Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary
Cultural Heritage Survey Report
Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary Cultural Heritage Survey Report

12 September 2016

Version 2

Prepared by EBS Heritage for ART Services

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<th>Authors</th>
<th>Reviewed by</th>
<th>Date Reviewed</th>
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<td>G.Cincunegui</td>
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EBS Heritage Project Number: H60501

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## ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>South Australian <em>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBS</td>
<td>Environmental Biodiversity Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEWNR</td>
<td>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSD-AAR</td>
<td>Department of State Development, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNCHA</td>
<td>Kaurna Nations Cultural Heritage Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTA</td>
<td><em>Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Act</td>
<td><em>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>South Australian Museum Database</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EBS Heritage has been engaged by ART Services on behalf of the Kaurna Nations Cultural Heritage Association (KNCHA) to conduct a broad cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary.

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) is planning to establish the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary along the coast between Barker Inlet and Port Parham, northwest of Adelaide. The sanctuary would cover a 60 km stretch of coast and protect over 27,000 resident and migratory shorebirds that gather along the coast of Gulf St. Vincent each year (DEWNR 2014).

A national park is being created to protect a large part of the bird sanctuary which is planned for completion by late 2017 and will include signed walking trails, gateways and information for visitors (DEWNR 2014). DEWNR are consulting with KNCHA in regard to this development and the execution of a cultural heritage survey with EBS Heritage.

This report includes the results of heritage register searches, including the Department of State Development – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Register, as well as background research of primary sources and previously conducted cultural heritage work in the area. EBS have conducted site inspections of the Bird Sanctuary area and conducted extensive community consultation with Kaurna Elders.

As a result of the cultural heritage assessment, EBS Heritage can state the following:

- There are a number of cultural heritage sites located within, and adjacent to, the planned Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary.

- The area is culturally significant for the Kaurna people and previously supported a traditional Kaurna lifestyle, as evidenced by the density and types of Aboriginal sites located throughout the general area and Northern Adelaide Plains. This cultural significance and connection was also reinforced through the oral histories and creation stories discussed by Elders during consultation.

- All the Kaurna elders consulted for this project felt very positive about the proposed bird sanctuary and the involvement of the Kaurna people in its development.

- Kaurna elders believe that an education and camping area could be established for future teaching, development and tourism, with Middle Beach being singled out as a potential location.

- The Kaurna have provided DEWNR with suggested traditional names for the sanctuary.
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1 INTRODUCTION

EBS Heritage has been engaged by ART Services on behalf of Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association (KNCHA) to carry out a cultural heritage assessment and survey over the area designated for the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, located between the Barker Inlet and Port Parham in South Australia.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the following report are to:

- Provide a cultural heritage desktop assessment for the planned project area that includes heritage register searches and background research into primary and secondary sources and previous heritage reports.
- Discuss the outcome of consultation and field inspections carried out in conjunction with KNCHA.
- Review previous cultural heritage work conducted in the area.
- Provide recommendations regarding the management of cultural heritage in light of the proposed works and relevant heritage protection legislation.
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) is planning to establish the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary along the coast between Barker Inlet and Port Parham, northwest of Adelaide. The sanctuary would cover a 60 km stretch of coast and protect over 27,000 resident and migratory shorebirds that gather along the coast of Gulf St. Vincent each year (DEWNR 2014).

The proposed national park will protect a large part of the bird sanctuary which is planned for completion by late 2017 and will include signed walking trails, gateways and information for visitors (DEWNR 2014). DEWNR are consulting with KNCHA in regard to this development and the execution of a cultural heritage survey with EBS Heritage.

2.1 Project Area

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary location begins in the south at what is currently part of the St Kilda Aquatic Reserve, Barker Inlet. This area is characterised by typical mangrove habitat with low lying samphire flats located on the landward side. These are subjected to very high spring tides. The intertidal zone is lined with mangrove trees which provide a primary source of organic matter into the marine food supply. On the seaward side are sand and mud flats and extensive subtidal seagrass meadows (PIRSA n.d.).

The Reserve was established to conserve the mangrove seagrass communities and nursery areas for several important commercial and recreational species, including the western king prawn (*Penaeus latisculatus*), king George whiting (*Sillaginodes punctata*), yellow fin whiting (*Sillago schomburgkii*) and blue swimmer crabs (*Portunus pelagicus*) (PIRSA n.d.).

The samphire-mangrove-mudflat ecosystem is a highly productive part of the marine food web that connects to the northern area of Gulf St Vincent. Apart from acting as a marine food source and nursery, this ecosystem also stabilises coastal sediments and protects the coast from storm surge damage (PIRSA n.d.).

Further north, the Gawler River which is the largest watercourse on the Northern Adelaide Plains, beginning at the junction of the North and South Para Rivers in Gawler Township, flows across the plains, passing Buckland Park Lake and draining into St Vincent’s Gulf at the Port Gawler Conservation Park (Swanbury Penglase 2009).

Buckland Park Lake is significant as it represents the last natural wetlands on the Adelaide Plains and consequently has been listed on the Australian Heritage Database. The Lake, measuring roughly 300 ha, is essentially a freshwater swamp that contains a mangrove habitat.

The Port Gawler Conservation Park consists of a tidal flat featuring low mangrove woodland and small areas of samphire shrub land at the mouth of the Gawler River. It is one of the larger areas of mangrove and samphire association conserved in the state, and one of the important breeding and feeding locations for commercially sought after marine fauna, including garfish, silver whiting, blue swimmer crabs and western king prawns (Department of the Environment (A) n.d.).
The coast north of Port Gawler consists of flat, shallow beaches fringing muddy tidal flats. Mangrove forests remain around the Port Gawler area and Middle Beach continuing north, with saltmarshes and seagrass meadows extending along the coastline. Four small settlements are dotted along the coastline, Port Parham, Webb Beach, Thompson Beach and Middle Beach. The Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park begins just south of Middle Beach and continues north (Gray and Associates 1999).

The coastal/mangrove/muddy flats environment that characterises much of the planned bird sanctuary location has been largely unsuitable for pastoral and grazing activities and so it has remained largely preserved in its natural state. Signs of recent off road recreational pursuits are evident, particularly just north of Port Gawler. It is here that the problem of rubbish dumping appears most common along the coast.
Map 1. Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary Locality Map
3  COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Aboriginal sites in South Australia are protected by both State and Commonwealth legislation. The relevant Acts are summarised below.

3.1  Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)

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

“Aboriginal Site” means an area of land;

That is of significance according to Aboriginal tradition;

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 corporate body.

It is also an offence under s.35 of the Act to divulge information relating to an Aboriginal site, object, 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.

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 within the Kaurna Peoples Native Title Claim (SC2000/001) (see Map 2) and under the NTA, consultation should occur between the client and claimant representatives if any land subject to Native Title is to be affected.

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

The Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage 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 Islander 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 South Australian 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.


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 Aboriginal heritage sites if the site is entered onto the National Heritage List or the Register of the National Estate.
3.5 **Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)**

The *Heritage Places Act* 1993 makes provision for the identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of non-Aboriginal heritage significance in South Australia. A State Heritage Place is entered in the SA Heritage Register or contained within an area established as a State Heritage Area. Once registered, State Heritage Places are protected under the *Heritage Places Act* 1993 and the *Development Act* 1993.

The *Heritage Places Act* 1993 is governed by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) and the South Australian Heritage Council.

A person must not without a permit from the Council, disturb a State Heritage Place of archaeological significance; or excavate anywhere else, for the purpose of searching or recovering artefacts of heritage significance, or with the knowledge that excavation will likely result in an archaeological artefact of heritage significance being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. This carries a maximum penalty of $75000.

3.6 **Development Act 1993 (SA)**

The *Development Act* 1993 enables local councils to identify and list places of local heritage value. A place or object may be considered to have local heritage value if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
- It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance
- It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State’s history, including its natural history
- It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance
- It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics
- It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it
- It has special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

A development proposal for a state listed heritage place is referred to the Minister responsible for the Heritage Places Act for consideration and must be approved under the *Development Act* 1993 if it directly affects a state heritage place or area, or affects the context of the place or area, including adjacent or nearby sites.

3.7 **Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 (Commonwealth) and Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981 (SA)**

The *Historic Shipwrecks Act* 1976 (Cmwlth) and 1981 (SA) protect significant shipwrecks or relics that are declared historic shipwrecks. Any wreck in Commonwealth waters which is 75 years or older is
automatically protected. Heritage SA is the South Australian Government agency responsible for administering the Historic Shipwrecks Act, with 181 South Australian shipwrecks declared. The Act aims to ensure that historic shipwrecks are protected for their heritage values and seeks to control actions which may result in damage, removal or destruction.

The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* requires that a register of historic shipwrecks and relics be maintained. This forms the Australian national shipwreck database. Under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*, any recreational, research or commercial activities that has the potential to damage, or interfere with an historic shipwreck or relic requires a permit.
4 HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCHES

4.1 DSD-AAR Register Search

The Central Archive is maintained by DSD-AAR and includes the Register of 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 revealed that 12 known Aboriginal sites are located within the project footprint and adjacent areas (within 1 km) (see Map 2 & Table 1). As pointed out by AAR, the site reference points they use only identify the approximate site locations and do not reflect the actual site extents. Therefore the sites on the map below (Map 2) with reference points just outside the project area may have archaeological features extending inside. However, EBS understands that DEWNR does not intend to impact these sites when establishing the sanctuary:

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.

Table 1. AAR Register search results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAP NUMBER</th>
<th>SITE NUMBER</th>
<th>SITE STATUS</th>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
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<td>6628</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6528</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>2555</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>2687</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>3051</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6628</td>
<td>3562</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>3895</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6628</td>
<td>4416</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
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<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>5112</td>
<td>Reported</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6529</td>
<td>5113</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6628</td>
<td>7036</td>
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<tr>
<td>6628</td>
<td>7038</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Map 2. DSD – AAR sites within 1km of project area
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 relating to nearby areas: St. Kilda, Parham, Torrens Island, Dublin, Port Gawler, Port Prime, Middle Beach, Dry Creek, Waterloo Corner, Wingfield and Bolivar. This search returned the following results (Table 2).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Museum Registry Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A38097</td>
<td>Skull fragment</td>
<td>St. Kilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A38416</td>
<td>Frontal</td>
<td>Near St. Kilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A25499</td>
<td>Skull</td>
<td>St. Kilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A38573</td>
<td>Part of skull, no jaw</td>
<td>St. Kilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A64966</td>
<td>Part of cranium, Ulna</td>
<td>Port Gawler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5857</td>
<td>Skull and part skeleton</td>
<td>200 m north of old Pt. Parham Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13194</td>
<td>Skull with jaw and part skeleton</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11510</td>
<td>Skull with jaw and part skeleton</td>
<td>Torrens Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11528</td>
<td>Skull and jaw</td>
<td>Torrens Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A38864</td>
<td>Skull and part skeleton</td>
<td>Torrens Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR172</td>
<td>Long bones</td>
<td>Waterloo Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A38840</td>
<td>Skull, Part of and bones, 2 phalanges, 1 astragalus</td>
<td>Waterloo Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A712</td>
<td>Part skull and jaw with skeleton</td>
<td>Dry Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13164</td>
<td>Part skull and skeleton</td>
<td>Dry Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57921</td>
<td>Bones, 3 scapulas, 10 parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57920</td>
<td>Bones, 1 complete sternum</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57919</td>
<td>Bones, 2 complete clavicles</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57918</td>
<td>Bones, 2 ulna, 4 parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57917</td>
<td>Bones, 2 radius, 1 part of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57916</td>
<td>Bones, 1 complete humerus, 9 parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57915</td>
<td>Bones, 13 fibula, parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57914</td>
<td>Bones, 4 tibia, 7 tibia fragments.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57923</td>
<td>Bones, 2 sacrum, parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57912</td>
<td>Skeleton, part of, part skull and jaw</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57913</td>
<td>Bones, 6 femur, 5 fragments of femur.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57928</td>
<td>Bones, 2 frontal, part.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57922</td>
<td>Bones, ribs.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A58006</td>
<td>Occipital, portion of.</td>
<td>Winfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57927</td>
<td>Bones, foot bones.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57926</td>
<td>Bones, 2 metacarpals.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57925</td>
<td>Bones, vertebrae.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57924</td>
<td>Bones, 9 innominata, parts of.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57909</td>
<td>Skeleton full, skull and jaw, adult, female, possible mummification of body.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A57911</td>
<td>Skeleton, part of, part skull and jaw.</td>
<td>Dry Creek, Port Adelaide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Together the SAM entries listed above and the AAR Register results highlight the propensity for subsurface cultural remains to be present in and immediately adjacent to the proposed sanctuary footprint.

It is also well documented that the Northern Adelaide Plains, which abut the supratidal marshlands that characterise the survey area, have a high density of Aboriginal sites including burials. The majority of these were found in 1942 in the town of Penfield at the northeast corner of where the Salisbury munitions area was once located.

A review of an article produced by the Salisbury and District Historical Society suggests that the Salisbury Munitions was a sprawling complex located over “4.5 square miles” of the Penfield plains, located at the intersection of the Smithfield Rail Line and Port Wakefield Road (and contained between the two), and spreading out to the north (Andrews 2006).

Aboriginal burials have also been unearthed more recently at Bolivar, Greenfields, Mawson Lakes, Edinburgh Defence Precinct, Parafield Gardens, Blair Athol and Gepps Cross (see ACHM 2004, ACHM 2003, Keating 2015 and Draper 1992).

The database search results and relevant background information establish the potential for sub-surface cultural material and remains to be present in intact soil deposits within and adjacent to the bird sanctuary location. 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 Museum when dug up during earthworks. The records are therefore without archaeological context and often incomplete, with
minimal details and frequently very approximate or general references to material provenance. As such, they should only be considered a guide to the types of materials likely to be found in a general region.

4.3 **Australian Heritage Database**

The Australian Heritage Database contains information about more than 20,000 natural, historic and Indigenous places.

- The database includes:
  - places in the World Heritage List
  - places in the National Heritage List
  - places in the Commonwealth Heritage list
  - places in the Register of the National Estate
  - places in the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia
  - places under consideration, or that may have been considered for, any one of these lists (Department of the Environment n.d.).

4.3.1 **Australian Heritage Database Search results**

A search of the Database revealed that there are five listed heritage places within or immediately adjacent the project area:

- **Port Gawler Conservation Park** – Consists of a tidal flat featuring low mangrove woodland and small areas of samphire shrubland at the mouth of the Gawler River. It is one of the larger areas of mangrove and samphire association conserved in the state, and one of the important breeding and feeding locations for commercially sought after marine fauna, including garfish, silver whiting, blue swimmer crabs and western king prawns (Department of the Environment n.d.).

- **Penrice Area** – comprises approximately 3300 ha of salt fields and mangroves near St Kilda, including Chapman Creek, Barker Inlet and St Kilda Aquatic Reserves. The area acts as an important roosting and feeding habitat for migratory wading birds (Department of the Environment n.d.).

- **Santiago Shipwreck** – is located near Garden Island within the North Arm and was a three masted, iron hulled vessel built in Scotland in 1856. It was abandoned in 1945 in a ships’ graveyard area, but the hull is basically still intact and one of the oldest surviving in Australia. The significance of the ship lies with its link with the days of sail. As an island nation maritime history and technology are particularly important to Australia, especially considering that Australia continued to be connected to the outside world by sail far longer than most other countries and sail ships are still well remembered by inhabitants of Australian port cities (Department of the Environment n.d.).
Buckland Park Homestead Estate – is located approximately 6.5 km southwest of Two Wells on Port Gawler Road and dates from around 1855. It is typical of the northern Adelaide Plains with stone buildings, artesian bores and a red brick homestead and formal garden that is partly overgrown today. It is one of the earliest and largest properties in the area, built by Captain John Allen. The homestead is built of imported bricks on land surveyed by Governor Hindmarsh’s son in law, George Milner Stephens. It is an example of an attractive estate and was once visited by the Duke of York in 1900 to shoot peacocks (Department of the Environment n.d.).

Buckland Park Lake – is an approximately 300 ha, fresh water swamp that contains mangrove habitat. It is significant because it is the only remaining natural wetlands on the Adelaide Plains and is located 9 km southwest of Two Wells near Port Gawler Road and includes the natural lake and surrounds 2 km southwest of the Buckland Park Homestead (Department of the Environment n.d.).

As stated above, these heritage places are protected by the EPBC Act, which is overseen by the Minister for the Environment. However the sanctuary is not expected to impact these places.

4.3.2 Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976

The Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 requires that a register of historic shipwrecks and relics be maintained. This forms the Australian national shipwreck database. Under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976, any recreational, research or commercial activities that has the potential to damage, or interfere with a historic shipwreck or relic requires a permit.

There are 10 historic shipwrecks located in or adjacent to the bird sanctuary area (see table below). The Commonwealth has delegated approvals under this Act to DEWNR in SA (Heritage Branch).

The sanctuary development is not expected to impact the historic shipwrecks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wreck Number</th>
<th>Wreck Name</th>
<th>Build Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Dorothy S</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Phoebe</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Florence Maud</td>
<td>1187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Dorothy H Stirling</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 3. Shipwrecks located near the current project area
4.3.3 South Australian Heritage Register

The South Australian Heritage Register contains information about places of heritage significance in South Australia. It includes places and related objects of State significance and records other categories of heritage places in South Australia (including local, national and world heritage places) which are protected under legislation.

The Register is administered by the South Australian Heritage Council. The Council will provisionally enter a place that is deemed to be of State significance, and a decision based on the outcome of public consultation will either confirm or remove the entry.

There are over 2,280 confirmed State heritage places entered in the Register. In addition, 17 State heritage areas have been designated.

The Heritage Places Act 1993 also requires that the Register includes:

- local heritage places designated by a development plan
- local heritage zones and policy areas designated by a development plan (i.e. Contributory local heritage)
- places within the State entered in any register of places of natural or historic significance kept under the law of the Commonwealth (i.e. the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List and declared World Heritage Properties)
- State heritage areas
- heritage agreements made under the Heritage Places Act 1993 (Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources 2014).

4.3.4 South Australian heritage Register Search Results

A search of the South Australian Heritage Register revealed that several heritage places of significance to the state are located around the southern extent of the planned sanctuary footprint. The nearest of these is the Dry Creek Explosive Magazine and Earth Mounds, located approximately 1 km away.

Once registered, State Heritage Places are protected under the Heritage Places Act 1993 and the Development Act 1993.
5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 History of Aboriginal Occupation

The Aboriginal people who occupied the Adelaide Plain are known today as the Kaurna. Before European settlement there were more than 20 local clans across the plain, ranging from Crystal Brook in the north to Cape Jervis in the South (Edwards 1972; Groome and Irvine 1981; Hemming 1990, See also Map 2). Early colonial accounts shed light on the Kaurna’s habitation patterns and reveal that they lived at a number of semi-permanent sites (Cawthorne 1844:20).

The current project area generally runs along where the Northern Adelaide Plains meet the supratidal mangroves and samphire associated with the Port River Estuary and the flat coastal dunes fringing St Vincent Gulf. A number of historical newspaper articles report on findings of Aboriginal sites on the Northern Adelaide Plains from between the early 1900’s through to the 1960’s and it is evident from these accounts that semi-permanent habitation sites were common near the current project area. One correspondent wrote to the Editor of the Adelaide Advertiser newspaper in January 1906 about the Aboriginal history and archaeological sites of the northern plains of Adelaide:

“…the tribe of Aboriginals [sic] afterwards known as the Adelaide tribe, because their haunts embraced the plains between the neighbourhood of Brighton and that of Gawler, used to make the Little Para, which runs through Salisbury, a rendezvous. Early settlers have often told stories of their meetings with companies of natives in the district, on their way north… There are few better localities where better evidence of the popularity of the place as a native resort in the early days can be found than along the banks of the serpentine water-course, and even trees bear testimony to the boat-building industry of the colour race … further evidence of the fact that the natives used to congregate there has been found on many occasions by the turning over of the small hillocks on the slopes near the creek, which had been built up by generations in the process of baking the game and fish on which the blacks used to live. The remains of numerous Aboriginal ovens have been unearthed and the soil, which was little else than decomposed vegetable matter and ashes, has been spread over many of the gardens as manure … in addition to these facts the discovery of Aboriginal skeletons and skulls at various times along the Para has proved beyond a doubt that the place was a burial ground also long before the white man took possession of the country” (The Advertiser 22/1/1906).

In 1928, two men employed on Buckland Park smoking out rabbits on the Beach Plains Paddock, located a few miles from the homestead on the Middle Beach Road, found a human skeleton lying face down a few inched below the surface. The remains were later taken to the Two Wells police station (News 3/8/1928).

The Little Para River, which intersects and flows into the current project area, was described as a favourite meeting place for the Kaurna prior to 1836 in an article entitled “An Old Aboriginal Rendezvous” published in The Advertiser in 1908:
“Further evidence of the fact that the natives used to congregate here has been found on many occasions by the turning over of small hillocks on the slopes near the creek, which had been built up by generations in the process of baking the game and fish on which the blacks used to live. The remains of numerous Aboriginal ovens have been unearthed and the soil, which was little else but decomposed vegetable matter and ashes, has been spread over many of the gardens as manure.

One of the last of these mounds has only recently been reduced to the level of the surrounding land on Douglas Park, the farm of Mr Ward Mc and the material carted away consisted of ashes and rotten vegetable substances, which had been piled up little by little probably for a century.

In addition to these facts the discovery of Aboriginal skeletons and skulls at various times along the Para has proved beyond doubt that the place was a burial ground also long before the white man took possession of the country (The Advertiser 05/11/1908).

Furthermore, in 1909 an article appeared in the Adelaide Observer reporting a burial found near the Para River, unearthed while cutting a portion of the river bank for a new road. The single burial was uncovered in “a particular position, with the knees projecting upwards and the head thrust downwards” (Adelaide Observer 14/8/1909:55). The article reports that a local doctor “proved that the skeleton was that of an aborigine [sic] … that of a male about 6 ft. High”. The article also reported that two years prior a similar skeleton was found along the River banks, the skull of which remain in Mr. Jacob Hooper’s possession (Adelaide Observer 14/8/1909:55).

In addition to the Little Para, the extended stretch of water forming the Port River, the low lying areas which extend parallel to the coast inland, together with Dry Creek which flows into the project area and the reaches behind Torrens Island and the North Arm, once created extensive areas of swampy marsh rich in vegetable succulents, shellfish and birdlife (Power and Pretty 1991). The mangroves which extend along the coast between Torrens Island and Port Gawler were extremely rich in fish and crustacean. Patches of elevated land in between supported light scrub that formed the habitat of marsupials and native honeybees, while to the north more open woodland country supported Emus and Plains Kangaroos (Power and Pretty 1991).

The coastal strip west of Pt Wakefield Road has been found to contain a significant number of earthen mound sites. These are distributed between the southern end of the Port River Estuary and north beyond the Gawler River. Mound groupings appear to have developed around fresh water wells in resource rich areas along the boundary between alluvial and estuarine habitats (Westell and Wood 2014). On the North Adelaide Plains this is evident along the major waterways with the highest densities of mounds near the mouths of the Gawler River, Little Para River and Dry Creek. The mounds may have provided an engineered solution to a landscape prone to flooding and appear to have been developed through habitation and using earth ovens for food and plant fibre processing (Westell and Wood 2014). Mound sites occur as low accumulations of dark organic rich sediment often with visible pieces of charcoal and burnt clay and rock that once acted as a heat retainer. Low numbers of flaked stone artefacts are often found in association. Burials are often located in mounds with Owen and Pate (2014) reporting that
approximately half of the mounds archaeologically excavated on the Adelaide Plains have contained burials, with burial pits or shafts cutting through the stratigraphy.

Two Aboriginal mounds investigated by Tindale in 1957 near Swan Alley Creek (near the mouth of Dry Creek) were located on what was an old Aboriginal reserve dating back to the late 1830s or early 1840s. Approximately a dozen such reserves were allocated in the Adelaide area following European settlement. The reserves measured roughly 80 acres and although they were designated for ‘the use and benefit of the Aborigines’, they were not necessarily located in areas frequented or camped on by Aboriginal people. Although the presence of Aboriginal mounds at Swan Alley Creek suggests that the reserve that once operated here, may have been. Most of the reserves were leased to white farmers during the 19 Century, with the proceeds going to the Aborigines Department. Eventually the majority were sold to non-Aboriginal people, although a few have remained as ‘community land’, such as Goodwood Bowl and Challa Gardens Primary School (Gara 2016:1).

The following table summarises the many newspaper reports of burial discoveries on the northern Adelaide plains since the 19th Century.

Table 4. Newspaper articles documenting Aboriginal burial discoveries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register 13/5/1867, p.3</td>
<td>A skeleton was found in the Limestone Reserve at Two Wells, about four feet below the surface and ‘in the usual doubled up position which is customary for the aborigines to bury their dead’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer 1/8/1868, p.4</td>
<td>Two skulls found near Gepps Cross in an area which was ‘a well-known fighting ground of the natives in former times’. Skeletons and implements had been found there on a number of occasions in the past. The Coroner believed that the skulls were probably Aboriginal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register 4/11/1878, p.5</td>
<td>A skeleton found on Torrens Island was examined by the police and a local doctor who believed the bones were those of an Aboriginal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Journal 3/7/1879, p.2</td>
<td>A man employed on Torrens Island found a box on the beach near the Powder Magazine on Lefevre Peninsula which contained human bones. They were examined by a doctor who believed them to be Aboriginal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 30/11/1883, p.4</td>
<td>Aboriginal burial ground exposed by strong winds about 0.5 mile from Gepps Cross. ‘The bones lie in heaps’ but were formerly covered with 7 feet of sand. Numerous stone artefacts and remains of fireplaces were also exposed. Old residents of the area believed there had been a native well at this spot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register 19/6/1895, p.6</td>
<td>Several youths who were rabbiting in the St Kilda swamps found a human skull. The local policeman visited the site and found an almost complete skeleton which had been ‘doubled up’ and thrust into a small hole about two feet deep. The policeman considered the bones to be Aboriginal and ordered their reburial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 9/4/1903, p.7</td>
<td>Skeletal material found in a sandhill on Mr Mahoney’s paddock near the township of Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 5/11/1908, p.8</td>
<td>Account of Aboriginal relics in the Little Para River area, including canoe trees, oven mounds and burial sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer 14/8/1909, p.55</td>
<td>Skeleton found ‘in an old native well’ (?) near the Para River on the Fenden Park Estate. Other such native wells have been discovered in the area in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Herald 14/11/1912, p.2</td>
<td>A man walking along the railway between Dry Creek and the Stockade [Yatala Prison?] found a skeleton about a quarter of a mile from the Dry Creek Station. It was thought to be that of an aged Aboriginal woman who had been buried for about 80 years. Local residents said that the area was an Aboriginal camping ground in the early days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register 23/4/1914, p.6</td>
<td>Several skeletons were discovered by workmen building a bridge over the River Light near Mallala. The area was believed to be an old Aboriginal burial ground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and ‘early settlers in the past recollect seeing tribes encamped along the valley of the Light [River].”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register 31/7/1916, p.4</td>
<td>Skeleton found on Torrens Island by a military patrol. The skeleton was believed to be Aboriginal and was passed on to the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register 7/1/1925, p.13</td>
<td>Skeleton found by fisherman on north-east corner of Torrens Island, partially buried in sand. The bones were believed to be Aboriginal and were reported to the City Coroner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Adelaide News 20/8/1926, p.3</td>
<td>Human bones were found in the sandhills near Taperoo. They were evidently very old and some had ‘powdered away’. The police sent the bones to the SA Museum where they were pronounced to be Aboriginal. Human bones had been found at the same site before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Adelaide News 4/3/1932, p.2</td>
<td>Skeleton found in a sandy area in Mooltan St, Largs Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 19/8/1938, p.24</td>
<td>Skeleton found in paddock at Gepps Cross. The bones were examined by Prof Goldby of the Anatomy Dept, Uni of Adelaide, who believed them to be of an Aboriginal woman aged between 35-45. The body was buried lying on its side with the hands beneath the skull and the knees doubled up under the chin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 19/12/1947, p.1</td>
<td>Aboriginal burial ground found near May Tce, Ottoway, with three complete skulls and numerous bones being found about three feet below the surface. The bones were sent to the SA Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mail 5/4/1952, p.2</td>
<td>Two skeletons were unearthed near Grand Junction Road at Gepps Cross by workmen digging a trench. The bones were sent to the SA Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 7/9/1953, p.3</td>
<td>Skeletal material found in a rabbit warren near the Salisbury Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 10/12/1958, p.13</td>
<td>Skeletal material found during construction work on a service station on the south-east corner of Main North and Grand Junction Roads, Gepps Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 16/2/1959</td>
<td>Skeleton found by Gusto Pecze while sinking a well on his property near Port Wakefield Rd at Bolivar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 22/11/1961</td>
<td>Report re discovery of burials at Roonka, and also a reference to a burial ground being found at Bolivar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 30/7/1965, p.3</td>
<td>Skeletal remains found at Parafield Gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 3/11/1965, p.6</td>
<td>At least six skeletons exposed at Dry Creek by a bulldozer during construction of a railway spur line near junction of Churchill Rd and Thompson Street. Skeletons subsequently recovered by Graeme Pretty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser 29/7/1968, p.6</td>
<td>Two skeletons found in market garden on Port Wakefield Rd, Waterloo Corner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This historical review highlights the intensity of Kaurna occupation and cultural sites in the vicinity of the project area, together with the importance of the rivers, floodplains and the Port River Estuary environment in sustaining daily Aboriginal life.

### 5.2 Archaeological Background

A number of archaeological studies have been conducted in and around the current project area. A brief summary of this work is presented below, and it highlights that the planned sanctuary is located in a region rich with Aboriginal cultural heritage

- **Gawler River Flood Mitigation Scheme** – An archaeological survey was carried out along the banks of the lower Gawler River by Wood (2004). One Aboriginal site, the Tippets Bridge Road Scarred Tree (6628-4577), was located during this survey. The survey report also highlighted the potential for Aboriginal mound sites to be located nearby the lower Gawler River (Wood 2004).

- **Tindale** investigated two Aboriginal mound sites (BM1 & BM2) within the Bolivar property in 1957 on behalf of the South Australian Museum (Wood & Westall 2006). The mounds each measured...
approximately 20 x 8 m and were orientated in a north-south direction. Test excavations revealed that the mounds consisted of a 1 m thick sediment deposit rich in ash and charcoal. Oven rock and animal bones of wallaby, possum and rat were recovered during the excavations (Wood & Westall 2006). More recently Wood (1996, 2001) has located several other mounds within the Bolivar property. She recorded three mounds (BM3, BM4 & BM5) while conducting a general reconnaissance of the area. The mounds measured 20-30 m in diameter and varied in height between approximately 25 cm and 40 cm with their surfaces displaying charcoal, fragments of baked clay, some stone artefacts and faunal remains (Wood 1996). Wood (2001) returned to the same general area in 2001 during a study undertaken for the relocation of the Port Adelaide Treatment Plant and located a further four mounds (BM6, BM7, BM8 & BM9). Two of the mounds (BM7 & BM9) had been impacted by the construction of open drains resulting in their lenticular deposits of dark sediment being visible in the walls of the drains. The entire mound complex is located just outside the project area to the southeast.

Immediately southwest of this complex an Aboriginal burial site with at least three individuals was located in a refuse dump area during the trenching of a channel by the then E and WS Department. The individuals were reburied close to where they were exhumed.

- In 2002 during a survey of the Bolivar WWTP, Wood recorded two low density artefact scatters (BSAS2 and BSAS3) in close proximity to the current project area. Harris (2003) recorded an additional one nearby (BSAS4) the following year during a survey for the Mawson Lakes Reclaimed Water Scheme Pipeline.

- Persic Street burial located to the west of the southern extent of the bird sanctuary - ACHM and KNCHA recovered Aboriginal cultural remains at Persic Street in Largs Bay in July 2012. The remains were discovered as a result of trenching for storm water in the middle of the road, being undertaken by the Port Adelaide Council. The subsequent forensic report indicated that the remains were from a middle aged to older Aboriginal woman.

- In 1926, the Middle Beach burial site was uncovered at the Carbonate of Lime Fertiliser Company’s quarry ‘six miles west of Two Wells’ and approximately half a mile from the coast in the shell grit deposits located there. The site is likely to have been several hundred metres east of the township of Middle Beach (News 23/4/1926; Gara 2016:6).

- Northern Connector Cultural Heritage Survey. Part of the area surveyed at the southern extent of the corridor known as the Barker Inlet Wetlands is planned to become part of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary. This survey was conducted in 2015 by EBS Heritage and KNCHA along the extent of the corridor which runs from the Barker Inlet Wetlands in the south to the intersection of Brown and Port Wakefield Roads to the north. Previously recorded sites within the corridor including a burial location and earth mound site were visited and verified; and a revised site boundary was recorded for the mound site adjacent Summer Road. No new sites were identified during the survey; however the high density of sites and the potential for subsurface
cultural material in the area was highlighted, with the area north of, and including, Dry Creek designated as high risk for encountering cultural remains during open excavation.

- The Gillman site is one of several mound sites located around the southern end of the Port River Estuary found to contain burials. First excavated in 1970 when human remains were discovered during redevelopment, 22 individuals were recovered, along with a further 16 from the Wingfield area (Littleton, Walshe and Hodges 2013). The site was more recently analysed and dated by Littleton, Walshe and Hodges (2013). The SA Museum holds skeletal remains, photographs, field data and other documentation from the original excavation (Gara 2016:3).

- The SAM holds collections of stone artefacts collected over the last century or more by bushwalkers, amateur collectors and museum field staff. In most cases there is no information to identify the specific provenance of the collections, with general descriptions of the nearest town name having been ascribed to each collection. Several of these artefact assemblages, originally collected by bushwalkers in 1947 and now held by the SAM, are from Port Gawler. One of the sites from Port Gawler yielded numerous artefacts including 44 pipirri points, adzes, slate scrapers, pebble choppers, ochre, bone, emu eggshell and shellfish remains. The museum holds collections from other towns in and adjacent the survey area including, Dublin, Parham, Port Parham, Windsor and Port Wakefield (Gara 2016:4).

- In 1984 an Aboriginal burial was found approximately two kilometres west of Windsor. The site was subsequently recorded by the Aboriginal Heritage Branch in 1989. The burial was located in a sand dune roughly 200 m north of Point Parham Road. The dune was several metres higher than the surrounding paddocks and was covered with grass at the western end. The eastern end was deflated to a depth of approximately 2 m, which is where the remains were presumed to have been uncovered. Numerous artefacts were present including, burnt limestone cobbles, pebble manuports, flakes, blades, points, scrapers and retouched flakes. Artefact materials were quartz, quartzite, chert, jasper and silcrete. The site recorder also noted some worked bottle glass and a chert tula adze slug. A maximum artefact density of 20/ sq m was noted over an area of approximately 100 sq m. Faunal remains were also found in association including bivalve and oyster shells, emu egg shell and animal bones (Gara 2016:6).

- In 1992, Department of State Aboriginal Affairs (DOSAA) employees received a report, by the grandson of the owner, that Aboriginal sites were present at Buckland Park. The DOSAA representatives were later shown several oven sites – clusters of clay pellet hearthstones – and several mound sites. Further investigation revealed some stone artefacts in the area, including hammerstones and large flakes from creek pebbles. The informant also mentioned that several large canoe trees had previously existed on the property but these were unfortunately cut down at an earlier time. The DOSAA employees subsequently interviewed the owner of the property and he reported that there had been several mounds near the original homestead and there was also a large one in the paddock near the (old) Port Gawler School (Gara 2016:4).
• In December 1984, a DOSAA representative carried out an archaeological survey of a proposed housing subdivision at Thompsons Beach. The development area was located in an area of low shelly dunes backed by samphire flats and saline swamps. No Aboriginal sites were identified there or in the red-brown dunes several kilometres inland (Gara 2016, 1985).

• The Buckland Park area, located between Port Gawler and Port Wakefield Road, has been subject to numerous cultural heritage surveys and test excavations since 2002. Together with the monitoring of earthworks, desktop research, a cultural heritage management plan, archaeological site salvage and a site verification survey (Harris 2002; Wood 2004; ACHM 2008, 2012, 2013; Anderson 2007, 2008). Nine archaeological sites and several archaeological deposits were identified as a result of the above heritage work. However, no archaeological features were unearthed during any of the subsurface testing that was carried out. This intensity of archaeological sites, potential archaeological deposits and heritage focussed work highlights the area immediately east of Port Gawler as having been a location of considerable Aboriginal cultural activity.

• During a 1985 archaeological survey of proposed extensions to the Port Wakefield Proof and Experimental Establishment, one Aboriginal campsite was recorded about two kilometres inland from Port Parham (at the time Department of Defence was considering extending their proof range southward as far as Great Sandy Point, just north of Thompson Beach) (Gara 2016, 1985A). The campsite was located in a red-brown sand dune within a farmed paddock and consisted of a scatter of artefacts in a deflated area of the dune. Approximately 500 artefacts were noted, mainly flakes and cores of quartz, together with some quartzite flakes and a chert scraper. Pieces of shellfish, animal and fish bones were also observed. A further two campsites were recorded in the sand dunes on the inland margin of the salt lakes and samphire swamps east of Port Parham and Webb Beach (Gara 2016, 1985A).

• In 1988, further investigations were carried out to assess the impacts of proposed road works, fencing and other works associated with the extensions of the Port Wakefield Proof and Experimental Establishment, following development approval. This time seven Aboriginal sites were recorded. Five consisted of stone artefact scatters in the red-brown dunes inland from the coast, while two of these were relatively extensive and exhibited a wide range of artefact types and materials, including retouched flakes, fragments of grinding stones, scrapers, a tula adze slug and a slate scraper. There were also many hearthstones and faunal remains, including shellfish, emu eggshell and animal and fish bones. Interestingly, an intact tektite was found at each of these sites (Gara 1988, 2016). Two other low density scatters of stone artefacts were recorded, one on the edge of the salt flats just north of Parham and the other on an exposed clay surface on the inland margin of the salt flats.

Gara (2016) summarised his findings of the survey work he carried out in the general project region by stating that no Aboriginal sites or even isolated artefacts were found in the coastal dunes ‘either on the Proof Experimental Establishment or during my earlier survey at Thompsons Beach. The dunes along the
eastern shore of Gulf St Vincent north of Port Gawler are mainly low shell-grit foredunes, interspersed with extensive deposits of seagrass. These dunes are backed by tidal sand flats and saline swamps, where isolated artefacts and small scatters occasionally occur, especially around the inland margins. The more extensive campsites occur on the longitudinal red-brown dunes inland from the tidal sand-flats and swamps.

5.2.1 Discussion

Although burials do occur further north at Mallala, Two Wells and Windsor, the only burial site close to the coast and north of St Kilda appears to be the one found in 1926 at Middle beach. Found in somewhat unusual circumstances, being located in a shelly beach deposit.

There appears to be a low likelihood of Aboriginal sites being found north of Thompson’s Beach in the coastal dunes or the tidal sandflats and samphire swamps further inland. Unlike the red-brown dunes inland, which are likely to include some significant campsites, with rich and varied archaeological materials. These sites are expected to be relatively intact (Gara 2016).
6 CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY

6.1 Methodology

The cultural heritage field survey was carried out between 16 May and 14 June and consisted of 3 field inspections along the planned Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary location. At the commencement of each field trip, field maps were reviewed and discussed to inform the day’s proceedings. A combined pedestrian and vehicular survey methodology was employed by the survey teams to assess the survey area, with participants driving to targeted locations, where access permitted, and inspecting them on foot. Consultation was also undertaken, with senior KNCHA representatives given the opportunity to discuss ethnographic concerns while in the field and again at two meetings held at the St. Kilda Hotel.

KNCHA representatives were given the opportunity to further discuss ethnographic concerns with an anthropologist at a later date, but indicated that no further consultation was required beyond that which occurred with the EBS heritage consultants.

EBS heritage consultants used digital photography, handheld GPS units, and videography and field notes to record the process. The video component comprises of one of the meetings held with Kaurna elders at St Kilda Hotel and will be provided to KNCHA following post-production.

The following KNCHA representatives participated in the field surveys and consultation (Table 5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5. KNCHA Project Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Newchurch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Agius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynette Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merle Simpson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Wanganeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elva Wanganeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jenny Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiya Agius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Karpany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin Karpany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah Wanganeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichole Wanganeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Wanganeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madge Wanganeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anita Starling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The site surveys and visits provided an opportunity for Kaurna elders and KNCHA board representatives to discuss oral histories and stories for the sanctuary area. Recording this information provides the Kaurna people with an important future resource.

The surveys also allowed participants to visit accessible areas of the sanctuary and provide feedback for possible camp/education areas. The results of these field inspections and the community consultation are discussed in the following section.
7 DISCUSSION

EBS Heritage has been engaged by ART Services on behalf of KNCHA to undertake a cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Adelaide international bird sanctuary.

EBS Heritage has conducted a number of site inspections with Kaurna elders and Kaurna Board members of the proposed bird sanctuary area and recorded the opinions and thoughts of these participants regarding the establishment of the sanctuary, of a potential educational camp site for the Kaurna people and also of the relationship of Aboriginal people to this particular area.

- Generally all of the KNCHA board members and Kaurna Elders voiced their approval at the establishment of an educational/tourism and camping facility within the bird sanctuary footprint. It was agreed that the development of such a facility would be instrumental as a place where people can come to learn about Kaurna heritage and culture. Not only could it be instrumental in reinforcing the cultural identity of younger Kaurna people through learning from Elders on traditional land, but it would also promote non-Aboriginal people developing a better understanding of Kaurna traditions and relationship to the land. This education may be transferred through Kaurna people conducting cultural tours out of the educational/cultural centre which would ideally be located in an area combining camping facilities with a stretch of St Vincent Gulf shoreline supporting native flora and fauna.

At this stage Middle Beach has been highlighted as a preferred option for the educational/camping facility. Centrally located, with established facilities that can potentially be acquired for camping, this location stands as a suitable option.

- Discussion aimed at a suitable Kaurna name for the International Bird Sanctuary was also undertaken and resulted in two alternatives being put forward to DEWNR:
  1. **Kudla yarlu kurrarinthi** – “To approach peacefully”
  2. **Winaitynaiyi Pangkara or Wi naityi naiyi** – This name is derived from the general Kaurna name for all bird species (Wi naityi naiyi), and their boundary or country within the sanctuary is Pangkara.

KNCHA members also carried out research to identify Kaurna place names along the planned bird sanctuary location and identified the following:

- Port Gawler – **Muliakki** (actual location near Port Gawler)
- Thompson Beach – **Widninga** (actual location near Thompson Beach)

EBS Heritage was also able to find some historical information relating to St Kilda in Taylor’s (2003) *The History and Development of St Kilda, South Australia*. Here Taylor discusses the establishment of a telegraph office in St Kilda in 1924 and due to the suburb of Melbourne having the same name, the post office service requested that the name be changed. It was changed to
Moilong (a Kaurna word meaning – where the tide comes in) but renamed St Kilda in 1965 after some local protests (Taylor 2003).

- During consultation, Kaurna Elders recalled that St Kilda, which marks the southernmost public beach access point within the planned bird sanctuary location, was once a camping/meeting place for Aboriginal people travelling down the coast to visit the city. Previous law dictated that Aboriginal people were not allowed within the city limits outside of daylight hours and therefore fringe camps were common.

- Over the course of the community consultation for this project, stories highlighting the Kaurna’s cultural connection to the general project area and surrounds were told by Kaurna Elders. These creation stories form an important part of Kaurna culture by providing a continual connection to the past and by guiding the future generations. The details of the stories discussed have been withheld from this report as they are not for general viewing.

- During the course of this project both EBS and KNCHA representatives undertook research aimed at identifying the original Kaurna bird names of resident and migratory bird species that frequent the bird sanctuary. EBS Ornithologists reviewed the Aboriginal Bird Names - South Australia list compiled by Condon (1955) from the field recordings of anthropologists and ethnographers, including Tindale, Berndt, Spencer and Gillen. And here identified the species that, reside in and, visit the bird sanctuary location. From this point EBS Heritage personnel were able to isolate those on the list that have known Kaurna names. The combined EBS and Kaurna results are presented below (Table 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird</th>
<th>Kaurna Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Swan</td>
<td>Kudlyu</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Belly Sea Eagle</td>
<td>Wiltu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican</td>
<td>Yaltu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome Swallow</td>
<td>Mannmanninya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Songlark</td>
<td>Tirritpa*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>Kua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Butcher-Bird</td>
<td>Kurka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Condon states that this name may alternatively refer to the Ground-lark.

Unfortunately due to a disruption to traditional Kaurna existence, many of the names have been lost. Fortunately, members of the Kaurna community are working to breathe life back into the traditional Kaurna language.

Overall the survey and site inspection for this project has been a productive process with broad involvement across the Kaurna community. KNCHA participants have rated the project as a positive initiative that will help maintain and recognise Kaurna tradition, as well as bring Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people together to learn and respect one another in an environment aimed at preserving and nurturing wildlife. As well as highlighting the positive group sentiment toward the project, the results of the site inspection and consultation discussed above, provide some important community input into the practical elements of the
Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary Cultural Heritage Survey Report

project, such as a preferred camping/educational centre location. This together with traditional names put forward that will hopefully etch an indelible Kaurna signature on the landscape.
APPENDIX – KAURNA LANGUAGE NAMES

Arkellah Irving
Community Involvement and Planning Coordinator
Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary  Protected Areas Unit
Conservation and Land Management Branch
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

To Arkellah

RE: Naming of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary – Kaurna Names

I, Jeffrey Newchurch, Chairperson of Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association provide the Department two potential Kaurna Names and Meaning for the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary.

Both names have been developed by Kaurna man Garth Agius in consultation with members of the Kaurna nation community members and the Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association.

Name 1:  Kudla yarlu kurrarinthi
          (Peacefully to Approach)

Name 2:  Winaitynaityi Pangkara
          (Country Belonging to All Birds)

If you require any further information please contact me on 0458 973 692.

Look forward to working with the Department to finalise a Kaurna name for the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary.

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Newchurch
Chairperson KNCHA
28th August 2016
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