



Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Yorke Peninsula Parks

Draft Management Plan 2022



Government of South Australia
Department for Environment
and Water

Your views are important

The Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Yorke Peninsula Parks Draft Management Plan outlines the objectives and strategies that will set the future direction for management of the parks identified in this plan, and to progress the aspirations of Narungga people for their Country.

This plan is released for public comment to provide members of the community an opportunity to express their views on the future management of these parks.

Feedback received will be considered in the development of a final plan which will be submitted to the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water for adoption under Section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

I encourage all interested people to assist in shaping the long-term management of these parks by making a submission on this draft plan. Guidance for making a submission can be found on page 29.



Mike Williams
Director of National Parks and Wildlife

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Co-management Board welcome

Narungga Country extends across Yorke Peninsula from north of Port Broughton at the top of the peninsula to Cape Spencer in the south. This, our traditional place, is sacred and contains our connection and belonging across the land and sea.

It is just as important today as it has been in the past that we endeavour to safeguard, preserve and protect what is now known as Yorke Peninsula. Also, just as important is preserving the way of life, culture, and history of my people, and allowing for developmental opportunities and economic prosperity for future generations.

The formation of the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board recognises the connection between my people and our Country. It ensures we will again have a strong voice about caring for our traditional lands and sea. It reflects a mutual understanding and respect of our customs and knowledge critical to ensuring a healthy future for my people and Country.

The co-management board is proud to present this draft plan to direct the management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and the eleven conservation parks across Narungga Country. As co-managers for Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park we continue to care for land and sea in partnership with the Department for Environment and Water.

We welcome visitors to share these parks with us, to continue to enjoy them, and to look after them together.

Doug Milera
Chair, Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park
Co-management Board

Developing this draft plan

The Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Yorke Peninsula Parks Draft Management Plan has been developed by the Department for Environment and Water in partnership with the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board. Narungga Traditional Owners, key stakeholders, technical experts and park managers provided input and guidance on the objectives and strategies outlined in the plan.

This plan builds on the previous management plans and amendments, and incorporates the traditional knowledge, culture, and spirituality of Narungga people, particularly for Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park. Once finalised, this plan will replace the following management plans and amendments:

- Innes National Park Management Plan 2003 (DEH)
- Innes National Park Management Plan Amendment 2004 (DEH)
- Mainland Conservation Parks of Yorke Peninsula Management Plan 2009 (DEH)
- Althorpe Islands, Goose Island and Troubridge Island Conservation Parks 2009 (DEH)
- Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Management Plan Amendment 2020 (DEW).

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park

In 2021, the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of Innes National Park was celebrated, and the park was co-named Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park. Dhilba is the name of the southern clan group of Narungga people, and Guuranda means southern land, or southern territory (pronounced Dil-pa Koor-ran-da). The dual name acknowledges the park's Traditional Owners and the co-management arrangements.

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the traditional Country of the Narungga people and pay respect to Elders, past, present and future. We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land and sea which continue to be important to the Narungga people today.

Cultural sensitivity warning

Aboriginal people are warned that this publication may contain culturally sensitive material.



Directions for management

This plan sets the strategic direction for the long-term management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and 11 conservation parks (Figure 1) within the traditional lands of the Narungga people, who have always cared for land and sea Country.

The importance of supporting the continuous connection and involvement of Narungga people in managing their Country has been acknowledged by the formation of the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board. The co-management board is responsible for the management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park.

Directions for management of the parks covered in this plan are broadly consistent. This enables management objectives and strategies to be applied across the landscape. However, the co-management arrangement and high visitation in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park requires strategic management that doesn't apply to the conservation parks in this plan. As a result, sub-headings and park names have been used to provide clarity where the differentiation between parks is required.

South Australia's national parks are managed to achieve the objectives of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. These objectives ensure that parks are managed primarily for conservation, while supporting public use, enjoyment, and education about the parks' purpose and significance.

The parks in this plan will be managed to improve the integrity of important ecological communities, to strengthen Narungga culture and heritage and protect important sites, to minimise impacts to the natural ecological processes that support life in the parks, and to enable people to experience the natural, cultural, and heritage aspects of the parks.

Partnering with Narungga and continuing to provide high-quality nature-based experiences are key directions specific to the management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park.

Management programs will utilise the best available scientific information and contemporary management practices, and will be enhanced by working with Narungga people to include traditional knowledge and learn from their experience managing their Country.

The objectives and strategies are provided to guide the strategic priorities for park management across the landscape. The specific actions required to manage the parks in accordance with the plan will be developed and monitored at a park operations level. This approach ensures that the plan is flexible and able to guide a range of future management challenges.

Connection to Country

In 2018 the ongoing connection between Narungga people and their Country was recognised by the Government of South Australia through the Buthera Agreement. An outcome of the agreement was a commitment to co-management of Innes National Park. Subsequently, the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board was established on 5 November 2020 to manage Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park. Partnering with the Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) will ensure Narungga people have an ongoing and crucial role in setting directions for management of their Country, and that Narungga people continue to use Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park for cultural, spiritual, and traditional activities.

Use of the parks to support the delivery of initiatives within the Buthera Agreement will be done in collaboration with the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board and NNAC.

This plan will be adopted subject to the native title rights and interests that continue to exist in relation to the land, and will be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1998*.

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park will be managed by the Co-management Board in accordance with the objectives of management outlined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Co-management of the park involves a partnership between NNAC and the state government to share responsibility and decision-making for the strategic management of the park. The board's vision for management of the park is to celebrate and share Narungga culture, promote healthy land and sea Country, and provide exceptional visitor experiences. Central to this is working together to combine Narungga traditional knowledge and scientific information to support contemporary park management. Partnering with Narungga will help facilitate opportunities to undertake traditional activities on park, and help raise awareness of Narungga culture with park visitors and locals.

The functions and powers of the board are prescribed within the Co-management Agreement, the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, and the *National Parks and Wildlife (National Parks) Regulations 2016*.

While the board doesn't have statutory responsibility for the other parks covered in this plan, it maintains a strong cultural connection.

Management zones have been designated in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park to ensure that the use of the park and the relevant management strategies remain compatible with the protection of park values.

Conservation parks

The conservation parks covered in this plan include 8 mainland parks and 3 island parks; Bird Islands, Carribe, Leven Beach, Minlacowie, Point Davenport, Ramsay, Thidna, Warrenben, Althorpe Islands, Goose Island, and Troubridge Island.

There are minimal visitor facilities provided in these parks with no additional facilities envisioned. Visitation to Althorpe Islands and Troubridge Island is restricted to protect seabird colonies and habitat for threatened species.

These parks will be managed to conserve the health of remnant vegetation and coastal environments that provide habitat for species of conservation significance, to protect sites significant for Narungga culture and heritage, and to conserve European heritage on Althorpe and Troubridge islands.

Yorke Peninsula Parks

The parks covered by this plan are (Figure 1):

- Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park (10,829 ha)
- Carribe Conservation Park (15 ha)
- Minlacowie Conservation Park (28 ha)
- Ramsay Conservation Park (148 ha)
- Warrenben Conservation Park (4,058 ha)
- Goose Island Conservation Park (35 ha)
- Bird Islands Conservation Park (615 ha)
- Leven Beach Conservation Park (506 ha)
- Point Davenport Conservation Park (254 ha)
- Thidna Conservation Park (869 ha)
- Althorpe Islands Conservation Park (163 ha)
- Troubridge Island Conservation Park (259 ha).

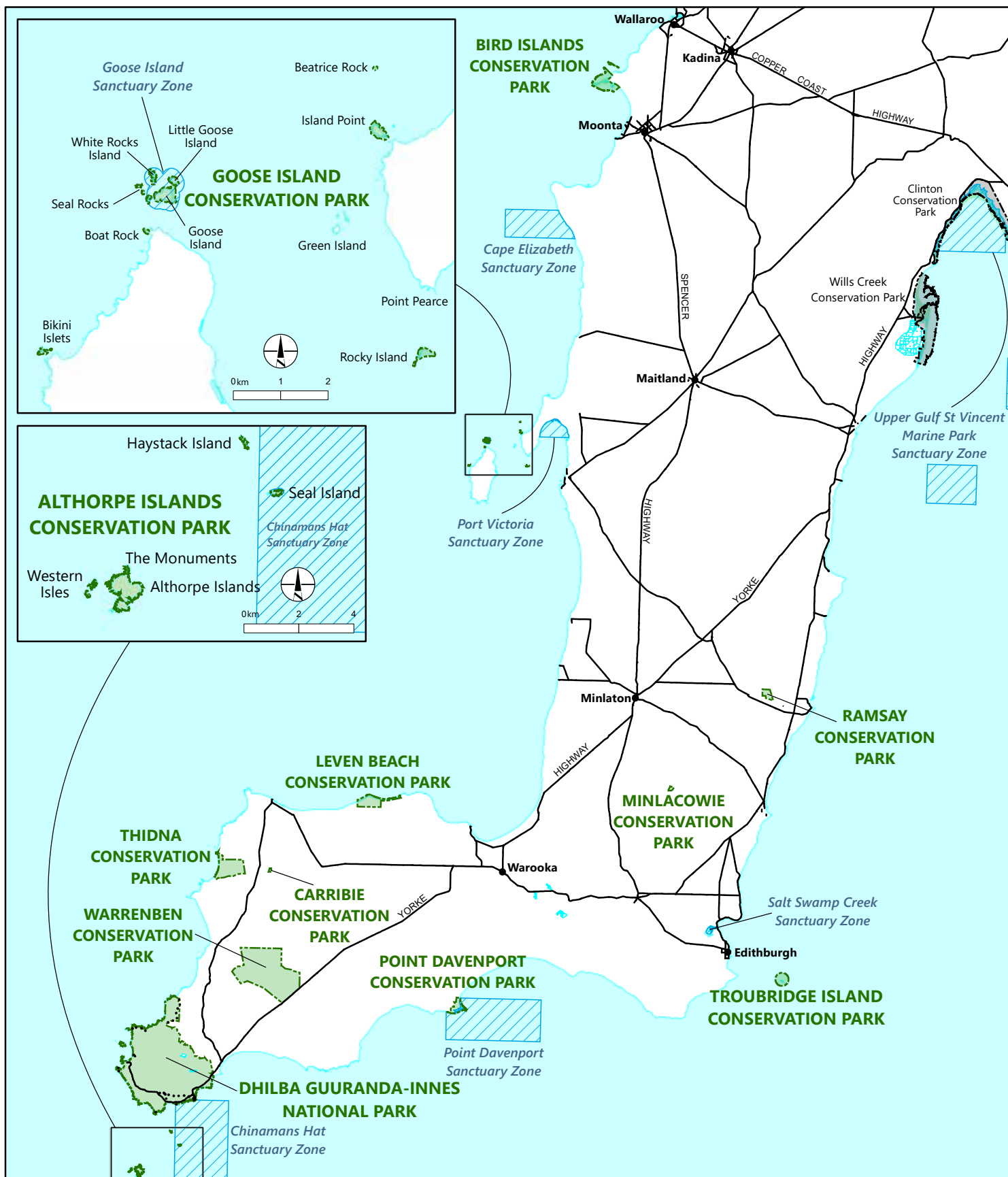
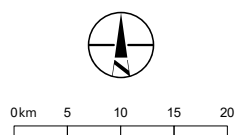


Figure 1

Yorke Peninsula Parks



LEGEND

- Sealed road
- Parks covered by this plan
- Marine Park Sanctuary Zone

Management zones

Section 39 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* determines that a management plan may provide for the division of a reserve into management zones and that each zone must be kept and maintained in accordance with the conditions outlined in the management plan.

Five management zones have been designated to establish a framework for the use and management of the parks.

Portions of some parks are subject to a lease or licence with third parties for commercial and private uses. New leases or licences may be considered when outcomes are consistent with the zoning and intent of this management plan.

Conservation Zones

The majority of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park, and all the conservation parks covered in this plan are designated as Conservation Zones (refer to Figure 2). These zones contain areas of high conservation value and will be managed primarily for the protection of ecological, cultural, and heritage values.

Visitor use in these zones will be limited to activities deemed sustainable and compatible with the protection of park values. Prohibited Areas within Althorpe Islands and Troubridge Island conservation parks restrict visitor access to important feeding and breeding areas for native fauna. Further restrictions for conservation outcomes, and to exclude public access to areas considered high-risk to visitor safety, may be implemented where necessary.

Visitor facilities and infrastructure in these zones will be limited to support recreation and include low-impact uses such as basic camping areas, trails, and day-visitor areas (including associated facilities such as shelters, toilets and barbecues). The provision of built facilities and infrastructure will have some impact on the immediate environment. However, every effort will be made to minimise this disturbance, and they will be monitored and managed to ensure that existing biodiversity values are not further compromised. Development such as workshops, buildings, and staff housing that are necessary to support park operations will be permitted in these zones.

Traditional Use Zones

The Traditional Use Zones provide areas for exclusive use by Narungga people to undertake non-commercial activities for cultural, spiritual, and traditional purposes such as camping, ceremonies, gathering of food, cooking, teaching, and hunting. Traditional Use Zones will be managed for their cultural and ecological values. Development of basic facilities necessary to support sustainable use and to limit environmental impacts is seen as appropriate in these zones. Visitation to these zones by the general public is prohibited.

Cultural Protection Zones

The Cultural Protection Zones protect culturally sensitive sites and provide areas for Narungga to repatriate ancestral remains to Narungga Country. Cultural Protection Zones will be managed for their cultural and ecological values. Visitation to these zones by the general public is prohibited.

Visitor Use Zones

Visitor Use Zones have been designated for small-scale development and commercial tourism activities that are complementary to existing visitation and diversifies the range of experiences on offer. Development in these zones must be ecologically sensitive, ensure minimal impacts to the natural, cultural, recreation and heritage values of the park, and be sympathetic to the aesthetic values of the site. Tourist accommodation is permitted in these zones. Alterations or further restoration of the heritage cottages at Inneston may be permitted subject to approvals. Development such as workshops, buildings, and staff housing that are necessary to support park operations will be permitted in these zones.

Shack Lease Zones

Shack Lease Zones comprise areas at Pondalowie and Dolphin Beach where private shacks pre-date the proclamation of the park. Upgrades to shacks in these zones will be permitted in order to meet contemporary standards subject to required approvals.



Figure 2

Dhillba Guuranda-Innes
National Park
Management Zones



0km 0.5 1 1.5 2

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park | | Building |
| | Conservation Zone | | Sealed road |
| | Cultural Protection Zone | | Unsealed road |
| | Shack Lease Zone | | Walking trail |
| | Traditional Use Zone | | Waterbody |
| | Visitor Use Zone | | |
| | Marine Park Sanctuary Zone | | |

Significance and purpose

The parks across Yorke Peninsula contain a range of diverse habitats that play an important role in supporting natural ecological processes and protecting threatened flora and fauna. Many of these habitats are not represented elsewhere on Yorke Peninsula.

For Narungga people, maintaining the health of their Country is essential for their spiritual, physical, and mental wellbeing. A deep connection and sense of responsibility to care for land and sea sustains a living connection to Country.

The plants and animals, cultural sites, and landforms such as water holes, beaches, headlands, islands, and salt lakes protected in the parks form part of an interconnected cultural landscape. This landscape helps Narungga people maintain cultural beliefs, and pass on traditional knowledge to younger generations.

The parks in the south-west of Yorke Peninsula are part of a large network of protected remnant vegetation important for the conservation of biodiversity and supporting the resilience of species to the effects of climate change.

Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh, and Drooping sheoak grassy woodland on calcrete of the Eyre Yorke Block Bioregion occur in a number of the parks. These ecological communities are listed as vulnerable and critically endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The Eastern Mallee Bird ecological community also occurs within some of these parks and has been nominated for listing as a threatened ecological community under the EPBC Act.

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park provides a range of outstanding recreational opportunities and nature-based experiences that attracts visitors to the area. State Heritage listed sites within Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park, and Althorpe Islands and Troubridge Island conservation parks provide links to the region's early-European history.

The island conservation parks protect specialist habitat and breeding areas for a range of coastal and sea birds and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*).



What are we looking after?

- Landscape features and sites that are culturally and spiritually significant to Narungga people and important for the continuation of traditional activities.
- Diverse environments including woodlands, samphire shrublands and flats, mangroves, wetlands, intertidal areas, beaches, dune systems, coastal heathlands, salt pans, salt lakes, salt marshes, and offshore islands, many of which are not represented elsewhere on Yorke Peninsula.
- A range of national and state threatened flora and fauna, and 2 nationally threatened vegetation communities.
- Largely undisturbed remnant vegetation in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park important for the successful reintroduction of locally extinct native fauna as part of the Marna Banggara rewilding program.
- Recreation and tourism opportunities in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park where visitors can connect with nature, appreciate the unique features of the local landscape, and learn about Narungga culture and heritage.
- Coastal and island environments that provide breeding and rookery areas for seabirds, migratory waders and shorebirds, and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*).
- A salt lake complex listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia that provides habitat for aquatic birds and saltmarsh communities.
- Salt lakes containing living stromatolites important for their geological and palaeontological significance.
- European heritage sites that enable people to reflect on past uses including mining and maritime activities.



Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park was proclaimed in 1970 to conserve important habitat for the white-bellied whipbird and malleefowl, to conserve a range of coastal environments, provide a range of recreational opportunities, and protect State Heritage listed buildings at Inneson.

Sites significant to Narungga people are recorded in the park, and features and landforms across the park are connected to creation stories. In recognition of Narungga Traditional Owners, the park is co-named Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park. The waters around the park and the Marion Bay region are important fishing areas for Narungga people.

The park contains the largest area of remnant native vegetation on Yorke Peninsula. This includes areas of the nationally threatened coastal saltmarsh communities and fragmented patches of the nationally threatened drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) grassy woodland. It also includes areas of the proposed threatened eastern mallee bird ecological community. Remnant vegetation in the park plays a critical role in the conservation of biodiversity and provides habitat for 8 nationally threatened species; bead samphire (*Tecticornia flabelliformis*), annual candles (*Stackhousia annua*), Goldsack's leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum goldsackii*), inland green-comb spider-orchid (*Caladenia tensa*), malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), white-bellied whipbird (eastern subspecies) (*Psophodes leucogaster leucogaster*), fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), and hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*).

The park also provides habitat for one reptile species, 26 bird species, and 25 plant species that are threatened in South Australia, including the white-bellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) and eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*). The intact native vegetation provides suitable habitat for the reintroduction of native fauna for the purpose of improving ecological processes.

A salt lake complex listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia provides habitat for aquatic birds and saltmarsh communities. Deep, Inneson, and Marion lakes contain features of geological and palaeontological significance and are listed on the South Australian Heritage Register. They are among a small number of places in Australia where living stromatolites are found. They provide a rare opportunity to study the morphology and environmental conditions for the formation of one of the earliest life forms on earth.

The park is actively promoted as a tourist destination. Visitor facilities include trails, campgrounds, accommodation, viewing platforms, boardwalks, picnic facilities, a jetty, and beach access.

The Stenhouse Bay jetty and loading plant, and the Inneson gypsum mining precinct are listed on the South Australian Heritage Register and are reminders of past gypsum mining exploits in the park. The lighthouses at Cape Spencer and West Cape play a part in the area's maritime activity and the many shipwrecks dotted around the coastline provide a stark reminder of the difficulty of navigating the sometimes treacherous coastline.



Bird Islands Conservation Park

Bird Islands Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1968 to conserve sea bird breeding habitat and protect high-quality mangrove communities. The park protects nationally threatened coastal saltmarsh communities, 2 islands, intertidal zones, fringing mangroves, chenopod shrublands, and a foredune system that provides habitat for 3 threatened birds species. The park also provides habitat for bird species listed in international agreements for the conservation of migratory shorebirds. Known sites of significance to Narungga people have been recorded in the park. Most of the park is proclaimed jointly under Section 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, which enables appropriate resource and exploration and development under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000*.

Carribe Conservation Park

Carribe Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1968 to conserve remnant mallee vegetation. The park protects mallee and sheoak vegetation associations that provide habitat for the nationally threatened annual candles (*Stackhousia annua*), and one bird and 2 plant species that are threatened in South Australia. The remains of an old well is located in the south-western corner of the park, a remnant of the site's grazing history prior to it being proclaimed a park.

Leven Beach Conservation Park

Leven Beach Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1988 to conserve remnant sheoak vegetation, which includes the nationally threatened drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) grassy woodland association. The park provides habitat for the nationally threatened fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) and hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), and 3 bird and 2 plant species threatened in South Australia. There is a council-managed campground adjacent to the eastern end of the park and the township of The Pines is adjacent the western end.

Minlacowie Conservation Park

Minlacowie Conservation Park was proclaimed in 2008 to protect remnant mallee vegetation, with dryland tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) and broombush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) also prominent. The park is in good condition and provides habitat for the nationally threatened winter spider-orchid (*Caladenia brumalis*), and 4 plant

and one bird species threatened in South Australia. The park is proclaimed jointly under Section 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, which enables appropriate resource and exploration and development under the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000*.

Point Davenport Conservation Park

Point Davenport Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1987 to conserve the only estuarine wader habitat on lower Yorke Peninsula. The wetland is the southernmost example of tidal samphire and mangrove habitats on Yorke Peninsula (Graham et al., 2001). It provides a rare example of a stranded coastal lagoon, is one of only 2 estuaries on Yorke Peninsula, and is listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. It protects nationally threatened coastal saltmarsh communities and provides important habitat for waterbirds and species listed in international agreements for the conservation of migratory shorebirds.

The park provides habitat for 13 bird and 2 plant species threatened in South Australia. The estuarine lagoon is fringed by swamp paperbark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) woodland that is not conserved elsewhere on Yorke Peninsula (Whisson, 1983 unpub. cited in Environment Australia, 2001).

Ramsay Conservation Park

Ramsay Conservation Park was proclaimed in 2008 to protect the largest patch of non-coastal remnant native vegetation in the Yorketown environmental association. This includes grassy woodland vegetation associations that have been largely cleared for agriculture and are poorly conserved across Yorke Peninsula. The park is dominated by mallee and sheoak vegetation, with an intact grassy understorey. It provides habitat for 4 nationally threatened species including jumping-jack wattle (*Acacia enterocarpa*), Osborn's eyebright (*Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii*), coast spider-orchid (*Caladenia conferta*), and winter spider-orchid (*Caladenia brumalis*). The park also provides habitat for 4 plant and 3 bird species threatened in South Australia.

The park is proclaimed jointly under Section 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, which enables appropriate resource and exploration and development under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000*.



Thidna Conservation Park

Thidna Conservation Park was proclaimed in 2017 to conserve coastal vegetation and salt lakes, including nationally threatened salt marsh communities. The park provides habitat for the nationally threatened hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), inland green-comb spider-orchid (*Caladenia tensa*), bead samphire (*Tecticornia flabelliformis*), and 4 plant and 3 bird species threatened in South Australia. The occurrence of Yalata mallee (*Eucalyptus yalatensis*) in the park is of particular significance as it is only recorded in 3 locations on Yorke Peninsula. Sites significant to Narungga people have been recorded in the park. The park is proclaimed jointly under Section 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, which enables appropriate resource and exploration and development under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000*.

Warrenben Conservation Park

Warrenben Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1969 to conserve remnant mallee woodland and malleefowl habitat. The park conserves a large area of remnant native vegetation, including the nationally threatened drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) grassy woodland. Populations of the nationally threatened malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), white-bellied whiplbird (eastern subspecies) (*Psophodes leucogaster leucogaster*), and annual candles (*Stackhousia annua*) are protected in the park. The park also protects the nationally threatened Goldsack's leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum goldsackii*), and 10 bird and 10 plant species threatened in South Australia.



Althorpe Islands Conservation Park

Althorpe Islands Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1967 to conserve a series of off-shore island habitats and cultural heritage. It is located in the exposed seas of Investigator Strait between the 'toe' of Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. The three main islands, Althorpe, Haystack, and Seal, rise out of the sea with granitic cliffs and dramatic plateaus, and several small islets and rocky reefs. The islands provide habitat for the nationally threatened fairy tern (*Sterna nereis nereis*) and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*), and one mammal, one plant and 7 bird species threatened in South Australia, including the white-bellied sea eagle and eastern osprey. The State Heritage listed lighthouse and lighthouse keepers' cottages on Althorpe Island are protected.

Goose Island Conservation Park

Goose Island Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1972 to conserve an off-shore breeding and refuge area for sea birds and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*). It includes 12 small limestone islands in Spencer Gulf, nestled in the sheltered waters between Point Pearce and Wardang Island. Sites significant to Narungga people have been recorded in the park. The islands and surrounding area is of cultural significance to Narungga people and are thought to have once been part of the land bridge that connected Point Pearce to Wardang Island. The waters surrounding the park have special significance to Narungga people in relation to fishing.

The park conserves nationally threatened saltmarsh communities, and breeding and refuge areas for seabirds and nationally threatened species including the great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*). The park also provides habitat for one mammal, 2 plant, and 8 bird species that are threatened in South Australia.

Troubridge Island Conservation Park

Troubridge Island Conservation Park was proclaimed in 1982 to preserve heritage values of the lighthouse and lighthouse keepers' cottages, and to conserve sea bird rookeries. It is located offshore from Edithburgh at the entrance to Gulf St Vincent in Investigator Strait. The island is a vegetated shifting sand-spit that is subject to a changing profile from year to year. The park provides a summer refuge for migratory waders listed under international agreements for the conservation of migratory shorebirds. It conserves breeding and refuge areas for seabirds and nationally threatened species including curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), and Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*). The park also provides habitat for 16 state threatened bird species. The State Heritage listed lighthouse and associated keepers' cottages are protected on the island.



Challenges and opportunities

The co-management arrangement, high visitation, and involvement in the Marna Banggara program presents challenges and opportunities that are specific to the management of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park. These have been identified separately to differentiate from the key challenges and opportunities that apply to all parks, including Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park.

Key challenges and opportunities specific for the protection and management of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park are:

- supporting Narungga people to undertake traditional activities to support their spiritual, cultural, and social beliefs, and to connect with Country
- providing outstanding recreation and nature-based visitor experiences in a way that meets increasing visitor demand, is adaptive to changing environmental conditions, and minimises impacts to park values
- incorporating Narungga traditional knowledge and practices in park management programs to facilitate cross-cultural learning and the use and transfer of traditional knowledge across generations
- providing scope for commercial ventures to develop new nature-based tourism experiences consistent with park values and the natural characteristics of the park
- partnering with Narungga to design and create opportunities for visitors to learn about, and gain a deeper appreciation of Narungga culture and heritage, and their role in co-management of the park
- maintaining habitat quality and controlling predators to support the reintroduction of locally extinct native fauna as part of the Marna Banggara rewilding program
- facilitating business, employment, and skill development opportunities for Narungga people.

Key challenges and opportunities in the protection and management of all parks are:

- monitoring the health of threatened species and ecological communities to ensure priority actions for their protection are implemented
- supporting partnerships with the community and environmental organisations for the monitoring of biodiversity, and the protection and maintenance of ecological, heritage, and recreational values within the parks
- understanding the impacts of climate change and the actions required to support ecosystem resilience to decreasing rainfall, increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and extreme fires
- managing State Heritage listed sites, including those on Althorpe and Troubridge islands that are remote and difficult to access
- educating visitors on the unique landscapes, features, and cultural, natural, and heritage values of the parks, and the conservation significance of the interface between the terrestrial and marine environments
- ensuring visitor facilities and park management infrastructure are flexible and maintained appropriately for short-term and long-term usage and changes in operational requirements.



THEME 1:

Honouring and advancing Narungga cultural and spiritual connection to Country

Narungga people have a connection to Country that incorporates an understanding and spiritual relationship with land, sea, inland waters, and sky. They have continued to maintain their culture despite significant challenges.

Narungga people have a responsibility to protect their traditional land and waters for future generations. Country must be cared for and healthy to support people's wellbeing. Guidance from the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board in collaboration with NNAC will build capacity to manage parks across Yorke Peninsula and to provide opportunities for greater involvement of Narungga people.

Co-management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park recognises Narungga Traditional Owners and involves Narungga people in decision-making and management of the park. The role of the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park Co-management Board is to provide effective management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and to build the capacity of both partners to manage the park. The board also maintains a strong cultural connection to the other parks across Yorke Peninsula. Co-management is an important step in reconciliation and recognises that Narungga traditional knowledge and land management practices must inform park management to guide the interaction of ecosystems, culture, heritage, and recreation. It provides an opportunity to transfer knowledge across generations and strengthen the identity of Narungga people and celebrate Narungga culture and heritage.

Opportunities for the development of economic and employment opportunities for Narungga people, and undertaking spiritual, cultural, and social activities in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park, will be encouraged by the board.

Narungga traditional knowledge, obligations and responsibilities are passed across generations through stories, language, dance, songs, art, and ceremonies. The Traditional Use Zones (Figure 2) in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park provide an exclusive area for Narungga people to undertake cultural, spiritual, and social activities. Some activities will require authorisation under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2016* and may need to be supported by a policy. Hunting with firearms in this zone requires serious consideration and rigorous assessment due to the high level of risk associated. Hunting threatened fauna will not be permitted.

The Cultural Protection Zones (Figure 2) in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park have been designated to protect sensitive Narungga cultural sites and provide areas for the return of Narungga ancestral remains to Narungga Country.

Traditional Use Zones and Cultural Protection Zones will be managed for their cultural and ecological values. They are spiritually and culturally important for Narungga people and visitation to these areas by the general public is prohibited unless authorised.

Proposals for new tourism experiences in the parks will be assessed for opportunities to support Narungga aspirations and to ensure that they are compatible with park management objectives. Partnerships between Narungga people and tourism operators, volunteer groups, environmental non-government organisations, and park user groups will be encouraged where benefits for Narungga people are identified and cross-cultural learning can be facilitated. Appropriate protection and conservation of Narungga culture and heritage in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park will be guided by a cultural heritage management plan.

Objective and strategies

Strengthen Narungga culture and heritage by working together to protect sites, facilitating the use of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park for traditional activities, exploring economic opportunities, and promoting the importance of connection to Country.

- Partner with Narungga to ensure protection of their culture and heritage.
- Incorporate traditional knowledge in park management to support cross-cultural learning and assist with the use and transfer of traditional knowledge.
- Facilitate and support Narungga people to pursue business opportunities and participate in training and skill development activities, employment, volunteering, and the contracting of park management services.
- Develop a cultural heritage management plan for Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park in partnership with Narungga for the protection and management of sites significant to Narungga culture and heritage.
- Include Narungga culture, heritage, and design elements in park facilities and interpretation material. Incorporate dual naming of key sites in Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park and other parks using Narungga language.
- Develop the guiding principles and activities to be undertaken by Narungga people in Traditional Use Zones. Seek required authorisations and develop any policies that may be required to ensure the use of the zone is safe and compatible with park management objectives.
- Manage the Cultural Protection Zones to prevent disturbance and minimise the impact of threats. Support repatriation of Narungga ancestral remains in these zones in collaboration with partner organisations.
- Provide information to park visitors communicating the importance of Traditional Use Zones and Cultural Protection Zones for Narungga people to undertake traditional activities and for the protection of Narungga culture and heritage.





THEME 2:

Healthy land and sea

Maintaining healthy ecosystems and protecting threatened species in Yorke Peninsula parks will require the management of key threats including pest plants and introduced predators, fire, grazing by herbivores, and the impacts of inappropriate visitor activity. Some areas will require healing due to disturbance caused by pest species, land clearance, and past activities such as mining and agriculture. Healing the land will improve ecological processes and contribute to the wellbeing of Narungga people for whom healthy Country is so important.

Remnant native vegetation on Yorke Peninsula is of immense conservation value due to the habitat it provides, and its role in facilitating the movement of species, maintaining genetic diversity, and providing refuge for native species.

Areas of the nationally threatened Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh, and Drooping sheoak grassy woodland on calcrete of the Eyre Yorke Block Bioregion ecological communities, and the proposed nationally threatened Eastern Mallee Bird ecological community occur within these parks. Monitoring the condition and managing threats to these ecological communities are a high priority to maintain healthy ecological systems, which play an important role in wildlife conservation.

Maintaining the quality and integrity of ecosystems will be crucial for their conservation as well as supporting wildlife diversity more broadly.

Following the successful reintroduction of the tammar wallaby in Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park in 2004, brush-tailed bettongs were released in 2021. Future reintroductions of locally extinct native species including southern brown bandicoot, red-tailed phascogale and western quoll are proposed in the park over the next 20 years as part of the Marna Banggara rewilding program. These reintroductions will improve ecosystem health through the services these animals provide, such as soil engineering, pollination, seed dispersal, and predation. Returning locally extinct species to their natural environment is culturally significant for Narungga people to support keeping their Country healthy.

Areas of the island conservation parks and islets of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park provide significant habitat for the Australian sea lion, seabirds, and endangered coastal raptors: the white-bellied sea-eagle and eastern osprey. To minimise disturbance during critical breeding seasons, access to these areas is restricted. Althorpe, Haystack, Seal, and Troubridge islands have been set aside as Prohibited Areas under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, and access is restricted to authorised visitors only. In addition, a Fly Neighbourly Advice for coastal raptor nesting sites in Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park and the Althorpe Islands places a range of restrictions on aircraft between 1 June and 31 December each year.

Conservation efforts to protect threatened species such as the malleefowl, and to support the reintroduction of native fauna in Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park, will require control of introduced predators such as the red fox and feral cats.

Pest plants threaten habitat integrity by competing with native plants, impeding their growth, and displacing them from their natural environment. Management of pest plants will be prioritised based on species that are having a detrimental impact on the condition of ecological communities or populations of threatened species.

Introduced herbivores including rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) are known to occur in the parks. They create adverse impacts to biodiversity through grazing native vegetation, and spreading weeds. Grazing pressure from western grey kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) is also having a detrimental impact on native vegetation in these parks. Managing the impacts of herbivores will primarily focus on the control of introduced species.

The silver gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*) population on Troubridge Island is estimated to be increasing to the detriment of other native bird species through predation on eggs and chicks. Monitoring will be required to assess the silver gull population and its impact on native bird species.

Where evidence indicates that impacts from native wildlife, including the western grey kangaroo and silver gull, is unsustainable and impacting the conservation values of parks, strategic management will be implemented.

Where non-lethal options are considered ineffective or not feasible, lethal control will be undertaken as it remains the only practicable method of management. Wildlife management programs will be planned in conjunction with Narungga people to ensure their interests are considered. Kangaroo control may also include commercial harvest options.

Climate change projections for the region indicate decreasing rainfall, increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme fire danger days. It is likely to exacerbate threatening processes such as coastal erosion, predation by pest animals, and invasion by introduced plants. Understanding the potential impacts and how to support ecosystems to be resilient will be crucial in successful long-term park management. The impacts of climate change on cultural and recreational values also needs to be considered. Research and monitoring is vital in developing an understanding of the impacts and implementing programs to mitigate them.

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for thousands of years. It has shaped flora and fauna and was part of the ecological processes that maintained a healthy ecosystem. With the projection of increasing temperatures and more extreme fire danger days, the risk of bushfire is increasing. As a result, there is an increasing risk of large areas of the parks being burnt in a single bushfire event.

Fire management activities in these parks are guided by the relevant fire management plan. Bushfire mitigation activities, including maintenance of fire access tracks and prescribed burning, are a critical part of prevention and preparedness. Prescribed burning can be used as a tool to manage fuel loads, conserve ecological values, and protect built assets. Working with Narungga will ensure the protection of significant sites from the impact of fire and fire control activities, and support cultural aspirations for the implementation of traditional fire management methods for ecological management and fuel reduction purposes.

Monitoring the impacts of threats and the health of wildlife populations direct the implementation of management actions. Assessing management outcomes will be important for achieving long-term conservation outcomes. Working in collaboration with other organisations including the NNAC, volunteer groups, Northern and Yorke Landscape Board, research organisations, non-government organisations, and the Yorke Peninsula Council will be important for successful conservation activities and supporting community participation in park management. Support for volunteers who have been active in some of these parks since the mid-1990s will continue to encourage community stewardship of the parks and achieve conservation outcomes.



Objective and strategies

Maintain healthy ecosystems and improve natural ecological processes to protect the range of habitats and wildlife they support.

- Collaborate with key partners of the Marna Banggara rewilding program to support the reintroduction of key native species to southern Yorke Peninsula to improve ecosystem health, provide cultural outcomes for Narungga people, and support ecotourism opportunities.
- Control introduced predators to protect threatened species.
- Maintain and improve the quality of vegetation for the provision of wildlife habitat and refuge for priority species, with a focus on threatened ecological communities. Encourage natural regeneration or implement revegetation in disturbed areas to enhance habitat, support plant diversity, and improve ecological function.
- Protect and improve habitat by monitoring and controlling priority pest plants. Control programs will consider the need for gradual control and revegetation with native plants where pest species are providing habitat for native wildlife.
- Control introduced herbivores when evidence indicates adverse impacts to conservation values. Where total grazing pressure indicates impacts to conservation values by western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*), implement management programs. Consider commercial management options in consultation with the kangaroo industry.
- Where monitoring indicates that the silver gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*) population on Troubridge Island is having an adverse impact on native bird species, implement management programs.
- Undertake monitoring to develop a better understanding of population extents to inform action to protect priority species and ecological communities.
- Support monitoring and research projects to inform future management that builds ecosystem resilience, and protects cultural and recreational values from the impacts of climate change.
- Restrict visitor access to key seabird, marine mammal, and coastal raptor breeding sites through a permit system to minimise disturbance during breeding seasons. Ensure visitors are made aware of access restrictions where relevant.
- Review the fire management plan for these parks and engage with Narungga to ensure the fire management plan identifies and incorporates cultural aspirations, supports the delivery of cultural obligations, and considers the impacts of fire management activities on Narungga culture and heritage.
- Maintain fire management infrastructure, including tracks, water access, fuel breaks, machinery, and equipment to support effective response to ignitions in parks.
- Continue and encourage partnerships and collaboration with the NNAC, key stakeholders, and volunteers to achieve ecological outcomes and foster community stewardship of the parks.

THEME 3:

Embracing the spirit of Narungga Country

These parks provide access to stunning natural places that are wild and rugged, contain abundant wildlife, protect historic sites, and provide opportunity for recreation and nature-based experiences.

Narungga people welcome visitors to their Country to enjoy the experiences it has to offer and encourage visitors to respect the Country and Narungga culture for future generations.

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park

Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park is one of the most popular national parks in South Australia. It is a regional drawcard that supports economic activity across Yorke Peninsula, with particular importance for the prosperity of the Marion Bay township.

Park visitation is increasing and this trend is expected to continue. Increasing tourism and visitor demand can be challenging for park management. During peak holiday periods, visitation intensifies and campgrounds are often at full capacity placing considerable pressure on the park and its resources. Providing exceptional visitor experiences and adapting to increased demand are priorities. This will need to be balanced with the conservation of park values, requiring careful consideration and management of facilities and new developments. Visitor numbers need to be monitored and managed to protect park values and continue to provide the quality and range of experiences that attract people to the park.

Park facilities support day visits, overnight stays, recreation, and interpretation. The management, upgrading and development of visitor facilities will remain flexible to adapt to changing environmental conditions and meet visitor needs where impacts to park values can be managed. Upgrades and new facilities will ensure inclusive access and experiences for all abilities wherever possible.

Camping is supported at basic designated campgrounds strategically spread across the park in addition to self-contained accommodation available at Inneson, Shepherds Hut, and the Stenhouse Bay Hall (Figure 2). Improvements and upgrades to day visit areas, accommodation, and campgrounds may be considered to improve the visitor experience, accommodate higher demand or reduce environmental impacts.

Additional access restrictions to those already in place may be implemented if required for management purposes, such as visitor safety, and the protection of natural and cultural values. The development of site-specific policies will be considered if required to address public risk and to ensure access to areas of the park is culturally appropriate and managed accordingly. This will be supported with the provision of signage and visitor information.

Visitor Use Zones (Figure 2) at Pondalowie, Stenhouse Bay, and Inneson designate where proposals for development is envisaged. These proposals must be complementary to existing visitor facilities and diversify the range of visitor experiences. Suitable development could include a cultural centre, improvements to existing accommodation, and up to 20 appropriately scaled tourist accommodation options, such as cabins, permanent or semi-permanent tents, pods, domes, or other small-scale structures. Such tourist accommodation may be provided on a temporary or short-term commercial basis to visitors and may be privately operated, in which case appropriate lease arrangements will be negotiated. All tourist accommodation must apply best-practice sustainable design in terms of materials and environmental performance that is sympathetic to the natural and aesthetic values of the park. Development of tourist accommodation must minimise environmental impacts and be relatively self-sufficient, in terms of utilities required. New development and upgrades to existing infrastructure must ensure inclusive experiences and access for all abilities where possible. Proposals for commercial management of the heritage

accommodation at Inneston and the Stenhouse Bay Hall may also be considered.

All proposals for tourist accommodation and commercial ventures within the park will be assessed on their merits, including thorough analysis of risks to park values, and formal assessment and approval processes under the provisions of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* and *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. Cottages within the Visitor Use Zone at Inneston are protected under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* (SA). Any proposal to alter or further restore the cottages will need to be compatible with the site's heritage values and will be subject to assessment and development approval under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Shacks in the park are managed under a lease and are located within the Shack Lease Zones (Figure 2). All lessees have been offered the opportunity to replace their life tenure lease with a transferable lease provided shacks meet contemporary standards. Upgrades to shacks in these zones will be permitted, in order for them to meet contemporary standards, and will be subject to government policy, necessary approvals, lease conditions, and relevant legislation.

A trail network within the park provides for a range of walking experiences while protecting areas of cultural significance, sensitive ecological areas, and minimising risks to visitors. Boardwalks and paths provide access to the coast and areas of interpretative interest, such as Inneston Village and Stenhouse Bay. The Marion Bay to Gym Beach section of the 'Walk the Yorke' leisure trail is aligned to trails in the park. Opportunities to utilise tracks and trails for cycling will be explored as a way to diversify recreation opportunities in the park.

The Visitor Information Centre is the gateway to the park and provides information on park attractions and the local environment. Enhancing the centre by welcoming visitors to Narungga Country, interpreting Narungga culture and heritage, supporting visitor planning, and raising awareness of park values would improve visitor experience. Proposals for retail opportunities at the centre will be considered where they are consistent with this plan and benefits to the community can be demonstrated.



Encouraging the development of experiences for exploring the park, Marna Banggara, and Walk the Yorke is a regional visitation priority (South Australian Regional Visitor Strategy). Proposals for new visitor experiences associated with tourism objectives will be explored in partnership with the tourism sector, Narungga, and the local community.

Extending the Browns Beach Road through to Gym Beach has been identified as a way to support new tourism opportunities and to provide better access to the park.

Park assets including workshops and staff housing are owned and maintained by the South Australian Government and utilised to support park operations, and are not available for commercial or recreational lease. Improvements in the park such as buildings, roads, fences, and lookouts are also government assets. The department maintains a register of park assets and manages their use, maintenance, replacement, and insurance cover.

Portions of land within the park, and Goose Island, Althorpe Islands, Troubridge Island, and Bird Islands conservation parks, are subject to a lease or licence with third parties for commercial and private uses. All leases and licences are managed in accordance with government policy and specific conditions to enable a range of uses. These include the operation of lighthouses and marine navigation aids, short-term holiday accommodation, education and recreation, private holiday shacks and cottages, utilities, apiary activities, and the operation of meteorological equipment.

Management of the areas and infrastructure subject to the lease or licence is the responsibility of the lessee or licensee. New leases or licences in the parks may be considered when outcomes are consistent with the intent of this management plan and a benefit to the community can be demonstrated.

Conservation parks

The terrestrial parks are primarily managed for biodiversity conservation and cultural values, and visitor numbers are low. While visitors are entitled to enjoy these areas, there are limited facilities to support or enhance the visitor experience. Any new facilities will be limited to low-impact uses, such as trails and interpretation.

Althorpe Islands, Goose Island, and Troubridge Island conservation parks provide important habitat and breeding areas for native wildlife, and protect Narungga and European heritage. Althorpe, Haystack, Seal, and Troubridge islands have been declared as Prohibited Areas under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* to minimise disturbance to important habitat and breeding areas for seabirds and marine mammal populations. Public access to these areas is prohibited unless authorised by a permit. Public visitation to the lighthouse keepers' cottages on Troubridge Island is permitted through a leasing arrangement with a commercial tourism operator.

Point Davenport Conservation Park and parts of Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Goose Island Conservation Park are encompassed by marine park sanctuary zones (Figure 1). Park visitors will be made aware of any restrictions to water-based activities that occur within these zones.



Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park

Objective and strategies

Provide exceptional and inclusive visitor experiences and support opportunities for ecologically sustainable tourism in a way that adapts to visitor demand and encourages a greater understanding of the park.

- Work with Narungga, the tourism industry, and the local community to establish opportunities to develop and enhance visitor experiences, and provide economic benefit for Narungga people and the local community.
- Enable opportunities for the development and upgrade of facilities within the Visitor Use Zones (Figure 2) to support nature-based tourism experiences. This includes the provision of up to 20 ecologically sensitive small-scale tourist accommodation options, such as cabins, permanent or semi-permanent tents, pods, or domes, and a cultural centre.
- Undertake a detailed assessment of all proposals for tourism accommodation and commercial ventures within the Visitor Use Zones (Figure 2) to understand potential benefits and impacts to park values, and ensure that they complement existing visitor experiences.
- Investigate enhancements to the Visitor Information Centre, including a focus on welcoming people to Narungga Country and providing interpretive material. Consider retail and commercial opportunities.
- Investigate extending the Browns Beach Road north to Gym Beach Road to provide vehicle access at both ends of the park. If feasible, work with key partners to progress the development and construction of the road.
- Manage and maintain visitor facilities, including campgrounds, to meet visitor needs and adapt to changing environmental conditions. Consider opportunities for upgrades to provide for inclusive access and support diversity of experiences.
- Improve and diversify opportunities for walking and cycling by investigating and upgrading trails in collaboration with key partners.
- Undertake a detailed assessment for proposals to upgrade shack sites within the Shack Lease Zones in order to meet contemporary safety, amenity and environmental requirements, and comply with relevant standards.
- Monitor the impact of tourism and recreation activities on park values. Develop strategies to mitigate any adverse impacts.
- Support low-impact community events where impacts to park values can be managed.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with the conditions of the agreement and the relevant government policies.

Conservation parks

Objective and strategies

Manage visitation to protect important habitat and breeding areas for native wildlife and protect Narungga and European heritage.

- Develop a strategy to address damage caused by vehicles in Bird Islands and Thidna conservation parks.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with the conditions of the agreement and the relevant government policies.
- Manage parks for self-reliant visitation without the requirement for the development of visitor facilities.
- Monitor visitor impacts to parks, particularly in areas of ecological and cultural importance. Develop strategies to mitigate any adverse impacts.



THEME 4:

Understanding our shared histories

Narungga people have developed a relationship with Country built on an understanding of natural cycles and an intricate knowledge of the landscape and species within it. Sites, features, and landforms are connected to Narungga creation stories that have been passed down over thousands of generations.

Through co-management of Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park, Narungga people are looking forward to celebrating their deep spiritual and cultural connection with Country and being involved in managing the park.

Sites of cultural and heritage significance within all the parks need to be preserved as they protect Narungga culture and help tell the history of the area. All Aboriginal sites, objects, and remains are protected from damage, disturbance or interference by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*, regardless of whether they have been registered or reported.

Following European colonisation of the area, grazing, mining, and maritime activities were undertaken on land that is now encompassed by the parks. A reminder of many of these activities, including shipwrecks, lighthouses, and buildings, are still present and help preserve the history of the parks. The Inneson Gypsum Mining Complex, Stenhouse Bay jetty and loading plant, and lighthouses and lighthouse keepers' cottages on Troubridge and Althorpe islands are all listed on the South Australian Heritage Register and protected under heritage legislation.

Key sites that are significant to Narungga culture and heritage, and sites of European heritage importance, will be monitored to ensure threats are appropriately managed in order to preserve the essence of these places for future generations.

Adaptive reuse of existing buildings, where a need can be fulfilled, can provide a contribution to their maintenance and support public enjoyment in the parks. Inneson heritage accommodation and the Shepherd's Hut in Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park, and the lighthouse keepers' cottages on Troubridge Island are available for short-term holiday accommodation.

Stories associated with Narungga and European heritage provide an opportunity to recognise and celebrate culture through interpretation, as well as make a contribution to reconciliation.

Interpretation of the history and natural environment within the parks, with a focus on Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park, will be central to creating meaningful connections for park visitors to the cultural, natural, and historical values. The development of messages and tactics to help visitors understand the significance of the landscape from a Narungga perspective and what the parks protect will be paramount.

Objective and strategies

Celebrate and conserve the rich history of the parks, enabling visitors to develop a deeper appreciation and respect for Narungga spirit and culture across the landscape and an understanding of what the parks protect.

- In partnership with Narungga, ensure sites that are significant to the culture and heritage of Narungga people are managed appropriately for their protection. Where required, develop specific policies for sites that are at risk of damage, disturbance, or inappropriate access by park visitors.
- Educate visitors about Narungga culture and heritage, and reinforce the importance of connection to Country for the spiritual health of Narungga people.
- Develop an interpretation plan for Dhillba Guuranda-Innes National Park that supports visitors to learn and appreciate the cultural, historical, and natural significance of the park. Work with Narungga, scientists, archaeologists, volunteers, and historians to develop interpretive information.
- Based on the interpretation plan, use innovative methods and technologies to deliver key messages and welcome visitors to Narungga Country.
- Monitor the condition of State Heritage listed sites and undertake essential maintenance and restoration work where appropriate. Support appropriate volunteer contribution to restoration works.



Invitation to contribute

The Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Yorke Peninsula Parks Draft Management Plan has been released for public consultation to facilitate community input into the management of these parks.

You are invited to contribute by making a submission. Please consider the points below when drafting your submission to help ensure that it is effective:

- Make your feedback concise and clear.
- Reference any specific comments to a page or section within the draft plan.
- Identify aspects of the draft plan that you support, or do not support. For aspects that you do not support, explain your reasons for disagreeing with the content of the draft plan and suggest alternatives.
- Highlight any information that may be inaccurate and provide a reference to assist with further editing.

After all submissions have been carefully reviewed, a final park management plan will be prepared and forwarded to the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water for consideration together with a detailed analysis of the submissions.

Please note that your submission will become part of the public record and will be available to anyone who requests a copy, unless you specifically request otherwise.

You can submit your comments via YourSAy, by email or by post using the details provided below.

Submissions close at 5 pm on 30 November 2022

Written submissions:

National Parks and Protected Areas Program Unit
Department for Environment and Water
GPO Box 1047
ADELAIDE SA 5001

E-mail submissions:

DEWProtectedAreaManagement@sa.gov.au
with 'Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and Yorke Peninsula Parks Draft Management Plan' in the subject heading.

Online submissions:

YourSAy.sa.gov.au

References

South Australian Regional Visitor Strategy 2025 (2021)

Graham, A, Oppermann, A and Inns, R W (2001) Biodiversity Plan for the Northern Agricultural Districts. Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia

Whisson, 1983 unpub. Cited in Environment Australia, 2001

For further information please contact:

Department for Environment and Water.
Phone Information Line (08) 8204 1910, or see
SA White Pages for your local Department for
Environment and Water office.

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