Parks of the Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Precinct

Management Plan 2022

Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta
Hallett Cove Conservation Park
Marino Conservation Park



SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Government of South Australia
Department for Environment and Water

Minister's foreword

The creation of Glenthorne National Park – Ityamaiitpinna Yarta is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to preserve and revitalise a large area of open space in Adelaide's southern suburbs. Forming a precinct of parks with Hallett Cove and Marino conservation parks, the new park has produced a connected conservation and recreational corridor stretching across hundreds of hectares of open space in the midst of suburbia.

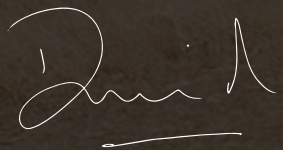
The Glenthorne precinct is a world-class example of how to create opportunities for the community to enjoy, connect with and understand nature within the urban context, making a significant contribution to Adelaide's National Park City status and cooling and greening the southern suburbs.

The parks create the opportunity for the development of new habitat for wildlife, preserve existing habitat, protect internationally significant geological features and tell the stories of Kaurna and early-European interaction with the landscape. Their location within metropolitan Adelaide positions them well to receive high levels of visitation, creating opportunities for recreation and nature education.

The journey towards this new national park is a little different from many others in recent times. The park was at risk from being developed as housing for many years and its loss was seen as almost inevitable at many times over the last twenty years. However, through community advocacy and practical action by a passionate Friends group, the importance of protecting this special place was given relevance and a different vision cast.

I want to acknowledge the huge effort of the community, volunteers, the Glenthorne Partnership, and active Friends groups across Glenthorne, O'Halloran Hill, Hallett Cove and Marino, who have had a significant role in advocacy, planning and driving the vision for this special place.

Today Glenthorne has an exciting future, with historic investment and a clear plan to make it a thriving destination for people from all walks of life. I am now pleased to formally adopt the Parks of Glenthorne National Park- Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Precinct Management Plan.



David Speirs MP
Minister for Environment and Water



Acknowledgement of Yarta (Country)

The Government of South Australia acknowledges Kaurna Miyurna (people) as the custodians of the Adelaide Plains and recognises that their cultural and heritage beliefs continue to be just as important to living Kaurna Miyurna today.



Developing this plan

The Parks of the Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Precinct Management Plan has been developed following the proclamation of Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta in May 2020, which included the reclassification and inclusion of O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park.

The strategic management, objectives, and strategies outlined in this plan have been developed with input from the Glenthorne Partnership, community leaders, technical experts, and park managers. Further community input was sought through public consultation of a draft management plan as required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Feedback from 33 submissions on the draft plan helped in the finalisation of this plan.

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.

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Directions for management

Parks of the Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Precinct will be managed to protect natural, cultural and heritage values, revitalise open space and provide a range of recreation and outdoor activities.

Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta, Hallett Cove Conservation Park, and Marino Conservation Park are located within the largely urbanised area of the southern suburbs of Adelaide (refer to Figure 1). They form the core of the Glenthorne Precinct, a 1,500-hectare network of open space including Happy Valley Reservoir and areas of the Field River Valley.

The precinct protects a diverse range of values and provides precious habitat for native wildlife, opportunities for environmental restoration, and open space for locals and visitors to explore, play and learn in nature. Incorporating these parks into a single plan enables a coordinated and consistent approach to park management across the precinct.

These parks are proclaimed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972,* which sets management objectives for South Australia's national parks and provides a regulatory framework to support their adaptive management. They will be managed in line with the objectives of the Act.

The precinct is within the traditional lands of the Kaurna Miyurna. For Kaurna, features and significant sites across the landscape are connected.

Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta will form the central hub of the precinct, providing a destination for education and interpretation, a space for the local community to connect socially, and a gateway to opportunities across the precinct. Cleared areas provide a unique opportunity for environmental restoration and informal recreation. Environmental restoration works will add to crucial habitat already provided by remnant vegetation and previous revegetation.

Historic relics in the parks represent the areas rich history and tell an important story from early colonisation of the area. Trail networks and infrastructure will be managed for visitors to enjoy and learn about park features in a way that protects park values. Working in partnership with adjoining land managers will enable greater connection across the landscape and continuity of the visitor experience. Tourism opportunities could further enhance visitor experience within these parks.

The surrounding community has a strong affinity with these parks, each of which provide unique conservation outcomes and visitor experiences. Volunteer groups have been active since the late 1980's and have campaigned for their protection, improved and maintained amenities, enhanced habitat, and engaged local communities. Maintaining and building relationships with volunteers and local communities will enable opportunities for involvement in park management to continue.

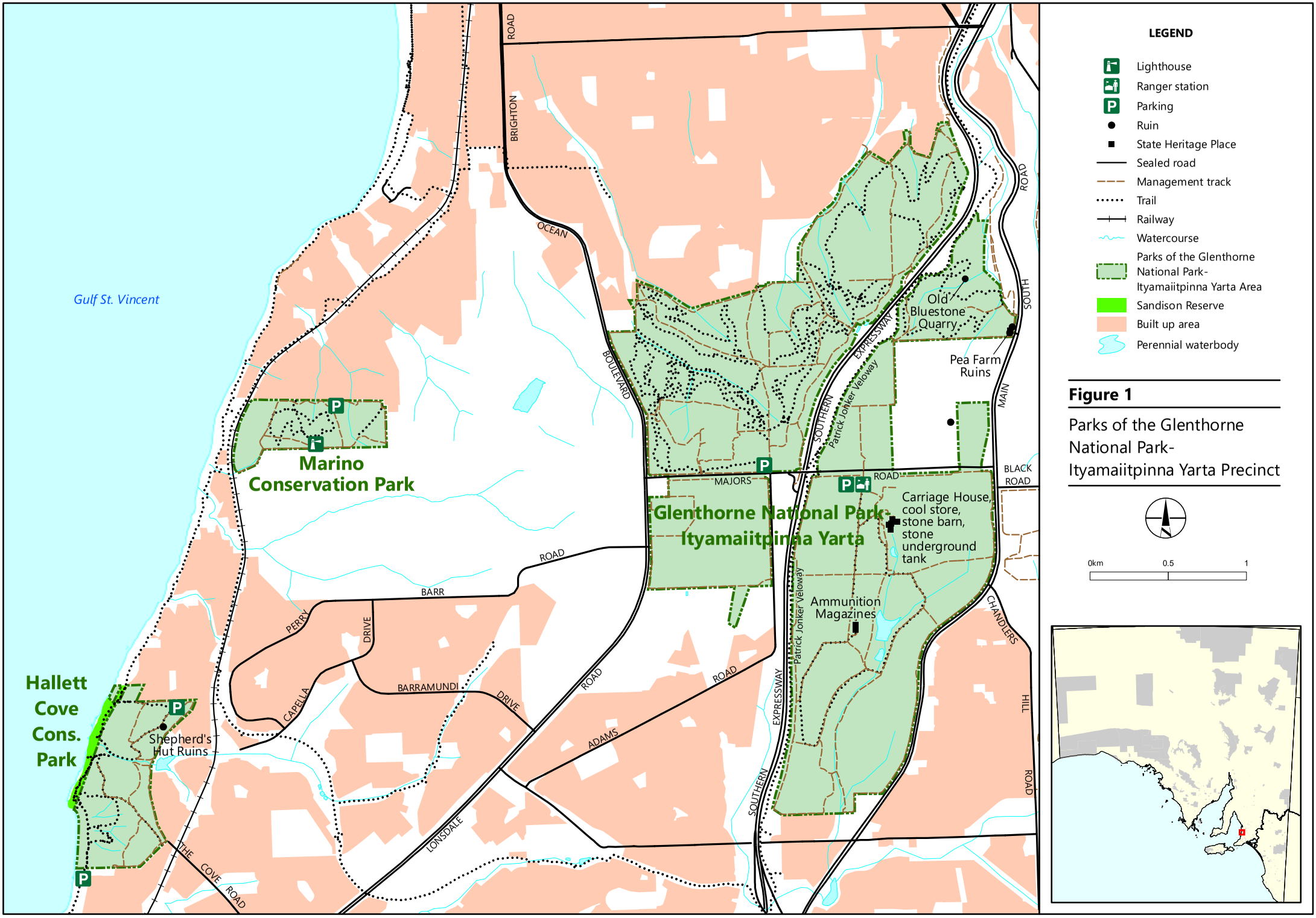


Figure 1

Parks of the Glenthorne National Park- Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Precinct

Significance and purpose

The parks encompass 627 hectares and were proclaimed for a range of purposes including the conservation of internationally significant geological features, conservation of remnant coastal vegetation, preservation of cultural and archaeological sites, and provision of recreation opportunities.

Sites within and around the precinct are culturally and spiritually significant for Kaurna. Management of the parks provides an opportunity to partner with Kaurna and collaborate to protect and promote their culture and heritage.

Remnant vegetation and areas of revegetation provide crucial habitat for wildlife in this highly urbanised area. Remaining cleared areas provide further opportunity for restoration of habitat to continue. The area's geological formations are recognised internationally as outstanding evidence of the last glacial period that occurred 280 million years ago.

Visitors will be able to connect with nature and enjoy a range of recreational opportunities. Historic building remains provide evidence of early European colonisation, farming and quarrying in the area.

Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta

The park was proclaimed on 28 May 2020 following years of campaigning by the community to preserve and revitalise a large area of existing open space. The park encompasses 546 hectares and incorporates the Glenthorne property and land that was previously known as O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park.

In recognition and respect for the Kaurna Traditional Owners, the park is co-named. Ityamaiitpinna is a Kaurna ancestor who was responsible for the Glenthorne area and was known as King Rodney by Europeans. Ityamaiitpinna Yarta means 'King Rodney's Country' and is pronounced It-yam-mat-pinna Yerta.

The park provides important open space with opportunities for environmental restoration and recreation in nature. A number of areas in the park are currently held under lease and enable a range of recreation activities including pistol shooting, archery, flying model aircraft and horse riding activities for people living with a disability.

The park contains and protects:

- 122 native flora species, including two species that are listed as threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- 88 native fauna species, including eight species that are listed as threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- historic relics, some of which are listed on the South Australian Heritage Places Database and Local Heritage Register
- extensive areas of revegetation that provides habitat for wildlife
- a network of trails for walking, cycling and horse riding.

Marino Conservation Park

The park encompasses 30 hectares and protects a patch of remnant coastal low heath and a range of threatened flora species.

The park contains and protects:

- 138 native flora species, including six species that are listed as threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.* This includes the winter spider orchid (*Caladenia brumalis)* and plum leek-orchid *(Prasophyllum pruinosum)* which are nationally threatened and listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*
- 25 native fauna species
- one of the best remaining examples of remnant coastal heath vegetation along the Adelaide metropolitan coastline
- a botanical trail for observing native flora, geological features, and remnant coastal vegetation.

Hallett Cove Conservation Park

The park encompasses 51 hectares and conserves internationally recognised geological features, cultural and archaeological sites, and remnant coastal low shrubland. The park is recognised as an important community educational and recreational resource.

The park contains and protects:

- State Heritage listed rock formations and internationally recognised Permian glacial pavements
- sites that are culturally important to Kaurna
- remnant coastal vegetation that provides habitat for wildlife
- 55 native fauna species, including one species that is listed as threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- 244 native flora species, including 12 species that are listed as threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- walking trails with interpretative signage to observe geological features, fragile coastal vegetation, and coastal scenery.



Challenges and opportunities

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

- maintaining habitat condition of remnant coastal vegetation in Marino and Hallett Cove conservation parks so they can continue to provide valuable refuge for wildlife
- rehabilitating vegetation communities and revegetating cleared areas to provide habitat for wildlife and improve amenity
- managing impacts of pest plants and animals and implementing control of priority species as part of landscape control programs to protect habitat and threatened species
- understanding and responding to the impacts of bushfire and a changing climate on remnant coastal vegetation
- providing visitor access for enjoyment of a range of recreation and outdoor activities in a way that protects park values
- supporting volunteer effort and fostering a greater appreciation of the parks within the local community
- managing the environmental and public safety impacts of stormwater and run-off entering parks
- enabling Kaurna Miyurna to undertake cultural activities in the parks
- partnering with Kaurna to ensure significant sites are protected
- working with adjoining land managers to support connections across the precinct and provide continuity of the visitor experience
- consideration of opportunities for tourism ventures that align with park values and benefit the community
- managing the risk of bushfire for the protection of life and assets of the neighbouring community
- supporting opportunities for the parks to be used for education



THEME 1:
Protecting natural values

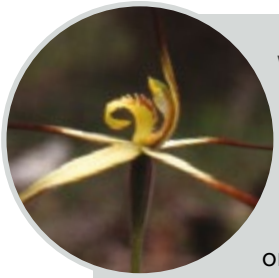
Management of the parks will include protecting natural values comprising remnant coastal vegetation communities, threatened flora and fauna, riparian areas, and geological formations.

Small stands of remnant coastal vegetation in Hallett Cove and Marino conservation parks provide crucial habitat for native wildlife and a seed source for revegetation activities. They are also an important example of the original vegetation of the Adelaide metropolitan coastline that was extensively cleared for agriculture following European colonisation.

Cleared areas of Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta present a rare opportunity to re-establish areas of grey box grassy woodland, a nationally threatened ecological community, which would have once been common across the precinct.

Further revegetation is a long-term program that will continue to increase the extent of habitat and corridors for wildlife and threatened species.

Revegetation programs will be informed by environmental science and expert advice and will take fire management needs into account. Maintaining spectacular views from vantage points across the parks will be part of the planting design.



Winter spider orchid

Caladenia brumalis, commonly known as winter spider orchid, is a plant in the orchid family and is endemic to South Australia. It is only found in a few places, due to habitat loss, and is considered to be nationally threatened. It was considered extinct in the Mount Lofty Ranges until a survey in 2020 identified it within the precinct. A program funded by the City of Marion is now underway to propagate and reintroduce it at various locations.

The effects of fire and a changing climate on the coastal remnants is not widely understood and will be monitored. Bushfire events have the potential to burn entire remnants due to their small size. Bushfire can also impact the recovery of threatened species. The recovery of coastal shrubland post fire will be monitored to assess management activities that may be required, such as pest plant control.

Pest plants are a major threat to habitat condition and populations of threatened species through competition and displacement. Garden plants that escape from neighbouring yards are an ongoing risk to biodiversity. Educating the local community on the importance of preventing pest plants from impacting biodiversity will be undertaken in collaboration with other government agencies, local councils and volunteer groups. Introduced animals including the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), and domestic cat (*Felis catus*) can be found in the parks at times. Their impacts include predation on native wildlife, destruction of native vegetation through grazing, and competition for food and shelter. Priority pest species will be managed and control programs implemented.

Within the urbanised and fragmented landscape of the Glenthorne Precinct, many native wildlife species have declined in number but others have adapted to changes and have been able to exploit the opportunities provided by altered habitats. Species that adapt well to altered habitats can grow beyond sustainable levels, leading to adverse impacts on biodiversity, agriculture, property and infrastructure, as well as creating a public safety risk, for example through vehicle collisions. While the presence of native wildlife is essential, there is an increasing requirement to actively manage native species in order to prevent and mitigate unwanted and adverse impacts, both within the parks and the broader precinct.

While impacts from native wildlife, including western grey kangaroos, is currently assessed as minimal, changes to park fencing and habitat restoration works are likely to create suitable conditions for the current local kangaroo population to expand, particularly on Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta.

Applying best knowledge, best-practice management, and monitoring impacts from native wildlife will provide a foundation for adaptive management of the parks. Should evidence indicate that native species are having an unsustainable impact on biodiversity, management programs will be implemented. While non-lethal options will be considered, they are often unsustainable, ineffective, or create animal welfare concerns. Where they are considered unsuitable, culling will be undertaken as it remains the only practicable method of control. Any culling will follow strict procedures for the humane destruction of wildlife.

Volunteer groups have been actively enhancing conservation values in these parks since the 1980s. They have provided protection to remnant vegetation and increased the extent of habitat over large areas. These volunteer groups have a strong sense of stewardship and are regularly present in the parks. Volunteers will be supported to continue to develop and protect park values.

Stormwater and run-off from roads discharged into the parks carries weed seeds and, at times, erodes the landscape, creating a sediment load that impacts aquatic and marine ecosystems. Waterfall Creek in Hallett Cove Conservation Park has been significantly eroded as a result of high-volume and high-intensity stormwater flows. Revegetation and battered rock walls along some sections of the creek have slowed erosion. Future periods of high stormwater flows threaten to widen the channel further, resulting in undercut banks and the undermining of adjacent tracks creating a risk to the public. Restoring riparian areas will help prevent erosion and maintain water quality for healthy aquatic habitat. Aesthetics, environmental and cultural considerations will be crucial design elements of any solution. Any further revegetation along Waterfall Creek will avoid covering sections of the bank that demonstrate the periods of deposition which created the landscape.

Rock formations in Hallett Cove Conservation Park and adjacent Sandison Reserve, which is owned by National Trust (refer Figure 1), provide outstanding evidence of Permian (280-million-year-old) glaciation of southern Australia. These formations are recognised internationally as one of Australia's most important geological formations and are registered as a State Heritage Place. The smoothed and striated pavements at Hallett Cove are considered to be the finest of their type and amongst the best in the world (Hamilton and Krinsley, 1967). Key features include Black Cliff and shore platform, large boulders known as 'erratics', the Amphitheatre, and Sugarloaf. School and university groups regularly use these features for education. Infrastructure including tracks and trails are provided to direct visitors to key sites. Boardwalks and platforms allow visitors to view clifftop formations safely from behind railings and protect the highly erodible sediments of the Amphitheatre and Sugarloaf from unnecessary foot traffic. Ongoing visitor education will focus on the importance of protecting these areas by staying on the designated trails. Infrastructure will be monitored and maintained in good condition to protect and interpret the geological values in the park and adjacent Sandison Reserve.

The former waste disposal site in Marino Conservation Park will be restored and managed in accordance with the City of Marion's Environmental Management Plan for the site.



Objective and strategies

Protect natural values by managing threats and create quality habitat for wildlife that improves park amenity.

- Monitor and maintain the quality and extent of vegetation for the provision of wildlife habitat and refuge.
- Develop priorities for revegetation works, and the rehabilitation of vegetation and riparian communities including outcomes for environmental water management solutions, in collaboration with key neighbouring land managers.
- Manage pest species and participate in landscape control programs targeting priority species.
- Monitor impacts from native wildlife and implement management programs in response to adverse impacts to biodiversity.
- Support and encourage volunteer effort for the protection of park values.
- Monitor recovery of the remnant vegetation post bushfire to gain an understanding of the impacts of fire on the coastal vegetation communities.
- Work with partners to ensure solutions to the impacts of stormwater flows in Waterfall Creek.
- Partner with other government agencies, local councils and volunteer groups to educate the local community about impacts of garden escapees on park values.
- Manage and maintain visitor facilities to enable low impact use and the protection of biodiversity, riparian areas and geological features.



THEME 2:
Providing recreation opportunities

These parks provide opportunities for a range of recreation and activities in nature that enhance the lifestyle, health and wellbeing of the community.

A network of trails and vehicle tracks provide for walking and access to a range of vantage points to observe and learn about park features.

Cycling and horse riding is permitted on certain trails and tracks within Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta. Mountain biking is one of the most popular activities in the park. Horse riding is permitted on designated fire access tracks in the park. Expanding both horse riding and cycling opportunities in the southern area of the park, including providing suitable parking for horse floats, will be incorporated during design and establishment of park infrastructure. Horse riding and cycling are not permitted in Hallett Cove or Marino conservation parks.

The popular Coast Park Path meanders in and out of Hallett Cove Conservation Park and Sandison Reserve and has multiple vantage points for taking in views of geological features and coastal scenery.

Dogs are permitted in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta and Marino Conservation Park on designated walking trails provided they are kept on a lead and are under effective control at all times. The potential impacts of dog walking on public safety and native wildlife will be monitored and reviewed if necessary. Dogs are not permitted within Hallett Cove Conservation Park.

Development of visitor facilities and new trails will ensure inclusive experiences for all abilities. Opportunities to link with other trails to improve connection across the landscape, particularly in the Happy Valley Reservoir and Field River Valley, will be a key consideration.

Within Hallett Cove Conservation Park, flying remote controlled model gliders may be undertaken provided pilots have a permit.

An interpretation plan will guide the design and delivery of interpretation in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta. The plan will consider interpretation elements across the precinct in order to facilitate a cohesive visitor experience.

The Lease Zone (refer to Figure 2) in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta represents areas identified for leasing to third parties to enable a range of community-based activities including model aero, Riding for the Disabled, pistol shooting, archery, soccer, and BMX. The Lease Zone also includes an area for the RSPCA to develop their headquarters and an animal care campus, including a native animal and wildlife hospital, and facilities for the temporary care of vulnerable animals. Lessees are responsible for management of the areas and facilities that support the activities in these zones. New leases outside these zones may be considered when outcomes are consistent with the intent of this management plan and a benefit to the community can be demonstrated.

A Visitor Use Zone (refer to Figure 2) has been designated in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta where visitor facilities and development of commercial facilities by third parties are envisaged. Establishment of park administration and operations facilities, volunteer facilities, a visitor hub, a nature playground, picnic areas and amenities, roads and parking are planned for this zone. Provision of basic camping facilities in this zone is being considered for implementation in the future. Commercial activity and development of private sector facilities in the Lease Zone and Visitor Use Zone will be considered on a case by case basis, and subject to lease conditions and formal assessment and approval processes under the provisions of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Any works that create a major soil disturbance are not permitted within the Exclusion Zone (refer to Figure 2) due to the legacy of previous land uses.

The establishment of a visitor hub in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta will provide information and services for visitors. Incorporating Kaurna culture and heritage in the design of the hub is an opportunity to partner with Kaurna and provide visitors with an understanding and appreciation of Kaurna Miyurna. Enabling the delivery of tourism in the parks will enhance the visitor experience and support economic activity. Potential private sector development on land adjacent Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta is an opportunity to support tourism and generate economic benefit from activity in the precinct.

Active and passive play in nature will be featured in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta. Central to this will be construction of a new nature playground designed to provide a range of diverse and inclusive experiences for children where they can discover and connect with nature. Adjoining open space will provide additional areas for exploratory play in nature.

Objective and strategies

Provide inclusive access for a range of recreation and outdoor activities supported by interpretation to facilitate a greater connection to park values.

- Establish infrastructure and visitor facilities using the principles of universal design in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta to support positive experiences.
- Provide opportunities for walking, cycling, horse riding and dog walking on designated tracks and trails. Educate trail users on the importance of remaining on designated trails and tracks through provision of clear information, and promotion of the Trail Users Code of Practice.
- Continue to provide opportunities for recreation and outdoor activities. Maintain park facilities and infrastructure to protect park values, provide access for all abilities where possible, and ensure public safety. Work with neighbouring land managers where necessary.
- Work with the National Trust to ensure the Coast Park Path is maintained appropriately for sustained use.
- Investigate the provision of facilities to support basic camping in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta.
- Support and encourage partnerships with schools to use park features for education, and to connect children to nature.
- Work with key partners for opportunities to improve and promote trail connections and interpretation for a cohesive visitor experience across the precinct.
- Continue existing leasing arrangements to support recreation in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta. Provide support as required to progress the RSPCA proposal. A Conservation Dividend in addition to fees associated with new leases and licences will be used to contribute to approved conservation projects in these parks.
- Consider tourism opportunities that align with park values, provide an enhanced visitor experience and generate economic activity.
- Ensure development of commercial facilities by third parties fits within the character of Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta and are designed to complement the surrounding area and limit impacts to park values.



THEME 3:
Working with the community

The cultural, biodiversity, heritage, geological, and recreation values across the Glenthorne Precinct are highly valued by the community. Since the 1980s the local community has been passionate about the protection and conservation of the landscape within the precinct. Their advocacy has been instrumental in the protection of the parks in this plan and has led to a high level of volunteer contribution and a culture of community-based stewardship.

The geological features of Hallett Cove Conservation Park have been the focus of study and interpretation by students and the community for decades. Facilitating relationships with schools, universities, and community groups will continue to support these opportunities and will be expanded to include historic sites in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta.

The RSPCA proposal provides an additional opportunity to facilitate relationships between the not-for-profit sector, community groups, universities, and the government regarding the education, and care and welfare of native fauna.

Kaurna maintain a deep relationship with Yarta (Country), and have done so for tens of thousands of years through their customs, stories and lore.

Fostering relationships with the community and Kaurna will provide opportunities to support cross cultural learning, ensure cultural sites are protected, provide opportunities for volunteer involvement in park management, and ensure opportunities for economic ventures are explored. Continuing to support volunteer groups in these parks will be a priority.

New features in the parks such as the nature play space, visitor hub, signage, artworks, revegetation, and landscaping provide opportunities to incorporate Kaurna and community design elements. Interpretation of park values will include community and Kaurna perspectives and promote Kaurna culture and heritage.

A ceremonial space for Kaurna has been proposed within Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta to provide a place to pass on knowledge, connect Elders and youth and practice traditional customs. Opportunities for other activities including the repatriation of Kaurna Old People and traditional food production have also been identified for the park.

Objective and strategies

Maintain and nurture on-going relationships with the community to facilitate opportunities for involvement in park management and sustain Kaurna culture through protection of cultural sites and traditional practices.

- Facilitate opportunities for community participation in park management activities for long term stewardship of the parks.
- Support and encourage partnerships between schools, universities, community groups, RSPCA, and the government, for the use of parks for education, and to undertake research and monitoring.
- Work with Kaurna to identify sites for traditional practices, and explore opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge in park management programs.
- Incorporate community and Kaurna design elements and perspective in the design of new visitor facilities and interpretive material.



THEME 4:
Interpreting and protecting our shared history

Kaurna people have occupied land within the Glenthorne Precinct for tens of thousands of years. Their culture and connection to the area is evident in the form of cultural sites, stories, songs, knowledge, and responsibility to care for Country. For Kaurna the features across the landscape are linked and profoundly important to their cultural and spiritual connection to their traditional lands. A fresh water spring that feeds Waterfall Creek in Hallett Cove Conservation Park and almost 2,000 large stone implements found in the area are representative of the significant connection Kaurna has to the area and forms part of their culture and heritage.

Kaurna and early European presence in the precinct can be told through interpretation and stories. Land in the Glenthorne Precinct was some of the first purchased in the Adelaide region by Europeans. A number of 19th century stone structures represent important relics of colonisation, beginning with Major Thomas O'Halloran who bought land in the precinct in 1838 and established a farm before going on to become the state's first Commissioner of Police. O'Halloran named the property 'Lizard Lodge'. In 1878 the Porters purchased the property and later renamed it 'Glenthorne'.

The Australian Army had established a remount depot on the property by 1910. In 1913 the property was acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia and was renamed the No. 9 Remount Depot. From 1910, horses were trained for war on the property, with thousands sent overseas including supply to the Light Horse during World War One. Ammunition magazines established by the army remain on the property in good condition. Following army operations the property was transferred to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in 1947 and used for research into agriculture and the study of nutrition.

A number of historic buildings and ruins from the Lizard Lodge era and the Army Remount Depot Ammunition Magazines are listed as State Heritage Places.

Other structures of historical significance include the Pea Farm ruins and bluestone quarry within Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta, Shepherd's Hut ruins in Hallett Cove Conservation Park and Marino Rocks Lighthouse.

Vegetation in the park can also provide insight into the past. Four Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) trees, registered on the Australian National Trust Register of Significant Trees, and olive groves that date back to the Lizard Lodge era provide further opportunity for interpretation. While these species are not native, they provide additional historic evidence of colonisation and will be maintained. If olives spread from the grove, seedlings will be controlled.

The heritage precinct in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta will provide a focal point for interpretation and will help educate visitors on the history of the area and build a sense of connection.

Interpretation of Kaurna and European presence of the area will be central to creating meaningful connections for park visitors to the natural, cultural and heritage values, as well as to the recreation opportunities on offer in the parks and within the broader precinct.

Incorporating memorial elements in the design of visitor facilities and interpretive material will recognise the history of the area.

Objective and strategies

Truthfully interpret the shared history of the area and protect structures of heritage significance.

- Establish a heritage precinct in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaitpinna Yarta as a focal point for interpretation of the history of the area.
- Protect structures and sites of heritage significance and ensure risks to the public are managed. Undertake stabilisation and restoration works to key buildings to preserve their heritage and slow the process of deterioration.
- Develop an interpretation plan for Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta to support appreciation of the cultural, heritage, natural and recreation values.
- Work with Kaurna to protect cultural sites and ensure the story told through interpretation has input and perspective of Kaurna.



THEME 5:
Managing fire

Fire has helped shape the Australian landscape over millions of years. Native plants and animals have evolved and adapted to cope with fire. However, interruptions to fire regimes (the interval, frequency, spatial, intensity and season of fire) can have long-lasting impacts. Kaurna Miyurna have used fire for many different purposes over tens of thousands of years, shaped by traditions, story and song lines, knowledge, and responsibility.

Records since 1975 show the incidence of bushfires in these parks is generally low and can be attributed to ignition by accidental human causes, lightning, and arson. The last recorded bushfire was in Marino Conservation Park in late 2020, which burnt just over 3.5 hectares of remnant coastal vegetation.

Fire management activities remain an important component of land management in these parks due to:

- the proximity of residential and urban development
- protection of remnant vegetation
- modification of vegetation (e.g. the introduction of exotic grasses and woody weeds)
- protection of threatened flora and fauna species
- protection of Kaurna culture and heritage
- community assets
- heritage assets
- park infrastructure
- regeneration and revegetation changing fuel hazards
- the risk of arson and accidental fire ignitions.

Fire management activities in these parks are guided by the Fire Management Plan for the Reserves of the Southern Foothills, Mount Lofty Ranges. A draft interim fire management plan has been developed for the area within the new Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta not covered in that Fire Management Plan.

Reducing the risk of single bushfire events burning entire parks and minimising the risk of fire impacting on life, property and park values are priorities.

Working with the Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) and Country Fire Service (CFS) to engage the community and educate them on bushfire risk and how to reduce it will be ongoing and important given the urban context of these parks.

Fire access tracks provide access for firefighting, will support prescribed burning activities and will be maintained and upgraded where needed. New fire management tracks will be established during the development of Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta.

Revegetation activities will be managed in accordance with the relevant fire management plan to avoid establishing areas of high fuel load in inappropriate locations, or in conflict with the fire management zones. Prescribed burning for ecological outcomes may be considered in these parks following the department's Ecological Fire Management Guidelines, which help to develop appropriate fire regimes to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Objective and strategies

Manage the risk of bushfire through fire management activities to protect, maintain and enhance park values and reduce the chance of fire spreading from parks to surrounding areas.

- Implement fire management activities to ensure MFS, CFS and National Parks and Wildlife Service fire fighters have rapid access to safe areas where they can suppress fires as quickly as possible.
- Partner with neighbouring landholders and the community to help them understand their bushfire risk and the need for their own Bushfire Plan.
- Maintain and improve fire management planning and bushfire risk mitigation for these parks. Explore opportunities to incorporate cultural burning practices in fire management activities with Kaurna.
- Implement the actions identified in the Fire Management Plan for the Reserves of the Southern Foothills, Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Improve and maintain fire management infrastructure, including tracks, water access, fuel breaks, machinery and equipment to respond to ignitions in parks.
- Establish new fire management tracks in Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta.



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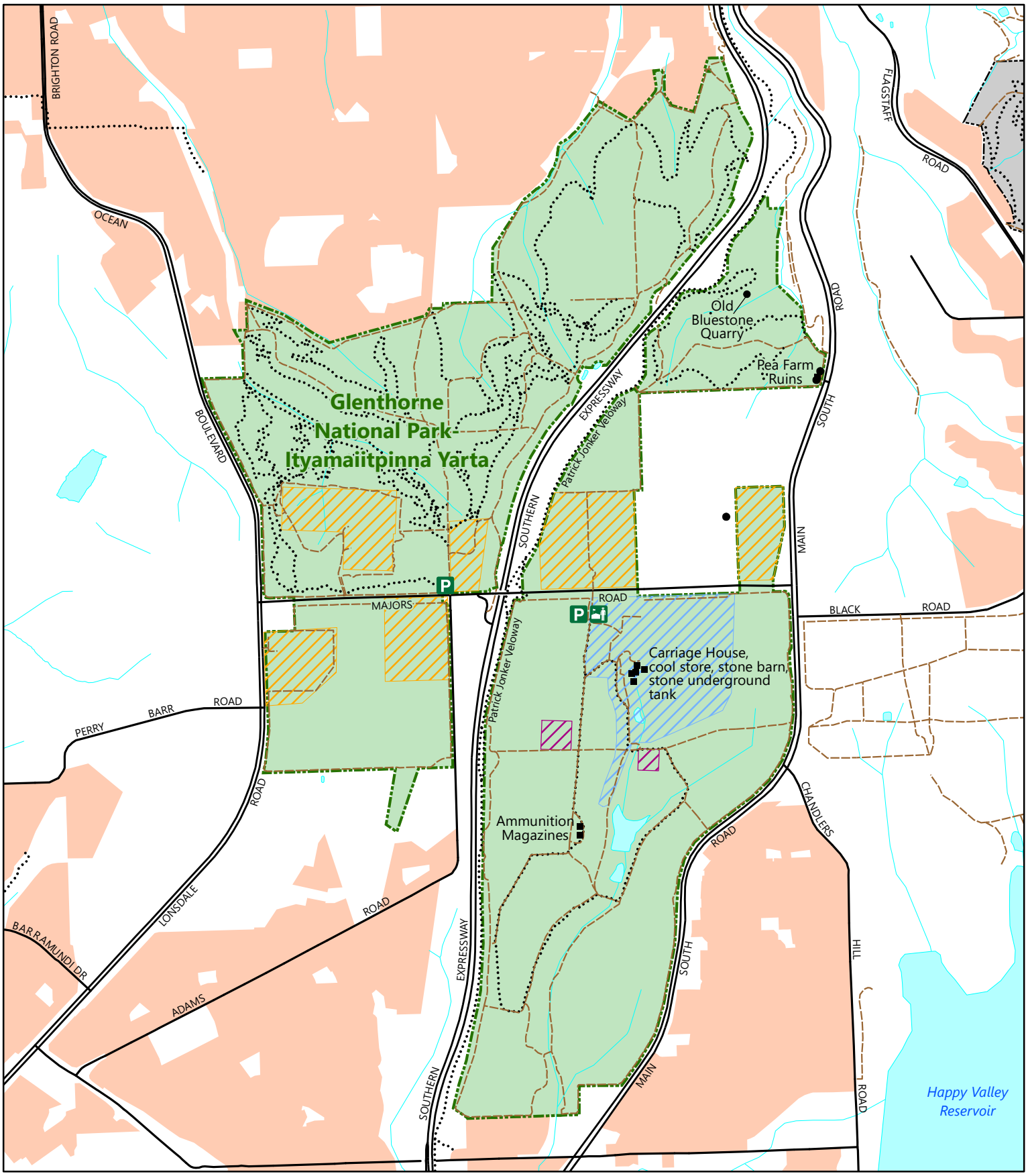




Figure 2

Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta, Zoning

LEGEND

- Ranger station
- Parking
- Ruin
- State Heritage Place
- Sealed road
- Management track
- Trail
- Watercourse
- Perennial waterbody
- Visitor Use Zone
- Exclusion Zone
- Lease Zone
- Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaiitpinna Yarta
- Other protected area
- Built up area


I share my trail

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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