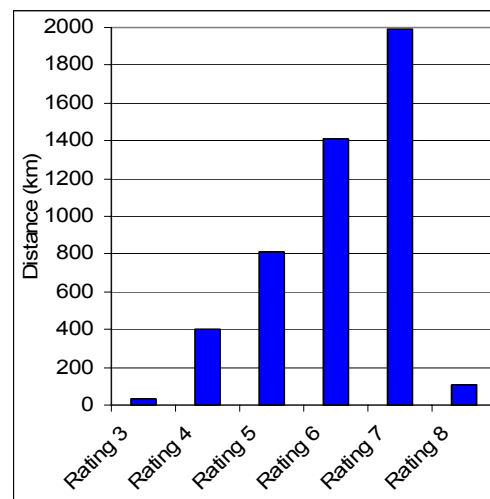


Figure 5.3 Distance of Ratings South Australian Coast

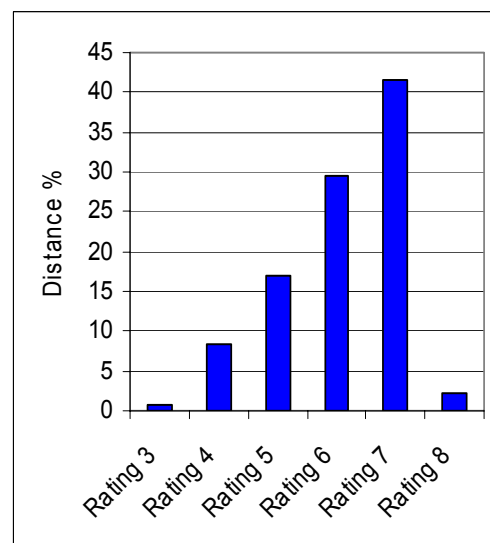


Figure 5.4 Proportions of Ratings South Australian Coast

5.5 REGIONAL RATINGS

The State figures are disaggregated in Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5 which summarise the regional ratings by distance and by Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6 which provide the detailed regional ratings at a 0.25 range.

At a regional level, the regions with the most extensive highest ratings (7 and 8) were the South East (290 km), Kangaroo Island (343 km), western Eyre Peninsula (1040 km) and the west coast/Nullarbor (488 km).

The following summarises the distribution of the ratings:

- Rating 3 extended over 26 km and entirely occurred in the upper St Vincents Gulf, south of Pt Wakefield.
- Rating 4 totaled 198 km, half of it occurring on eastern Eyre Peninsula and a quarter in the St Kilda - Torrens Island area north of Adelaide.
- Rating 5 totaled over 900 km, the largest length of 350 km occurring in
- Rating 6 totaled 1100 km and occurred in all regions, the largest extent, 371 km, being on Yorke Peninsula followed by western Eyre Peninsula.
- Rating 7 totaled nearly 2000 km and occurred in all regions except the head of the two Gulfs. The longest lengths were in western Eyre Peninsula (670 km), Kangaroo Island (336 km), the west coast/Nullarbor (307 km), and the South East (290 km).
- Rating 8 totaled 570 km, 65% of which was on western Eyre Peninsula (370 km). The top rating 8.5, 19 km, was located at the southern tip of Eyre Peninsula.

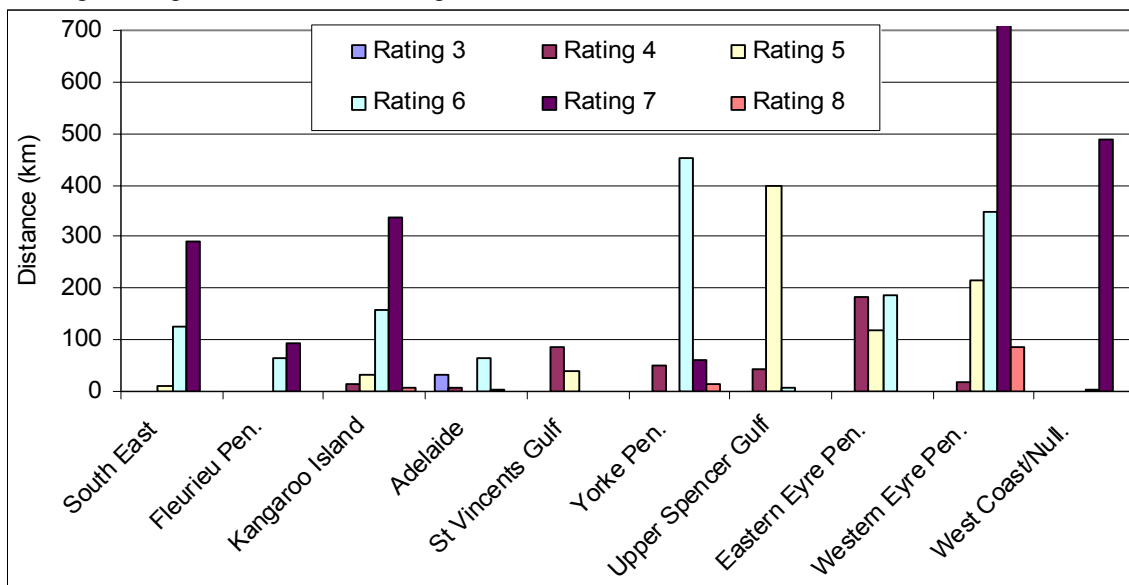


Figure 5.5 Regional Ratings by Length (km)

Table 5.5 Regional Ratings by Length (km)

Rating	SE	FP	KI	Ad	SVG	YP	USG	EEP	WEP	WC/Null	Total	%
na				12.6			26.2				38.8	0.8
3				31.4							31.4	0.7
4			14.9	6.7	85.8	49.3	44.8	181.8	19.4		402.8	8.4
5	9.9		32.5		38.8	0.0	397.3	118.8	216.3		813.5	17.0
6	124.8	63.5	157.6	64.6		453.9	7.2	187.3	348.0	3.3	1410.1	29.4
7	290.4	94.0	335.8	3.1		62.2			714.7	487.7	1987.9	41.5
8			7.4			14.5			85.6		107.5	2.2
Total	425.1	157.5	548.2	118.5	124.6	580.0	475.5	487.9	1384.0	491.0	4792.1	100.0

Table 5.6 Detailed Regional Ratings by Length (km)

Rating	SE	FP	KI	Ad	SVG	YP	USG	EEP	WEP	WC/Null	Total	%
na				12.6			26.2				38.8	0.8
3.75				31.4							31.4	0.7
4.00											0.0	0.0
4.25			14.9	6.7	85.8	8.7	21.7	109.0			246.8	5.1
4.50											0.0	0.0
4.75						40.7	23.1	72.8	19.4		156.1	3.3
5.00							329.3	68.8			398.0	8.3
5.25			32.5		38.8		0.1	50.0	165.4		286.8	6.0
5.50	2.4										2.4	0.1
5.75	7.5						67.9		50.8		126.2	2.6
6.00	3.0	11.8		33.7		18.7	7.2	40.1	7.6		122.1	2.5
6.25	17.6	11.3	27.7	30.9		329.9		14.4	58.7	3.3	493.8	10.3
6.50	15.0					22.1		20.1	42.4		99.6	2.1
6.75	89.3	40.4	129.8			83.3		112.7	239.2		694.7	14.5
7.00	214.3	21.7	18.1	3.1		62.2			242.0	245.2	806.5	16.8
7.25	1.9	28.9	172.4						78.3	61.6	343.1	7.2
7.50	3.8	43.4							110.1		157.2	3.3
7.75	70.5		145.3						284.4	180.9	681.1	14.2
8.00			7.4			14.5			66.2		88.1	1.8
8.25									19.4		19.4	0.4
8.50												0.0
Total	425.1	157.5	548.2	118.5	124.6	580.0	475.5	487.9	1384.0	491.0	4792.1	100.0

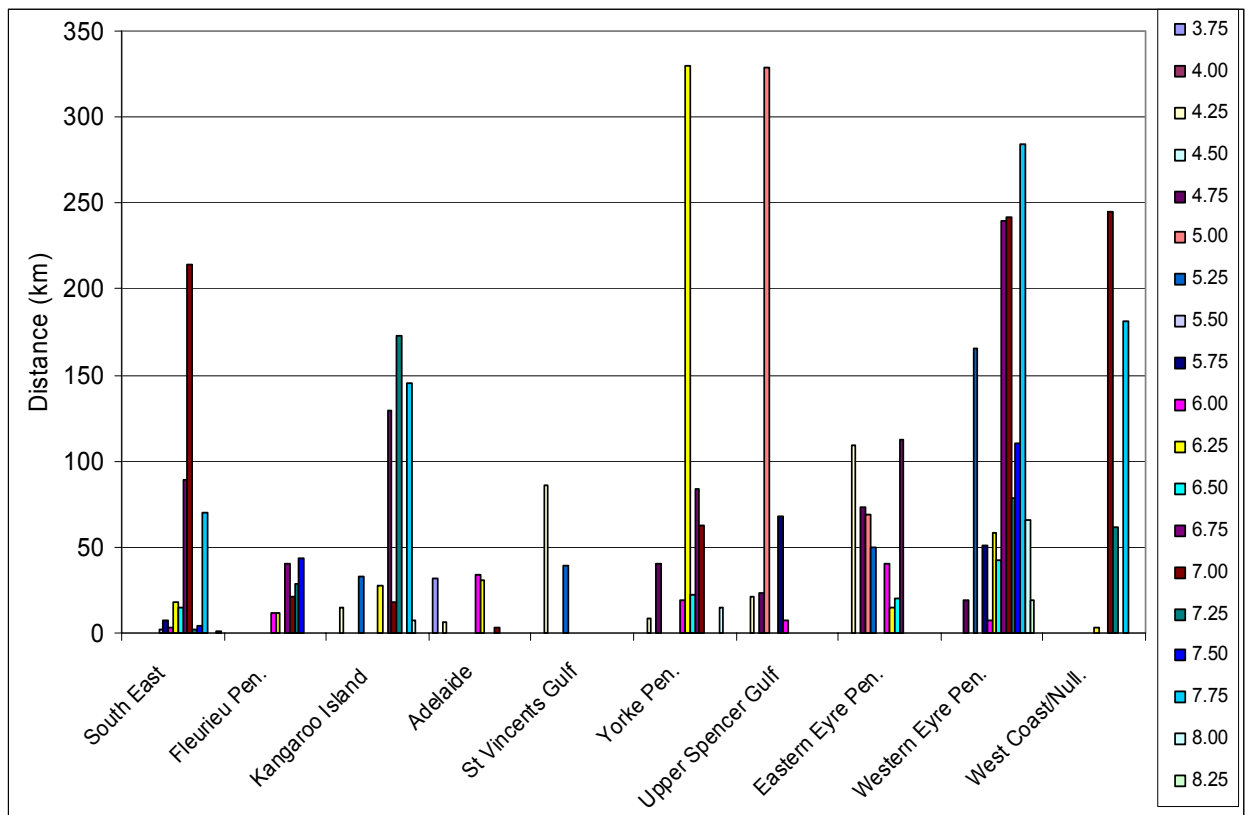


Figure 5.6 Detailed Regional Ratings by Length (km)

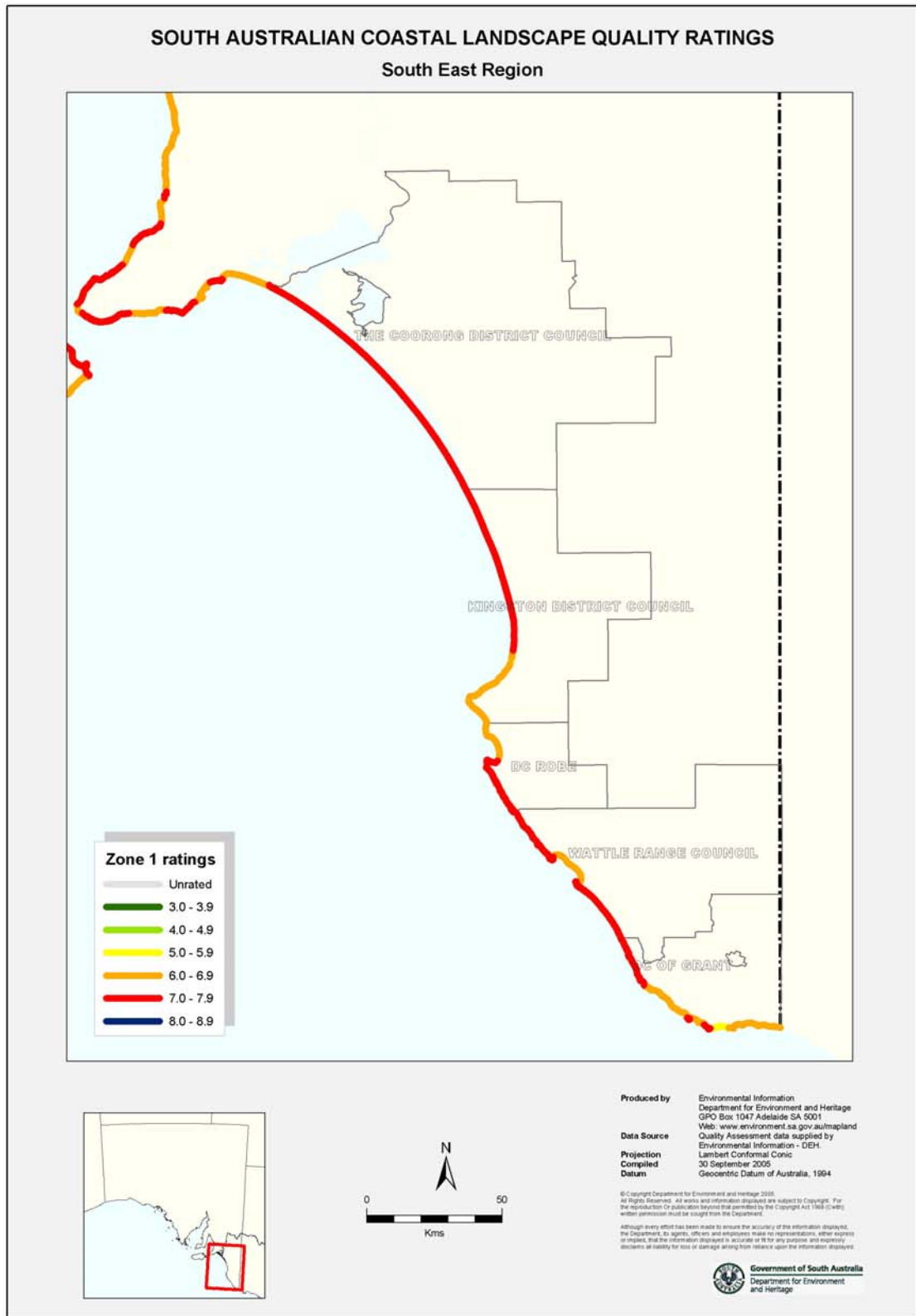


Figure 5.7 South East Regional Ratings – Zone 1

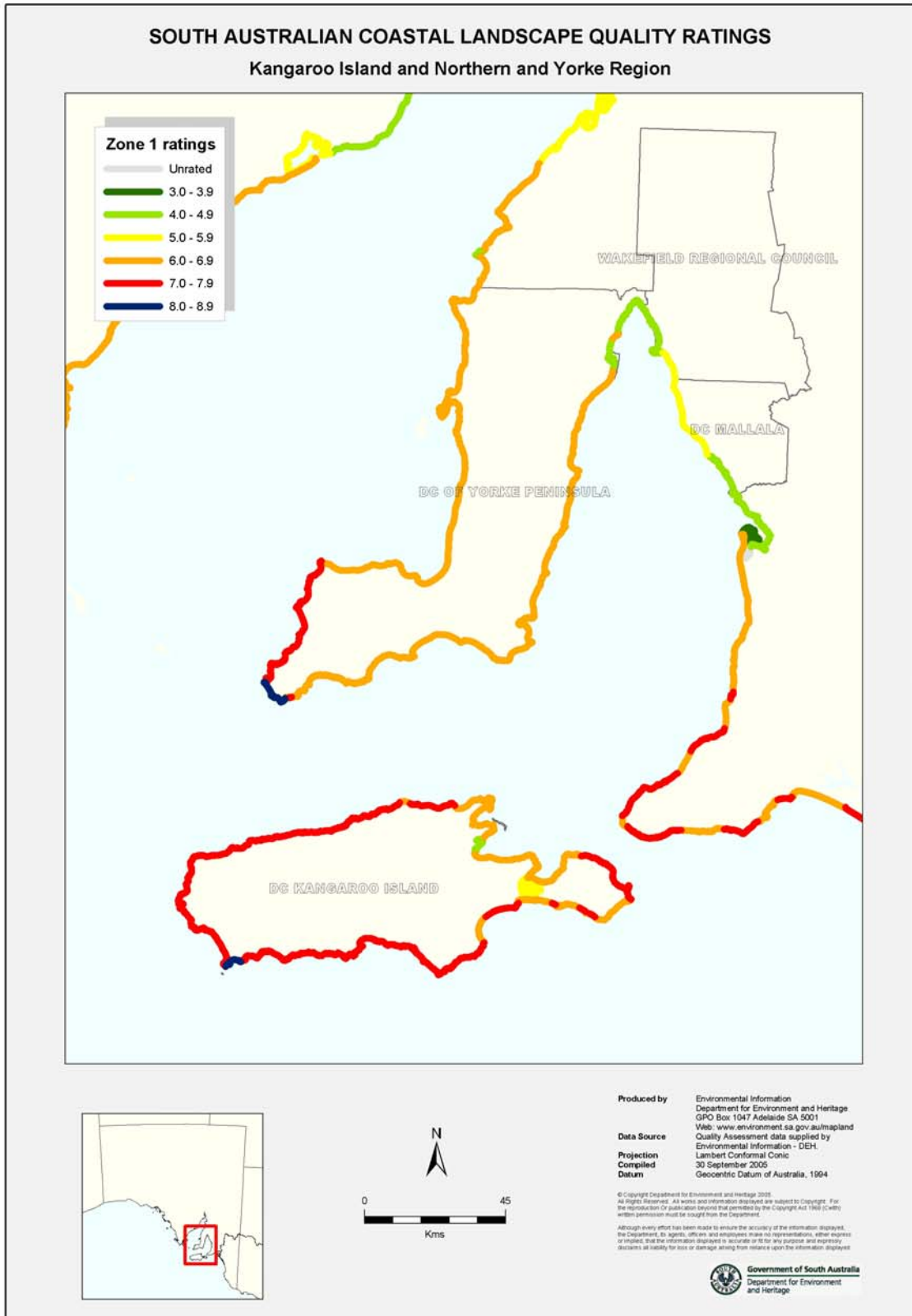


Figure 5.8 Kangaroo Island, Fleurieu Peninsula, Adelaide, St Vincents Gulf, and Yorke Peninsula Regional Ratings – Zone 1

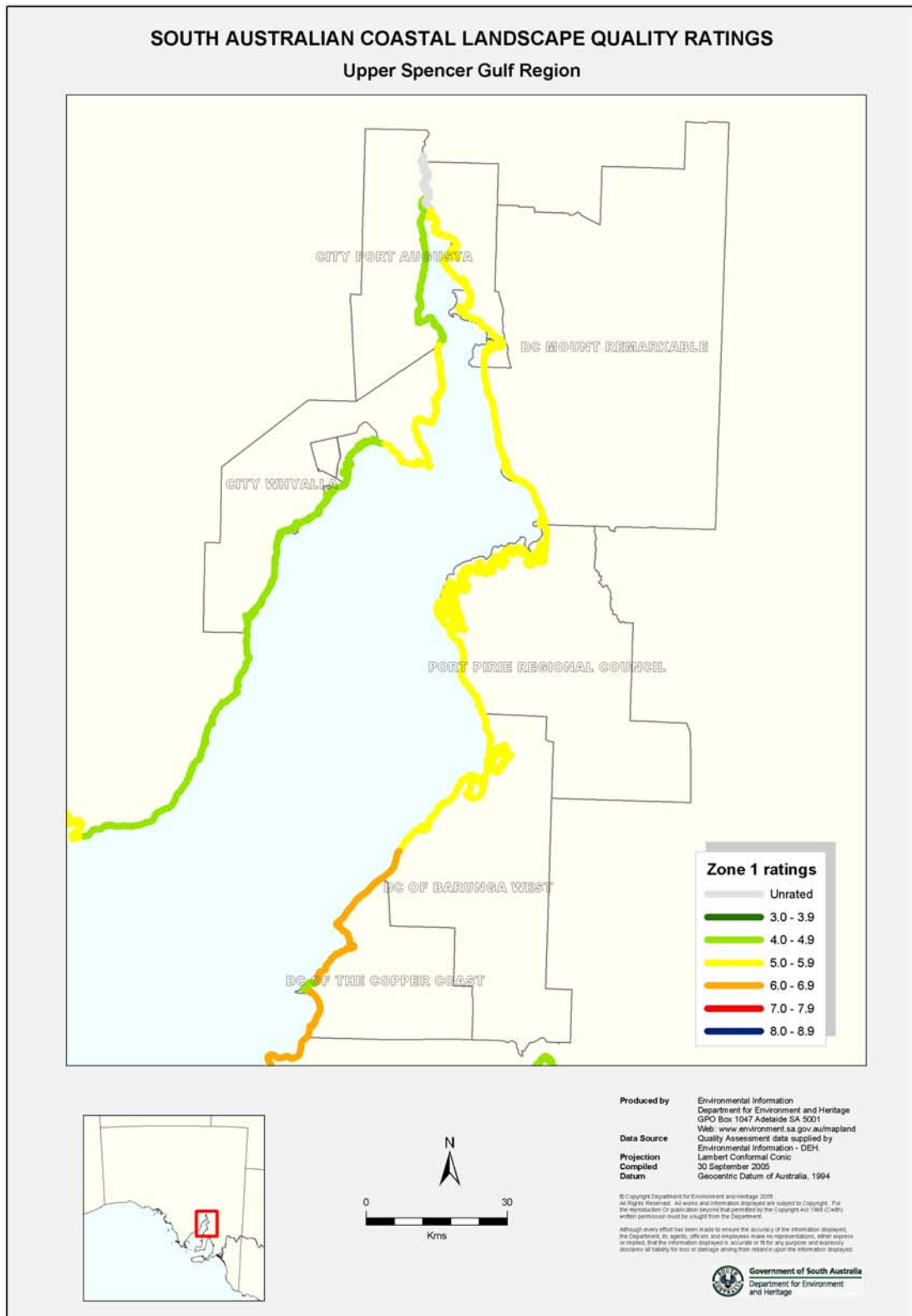


Figure 5.9 Upper Spencer Gulf Regional Ratings – Zone 1

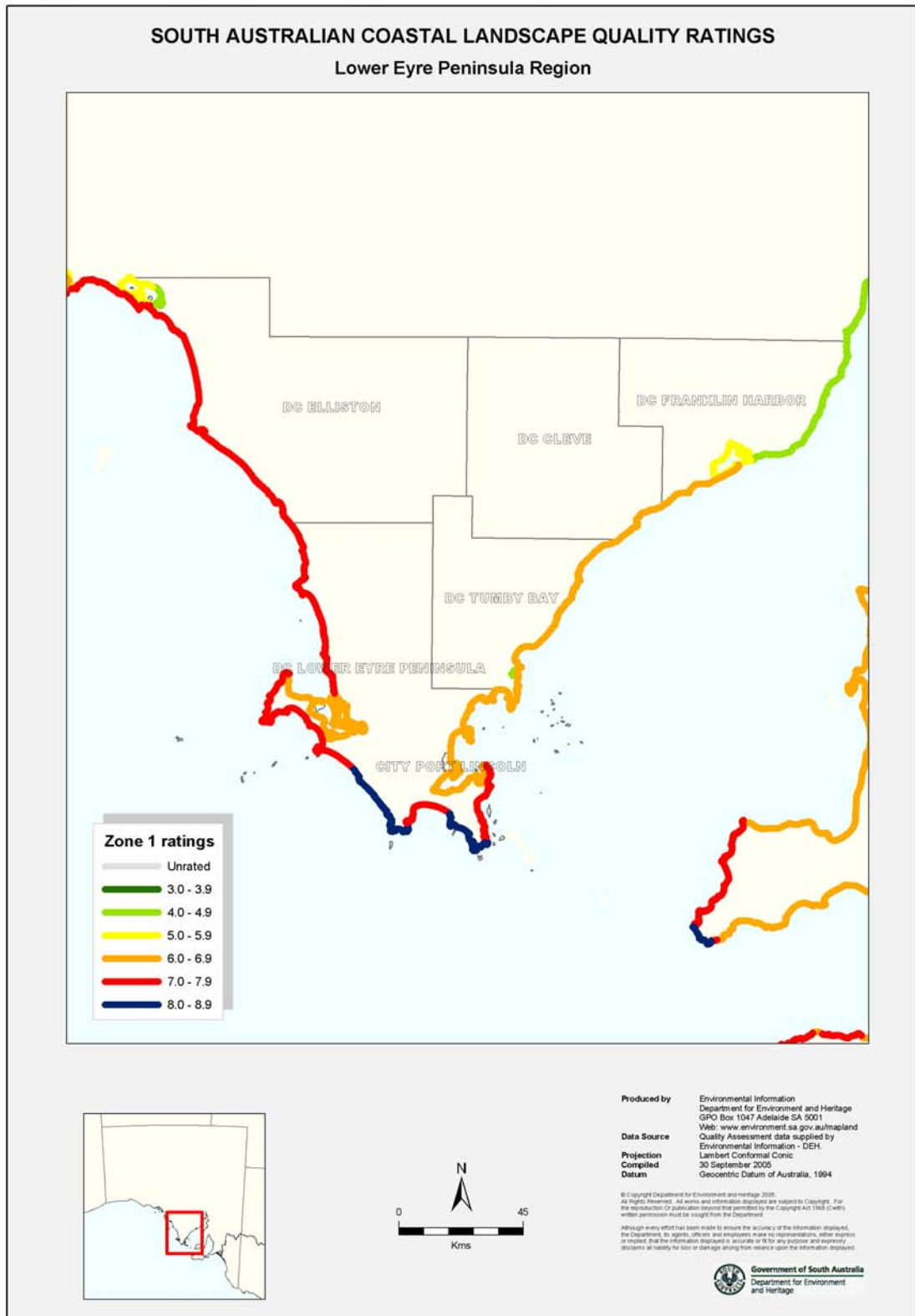


Figure 5.10 Lower Eyre Peninsula Regional Ratings – Zone 1

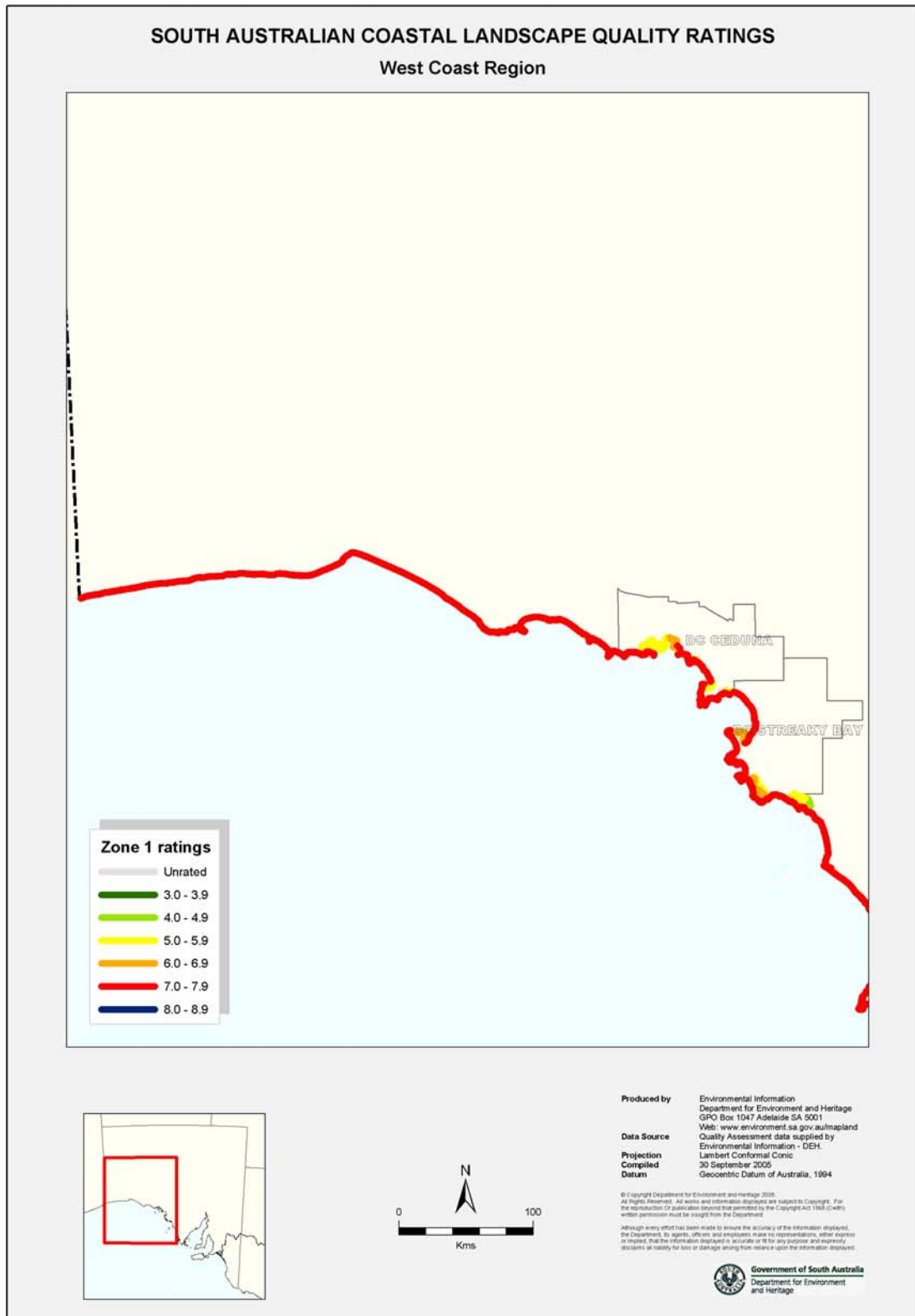


Figure 5.11 West Coast Regional Ratings – Zone 1

Figures 5.7 – 5.11 provides a regional summary of Zone 1 ratings for sections of the South Australian coast.

Peninsula/ West coast dominate. The Out of Councils column covers the west coast, west of Ceduna to the State border.

5.6 COUNCIL RATINGS

Figure 5.12 summarises the lengths of coasts of the highest landscape quality (≥ 7) per council. Kangaroo Island and western Eyre

Tables 5.7 A, B, C & D summarise the ratings by each of the 34 coastal councils plus the areas outside of councils. Maps for each council showing Zones 1, 2 and 3 are contained in the CD.

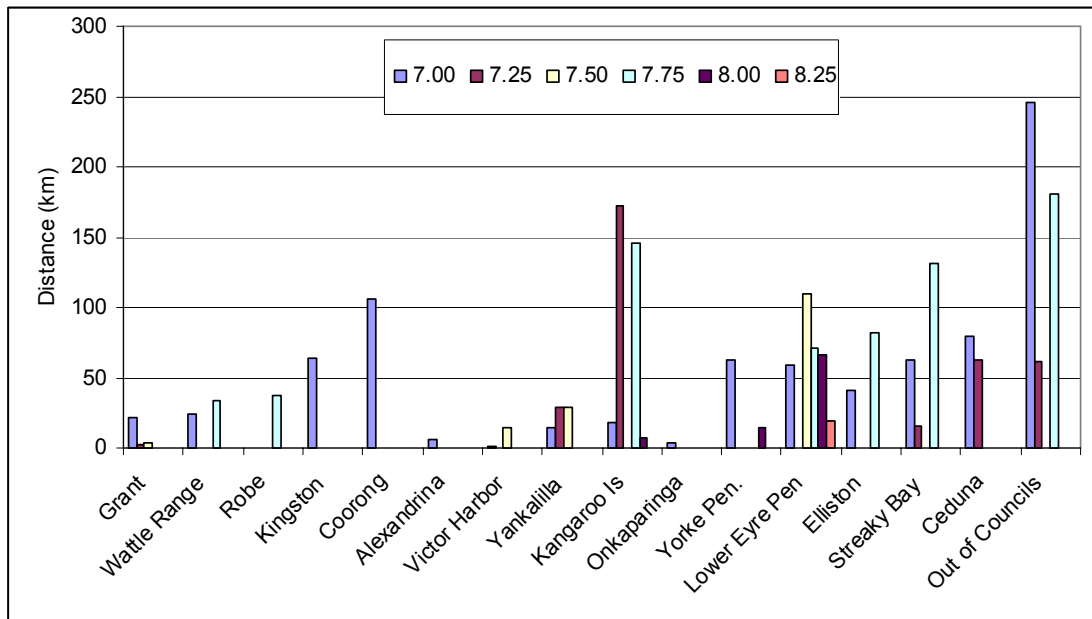


Figure 5.12 Councils with Coasts of High Landscape Quality (≥ 7)

Table 5.7 Ratings and Length (km) of Coast per Council

A. South East, Fleurieu Peninsula & Kangaroo Island

Rating	South East					Fleurieu Peninsula			K. Island
	Grant	Wattle Range	Robe	Kingston	Coorong	Alexandrina	Victor Harbor	Yankalilla	Kangaroo Is
4.25									14.9
4.50									
4.75									
5.00									
5.25									32.5
5.50				2.4					
5.75	7.5								
6.00				3.0		3.8	8.0		
6.25	8.4		6.2	3.0		5.9		5.3	27.7
6.50	15.0								
6.75	30.5	18.3	10.4	30.0		10.5	7.0	22.9	129.8
7.00	21.5	23.8		63.3	105.7	5.4	1.3	15.0	18.1
7.25	1.9							28.9	172.4
7.50	3.8						14.8	28.6	
7.75		33.7	36.8						145.3
8.00									7.4
8.25									
Total	88.5	75.8	53.5	101.7	105.7	25.7	31.1	100.7	548.2

B. Adelaide & St Vincents Gulf

Rating	Adelaide							St Vincents Gulf			
	Onkaparinga	Marion	Holdfast Bay	West Torrens	Charles Sturt	Pt Ad - Enfield	OOC	Salisbury	Playford	Mallala	Wakefield
na						12.6					
3.75						12.2	19.2				
4.00											
4.25						6.7		20.0	11.2	24.6	30.0
4.50											
4.75											
5.00											
5.25										28.5	10.3
5.50											
5.75											
6.00			9.1	1.8	11.5	11.4					
6.25	24.1	6.3	0.4								
6.50											
6.75											
7.00	3.1										
7.25											
7.50											
7.75											
Total	27.3	6.3	9.5	1.8	11.5	42.9	19.2	20.0	11.2	53.1	40.3

C. Yorke Peninsula & Upper Spencer Gulf

Rating	Yorke Peninsula		Upper Spencer Gulf			
	Yorke Peninsula	Copper Coast	Barunga West	Pt Pirie	Mt Remarkable	Pt Augusta
na						26.2
3.75						
4.00						
4.25	8.7					21.7
4.50						
4.75	31.9	8.8				23.1
5.00			50.4	150.1	46.9	81.8
5.25						0.1
5.50						
5.75			36.7	31.2		
6.00	3.7	14.9	7.2			
6.25	293.1	36.8				
6.50	22.1					
6.75	83.3					
7.00	62.2					
7.25						
7.50						
7.75						
8.00	14.5					
8.25						
Total	519.5	60.5	94.3	181.4	46.9	152.9

D. Eyre Peninsula & West Coast

Rating	Eastern Eyre Peninsula					Western Eyre Peninsula				West coast
	Whyalla	Franklin Harbor	Cleve	Tumby Bay	Pt Lincoln	Lower Eyre Pen	Elliston	Streaky Bay	Ceduna	OOC
4.25	101.3			7.7						
4.50										
4.75	1.2	71.7					19.4			
5.00		68.8								
5.25	50.0						9.6	40.3	115.6	
5.50										
5.75								24.8	26.1	
6.00		17.6	15.0	5.6	1.8	7.6				
6.25		14.4						35.7	23.0	3.3
6.50					20.1	42.4				
6.75		2.7	8.7	101.3		205.7		33.5		
7.00						58.5	41.5	62.8	79.2	245.2
7.25								15.8	62.5	61.6
7.50						110.1				
7.75						70.9	81.9	131.7		180.9
8.00						66.2				
8.25						19.4				
Total	152.5	175.2	23.7	114.5	22.0	580.9	152.3	344.5	306.3	491.0

Note: OCC is out of councils.