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AUSTRALIAN CULTURAL
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Gawler East Urban Boundary

Kaurna Cultural Heritage Assessment

Date: June 2010

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Spatial Data

Spatial data captured by Australian Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd in this report for any newly recorded sites has been obtained by using hand held or differential GPS units using the GDA94 co-ordinate system.

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
ACHM	Australian Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd
DLL	Delfin Lend Lease Ltd
GPS	Global Positioning System
KNCHA	Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc.
LMC	Land Management Corporation

Executive Summary

This report documents the results of an Aboriginal cultural heritage survey for the Gawler East Urban Boundaries project, Gawler East, South Australia.

The report details relevant project information, basic environmental data, Aboriginal heritage protection legislation, research into previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the project survey area, the methodology used when conducting the field survey, the results of this field survey, and recommendations in relation to any potential impacts the proposed activities could have on Aboriginal sites congruent with responsibilities under Aboriginal heritage protection legislation.

The field survey resulted in the identification of no previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites and one Aboriginal cultural site (the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers system) within and immediately adjacent to the survey area. This site and the background research for this project indicate that significant previous cultural activity occurred along the Gawler and Para Rivers.

As a result of this Aboriginal heritage survey, and in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal group representatives, and addressing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988 (SA)*, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Aboriginal site discovery procedure in Appendix 1 is followed if Aboriginal sites, objects or remains are discovered during works in the project area.
2. All sites recorded during this survey should be treated in accordance with the requirements of the South Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*. Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988* states that it is an offence to "damage, disturb or interfere" with any Aboriginal site or object, without Ministerial approval. Please note that a site card is in preparation for the newly identified cultural site, which will be lodged with DPC-AARD. Should Delfin Lend Lease or Land Management Corporation wish to disturb these sites in any way, an application must be made to the Minister, Aboriginal Affairs.
3. It is recommended that Delfin Lend Lease and Land Management Corporation consider employing Kurna monitors as a strategy to mitigate the risk of disturbing any potential buried cultural material in all areas, with the exception of the sand quarry and its immediate surrounds, during the planned development works.
4. It is recommended that archaeological shovel probes are carried out at the planned road crossing of the South Para River in order to confirm the absence of sub-surface archaeology. Should archaeology be identified then work will halt and the find would be managed in accordance with the terms set out in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.

In addition to the aforementioned recommendations, consultation during the cultural heritage survey has resulted in additional, general recommendations from the Kurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc. (KNCHA). These are included at the end of the report in Appendix 2.

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1 Introduction

Australian Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (ACHM) has been engaged by Delfin Lend Lease (DLL) and Land Management Corporation (LMC) to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological and anthropological heritage survey for the Gawler East Urban Boundary project, Gawler East, South Australia.

This report details relevant project information, basic environmental data, Aboriginal heritage protection legislation, research into previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the project survey area, the methodology used when conducting the field survey, the results of this field survey, and recommendations in relation to any potential impacts the proposed activities could have on Aboriginal sites congruent with responsibilities under Aboriginal heritage protection legislation.

1.1 Survey Participants

The field survey was undertaken over a total of four days between 25 and 28 May 2010, and involved one archaeologist and two anthropologists (one female, one male) from ACHM, nineteen representatives from the Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc., and three representatives from Delfin Lend Lease. The following people participated in the fieldwork for this project:

Kaurna Representatives

Joe Mitchell
Jeffrey Newchurch
Sylvia Wills
Trevor Wanganen
Robert Agius
Terry Rankine
Veronica Katinyeri
Betty Sumner
Glenice Sumner
Madge Wanganen
Frank Wanganen
Crystal Sumner
Chantel Sumner
Heather Agius
Rebecca Agius
Damien Wanganen
Gordon Wanganen
Sonny Sumner
Paul Agius

Delfin Lend Lease Representatives

Chantal Milton (Planning Manager, Gawler East)
Mark Lata
Clint Watchman

ACHM Staff

Danielle Furniss (ACHM Archaeologist)
Andrew Morley (ACHM Anthropologist)
Leda Sivak (ACHM Anthropologist)

2 Project Description and Project Survey Area

This section documents basic project and environmental information.

2.1 Project Description

Delfin Lend Lease (Delfin) acting on behalf of HOLCIM Corporation, a private land owner, Town of Gawler, and The Barossa Council, and Land Management Corporation (LMC), acting on behalf of the government land holdings in the area owned by the Commissioner of Highways wish to establish a new development area at Gawler East. The proposed development area totals 400 hectares. It is subject to a current Ministerial Development Plan Amendment to facilitate future residential growth by rezoning the land for residential purposes. The land is primarily being used for grazing purposes or is vacant. Approximately 62 hectares of land within the north western corner of the site is occupied by a former sand quarry which is proposed for remediation as part of the development project.

Delfin Lend Lease and Land Management Corporation will seek a determination pursuant to Section 12 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988 (SA)* from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation for a collection of land holdings at Gawler East, and therefore requested a cultural heritage survey to identify any Aboriginal sites within the project area.

2.2 Project Survey Area

2.2.1 Topography

Laut et al (1977) describe the Gawler region as belonging to the Mt Lofty Block Province, and more specifically as forming part of the Rosedale environmental association. Terra rossa soils and red brown duplex earth soils are common, and their colour and depth are dependent upon local topography (KBR 2008), while riparian areas tend to feature alluvial soils and fine-textured cracking soils (Kraehenbuehl 1996).

2.2.2 Vegetation

Due to extensive agricultural clearing, little of the native vegetation remains in the survey location (Laut et al., 1977). Remnant woodland pockets of South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and Peppermint Box (*E. odorata*) once grew in the drier and more fertile soils, while Mallee grew in areas of deep sand throughout the province (KBR 2008:2). Kraehenbuehl (1996) notes earlier growths of Mallee Box (*E. porosa*) woodlands over native grassland understorey, with River Red Gums (*E. camaldulensis*) along riparian areas as well as South Australian Blue Gums and Drooping She-oaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) in the vicinity.

Further, as an interview for the Bunyip newspaper in 1929 reveals, an early resident of Willaston, Mr Ross Reid, whose family had owned the land on the north side of the North Para from Clonlea to the Gawler River junction from about 1839 described the region as follows:

The scrub covered the whole of Willaston, and consisted principally of mallee and pines...
In Gawler itself there was very little timber, except on the banks of the rivers....In those days the North Para was a succession of holes, some of them forty to fifty feet deep. There was a fair quantity of timber east of Gawler, especially when Sandy Creek was reached. (Mahony 1929:28-29, cited in Wood 2004a:5)

2.2.3 Geology

The survey area is situated roughly between two distinct physiographic units. The Adelaide Plain geological system lies to the west while a zone of hills and broad valleys belonging geographically to the Mt Lofty Ranges extends to the east (Twidale 1976). The presence of Mount Lofty quartz (poor quality, fractured, red-stained) and slate and limestone on the surface indicates the survey area is comprised mainly of Mt Lofty geological attributes, although Gawler itself lies on the edge of the alluvial clays and sands associated with the Adelaide Plans (Wood 1994).

2.2.4 Land Use

Presently, the land within the project area is primarily being used for grazing purposes or is vacant. A 62 hectare portion of the survey area is occupied by a disused sand quarry owned by HOLCIM.

It is worth noting that pre-colonial land use along the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers included painting, burials, canoe building and other industry and living areas, as indicated by the archaeological record and sites registered within the AARD Central Archive. This is discussed in more depth in section 4 below.

3 Aboriginal Heritage Protection Legislation

This section outlines information on relevant Aboriginal heritage protection legislation.

3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

The South Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 is administered by the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (AARD). Any Aboriginal site, object or remains, whether previously recorded or not, is covered under the blanket protection of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988. The Act provides the following definition of an Aboriginal site in Section 3.

“Aboriginal Site” means an area of land

- (a) That is of significance according to Aboriginal tradition; or
- (b) That is of significance according to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology or history.

It is an offence under Section 23 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 to damage, disturb or interfere with an Aboriginal site, objects or remains unless written authorisation from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation has been obtained. Penalties for an offence under this section are up to \$10,000 or six months imprisonment in the case of an individual, or \$50,000 in the case of a corporate body.

The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 is highly relevant given the potential to encounter Aboriginal sites in the project area. The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 provides no legal requirement to do an Aboriginal heritage survey; however, an Aboriginal heritage survey is often undertaken during the planning stage of a project as a risk minimising and due diligence strategy to reduce the prospect of delays during construction.

3.2 Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

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 satisfied that, under State or Territory law, there is ineffective protection of the area from a threat of injury or desecration. Declarations made under this Act may involve restricting activities and/or access to an Aboriginal site.

Under Section 21H of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage 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 or 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 Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 are adhered to, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 will likely have no relevance for any Aboriginal site that may be in the project area.

3.3 Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (amended 2003)

The Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999 (amended 2003) 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 1999 (amended 2003) 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 1999 (amended 2003) 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, an undertaking or an activity or series of activities).

The EPBC Act 1999 (amended 2003) is only relevant in relation to Aboriginal sites if an Aboriginal site is entered onto the National Heritage List or the Register of the National Estate. If not, there is no current referral process required to the Commonwealth Department for Environment and Heritage under the EPBC Act 1999 (amended 2003), and this Act has little relevance for any Aboriginal site that may be in the project area.

3.4 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993 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, defined as the rights and interests that are possessed under the traditional laws and customs of Aboriginal people in land and waters, and that are recognised by the common law. These rights may exist over Crown Land but do not exist over land held as freehold title.

The Native Title Act 1993 recognises the existence of an Indigenous land ownership tradition where connections to country have been maintained and where acts of government have not extinguished this connection.

The project area is within the claimed native title lands of the Kaurua Native Title Claim (SC00/1). Under the Native Title Act 1993, consultation must occur between the Delfin Lend Lease (DLL) and Land Management Corporation (LMC) and the Kaurua Native Title Claim representatives if any land subject to Native Title is to be affected.

3.5 Discussion

The central legislation to Aboriginal heritage in the project area is the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988, as the project area may contain Aboriginal sites, objects or remains covered by this Act. The auxiliary application of the Native Title Act 1993 provides a process for identifying the Native Title claimant group and any subsequent consultation that may need to occur.

4 Heritage Register Searches & Previous Research

This section provides an overview of Aboriginal heritage research in the project area.

4.1 AARD Central Archive

The Central Archive, including the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, is maintained by AARD. The Central Archive is a record of previously recorded Aboriginal sites in South Australia, and is a mechanism by which Aboriginal sites can be identified on a parcel of land prior to activities on this land.

The Central Archive was searched for records of Aboriginal sites and previous Aboriginal heritage surveys in and adjacent to the survey area.

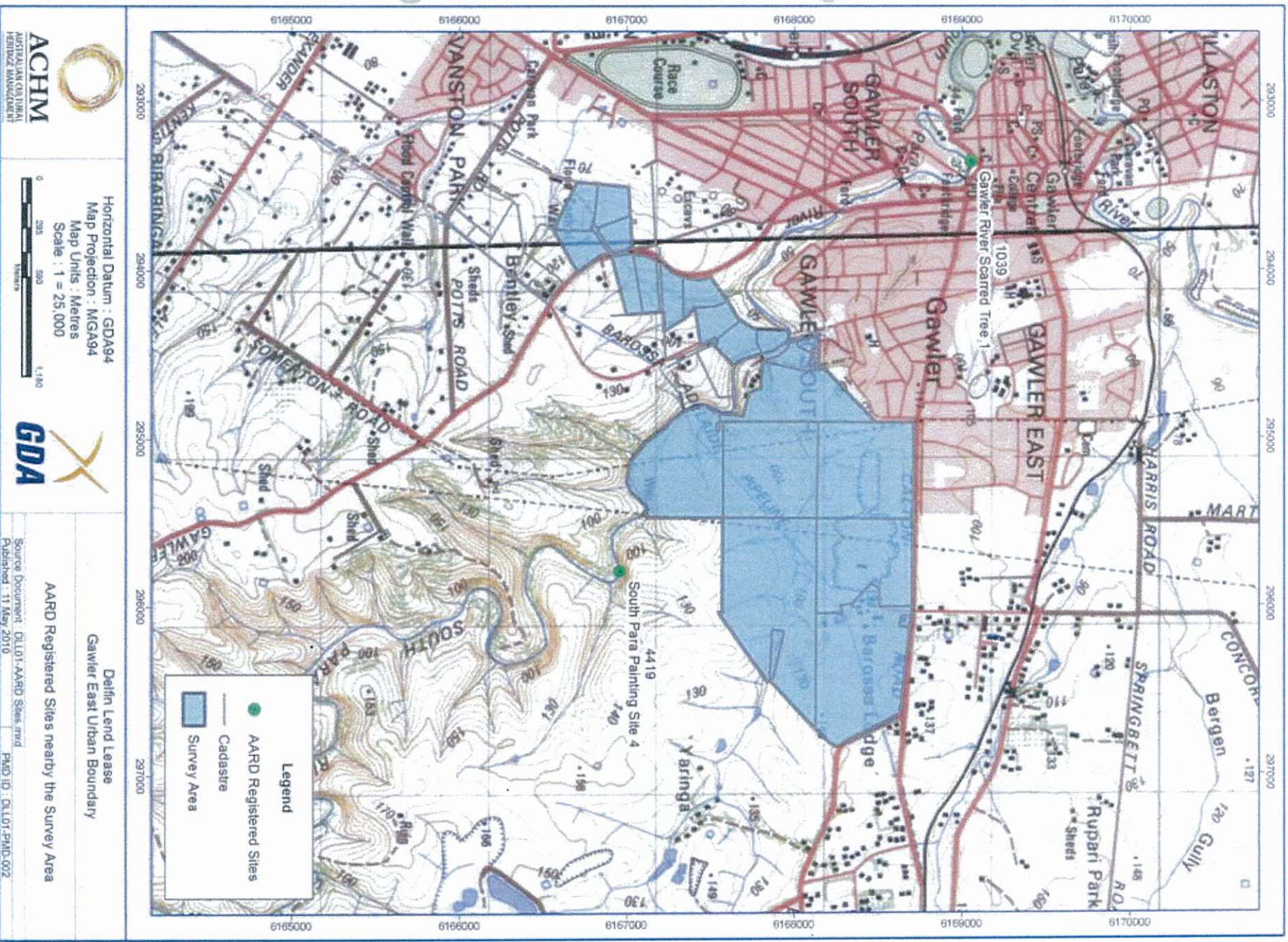
One Aboriginal site (4419) is entered onto the AARD Central Archive near the project survey area, but none were registered within the survey area itself. The site is presented in Table 4-1 below, and its proximity to the survey area is illustrated in Map 4-1.

AARD Site Number	AARD Site Name	AARD site Type
4419	South Para Painting Site 4	Painting Site
1039	Gawler River Scarred Tree 1	Culturally Modified Tree

Table 4-1: Aboriginal sites on the AARD Central Archive within the Survey Area

As well as the two Aboriginal sites that are located near the survey area, there are many registered sites along the North Para and South Para Rivers which indicate some elements of the pre-colonial land use in the area. These sites include painting sites and burial sites, which demonstrate that the Rivers and their banks were in active use and occupation prior to colonial contact.

A further twenty six sites, including painting sites, culturally modified trees, ochre quarries, fish traps, Corrobee sites, artefact sites, campsites and burial sites have been registered within 500m of the entire course of the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers. All of the sites within 500m of the rivers are presented in Map 4-2 below. The map illustrates the active use of the rivers and their banks by Aboriginal people prior to European colonisation. It also illustrates the importance of being vigilant to the possibility of subsurface artefacts in the vicinity of rivers and floodplains in the survey area.



Map 4-1: AARD Registered Sites nearby the Survey Area



Map 4-2: Aboriginal Sites Associated with the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers

4.2 SA Museum Databases

The SA Museum maintains an electronic database of all items within its collections, including human remains. The database records information on the nature of the item, how it came into the collection, from what location and when it was acquired. Wood (1994: 9) makes note of nine Aboriginal campsites within the Gawler/Barossa region, which are archived by the Museum of South Australia.

For the present survey, the SA Museum Database was searched using the terms 'Para River' and 'Gawler' as search criteria. The search returned fourteen records for Aboriginal archaeological materials of relevance to the project area; these are presented in Table 4-2 below.

Registry Number	Location	Date Acquired/ Registered	Description
A16058	Yattalunga, South Para River	n/a	Hammerstone
A22418	South Para River, near Yattalunga rockshelters	19/04/1929	Hammerstone
A28585	South Para River	n/a	n/a
A57703	S. A., Gawler, 1 mile SE of, S Para River, N bank.	10/12/1968	Skull, part of and part skeleton.
P	South Para River - on bed of river 1/2 mile below dam	6/04/1993	n/a
NR125	Gawler River	1/01/1980	Two Skulls and long bones
NR132	Gawler River	1/01/1980	2 skulls leg and arm bones
NR027	Unknown; Found in delivery of Loam at Gawler.	8/03/1979	Skeletal remains: Tibia, Humerus, skull, vertebrae, foot fragments.
A28910	Gawler, east of	n/a	Hammerstone
A29277	Gawler	n/a	Hammerstone
A33100	Gawler	n/a	Hammerstone
A38912	S. A., Gawler.	10/06/1963	Skull, part of, part jaw and bones.
A38912	Gawler	10/06/1963	Skull, part of
A62457	Gawler	22/11/1971	n/a

Table 4-2: Records within the SA Museum collection for areas near the project area

It should be noted that the SA Museum database is not a complete list of all Aboriginal sites or artefacts within the project area, and should be considered as a guide only to the types of materials likely to be found in the general region. Also note that the dates are approximate only: where no acquisition date is known, the date of entry onto the register is substituted (which is sometimes decades after the initial acquisition). Furthermore, the locations from which artefacts were collected are rarely precisely recorded. Nevertheless, the proximity of items from the SA Museum databases to the survey area illustrates the probability of identifying archaeologically significant materials within the North and South Para Rivers and their courses. And as noted by Wood (1994:9), much of the archaeological material found in the Gawler region that is held by the Museum was collected from "raised areas close to rivers".

4.3 Previous Research

4.3.1 Kaurna People and the Gawler Region

The Gawler River is located within the ancestral lands of the Kaurna Aboriginal group (Edwards 1972; Tindale 1974; Hemmings 1990; Groome and Irvine 1981). In pre-colonial times there were more than 20 local Kaurna clans along the plains, from Crystal Brook in the north to Cape Jervis in the south (ACHM 2001a). In the summer months, large-scale gatherings and ceremonial progressions took place along the coastline. This included fishing, meeting and trading with visitors from other Aboriginal clans, and following and celebrating the creation journeys of Kaurna's creation ancestors, including Tjilbruke/Tjilbruki (Tindale 1987). During the winter, Kaurna moved inland to sheltered locations in the foothills of the Mount Lofty Ranges (Tindale 1987) and in villages along coastal streams such as the Gawler and the Para Rivers.

There are a number of references to Aboriginal land use in early history books focusing on the Gawler region (Nott 1860; Loyau 1880; Whitelock 1989). The majority of references are typical of other early histories of Australian towns in that few details of Kaurna occupation are given, and assumptions of imminent 'extinction' are implied.

One early reference to discoveries of Indigenous remains around Gawler exemplifies this tone:

Few, if any, of the... (A)borigines are extant, though the town is sometimes visited by the Murray river blacks. The advance of civilisation, with its numerous vices, has, doubtless, been instrumental to sweeping off the original possessors of the soil, whose bones are occasionally unearthed during ploughing operations, and show by their formation that they were not inferior to those now extant. (Loyau 1880)

The Gawler region was an environment rich in the resources needed for regular Aboriginal seasonal occupation prior to colonial contact. The fertile soil and the rivers meandering through the region provided abundant food and water resources. The evidence of archaeological sites and artefacts, including human remains, as noted in the excerpt above, further demonstrate that the Gawler and Rivers environment had been well utilised over a long period. Wood (1994) discusses the manner in which Kurna engaged with the wide range of ecosystems available within the Adelaide region, which included "coastal sand dunes, marshes and lagoons, riverine estuaries and littoral zones, the plains and undulating foothills to the north and the Mount Lofty Ranges to the east" (Wood 1994:9). She states:

The Kurna were well aware of the seasonal availability of food resources. They moved to the sea shores in summer where they utilised the bountiful marine resources and moved inland during the cold, wet winters seeking firewood and shelter. It appears that the Kurna followed regular movement patterns and used well worn tracks between their campsites. These seasonal patterns were not however fixed. The Kurna utilised many of the ecological zones simultaneously. (Wood 1994:9)

Controlled burning or 'firestick farming' (Whitelock 1989) was practiced throughout the Adelaide Plains in order to ensure continual food supply by creating favourable conditions for preferred vegetation as well as driving out game (Wood 1994:9). Wood (1994) notes that, "Soil structure would have been altered by the annual firing, further selecting for and against specific types of vegetation" (Wood 1994:9).

The Gawler area was previously known as 'Kaaleya' or 'Kaaleya' (anglicised) which was one Kurna name for the area (Whitelock 1989: 16). 'Para' remains a Kurna name for the area that is now known as the North, South and Little Para Rivers. The word 'Para' is derived from the Kurna word, 'pari', meaning 'water', and is also found in the Aboriginal name for the Torrens River, which is 'Karrawirrapari', roughly translated as 'River of the Red Gum Forest' (Auhl 1976: 125).

Prior to European migration to the Gawler River region, beginning around November 1838, it was known by the local Kurna as 'Mooole Yerke Perre' (Gawler River Notes, undated). Not long after colonial incursion into the Gawler region, Colonel Light and other explorers mentioned the presence of Kurna people as they travelled across the Para district and up to the Barossa. Similarly, Eliza Reid, a young European lady living on 'Clonlea' on the North Para River, wrote of approximately two hundred Aboriginal people camping nearby (Whitelock 1989: 12). In terms of population size immediately post-contact, Howchin (in his prematurely titled book, *The Stone Implements of the Adelaide tribe of Aborigines (Now Extinct)*) notes that, "The Wirra Tribe, or those inhabiting the border of the Para River, numbered 120" (Howchin 1934: 3).

An undated photograph of 'Warrette', captioned, 'last of the Gawler Tribe' (Mattingley & Hampton 1988), is a rare example of photographic evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the Gawler area (see Figure 4-1).



Figure 4-1: 'Warrette', undated photo (from Mattingley & Hampton, 1988)

4.3.2 Early Colonial Land Use

At the time of European colonisation Gawler's fertile lands were quickly redeveloped for the purposes of agriculture, while the stands of River Red Gums and River Box along the Gawler River were also cleared for building and fuel:

Only where the woodland vegetation formed a tangible landscape feature that disappeared quickly was the change noticed. Such was the case at Peachy [sic] Belt, a peppermint gum forest which stretched between the Para River and north of Gawler, along the foothill zone. The importance of the Belt, wrote a correspondent in 1851 for fencing and firewood... particularly the latter, at no very great distance from Adelaide is almost incalculable. It would seem from its yet dense appearance to be almost inexhaustible... But already, commercial woodcutters and agriculturalists were marking clearings around its edges, and within eight years another correspondent wrote of cutters and colonists: how far they are doing right by waging a war of utter extermination against the timber. (Williams 1974:133-4)

Wood (1994) notes that local informants and council records indicate that the entire nearby river flats "have experienced wide scale disturbance since the time of early European settlement. The river flats have undergone consistent ploughing and cultivation, interspersed with periods where the grazing of livestock has occurred" (Wood, 1994:4).

4.3.3 Historical Records of Kaurra Archaeological Sites

There are a reasonable number of historical newspaper articles which report on findings of Aboriginal sites in the Northern Adelaide Plains region from between the early 1900s through to the 1960s. 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 Aborigines [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 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 coloured race...Further evidence of the fact that the natives used to congregate there 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 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 (*Adelaide Advertiser* 22/1/1906).

A similar article to the one above also appeared in the *Adelaide Advertiser* on the 5/11/1908. Furthermore, in 1909 an article appeared in the *Adelaide Observer* reporting a burial found near the Para River on the Fenden Park Estate, which was unearthed while cutting a portion of the river bank for the purpose of making a more direct route. The single burial was uncovered in 'a particular position, with the knees projecting upwards and the head thrust downwards' (*Adelaide Observer* 14/8/1909; page 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 remained in Mr. Jacob Hooper's possession (*Adelaide Observer* 14/8/1909; page 55).

Another article appeared in the *Adelaide Observer* in 1914 reporting that several individuals were uncovered at Mallala during construction of a bridge over the River Light. The following extract includes details of the burials:

...Some of the residents inspected the skeletons, and were surprised to see the lower jaws, containing a complete set of teeth, in a well-preserved condition. The skulls were noted for their thickness, and the arm and wrist bones showed little sign of decay. Doubtless the remains are those of aborigines [sic], and probably this spot was the burial ground of the natives long before the white men came to the locality. Early settlers in this part recollect seeing tribes encamped along the valley of the light (*Adelaide Observer* 25/4/1914:33).

A particularly relevant article in the *Register* in 1926 reported that the remains of six Aboriginal people were discovered at a quarry six miles from Two Wells. Mr E. A. Brooks of Two Wells told the reporter that:

...it was not unusual for the remains of aborigines [sic] to be found in the district. Many skulls and even complete skeletons had been discovered by the Gawler River, and in the vicinity of the town there were a number of mounds, measuring up to 25 ft. in length and about 2 ft. broad, akin to the larger "barrows" found in England and other parts of Europe, which are thought to

have served for burial places for the people that lived there in prehistoric times. (*Register* 22/4/1926; page 9)

The articles presented in Table 4-3 below also report on Aboriginal burials uncovered around the general Adelaide Northern Plains region. The overview provided by these historical articles identifies the Northern Adelaide Plains and Rivers as having high potential to contain significant buried Aboriginal sites in locations where the earth has not been previously disturbed by development. The significance of rivers and floodplains in particular as potential burial sites is further highlighted in the literature (Gara and Turner 1982; Blair 1997).

Newspaper	Date	Location and Details
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	05/09/1933, p.10	Four burials unearthed during road construction at One Tree Hill
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	19/08/1938, p.25	One burial found in a paddock at Gepps Cross
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	07/09/1953, p.3	Human remains found by a rabbit trapper in a rabbit warren in a paddock near Salisbury Highway at Parafield
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	10/12/1958, p.13	One burial unearthed during construction work on SE corner of Main North Road and Grand Junction Roads, Gepps Cross
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	16/02/1959, p.14	One burial unearthed during the sinking of a well on a property near Port Wakefield Road at Bolivar
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	30/07/1965, p.6	One burial uncovered at Parafield Gardens
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	03/11/1965, p.6	At least six burials exposed at Dry Creek by a bulldozer during construction of a railway spur line near junction of Churchill Rd and Thompson St; remains were then recovered by SA Museum
<i>Adelaide Advertiser</i>	29/07/1968, p.6	Two burials found in a market garden on Port Wakefield Rd, Waterloo

Table 4-3: Articles Detailing Aboriginal Burial Sites Found 1930s-1960s

4.3.4 Archaeological Research

The Northern Adelaide Plains traditionally provided Kaurra with a diverse range of high resource environments, including open grasslands, densely wooded alluvial wetlands and watercourses such as the Gawler River and Smith Creek and Para Rivers. The North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers represent a particularly sensitive archaeological landscape on account of their predictable freshwater sources, raised and well drained camping areas, and their ability to attract larger game such as kangaroos.

In 1926 Norman Tindale and Harold Sheard reported on Aboriginal rock paintings within some of the many rock shelters found along the course of the South Para River between Yatalunga and Gawler (Tindale and Sheard 1926:14). Within the shelters were found hammerstones and other evidence of use, while immediately outside some shelters were emu shells, mussel shells, and charcoal to a depth of two feet, indicating mound sites which demonstrate that the area had been used for camping purposes on many occasions. Tindale and Sheard (1926) describe the paintings within one of the shelters in the following manner:

A complicated group of designs executed partly on a black background; the figures being in black and red outlined in white. Several striking examples are noticeable, the central figure being that of a bird, probably an emu. The bird is partially framed by a painting having some resemblance to a snake, and there is a boomerang design on the other margin. The white area in the centre represents a weathered portion of the rock. ... The characteristic circle and line, the latter either curved or straight, is repeated several times in this and other caves. (Tindale and Sheard 1926:14)

Recorded Aboriginal art sites in the Barossa region were reviewed by Coles and Draper (1988) and again by Coles (2007), who notes that: "Ongoing survey work around known Aboriginal archaeological sites has resulted in the description of 70 art sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges" (Coles 2007: 1). Coles attributes many of these paintings to the Peramangk nation, while paintings near the western border of the Peramangk tribal border, including the South Para painting sites near the project area (see Map 4-2), are attributed to the Kaurra nation.

Tindale and Sheard (1926) comment that there is little information about the people who had inhabited the Gawler region. They note that the Wirra tribe, a local group that formed part of the broader Adelaide tribe, lived throughout the country between Angaston, Lyndoch, Port Adelaide, Yatala, and Tea-Tree Gully. They further comment that the name Yatalunga is "probably derived from the words yatala unga, meaning 'flood place', and the name Yatala has evidently a similar derivation" (Tindale and Sheard 1926:17).

In addition to the rock shelters found near the foothills, the coastal strip of the Northern Plains, located between distinct alluvial and estuarine habitats, has been found to contain numerous mounds and other sites. Mound sites occur as low accumulations of sediment saturated with white ash and charcoal, containing rock material that acts as

a heat retainer, such as baked clay fragments, calcrete nodules and river cobbles. Mound sites often contain low numbers of artefacts and small amounts of faunal remains, and are commonly 20-30m in diameter and less than a metre high. Burials are often located within larger mounds.

4.3.5 Mound Sites in the Northern Adelaide Plains

A number of mound sites have been located within the Adelaide Plains area (Wood 2005), with one of the most significant mound sites on the Adelaide Plains being the Greenfields Indigenous site (Draper 1992; ACHM 2000b). The Greenfields site is situated just north of the Greenfields wetlands area, and is a low mound (about 80m in diameter and up to a metre higher than the surrounding plain) on the flood plain of Dry Creek. The food remains found at the site were very well preserved and included fish (including snapper, mullet and bream), birds, shellfish (freshwater mussels, abalone, cockles), crabs, reptiles, kangaroo, wallabies, bettongs, bandicoots, and several smaller mammals. There is also fragmented emu shell. Dingo bones are common, and two burials of complete dingoes were also encountered, which signifies a very different status for those particular canines.

The stone artefacts include larger cobble grindstones, hammers, and anvils, as well as a variety of cutting tools. These include cobble choppers, knife-like flakes of quartz and quartzite, small chisels and adzes of quartz and imported chert, and small, mass-produced barbs for spears and for saw-knives, made from quartz, quartz crystal, silcrete and chert. The mound also contains many traditional Aboriginal burials. Some of these burials were accidentally damaged and partially or entirely removed during construction of a factory at Greenfields. Part of the mound was removed by earthmoving machinery for garden fill. Most of these remains have now been reburied.

In archaeological and anthropological terms, the Greenfields Site has world-class significance. The archaeological materials from the Greenfields excavations have enormous scientific potential for the Kurna People and the world at large, as a unique record (in terms of preservation and availability for study) of a permanent Kurna settlement on the northern Adelaide Plains and wetlands before European arrival, for perhaps the preceding 3,000 years. The broader significance of the site lies not only in the extensive and well-preserved archaeological record, but also in the major contribution to scientific knowledge that it offers with respect to traditional hunter-gatherer settlement systems and the nature and role of permanent living places, and the relationship of such places to hunter-gatherer use of wetland ecosystems.

Mound sites are of relevance to the project area insofar as their distinct soil characteristics of such mounds have been associated with cave sites along the Para Rivers. The probability of recurrent seasonal occupation along the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers is high, and attention to the possibility of disturbing dwelling places or burials during development works near the rivers and floodplains is advisable.

4.3.6 Aboriginal Sites and Water Courses

There is a high correlation between Aboriginal archaeological sites and major water courses in South Australia (Cooper 1961, Thorley 2001). Modelling studies have demonstrated that the availability of fresh water correlates directly with important traditional living places in Australia (ACHM 2001a, McDonald 1997).

Resources available in areas with a plentiful water supply (such as bark for implements, animals etc.) meant that they were prime locations for camping grounds and as such are often associated with extensive archaeological resources. Hearths, food remains and stone tools are representative but not exclusive of the archaeological resources most commonly found in these locations (ACHM 2001b, Blair 1997, Gara and Turner 1982). Additionally, creek overflow areas were also targeted for burial grounds for their soft sandy and easy to excavate soils (Gara and Turner 1982).

Ethnographically, water sources are significant, as they feature in various creation and ancestor mythologies (Tindale 1987). Additionally some water sources have imposed social restrictions such as gender or age placed upon their access or use (ACHM 2001c). AARD guidelines and various scholarly articles (Tindale 1987; Gara and Turner 1982; Blair 1997) indicate that areas in the vicinity of major water courses have an elevated risk of containing buried archaeological material, including human remains.

4.3.7 Previous Cultural Heritage Surveys

In August 1994 Denise Wood undertook an archaeological survey of five river flats along the North Para River at Gawler and Rosedale for Clay and Mineral Sales Pty Ltd (Wood 1994). The survey results included oyster shells, quartz cores and glass artefacts. As Wood (1994) notes:

The use of glass as a raw material for tool production is indicative of the rapid technological adaptations achieved by Aboriginal peoples during early contact with Europeans, and highlights their capacity to successfully exploit a new raw material while still remaining within the framework of existing stone working techniques (Knight 1994:1). Where glass artefacts are found, it appears that bottles were a favoured raw material, with the thick bases in particular, targeted for knapping (Knight (1994:4) quoted in Wood 1994:14)

In March 2000 ACHM carried out an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of land at Gawler for the South Australian Department of Trade and Industry. Although no new sites were identified within the survey, the report discusses the effects of extensive and ongoing ploughing in the region upon archaeological heritage (ACHM 2000a).

In June 2003, Wood and Westell undertook an Indigenous heritage study of the Gawler River junction for the Town of Gawler and Gawler Environment and Heritage Association in the context of a proposed redevelopment of the junction of the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers. The survey identified one site, an artefact scatter which was exposed along the edge of a high sloop about 6m above the river bank of the North Para (Wood & Westell 2003:15).

In March 2004, Vivienne Wood undertook an Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage study for a flood control dam site and inundation area on the North Para River for the Gawler River Floodplain Management Authority. The survey identified two previously unrecorded Aboriginal artefact sites, and five new non-Indigenous heritage sites. Further, the recommendations from the report stated the following:

Kaurana would like it acknowledged that the entire landscape itself is of great significance and importance to contemporary Indigenous communities. It and all of its features were created by ancestral beings/people and there remains a deep and inalienable connectedness with the land, along with the desire for this spiritual belonging to be recognised. (Wood 2004a:27)

In April 2007, ACHM produced the Northern Expressway Aboriginal Heritage Technical Paper (ACHM 2007a) as part of the Environmental Report for the Northern Expressway project. The technical paper reported on the findings of a full cultural heritage survey of most of the proposed route alignment of the Northern Expressway, including the Wakefield Road upgrade, and followed a preliminary cultural heritage assessment conducted by Wood (2005) whose intention was to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal occupation by identifying potentially archaeologically sensitive landforms (Wood 2005). Portions of the Gawler River just west of Evanston were included in the survey area, and one archaeological site was identified in the course of this survey.

The Gawler River Archaeological Site contained over 100 stone artefacts on the surface. The artefacts included a range of quartz, quartzite and chert flakes that would have been used for tasks such as scraping and decorating wooden artefacts such as spears and shields, cutting food such as kangaroos and emus, and possibly scraping animal skins to make cloaks and other clothing. The presence of chert flakes, not local to the Adelaide Plains, also indicates that a trade and exchange system operated between the Kaurana and other Aboriginal tribes to the north of the Adelaide Plains. Because of the high number of artefacts at this location, the spatial association of these artefacts with each other, and the variety of rock types used for stone artefacts at this location, this raised terrace fulfils the standard archaeological criteria to identify it as an Aboriginal site.

In July 2007 ACHM carried out a two day heritage survey as part of the Australian Water Environments Lower Gawler River rehabilitation works. Four Aboriginal sites were identified during this survey (ACHM 2007b). Additionally, in August 2008, ACHM undertook a cultural heritage survey for Australian Water Environments Gawler River Stream Rehabilitation and Revegetation Works between Gawler and Bakers Road Wetland (ACHM 2008). The one day survey identified the cultural significance of the Gawler River to Kaurana people, and identified two new archaeological sites and two areas with high potential for containing buried archaeological material.

In March 2010 ACHM undertook an archaeological and anthropological heritage assessment of the Gawler Urban Rivers project for the Town of Gawler (ACHM 2010). The field survey resulted in the identification of five previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites (scarred trees) and one Aboriginal mythological site (the river itself) within or immediately adjacent to the survey area. These sites and the background research for the project indicated that significant previous cultural activity occurred along the Gawler and Para Rivers. Furthermore, the report highlighted that because the alluvial sediments along these rivers are conducive to digging, the survey area has potential for containing subsurface cultural material (archaeology, traditional burials).

4.3.8 Discussion

This summary of background research within the Northern Adelaide Plains and North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers demonstrates that a wide range of archaeological artefacts, human remains, dwelling places, and painting sites have been found in the vicinity of the project area. For this reason, the pedestrian survey paid particular attention to the rivers, creeks and floodplain areas within the survey.

The background research also highlights the heightened potential for *subsurface* archaeology in the area. Previous findings of skeletal remains in particular indicate the high probability of disturbing human remains within river banks and floodplains, and attention to this possibility is advisable. A flow chart describing the appropriate procedures to follow in the event that Aboriginal skeletal remains or archaeological sites are found during excavation works is provided in Appendix 1.

5 Field Survey Methods and Results

This section documents the results of the Aboriginal heritage survey.

5.1 Anthropological Field Survey and Ethnographic Consultation

5.1.1 Methods of Anthropological Field Survey and Ethnographic Consultation

On Tuesday 25th May 2010, ACHM anthropologists, Andrew Morley and Leda Sivak met in Gawler with Delfin Lend Lease representatives Chantal Milton and Mark Lata, and the following KNCHA representatives:

Tuesday 25th May 2010

- Jeffrey Newchurch
- Joe Mitchell
- Sylvia Willis
- Trevor Wanganeeen
- Robert Agius
- Terry Rankine

After discussing the project area and the associated proposed works, as well as occupational health and safety concerns, all parties drove first to the HOLCIM sand quarry, then to a raised portion of the project area from which a large portion of the proposed development area could be observed. Delfin Lend Lease representatives were available to address various questions about the boundary of the development, the proposed works and other information about the project area. Following the site visit, KNCHA representatives and ACHM staff remained in Gawler to discuss details of the cultural and historical significance of the project area with reference to maps produced by ACHM and maps provided by Delfin Lend Lease.

5.1.2 Results of Anthropological Field Survey and Ethnographic Consultation

One culturally significant site was found to pass through the survey area, specifically the South Para River. This river, along with the North Para and the Gawler Rivers were identified as being highly culturally significant to Kaurna men. While no specific details can be revealed in the context of this report due to the secret and sacred nature of this Dreaming narrative, it can be stated that the rivers both delineate the travels of a creation being, and at the same time, are the physical manifestation of this being. A confidential ethnographic site card is being prepared for submission to DPC-AARD for this site.

While the story associated with the formation of the rivers is restricted to men, it was stated that the river itself is also culturally significant to Kaurna women because, by nature of the creation process, the rivers and their surrounds were made suitable for human habitation and as such served as important living areas, food sources and trade routes extending to the sea. As such, KNCHA representatives requested that Kaurna monitors be engaged for any proposed works in proximity to the South Para River.

The cultural site identified in the project area during the survey was spatially recorded from digital spatial data for the Gawler, North Para and South Para Rivers.

5.2 Archaeological Survey

5.2.1 Methods for Archaeological Field Survey

From Wednesday 26th June to Friday 28th June 2010, ACHM Archaeologist, Danielle Furniss undertook the archaeological survey with the participation of Delfin Lend Lease representatives Chantal Milton and Clint Watchman, and the following KNCHA representatives:

Wednesday 26th May 2010

- Jeffrey Newchurch
- Glenice Sumner
- Veronica Katinyeri
- Madge Wanganeen
- Frank Wanganeen
- Betty Sumner

Thursday 27th May 2010

- Crystal Sumner
- Chantel Sumner
- Heather Agius
- Robert Agius
- Madge Wanganeen
- Rebecca Agius

Friday 28th May 2010

- Damien Wanganeen
- Gordon Wanganeen
- Paul Agius
- Travis Agius
- Heather Agius
- Sonny Sumner

The archaeological survey involved examining the survey area for archaeological sites and objects using a pedestrian survey methodology, that is, traversing and generally assessing the land contained within the survey area in order to identify archaeologically sensitive areas within the landscape and surface archaeological material. Background research had indicated that the land within the survey area has been highly disturbed through land clearance, pastoral activity, ploughing and cropping. In addition, land clearing has led to increased alluvial activity along the lower hill slopes towards the river and creek, leading to a greater build up of sediment towards the water line than would previously have occurred, as well as the relocation of topsoil from the upper slopes.

Due to the high level of ground disturbance the decision was made to conduct a significance assessment of the landscape rather than a specific ground surface survey walking linear transects to identify archaeological material or sites. Nevertheless, throughout the survey the ground surface covered was monitored for the presence of sites or artefacts. Most areas that were easily accessible on foot were inspected, with the exception of the former sand quarry, which was excluded due to the highly disturbed nature of the immediate landscape and the dangerous access conditions. Also, the steep southern hill slopes and two paddocks in the very north eastern corner of the survey area, which had been recently ploughed, were not inspected. Topographical and environmental areas of greatest sensitivity, namely land bordering waterways, gentle hill slopes and hill tops, were closely inspected.

5.2.2 Results of Archaeological Field Survey

No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed Gawler East Urban Boundary project. Despite this, it should be noted that the ground surface has been severely modified by land clearance, pastoral activity, ploughing and cropping, rendering both ground surface integrity and surface visibility very low. Figure 5-2 illustrates the average surface conditions and visibility in the survey area - eroded, patchy hills and banks with heavily indented animal tracks on the far side of the tributary with densely growing weeds and pasture on the banks in the foreground.

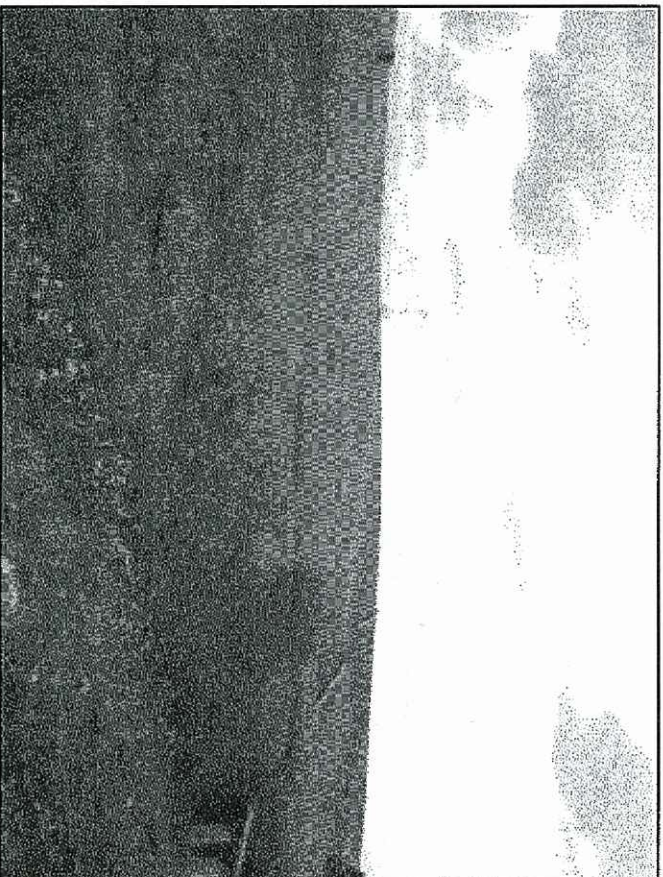


Figure 5-1: Average Surface Conditions and Visibility in the Survey Area

Ground disturbing works within the survey area have the potential to disturb sub-surface archaeological deposits, particularly along the banks of the South Para River where there is a high probability of disturbing Aboriginal burials. As such, it is recommended that the Aboriginal site discovery procedure presented in Appendix 1 should be followed if Aboriginal sites, objects or remains are discovered during works in the project area.

The land within the survey area is considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to the following factors:

1. The South Para River and its tributaries are associated with long-term seasonal Aboriginal occupation as indicated by previously identified sites along this watercourse (see Map 4-2). Areas with an abundant water supply offered a range of resources including Eucalypts for bark and wooden implements, fire wood, fresh water and grazing animals.
2. Pockets of remnant vegetation, present in the survey area, may preserve cultural material in an undisturbed context and provide many of the last remaining tracks of land unaffected by impacting agricultural and urban processes and as such hold value to Indigenous communities (see Figures 5-3 and 5-4).
3. Quartz outcrops in the survey area would have been utilised for the procurement of raw materials for stone tool manufacture and remain a tangible reminder of one of the many resources available within the landscape (see Figure 5-5).
4. The hill crests, particularly those within the south-western portion of the survey area, offer advantageous views over traditional Kaurna country including waterways and culturally significant landscape features. In addition, as indicated by Kaurna Elder Jeffrey Newchurch, the hill crests in the north-eastern portion of the survey area provide a vantage point from which to view the easternmost border of traditional Kaurna country, which lies between Peggy Hill Ochre Quarry and Mount McKenzie, making these likely locations from which Kaurna people could maintain strategic surveillance of their country. Furthermore, hill crests would have offered elevated and well drained camp sites.
5. The gentle hill slopes found bordering the river and tributary would have offered sheltered, yet elevated, camp sites with close and easy access to the river and creek valleys (see Figure 5-6).

6. Creek banks and overflow areas, such as those found along the South Para River and its tributary (see Figure 5-7), are common locations for Aboriginal burials due to their soft and easy to excavate soils.



Figure 5-2: Remnant Vegetation within the Survey Area, view to southeast



Figure 5-3: Remnant Vegetation within the Survey Area, view to southeast



Figure 5-4: Quartz Outcrop, immediately south of the Tributary

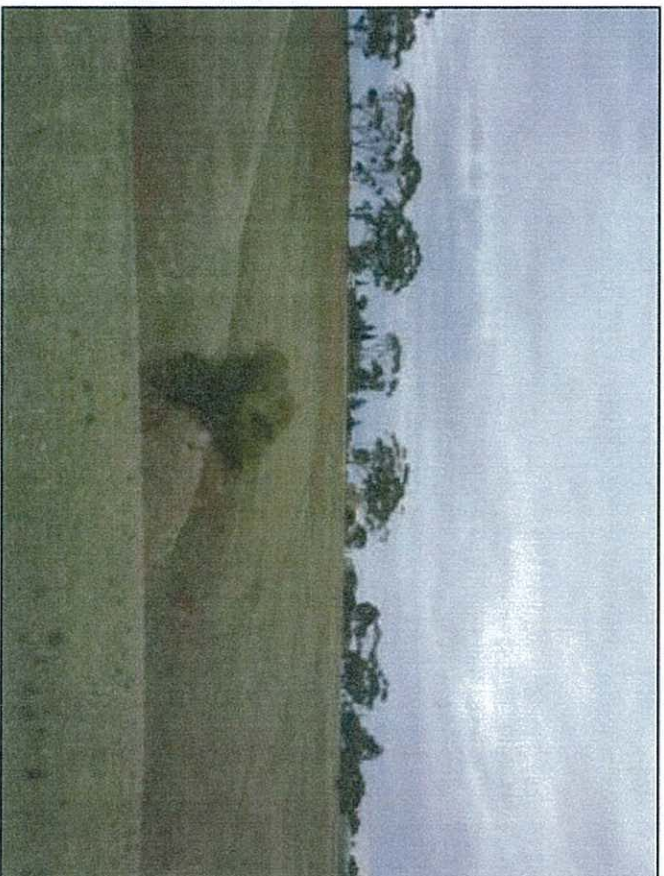


Figure 5-5: Gentle Hill Slopes with Drainage Lines, view south to One Tree Hill Road



Figure 5-6: Flat River Bank North of the South Para River (land is designated for the road crossing)

Although outside the scope of this survey, an area of potential historical significance was noted on the parcel of land owned by the Town of Gawler, to the east of the South Para River (see Figure 5-8). On inspection a small horizontal shaft was identified, now blocked by old fence wire and wooden posts, in association with tailings piles, some historical material, including timbers, broken bricks and broken pottery and olive and peppercorn trees.

The existence of a cave, located within the cliffs bordering the South Para River, along the south west border of land controlled by Delfin Lend Lease, was also noted following the advice of a local land holder. An attempt was made to investigate this cave, in order to determine the presence of archaeological material or the potential for an archaeological deposit; however, given the limited description of the cave's location the cave site was not located. Although the cave was not identified, the potential for a cave or similar sub-terrain feature within the survey area presents a risk issue during excavation and/or earth moving activities in the area.



Figure 5-7: Blocked gold mine shaft, north bank of the South Para River

6 Summary & Recommendations

6.1 Summary

The field survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural site which runs through part of the survey area. A confidential site card is being prepared for DPC-AARD.

No new archaeological sites were identified during the survey. However, the entire survey area has the potential to contain sub-surface archaeological material and those conducting ground disturbing works should be vigilant to this possibility.

6.2 Recommendations

As a result of this Aboriginal heritage survey, and in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal group representatives, and addressing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988 (SA)*, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Aboriginal site discovery procedure in Appendix 1 is followed if Aboriginal sites, objects or remains are discovered during works in the project area.
2. All sites recorded during this survey should be treated in accordance with the requirements of the South Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*. Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988* states that it is an offence to "damage, disturb or interfere" with any Aboriginal site or object, without Ministerial approval. Please note that a site card is in preparation for the newly identified cultural site, which will be lodged with DPC-AARD. Should Delfin Lend Lease or Land Management Corporation wish to disturb these sites in any way, an application must be made to the Minister, Aboriginal Affairs.
3. It is recommended that Delfin Lend Lease and Land Management Corporation consider employing Kaurna monitors as a strategy to mitigate the risk of disturbing any potential buried cultural material in all areas, with the exception of the sand quarry and its immediate surrounds, during the planned development works.
4. It is recommended that archaeological shovel probes are carried out at the planned road crossing of the South Para River in order to confirm the absence of sub-surface archaeology. Should archaeology be identified then work will halt and the find would be managed in accordance with the terms set out in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.

In addition to the aforementioned recommendations, consultation during the cultural heritage survey has resulted in additional, general recommendations from the Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc. (KNCHA). These are included at the end of the report in Appendix 2.

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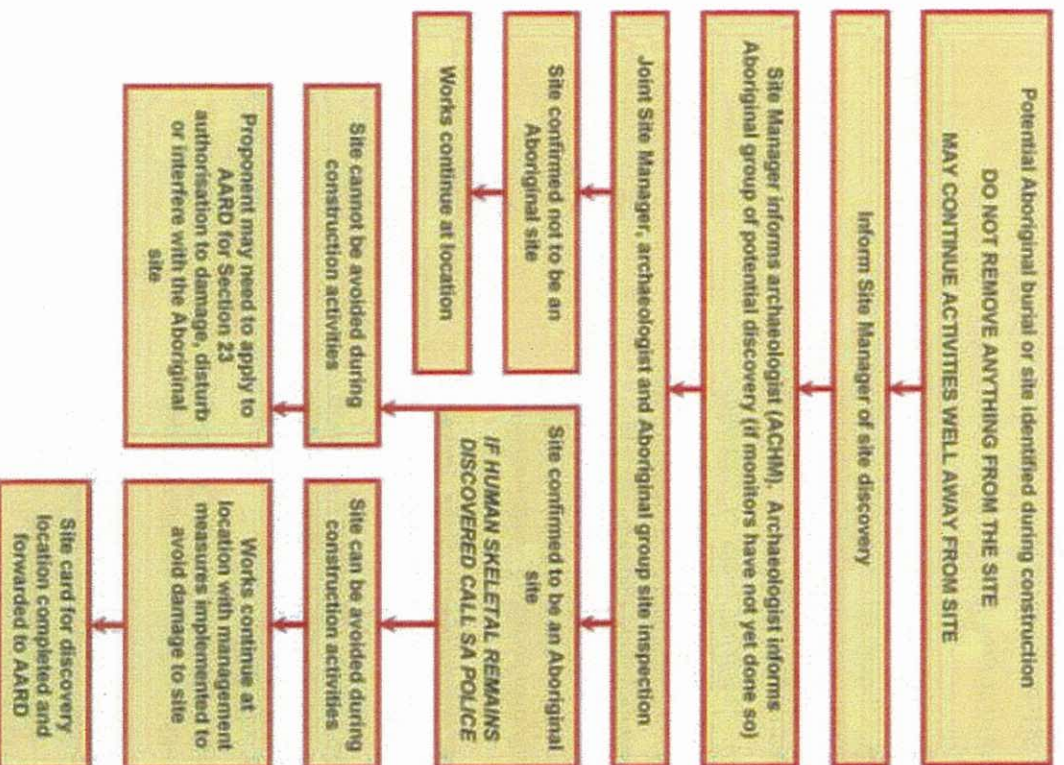
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8 Appendix 1: Aboriginal Site Discovery Procedure



Procedure to follow if potential Aboriginal skeletal remains
and/or an archaeological site are found



9 Appendix 2: Supplementary Recommendations from Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc.

In relation to Kaurna Traditional Owner views regarding the cultural heritage significance of the site and culturally related issues, the Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association Inc. (KNCHA) has provided the following recommendations:

1. An agreement should be made as a matter of urgency between Delfin Lend Lease (DLL), Land Management Corporation (LMC) and KNCHA, outlining engagement with the Kaurna community and addressing communication, consultation and negotiation activities about any heritage and cultural issues which arise during the project (including site discovery procedures). This agreement should cover the whole project area and be ongoing, and should include a separate agreement with contractors. The agreement would also address Aboriginal culture inductions for contractors and a training and employment strategy for young Kaurna women and men, and monitoring activities through the provision of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).
2. The KNCHA should be incorporated into all stages of planning and development for the Gawler East urban development project. Opportunities for Kaurna involvement during the design process and employment during the construction phase should be considered.
3. Kaurna should be given the opportunity to provide input into artwork, signage and landscaping within new developments.
4. A total landscape approach, which acknowledges the ongoing relationships between land, sea, sky, living beings and humans – including Kaurna, Aboriginal and non-Indigenous people – should be taken within the context of the Gawler East development project.
5. Delfin Lend Lease and Land Management Corporation should continue to involve Kaurna in planning and development projects, particularly in locations near the North Para, South Para and Gawler Rivers which are of high cultural significance.

