

Seas and Submerged Lands (Historic Bays) Proclamation 2006



I, PHILIP MICHAEL JEFFERY, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make this Proclamation under section 8 of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

Signed and sealed with the Great Seal of Australia on 15 February 2006

P. M. JEFFERY Governor-General

By His Excellency's Command

PHILIP RUDDOCK

Attorney-General

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1 Name of Proclamation

This Proclamation is the Seas and Submerged Lands (Historic Bays) Proclamation 2006.

2 Commencement

This Proclamation commences on the day after it is registered.

3 Revocation of previous Proclamation

The Proclamation made under section 8 of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* on 19 March 1987, and published in *Gazette* No. S 57 of 31 March 1987, is revoked.

4 Definitions

(1) In this Proclamation:

Geocentric Datum of Australia means the datum described in Schedule 1.

low-water means Lowest Astronomical Tide.

straight line means a geodesic line.

(2) For the purposes of this Proclamation, the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area is to be determined by reference to the Geocentric Datum of Australia.

5 Declaration of historic bays

For paragraph 8 (a) of the Act, each of the following bays is declared to be an historic bay:

- (a) Anxious Bay;
- (b) Encounter Bay;
- (c) Lacepede Bay;
- (d) Rivoli Bay.

6 Sea-ward limits — Anxious Bay

- (1) Subject to section 10, the sea-ward limits of Anxious Bay are defined by each of the straight lines constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, 2 points of latitude and longitude specified in the same paragraph in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are:
 - (a) from 33° 11′ 58.9″ S 134° 19′ 43.1″ E to 33° 35′ 35.9″ S 134° 45′ 08.0″ E; and
 - (b) from 33° 35′ 45.2″ S 134° 46′ 00.3″ E to 33° 35′ 53.9″ S 134° 46′ 35.0″ E; and
 - (c) from 33° 36′ 37.9″ S 134° 48′ 25.0″ E to 33° 37′ 22.9″ S 134° 49′ 45.0″ E.

7 Sea-ward limits — Encounter Bay

- (1) Subject to section 10, the sea-ward limits of Encounter Bay are defined by the straight line constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are from 35° 35′ 42.6″ S 138° 36′ 09.4″ E to 35° 35′ 42.8″ S 138° 57′ 29.0″ E.

8 Sea-ward limits — Lacepede Bay

- (1) Subject to section 10, the sea-ward limits of Lacepede Bay are defined by the straight line constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are from 36° 35′ 47.4″ S 139° 50′ 02.8″ E to 36° 56′ 32.5″ S 139° 40′ 30.4″ E.

9 Sea-ward limits — Rivoli Bay

- (1) Subject to section 10, the sea-ward limits of Rivoli Bay are defined by each of the straight lines constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, 2 points of latitude and longitude specified in the same paragraph in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are:
 - (a) from 37° 29′ 59.1″ S 140° 00′ 53.4″ E to 37° 33′ 54.9″ S 140° 06′ 24.4″ E; and
 - (b) from 37° 29′ 46.8″ S 140° 00′ 43.0″ E to 37° 29′ 51.8″ S 140° 00′ 46.0″ E.

10 Low-water line of the same island

- (1) If straight lines mentioned in section 6, 7, 8 or 9 join 2 different points on the low-water line of the same island, the sea-ward limits of the historic bay between those points are defined by the line constituted by a line following the low-water line of the sea-ward part of the coast of the island between those points.
- (2) For subsection (1), the sea-ward part of the coast of an island is the part of the coast of the island that includes the most sea-ward point of the island.

Schedule 1 Geocentric Datum of Australia

(subsection 4 (1))

1 Reference Ellipsoid

Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid with a semi-major axis of 6 378 137 metres and an inverse flattening of 298.257 222 101.

2 Reference Frame

The Geocentric Datum of Australia is realised by the co-ordinates of the following Australian Fiducial Network geodetic stations referred to the Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid determined within the International Earth Rotation Service Terrestrial Reference Frame 1992 at the epoch of 1994.0.

Geodetic station	South latitude	East longitude	Ellipsoidal height (metres)
AU 012 Alice Springs	23° 40′ 12.44592″	133° 53′ 07.84757″	603.358
AU 013 Karratha	20° 58′ 53.17004″	117° 05′ 49.87255″	109.246
AU 014 Darwin	12° 50′ 37.35839″	131° 07′ 57.84838″	125.197
AU 015 Townsville	19° 20′ 50.42839″	146° 46′ 30.79057″	587.077
AU 016 Hobart	42° 48′ 16.98506″	147° 26′ 19.43548″	41.126
AU 017 Tidbinbilla	35° 23′ 57.15627″	148° 58′ 47.98425″	665.440
AU 019 Ceduna	31° 52′ 00.01664″	133° 48′ 35.37527″	144.802
AU 029 Yaragadee	29° 02′ 47.61687″	115° 20′ 49.10049″	241.291