



**Golden Grove Concept Plan -
Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Report**

Golden Grove Concept Plan - Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Report

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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i>
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CT	Certificate of Title
DEW	Department for Environment and Water
DPC-AAR	Department of the Premier and Cabinet – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ha	hectare(s)
HP Act	<i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
km	kilometre(s)
m	metre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
n.d.	no date
NOTHR	North of One Tree Hill Road
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
pers. comm.	personal communication
PoW	program of works
RNTBC	Registered Native Title Body Corporate
SA	South Australia(n)
SAM	South Australian Museum
SOTHR	South of One Tree Hill Road
the Council	South Australian Heritage Council
the Register	DPC-AAR Register

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EBS Heritage were initially engaged in December 2019 by Holmes Dyer Pty Ltd to undertake a cultural heritage assessment for a potential land development in the outer metropolitan area of Golden Grove, South Australia (SA). A preliminary high-level analysis of the developmental viability for this site was undertaken by Homes Dyer in September 2019. The first stage of the development was the Project Area north of One Tree Hill Road. An Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage assessment was undertaken in February 2020 for the 2019 Project Area. In July 2021, EBS Heritage were engaged by YAS Property and Development to undertake a further cultural heritage assessment for a potential site South of One Tree Hill Road. Finally, an update to this report was completed in April 2023 to reflect the final 2023 Project Area (shown in Map 1).

This cultural heritage desktop report summarises the relevant heritage protection legislation; the search results of the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects and other registers; research relating to past occupation and land use; the identification of any known heritage sites or potential for unknown heritage; the assessment of the risk of project works harming any heritage; and heritage management recommendations determined from the desktop analysis and risk assessment.

Desktop results

Native Title

Golden Grove is within the Native Title Determination of the Kaurna Peoples (SCD2018/2000). The Determination asserts 17 sections within the determination area as Native Title Land, none of which are located within the Project Area. Native title rights and interests therefore do not exist over the Project Area. The land though is within the Kaurna Peoples Native Title Determination Area and as such it is recommended that as a courtesy and out of respect for the Traditional Owners, the Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation be informed of the development. The relevant legislation is the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Native Title Act (South Australia) 1994* (NTSA Act).

Desktop Results

Based on historical anecdotal evidence, Golden Grove and the surrounding area has a long history of Aboriginal land use. Within the Project Area itself though there are no recorded Aboriginal sites, objects, cultural and/or spiritual histories. The lack of recorded sites and the absence of high-risk landforms within the Project Area, suggest that the proposed works pose a **low** risk of encountering either surface or sub-surface Aboriginal sites, objects or remains. Ground works nevertheless should proceed with caution.

As there are no known cultural heritage sites within the Project Area, and a low risk of encountering any, there is no legal obligation to consult with the native title holders or undertake a cultural heritage survey prior to construction works commencing. This does not preclude YAS Property and Development, and its partners or contractors from ensuring that any works do not disturb unidentified and unrecorded sites as legally required by the AH and HP Acts.

No Commonwealth heritage places protected by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC Act), were identified within the Project Area. No places of National, State or Local Heritage significance protected by the *Heritage Places Act 1993* (HP Act) were identified for the Project Area.

Therefore, due to the absence of any known historical heritage places, together with the minimal sub-surface disturbances anticipated during the program of works, it is considered that the proposed works pose a **low** risk of encountering any historical heritage surface or sub-surface sites or objects in the Project Area.

While it has been concluded that there is a **low** risk of disturbing surface or sub-surface Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage during construction, it is recommended that works proceed with caution. Accordingly, EBS Heritage advise YAS Property and Development and its partners and contractors to consider the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Implement a Stop Work / Site Discovery Procedure

To mitigate against damage or disturbance of an unknown site or object of significance, it is recommended that all staff and contractors are provided with a Stop Work/Site Discovery Procedure in the event of an unexpected find. A copy of the document should also be accessible in the site office.

For convenience a site discovery procedure has been included in the appendix of this report (Appendix 1).

Recommendation 2: Consult with the Registered Native Title Body Corporate

As a courtesy and out of respect for the Traditional Owners, notify the Kurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation of the proposed works and advise them that an Aboriginal heritage desktop assessment has been undertaken which determined that the likelihood of disturbance to unknown Aboriginal sites or objects is considered to be a low risk of disturbance to unknown Aboriginal sites or objects.

Recommendation 3: Ensure protection of Local Heritage Places

Maintain the heritage and cultural values of Local Heritage Places through conservation, ongoing use, and adaptive reuse.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Scope of engagement.....	1
1.2	Project Area.....	1
1.2.1	Hydrology.....	4
1.2.2	Geology and topography.....	6
1.2.3	Native Title Register.....	6
1.3	Proposed project works.....	7
1.4	Limitation of the report.....	7
2	COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.....	8
2.1	Commonwealth legislation.....	8
2.1.1	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.....	8
2.1.2	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005.....	8
2.1.3	Native Title Act 1993.....	8
2.2	SA State legislation - Aboriginal heritage.....	9
2.2.1	Native Title Act 1994.....	9
2.2.2	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.....	9
2.3	SA State legislation - historical heritage.....	9
2.3.1	Heritage Places Act 1993.....	9
2.3.2	Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016.....	10
3	METHODOLOGY.....	11
3.1	Desktop assessment.....	11
3.1.1	Archival Research.....	11
3.1.2	Previous Work / Consultancy Reports.....	11
3.2	Cultural heritage risk assessment.....	11
3.2.1	Site predictive statements.....	11
3.2.2	Construction risk assessment.....	12
4	HERITAGE SEARCHES.....	14
4.1	DPC-AAR Register.....	14
4.2	SA Museum database.....	14
4.3	Australian Heritage Database.....	15
4.4	SA Heritage Register.....	15
4.5	Site predictive statements.....	17
4.6	Disturbance to sites during construction phase.....	19
5	HISTORICAL LAND USE RESULTS.....	20
5.1	Aboriginal heritage.....	20
5.2	European heritage.....	22

6	SUPPLEMENTARY HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS	23
6.1	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> - Section 21, 23 or 29(1)(b) application	23
6.2	<i>Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)</i> - Section 27 Permit	23
6.3	Cultural heritage survey.....	23
6.4	Cultural heritage management plan	23
7	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
8	REFERENCES.....	25
9	APPENDICES.....	27
	Appendix 1 – Stop Work/Site Discovery Procedure	27
	Appendix 2 – Native Title Determination Map	28
	Appendix 3 – DPC-AAR Register Search for NOTHR	29
	Appendix 4 – DPC-AAR Register Search for past Project Area (SOTHR)	30

List of Tables

Table 1.	Land parcels within the proposed development.	2
Table 2.	Native title determination area.....	6
Table 3.	Registered ILUA.	6
Table 4.	Native title land types.	8
Table 5.	Risk assessment matrix.....	13
Table 6.	Risk classification probability score.....	13
Table 7.	Aboriginal groups with interest in the Project Area.	14
Table 8.	Items recorded in vicinity of the Project Area.....	15
Table 9.	Predictive Risk Assessment for Aboriginal sites/objects.....	17
Table 10.	Construction risk matrix.	19

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Little Para circa 1936 (State Library of South Australia – B 33360).	4
Figure 2.	Clan areas identified by Tindale (1940).	20
Figure 3.	Prints of the <i>kuri</i> or <i>Kure</i> dance (Angus 1846-47 Part3, Plate XV).	21

List of Maps

Map 1.	Location of the Project Area.	3
Map 2.	Hydrology of the Project Areas.....	5
Map 3.	Location of known artefacts and sites in relation to the Project Area.	16

1 INTRODUCTION

Located north of One tree Hill Road, and east of Strachan Road, the Development is a 53-hectare proposed residential development. Two cultural heritage desktop assessments were completed by EBS Heritage. One in February 2020, detailing the current Project Area design, and another in August 2021 as part of an assessment of a past potential Project Area. An updated report was produced in May 2023 to reflect the final Project Area design.

1.1 Scope of engagement

EBS Heritage were engaged to determine whether there are any key heritage risks associated with the proposed development and to provide detail on the requirements to protect and avoid damage, disturbance and/or interference to Aboriginal or historical archaeological/anthropological sites, objects or remains. The scope of the desktop works entailed:

- Identify relevant local, State and Commonwealth legislative requirements;
- Search the Department of the Premier and Cabinet – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (DPC- AAR) Register for any Aboriginal sites/objects within the greater area;
- Search the Commonwealth and State heritage register for any Commonwealth, State or local heritage places within the greater area;
- Native Title Register search;
- Identify and review primary and secondary information sources and previous heritage reports to aid in understanding the history, past use, and development of the surrounding land;
- Undertake a cultural heritage risk assessment to determine the likelihood of unrecorded cultural heritage sites still being present and determine the potential impacts;
- Prepare recommendations to manage the risk of any potential impacts the proposed activities could have on places of heritage significance during future works; and
- Provide recommendations to assist in planning for heritage clearances and approvals.

1.2 Project Area

The proposed development is located 21 kilometres (km) north of Adelaide and 8.5 km south of Elizabeth and is within the City of Tea Tree Gully Local Government Area, the Hundred of Yatala, and the Green Adelaide Landscape Management Region (Map 1).

The Project Area is located north of One Tree Hill Road and east of Strachan Road. The development will encompass approximately 65 ha of private land and road reserve currently divided into 13 parcels and used for a range of purposes (Table 1).

Table 1. Land parcels within the proposed development.

Plan Parcel	Title	Land Use	Plan Parcel	Title	Land Use
D17477 A1	CT5774/558	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)	D17477 A8	CT5257/297	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)
D17477 A3	CT5291/680	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)	D17477 A10 (part)	CT5442/886	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)
D17477 A4	CT5596/686	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)	D17477 A11 (part)	CT5776/344	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)
D17477 A5	CT5774/559	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)	D67885 A20 (part)	CT5998/401	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)
D17477 A6	CT5158/162	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)	F100647 A3	CT5171/541	House And Livestock (Non-Viable)
D17477 A7	CT5408/742	Rural Residential House (House Without Primary Production)			



Map 1. Location of the Project Area.

1.2.1 Hydrology

It is important to take into consideration the natural water sources in the region and how these would have affected the occupation of the area by past peoples. The Project Area is approximately 1 to 1.5 km from the Little Para River; a seasonal freshwater stream formed by a large network of streams that flow west from the Mount Lofty Ranges near Upper Hermitage into the Barker Inlet. Along with the River Torrens, the Little Para forms part of the Torrens Basin. The Little Para River is an intermittent or ephemeral water source and originally it would have been a series of water filled depressions that were only linked during flood events (Bourman, Harvey and Bryars 2010, p.69). A reservoir was built in the path of the river in 1974 to provide water storage and flood mitigation. Figure 1 taken in 1936 shows an orchard on the Little Para River that would later be submerged by the creation of the Little Para Reservoir (State Library of SA, B 33360). Noted in the photograph summary is that the tree on the right-hand side of the shed has large hollows at the base and is an Aboriginal shelter tree.

In 1909 the Little Para was described as a:

'...stream which, emerging from the hills, meanders through the plain, its course being visible afar off by the gum trees that are rooted in its bed, and along the bed of which majestic native gums have spread their branches' (in Kraehenbuel 1996).

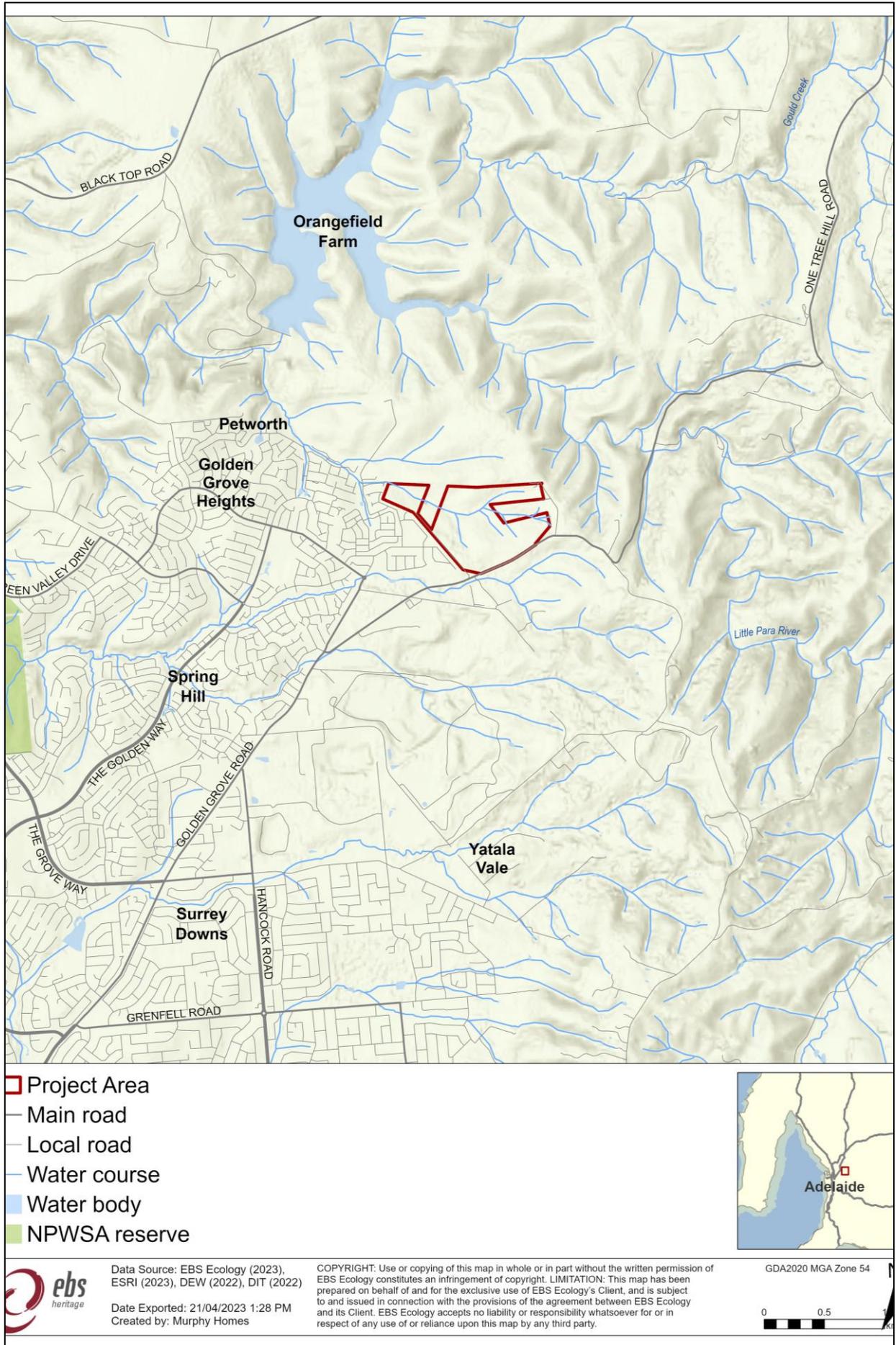
Following European settlement, with the associated grazing and trampling of the riverbanks by stock, agriculture activities and the undertaking of flood mitigation works, there was erosion of the continuous channels and disruption to the flow of the ponds which had a major impact on the river's hydrology (Bourman et al. 2010, p.69).



B 33360

Figure 1. Little Para circa 1936 (State Library of South Australia – B 33360).

The hydrology of the greater area, with its dense network of ephemeral water sources, can be seen in Map 2. As most of the water sources are naturally occurring drainage systems, they are unlikely to have changed considerably since European settlement. The frequency and rate of flows would have been the most affected part of the system.



Map 2. Hydrology of the Project Areas.

1.2.2 *Geology and topography*

To understand the archaeological context of an area it is important to have a good understanding of local environmental landscape features and the natural resources that were available and historically utilised.

The Little Para Land System (LIP) relates to the hills and rises around the Little Para Reservoir (Map 3). The land is formed on siltstones, slates and fine sandstones, with minor quartzites and dolomites of the Saddleworth (siltstone with variable carbonate content and thin sandy interbeds) and Stonyfell Quartzite (dark pyritic shales, quartzite and sandy at base) Formations (Geoscience Australia n.d.). These rocks are generally layered by fine carbonates which have blown on to the land surface and leached into the soil and in places the carbonates have hardened to calcrete. There are minor remnants of Tertiary age sediments (rocks containing fossils) in the Golden Grove area. These are clayey sands to sandy clays, often hardened to weak sandstones.

The Little Para Land System is characterized by moderate to steep slopes created by the river as it cut through the frontal slopes of the western Mount Lofty Ranges. It is dominated by moderately to strongly dissected slopes adjacent to the last five km of the Little Para River before it emerges on to the Adelaide Plains. There are limited areas of undulating to gently rolling slopes near Golden Grove (Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources n.d., p.1).

1.2.3 *Native Title Register*

The search of the National Native Title Register identified the Kurna Peoples as native title holders for the lands within and surrounding Golden Grove as detailed in the native title determination of 21 March 2018 (Table 2). Native title rights exist for 17 parcels of land in the determination; none of these parcels are within the Project Area though. A map showing the land area covered by the Native Title Determination is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 2. Native title determination area.

Name	Tribunal File No.	Status	Determination Outcome	Registered Native Title Body Corporate
Kurna Peoples Native Title Claim	SCD2018/001	Registered	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Kurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

The Kurna Peoples have an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) which is a voluntary agreement between the native title group and The Attorney-General for the State of South Australia regarding the use of the determination land and waters (Table 3). The Kurna ILUA area is all of the land and waters the subject of the determination and covers about 3,470 square km in the vicinity of Adelaide, extending easterly from Gulf St Vincent to the foothills of the Mount Lofty Ranges. When registered, ILUAs bind all parties and all native title holders to the terms of the agreement.

Table 3. Registered ILUA.

Name	Tribunal file no	Status
Kurna People Native Title Settlement ILUA	SI2018/004	ILUA registered 19 November 2018

1.3 Proposed project works

The proposed work will include:

- Road construction - the road construction involves excavating to a depth of approximately 300 to 400 millimetres although some areas will require building up rather than removing soil;
- Pavement construction – minimal impact;
- Lighting installation – anticipated to be to a depth of 2 metres (m);
- Signage installation;
- Storm water and other services pipe laying; and
- Telecommunications infrastructure.

1.4 Limitation of the report

This report was undertaken to the best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, however limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict sub-surface deposits. It is possible that another professional may interpret the facts and physical evidence in a different way. It is also possible that future research, or new sources, may support different interpretations of the evidence. It does not therefore warrant that there is no possibility that archaeological material will be located on site.

2 COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

2.1 Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* provide a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. Under the Act a National Heritage List (for places outside of Commonwealth land) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (for places within Commonwealth land) have been established. The Act stipulates that any action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a place of national culture and/or environmental significance must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment for approval. The EPBC Act is only relevant if a heritage site is entered onto the National Heritage List or the Register of the National Estate.

No sites of national heritage significance were identified within the Project Area.

2.1.2 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* is a mechanism to ensure maximum participation of Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders in the formulation and implementation of government policies that affect them; to promote the development of self-management and self-sufficiency among Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders; to further the economic, social and cultural development of Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders; and to ensure coordination in the formulation and implementation of policies affecting Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders by the Commonwealth, State, Territory and local governments, without detracting from the responsibilities of State, Territory and local governments to provide services to their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents.

2.1.3 *Native Title Act 1993*

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* provides a national system for the recognition and protection of native title. The Act 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. Native Title may be partly or wholly extinguished (Table 4).

Table 4. Native title land types.

Indicative land types which may be subject to native title:	
Vacant Crown land	Beaches and foreshores
State forests and national parks	Land held by the government agencies
Some pastoral leases	Land held in trust for Aboriginal communities
Unalienated Crown land public reserves	Seas, reefs, rivers, and other waters that are not privately owned
Native title may be extinguished by:	
Privately owned freehold land including family homes and freehold farms	Valid grants of private freehold land or water
Residential or commercial leases	Exclusive possession of leases
Public works built before 23 December 1996	Mining dissection lease
Community purpose leases	Pastoral or agricultural leases that grant exclusive possession

2.2 SA State legislation - Aboriginal heritage

2.2.1 Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* establishes a legal framework to manage and resolve the diversity in the rights and interests in lands and waters within South Australia and requires that a register be kept of records of native title and claims to native title on land in the State. When certain activities or development is undertaken in areas where native title exists or may exist, the developer will need to consider the possible impacts of their actions on native title rights and interests.

2.2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

The South Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (AH Act) is administered by the SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. The legislation ensures that any Aboriginal site, object of significance, or remains are protected, whether previously recorded or not. The AH Act is the most relevant piece of legislation for this project and the most applicable sections are detailed below:

Section 20 - An owner or occupier of private land, or an employee or agent of such an owner or occupier, who discovers on the land an Aboriginal site or Aboriginal object must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Premier;

Section 23 - It is an offence to 'damage, disturb or interfere' with an Aboriginal site, object or remains unless written authorisation is obtained from the Premier;

Section 35 - Except as authorised or required by the Act, a person must not divulge information relating to an Aboriginal site, object, remains or Aboriginal tradition.

2.3 SA State legislation - historical heritage

2.3.1 Heritage Places Act 1993

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* (HP Act) makes provision for the identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of historical heritage significance in SA and the SA Heritage Register documents places that are protected. The HP Act is governed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) and the South Australian Heritage Council (the Council).

It is an offence to carry out the following without a permit from the Council:

Section 26 - Excavate or disturb a State Heritage Place designated as a place of archaeological significance; or remove archaeological artefacts from such a place;

Section 27 - Excavate or disturb any land (not designated as a place of archaeological significance) for the purpose of searching for or recovering archaeological artefacts of heritage significance; or excavate or disturb any land (not designated as a place of archaeological significance) knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the excavation or disturbance will or is likely to result in an archaeological artefact of heritage significance being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed; and/or

Section 28 - Damage, destroy or dispose of an archaeological artefact removed from a State Heritage Place designated as a place of archaeological significance (whether removed before or after the entry of that place in the Register) and to damage, destroy or dispose of an object entered in the Register (either as a provisional or confirmed entry).

The Act further stipulates that:

Section 36 - A person who intentionally or recklessly damages a heritage place or engages in conduct knowing that it will or might destroy or reduce the significance to a State Heritage Place can be fined. There is no penalty if damage results from an action authorised by an approval or authorisation under the *Development Act 1993*.

There are no State heritage places or areas recorded within the Project Area.

Places of **local** heritage value are listed in an inventory attached to the State Heritage Register. The Planning and Design Code should be referred to for guidance around development controls for local heritage places.

2.3.2 Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

The South Australian *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, used in conjunction with the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017* and the Planning and Design Code, provides for matters that are relevant to the use, development and management of land and buildings, including by providing a planning system to regulate development within the State, rules with respect to the design, construction and use of buildings, and other initiatives to facilitate the development of infrastructure, facilities and environments that will benefit the community.

The Planning and Design Code implements the requirements of section 66 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. Overlays are layers in the Code under the Act and identify areas where specific Planning and Design policies are applicable, or where an area may be subject to referrals.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop assessment

A search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, maintained by DPC-AAR, was undertaken for the Project Area. The search identified the presence, or lack of, any reported or recorded sites as defined under Part 1, Section 3 of the AHSA Act;

Aboriginal site is an area of land;

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

Aboriginal object means an object—

- a) of significance according to Aboriginal tradition; or
- b) of significance to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology or history, and includes an object or an object of a class declared by regulation to be an Aboriginal object but does not include an object or an object of a class excluded by regulation from the ambit of this definition.

3.1.1 Archival Research

Searches were conducted of the Australian Heritage Database, the South Australian Heritage Places Register, Australian Museum Anthropologic database, the South Australian Museum database. Archives were searched for images, newspaper clippings, journal entries and other primary sources that may contain information about the early uses of the area and early interactions between Aboriginal people and others.

3.1.2 Previous Work / Consultancy Reports

A review of available heritage reports for the general region was undertaken, where applicable. These studies can provide a broad background of the region and provide information on the types and location of sites previously identified near the Project Area. Some reports remain restricted through confidentiality agreements so are unable to be accessed.

3.2 Cultural heritage risk assessment

3.2.1 Site predictive statements

A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the likelihood of the project impacting unknown Aboriginal sites/objects in environmental landforms commonly associated with cultural heritage sites and therefore of high archaeological potential and of cultural significance to Aboriginal people. The locations and type of Aboriginal sites that have been recorded within the regional area and information about previous archaeological work are used to inform the predictive statements. There are three levels of risk assigned:

High risk: A 'high' risk area contains undisturbed landforms where traditionally cultural heritage sites have been found. Landforms considered to be of 'high' risk include rock outcrops, caves, dunes, sand hills, natural wetlands, permanent and semi-permanent waterholes and natural springs, some hill and mound formations and some types of remnant native vegetation. Known Aboriginal activity/sites within the area reinforces the risk level.

Moderate risk: A 'moderate' risk area contains landforms that traditionally would have been classified as 'high' risk but have been disturbed by surface activities and/or geotechnical data has indicated that the disturbance has not significantly impacted sub-surface soils. Cultivation, cattle grazing, and construction of roads, tracks, powerlines and other infrastructure do not tend to create substantive sub-surface disturbances; therefore, the proposed works may encounter unidentified sub-surface sites or objects. Known Aboriginal activity/sites within the area reinforces the risk level.

Low risk: A 'low' risk area contains landforms that have been extensively impacted/modified on both the surface and sub-surface levels thereby increasing the probability that cultural heritage sites have already been disturbed or destroyed. High density urban developments, realignment/modification of waterways, utility installations, extraction or removal of sand, quarrying, dredging, land clearance, major contour landscaping, and tunnelling result in significant ground disturbances. No and/or little Aboriginal activity or sites reported or recorded within the area conversely lessens the risk level.

3.2.2 Construction risk assessment

A construction risk assessment was undertaken using the risk assessment matrix (Table 3) to classify the potential risk (Table 6) to cultural heritage during construction works. There are three levels of risk associated with the disturbance of cultural heritage sites, places and objects during construction:

High risk: Manageable risk and work activity may proceed. A cultural heritage survey is recommended prior to ground works commencing and heritage monitoring is recommended during ground works. All site personnel and contractors to receive a cultural heritage induction. A site discovery and stop work procedure should be implemented for the duration of the works. The services of an on-call archaeologist may be engaged to assist with the identification of unexpected finds. Risk management controls are in place.

Moderate risk: Acceptable risk and work activity may proceed. A site discovery and stop work procedure should be implemented for the duration of the works. The services of an on-call archaeologist may be engaged to assist with the identification of unexpected finds. Risk management controls are in place.

Low risk: Acceptable risk and work activity may proceed. Risk management controls are in place.

The overall risk during construction is calculated by averaging the probability scores for each of the construction activities.

Table 5. Risk assessment matrix.

Potential Consequences		Probability				
Risk Class Score	Requirements	E Rare	D Unlikely	C Possible	B Likely to happen	A Almost certain to happen
1 – Negligible	Requiring no control measures.	1	2	4	7	11
2 - Minor	Control measures.	3	5	8	12	16
3 - Moderate	Site avoidance, requiring control measures, heritage induction.	6	9	13	17	20
4 - Major	Heritage induction, Stop Work/Site discovery, Section 23/27 Permit, CHMP, engage archaeologist.	10	14	18	21	23
5 - Catastrophic	Heritage induction, Stop Work/Site discovery, cultural heritage survey, CHMP, engage archaeologist, monitoring during ground works.	15	19	22	24	25

Table 6. Risk classification probability score.

High risk	20 – 25 (red)
Moderate risk	11 – 19 (yellow)
Low risk	1 – 10 (green)

4 HERITAGE SEARCHES

4.1 DPC-AAR Register

EBS Heritage requested a search of the DPC-AAR Register on the 17 December 2019. The search request was for 13 parcels of land that comprise the Project Area. A buffer of 1 km from the external edge of the land parcels was requested as the project is close to the Little Para River which is classified as a high-risk landform so the likelihood of sites being recorded in the vicinity is higher. EBS Heritage was advised that the central archive has no entries recorded for the requested search area.

The register results are provided as a guide only and are not an extensive list of all heritage items within an area. The DPC-AAR therefore advises that sites or objects may exist even though the register doesn't identify them.

The DPC-AAR additionally provided the details of Aboriginal groups with an interest in the area (Table 7). Refer to Appendix 3 for the full letter.

Table 7. Aboriginal groups with interest in the Project Area.

Name	Chairperson:	Phone	Contact
The Kaurna People	Jeffrey Newchurch	0458 973 692	jeffreynewchurch@hotmail.com

4.2 SA Museum database

The South Australian Museum (SAM) database details Aboriginal cultural material held by the SAM. The database is a valuable tool used to identify cultural activity and assists with determining probability for the potential for sub-surface cultural material to be unearthed in undisturbed soil profiles during works and helps to determine the types and numbers of materials found previously in the region.

Most of the collection represents cultural material that was donated to or purchased/collected by the museum. Where available, the database contains information on how the item(s) came into the collection, the location in which it was found and the date it was acquired. Many of the records are without archaeological context and are often incomplete so the database is used for indicative purposes only.

One item for Golden Grove was listed in the SAM database; a calotte found lying on the ground at the corner of Bicentennial Drive and Botany Drive in 1997. As the roads are a modern construct, it is more likely that the bone was dropped by an animal rather than being in situ. Sixteen additional items were recorded in the surrounding suburbs with the closest being at Salisbury Park approximately 5 km away (Table 8). The artefacts were predominately skeletal remains (n = 12) collected from along rivers and creeks and near the Barker Inlet, which prior to urbanisation was covered by shallow tidal samphire flats (NRM Education n.d. p.2). The other items were tools (n = 2), weapons (n = 1) and unspecified (n = 2).

A map showing the approximate locations of all known objects and sites within the surrounding area, as recorded by the SAM, DPC-AAR, and previous heritage reports, is provided in Map 3.

Table 8. Items recorded in vicinity of the Project Area.

Location	Number of items	Items Listed
Golden Grove, cnr Bicentennial Drive and Botany Drive	1	calotte (skullcap, or bones of the skull)
Para Hills	1	club, slate
Parafield, ½ mile southwest of aerodrome	1	hammerstone
Parafield Gardens, cnr Ryan's Rd. & Salisbury Hwy	3	skeletal remains
Salisbury	1	skeletal remains
Salisbury, near, Hd. Munno Para, S	1	hammerstone, quartzite
Salisbury Park	1	skeletal remains
Ardornish, near Modbury	1	skeletal remains
Modbury	3	skeletal remains
Modbury, North East Road	1	skeletal remains
Valley View Secondary School	1	skeletal remains
Pooraka	2	unspecified
Total	17	

4.3 Australian Heritage Database

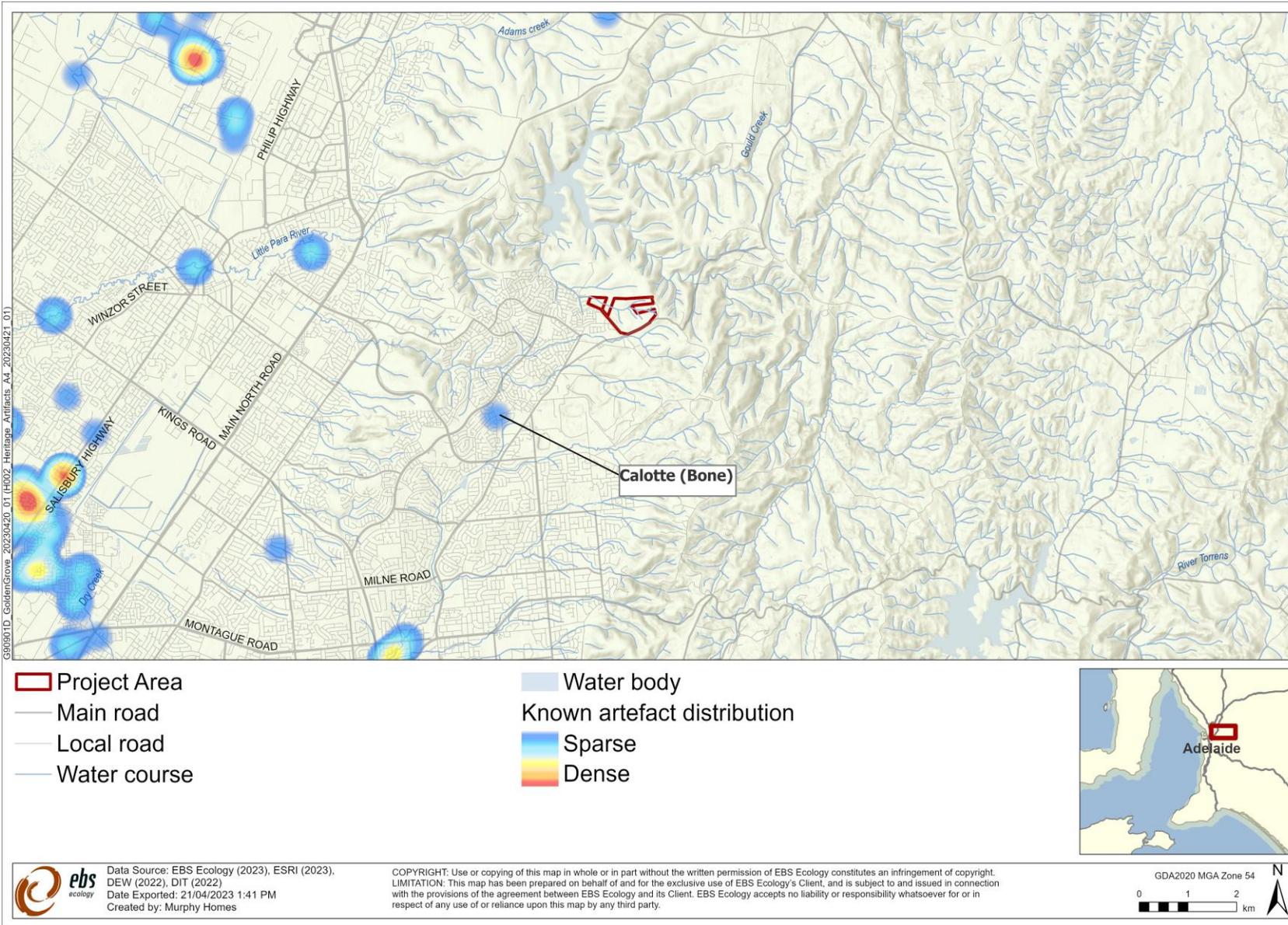
The Australian Heritage Database details information about World Heritage places, National Heritage places, Commonwealth heritage places and overseas places of historic significance to Australia, as well as places under consideration. The database is maintained by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy.

There are no places listed in the Australian Heritage Database within the proposed Project Area.

4.4 SA Heritage Register

The SA Heritage Register details information about South Australia's local and State heritage places, objects, and areas. The Register is maintained by the SA Government Department for Environment and Water. The Register holds information relating to places on the SA Heritage Register, local heritage places from SA Development Plans and contributory items from SA Development Plans.

There are no places listed in the SA Heritage Register within the proposed Project Area.



Map 3. Location of known artefacts and sites in relation to the Project Area.

4.5 Site predictive statements

Risk statements are formulated to predict where unknown Aboriginal sites or objects may be found and highlight landforms that might be of cultural significance to Aboriginal people. The results of the predictive risk assessment for the project are presented in Table 9 below. The overall risk for the project to encounter unknown Aboriginal heritage sites or objects is considered to be **low**.

Table 9. Predictive Risk Assessment for Aboriginal sites/objects.

Site Type	Site Description	Associated Landform / Environment	Project Area	Probability	Risk
Stone Artefact Scatters / Isolated	Stone tools such as cores, flakes, scrapers, hammerstones, grinding stones, mullers, axe heads, tulas and tulas slugs. Debris from tool production which may include unmodified flakes and flaked pieces.	Stone artefacts can be located either on the ground and/or in sub-surface contexts. Are commonly found in the open landscape and in rock shelters and on sandy rises on floodplains adjacent to drainage features.	Given the lack of objects recorded in the vicinity there only a small chance of finding this type of site on the surface or sub-surface.	Unlikely	Low
Mound Sites	Mounds are circular or elliptical areas of sandy rises in areas of seasonal flooding. Mounds were used as campsites where there is clay soil that may become damp and sticky during floods. Mounds are usually characterised by the presence of darker soil due to the accumulation of charcoal, burnt earth and organic matter over repeated occupation. Mounds range in size, between 4 to 50 m in diameter and up to 1.5 m in height.	Mound sites, or ' <i>mirnyongs</i> ', are commonly associated with poorly drained soils found in wetland habitats and are found on the margins of the river floodplains.	Given the distance to fresh water there is a low risk of encountering sub-surface remnants of this site type	Unlikely	Low
Culturally Modified Trees	This site type consists of trees that have been modified through the removal of bark sections and/or timber. Trees were used to construct canoes, spears, shields and dishes and often were carved for ceremonial purposes. Toeholds were also cut into trees so bird's nests, possums and native honey could be accessed.	These site types can occur anywhere that trees of sufficient age and size are present.	As there are trees of sufficient size within the remnant vegetation there is a risk of encountering this site type.	Possible	Medium
Mythological Sites / Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	Places of significance to Aboriginal people connected to ceremonial activities or dreaming stories.	They can be present in wide variety of environmental landforms.	There are no recorded sites of this type in the area and there is a low chance of this type of site being identified during works.	Unlikely	Low

Site Type	Site Description	Associated Landform / Environment	Project Area	Probability	Risk
Burials	This site type can include an isolated bone fragment to a complete individual or group of burials. Burials include internments, bundle burials and cremations.	Burials tend to be associated with ridges and lunettes (a wind formed crescent dune) and other sand bodies as well as sandy river or creek banks.	There is a possibility of encountering this site type due to the proximity of the Little Para River however there are no known burials in the vicinity.	Unlikely	Low
Rock Art	Rock art is found across the continent as paintings, drawings, pecked or abraded imagery and mechanically produced motifs such as stencils.	Inside surfaces of the numerous mica-schist and sandstone rock-shelters and caverns commonly found adjacent the creeks in the ranges.	As the surrounding area does not have any suitable rock outcrops there is a low risk of encountering this site type.	Unlikely	Low
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	These are areas that have a potential to contain an archaeological deposit. They can be found in association with other cultural material or without. Topography, together with soil type, texture and colour is recognised as a reliable indicator of significant PADs.	They can be in many different environmental locations including within rock shelters, along creek lines, sand dunes and anywhere a deposit can assimilate.	This type of site may be found in the area as there appears to have been minimal subsurface disturbance.	Possible	Low
Historic Sites	These are sites relating to the shared history of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people after first contact. Examples include missions, massacre sites, post-contact camping sites.	Not dictated by any landform or environmental factors. More common in areas that had a higher influence by Europeans after contact.	There are no reported sites of this type in the surrounding area and there is a low chance of finding this site type.	Unlikely	Low
Water Holes and Soaks	Water source including rock holes (gnamma) that collect rainwater, and natural springs. A soak is a water source where the water has seeped into the sand and is stored below. Often a soak is part of an ephemeral river or creek.	Water holes and natural springs are located anywhere there is natural water and rock formations. Soaks are generally found in sandy desert country.	The area does not appear to have sufficient bedrock present therefore there is a low chance of locating this site type.	Unlikely	Low
Quarries	They consist of sources of stone that is used to manufacture stone artefacts. There are also quarries of ochre. Quarries are procurement sites and normally have an associated artefact scatter and areas of reduction or knapping areas.	Located in areas where there are large bedrock outcrops that are available for quarrying.	There are no visible outcrops of raw material suggesting a low risk of locating encountering this site type.	Unlikely	Low
			Overall Risk	Unlikely	Low

4.6 Disturbance to sites during construction phase

The results of the risk assessment for the construction phase of the project are presented in Table 10 below. The overall risk score for the project to disturb known or unknown heritage is nine and as per the risk classification probability score (Table 6), the risk is considered to be low for both historical and Aboriginal heritage.

Table 10. Construction risk matrix.

Activity	Aspect	Potential Impact	Status	Risk Class	Probability	Risk Score	Risk Level
Surface							
Construction of housing, including infrastructure and facilities.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of known Aboriginal places or objects.	There are no known Aboriginal heritage sites in the Project Area.	4	E - Rare	10	Low
	Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of known sites of non-Aboriginal heritage significance.	There are no known non-Aboriginal heritage sites in the Project Area.	2	E - Rare	3	Low
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of unknown Aboriginal places or objects.	Works will cause limited disturbance to the topsoil as it is most likely the site will be built up with fill.	4	D - Unlikely	14	Medium
	Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of unknown sites of non-Aboriginal heritage significance.	Works will cause limited disturbance to the topsoil as it is most likely the site will be built up with fill.	2	D - Unlikely	5	Low
	Significant heritage landscape	Disturbance/encroachment on significant heritage landscape.	No known significant heritage landscape in area.	3	E - Rare	6	Low
Sub-surface							
Sub-surface excavations for services.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of known Aboriginal places or objects	There are no known Aboriginal heritage sites in the Project Area.	4	E - Rare	10	Low
	Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of known sites of non-Aboriginal heritage significance	There are no known non-Aboriginal heritage sites in the Project Area.	4	E - Rare	10	Low
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of unknown Aboriginal places or objects	The construction will result in minimal sub-surface disturbance as it is most likely the site will be built up with fill.	4	C - Possible	18	Medium
	Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Disturbance of unknown sites of non-Aboriginal heritage significance	The construction will result in minimal sub-surface disturbance as it is most likely the site will be built up with fill.	2	E - Rare	3	Low
Overall Risk						9	Low

5 HISTORICAL LAND USE RESULTS

Research into the patterns of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal land use assists in identifying the risk of disturbing known and unknown cultural sites.

5.1 Aboriginal heritage

There is a long and widespread association of Aboriginal people with the Adelaide Plains; the traditional lands of the Kaurna (Adelaide Tribe) peoples. In 1940 Norman Tindale, anthropologist, archaeologist, entomologist, and ethnologist with the SAM, drew a map showing the Kaurna boundaries and those of their neighbours which he determined from undertaking numerous interviews with Aboriginal people (Figure 2). In his *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*, he described the Kaurna territory as stretching from Cape Jervis to Port Wakefield along the eastern shore of Gulf St Vincent, inland to near Crystal Brook, Snowtown, Blyth, Hoyleton, Hamley Bridge, Clarendon, Gawler and Myponga; from the east side of the Hummock Range to Red Hill and inland to the stringy bark forests of the Mount Lofty Ranges (Tindale 1974:213).

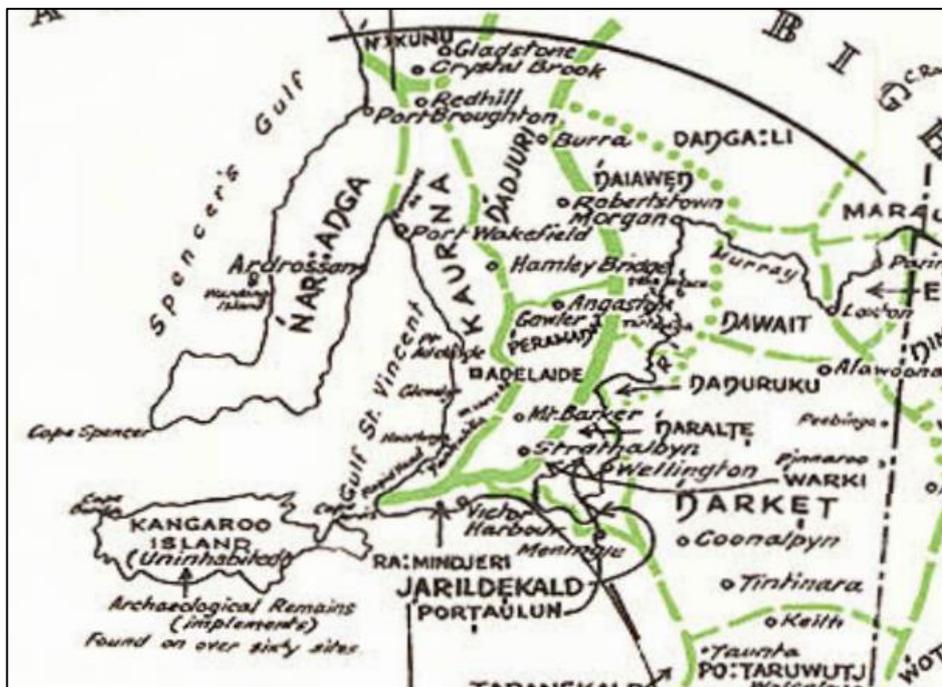


Figure 2. Clan areas identified by Tindale (1940).

The Kaurna people moved seasonally from the Adelaide coastline in the summer, to the foothills of Mount Lofty Ranges and inland river systems, including the Gawler system, to shelter in the winter (Tindale 1974). An early account from northern Adelaide describes how groups of Kaurna people would move up and down the waterways, camping at one place for a week and working in exchange for food (Whitelock 1989). The Kaurna constructed various types of shelter, dependent on seasonal needs and they sometimes included substantial structures that were erected during autumn and winter and made from the frame of branches covered with bark, grass, seaweed, and earth (Ellis 1976; Ross 1984). An account from William Anderson Cawthorne, a sketcher and watercolourist known for his writings and artworks focusing on colonial life, provides insight into Aboriginal dwellings:

“Dwellings are the most simple habitations perhaps known ... only a few branches placed in a semi-circle during the summer months, under which they lie with a fire in the middle, and in the winter months the same form is retained only made more substantial by the sides being heightened and supported by a few sticks, meeting at the top and covered over with bark, earth or grass, which forms when finished a domicile in the form of a half dome. When an encampment takes place the ‘wurlies’ as they are called are generally made close together and in rows” (Cawthorne 1844, p.20).

The Little Para River is described as a key rendezvous point, where early settlers met with *“companies of natives in the district”* who *“for many years after the proclamation of the state....made the Little Para famous by their tribal ceremonies”* (The Advertiser 1908, p.8). The ceremonies or dances of the northern Adelaide Tribes seemed to captivate early settlers. A set of prints (Figure 3) produced from 1846-47 by George French Angas, an English explorer, naturalist, painter, and Director of the Australian Museum, focuses on the *kuri* or *Kure*, a dance *“most frequent among the northern natives, particularly those dwelling on the borders of the scrub”* (Angas 1846-47 Part 3 Plate XV).

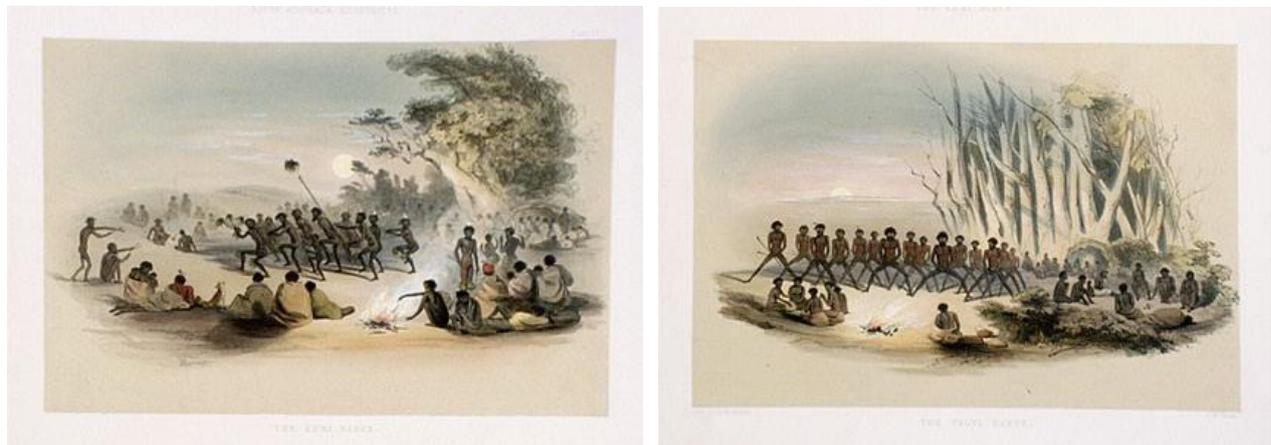


Figure 3. Prints of the *kuri* or *Kure* dance (Angus 1846-47 Part3, Plate XV).

Aboriginal people were heavily and detrimentally affected by the arrival of European settlers to SA. Aboriginal peoples experienced the devastating impact of introduced diseases, including but not limited to influenza and smallpox (Campbell 1983, p.536; Dowling 1997, p.31). A smallpox epidemic spread from the eastern states prior to 1836 and the population was further depleted by contact with other European diseases in the first thirty years after white settlement (City of Salisbury 1985, p.5). By 1846 it was observed by the settlers that whole tribes had disappeared and by the 1850's there were only a few remaining Kaurna in the Adelaide area (Lockwood 2017, p.81).

Further evidence that the Kaurna had permanently left Golden Grove and the surrounding Adelaide plains is provided by the account that appeared in the Adelaide Advertiser in January 1906 that consistently refers to Aboriginal people and the meetings with settlers in the past tense:

“...the tribe of Aboriginals 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...” (The Advertiser 1906).

5.2 European heritage

Captain Adam Robertson and his wife arrived in SA in September 1839 on the 'Lady Lilford'. After arriving at Encounter Bay they first settled at Woodville but in 1842 purchased land from the South Australian Company on one of the headwaters of Cobbler's Creek. By 1853 Robertson owned nearly 1000 acres of land and by the 1870s the farm was a holding of over 2000 acres of mixed agricultural land, some of which was leased to other farmers therefore encouraging denser settlement of the area (Butcher, Pope, Bechervaise and Associates 1997, p.12). A house was started in 1846 with substantial additions built in approximately 1875, thus creating a two-storey house with a bay window in the Italianate style. Robertson named the farm and house Golden Grove after a ship he commanded which was in turn named after an estate in Jamaica owned by another branch of the family (Geni 2018). The house remained in the Robertson family until 1930.

In 1853 Captain Robertson donated an acre of land for a new school to be established and permitted it to be called the Golden Grove Area School (Butcher et al. 1997). A post office and local general store was opened in 1859 which was designated the Golden Grove Post Office by the Postmaster General. Captain Robertson took exception to them naming it Golden Grove and wrote to the Editor of the South Australian Register who published the following:

"A. Robertson explains that Golden Grove is the name of his farm and not of the county round about as stated by a previous correspondent" (SA Register 1859, p.2).

The local people called the settlement Golden Grove however there was never officially a township named Golden Grove.

The land within and surrounding Golden Grove Farm had been used from the early days of settlement for freestone quarrying which provided building materials for the colonists. From the 1930s onwards there was a substantial sand quarrying industry in the area and by the 1970s the sand quarries around Golden Grove were owned and operated by Monier Besser, Boral industries or Hallett Bricks. Approximately 3.5 square km of land in the southern portion of the suburb, only 300 m from the Project Area, as well as 0.405 square km on the Gulfview Heights side of the western suburb boundary, are still currently being quarried.

Land was earmarked for residential development in 1962 and studies and planning proposals began in the early 1970s when the South Australian Land Commission began to acquire the land in the area. Housing estates started to be developed from 1973 and they have now subsumed most of the former agricultural land. The Golden Grove Development is a recent (1985–2003) fully planned community development. The State Government entered a joint venture partnership, ratified by indenture, with the Delfin Property Group (now Delfin Lend Lease) for the development of the master planned community. The development is a series of villages based on an innovative urban community plan. Up to 27% of the development is set aside for public open space - there are 120 parks, 160 ha of lakes, and six km of hiking, walking, and cycling trails (Bosman 2009, p.217).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census listed the population of Golden Grove as 9,429 people living in 3,758 dwellings (ABS 2011) and the 2016 Census recorded 10,235 people living in Golden Grove with 4,095 private dwellings (ABS 2016).

6 SUPPLEMENTARY HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS

Should Aboriginal or historical sites or objects of significance be disturbed during project works, the following additional heritage conditions may be required to ensure compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* or the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

6.1 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 - Section 21, 23 or 29(1)(b) application*

A permit can be applied for before commencement of works or may be applied for when Aboriginal items, objects or remains are identified or disturbed during works.

Section 21 - the proponent requires authorisation from the Premier as the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation to excavate Aboriginal sites as required.

Section 23 - if a site or object of significance cannot be avoided, the proponent requires authorisation from the Premier as the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation.

Section 29(1)(b) - the proponent requires authorisation from the Premier as the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation to send samples out of SA for the purposes of scientific testing.

6.2 *Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA) - Section 27 Permit*

If historical material or sites are discovered during works, notification of the discovery of the site or object is to be made to Heritage South Australia of DEW as is required pursuant to Section 27 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. Heritage SA of DEW will determine if a permit is required and notify the proponent when works may recommence.

6.3 *Cultural heritage survey*

The AH Act does not mandate a requirement for an Aboriginal heritage survey and unless there has been a high probability of disturbance to Aboriginal sites/objects identified in the desktop study, a cultural heritage survey is deemed unwarranted. However, the Proponent may decide it is prudent to undertake an archaeological and/or ethnographical survey prior to any further ground disturbance works being undertaken, if Aboriginal objects or sites are discovered during construction.

As no Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified by the desktop assessment, and the potential for disturbing unknown sites or objects is considered to be low, a cultural heritage survey is not recommended for the proposed works.

6.4 *Cultural heritage management plan*

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is drafted in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal representative parties as an outcome of a heritage assessment or survey where Aboriginal heritage has been identified in the Project Area. The CHMP should detail the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified, and specify recommendations or measures to be taken before, during and after project activities to manage the protection of the heritage.

As no Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified a CHMP is not required for this Project

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The desktop research shows that the Golden Grove area, especially along and near the Little Para River, was an important economic resource for the Adelaide tribes. The area provides a rich and varied archaeological record of Aboriginal occupation and is still today a place of cultural significance for the Kaurna people who are the Native Title Claimants of the area.

Although many Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Object for the Adelaide Plains, no sites have been recorded within the Project Area. There is one artefact, most likely brought in by an animal rather than being in situ, listed in the SAM database for Golden Grove, and a further 16 artefacts recorded for the surrounding areas. The lack of known sites and artefacts together with the lack of high-risk landforms within either the Project Area suggests there is a low risk that works will uncover or disturb unknown Aboriginal sites or objects.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* does not mandate a requirement for a cultural heritage survey and there is no legislative requirement for one to be carried out for the project. As no known sites were identified within 1000 m of the Project Area and the risk assessment deemed there was a low risk for disturbance to surface and sub-surface Aboriginal sites or objects, a cultural heritage survey has been deemed not warranted.

Golden Grove has also been shown to have an extensive history of non-Aboriginal settlement and development albeit by a small group of individuals, until the rapid housing development phase in the 1960s. Given there have already been two heritage surveys undertaken, together with the land being used for cropping and grazing, as agricultural activity tends not to leave substantial material remains, combine to suggest that there is a low risk that works will uncover or disturb any unknown historical heritage sites.

Consequently, EBS Heritage advises YAS Property and Development, and its partners and contractors to proceed with caution and to consider the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Implement a Stop Work / Site Discovery Procedure

To mitigate against damage or disturbance of an unknown site or object of significance, it is recommended that all staff and contractors are provided with a Stop Work/Site Discovery Procedure in the event of an unexpected find. A copy of the document should also be accessible in the site office.

For convenience a site discovery procedure has been included in the appendix of this report (Appendix 1).

Recommendation 2: Consult with the Registered Native Title Body Corporate

As a courtesy and out of respect for the Traditional Owners, notify the Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation of the proposed works and advise them that an Aboriginal heritage desktop assessment has been undertaken which determined that the likelihood of disturbance to unknown Aboriginal sites or objects is considered to be a low risk of disturbance to unknown Aboriginal sites or objects.

Recommendation 3: Ensure protection of Local Heritage Places

Maintain the heritage and cultural values of Local Heritage Places through conservation, ongoing use and adaptive reuse.

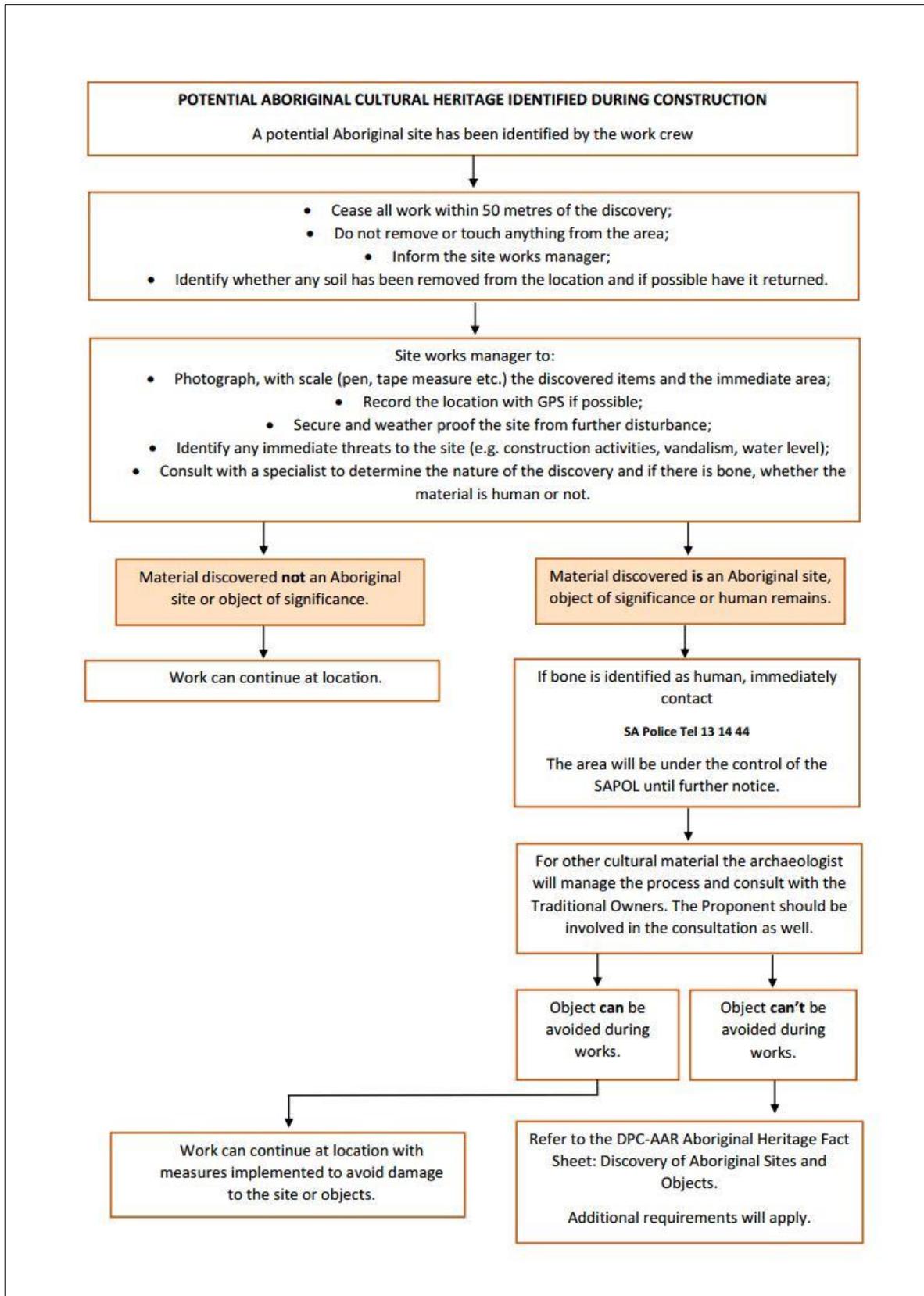
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9 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Stop Work/Site Discovery Procedure



Appendix 2 – Native Title Determination Map



Appendix 3 – DPC-AAR Register Search for NOTHR

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES



Lisa Salisbury
EBS Heritage
125 Hayward Terrace
Torrensville 5031 South Australia

Dear Lisa

Thank you for the search request dated 16 Dec 2019. The search was based on the spatial file or coordinates provided. The search area is centred on the suburb of GOLDEN GROVE. Your reference is 1053.

I advise that the central archive, which includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (the Register), administered by Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR), has no entries for Aboriginal sites within 1000m of this location.

The applicant is advised that sites, objects or remains may exist in the proposed development area, even though the Register does not identify them. All Aboriginal sites and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (the Act), whether they are listed in the central archive or not. Land within 200 metres of a watercourse (for example the River Murray and its overflow areas) in particular, may contain Aboriginal sites and objects.

Pursuant to the Act, it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site, object or remains (registered or not) without the authority of the Premier. If the planned activity is likely to damage, disturb or interfere with a site, object or remains, authorisation of the activity must be first obtained from the Premier under Section 23 of the Act. Section 20 of the Act requires that any Aboriginal sites, objects or remains, discovered on the land, need to be reported to the Premier. Penalties apply for failure to comply with the Act. It should be noted that this Aboriginal heritage advice has not addressed any relevant obligations pursuant to the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Please be aware in this area there are Aboriginal groups/organisations/traditional owners that may have an interest. These may include:

The Kurna People
Chairperson: Jeffrey Newchurch
Address: 4/14 Swift Street Northfield SA 5085
Telephone: 0458973692
Email: jeffreynewchurch@hotmail.com
Contact Officer: Lynette Crocker
Telephone:
Email:

If you require further information, please contact the Aboriginal Heritage Team on telephone (08) 8226 8900 or send to our generic email address dpc-aar.heritagesites1@sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

Perry Langeberg
SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER (HERITAGE)
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS & RECONCILIATION

18 December 2019

Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation | Date: Wed Dec 18 2019 15:12:20 GMT+1030 (ACDT)
Level 16, 30 Wakefield Street | GPO Box 2343 Adelaide SA 5001
Tel (+61) 08 8226 8900 | Fax (+61) 08 8226 8999 | www.dpc.sa.gov.au | ABN 83 524 915 929



Appendix 4 – DPC-AAR Register Search for past Project Area (SOTHR)

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES



Lisa Salisbury
EBS Heritage
112 Hayward Terrace
Torrensville 5031 South Australia

Dear Lisa

Thank you for the search request dated 04 Aug 2021. The search was based on the spatial file or coordinates provided. The search area is centred on the suburb of GOLDEN GROVE. Your reference is 2496.

I advise that the central archive, which includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (the Register), administered by Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR), has no entries for Aboriginal sites within 1000m of this location.

The applicant is advised that sites, objects or remains may exist in the proposed development area, even though the Register does not identify them. All Aboriginal sites and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (the Act), whether they are listed in the central archive or not. Land within 200 metres of a watercourse (for example the River Murray and its overflow areas) in particular, may contain Aboriginal sites and objects.

Pursuant to the Act, it is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site, object or remains (registered or not) without the authority of the Premier. If the planned activity is likely to damage, disturb or interfere with a site, object or remains, authorisation of the activity must be first obtained from the Premier under Section 23 of the Act. Section 20 of the Act requires that any Aboriginal sites, objects or remains, discovered on the land, need to be reported to the Premier. Penalties apply for failure to comply with the Act. It should be noted that this Aboriginal heritage advice has not addressed any relevant obligations pursuant to the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Please be aware in this area there are Aboriginal groups/organisations/traditional owners that may have an interest. These may include:

Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation
Chairperson: Jeffrey Newchurch
Address: 3 Carob Crescent CRAIGMORE SA 5114
Telephone: 0458973692
Email: Jeffrey.Newchurch@outlook.com
Contact Officer: Tom Jenkin
Telephone: 08 8110 2800
Email: tomj@nativetitlesa.org

If you require further information, please contact the Aboriginal Heritage Team on telephone (08) 8226 8900 or send to our generic email address dpc-aar.heritagesites1@sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely,



Perry Langeberg
SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER (HERITAGE)
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS & RECONCILIATION

5 August 2021

Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation | Date: Thu Aug 05 2021 09:18:51 GMT+0930 (ACST)
Level 16, 30 Wakefield Street | GPO Box 2343 Adelaide SA 5001
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