

Raukkan Community Council Land Use Structure Plan

This project was prepared on behalf of

Raukkan Community Council

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Community Statement

The Raukkan Community Council understands and accepts they are the primary driver of the recommended actions and the primary seeker of funding opportunities and partnerships.

Report Limitations

The Land Use Structure Plan has been developed in consultation with the Raukkan Community Council, the Raukkan community, the Aboriginal Lands Trust and key Local, State and Commonwealth Government agencies.

This Plan does not commit the State Government to the funding of infrastructure proposed. The funding of proposed development will be subject to budgets and infrastructure planning processes.

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Executive Summary

The *Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan* study has been developed following an extensive set of investigations and consultations. The key objective of the study is to put in place a framework that:

- Guides the future use of land;
- Ensures development is properly coordinated reflecting the community's needs and priorities; and
- Provides a tool to assist in investigating, accessing and responding to funding programs and opportunities.

A Community Profile Report provided a detailed account of the Raukkan Community's history, demographics and natural environment based on a strategic review of relevant documentation and an extensive consultative process.

As a result, an opportunities and constraints analysis was developed highlighting existing infrastructure and development, the provision of services, the relationship between Raukkan and service providers, and community needs and aspirations. The analysis was used to identify and develop a number of goals and objectives that address the existing social, economic, environmental and cultural circumstances including:

- Governance Continue to develop strong leadership by updating the constitution, providing training opportunities for elected Council members and providing mentoring opportunities for interested members of the community;
- Housing Needs Increasing the number of dwellings on allotments in areas already serviced by existing infrastructure and designed in a culturally appropriate manner to provide accommodation that satisfies differing needs of community members and Raukkan people wanting to return to 'country', such as the elderly, singles and couples, large families;
- Health Needs Accessing culturally sensitive and readily available health services and providers
 preferably by re-establishing a Health Worker based at Raukkan, and addressing the needs of older
 residents in the community;
- Educational Needs Providing educational programs that prepare young people with life skills and include opportunity for the sharing of Ngarrindjeri culture and language;
- Cultural Needs Investigating opportunities to incorporate Ngarrindjeri culture and language in dayto-day activity and operations; capitalising on the Aboriginal and European history of Raukkan and providing avenues to share the history through a cultural centre, cultural development programs for tourists and schools, and continuing to explore and protect places of cultural significance;
- ▶ Employment opportunities Securing existing funded employment and investigate further employment opportunities within the community and further abroad; building on the success of the 'Caring for Country' program to attract additional funding;
- Community facilities and services Further developing community facilities and services to serve the local community and investigate opportunities to partner with existing activities in the region for a more collaborated service to visitors and tourists, and improving existing recreational facilities and strengthen relationships with outside sporting clubs to service the needs of the community;
- Commercial enterprise Developing existing commercial enterprises and explore opportunities for alternative commercial ventures and sources of income, and continuing to develop the farm in accordance with the Raukkan Farm Plan;

- Agricultural Infrastructure and Enterprise Investigating opportunities to attract investment from private investors to further develop agricultural enterprises within Gerard; and continuing to work with the ALT to develop a management plan for the almond orchard;
- Recreation facilities and Uses Improving existing recreational facilities and strengthening relationships with outside sporting clubs to service the needs of the community;
- Places of Heritage Value Improving the visual amenity of the Gerard community particularly the landscaping of the road network, the open spaces, the playground, and the banks of the River Murray:
- Areas of Cultural Significance Continuing to explore and protect places of cultural significance;
- Cemetery facility Upgrading and maintain community-based facilities such as the cemetery;
- Infrastructure Continuing to work with service providers to provide and maintain fundamental infrastructure providing energy, water, communications and transport (road network), and ensuring the wastewater treatment plant and waste management facility comply with EPA requirements;
- ▶ Emergency services Developing an emergency strategy to ensure the safety of community members and protection of property; and
- Natural Environment Developing strategies to enhance, improve and protect the natural environment, including the Teringie Wetlands.

The Land Use Structure Plan was informed by three stages of proposed development to illustrate how Raukkan could take shape in the future. The staged development is underpinned by community aspirations, stakeholder input and key policy directions and include:

- The upgrade of existing vacated housing;
- The provision of more housing;
- The provision of appropriately designed housing to service elderly residents;
- The provision of recreational and leisure type facilities and services to cater for all ages of the community;
- The provision of extended infrastructure, particularly for the supply of water;
- The development of tourist type accommodation and supporting facilities;
- ▶ The development of a cultural centre;
- The development of a community centre;
- The development of the cemetery and the access road servicing it;
- The installation of interpretive signage and an information booth; and
- Improvements and further development to the farm including diversifying farm initiatives.

This study also recommends a number of actions and partnerships to investigate funding opportunities to facilitate further development of the Raukkan community.

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Introduction 1.

GHD Pty Ltd has been engaged by Planning SA to prepare a Land Use Structure Plan and develop a framework to guide future land use on behalf of the Raukkan Community.

This study presents the results of a range of research and consultation activities undertaken between June and October 2008, it seeks to identify the planning and infrastructural needs and aspirations of the community as well as report the opportunities and constraints on future development. A Land Use Option was developed along with a framework to assist the community in making realistic decisions on land use planning matters over a 5-10 year period.

The plan was prepared in collaboration with the Raukkan Community Council, the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD) in the South Australian Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Adelaide Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) in the Australian Government's Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) and the Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT).

1.1 Context of the Study

Planning SA in association with the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet sought to progress integrated planning and appropriate development of the built environment in Aboriginal communities.

A lack of planning in the past has at times resulted in the unsuitable location of structures and inefficiencies in the provision of services. The purpose of this project was to put in place a framework to ensure development is properly coordinated and reflects the community's needs and priorities.

An opportunities and constraints analysis to highlight factors that could either facilitate or inhibit future expansion and development was completed following an intensive consultative process with stakeholders, agencies and the community. The analysis identified several key issues and was summarised in a Community Profile Report.

Following this analysis, the project aims to deliver a strategic plan for the ALT community of Raukkan, including a detailed spatial plan (structure plan) that can guide the future use of land, and supporting documentation that incorporates the following key objectives:

- An overview of the local and regional context, including reference to the background/history of the community, demographic profile, the sustainability of the community;
- A clear articulation of the vision and strategic directions of the community that will inform its future infrastructure and servicing needs;
- An outline of the existing layout and infrastructure including a consideration of:
 - The infrastructure needs survey (Parson Brinkerhoff 2005);
 - Roads and traffic/access issues;
 - Location of existing housing;
 - Number of serviced vacant housing lots;
 - Community facilities (including recreation, sporting, education and religious facilities);
 - Administration/commercial areas;
 - Water and power reticulation, water storage, electricity transformers, electrical generation; (including renewable energy), water extraction and treatment facilities;

- Wastewater disposal areas including setback distances;
- Waste management (hard refuse and recycling areas);
- Stormwater reticulation and management;
- Local topography and vegetation, nesting sites etc, including sites of natural significance;
- Sites of cultural significance and 'no go' areas;
- Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and links to Natural Resource Management (NRM); Plans or interim NRM Plans in the short term; and
- Support for the Indigenous people, flora/fauna and natural resource management.

It is intended that this study will assist in accurately depicting the Raukkan community's needs and aspirations and provide a comprehensive tool to facilitate and coordinate sustainable future development of the community collaboratively with key stakeholders and agencies in an effort to achieve a level of autonomy and sustainability.

1.2 Structure of this Report

This report brings together relevant information provided by a number of sources responsible for and concerned with the future development of the Raukkan community and their environs. The Report is comprised of 15 chapters as follows:

Chapters 1 and 2 provide a brief background to the study and a description of the approach taken to develop the Concept Plans.

Chapter 3 provides the strategic context for the future development of Raukkan through an analysis of key policy and statutory documents applying to the community and locality.

Chapter 4 provides a locality plan indicating Raukkan's position from Adelaide and other regional centres, and aerial photograph of the Narrung Peninsula giving some indication of the physical landscape Raukkan is located in.

Chapter 5 provides a locational description and summaries of the Dreaming stories that are culturally significant to Raukkan and Ngarrindjeri people.

Chapter 6 presents a summary of the demographic data for Raukkan extracted from the 2001 and 2006 Census.

Chapter 7 discusses the climatic data collected for Raukkan, which includes information pertaining to historic data, rainfall, temperature, geology, hydrogeology, groundwater supply and predicted trends.

Chapter 8 presents a summary of the human and economic factors influencing the Raukkan community, provided during the consultation sessions with Raukkan Community Council and Raukkan community.

Chapter 9 and 10 presents an account of existing development and existing infrastructure at Raukkan.

Chapter 11 provides a summary of Goals and Objectives for each of the areas of concern identified during the consultative process with Raukkan. The Goals and Objectives were used to develop priority actions from which partnerships could be developed with relevant Government and non-government agencies and outcomes achieved.

Chapter 12 presents the Land Use Structure Plans supported with Graphic Designs.

Chapter 13 and 14 provide a list of Reference material and Glossary of acronyms.

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2. Approach

2.1 Introduction

This section explains the approach taken to complete a review and analysis of the social, economic, environmental and cultural needs and priorities of the Raukkan community and to subsequently develop a Land Use Structure Plan to guide the future development over the next 5-10 years.

2.2 **Observations**

Members of the GHD Team visited Raukkan on 19 June 2008 to consult with the Raukkan Community Council and undertake a tour and observational analysis to identify key features and issues of the community.

The results of the observational analysis have been reported throughout the body of this report as important contextual information.

2.3 **Desktop Research**

The desktop research undertaken for this project included a review of relevant reports and policy documents concerning the future development of Raukkan. These documents included Federal, State, Local and Community strategies and plans that express desired future development options for the community and its property, as follows:

- South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007.
- Planning Strategy for Regional South Australia (as amended at December 2007).
- Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia 2005/6 2014/15.
- Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia Regional Overview 2005/6 2014/15.
- Murraylands Regional Development Board Strategic Plan 2008 2013.
- SA Health Public Health Directorate Strategic Plan 2007 2009.
- State Natural Resources Management Plan 2006.
- South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Natural Resources Management Board.
- ▶ FaHCSIA Reconciliation Plan 2007 2008.
- ▶ DECS Aboriginal Strategy 2005 2010.
- Aboriginal Implementation Plan for Country Health Services 2005 2010.
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.
- Aboriginal Land Trust Act 1966.
- Bilateral Agreement between The Commonwealth of Australia and The State of South Australia 2005.
- Development Act and Regulations 1993.
- Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership Agreement 2008.
- The Coorong Council Development Plan.
- Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture.

- ▶ Raukkan Community Development Plan 2008 2010.
- Teringie Wetland Complex Management Plan 2006.
- Raukkan Farm Plan.
- Progress Report on Delivery of Municipal Services (MUNS) to Raukkan Community 2007 (not endorsed.

The results of the desktop research are reported in Chapter 3.

2.4 **Council Workshop**

An introductory meeting was held with Council's elected members on 19 June 2008 during which existing development was identified and confirmed on aerial photography, aspirations for the future were discussed and observations were made in a visit around the community and Raukkan property. Councillors raised a number of issues likely to shape the future redevelopment of the subject site, including:

- Investigating methods of securing a potable water supply for domestic, stock and other use;
- Investigating methods of improving the quality of the water supply;
- Continued funding for existing and potential employment;
- Opportunities for additional housing appropriately designed and sited to serve community needs including the needs of people wanting to return to Raukkan, particularly the elderly;
- Providing better community facilities and services to address community needs;
- Opportunities to provide improved access to and quality of health services; and
- Exploring the provision of tourism ventures and facilities.

The outcomes of the workshop were recorded and used to inform the land use options.

2.5 Consultations with Key Stakeholders

During the months of August-October 2008, the GHD Team conducted face-to-face or telephone interviews and a workshop with relevant key stakeholders identified by Planning SA to discuss proposed development and aspirations for the Raukkan community. The following individuals took part in the consultation process:

- A representative for the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Honourable Jay Weatherall
- Chris Brown, Principle Advisor Wastewater, Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Eric Offler, Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA)
- Peter Heylon, SAFECOM
- Rob Sandford, SA Country Fire Service (SA CFS)
- Eugene Warrior, Department for Families and Communities (DFC) Office of Aboriginal Housing
- Carmela Luscri, A/ Manager, Regional Strategic Planning, Strategic Development Division, Department of Planning and Local Government
- Terry Quinn, Manager Strategic and Social Planning, Department of Planning and Local Government
- Grant McLean, Coordinator Remote Access Team, SA Water

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- John Chester, General Manager, Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT)
- George Tongerie, Chairman, Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT)
- Bob Jackson, Project Officer, Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT)
- Irene Stephenson, Department for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)
- Monica Adlington, Department for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)
- Julia Gregory, Adelaide Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC)
- Lorraine Merrick, Adelaide Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC)
- Kathryn Priest, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
- Peter Shea, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)
- Clyde Rigney, Murraylands Regional Development Board, Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED)
- Lee Morgan, Manager, Special Infrastructure Projects, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD), Department of the Premier & Cabinet (DPC)
- John Wright, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD), Department of the Premier & Cabinet (DPC)
- ▶ Peter Campaign, Special Infrastructure Projects, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD), Department of the Premier & Cabinet (DPC)
- Tim Drew, Chief Executive Officer, Coorong District Council
- Tim Tohl, Manager Development & Environmental Services, Coorong District Council
- Liz Warnes, Aboriginal Health Services, Country Health SA, Meningie Hospital

The issues raised and discussed during the key stakeholder workshop were collated to produce an Opportunities and Constraints Matrix, which was used to inform recommended actions for future development at Raukkan.

2.6 **Community Consultation**

A visit to Raukkan was organised for 30 September 2008 to enable an opportunity for community members to discuss their aspirations for realistic and sustainable development of Raukkan. A series of mind maps identifying key social, economic, environmental and cultural issues provided a starting point for further discussion regarding existing development and areas of concern. This discussion gave consideration to State and Commonwealth Government policies and strategies applicable to Indigenous communities.

2.7 **Development of the Land Use Structure Plan**

The development of the Land Use Structure Plans began with a consultative process that included mind mapping exercises and discussions with key stakeholders and the Raukkan community (including the Raukkan Community Council). Coupled with an extensive strategic review, a number of opportunities and constraints were identified for the future development of Raukkan over a 5-10 year period.

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As a result, an Opportunities and Constraints matrix was developed summarising opportunities and constraints against key areas of concern including governance, housing, employment, agricultural and commercial enterprise, education, health and cultural business.

The matrix was used to further inform how the areas of concern could be addressed to achieve a determinable outcome, resulting in the Goals and Objectives matrix. This was further explored to determine a number of priority actions, possible partnerships, level of priority and desired outcome, as summarised in chapter 11.

The contextual information and policy provisions listed below, was used to determine where existing land uses and infrastructure were located and where development could proceed.

- A base aerial map of Raukkan showing the location and giving the project some context (provided by Planning SA);
- Infrastructure detail including cadastre information and more particularly, lot layouts, contours, existing road network, sewer and drainage connections and services, and water, Telstra and electrical connections (provided by Planning SA);
- Buffer areas around waste areas as required by the Environment Protection Authority;
- The location of existing land uses including dwellings, community facilities, cattle yard facilities, open space areas and historic buildings, identified from aerial photography and observational analysis; and
- ▶ The requirements of proposed development as determined by the Coorong District Council Development Plan.

2.8 Methodology

This Report has been informed by Stages 1, 2 and 3 to achieve Stage 4 as outlined below:

2.8.1 Stage 1 – Data Collection & Review

- Project inception meeting with Planning SA.
- Introductory meeting with Raukkan Community.
- Development of a Consultation Plan.
- Collection and review of demographic and socio-economic data, land use maps, environmental, heritage and cultural data and infrastructure data.
- Literature Review.
- Community and Area Profiling.

2.8.2 Stage 2 – Issue Identification

- Agency consultation.
- Preliminary Community Consultation.

2.8.3 Stage 3 - Land Use Concept Development

- Preparation of Land Use Development Options.
- Draft Community Structure Plans and Land Use Concept Plans Report.
- Final Community Consultation.

2.8.4 Stage 4 – Community Structure Plans and Land Use Concept Plans

Finalisation of the Land Use Structure Plan Report for endorsement by the Department of Planning and Local Government and the Raukkan community.

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Strategic Review 3.

Commonwealth and State Government legislation guides and influences the lives of Indigenous Australians and the future development of their communities. Not all legislation has been reviewed for the purposes of this report however several strategies, policies and Acts are relevant and have been summarised to inform the development of the Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan.

3.1 **Strategic Plans (State and Commonwealth Government)**

3.1.1 South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007 (State Government)

The SA Strategic Plan 2007 (SASP) outlines six key objectives to drive the future development and growth of South Australia's population. 1. The objectives and new targets summarised below are indicative of the Governments commitment to addressing education, health and wellbeing of disadvantaged and marginalised groups, including issues confronting Aboriginal communities. The following initiatives are particularly relevant to concerns confronted by the Raukkan community.

Objective 1: Growing **Prosperity**

Initiatives to improve prosperity include:

- Ongoing investment in education and skills development of South Australians;
- Support for industry and employment growth; and
- Investment in key economic and social infrastructure.

Comment: The SASP reports that the Aboriginal unemployment rate is >3 times the rate of non-Aboriginal people. Employment has a direct and positive impact on a person's quality of life and self-esteem. The disparity needs address if the social and economic impacts on the Aboriginal population are to be improved.

Target – 1.26 aims to reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.

Objective 2: Improving Wellbeing

Key initiatives to improve wellbeing include:

- Investment in community programs and infrastructure to provide communities with accessible services:
- Improve the capacity of older people to live independently;
- Enhance public safety by reducing crime and road fatalities/trauma; and
- Improve the quality of life of all South Australians.

Comment: There is a gap in life expectancy for Aboriginal people compared to non-Aboriginal South Australians with the median age of mortality among South Australia's Aboriginal population being 25-30 years less than for non-Aboriginal South Australian's. The SASP reports that years of life are lost through avoidable chronic disease.

Target – 2.5 aims to lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians.

Objective 3: Attaining Sustainability

Initiatives to attain sustainability include:

- Promote innovative solutions for stormwater reuse and recycled water, and investigate solutions for the provision of sustainable water supplies;
- Increase environmental flows in the River Murray and maintain a positive balance on the Murray-Darling Basin Commission salinity register;
- Support the development of renewable energy;
- Recognise Native Title rights and support the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) process.

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¹ South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007

Comment: South Australia's Aboriginal people are recognised as having a strong connection to land. The ILUA process can provide a fair process to achieving balanced outcomes for the Aboriginal population as well as for farmers, miners, government and other landholders. A healthy River Murray is essential to the state's future. Ensuring a sustainable water supply through improved management practices, are strongly recommended in targeted objectives.

Target – 3.15 aims to resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014.

Objective 4: **Fostering Creativity** and Innovation

Initiatives to foster creativity and innovation include:

- Promote business innovation and investment in business expenditure through alliances between government, industry and the retail sector;
- Promote arts and engagement in cultural activities; and
- Promote the understanding of Aboriginal culture through educational programs and include Aboriginal people in the design and delivery.

Comment: Fostering creativity and innovation in the way South Australia does business is an important initiative in better positioning the state on the national and global stage. A new initiative includes providing opportunity to improve the understanding of Aboriginal culture through educational programs with input from Aboriginal people.

Target – 4.5 aims to improve an understanding of Aboriginal culture through school curriculum by 2014.

Objective 5: Building Communities

Initiatives to build strong and diverse communities include:

- Afford young people a voice in local Council decisions and involve young people in organising community events;
- Assist school students to learn life-skills and better cope with life challenges;
- Increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community; and
- Support and establish community programs to increase participation of Aboriginal groups.

Comment: The strength of South Australia's economy and a high quality of life can only be achieved and shared if all populations are afforded a voice in decision-making processes. Developing strong Aboriginal leadership is recognised as a key initiative to addressing social, economic, health, housing and educational disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal people and communities.

Target – 5.7 aims to increase Aboriginal participation in community leadership and leadership development programs.

Objective 6: Expanding Opportunity

Initiatives to expand opportunity include:

- Increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities for all sectors of the community;
- Increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged full time in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof); and
- Improve the overall wellbeing of the Aboriginal community to increase employment opportunities and improved engagement in education programs.

Comment: Education is a key driver of creating opportunity. The level of education achieved influences the standard of living, which in turn can determine quality of life, health and wellbeing, employment opportunities and housing affordability. Aboriginal communities are found to be the most marginalised populations in South Australia. New and existing initiatives aim to address economic disadvantage confronted by Aboriginal South Australian's through improved delivery of educational programs and increased retention rates amongst Aboriginal students. A key initiative includes increasing the participation of Aboriginal people to 2% in the public sector and ensuring support programs are in place to maintain those levels.²

Target – 6.1 aims to improve the overall wellbeing of South Australia's Aboriginal population.

Target – 6.7 aims to increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014.

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² Aboriginal should be read as an inclusive term of Torres Strait Islanders' culture and language

Target – 6.9 aims to reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014.

Target – 6.15 aims to increase the number o 15-19 year olds engaged fulltime in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.

Target - 6.18 - aims to increase the yearly proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels by the end of Year 1.

Target – 6.24 – aims to increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014.

3.1.2 Planning Strategy for Regional South Australia (as amended at December 2007) (State Government)

The Strategy provides an overview of the State Government's commitment to supporting sound development that takes into consideration the needs and priorities of people, communities and industries in regional areas. The key economic, social and environmental imperatives are summarised as follows:

- Economic activity to be developed within sustainable natural systems, has positive benefits for the business, investment and employment climate, and creates a more diversified regional export base;
- Conservation of biodiversity and sustainability of natural assets and ecosystems, integrating natural resource management and land use planning, conserving cultural and built heritage and creating healthy communities and resources;
- Creating healthy, safe and well-informed communities, supported by health, education and community services as well as appropriate type and density of housing and associated infrastructure, and who are able to participate and contribute to decision-making processes;
- Providing sufficient quantity and quality of water for domestic use and restoration of the environment, particularly the River Murray, management of water to maximise sustainable economic, social and environmental returns, and integration of water management within the use and development of other natural resources:
- Providing reliable, efficient and competitive inter and intra-regional infrastructure for the provision of water, energy, telecommunications and transport that supports economic development.

Influences on regional settlements include slow population growths, an ageing population, a decline in children aged 0-14, a possible decline in a working aged population after 2011 and regional variations in population growth. The future of regional communities is dependent primarily upon economic development and opportunities or lifestyle to attract and retain threshold populations.

The driver in most regional areas is primary production with some mining activity and although diversification is seen as imperative to a thriving economy, it is dependent on the economic base infrastructure, the skills of the people, the availability of natural resources and the climate of the area.

The Murraylands region has an economy based on primary production with an expanding tourism industry. A restructuring of the regional economy has led to a shift in employment prospects, levels of trade and business services and created further demands on natural assets such as the River Murray. The broader issues around climate change and drought conditions, has placed further pressure on the productivity and economic viability of the Murraylands region, within which Raukkan community resides.

3.1.3 Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia 2005/6 – 2014/15 (State Government)

The Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia is about meeting the future infrastructure needs of the state. Infrastructure includes the states schools, hospitals, roads and rail, sports fields, ports, the parks, water and waste management systems, which support the state's economic development and social systems.

Community Structure Plan 11 Infrastructure priorities include investing in transport infrastructure, investing in advancing technologies, investing in skills and innovation, managing built assets, matching health and social services to community needs, and ensuring energy, water and land supplies are sustainable.

The Infrastructure Plan is linked to South Australia's Strategic Plan by way of several objectives:

- Land release and development/Arts, Culture and Heritage/Energy/Water/Natural Assets/Waste Management – Building and maintaining infrastructure to develop and support sustainable communities in remote regions;
- Education and Training/Justice and Emergency Services/Recreation and Sport/Health/Community Services and Housing - Reducing the gap between the outcomes for South Australia's Aboriginal population and those of the rest of South Australia's population, particularly in relation to health, life expectancy, employment, school retention and imprisonment;
- Recreation and Sport/Arts, Culture and Heritage/Natural Assets Increasing visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism industry.

Issues confronting Aboriginal people and communities are significantly those related to the provision of housing, infrastructure, justice and emergency services, the delivery of accessible health services, the provision of education and retention of students, the protection of Aboriginal heritage and culture, and the preservation and enhancement of natural assets particularly the River Murray.

Services to discrete Indigenous communities should be consistent with the same level of service provided to other residents in South Australia.

3.1.4 Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia Regional Overview 2005/6 – 2014/15 (State Government)

The Murray and Mallee region's economy depends on primary production while the region is also a major tourist destination and recreational area for the state. The natural resources located in the region include the River Murray, various wetlands and lakes, and national parks.

While agricultural production provides most of the income from the area, manufacturing, tourism and mining also contribute to the state's resources and employment opportunities.

The supply of water is a growing concern with River Murray water levels dropping and salinity levels rising. Improving water quality and quantity will continue to remain a major strategic imperative for the State and Federal Governments particularly for those communities around the Lower Lakes.

Future economic growth in the region will continue to demand extended transport links to ensure the efficient delivery of freight to and from the area. A shortage of suitably serviced land requires address if the region is to be developed in the future.

Health services and providers are located in towns such as Meningie, Murray Bridge and Berri. Shortfalls have been identified in the provision of services for aged-care, mental health, Aboriginal health, early intervention and chronic disease management. The education of suitably qualified persons and the provision of services to support people in more isolated areas, including Aboriginal communities, require further investigation, investment and development.

Housing needs, the provision of justice and emergency services, and the management of waste require further investigation and deliberation to ensure adequate provision for communities within the region and particularly those communities that are more remote than others.

The protection and improvement of natural environments including the River Murray, the wetlands, the Coorong, Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert has been identified as conservation imperatives for the region.

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State Natural Resources Management (NRM) Plan 2006 (State Government) 3.1.5

The management of South Australia's natural resources is of interest to all levels of government, primary industries, private landholders, non-government organisations and the broader community. Under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004, the State Natural Resources Management Plan 2006 provides policies, strategies and actions to address the use, management and development of natural resources. The Plan recognises the links Aboriginal people have with 'country' and seeks to learn from their unique management systems applied to natural resources.

The NRM Plan is linked to South Australia's Strategic Plan and the Planning Strategy in identifying similar goals particularly in relation to growing prosperity for all South Australians, improving wellbeing, attaining sustainability, building communities and expanding opportunity. Most significantly, the NRM Plan integrates strongly with the land use planning system under the Development Act 1993 with sections of the Act requiring that NRM Plans be consistent with state level strategic planning policy and local level Development Plans to ensure future development of land and water is ecologically sustainable.

The NRM Plan articulates four goals based on achieving healthy ecosystems, strong communities and productive economies (Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) outcomes) while addressing the major risks to the state's natural resources. The goals are:

- Landscape scale management that maintains healthy natural systems and is adaptive to climate change;
- Prosperous communities and industries using and managing natural resources within ecologically sustainable limits:
- Communities, governments and industries with the capability, commitment and connections to manage natural resources in an integrated way; and
- Integrated management of biological threats to minimise risk to natural systems, communities and industry.

A number of policy frameworks, strategies and funding opportunities will guide the management and protection of natural resources, in turn creating economic opportunity as well as social and environmental prosperity, particularly significant for isolated Aboriginal communities. The NRM Plan emphasises the need to support Aboriginal communities in maintaining their cultural identity through 'caring for country' programs and recognises Aboriginal heritage and the cultural, social, economic and environmental implications of Aboriginal decision-making processes around the intricate links with 'country' in native title claims.

The NRM Council is required to prepare and review the State NRM Plan and ensure that regional NRM Plans are consistent with the NRM Plan and accord with the policies and practices of NRM authorities.

3.1.6 Murraylands Regional Development Board Strategic Plan 2008 – 2013 (State Government)

The fundamental purpose of the Murraylands Regional Development Board is to "facilitate sustainable business development and business education, and involvement in employment skilling, jobs growth and economic development, that takes into account the social and community needs of the Murraylands region", which includes Murray Bridge, Mid Murray, Coorong, Karoonda East Murray and Southern Mallee.3

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³ Murraylands Regional Development Board Strategic Plan 2008-2013, pg 5

The Strategic Plan 2008-2013 identifies key obligations and challenges impacting on the future growth and sustainability of the regions economy. Key opportunities impacting on Raukkan include:

- Tapping into underutilised labour resources such as Indigenous and displaced agricultural workers;
- Development of a Health Care Skills Centre in Murray Bridge, which will provide better health services and employment opportunities;
- Indigenous tourism opportunities to be supported by the Murraylands Integrated Regional Strategic Tourism Plan:
- Increased residential developments in regional areas;
- Development of environmental-focused commercial opportunities such as carbon trading;
- Development of alternative energy sources such as solar energy and biofuels;
- Development of distribution centres and as such, employment opportunities, located in Monarto.

Key challenges for the region include:

- Reduced water allocation and increased salinity of the River Murray;
- Examining the best economic use of underground water supply;
- Securing continued funding for the region from government and the private sector;
- Compromising agricultural activity as the region develops other land uses;
- Satisfying the demands of increasing populations including the provision of housing, infrastructure, schools, community facilities and delivery of community services;
- Addressing the needs of growing and ageing communities;
- Supporting communities with broader services such as health, transport and technology;
- Examining terms of trade within agribusiness.

Key industry sectors will determine the directions of future development and key investment areas.

3.1.7 Murraylands Integrated Regional Strategic Tourism Plan

The Murraylands Regional Development Board consists of five Councils: Rural City of Murray Bridge, Coorong District Council, Mid-Murray District Council, Karoonda East Murray District Council and Southern Mallee District Council. Raukkan is not a formal member of the Board but is represented by Coorong District Council, who consults with Raukkan.

The Boards mission is:

To facilitate business development and business education, tourism development, economic development and involvement in labour market programs.

The Board also promotes Indigenous employment through training and development, providing employment opportunities, developing business opportunities, and assisting Aboriginal communities in areas such as leadership.

The Murraylands Regional Development Board is leading a partnership to develop the Murraylands Integrated Regional Strategic Tourism Plan (MIRSTP). The primary objective of this project is to:

 Provide the Murraylands with an innovative and strategic policy and planning framework that will help attract and grow investment and build capacity in sustainable tourism within the region.

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The other partners contributing to the development of the plan include the Rural City of Murray Bridge, Mid Murray Council, The Coorong District Council, District Council of Karoonda East Murray, Southern Mallee District Council, Murraylands Tourism Marketing, Houseboat Hirers Association, Murraylands Indigenous Consortium, Murraylands Regional tourist Association, and the South Australian Tourism Commission. This partnership is unique in that it includes Indigenous funding that Indigenous communities can have access to.

The Regional Investment Opportunities (RIO) Projects is an initiative of the Murraylands Regional Development Board, the five Regional Councils, the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) and the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR). The Project has resulted in the development of investment programs for the Coorong.

The Coorong District Council has identified great potential and opportunity in the district with the development of Tailem Bend as a major road hub, Tintinara presenting opportunities for relocation of intensive dairy production, and the Coorong National Park offering tourism opportunities. The opportunities for Raukkan are limited although it could partner with other organisations on ventures such as farming and tourism.

3.1.8 SA Department of Health, Public Health Directorate Strategic Plan 2007 - 2009 (State Government)

SA Health's main objective is to provide the best level of health service to all South Australians in alignment with a number of legislative policies and in accordance with targets included in the SA Strategic Plan. In particular, the targets include health issues relating to Aboriginal life expectancy with the following key objectives being:

- The provision of effective avenues for prevention and early intervention and minimising the burden of disease on the health care system;
- Encouraging development of built environments that improve wellbeing and increasing the capacity for individuals to make healthy lifestyle and dietary choices;
- Developing policy that effectively manages and monitors public health legislation;
- Developing policy that reduces morbidity and mortality associated with vaccine preventable and other chronic and communicable diseases;
- Increasing accessibility to health service providers, monitor the implementation of health programs and contribute to the improvement of health amongst Aboriginal and other disadvantaged communities;
- Developing culturally appropriate health plans and increasing vaccine coverage levels in Aboriginal communities.

Strategies pertaining to safety and quality of service, accountability, leadership programs in the health workforce and building partnerships with other stakeholders will enable the implementation and delivery of better health services to the public and significantly to isolated and vulnerable communities.

3.1.9 Aboriginal Implementation Plan for Country Health Services 2005 – 2010

The Aboriginal Implementation Plan for Country Health Services 2005 – 2010 aims to makes changes to the partnerships between Indigenous communities and mainstream agencies through clearer guidelines for more meaningful Aboriginal specific policy to enable improved delivery of and access to services offered by health providers.

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The indicators determining the necessity for change include:

- Life expectancy for Indigenous males is 20 years and Indigenous females is 19 years below that of other Australians;
- Death and low birth weights of newborn babies are twice as likely for Indigenous people;
- Significantly higher prevalence of disease such as diabetes, hypertension, and a range of communicable diseases. Rates of non-fatal injury and self-harm, mental illness and harmful substance use are also higher;
- Relatively poor health outcomes for Indigenous people are the result of a complex set of interacting factors. Social factors such as income, education and employment combined with health risk factors including poor living environments, poor nutrition, excessive alcohol consumption, smoking and lack of physical activity, lack of control, lack of social capital and the pervasiveness of loss and grief exacerbate health outcomes.4

The overrepresentation of Indigenous people amongst clients of social and human services has lead to Aboriginal specific policy exclusive of mainstream policy, contributing to marginalisation of Indigenous people and culturally inappropriate or inadequate sources and levels of service. Other barriers restricting access to quality health care are structural in terms of poor coordination of the health system and access to it, socio-economic in terms of affordability of services and prioritising of health issues, cultural in terms of attitudes and practices by health providers and mistrust and/or poor cultural understanding of the system by Aboriginal people.

"Improving the health and well-being of Indigenous people living in rural and remote South Australia is a priority of the Department of Health (DH)".5

The commitment by the Department of Health to improve access to mainstream health services for Indigenous people lead to the development of the Implementation Plan and Framework to guide the key areas of reform in partnership with South Australian Aboriginal Health and the Aboriginal Health Advisory Committee. The Plan concludes that improvements in the quality of life for Indigenous people demands collaboration, understanding and respect between Indigenous people, policy makers and health service providers.

3.1.10 **Reconciliation Action Plans**

A number of South Australian State Government agencies have prepared Reconciliation Action Plans outlining key objectives that aim to improve the wellbeing, environment, employment, prosperity, health, education, and safety of Aboriginal people, and address and improve the delivery of services to Aboriginal communities. Summaries of these Reconciliation Action Plans are provided in Appendix B.

3.2 **Acts and Agreements**

3.2.1 **Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988**

The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (the Act) is the legislation designed to protect Aboriginal heritage. Under this legislation, all Aboriginal sites, objects and remains in South Australia that are of significance to Aboriginal tradition, archaeology, anthropology and/or history are protected. The Aboriginal Heritage

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⁴ Aboriginal Implementation Plan for Country Health Services 2005-2010, pg 2

⁵ Aboriginal Implementation Plan for Country Health Services 2005-2010, pg 4

Branch administers the Act on behalf of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation has announced a review of the Aboriginal Heritage Act.⁶

3.2.2 **Aboriginal Land Trust Act 1966**

The Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966 requires the Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) to "be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and, subject to this Act, shall have power in its corporate name to receive, accept, hold, acquire by means of agreement, or exchange, possess, and to dispose of property of every kind and be a party to any legal proceedings." The ALT is the 'landlord' of all Aboriginal communities living on what constitutes as ALT land.

Today, the Aboriginal Lands Trust holds the titles to 63 properties covering approximately 490,000 hectares of land. This includes the titles for a number of former government reserves and Christian missions including Koonibba, Nepabunna, Yalata, Raukkan (Point McLeay), Point Pearce and Gerard.

The ALT is managed by a 13-member Board, which is comprised of a Chairperson (Mr George Tongerie), representatives from 11 Aboriginal community councils and organisations, and a ministerial appointee.8 Some of the issues confronting the ALT as the custodian of the Aboriginal lands are as follows:

- The Act requires that any venture or leasing of buildings (including dwellings) must gain permission from the ALT and the Minister. Many activities, arrangements, business ventures and the like, have been established and are undertaken on ALT land without proper approvals in accordance with the Act. Thus, the current lease arrangements are in actual fact, invalid;
- A sense of security for the future needs to be provided not only to the ALT but also to the Aboriginal communities on ALT land. Deeds of Agreement have been entered into between the ALT (custodian of the land) and the Aboriginal communities to offer a level of security for the future and to also address the implications on other issues such as housing;
- ALT has developed its own framework for economic development, which may not be consistent with community economic development plans. As a result, the implications of failed business ventures are often picked up by the ALT.

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation has announced a review of the ALT Act.

3.2.3 SA Natural Resources Management Act 2004

The SA NRM Act 2004 establishes a mandate for promoting sustainable and integrated management of the State's natural resources. Its purpose as stated in the Act is "... to assist in the achievement of ecologically sustainable development in the State by establishing an integrated scheme to promote the use and management of natural resources..." The Act seeks to enhance and restore or rehabilitate land and water resources that have been degraded.

This Act provides for the protection and management of catchments and the sustainable use of land and water resources through the establishment of eight NRM regions, each with a regional Board. The NRM regions include Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, SA Murray Darling Basin, South East, Northern and Yorke, South Australian Arid Lands, Alinytjara Wilurara, Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. The Act also provides for the establishment of a NRM Council, which advises the Minister on NRM issues and policy. It has nine members, four of whom are drawn from the SA Farmers' Federation, the Conservation

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⁶ The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988, Overview

Aboriginal Land Trust Act 1966

⁸ Aboriginal Lands Trust. 2006. Annual Report 2004/2005, p2.

Council of SA, the Local Government Association and Aboriginal interests. The remaining five members are community nominees who are appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the Minister. 9

3.2.4 **Development Act and Regulations 1993**

The Development Act us an Act to provide for planning and regulate development in the State and to regulate the use and management of land and buildings, and the design and construction of buildings, and to make provision for the maintenance and conservation of land and buildings where appropriate, and for other purposes. 10

3.2.5 Bilateral Agreement between The Commonwealth of Australia and The State of South Australia 2005

This Agreement commits to achieving better outcomes for Indigenous South Australians by working on the delivery of and investment in services, enabling Indigenous people to contribute to policy, planning and service delivery partnerships, ensuring that mainstream services are appropriate and meet the needs of Indigenous people, and reviewing and improving data collection in relation to expenditure on Indigenous affairs. The agreed priority areas are:

- Safe, strong communities;
- Housing and Infrastructure;
- Education and Early Intervention;
- Health:
- Homelessness:
- Economic development;
- Land, Environment and Culture; and
- Service Delivery. 11

3.2.6 Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership Agreement 2008

The purpose of the Agreement between the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority, the Australian Government and the South Australian Government is to address economic development and 'Caring for Country' funding to improve the sustainability of Indigenous communities belonging to the Ngarrindjeri region. It is underpinned by principles adopted by the Australian and South Australian Governments around Indigenous issues relating to health, education, safe communities, economic development and governance.

The Raukkan Community Council Inc is a member of the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority Inc (NRA) and therefore is committed to the objectives of the Agreement, which include:

- Exploring the options for improved service delivery and Ngarrindjeri involvement in 'Caring for Country' projects;
- Ngarrindjeri involvement in fisheries and marine life on lands and waters within the Ngarrindjeri region;

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⁹ SA Natural Resources Management Act 2004

¹⁰ The Development Act 1993

¹¹ Framework Document, Overarching Agreement on Indigenous Affairs, November 2005

- Securing employment within government and industry departments;
- Facilitating development of a corporate structure of the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority to enable good governance for economic development; and
- Identifying and implementing economic development opportunities.

3.3 **Local Context Review**

3.3.1 The Coorong District Council Development Plan

A number of acknowledgements made in the Coorong District Council Development Plan are significantly relevant to Raukkan most particularly that the Teringie Wetlands is a Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance that must be protected, that Raukkan is a township within the Council's jurisdiction, that the Lower Lakes offers distinctive opportunities to tourism and recreation and should be developed in accordance with the Ramsar Management Plan, that diversification in primary industry is occurring in the region, and that dryland salinity is threatening economic and environmental sustainability.

Environment related planning provisions call for protection of the Coorong, Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert Ramsar Wetlands while also requiring protection of places of heritage and cultural significance. The Church at Raukkan is not listed as a heritage place in the Development Plan, although the whole town of Raukkan is in a Historic (Conservation) Zone.

Tourism provisions call for innovative development that contributes to the vitality of local communities and the broader region. The Development Plan calls for protection of the shores of the Coorong, Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert restricting aquatic type activity on the lakes and tourist type accommodation to existing settled areas. A more detailed examination of zoning planning provisions regulating development in Raukkan is provided in Chapter 12 - Land Use Structure Plans.

3.3.2 Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan – Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture

The Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan (the Sea Country Plan) is a response to the Australian National Oceans Office "to involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the use, conservation and management of Australia's marine jurisdiction."12

The Sea Country Plan provides seven priority actions aimed to:

- Improve Indigenous participation in marine planning and management;
- Address a range of cultural, ecological and economic issues and enable Indigenous people to identify opportunities to derive greater social and economic benefit from the management of Sea Country;
- Facilitate Indigenous participation in Sea Country management at appropriate geographical and cultural scales; and
- Help others develop greater understanding of Indigenous peoples' Sea Country interests and responsibilities.

The Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert Ramsar Site (Teringie Wetland Complex) is recognised as an existing protected area within Ngarrindjeri Country. A number of priority actions call for the development of new management plans that include Ngarrindjeri rights, interests and cultural values in the protection and use of the Lower Lakes.

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¹² Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan – Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture, pg 19

The Sea Country Plan also explores the possibilities of building partnerships where environmental and resource management plans and policies already exist. The aim is to not only oblige Ngarrindjeri people to the Sea Country Plan and other existing policies but also provide Government agencies an opportunity to meet their responsibilities to involve Ngarrindjeri people in environmental and resource management.

In conclusion, the Sea Country Plan recognises the continuing negotiations around Native Title. A full transcript of the Ngarrindjeri Proclamation of Dominium is provided at the end of the Plan.

3.3.3 Raukkan Community Council Inc. - Community Development Plan 2008 - 2010 (Draft)

The Raukkan Community Development Plan (the Draft Plan) was a collaborative effort between Raukkan Community Council, the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD) in the South Australian Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Adelaide Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) in the Australian Government's Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

The Draft Plan examines the needs and aspirations of the Raukkan Community Council and the Raukkan community providing an overview of priorities to be actioned for the three-year period of 2008 – 2010.

The eight areas of concern identified during the consultative process are listed as follows:

- Education, employment and training;
- Caring for country;
- Economic development;
- Leadership;
- Housing and infrastructure;
- Justice and community safety;
- Health and well-being;
- Culture and heritage.

3.3.4 **Teringie Wetland Complex Management Plan 2006**

The Teringie Wetland Complex is listed as wetland number S0019 in the Wetlands Atlas and is part of the Lake Alexandrina fringing wetland complex. 13 The most significant factors influencing the future of the wetland complex is:

- ▶ The requirement of a water licence to access water allocation;
- The requirement of a Wetland Management Plan to obtain the licence;
- The fact that the wetland is situated on a great part of the Raukkan property and on other private properties;
- The alarming extent of degradation that has occurred over time to the wetland complex and the impacts on all forms of flora and fauna as well as the hydrological regime and water quality.

The wetland complex has cultural significance for the Ngarrindjeri people, Teringie meaning 'burial ground 'in their language. Raukkan community has taken some ownership of restoration programs

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¹³ Teringie Wetland Management Plan, Kjartan Tumi Bjornsson, pg5

through Working for Country funding, and through those programs, community initiated mentoring and training opportunities have been created.

The main objective of the Management Plan is to restore the ecology of the Teringie Wetland and in doing so, restore the cultural values the Ngarrindjeri people place on the wetland complex. A number of actions in order of priority have been activated in an attempt to achieve the restoration supported by a monitoring program to review whether the Plan is successful in its main objective.

3.3.5 Raukkan Farm Plan

Raukkan Farm Management has developed a Plan reporting on the restructuring of the farm and the response to the restructure. The achievements of the restructure have been:

- ▶ The success of the restructure as it looks towards the future:
- The opportunities taken advantage of during the drought;
- The cropping program that has been undertaken and its ability to support a greater number of agisted cattle;
- The increase in cattle agistment from neighbouring farmers;
- The implementation of the re-fencing program;
- The reuse of the cattle vards; and
- Concerted effort in developing the weed control program.

Although the Raukkan Farm has not achieved financial self-sustainability as yet, long-term profitability is an achievable goal in the future.

Progress Report on Delivery of Municipal Services (MUNS) to Raukkan Community, 2007 3.3.6 (The Progress Report – not endorsed)

The Progress Report was undertaken to review the provision of Municipal Services (MUNS) to the Raukkan Community Council by the Coorong District Council. The key findings were that:

- The Coorong District Council provided very few basic services to Raukkan Community Council;
- The Raukkan Community Council have had access to CDEP funding and resources over time, which has extended the provision of some MUNS type services eg landscaping and cemetery maintenance;
- Issues of continued CDEP funding beyond June 2007 raises issues of how the range of services is to be provided;
- Changes in FaHCSIA funding arrangements will require new relationships to be developed with State Government agencies;
- The Alliance Agreement with Coorong District Council has not been implemented to any significant degree.

The Progress Report makes 13 recommendations to address the abovementioned findings, many of which call for greater service delivery to Raukkan by the Coorong District Council.

*Note: The Progress Report was not endorsed.

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4. Raukkan Location

4.1 General

Raukkan is a proud community with a long history but ongoing development has been difficult in the recent past due to many contributing factors including:

- A lack of a 'community plan' although there have been some small capital projects eg public toilets and church restoration;
- A non-operational Community Government Council;
- Leadership restricted to a few people;
- Limited opportunities to pursue external funding;
- Difficulties in engaging with service providers;
- Water restrictions due to lack of water supply;
- Community instability due to a transient population seeking employment away from the community;
- Lack of social and recreational facilities creating issues for the local youth; and
- An unsuccessful economic development initiative ("the dairy").

Today, a renewed sense of optimism and confidence is emerging with strong leadership being demonstrated by key people articulating ideas for a better future for the community. These leaders are instigating informal discussions regarding community needs and aspirations to a point where a formal plan can document the outcomes.

Separate parcels of land outside the township under the care and control of the Raukkan Community Council provide scope to further develop economic opportunities, although water supply or lack thereof presents an issue for domestic use.

Raukkan is located within the Coorong District Council area having established an amenable relationship with 'The Coorong District Council and the Raukkan Community Council Alliance' agreed to in August 2005. There is opportunity to continue building on the relationship regardless of the expiration of the Alliance Agreement in June 2008. There is enthusiasm from both the Raukkan Community Council and the Coorong District Council to pursue a working relationship that benefits all parties.

Future development opportunities can be supported with significant funding contributions from both the Federal and State Governments provided the community demonstrates it is working to a 'masterplan'.

4.2 **Raukkan Location**

Raukkan is situated on the northern end of the Narrung peninsula between Lake Alexandrina (Mungkuli), Lake Albert and the Coorong. George Taplin who was employed by the Aborigines' Friends Association (AFA) founded the settlement as a mission in 1859. The mission was taken over by the State Government in 1916 and in 1982 the name of the locality was changed from Point McLeay Mission to Raukkan, a Ngarrindjeri word meaning 'the ancient way'.

Raukkan consists of a community settlement and a farm holding totalling a property area of approximately 15,000 acres situated approximately 150kms southeast from Adelaide, 42kms northwest of Meningie and 80kms southwest from Murray Bridge.

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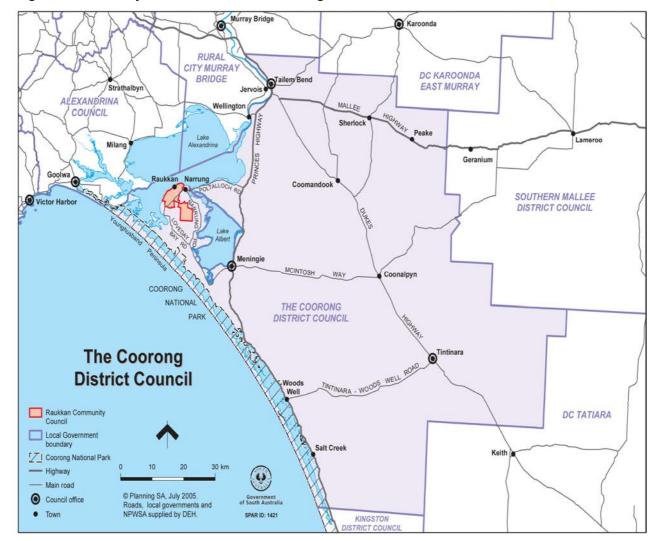


Figure 1 Locality Plan of Raukkan in Coorong Council Area

Source: Planning SA

Figure 2 provides an aerial view of Raukkan and its surrounds. The Lower Lakes dominate the landscape providing the community with a water supply and tourism development opportunities. The land was cleared during European settlement with a majority of the land used for agricultural purposes. Some remnant vegetation survives close to the Teringie Wetlands system.

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Figure 2 Raukkan Locality on Narrung Peninsula

Source: Planning SA

5. Raukkan History and Spiritual Significance

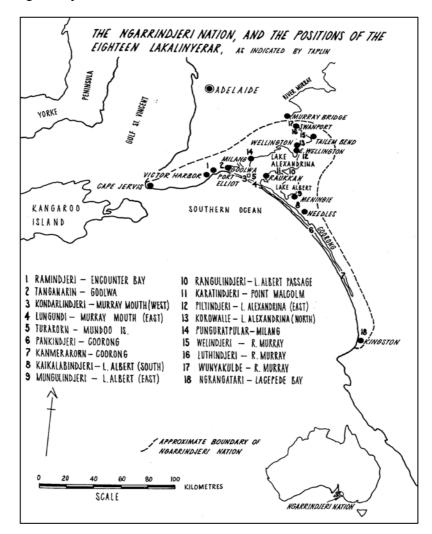
5.1 Raukkan's History

The Ngarrindjeri Nation¹⁴ 5.1.1

Research has shown that the Ngarrindjeri Nation was a confederated nation with their own distinct language, culture and physical characteristics. They occupied a triangle of land with its northern border bound by Cape Jervis to Swanport, the eastern border bound by Swanport to Kingston and the southwestern border bound by Southern Ocean.

The nation of the Ngarrindjeri was divided into 18 lakalinyerar (tribes), each with its own defined territory and government (Tendi), democratically elected and who dealt with all matters of justice within the individual settlements. Members of each government comprised of men only with women excluded. A grand Tendi came together regularly to discuss matters affecting the whole nation but for all intents and purposes, each tribe functioned independently of each other. (Refer Figure 3 – Ngarrindjeri Nation)

Ngarrindjeri Nation Figure 3



¹⁴ Information adapted from Conquest of the Ngarrindjeri, Graham Jenkin

The Ngarrindjeri lakalinyerar were not nomadic but lived in semi-permanent settlements due to the abundance of food and water supplies, protection and sources of clothing and other necessities offered by the lakes, sea and River Murray. The Ngarrindjeri were known for superior needlework skills as well as basketry, netting and matting. Each lakalinyerar were resourceful in using materials available in their natural environments with River Murray settlements manufacturing canoes from river red gums while those closer to the lakes and Southern Ocean excelled in net making.

Trading was a normal part of life, highly organised and monitored to ensure each lakalinyeri was not disadvantaged in any way with products produced in the Lower Lakes traded with people from the Upper Murray.

Taplin reported that the Ngarrindjeri were a law- and lore-abiding people who used ancient laws and traditions to ensure the Elders of the nation kept control. Rites of passage for young men were commonly practiced. While Ngarrindjeri women did not have a direct say in governance, they had economic and cultural independence.

The Ngarrindjeri were a proud nation who fought hard to hold onto their language and culture. In 1834 the Foundation Act was passed by the British House of Commons and House of Lords, which established and declared of South Australia that:

All lands of the said Province or Provinces (excepting only Portions which may be reserved for Roads and Footpaths) to be Public Lands, open to the purchase by British subjects. 15

The Act enabled English settlers coming to South Australia the purchase of lands the Ngarrindjeri had occupied for thousands of years.

History reports the Ngarrindjeri nation had come into contact with Europeans before the British Government made the 1834 declaration. In the early 1830's, whalers and sealers from Van Diemens Land had kidnapped women particularly from the Encounter Bay area owned by the Ramindjeri tribe. In 1830 Captain Charles Sturt, having travelled down the River Murray, came into contact with several of the Ngarrindjeri settlements reporting that "...on the whole, they were quiet and inoffensive" and that his party "...were... led to conclude that we were passing through a very populous district...we seldom communicated with fewer than 200 daily."17

The journey by Captain Sturt also exposed the Ngarrindjeri nation to smallpox, a disease that decimated their population. More devastating was the spread of deadly venereal diseases during the 1840's, an epidemic the governing British lawmakers took little action to rectify.

With the European settlement of Adelaide in 1836, all Aboriginal nations on the Fleurieu Peninsula were dispossessed of their cultural and spiritual lands and relocated to Christian missions. Though the Ngarrindjeri proved to be most adaptable and cooperative with Europeans in large-scale economic operations, they did not achieve independence on their lands. In 1839 assimilation was decided to be the most suitable form of absorbing Aborigines into white society. As a result, a number of educational establishments were opened at Encounter Bay and on the Adelaide Plain between 1841 and 1844.

In 1842 the Waste Lands Act sought to offer some level of protection and assistance to the Indigenous people. However, the Act was not implemented and Ngarrindjeri people became subjects to a foreign authority. By the 1850's, the segregationist movement saw the establishment of several reserves financially assisted by government authorities. Although an Aboriginal Protector was appointed from

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¹⁵ Conquest of the Ngarrindjeri, Graham Jenkin, 1985

¹⁶ Conquest of the Ngarrindjeri, Graham Jenkin, 1985

¹⁷ Conquest of the Ngarrindjeri, Graham Jenkin, 1985

1839 to 1856 (Matthew Moorhouse), the position held little power to exercise any real positive change for the Ngarrindjeri people.

In 1857 South Australia became a self-governing colony, no longer controlled by British rule. In that year the Aborigines Friends Association (AFA) held its first meeting in Adelaide formalising its identity by 1858 and by 1859, Point McLeay was established.

5.1.2 Raukkan's History

Raukkan has the longest history of any 'South Australian' Nunga settlement. George Taplin, after being appointed as the first missionary to improve "the moral, spiritual and physical well-being of the natives of this Province", selected the site named Point McLeay on the shores of Mungkuli (Lake Alexandrina) as a traditional Ngarinyeri campsite. 18

The Government granted 266 acres of Crown land as the site for a mission. In 1876, 'The Needles' on the Kurangk (Coorong) was bought to supplement agricultural pursuit and serve as an outstation but a lack of funds prevented the mission from becoming self-sufficient.

In 1905, 640 acres of farming land was bought by the Point McLeay mission from the neighbouring Narrung Estate however in 1906, the Government bought the Narrung Estate and did not return land to the mission preferring to sell the productive land to settlers.

The loss of land denied access to resources the Ngarrindgeri nation had previously relied upon for survival, the Point McLeay Ngarrindjeri could no longer remain self-sufficient. The lack of work opportunities led to severe underemployment and unemployment of Ngarrindjeri people. Some of the men attempted to rectify the situation by applying for land grants. In 1916 Henry Rankine requested assistance to buy cows from the 'Chief Protector of Aboriginals', who passed the request to the 'Commissioner of Public Works' who proceeded to refuse the request. This was a typical scenario resulting in greater dependence of the mission on white authority.

In 1865, young Indigenous Christians emerged as preachers, the most significant being James Unaipon (Ngunaitponi) at Wellington and William Kropinyeri at Raukkan. James Unaipon in particular travelled far and wide preaching Christianity becoming the first Ngarinyeri deacon to the church at Point McLeay. He worked as a deputy to the missionary, George Taplin, teaching in the school, assisting with church services and undertaking general pastoral work. James Unaipon co-authored with Taplin, the anthropological work, The Narrinyeri, which recorded the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Ngarrindjeri people. After the death of Taplin in 1879, James Unaipon continued as a spiritual leader of his people.

His son David Unaipon was to become very successful and highly accomplished in the arts and sciences, lecturing in universities in Melbourne and Sydney and invited to preach at St Andrew's Cathedral in Sydney. Throughout his life, David was an inventor ahead of his time having studied ballistics and predicting the use of the boomerang principle in the development of flight, 16 years before the helicopter was invented. His achievements are acknowledged and recognised with the inclusion of his portrait and that of the Point McLeay church on the Australian \$50 note.

By the late 1800s, many Ngarrindjeri were employed in the Lower Lakes region as shearers, builders, stone masons, fisherman, basket makers, boot makers, dairy farmers, grain growers and general farm hands. The community population grew steadily and additional housing, a new school, and dormitory were built with extensions to the church completed by the stonemason William Hughes. It is not

¹⁸ Survival in our own land, Christobel Mattingley, 1988, pg 183

surprising that the industrious Point McLeay Aboriginal missions were the only Aboriginal Australians registered to vote during the 1890s.

In 1916, the control of the mission was relinquished by the AFA to the Government, who administered it as a government reserve. Point McLeay fell under the control of eight superintendents, all of whom varied in their approach and empathy towards the mission. The 1911 Aborigines' Act meant that every aspect of life at the mission was controlled by government rules and regulations. During the 1960s and 1970s the living conditions deteriorated so significantly that many mission people were encouraged to leave under the assimilation policy.

In 1974 it was decided to hand Point McLeay back to the people to administer their own affairs by way of a community council. In the 1980s, money was invested in the provision and upgrade of infrastructure to support the community who remained on the old mission site, which had changed its name from Point McLeav to Raukkan in 1982.

The community was incorporated under the South Australian Associations Incorporation Act 1985 and today, the Raukkan Community Council, consisting of nine members, govern and administer all decisionmaking on behalf of the community and in collaboration with several local, state and federal government agencies as well as private land holders in the area.

5.2 **Spiritual and Cultural Connection to Country**

The Ngarrindjeri religion was characterised by Dreaming Ancestors who established laws and social practices before leaving the earth to live in the sky. The two most significant dreaming stories include 'Ngurunderi's creation journey' summarised below and shown in Figure 4 – Ngurunderi's Creation Story. and 'Thukeri', the dreaming story that taught about abundance.

The Ngarrindieri Regional Partnership Agreement between the Ngarrindieri Regional Authority, Australian Government and South Australian Government ¹⁹ goes on to explain:

"Ngarrindjeri people speak a common Ngarrindjeri language. They comprise several peoples, each with particular knowledge about areas of Ngarrindjeri Yarluwar-Ruwe (Sea-Country). They are all linked through creation stories, creation travels, ceremonies and sacred places. Central to their shared culture is their Creator Ancestor, Ngurunderi, whose travels and actions created the River Murray, the Lakes, the Coorong, coastal hummocks, lands, waters, their animals, plants, fish and other resources."

5.2.1 The Ancestor 'Ngurunderi'

The following Ngurunderi Dreaming²⁰ and the cultural significance for Ngarrindjeri society is summarised below.

Ngurunderi travelled down the Murray River in his canoe, in search of his two wives...

The dreamtime story taught the Ngarrindjeri how to make canoes for transport down the River Murray, where to look for the bark and which bark to use, how to use rock caves for shelter.

A giant cod fish swam ahead of Ngurunderi, widening the river with sweeps of its tail and making swamps and cliffs. Ngurunderi chased the fish, trying to spear it....

The story taught the people where to find fish, where the River Murray could be crossed, where trading with neighbouring tribes could take place, what materials could be used to make spears and axes and where to locate the materials. The story also taught about the dangers of walking too close to the river through the 'water monster' or 'bunyip' story. The monster was called Mulgewongk, he lived near the river and could make people drown.

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¹⁹ Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership Agreement

²⁰ http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/ngurunderi/ngframe.htm



At last, with the help of Nepele (his wives' brother), the giant fish was speared as it entered Lake Alexandrina. Ngurunderi cut it up, creating new species of fish from the different pieces....

The story taught the people where to fish, how to fish, which fish could be caught eg fresh or salt water, which tools to use eg spears, nets, basket scoops or traps.

After spearing the giant fish, Ngurunderi made his camp by the lake, waiting for a sign of his wives....

The story taught the rules and customs to live by, marriage rules being amongst the most important of these rules. The story linked Ngarrindjeri families to the land and to each other. Through the story the Ngarrindjeri learnt how to build different shelters to suit the seasons, they were taught what clothes to wear to protect them against the cold. They learnt different games and amusements to entertain themselves after a day of hunting and gathering food, they learnt how decorate their bodies, rocks and caves using different tools of bone, shell and stone.

The women learnt how to prepare and cook food by using earth ovens and dry food for later use. The story taught of the necessity to face some adversity to learn lessons that had lifelong social implications with initiation ceremonies marking the transition from childhood to adult life.

Ngurunderi smelt the forbidden fish being cooked by his two wives. He started after them but they escaped across Lake Albert on a raft made from reeds and grass-trees....

This part of the story tells about the abundance of materials for spear making, hut building, raft making, necklaces, ornaments and clothing. Ngarrindjeri boys used reeds as drinking straws during their initiation. Ngarrindjeri people on Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert bound rushes and reeds together with fibre rope in a layered construction. Grasstrees were a feature of the Ngarrindjeri landscape. The people gathered nectar from the flower, used the stem for spear shafts and fire-making tools, ate the bases of the young leaves and the roots, and collected resin from the trunk for glue.

The story taught the Ngarrindjeri people their links to particular pieces of land with Ngarrindjeri families today claiming connections to land once belonging to the clans they descended from.

Reaching the southern point of the Coorong, Ngurunderi met an evil sorcerer called Parampari. The two fought a great battle. Ngurunderi eventually killed Parampari and burnt his body near Kingston...

The story taught that conflict was normal. Ngarrindjeri society was subject to rules that ordered daily life. The local councils of elders, or Tendi, resolved major disputes. The most powerful men in the Tendi were believed to have special sorcery powers. They were often called upon to fix punishments or to counter the power of opposing elders. Women also held positions in the Tendi.

Ngurunderi's wives fled back along the Coorong. Ngurunderi followed their footprints north, camping along the way...

Evidence from Coorong middens tells us that the Ngarrindjeri lived there semi-permanently and were not nomadic people.

Ngurunderi crossed the Murray mouth and followed his wives around Encounter Bay, creating fishing grounds and islands. He rested near Pultung (Victor Harbor)....

Ngurunderi created many natural features around Encounter Bay. The ancestor provided food, shelter, water, clothing, materials for weapons, baskets, nets, and canoes to ensure the survival of the Ngarrindjeri.

Ngurunderi's wives escaped again, running ahead to Cape Jervis and across to Kangaroo Island, ignoring his call to stop. Ngurunderi called for the waters to rise, to drown the women. Mourning, he crossed to the island and prepared himself for the spirit world...

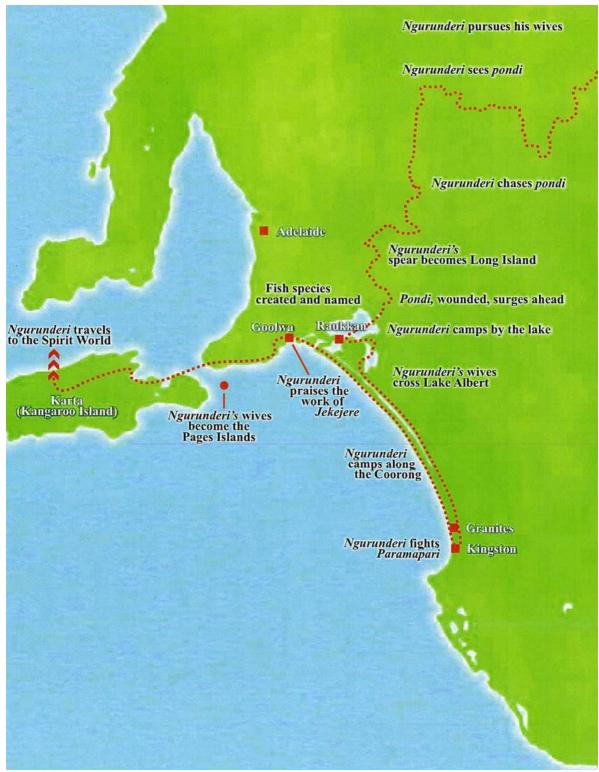
When Europeans first saw Kangaroo Island it was uninhabited. Mainland Aborigines called it 'Karta' - Land of the Dead. We now know that Aborigines had lived on the island until at least 4,000 years ago - long after the island was isolated from the mainland by rising sea levels.

Before Ngurunderi left the earth to live in the Milky Way he told the people: 'I am going first, you will come after me.'

The death of a Ngarrindjeri person involved a series of rites and obligations, helping to strengthen social ties across a wide network of relatives. These rites ensured a safe passage following Ngurunderi's path to the spirit world.

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Figure 4 Ngurunderi's Creation Story



Thukeri: A Ngarrindjeri Dreaming Story

This is a Ngarrindjeri story as told by Leila Rankine²¹ about two Ngarrindjeri men who lived on the shores of Lake Alexandrina. They set off in their bark canoe to go fishing on the lake. They came to their favourite fishing place called 'Loveday Bay' where they caught delicious bream fish called 'thukeri' in their language.

They found a good, sheltered spot among some high reeds, tied their canoe to the reeds at both ends, and settled down to fish. They made their own fishing lines called 'nungi' from reeds. The fishing hooks were made of sharp wombat, kangaroo or bird bones. Worms were used for bait. The women were busy collecting vegetables to eat with the fish.

As the day went on, the men caught more and more fat, juicy thukeri and thought about how they would taste after cooking them in hot sizzling coals. The men were having such a wonderful day catching so many fish and wanted to keep catching more and more, but the canoe was almost full and looked like it would sink. So they untied their canoes from the reeds and very carefully paddled back towards the shore.

As they paddled closer to shore, they could see a stranger in the distance. He seemed to be walking straight towards them. The two men looked at each other. What if this stranger wanted some of their beautiful, juicy thukeri? They were greedy and decided not to share with the stranger.

Even though they had for more than their families could ever eat, they decided to keep all the lovely, fat, silver bream for themselves and quickly covered the fish up with their woven mats so that the stranger would not see them. When the stranger came up to the two men, he said "Hello brothers, I haven't eaten anything at all today. Could you spare me a couple of fish?"

The two men looked at each other and at the mats hiding the thukeri. They turned to the stranger and on of them said, "I'm sorry friend, but we caught only a few fish today and we have to take them home for our wives and children and the old people because they are depending on us. So you see we can't give you any." The stranger stood there for a long while and then started to walk away. He stopped, turned around and stared at them. "You lied", he said. "I know that you have plenty of fish in your canoe. Because you are so greedy you will never be able to enjoy those thukeri ever again."

The two men stood there puzzled as the stranger walked away into the sunset. They shrugged their shoulders, then quickly took off the mats and began to gut the fish, but as they did this, they found that these beautiful silver thukeri were so full of sharp, thin bones that they couldn't eat them. "What are we going to do? We can't take these home to our families, they will choke on them."

So the two men had to return home in shame, with only the bony fish. When they got home they told their families what had happened. The old people told them that the stranger was really the Great Spirit called Ngurunderi. Now all the Ngarrindjeri people would be punished forever because the two men were so greedy! And so, today, whenever people catch a bony bream, they are reminded of long ago when Ngurunderi taught them a lesson.

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²¹ http://online.cesanet.adl.catholic.edu.au/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-8434/Thukeri.doc

Raukkan Demographics 6.

6.1 **Demographic Profile**

Very limited demographic data was publicly available for the Raukkan Community from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census due to the very low level of population count recorded for this community at that time. *Note: ABS advice at the end of this chapter.

That base data was supplemented by additional demographic data relating to Employment and Education Characteristics obtained from the ABS on a private consultancy basis in October 2008.

6.1.1 **Population Estimates**

According to ABS Census Data, the Raukkan Community has a declining population. Between 2001 and 2006 Census, the population declined by 14%, from 122 persons to 105 persons.

The majority of that population decline was in the number of female persons within the Community, which dropped from 69 in 2001 to 54 in 2006. The number of males also declined slightly during that time from 49 to 44 (10%).

In 2001, the total Indigenous population of the Raukkan community was estimated at 118, 97% of the total population of 122. The non-Indigenous population was estimated as 4. (Refer Table 1). In 2006 however, the total Indigenous population of the Raukkan community was estimated at 98, 93% of the total population of 105. (Refer Table 2).

In 2006, the Indigenous population of Raukkan (98) comprised approximately 9% of the total Indigenous population of the Murray Mallee (1,085) and 4.8% of that of the entire Murraylands region (2,057).

Table 1 Population Estimates, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Male	Female	Persons	% Total Persons for Region
Indigenous	49	69	118	96.7%
Non-Indigenous	4	0	4	3.3%
Not Stated	0	-	0	0%
Total	53	69	122	100%

Source: ABS 2001

Table 2 Population Estimates, Raukkan Community, 2006

	Male	Female	Persons	% Total Persons for Region
Indigenous	44	54	98	93.3%
Non-Indigenous	-	-	-	-%
Not Stated	-	-	7	6.7%
Total	-	-	105	100%

6.1.2 Age & Sex Characteristics

Raukkan has a young Indigenous population. In 2006 the median age for the Indigenous residents of Raukkan was estimated to be 16 years, while that of non-Indigenous residents was 61 years. Tables 3 and 4 show the age profile for residents in the Raukkan community for 2001 and 2006.

In 2001, 68 Indigenous residents representing 58% of the population were aged 14 years or under while only 6 residents representing 5% of the population was aged 55 years or older. In 2006, 57 Indigenous residents representing 48% of the population were aged 14 years or under while only 15 residents representing 13% of the population was aged 55 years or older.

Table 3 Age Distribution, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
0-4 years	23	19.5%
5-14 years	45	38.1%
15-24 years	18	15.3%
25-54 years	38	32.2%
55-64 years	0	0.0%
65 years and over	6	5.1%
Total	130	-

Source: ABS 2001

Table 4 Age Distribution, Raukkan Community, 2006

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
0-4 years	7	16	23	19.5%
5-14 years	16	18	34	28.8%
15-24 years	6	12	18	15.3%
25-54 years	15	17	32	27.1%
55-64 years	4	5	9	7.6%
65 years and over	3	3	6	5.1%
Total	51	71	122	-

Source: ABS 2006

The number of females in Raukkan community in 2006 totalled 71 representing 60% of the Indigenous population. A total of 51 males (43%) made up the remaining Indigenous population. While there was more than double the number of females than males in the 0-4 and 15-24 years age groups at that time, the male to female ratio in all other age groups was relatively even.

6.1.3 **Employment**

Data from the 2001 census indicates that Raukkan recorded a total labour force of 47 persons, or less than half (40%) of the total population, which is indicative of the young age structure. The unemployment rate in 2001 was recorded as 0% and 13% was recorded as not being in the labour force (Refer Table 5).

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While the median weekly individual income for the Indigenous residents of Raukkan was estimated to be \$200-299 in 2001, the median weekly family income was \$600-699 and the median weekly household income was \$600-699.

Table 6 summarises the labour force status of Indigenous residents in the Raukkan community in 2006. The 2006 Census saw nearly double the proportion of the Indigenous population of Raukkan recorded as not being in the labour force (26%) although only marginally less recorded in the labour force (34%).

Data contained in Table 7 shows that while 13 persons or 13% of the Raukkan Indigenous community had a gross individual weekly income of \$250-\$399, just as many people had a gross individual weekly income of \$150-\$249 and nearly twice that number and proportion earned less than \$150 (27 persons or 28%).

Table 8 reveals that the vast majority of those employed in the Raukkan community were employed by the CDEP in 2001, with only 8 persons employed by other employers. No data was provided for CDEP employment in 2006.

The median weekly rent for the Indigenous residents of Raukkan was estimated to be \$1-49 in 2001.

Table 5 Labour Status, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Indigenous Persons aged 15 years and over	% Total Indigenous Persons
Employed	47	39.8%
Unemployed	0	0%
Not in Labour Force	15	12.7%
Total	62	52.5%

Source: ABS 2001

Table 6 Labour Force Status, Raukkan Community, 2006

	Indigenous Persons aged 15 years and over	% Total Indigenous Persons
In labour force	33	33.7%
Not in labour force	25	25.5%
Total	58	59.2%

Source: ABS 2008

Table 7 Gross Individual Income (Weekly)(a), Raukkan Community, 2006

	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Less than \$150 (c)	27	27.6%
\$150-249	13	13.3%
\$250-399	13	13.3%
Total (d)	59	60.2%

Table 8 Employer, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
CDEP	16	23	39	33.1%
Other	3	5	8	6.8%
Not Stated	0	0	0	0%
Total	19	28	47	39.8%

Source: ABS 2001

6.1.4 **Education**

In terms of education, Table 9 shows that in 2001, 30 people, or 25% of the Raukkan Indigenous population, were attending an educational institution. The majority of those were children aged 5-14 years. The largest proportion of the town's Indigenous population had completed Year 10 or below (32%) compared to Year 11 and 12 (17%) and only 5.1% were still at school between the ages of 15-19 (Refer Table 10).

Table 11 show that the highest level of qualification obtained by Indigenous members of the Raukkan Community in 2001 was Certificate level with 3 persons achieving this qualification. Education levels increased by 2006 with the proportion of the Raukkan Indigenous community obtaining Year 10 or below level of schooling increasing to 36%, with those completing Year 11 and 12 reaching 24% and 19 Indigenous persons or 19.4% of the Indigenous population obtaining Certificate level and above (Refer Table 12).

Table 9 Attending an Educational Institution, Raukkan Community, 2001

Age	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
5-14 years	10	14	24	20.3%
15-19 years	3	3	6	5.1%
Total	13	17	30	25.4%

Source: ABS 2001

Table 10 Highest Level of Schooling Completed, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Year 10 or below	14	24	38	32.3%
Year 11 to 12	10	10	20	16.9%
Still at school	3	3	6	5.1%
Never attended school	0	0	0	0%
Total	27	37	64	54.2%

Table 11 Highest Level of Qualification, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Postgraduate Degree	0	0	0	0%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	0	0	0%
Bachelor Degree	0	0	0	0%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	0	0	0	0%
Certificate	3	0	3	2.5%
Total	3	0	3	2.5%

Source: ABS 2001

Table 12 Highest Level of Education(a), Raukkan Community, 2006

	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Year 9 or below	17	17.4%
Year 10 or equivalent	18	18.4%
Year 11 and 12	23	23.5%
Certificate level and above	19	19.4%
Total	77	78.6%

Source: ABS 2008

6.1.5 Heritage and Culture

The ABS has documented very limited aspects of Indigenous heritage and culture within the Raukkan Community in the 2001 and 2006 Census' of Population and Housing.

Languages spoken by the Raukkan population are shown in Tables 13 and 14. In 2001, 57% of the Raukkan Indigenous community spoke an Australian, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language, while 42% spoke English only. By 2006 however the proportion of the Raukkan Indigenous community speaking an Indigenous language at home was recorded at 20%, while the proportion of those speaking English only at home reached 78%, that is, there is a decline in the number of persons speaking an Indigenous language.

Table 13 Language Spoken, Raukkan Community, 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Australian, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	29	38	67	56.8%
English only	20	29	49	41.5%
Total	49	67	116	98.3%

Table 14 Language Spoken at Home, Raukkan Community, 2006

	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons		
Indigenous language	20	20.4%		
English only	77	78.6%		
Total(b)	97	99%		

Source: ABS 2008

6.1.6 Housing

In 2001 the mean household size for Indigenous residents of Raukkan was estimated to be 3.5, while that of non-Indigenous residents was 4.0. Table 18 displays enumerated private dwelling types for the 2001 Census period for the Raukkan Community. 100% of the total Indigenous population of the region was housed in separate houses at that time.

Table 15 **Enumerated in Private Dwellings, Raukkan Community, 2001**

	Males	Females	Persons	% Total Indigenous Persons
Separate House	49	69	118	100%
Impoverished home, sleepers out, tent	0	0	0	0%
Other private dwelling	0	0	0	0%
Total	49	69	118	100%

Source: ABS 2001

- Persons 15 years and over (a)
- Includes 'speaks other language', 'speaks an Indigenous language' and 'language at home not (b) stated'
- (c) Includes negative/nil income
- Includes individual income more than \$400 per week and individual income not stated Cells in these tables have been randomly adjusted to avoid release of confidential data.

*Note: The Australian Bureau of Statistics Advice

The ABS advises that the information collected from Australia's indigenous population should be treated with some degree of caution as data quality and comparability between some data collections is often poor. A number of collection issues including high levels of mobility, the fact that English may not be the first language spoken and the oral based communication heritage of Indigenous people mean that the data collected from Aboriginal communities may not be precise.

Each stage of the Census is subject to stringent quality assurance measures. However, in a census there are recognised sources of error, which may be carried over in the data produced. These include undercounting, processing and respondent error. Some of these are overcome or 'repaired' during processing. The effect of those that remain is generally slight, although they may be more important for small groups in the population such as the Indigenous population. The primary forms of error to keep in mind are:

- Partial non-response: In some cases an answer, where not provided to a question, was imputed or derived (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'not stated' code was allocated.
- Processing error: While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used to continuously improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.
- Random adjustment: Cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.
- Respondent error: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by persons in completing the form, some remain in final data.
- Undercount: Although the Census aims to count each person once, there are some people who are missed and others who are counted more than once. A post enumeration survey is conducted in non-sparse areas soon after the Census to measure the undercount.

For further information on data quality see Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians (Cat. No:4713.0).

GHD acknowledges these difficulties and accordingly takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the statistical data.

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7. Climatic Data

7.1 **Historic Climate Data**

The data below was collected from the Hindmarsh Island Marina station and is considered representative of the general Raukkan vicinity. Table 16 below shows the mean rainfall, while Table 17 shows mean temperatures.

Table 16 Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly
12.8	14.4	18.6	27.7	41.0	59.8	49.7	60.5	50.6	40.6	27.8	30.4	442.2

NOTE: Data obtained from the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology.

Table 17 **Mean Monthly Temperatures (degrees Celsius)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly
MIN	15.4	15.5	13.9	11.8	9.7	8.4	7.7	9.0	10.7	12.4	13.9	11.3	14.0
MAX	23.6	24.4	22.1	20.6	18.1	15.8	15.4	16.0	18.0	19.9	21.2	21.9	19.7

NOTE: Data obtained from the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology.

7.2 **Climate Change**

7.2.1 **Observed Climate Change**

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) has developed a series of trend maps to assess changes in rainfall and temperature over time. Figure 5 represents the trend in annual rainfall between 1970 and 2007, while Figure 6 represents the trend in mean temperature between 1970 and 2007.

The trend in annual rainfall between 1970 and 2007 for South Australia identifies a decline in annual rainfall in the vicinity of Raukkan of 5 mm for every 10 years during this period.

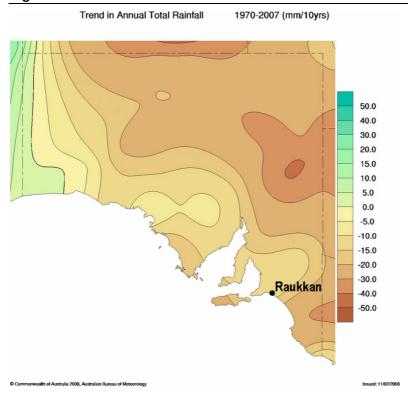
The trend in mean temperature between 1970 and 2007 for South Australia identifies an approximated increase in mean temperature in the vicinity of Raukkan of 0.15 ℃ for every 10 years during this period.

Trend values are highly dependent on the start and end dates of the analysis and as such, must be interpreted with caution. As stated by the BoM, future rates of change will depend on how natural and human drivers of climate change and variability interact in future, which will not necessarily be the same as in the past.

Community Structure Plan Raukkan

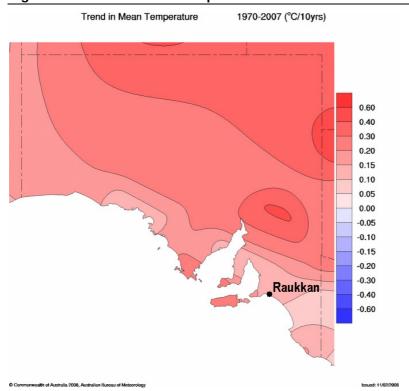
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Figure 5 Trend in Annual Total Rainfall 1970-2007



Source: Australian Government BoM

Figure 6 Trend in Mean Temperature 1970-2007



Source: Australian Government BoM

7.2.2 Predicted Climate Change

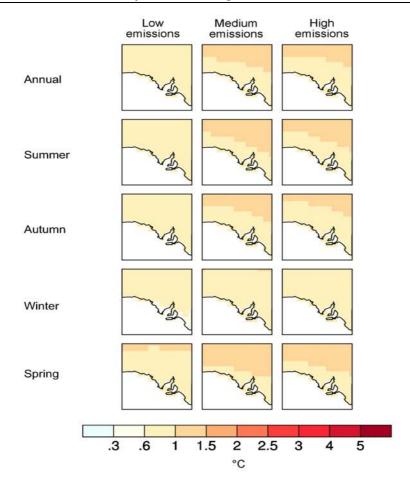
According to the BoM, "Australia and the globe are experiencing rapid climate change. Since the middle of the 20^{th} Century, Australian temperatures have, on average, risen by about 1° C with an increase in the frequency of heatwaves and a decrease in the numbers of frosts and cold days. Rainfall patterns have also changed."

Future climate conditions will depend on greenhouse gas emissions and as such, regional projections have been developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for low, mid-range and high greenhouse gas emissions scenarios. These scenarios are based on assumptions regarding demographic, economic and technological factors likely to influence future emissions.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) created a model that indicates Australia's future climate based on a range of conditions and emission scenarios. Figure 7 represents a scenario for South Australia in 2030, whilst Figure 8 represents a scenario for the State in 2050. The 50th percentile (the mid-point of the spread of model results) has been shown by the model, which provides the best estimate result.

Figure 7 predicts an increase in temperature in the vicinity of the lower lakes between 0.6 °C and 1.0 °C by 2030. Figure 8 predicts an increase in temperature between 1.0 °C and 2.0 °C by 2050.

Figure 7 South Australia Temperature Change 2030



Low Medium High emissions emissions emissions Annual Summer Autumn Winter Spring .3 1.5 2.5 .6 2 3 5 °C

Figure 8 South Australia Temperature Change 2050

Source: CSIRO²²

7.3 **Regional Geology**

The Raukkan region comprises coastal sediments of the Quaternary period consisting of coastal fossiliferous mud, sand and limestone, as well as dune sands.

7.4 **Regional Hydrogeology**

The Coorong and Lower Lakes are located in the south-western edge of the Murray Geological Basin. The significant aquifers in this region are the Quaternary and Murray Group Limestone sequences, as well as the deeper confined Renmark Group sands. The limestone sequences are in good hydraulic connection (Barnett 1994) and form the shallow watertable aquifer. The Renmark and Murray Groups are separated by a series of confining clay aguitards (Brown et al 2001).

A hydrogeological map of the Lower Lakes and Coorong, including the Raukkan region, has been derived from previously compiled map sheets (Barnett 1991, Barnett 1994, Cobb and Barnett 1994). Major processes such as groundwater recharge and discharge, dryland salinisation, irrigation and groundwater/surface water interaction were identified within this region.

²² http://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/futureclimate.php

Groundwater elevation in the Raukkan vicinity ranges between 0.5 m below ground level (bgl) in the northwest to 1.4 m bgl in the south east of the region.

7.4.1 **Groundwater Flow Direction**

The groundwater flow direction of the Murray Darling Formation in the vicinity of Raukkan is anticipated to be north to northwest, towards Lake Alexandrina. Regional groundwater flow directions are identified in Figure 9.

7.5 **Groundwater Quality and Beneficial Use**

According to information stored within the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation's (DWLBC) OBSWELL tool, groundwater salinities in the Raukkan area range between 1,000 mg/L and 4,690 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Regional salinities are identified in Figure 9.

Water exhibiting salinity less than 1,000 mg/L TDS is generally considered suitable for drinking water for humans, whilst salinity between 1,000 mg/L and 5,000 mg/L TDS is generally considered suitable for livestock and agriculture uses.

A more in depth assessment (such as a technical hydrogeological assessment) would be required to assess the potential for extraction of groundwater for beneficial use. This assessment would need to consider legislative requirements as managed by the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Natural Resources Management (NRM) Board, as well as an assessment of sustainable use of water resources.

Salinity/Yield Matrix Bore yeild (L/s) 0.5-5 < 0.5 5-50 >50 <500 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 500-1000 2,2 2,1 2,3 2.4 1000-1500 3,1 3,2 3,3 3,4 Salinity (mg/L TDS) 1500-3000 4.1 4.2 4.3 4,4 SOUTHERN OCEAN 3000-7000 5,1 5,2 5,3 5,4 139*00 6,3 6,4 7000-14000 6,1 6,2 7,1 14000-35000 7,2 7,3 7.4 8.1 8,2 8,3 8.4 35000-100000 25 km 139°30 >100000 9.1 9.2 9.3 9.4 Shallow groundwater flow direction Geological Boundaries Shallow Aquifer - depth contours (m)

Figure 9 **Regional Salinity and Groundwater Flow Directions**

Source: Australian Government, Geoscience Australia

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Human and Economic Environment 8.

8.1 Governance

The Raukkan Community Council Inc. is incorporated under South Australia's Associations Incorporation Act 1985 and administers the day-to-day operation of the Raukkan community, which receives funding from the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (AARD) in the South Australian Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

In 2007, the community was funded \$250,000 by the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) for municipal services (MUNS). These services include waste management, landscaping and dust control, fire prevention, dog health, infrastructure maintenance and operational costs. Six months funding has been provided for 2008 at similar levels. Future funding is likely to be changed due to transitions to municipal services reforms.

All the current nine members of the Raukkan Community Council have completed a three-day 'Introduction to Governance' training course, organised by the South Australian Government's Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division. Four Council members have also recently completed a Certificate 1V in Business (Governance), with more intending to undertake this course in 2009.

The Raukkan Community Council has recently updated its constitution, which was written in 1974 and had not changed since that time. The changes have modernised the constitution and increased the accountability and transparency of council decision-making. During 2009 it is likely the community will make a decision about whether to remain incorporated under South Australian Associations Incorporation Act or transfer to the Australian Government's Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act.

8.2 **Relationship with Coorong District Council**

The ALT, being the landowner of Raukkan, has established through Crown Law that it is technically a State Government instrumentality. Therefore, wherever there is land not supporting residents such as land under agriculture, no rates are paid to the local government authority. Where there are residents, rates are paid by the ALT.

The landholdings that belong to Raukkan is rated by the local government authority with Raukkan responsible for paying those rates.

A three year Alliance between Raukkan Community Council Inc and Coorong District Council was signed in August 2005 to provide some opportunities for cross-cultural awareness, consult on strategic and development plans, enable information exchange and lobbying for funds, and create employment opportunities for Raukkan community members of Council. The Alliance has expired but Coorong District Council continues to remain interested in strengthening ties with and providing support to Raukkan.

8.3 **Areas of Cultural Significance**

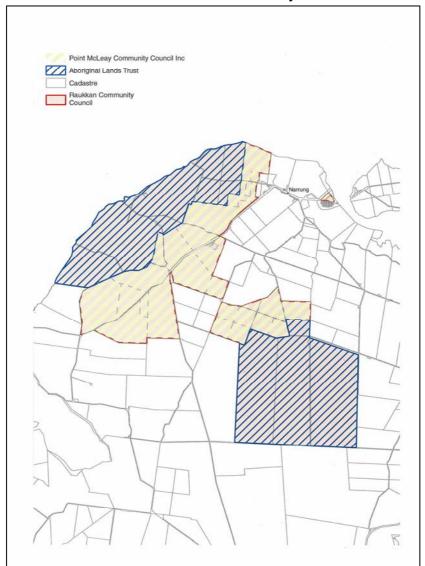
The Raukkan Community Council has identified two areas close to the banks of Lake Alexandrina as having cultural significance. One of the sites is located close to the Teringie Wetlands Lookout and is currently being investigated by anthropologists and archaeologists from Flinders University. The other site contains an old ruin and it has been suggested that it is an old burial ground. However, the second location has not been verified as a burial ground.

Community Structure Plan 43 Although research about the Ngarrindjeri culture indicated that areas of cultural significance for women's and men's business existed, the Raukkan Community Council was not aware of where these areas may have been located.

8.4 **Land Tenure**

The Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) is a statutory body under the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966 (SA) (ALTA), which holds certain lands in trust for the economic and cultural benefit of the Aboriginal people of South Australia. The Trust is responsible for the administration, management and care of the land, which includes former missions, farming properties and land with local Aboriginal heritage and cultural value, and cannot sell land without the approval of both houses of Parliament.

Raukkan is situated on land owned by the ALT, the titles of which are provided Appendix A. Raukkan Community Council Inc also owns several parcels of land, shown as the remainder of land outside of ALT owned land in Figure 10.



ALT owned land and Raukkan Community Council Inc owned land

Source: Planning SA

8.5 **Kinship**

Ngarrindjeri people have kinship ties with other Indigenous groups including but not restricted to Kaurna, Narrung, Ngaduri, Permangk, Arrente and other Aboriginal clans across the Adelaide Plains, Yorke Peninsula, Riverland, mid-north and Mt Barker territories.

Kinship relationships exist between the Raukkan community and other Aboriginal communities found at Gerard, Karlparrin, Murray Bridge, Meningie, as well as on Yorke Peninsula, in Adelaide and in the Riverland.

8.6 Shared Responsibility Agreements (SRA)

Shared Responsibility Agreements are agreements between governments and Indigenous communities to provide discretionary funding in return for community obligations. Raukkan has had two SRA's.

- Restoring the historic church (involving the Australian Government's Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, and Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and the SA Government Department for Families and Communities) with the community priority of "Increase(ing) community strength and harmony through focussing on youth and build(ing) community spirit and capacity through the restoration of the historic church."
- Building Community Capacity (involving the Australian Government Departments of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, (the then) Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, and (the then) Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination) with the community priority of "work(ing) in the four key areas of capacity and good citizenship building, employment, childcare and youth."

Activities under both of these SRA's have concluded.

8.7 Housing

According to the Draft Raukkan Community Development Plan 2008 - 2010, Raukkan contains 48 dwellings although recent discussions with the Raukkan Community Council reveal that five are in a state of disrepair, are boarded up and vacant and/or require upgrading.

The Aboriginal Land Trust owns the dwellings on ALT land. The Council receives a maintenance budget of \$1,500 per house per year from the Office of Aboriginal Housing. Rental money paid to the Aboriginal Land Trust can be used for repairs and maintenance. The Council aims to investigate opportunities to increase the budget for repairs to unoccupied dwellings to make them liveable to accommodate Ngarrindjeri people wanting to return to the community.

The housing tenancy arrangement between the Raukkan community and Housing SA/Office of Aboriginal Housing is not linked, creating some rehousing issues for community members who leave Raukkan to live elsewhere as there is no record of their rental history.

The Raukkan Community Council identified a requirement for appropriately designed dwellings to service the needs of the elderly/infirmed/single/large households. The standard three-bedroom/one bathroom home does not suit all families/individuals living in the community and those on the waiting list, most of whom are elderly.

At the time of writing this report, all dwellings and buildings were supplied from the water treatment plant that accesses water from Lake Alexandrina. A new pipeline from Tailem Bend is expected to connect Raukkan (and Narrung) with mains water in early 2009 and the metering of individual consumers is being actively considered.

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Most dwellings have long been provided with a rainwater tank as the Raukkan community prefer to drink rainwater. In light of the restricted water access from the River Murray River, FaHCSIA have funded:

- In 2006/07, upgrades for residential rainwater tanks to increase overall capacity using 10,000L rainwater tanks and ensuring they are plumbed into the houses; and
- ▶ In 2008, increased water storage with 250,000L capacity tank that will capture rainwater from the sheds and main buildings.

8.8 **Health Facilities and Services**

According to the Meningie Health Services at Meningie District Hospital, three Aboriginal Health Workers based at Meningie Hospital provide some healthcare in the Raukkan community. The Aboriginal Health Council of SA Inc (AHCSA) funds two of the positions with the third position for a male Aboriginal Health Worker funded by the South Australian Department of Health with top-up funding from The Aboriginal Primary Health Care Program (APHCAP - Commonwealth) to make a full-time position.

The Aboriginal Health Workers servicing the Meningie, Coonalpyn, Tintinara, Salt Creek, Raukkan and surrounding areas. The health workers are available to clients Monday to Friday at Raukkan.

An asthma educator visits monthly and a diabetes educator on an as-needs basis. Both workers are based at Meningie Hospital. A podiatry service commenced in 2008 and is funded on a sessional basis with APHCAP funding. The Children's Youth and Women's Health service also visits monthly.

The Coorong Medical Centre provides a weekly clinic at Raukkan on Tuesdays and operates on a private practice basis. Immunisation services are also provided at Raukkan at that clinic. The clinic operates out of a health clinic on the main street and while it is adequate for the services, it has no storage space, cleaner's room or staff facilities. An ambulance service comes from Meningie with Royal Flying Doctor Service access.

The Raukkan Community Council is working towards a more coordinated and regular provision of health services preferring a permanent health worker to be based at Raukkan.

8.9 **Employment**

There are employment opportunities at Raukkan created by a number of funding options for Raukkan community members:

- CDEP funding will continue until June 2009 supporting several jobs in the community;
- The Natural Resource Management (NRM) Board provides state funding for greening Australia initiatives.
- The Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) provides commonwealth funding for 'Caring for Country' programs.

The Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), which is located at Raukkan and was first established in 2004 in response to a need to develop and implement a process to increase the capacity of Aboriginal people to participate in the management of natural resources throughout South Australia, facilitates much of the employment opportunities in Raukkan.

The Corporation secured a Working on Country contract and funding of up to \$739,000 from DEWHA's 'Caring for Country' initiative for at least three years employment. This created five full-time positions to rehabilitate approximately 4.5 square kilometres of land on Raukkan, including the Farm and the Ramsar-registered Teringie Wetlands, while protecting culturally sensitive sites.

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The Raukkan Farm, operating independently from the Raukkan Community Council and NAC, employs three full-time employees and three part-time employees, including administration support. Occasionally, a CDEP employee is employed on a casual basis by the farm, the position paid from CDEP funds.

While three years ago the farm was almost \$1million in debt, the appointment of a Raukkan Farm Manager and the restructuring of farm operations turned fortunes around resulting in profits. Further funding, materials and labour secured through the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), CDEP, the ALT and the Raukkan Community Council, will secure employment opportunities into the future and possibly result in an increase.

The relative close proximity and access to the major regional town of Murray Bridge and smaller settlements such as Meningie, Tailem Bend and Monarto allows community members to take advantage of contract work outside of Raukkan. Other employment can be pursued in the mining field with six Raukkan men trained in mining courses who could avail themselves to jobs opening up in Kanmantoo/Callington/Roxby Downs.

The potential to develop tourism in Raukkan will allow for the development of employment opportunities. In this regard, capitalising on the cultural history and ecotourism ventures (Raukkan has access to significant natural land features, such as the Teringie Wetlands and Lake Alexandrina) could be investigated. Traditional crafts could be produced by some individuals in the community and sold but currently this is an untapped means of contributing to the community economy.

The Raukkan Community Council provides employment to several administrative support staff responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Council and community.

8.10 **Education**

Both formal and informal education is seen as important to the Raukkan community members, most particularly, it is felt that Anglo-European based education programs should be supplemented with Ngarrindjeri cultural language and knowledge to provide a more balanced view of life and life skills at Raukkan.

Approximately 15-20 children within the Raukkan community attend the Raukkan Aboriginal School (Department of Education and Childrens Services - DECS) from Reception to Year 7 supported by six teachers and the principal. Secondary school age students attend Meningie Area School, although the community feels the transition from the community-based school to the secondary school is difficult. Raukkan community members believe the earlier the children attend the Meningie school results in fewer issues with assimilation into the broader school community. Without an official staff member at Meningie High School assisting with the settling in period, issues are dealt with on an individual basis as they arise, however racial problems are an ongoing issue.

A report was funded by DECS in July 2008, which focused on improving transitionary processes from Raukkan Aboriginal School to Meningie Area School.

Currently, a Vacation Care Program is also offered at Raukkan funded by FaHCSIA but the number of children making use of this facility is unknown. The closest TAFE courses are offered at Meningie from the Noarlunga campus.

8.11 **Health and Safety issues**

The Raukkan Community Council and community want their place of residence to be and feel safe. There are some social issues, including alcohol and drug use, but the community implementation of a mentoring program and continued police presence from Narrung, has seen improvements to community safety.

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The Raukkan Community Council has become more active in making decisions about safety and who is permitted to occupy/rent a dwelling in the community. Decisions are influenced by the availability of housing and health services. The Raukkan Community Council wants to prevent the possibility of putting the community at risk of untoward behaviours and generally, the community is understanding of the need for such clear and direct decision-making by the Council.

8.12 Law and Justice

There is a one-person police station at Narrung, 4 kilometres from Raukkan, which supports the Raukkan community with regular service. A family court/conference is held in the Raukkan community centre on an as-needs basis.

8.13 **District Community Facilities**

Narrung, 4 kilometres from the centre of Raukkan, is the closest town that had a general store supplying basic facilities such as banking and postal services however, the store closed in 2005. Narrung currently supports the police station and tourist accommodation. Meningie, 42 kilometres from Raukkan, provides services such as a general store, post office, hospital, etc.

Further facilities and services are provided in Tailem Bend and the regional town of Murray Bridge, 80kms away and Mount Barker or Adelaide. General shopping can be accommodated at Meningie, Tailem Bend, Murray Bridge and Adelaide.

A basic convenience store/co-op may be required in Raukkan.

8.14 Religion

A regular Christian church service is provided in Raukkan in the newly restored Raukkan Church.

8.15 **Public and Private Transport and Infrastructure**

A Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) bus comes daily from Meningie to collect students attending the Meningie Area School. This service has been running for many years and until recently was used by secondary students only, however some primary students attending Meningie Area School now use the service.

There is no Transport SA bus service to Raukkan. According to the Raukkan Community Plan, the lack of transport services and mobility amongst community members creates issues of isolation and should be addressed. A bus service funded by Country Health and the Coorong Council, does not pick up Raukkan residents for their specialist appointments in Murray Bridge, Mount Barker and Adelaide but returns them after their appointments.

A more direct route to Raukkan community requires crossing Lake Alexandrina/Lake Albert by ferry with the less direct route travelling down to Meningie and around the southern perimeter of the Narrung peninsula.

Access to Raukkan is a combination of sealed and unsealed roads from the Princes Highway, which can create access problems during heavy rains when some road collapse has been known to occur. The main roads around the community are sealed and have concrete kerbing and gutters. The road seal is in reasonable condition.

Although the sealed road network within Raukkan is indicated as being 'public road' on the Certificates of Title, and Part 2 Section 208 of the Local Government Act describes that:

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(1) All public roads in the area of a council are vested in the council in fee simple under the Real Property Act 1886 (and any land so vested that has not been previously brought under that Act is automatically brought under that Act without further application),

Coorong Council advise it is not their responsibility to maintain the road network in Raukkan although the Council will assist with road design. The issue of road maintenance requires further investigation.

The number of private cars owned and/or used within the community is not known. Driveways to houses and service roads to the pumping station, treatment ponds, cemetery and Teringie Wetlands Lookout, are not sealed and do cause some access issues during winter.

8.16 **Recreation and Leisure Activities**

Raukkan community incorporates open space in between the administration building, community centre and health clinic building. The space contains a fenced-in playground and a basketball court, the latter of which needs upgrading and lighting. A relatively new recreation centre has been built close to the existing school and includes a gymnasium and basketball/soccer half-court.

Children from the community are involved in several sports clubs in the area including basketball, football and netball. The Raukkan Aboriginal School also supports school students in attending sporting carnivals and events for the region.

8.17 **Emergency Management**

There are no emergency services in Raukkan community. A local farmer provides *CFS service from Narrung with a one-hour response time, an airstrip exists at Meningie, an aquatic rescue service is provided by Meningie *SES, *SAPOL are located at Narrung and Meningie, *SAAS at Meningie and Tailem Bend provide the ambulance service, and the Raukkan Aboriginal School has an evacuation plan.

The Raukkan Community Council identified a number of emergency related issues that require address:

- Emergency management training should be provided to all residents in Raukkan;
- An alarm system should be linked at least to Narrung CFS Alarm System;
- A greater relationship should be established with CFS Region 3 and SES East to support Raukkan community in its desire to establish an improved emergency management system; and
- The Raukkan water supply/system and capacity to support emergency systems should be thoroughly investigated.

*CFS Country Fire Service

*MFS Metropolitan Fire Services *RFDS

Royal Flying Doctor Service

South Australian Ambulance Service

*SES State Emergency Services

8.18 **Risk Assessment**

SAFECOM has completed a community risk assessment involving the CFS and Raukkan Community Council representatives. The risk management criteria identified included the potential for human death or serious injury, the potential for major property/economic damage, and damage to the environment. The risk assessment will be used by SAFECOM to develop an Emergency Management Plan for the community.

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*SAAS

The assets of value included people, houses, the school, the property, the heritage listed church, community buildings and facilities, the workshop compound and associated sheds, the Council administration building, SA Water assets, water storage tanks, ETSA facilities, machinery and the recreation centre. The risks were ranked from highest to lowest priority, with many risks to community and infrastructure identified as requiring attention.

8.19 Raukkan Farm

The Raukkan Farm operates according to a two-year Raukkan Farm Business Plan (The Plan). The Plan has assisted in turning around the productivity and revenue of the farm, which now supports 1000 head of stock, 100 of which belong to Raukkan with the remainder agisted for neighbouring farms.

Regardless of the setbacks experienced in previous years, a \$250,000 grant has enabled the Raukkan Farm to progress with fencing and weed control programs, increase the beef cattle stock able to be supported on the property, and fine-tune the cropping program, which includes determining the most profitable crop from cereal, barley and wheat.

Joint work includes farm work and NRM programs, particularly 'Caring for Country' projects. This collaboration has enabled the establishment of community implemented training/mentoring programs for men and women from the Raukkan community, and improved farming practices.

8.20 Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation

The Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation operates out of Raukkan and managed to secure funding from the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts to rehabilitate approximately 4.5 square kilometres of land on the Raukkan property, including the Ramsar registered Teringie Wetlands.

The Working for Country funding, part of the 'Caring for Country' initiative, has enabled the employment of five Raukkan community members to be involved in land management, revegetation and monitoring programs.

8.21 Land Capability

Beureau of Meteorology (BoM) observations have identified a decline in mean annual rainfall over the past 37 years in the vicinity of Raukkan of 18.5mm and an increase in mean temperatures by 0.6 ℃.

Trend values are highly dependent on the start and end dates of the analysis and as such, must be interpreted with caution. As stated by the BoM, future rates of change will depend on how natural and human drivers of climate change and variability interact in future, which will not necessarily be the same as in the past.

How these changes will impact on the land capability, sustainability and economic viability of Raukkan and the farm requires further investigation and analysis.

Existing Development

9.1 Housing

There are 48 houses in the community, five of which are in disrepair/vacant/requiring upgrade.

9.2 Council Administration

A Council Administration Office is located on the main road in close proximity to the Taplin House and Church. The office acts as a multipurpose centre for all business at Raukkan.

9.3 Health Clinic

A health clinic operates from a community building on the main street. A GP visits once a week with an Aboriginal Health Worker.

9.4 Community Centre

A community centre/drop-in centre/shop/tourist centre is being developed in a building on the main street to be made accessible to the community and to tourists.

9.5 Gym/Youth Centre

A relatively new recreation centre has been built close to the existing school and includes a gymnasium and half-court basketball/soccer.

9.6 School

A primary school at Raukkan has a student intake from Reception to Year 7 after which students attend high school at Meningie Area School. Currently the school enrolment totals 15-20 students supported by 6 teachers and the principal.

http://www.raukkanab.sa.edu.au/htmls/page1.html





Existing residential development



Council Administration Office



The Health Clinic Building and Community Drop-In Centre/Shop Building



The Gym/Youth Centre (above)

The Raukkan Aboriginal School and mural (below)



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Community Structure Plan

9.7 'The Big Lawn'

Raukkan community incorporates open space in between the administration building, community centre and health clinic building. The space contains a fenced-in playground and a basketball court, the latter of which needs upgrading.

9.8 Cemetery

The cemetery is situated southwest of the community and is accessed by an unsealed road. Many Ngarrindjeri people are buried here including the most well known Raukkan citizen celebrated on the \$50 note, David Unaipon.

9.9 Historical Buildings

Raukkan supports historical buildings including the Church and Taplin House, built in the late 1850's and used as George Taplin's residence, and the old hall. Taplin House has been mooted as a Raukkan Museum.

9.10 Cultural Centre

A building exists on the main road opposite the Council Administration Centre that is currently not being used but has been earmarked as a Cultural Centre to house historical collections of the Church and Taplin House, and potentially Aboriginal arts and crafts for tourism purposes.

9.11 Church

The Raukkan Church restoration, funded by the Australian Government, was completed in 2008. The church, built in 1869 by Ngarrindjeri stonemason William Hughes, is famous for representing the Christian mission history of the region and appears on the \$50 note.







'The Big Lawn' - public open space



The Raukkan Cemetery



Taplin House



The proposed Cultural Centre/Museum Building (above) The Raukkan Church (below - built by William McHughes)



CDEP Building 9.12

The building housing the CDEP program is situated across the road from the Council Administration Building. Future plans include shifting the CDEP building to a smaller building next door to enable the relocation of Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation into it.

9.13 Ngopamuldi Aboriginal **Corporation (NAC)**

The Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) was first established in 2004, the corporation was established in response to a need to develop and implement a process to increase the capacity of Aboriginal people, to participate in the management of natural resources throughout South Australia. The NAC operates out of an office in Raukkan.23

9.14 **Cattle Farm and equipment**

The Raukkan farm covers approximately 15,000 acres, 12,000 of which are arable. The farm supports 1000 head of cattle, about 100 of which belong to Raukkan. The property is used primarily for cattle agistment and wheat/cereal/barley cropping.

There was previously a dairy but this activity ceased when the enterprise failed and created debt for the community with all dairy equipment sold.

9.15 **Workshops and Sheds**

An enclosed workshop area contains two (2) large sheds that store machinery and farming instruments. There are three (3) smaller storage sheds that store household goods as well as carpenter workshops and mechanical workshops.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 illustrate where existing land uses are located in the Raukkan community and on the property as a whole.



The CDEP building and NAC Office



Farm infrastructure



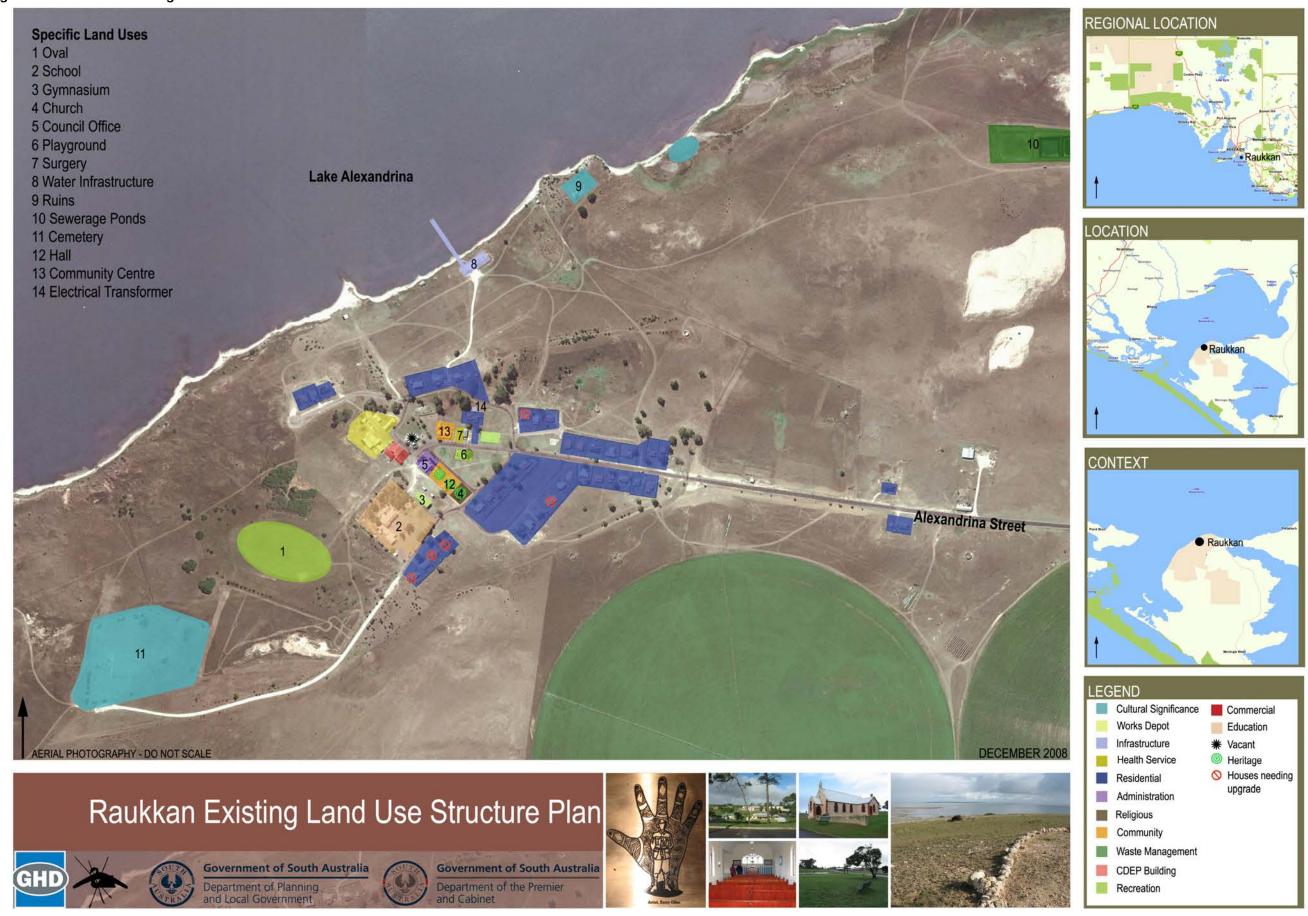
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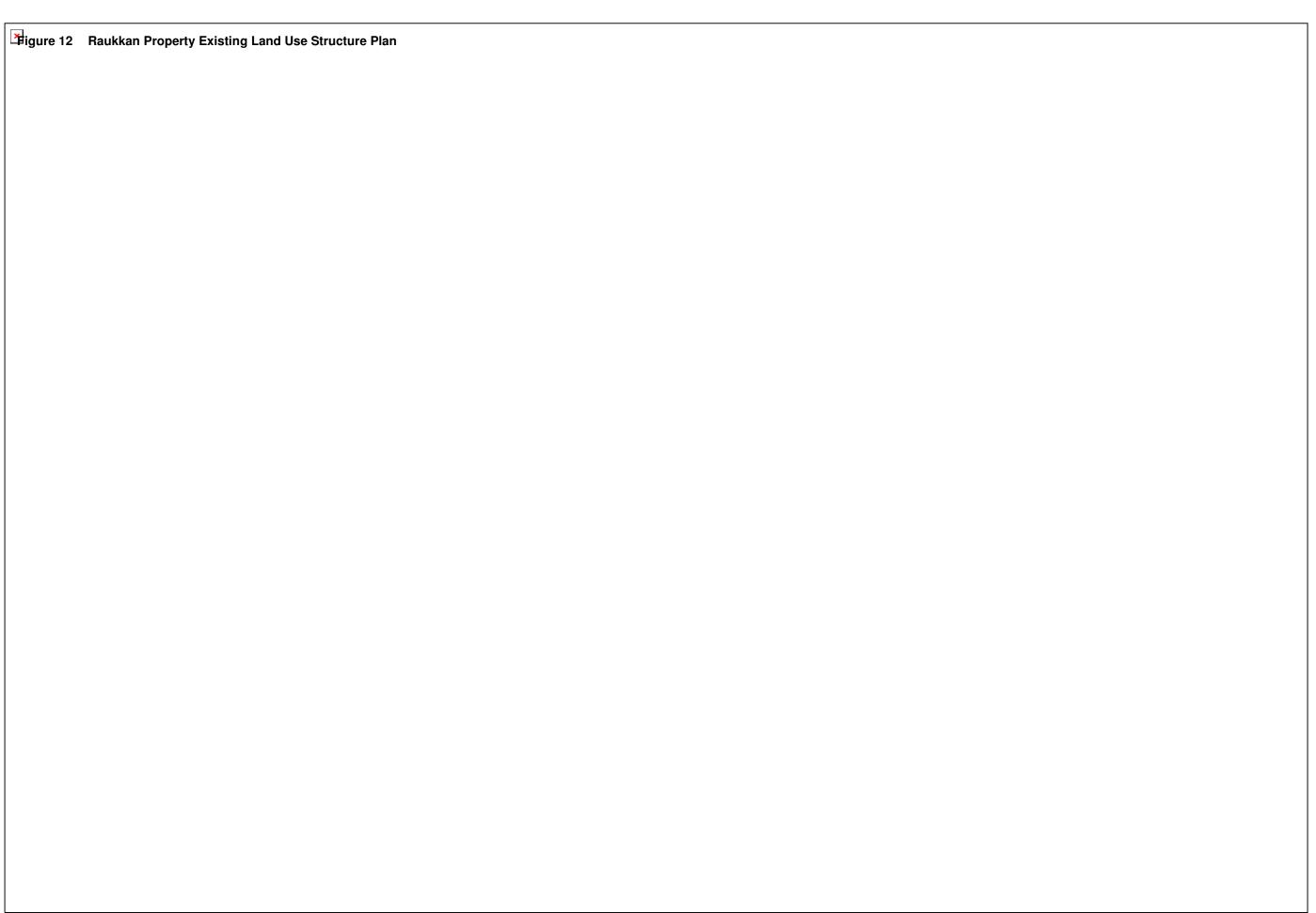
Workshop and sheds

Community Structure Plan Raukkan

²³ http://ngopamuldi.com/

Figure 11 Raukkan Existing Land Use Structure Plan





Existing Infrastructure

10.1 Water Supply and Reticulation

The Raukkan community's water supply is drawn from Lake Alexandrina and distributed through an asbestos-cement reticulation system. Due to the recent drought, low lake levels have necessitated an extension of the water intake system in Lake Alexandrina.

A water treatment plant is comprised of pretreatment pH correction, post-treatment pH correction, flocculation dosing, chemical coagulation, carbon, absorption filtration and chlorination. The treatment plant and pumping station are under programmable logic controller (PLC) automation. Treated water is pumped to a 225 kilolitre concrete ground storage tank located in an elevated position to gravity feed water to the community.

A recent appraisal of the water supply system indicated further investment is required. SA Water will complete a Risk Assessment of water supply infrastructure in 2008/2009.

An agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments will inject a \$120 million program into the Lower Lakes region. Water infrastructure will be re-engineered from Tailem Bend to supply better drinking and irrigation water to towns and irrigators in the Lower Lakes region including Raukkan. The pipeline construction has commenced and is expected to be finished by the end of December 2008.

10.2 Effluent Collection and Disposal

All dwellings are connected to their own septic tank, which overflows into a reticulated gravity common effluent drainage system. Community buildings and public ablution blocks also connect to the reticulated common effluent system. (STEDS)

Waste is collected by 100mm uPVC effluent mains and directed to two effluent pumping stations. The effluent pump stations are located, one to the west, and one to the east of the community. The main pump station to the west is equipped with two 3.7kw electric submersible sewerage pumps and the pump station to the east is equipped with two 3.5kw electric submersible sewerage pumps. Effluent is then pumped via an 80mm uPVC rising main to the treatment lagoons located some 1000m to the east of the community.



Water supply infrastructure



Water treatment plant

The wastewater reticulation system, pumping stations and lagoons were constructed in approximately 1988, with pump station improvements and minor upgrading carried out in 2001.

Two earth banked, poly lined effluent ponds and one large evaporation pan, are used to treat and evaporate the effluent. The ponds have an over flow pipe to prevent overtopping the banks.

10.3 Electrical Generation and Distribution

The Raukkan Community is supplied with power from the state electricity grid. All supply, reticulation, maintenance and upgrading work is carried out by ETSA Utilities.

10.4 Road Network and Drainage

The key roads within the community are sealed, with formed underground and above ground stormwater drainage. These roads measure approximately 2km in length and have a 7metre wide bitumen seal with concrete kerbing and gutter. The road seal has deteriorated and driveways to houses and the roads used to service the pump station and sewage ponds are earth tracks with poor or no drainage.

10.5 Waste Collection

The Coorong District Council carries out waste collection twice weekly. Currently, there is no recycling scheme at Raukkan.

10.6 Telecommunications

Landlines are provided in many community buildings and in most private residences. One operational public phone is located in the community. CB radio is also used. Telstra mobile phone network works at Raukkan. Global Roaming Network is available locally but unknown if it works at Raukkan. Internet access is available.

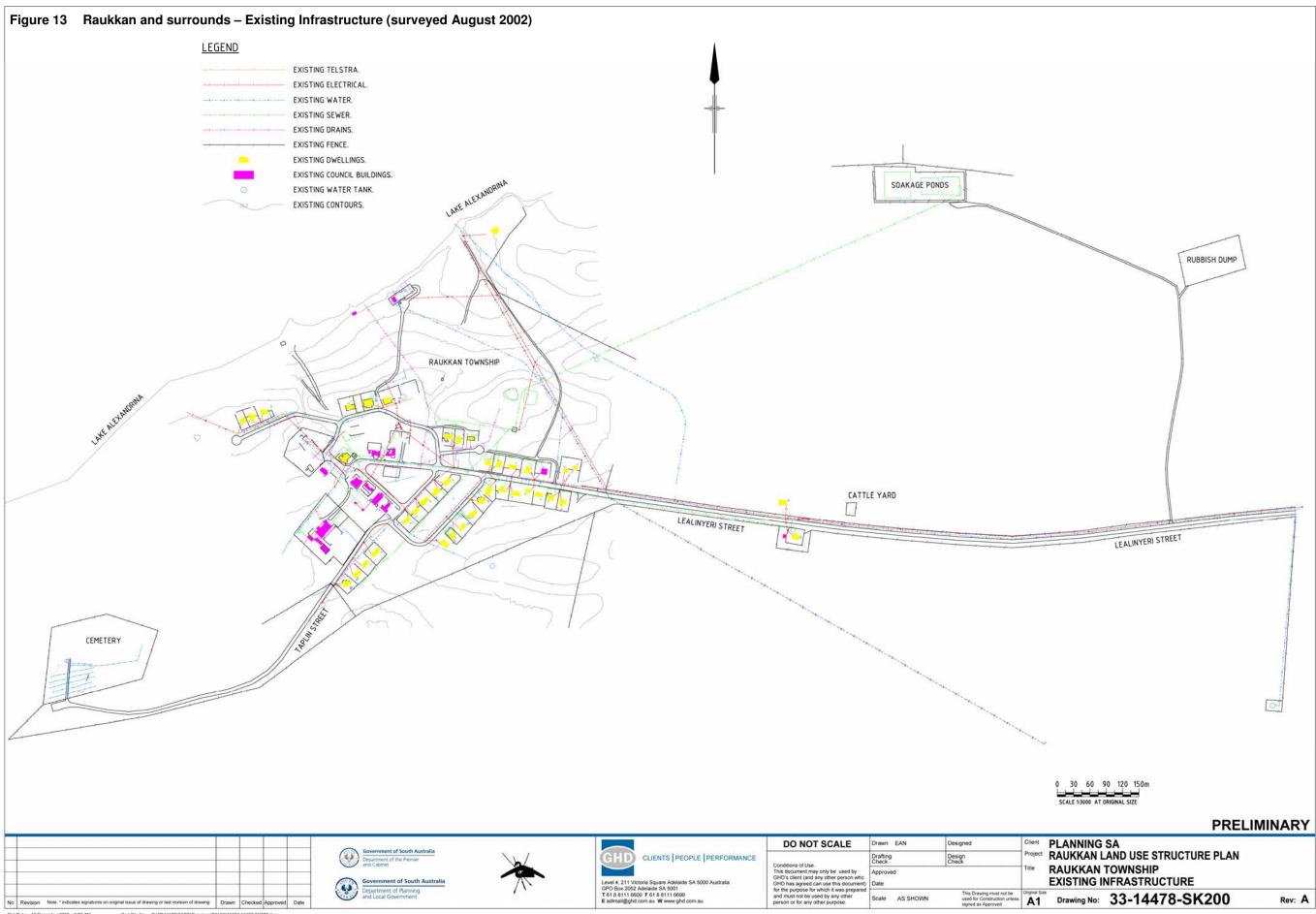
Figures 13 and Figure 14 show the existing infrastructure supporting the Raukkan community and the Raukkan Farm.

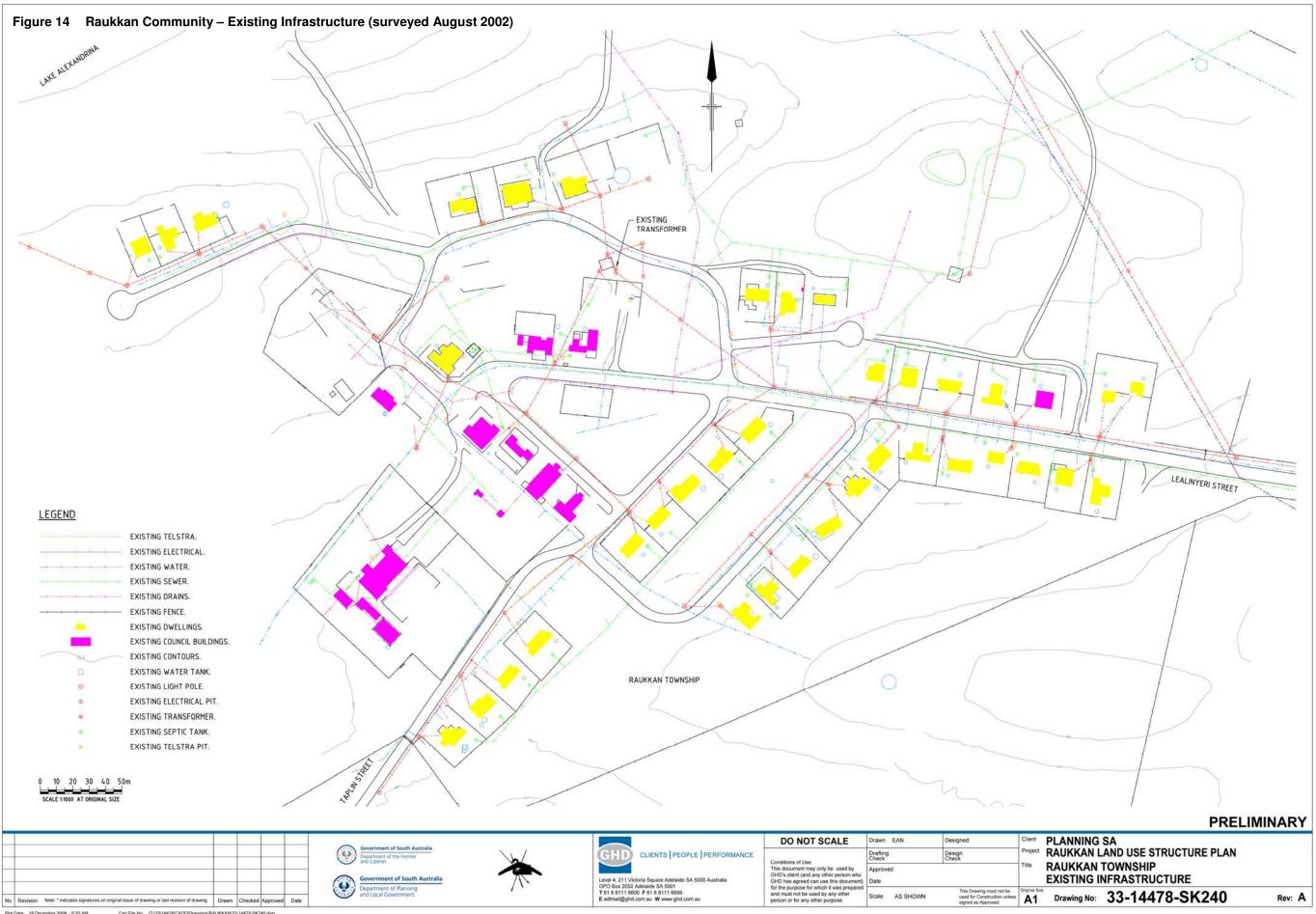


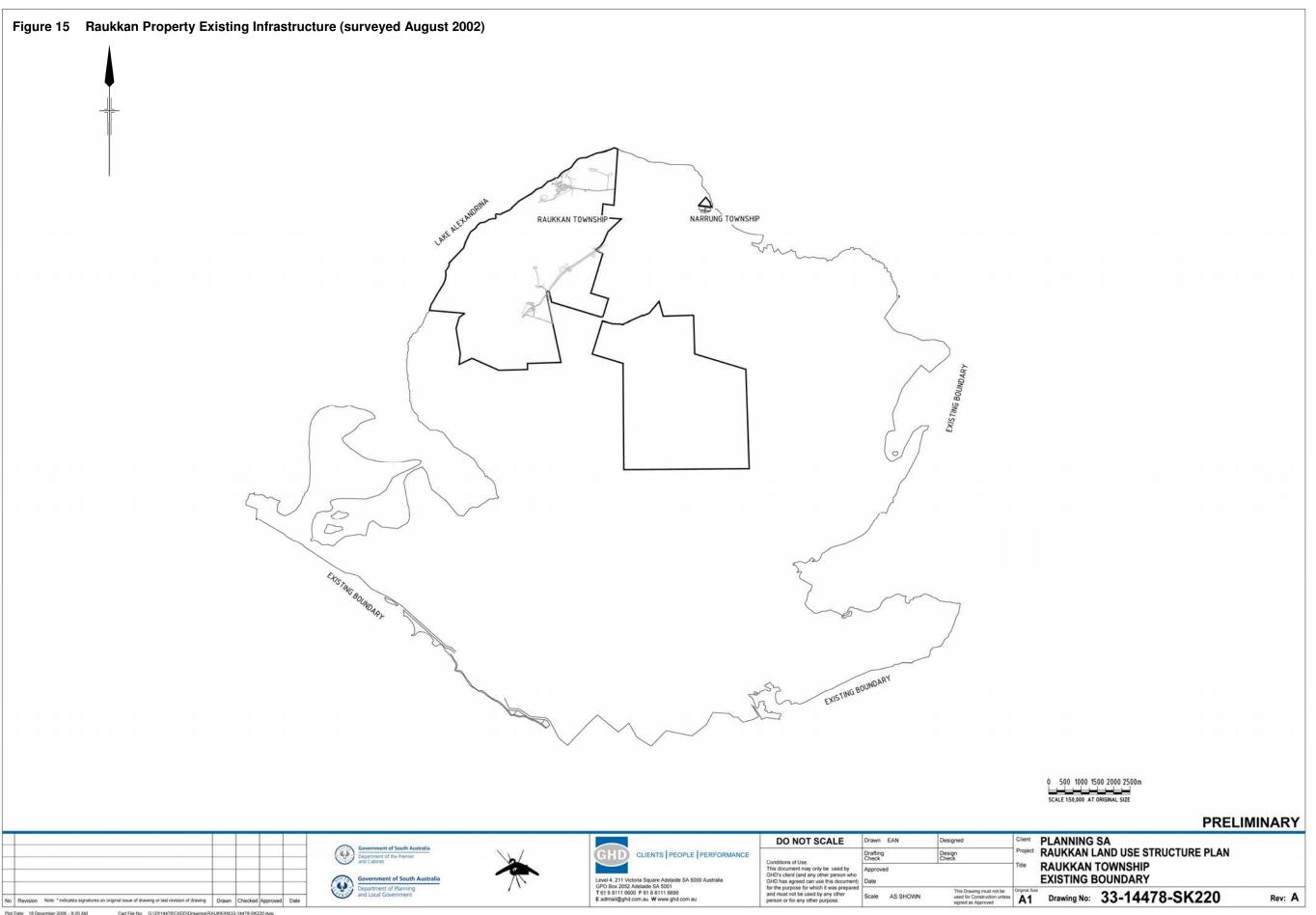
Sealed roads and power lines around 'The Big Lawn'



Unsealed road







Development Strategy and Recommended Actions 11.

11.1 Raukkan's Vision

The Raukkan Community Council and community members articulated a vision for the sustainability of their community into the future:

Raukkan aims to become a self-determining, self-sufficient, sustainable community, proud of its unique history and responsible for the decisions that shape our present and our future. Raukkan will provide opportunity for all residents through strong leadership that is mindful of the spiritual, cultural, economic, social and environmental influences that shape our lives.

11.2 **Background**

The development of the Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan (LUSP) recognised the social, economic, environmental and cultural issues and expectations challenging the community and aimed to identify future development that may proceed in an orderly and timely manner over the next 5-10 years. The future development of Raukkan needed to consider the following:

- Location of existing development including infrastructure and vacated dwellings;
- The need for residential infill development and expansion;
- The existing land uses and infrastructure on the whole property;
- The need to increase and access employment opportunities;
- The availability of recreational and leisure facilities and services to cater for all ages of the community;
- The desire to develop tourist type accommodation and facilities;
- The application and management of the Raukkan farm and potential diversification of agricultural activity and employment opportunity;
- Proposed land uses on the whole property.

11.3 **Consultation Process**

The consultative process with the Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan community residents, key stakeholders from all levels of government, the strategic review and the Raukkan Community Development Plan 2008 – 2010 identified several key issues to further inform the development of the LUSP as summarised below:

- Appropriate areas for the development of future housing, community facilities, commercial enterprises and ecotourism opportunities;
- Historical and culturally significant places and development opportunities or protection thereof;
- Natural environmental systems and protection, reparation or potential tourism development thereof;
- The infrastructural support networks requiring expansion, upgrade or maintenance;
- The social, economic and cultural needs of the community and opportunities for development; and
- Existing and future industrial/primary industry enterprises and opportunities to diversify or further develop.

11.4 Raukkan's Goals and Objectives

The Raukkan Community Council identified key issues with direct land use planning implications fundamental to future development of their community. Goals and objectives were developed against the key issues, as summarised in Table 18.

Table 18 Goals and Objectives for the future development of Raukkan

Issue	Goal	Objective
Governance	To provide strong leadership to the Raukkan community and enable all members of the community equal opportunity to contribute to decision-making processes that influence the present and future of Raukkan.	To improve community spirit and pride, to make informed decisions that represent the needs and aspirations of the whole community.
Housing Needs	Provide current/future residents and visitors of Raukkan with culturally appropriate and good quality housing that meets their needs within 5-10 years.	To continue to improve the housing standards and increase the number of available dwellings.
Health Needs	Provide a level of and accessibility to health services that meets the needs of all members of the Raukkan community.	To improve the provision of health services to enable an improved quality of life to the Raukkan community.
Educational Needs	Provide a level of education enabling the development of life skills.	To recognise the importance of education to employment and lifestyle opportunities and how this contributes to the community in a positive manner.
Cultural Needs	Provide opportunities for a transfer of Ngarrindjeri cultural knowledge and skills by contributing to educational programs within Raukkan Aboriginal School and providing a sharing of cultural information through tourism ventures.	To recognise the importance of learning Ngarrindjeri language and culture within the dominant language and culture. To recognise that Raukkan's identity is based on Aboriginal culture, language, ancestry and history.
Employment	Establish a working party to explore employment opportunities for Raukkan community members.	To provide an avenue of support, training and direction towards securing employment and increasing employment opportunities.
Community Facilities and Services	Provide facilities and services that meet the needs of all Raukkan community members including the young, the able, the disabled, and the elderly.	To support and provide safe and appropriate access to facilities and services for all members of the Raukkan community.
Commercial Enterprise	Develop a business plan for the implementation of commercial enterprises such as a store and tourist facility. Provide training to interested parties. Provide safe and good quality equipment for the operation and management of commercial enterprises.	To support and properly manage commercial enterprises that may attract financial profit for the community and that create employment opportunities.
Agricultural Infrastructure and Enterprise	Continue to develop and implement the Farm Plan and learn from farming practices. Investigate possible diversification in agricultural practices and future partnerships including those with neighbouring landholders.	To support and properly manage agricultural enterprise in a manner that creates employment and partnership opportunities for the community, and protects and/or restores the natural environment and cultural landscape.
Recreational Facilities and Uses	Provide safe and accessible facilities and services that enable the participation of members of the community in Raukkan-based activity and activities outside of the community.	To support access to and participation in recreational opportunities for all age and ability groups within the Raukkan community.
Places of Heritage Value	Capitalise on the European and Aboriginal history of Raukkan by developing tourism strategies that encapsulate the Church, David Unaipon's resting place, and other places of heritage value.	To share the local European and Aboriginal history in a manageable format that creates employment for Raukkan community members, enables tourists to visit the area but also offers a level of protection to the community.

Issue	Goal	Objective			
Areas of Cultural Significance	Protect areas of cultural significance, provide opportunities to share knowledge of cultural significance, and continue to develop partnerships for anthropological/archaeological studies of places of significance.	To share and record the Aboriginal history of Raukkan and offer a level of protection to sacred places.			
Cemetery Facility	Provide a service to the existing community, which includes appropriate management, and capitalise on the history of David Unaipon buried at the cemetery.	To ensure the facility is kept tidy, is managed in a culturally sensitive manner, is available to community members and family members wanting to return to country. Also ensure proper management should the cemetery become a tourist attraction.			
Rubbish Dump Facility	Provide a facility for the storage of waste for the community.	To ensure the facility is used appropriately in accordance with EPA regulations.			
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Provide a facility for the storage and treatment of wastewater and explore the possibilities for reuse of treated water.	To ensure the facility is used appropriately in accordance with EPA regulations.			
Water Supply and Infrastructure	Provide a service and infrastructure that delivers quality of water that meets the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) to the community and farm for domestic and other use.	To improve the quantity and quality of water available to the community and farm to the standards expected for good health.			
Energy Supplies and Infrastructure	Provide a service and infrastructure that delivers uninterrupted energy to the community and farm for domestic and other use.	To ensure that energy is available for community and farm use to enable the proper operation thereof.			
Road Network	Provide a completely sealed road to the community, seal the road to the cemetery, seal driveways to private properties and continue upgrades and maintenance of all roads within the community to improve access. Provide appropriate signage directing vehicle and pedestrian traffic for the safety thereof.	To improve the physical environment and enable improved access conditions to the community and within their properties.			
Emergency Services	Provide infrastructure that enables attendance to any emergency/evacuation within the community/farm. Provide appropriate training to individuals to empower the community to deal with an emergency situation.	To ensure that an emergency situation is managed appropriately in accordance with Australian standards and regulations.			
Natural Environment	Provide training and employment opportunities to community members to protect/improve/enhance the natural environment and include environmental protection methods in educational/training programs.	To improve the natural environment around Raukkan and particularly, in the Teringie Wetlands area, the banks of Lake Alexandrina, and on the farm.			

The goals and objectives were further explored to make recommendations regarding what action was required and by whom to achieve an outcome that addressed the issue of concern. The following matrices presented in 11.5 - 11.24 consolidate the recommended actions, responsibilities and outcomes.²⁴

The Raukkan Community Council understands and accepts they are the primary driver of the recommended actions and the primary seeker of funding opportunities and partnerships.

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²⁴ See Glossary for explanation of acronyms.

11.5 Governance

GOAL: To provide strong leadership to the Raukkan community and enable all members of the community equal opportunity to contribute to decision-making

processes that influence the present and future of Raukkan.

To improve community spirit and pride, to make informed decisions that represent the needs and aspirations of the whole community. Objective:

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Continue providing opportunity for governance training to Raukkan Community Council eg Certificate IV offered by Swinburne Institute of Technology.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Service providers eg Murray Bridge/Adelaide TAFE.	High	To continue to improve leadership skills and decision-making processes of Raukkan Community Council.
Continue to implement the Shared Responsibility Agreement (SRA) initiatives.	Raukkan Community Council	OIPC, ICC, DEWR, DCITA, FaHCSIA	High	To ensure Raukkan Community Council and community are committed to and achieve their obligations to the SRA.
Identify and encourage opportunities for greater engagement of the broader community in activities and initiatives that demonstrate and improve leadership skills.	Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan community members, Raukkan Farm Management	DPC-AARD, ICC	High	To provide opportunity to all Raukkan community to improve leadership skills and decision-making processes.
Explore and provide mentoring programs within the community	Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan Farm Management	DPC-AARD, ICC, DEEWR	High	To offer a level of support and leadership training to other members of the community, particularly younger people, and assist and encourage succession planning.
Provide training opportunities in office management and office systems for Raukkan administrative staff.	Raukkan Community Council, ICC, DPC-AARD	DFEEST	High	To assist Raukkan administrative staff achieving competent office management skills in a supported environment.
Seek funding to provide office software for training purposes.	Raukkan Community Council, ICC, DPC-AARD	DFEEST	High	To assist Raukkan administrative staff achieving competent office management skills with suitable teaching materials.
Support and assist all Raukkan community members who seek to undertake further training that enables improved leadership and decision-making processes.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Service providers eg Murray Bridge/Adelaide TAFE.	Medium	To continue to improve leadership skills and decision-making processes of Raukkan community members.
Work with ALT in the review of the ALT Act and explore the implications for Raukkan Community Council and the broader community.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, DPC-AARD	ICC	Medium	To ascertain the implications of changes to the ALT Act on the governance of Raukkan.
Make a decision regarding the Raukkan Community Council constitution, as it no longer complies with SA Associations Incorporation (AI) Act. Explore moving to CATSI Act.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ALT	Medium	To determine under which statute to incorporate under and possibly update the constitution.
Explore opportunities for Raukkan Council members and community to undertake leadership training programs eg offered by FaHCSIA.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ICC, DEEWR	Medium	To provide opportunity to all Raukkan community to improve leadership skills and decision-making processes.

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11.6 **Housing (Residential Areas)**

GOAL: Provide current/future residents and visitors of Raukkan with culturally appropriate and good quality housing that meets their needs within 5-10 years.

Objective: To continue to improve the housing standards and increase the number of available dwellings at Raukkan.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Identify existing vacant dwellings in need of upgrade/repair and seek funding to repair.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, Office of Aboriginal Housing	DPC-AARD	High	To address the housing shortage, repair existing vacant dwellings.
Identify dwellings that require maintenance and apply for funding for maintenance.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT	DFC-OAH	High	To secure funding for the maintenance of existing dwellings.
Investigate opportunity to involve Baptist Community Services (have a history with Raukkan) in refurbishing dwellings to suit the elderly.	Raukkan Community Council, Baptist Community Services	ALT, DFC-OAH, DPC-AARD, ICC	High	To provide suitable accommodation for elderly residents.
Ensure each dwelling is connected to a rainwater tank. Investigate the installation of solar power panels to each dwelling and other Council buildings.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, Office of Aboriginal Housing	FaHCSIA, DEWHA.	High	To ensure a potable water supply to each dwelling, to harvest stormwater runoff and attempt to implement good environmental sustainable design principles to existing and new housing stock.
Ascertain costing for upgrades to existing dwellings and costing for proposed infill residential development.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, Office of Aboriginal Housing		High	To provide a costing for residential development within Raukkan and ascertain the feasibility of this service delivery with other key agencies and landholder.
Identify sites for infill development and residential expansions.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, Office of Aboriginal Housing	ALT, DPC-AARD, SA Water, ETSA, Telstra, SAFECOM, CFS, Coorong District Council.	Medium	Identification of sites capable of supporting infill development and serviced by existing infrastructure. Increase the amount of housing to enable people to return to the community.
Investigate the suitability and appropriateness of standard size dwelling for large families/single persons/elderly residents. Identify a need for housing mix. Investigate the appropriateness of housing design in regards to cultural needs.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, Office of Aboriginal Housing	Consultants commissioned to design housing infrastructure. FaHCSIA, DEWHA.	Medium	To provide appropriately sized dwellings that cater for all demographics of the Raukkan population including large families, single persons, elderly citizens and disabled persons. To service current residents and enable Elders and people on waiting lists to return to the community.
Identify the accommodation needs of visitors to the community and quantify.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT, NLPA	DFC-OAH, ICC	Medium	To provide accommodation for visitors during Sorry Business, for agency visitors, for volunteers assisting with community needs.
Seek to link Raukkan tenancies to Housing SA/ Office of Aboriginal Housing.	Raukkan Community Council, Housing SA/ Office of Aboriginal Housing	ALT	Medium	To enable movement of residents from Raukkan to other locations and gain public housing without difficulty.
Provide opportunity for community members to understand the need to maintain dwellings, private open space, driveways and associated infrastructure in a good state.	Raukkan Community Council, ALT	ICC, DPC-AARD	Low	To ensure housing stock is maintained to a good standard, and private open space and driveways are clean and manageable, and services are used appropriately.
Prioritise and monitor housing needs within Raukkan community	Raukkan Community Council	ALT, DFC-OAH	Low	Ensure members of the community are appropriately housed.

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11.7 **Educational Facilities and Services**

GOAL: Provide a level of education enabling the development of life skills.

Objective: To recognise the importance of education to employment and lifestyle opportunities and how this contributes to the community in a positive manner.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Arrange meeting with DECS District Director to discuss school attendance and transitionary issues. Implement a strategy to address these issues.	Raukkan community, Raukkan Aboriginal School, DECS		High	To improve school attendance and assist students and their families with transition to other schools, particularly to Meningie High School.
Investigate the extent of Ngarrindjeri culture, history and language (including Dreaming stories) incorporated into the school curriculum. Explore opportunities to develop programs that include Ngarrindjeri culture, history and language with the assistance of Raukkan community Elders.	Raukkan community, Raukkan Aboriginal School, DECS		High	To teach about the Aboriginal history and culture of the Ngarrindjeri nation and expand the knowledge of children in a cultural appropriate manner and in an environment that allows for strengthening relationships with Elders from the community.
Install an Information Booth/Signage at the entrance of Raukkan to inform visitors of the history of the Ngarrindjeri and the history of Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, Planning SA (Places for People)	ALT, DPC-AARD	Medium	To educate visitors of the Ngarrindjeri history associated with Raukkan and the Raukkan history.
Install an Information Booth/Signage at the entrance of the cemetery to inform the public of the significance of the Raukkan cemetery.	Raukkan Community Council, Planning SA (Places for People)	ALT, DPC-AARD	Medium	To educate visitors of the significance of the Raukkan cemetery.

11.8 **Health Facilities and Services**

GOAL: Provide a level of and accessibility to health services that meets the needs of all members of the Raukkan community.

Objective: To improve the provision of health services to enable an improved quality of life to the Raukkan community.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Discuss with Country Health the status of appointing an Aboriginal Health Care Worker permanently at Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	DHA, DOH, Country Health SA – SA Regional Health Services, APHCAP	High	To provide an appropriate and readily accessible level of health care to all residents in Raukkan.
Discuss with representatives from the Meningie Memorial Hospital & Health Services the provision of health services at Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, Meningie Memorial Hospital Representatives	DHA, SA Department of Health, Country Health SA – SA Regional Health Services, APHCAP	High	To provide an appropriate and readily accessible level of health care to all residents in Raukkan.
Investigate opportunity for increased Domiciliary Care/Aged Care worker to visit the community.	DFC-OFTA, Domiciliary Care	Raukkan Community Council	High	To provide an appropriate level of health care to elderly residents in Raukkan.
Investigate the possibility of the provision of a bus service to Raukkan particularly to pick up patients visiting medical appointments away from Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	DOH, Coorong District Council, DFC-OFTA	High	To improve access for Raukkan residents to appointments and functions in other towns, places.

Cultural Needs 11.9

Provide opportunities for the transfer of Ngarrindjeri cultural knowledge and skills between the generations by contributing to educational programs within Raukkan Aboriginal School. GOAL:

To recognise the importance of learning Ngarrindjeri language and culture within the dominant language and culture. To recognise that Raukkan's identity is based on Aboriginal culture, language, ancestry and history. Objective:

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Establish a committee to investigate the feasibility of the establishment and operation of a Cultural Centre. Investigate the links between the Cultural Centre and Camp Coorong.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	History Trust SA, NLPA-Camp Coorong.	High	To investigate the feasibility and viability of establishing a Cultural Centre in Raukkan.
Complete an audit of historical materials.	Raukkan Community Council	DPC-AARD, ICC, History Trust SA, SA Museum, SA Library	High	To investigate the feasibility and viability of establishing a Cultural Centre in Raukkan.
Seek funding opportunities to pursue with the development of a Cultural Centre.	Raukkan Community Council	DPC-AARD, ICC, History Trust SA, IHP	High	To provide funding for the development and ongoing operation of the Cultural Centre.
Develop a Cultural Centre, which is separate to the Drop-In Centre, for the purpose of displaying historic/cultural displays, have arts and crafts for sale, and would be fundamentally a tourist enterprise.	Raukkan Community Council, Tourism SA	ALT, ICC, DPC-AARD	High	To provide a centre capable of displaying Raukkan's history and providing a venue for the sale of arts and crafts to tourists.
Link the Cultural Centre to a tourist trail/boardwalk around the shores of Lake Alexandrina to the Teringie Wetlands Lookout.	Raukkan Community Council, Tourism SA	ALT, ICC, DPC-AARD	High	To strengthen the tourist ventures being developed.
Follow up the prospect of establishing a cultural/educational centre at the old Narrung School.	Raukkan Community Council, Tourism SA, Coorong Council	ALT, ICC, DPC-AARD, DECS	High	To strengthen the tourist ventures being developed and provide a venue for the development of educational programs specifically targeting school groups.
Work collaboratively with Raukkan Aboriginal School to investigate ways of incorporating Ngarrindjeri history and culture into the school curriculum.	Raukkan Community Council, DECS	DPC-AARD	High	To strengthen the significance of Ngarrindjeri culture, language and history in the local school programs, particularly to inform Raukkan children of Raukkan's history and Ngarrindjeri ancestry.
Investigate partnership opportunities addressing and activating strategies and priority actions identified in the Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC, Raukkan community	ALT, NHC, NNTMC, NLPA, NNRMC, Flinders Uni, NOO, DCITA, DEH	Medium	To strengthen the significance of Ngarrindjeri culture, language and history in the Raukkan community.
Identify how the community can celebrate and strengthen cultural values, knowledge and language.	Raukkan community, Raukkan Community Council	DPC-AARD	Medium	To strengthen the significance of Ngarrindjeri culture, language and history in the community.
Investigate funding opportunities to restore Taplin House.	Raukkan Community Council	DPC-AARD, ICC, History Trust SA	Medium	To celebrate and strengthen the significance of Raukkan's history.

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11.10 **Employment**

GOAL: Establish a working party to explore employment opportunities for Raukkan community members.

Objective: To provide an avenue of support, training and direction towards securing employment and increasing employment opportunities.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Investigate ways to increase employment opportunities at Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council. Raukkan Farm Management, NAC	DFEEST, DPC-AARD	High	To increase employment opportunities.
Engage with businesses and community organisations about employing people from Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council	DFEEST,	High	To increase employment opportunities.
Establish a working group including the Murraylands Regional Development Board, Job Network providers, CDEP and DFEEST to develop a strategy to include Raukkan community members in local employment.	Raukkan Community Council, DFEEST, CDEP, Murraylands RDB	Job Network Providers	High	To increase employment opportunities.

11.11 **Agricultural Infrastructure and Enterprise**

GOAL: Continue to develop and implement the Farm Plan and learn from farming practices. Investigate possible diversification in agricultural practices and

future partnerships including those with neighbouring landholders.

To support and properly manage agricultural enterprise in a manner that creates employment and partnership opportunities for the community, and Objective:

protects and/or restores the natural environment and cultural landscape.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Continue to administer, implement and manage the Raukkan Farm Plan.	Raukkan Farm Management, Raukkan Community Council	ALT, NAC	High	To make Raukkan Farm economically viable in an environmentally sustainable manner.
Explore the possibility of diversifying agricultural activity on the farm in response to potential environmental challenges around decreasing water supply and increasing temperatures.	Raukkan Farm Management, Raukkan Community Council	ALT, NAC, DTED, Murraylands RDB, Federal and State Government Agricultural Departments, Organisations and Support Groups, DWLBC, PIRSA	High	To make Raukkan Farm economically viable in an environmentally sustainable manner.
Continue to provide mentoring/training opportunities and strengthen relationships with <i>Working for Country</i> programs.	Raukkan Farm Management, Raukkan Community Council	ALT, DEWHA	High	To make Raukkan Farm economically viable in an environmentally sustainable manner. To provide mentoring/training opportunities to younger community members.
Ascertain the status of the ALT Act review to determine the impact on the future of Raukkan Farm. Determine whether Raukkan Community Council, the Raukkan community and the Raukkan Farm Management Team are able to contribute to the ALT Act review process.	Raukkan Farm Management, Raukkan Community Council, ALT	DPC-AARD	Medium	To be provided with an opportunity to contribute to the review process. To determine the certainty of a future for the Raukkan community and Raukkan Farm at Raukkan.

Community Structure Plan

11.12 **Community Facilities and Services**

GOAL: Provide facilities and services that meet the needs of all Raukkan community members including the young, the able, the disabled, and the elderly.

Objective: To support and provide safe and appropriate access to facilities and services for all members of the Raukkan community.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Investigate an opportunity for an Information/Expo Day with the Raukkan community in regards to justice and community services from service providers.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Justice and Health Providers	High	To improve the knowledge of and access to justice and health providers. To formalise and organise the provision of these services to the Raukkan community.
Discuss with SAPOL the provision of regular police visits to Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, SAPOL, ICC	DPC-AARD	High	To improve access to justice providers and improve the safety of the community.
Discuss the organisation of an educational program between SAPOL and Raukkan Aboriginal School and SAPOL and Raukkan community.	Raukkan Community Council, SAPOL, ICC	DPC-AARD	High	To provide a greater awareness of enforcement services and enable the Raukkan community to be better informed.
Explore the options to providing facilities and services for elderly people to return to Raukkan to live particularly in the area of 'Health'.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	DHA, Meningie Hospital, Country Health SA	High	To provide a supportive service to all Raukkan community members and elderly people wanting to return to Raukkan to live
Investigate the opportunity to establish a Police Aboriginal Liaison (PAL) group.	Raukkan Community Council, SAPOL, ICC	DPC-AARD, AGD	Medium	To improve access to justice providers and improve the safety of the community.
Continue to develop a multi-purpose community drop-in centre also to be used as a community and tourist shop/café. Seek funding to assist the development of this centre.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC		Medium	To provide a supportive service to all Raukkan community members. To provide a service to tourists visiting Raukkan and increase awareness of Raukkan history as well as create a source of revenue.
Discuss the success of the Vacation Care Program. Identify whether the program is successful, requires improvement, requires expanding or requires diversifying. Continue to seek funding for the Vacation Care Program.	Raukkan Community Council, ICC	DEEWR	Low	To continue to provide a service that is accessible and appropriate to satisfy community needs.

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11.13 **Commercial Enterprise**

GOAL: Develop a business plan for the implementation of commercial enterprises such as a shop. Provide training to interested parties. Provide safe and good

quality equipment for the operation and management of commercial enterprises.

Objective: To support and properly manage commercial enterprises that may attract financial profit for the community and that create employment opportunities.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Develop a strategy to increase commercial enterprises within Raukkan ie can be related to tourism ventures.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	ALT	High	To increases business opportunities within Raukkan create employment opportunities, develop tourism ventures and bring more revenue into the community.
Develop a business plan for the proposed Cultural Centre to ascertain its viability and where merchandise would come from.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Tourism SA	High	To increases business opportunities within Raukkan, provide employment opportunities, develop tourism ventures and bring more revenue into the community.
Explore the viability of an Educational establishment/cultural centre at the old school at Narrung.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC- AARD, ICC	Coorong District Council	High	To increase business opportunities by developing an education establishment specifically targeting schools but also available to tourists.
Explore tourism opportunities to capitalise on the history of the Raukkan Church, the associated hall and future restoration of Taplin House. Link these tourism ventures to the Community Centre/shop and Cultural Centre. Discuss viability with Camp Coorong, establish a partnership to support Camp Coorong visits to Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Tourism SA, NLPA-Camp Coorong, IBA	High	To increases business opportunities within Raukkan, raise awareness of Raukkan history, establish and strengthen relationships with Camp Coorong, and further strengthen the viability of the Community Centre/shop and Cultural Centre through tourism ventures.
Continue to work with the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority (NRA) on achieving the objectives of the Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership (NRP) Agreement.	Raukkan Community Council, NRA	DEWHA, FaHCSIA, DEH, DWLBC, NAC, Uni SA, Flinders Uni, CSIRO, PIRSA, IBA, DFEEST, TAFE, DTED, Murraylands RDB, NEPL,	High	To achieve economic development and natural resource management in a coordinated manner within the scope of the NRP Agreement.
Investigate the reconstruction of a jetty at the original jetty site on Lake Alexandrina for multipurpose use ie tourist and community use. Identify funding opportunities.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ALT, IBA, SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	Medium	To provide access to Lake Alexandrina for tourist ventures and for the community.
Investigate the possibility of a boardwalk along Lake Alexandrina shores to connect the jetty to the Teringie Wetlands Lookout. Identify funding opportunities.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ALT, IBA, SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	Medium	To provide access along Lake Alexandrina to the Teringie Wetlands. To raise awareness and educate visitors about the Teringie Wetlands.
Develop ecotourism by constructing environmentally friendly cabins for tourist use. Identify funding opportunities.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ALT, IBA, SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	Medium	The provision of accommodation to develop tourist ventures.
Establish a multipurpose camping ground for tourist use, school group visits and community use during cultural business. Provide a Utilities Block including kitchen, laundry and bathroom facilities. Identify funding opportunities.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ALT	Tourism SA, IBA, NLPA-Camp Coorong, Murray Lands RDB, SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	Medium	The provision of accommodation for tourists, school groups and for use by the Raukkan community and extended families when the facility is required.

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Recreational Facilities and Uses 11.14

GOAL: Provide safe and accessible facilities and services that enable the participation of members of the community in Raukkan-based activity and activities

outside of the community.

Objective: To support access to and participation in recreational opportunities for all age and ability groups within the Raukkan community.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Continue to provide the services of a fitness trainer to Raukkan community members.	Raukkan Community Council	DOH, Recreation SA, ORS, DHA	High	To improve the level of fitness of Raukkan residents, to raise the awareness of the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
Seek funding to provide services of fitness trainer. Seek funding to provide necessary equipment and increase/upgrade as required.	Raukkan Community Council	DOH, Recreation SA, ORS, DHA	High	To improve the level of fitness of Raukkan residents, to raise the awareness of the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
Investigate opportunities to provide recreational services to elderly residents in Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, DFC-OFTA, Active Ageing SA Inc,	DOH, Recreation SA, ORS, DHA	Medium	To improve the level of fitness of Raukkan residents, to raise the awareness of the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
Provide suitable play areas eg playground and basketball court that meet Australian standards in regards to operational and environmental safety for young children and young adults.	Raukkan Community Council	Recreation SA, ORS, DHA	Medium	To provide recreational outlets for Raukkan children and young adults in a safe environment.
Continue to support the local football and netball clubs and activities that include Raukkan children and adults. Assist with transport of children and adults to sporting venues.	Raukkan Community Council	Recreation SA, ORS, DHA	Medium	To provide recreational outlets for Raukkan children and young adults in a safe environment.
Investigate the opportunity to develop aquatic recreational activities on Lake Alexandrina supported by the reconstruction of the jetty and the provision of a Utilities Block close to the water.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD	ALT, IBA, SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board, DHA	Medium	To provide access to Lake Alexandrina for Raukkan community members.

Cemetery Facility 11.15

GOAL: Provide a service to the existing community, which includes appropriate management, and capitalise on the history of David Unaipon buried at the

cemetery.

To ensure the facility is kept tidy, is managed in a culturally sensitive manner, is available to community members and family members wanting to return Objective:

to country. Also ensure proper management should the cemetery become a tourist attraction.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Enhance the cemetery facility with a view to improving access, shelter and facilities provided there eg sealing the road, upgrading walkways, providing a shelter and an enviro-friendly ablution block.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, Coorong Council	ALT, Planning SA (Places for People)	Medium	To improve the aesthetics of the cemetery, provide basic facilities to visitors and improve the access road.
Examine how the history of the Raukkan cemetery can be incorporated into tourist ventures.	Raukkan Community Council	Tourism SA, DPC-AARD	Medium	To capitalise on the history and significance of the cemetery in a manageable and respectful manner.

11.16 Areas of Cultural Significance

GOAL: Protect areas of cultural significance, provide opportunities to share knowledge of cultural significance, and continue to develop partnerships for

anthropological/archaeological studies of places of significance.

Objective: To share and record the Aboriginal history of Raukkan and offer a level of protection to sacred places.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Raukkan to continue working with Anthropologists/Archaeologists from Flinders University in studying burial ground near Lake Alexandrina foreshore.	Raukkan Community Council, Flinders University	ALT, ICC	High	To respect places of cultural significance and cultural heritage in Raukkan.
Continue to apply the actions of the Teringie Wetland Management Plan.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC	SA MDB NRM Board, LAP	High	To restore places of cultural significance to Raukkan and to Ngarrindjeri people.

11.17 Environmental Issues (including Teringie Wetlands)

GOAL: Provide training and employment opportunities to community members to protect/improve/enhance the natural environment and include environmental

protection methods in educational/training programs.

Objective: To improve the natural environment around Raukkan and particularly, in the Teringie Wetlands area, the banks of Lake Alexandrina, and on the farm.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Provide training and mentoring opportunities for community members wanting to get involved in 'Caring for Country' programs.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC	DEWHA, ALT, DPC-AARD, ICC	High	To ensure younger Raukkan community members have training and employment opportunities within their community particularly in regards to 'Caring for Country' programs.
Investigate opportunities to build on the success of the <i>Working</i> for Country programs and continue to seek funding from 'Caring for Country' initiatives.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC	DEWHA, FaHCSIA, DEH, DWLBC	High	To ensure 'Caring for Country' programs continue to be provided in the management of the natural environment around Raukkan.
Continue to work with the NRA on 'Caring for Country' initiatives.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC, NRA	DEWHA, FaHCSIA, DEH, DWLBC	High	To ensure 'Caring for Country' programs continue to be provided in a coordinated manner across the Ngarrindjeri region.
Investigate Issue 1. Action 3 (Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan), which calls for an amendment to the Coorong National Park Management Plan in relation to the Ramsar registered Wetland Complex.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC	NT, NHC, NNTMC	High	To ensure Raukkan community, as a member of the Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association is committed to the priorities and actions of the Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan.
Continue to apply the actions of the Teringie Wetland Management Plan.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC	SA MDB NRM Board, LAP	High	To restore the ecology of the Teringie Wetland Complex and respect cultural significance to Ngarrindjeri people.
Work with Raukkan Farm Management to incorporate revegetation programs in farming practices.	Raukkan Community Council, Farm Management		Medium	For Raukkan Farm and Raukkan Community Council to continue to work collaboratively towards improving and enhancing the natural environment.
Investigate how the wastewater treatment facility and waste management plant are impacting on the natural environment, particularly underground water storage, air pollution, emissions etc. (Refer 11.22 – Waste Management Facility)	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	EPA	Medium	To improve the use and management of existing infrastructure and attend to any adverse environmental impacts.

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11.18 Places of Heritage Value

GOAL: Capitalise on the European and Aboriginal history of Raukkan by developing tourism strategies that encapsulate the Church, David Unaipon's resting

place, and other places of heritage value.

Objective: To share the local European and Aboriginal history in a manageable format that creates employment for Raukkan community members, enables tourists

to visit the area but also offers a level of protection to the community.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Develop a business plan for the development of tourist ventures.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD,	Tourism SA, IBA, ILRM	High	A thorough investigation of the feasibility of tourist type ventures in Raukkan.
Establish a committee to identify and implement tourist ventures linked to the church restoration and history of Raukkan, significantly David Unaipon's achievements	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD, ICC	Tourism SA, IBA	High	To develop a tourist enterprise showcasing the history of Raukkan.
Investigate the opportunity to develop a relationship with Camp Coorong to develop tourism in Raukkan in a coordinated manner.	Raukkan Community Council, NLPA-Camp Coorong	Tourism SA, IBA	High	To develop a tourist enterprise showing the history of Raukkan in collaboration with other tourist ventures in the region.
Identify community facilities and services to support tourist ventures that are developed eg cultural centre, community centre/shop.	Raukkan Community Council,	Tourism SA, IBA	High	To develop a tourist enterprise that is embraced and supported by the community. To develop facilities and services that supports the development of tourist ventures and create opportunity for revenue and employment.

11.19 Energy Supply and Infrastructure

GOAL: Provide a service and infrastructure that delivers uninterrupted energy to the community for domestic use and the farm for other use.

Objective: To ensure that energy is available for community and farm use to enable the proper operation thereof.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Assess the supply of energy to the Raukkan community and Raukkan farm. Ensure the supplies are appropriate and unrestricted.	Raukkan Community Council	Energy suppliers	High	To ensure the community and farm are serviced appropriately.
Assess the use of gas cylinders by residents in the Raukkan community.	Raukkan Community Council		High	To ensure that use of these facilities are safe and appropriate.
Investigate and consider the provision of solar energy as an alternative source of energy.	Raukkan Community Council	Energy suppliers	Medium	To address climate change issues and provide the choice of an alternative source of energy.

11.20 **Water Supply and Infrastructure**

GOAL: Provide a service and infrastructure that delivers good quality and quantity of water to the community and farm for domestic and other use.

Objective: To improve the quantity and quality of water available to the community and farm to the standards expected for good health.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Provide a water supply for domestic, agricultural and other use. (Currently being addressed with construction of Federal and State Government funded pipeline extension – to be finished end of 2008)	SA Water/Commonwealth Government	ALT, Raukkan Community Council, Coorong District Council.	High	To improve the quantity and quality of water supply to the Raukkan community.
Ensure all dwellings in Raukkan, community and workshop buildings, and farm buildings have access to water supplied by the proposed pipeline.	SA Water/commonwealth Government	ALT, Raukkan Community Council, Coorong District Council.	High	To ensure new water infrastructure addresses the water needs of the community and farm.
Continue to install rainwater tanks and ensure they are plumbed to all dwellings for the harvesting of stormwater.	Raukkan Community Council, FaHCSIA, DEWHA	Contractors performing the work.	High	To ensure all built structures are connected to rainwater tanks to harvest stormwater.
Follow up on a bid for a \$20,000 rainwater tank with a 100,000L capacity to be connected to community buildings.	Raukkan Community Council, FaHCSIA, DEWHA		High	To ensure all built structures are connected to rainwater tanks to harvest stormwater.
Continue to work collaboratively with SA Water in the 'Risk Assessment' due in 2008/2009	Raukkan Community Council, SA Water		Medium	Identification of risk to Raukkan community of not achieving a sustainable water supply.
Investigate stormwater disposal and opportunity to waterproof Raukkan ie capture stormwater and reticulate back into the community watercycle in dwellings and other buildings, on public open space, in the school, in the revegetation programs.	Raukkan Community Council, SA Water	ALT, EPA, Consultants commissioned to design waterproofing communities.	Medium	To address the shortage of water supply in the community and investigate all avenues of harvesting and recycling stormwater.
Investigate the opportunity to capture surface runoff and reticulate onto public open space, in the revegetation programs.	Raukkan Community Council, SA Water	ALT, EPA, Consultants commissioned to design waterproofing communities.	Medium	To address the shortage of water supply in the community and investigate all avenues of harvesting and recycling surface runoff.
Investigate the opportunity to retain the pumping station as an irrigation system once the Water Treatment Plant is made redundant.	Raukkan Community Council, SA Water		Medium	Make use of existing infrastructure for irrigation purposes.
Work collaboratively with Coorong Council Drought Response Officer to investigate the impacts on the drought on the Raukkan community particularly in the area of rating and valuations, planning and development, and general community support.	Raukkan Community Council, Coorong Council		Medium	To garner support from the local government authority to deal with impacts of the drought on the Raukkan community.

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11.21 **Wastewater Treatment Plant and Infrastructure**

GOAL: Provide a facility for the storage and treatment of wastewater and explore the possibilities for reuse of treated water.

Objective: To ensure the facility is used appropriately in accordance with EPA regulations.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Ensure the wastewater treatment plant complies with EPA regulations and take action to comply.	Raukkan Community Council, EPA	ALT	High	To ensure wastewater treatment plant complies with Australian and EPA standards and is appropriately managed and does not compromise the natural environment or pose a risk to the community.
Investigate opportunities to harvest water from wastewater treatment plant for reuse on landscaping, trees and public open space.	Raukkan Community Council, EPA	ALT	Medium	Wastewater treatment plant may be a source of harvested water to be used within the community on public open space.
Investigate whether all septic tanks connected to treatment plant are operating efficiently and being maintained accordingly.	Raukkan Community Council		Medium	To ensure wastewater treatment infrastructure is operating and maintained efficiently.

Waste Management Facility 11.22

GOAL: Provide a facility for the storage of waste for the community.

Objective: To ensure the facility is used appropriately in accordance with EPA regulations.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Investigate whether the rubbish dump complies with EPA regulations and take action to comply including fencing/management/restricted access/contamination issues.	Raukkan Community Council, EPA	Neighbours	High	To ensure the rubbish dump is operating in accordance with Australian and EPA standards. To ensure the safety of the community and protection of the environment, particularly underground water, are not compromised by inappropriate practices and management.
Investigate whether the rubbish dump could provide an opportunity for recycling of waste materials for the Raukkan community and possibly to farming neighbours. Establish a recycle facility at the rubbish dump.	Raukkan Community Council, EPA	Recycle operations	Medium	To improve the environment through appropriate practices and management of the rubbish dump and enable an avenue for the collection of hard waste.
Investigate whether remediation action is required and take action if is required in accordance with EPA standards.	Raukkan Community Council, EPA		Medium	To ensure the safety of the community and protection of the environment, particularly underground water, are not compromised by inappropriate practices and management.

11.23 **Road Infrastructure**

GOAL:

Provide a completely sealed road to the community, seal the road to the cemetery, seal driveways to private properties and continue upgrades and maintenance of all roads within the community to improve access. Provide appropriate signage directing vehicle and pedestrian traffic for the safety

thereof.

Objective: To improve the physical environment and enable improved access conditions to the community and within their properties.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Identify which roads require upgrade/seal. Investigate what action is required to have the unsealed portion of road to Raukkan, the road to the cemetery and driveways sealed.	Raukkan Community Council, Coorong District Council. DPC- AARD	DTEI, ALT, FaHCSIA, ICC	High	To improve the standard of roads that enter Raukkan, service the community and service the cemetery. To reduce detrimental affects of unsealed roads on health eg dust, and impacts on vehicles. To reduce the amount of soil erosion and impacts on the physical environment.
Identify where speed humps, road signage and road markings are required on the road network within Raukkan to install safety measures.	Raukkan Community Council, Coorong District Council, DPC- AARD	ALT	High	To improve the legibility of the road network and improve safety for community members particularly children.
Investigate whether road network is safe in regards to lighting. Identify areas that are not well lit and develop a lighting plan. Seek funding from relevant source to install appropriate amounts and types of lighting.	Raukkan Community Council, DPC-AARD		Medium	To improve the legibility and safety of the community and ensure community is well lit for residents and visitors.
Identify tracks enabling access and connectivity within Raukkan community and on its property and apply for funding to landscape and improve access along the tracks.	Raukkan Community Council, Coorong Council, DPC-AARD	Planning SA (Places for People), DEWHA	Medium	To improve connectivity and formalise the road/track network to improve safety. To improve the aesthetics of the physical environment and reduce any negative impacts from unsealed roads in close proximity to Raukkan community.
Develop a plan to landscape and beautify the main road into Raukkan and the roads around 'The Big Lawn'.	Raukkan Community Council, Coorong Council, DPC-AARD	Planning SA (Places for People), DEWHA	Medium	To improve the aesthetics and appeal of the entrance to Raukkan and 'the Big Lawn' area, which provides a central meeting place in Raukkan.

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11.24 **Emergency Services**

Provide infrastructure that enables attendance to any emergency/evacuation within the community/farm. Provide appropriate training to individuals to empower the community to deal with an emergency situation. GOAL:

Objective: To ensure that an emergency situation is managed appropriately in accordance with Australian standards and regulations.

ACTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	PRIORITY	OUTCOME
Continue to maintain all Raukkan assets and infrastructure in good and safe working order.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC, Raukkan Farm Management, CDEP, Raukkan community	SAFECOM. CFS, ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Investigate and develop partnerships with the CFS and SAFECOM to garner support to address emergency management and implementation in Raukkan	Raukkan Community Council, NAC, Raukkan Farm Management, CFS, SAFECOM, Raukkan community	ALT	High	To provide support to the Raukkan Community Council in developing an emergency management and implementation plan and training programs.
Develop a prevention plan and evacuation plan for a safer community. Develop the delivery of the "stay or go' education program.	Raukkan Community Council, NAC, Raukkan Farm Management, CFS, SAFECOM, Raukkan community	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Develop a training program to include all Raukkan community members to learn about prevention, evacuation and the importance of being safe and having a plan in place in case of emergency.	Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan community, CFS, SAFECOM	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Collaboration with Raukkan Aboriginal School in developing a training program?				
Develop and implement a program of smoke detector maintenance.	Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan community, CFS, SAFECOM, DFC-OAH	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Investigate the Government Radio Network capability at Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, CFS, SAFECOM	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community technology is up-to-date and enables access to emergency services when required.
Investigate the safety and security of all dwellings to ensure they do not become a firetrap for residents.	Raukkan Community Council, CFS, SAFECOM, DFC-OAH	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Assess the operation of all hydrants in Raukkan. Investigate other water access contingencies to support	Raukkan Community Council, CFS, SAFECOM	ALT	High	To ensure a water supply and associated infrastructure is available during time of fire.
emergency plans.				To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.
Consider the relocation of the Narrung CFS to Raukkan to support the greater population at Raukkan.	Raukkan Community Council, CFS, SAFECOM	ALT	High	To ensure Raukkan community safety at all times.

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12. Land Use Structure Plans

The Land Use Structure Plan (LUSP) describes the preferred future planning direction and implementation process for the community of Raukkan. It has been prepared in consultation with the Raukkan Community Council, Raukkan community members and key stakeholders including Commonwealth, State and Local Government agencies and authorities, and non-government organisations.

The purpose of the LUSP is to identify appropriate areas within the community for future development of residential, commercial, recreational, agricultural, community, tourism and other land uses. Fundamental to the development of the LUSP is the integration of the needs and aspirations of the Raukkan residents and Raukkan Community Council into the plan to achieve a document truly reflecting the preferred future development of Raukkan.

The identification of land uses on a structure plan reinforces the identity of different precincts and formalises the relationship between existing or proposed land use, existing or proposed infrastructure and the planning policy that determines how or whether it can proceed.

12.1 Coorong District Council Development Plan

As Raukkan is located within the jurisdiction of the Coorong District Council, proposed development as indicated in the LUSP, must undergo a planning assessment process to accord with planning policy and provisions regulating development as outlined in the Coorong District Council Development Plan (The Development Plan).

The Development Plan makes particular reference to Raukkan providing numerous provisions in relation to the Teringie Wetlands, tourism and recreation opportunities in the Lower Lakes, diversification in primary industry, the increase of dryland salinity, and the implications of all of these factors on economic and environmental sustainability.

A number of Council Wide Objectives and Principles of Development Control provide a framework for development control that include environmental impacts and protection, economic opportunities and outcomes, cultural and heritage issues, tourism opportunities, infrastructural demands, and social assessment and impact.

Raukkan is located in the Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan according to the Coorong District Council Development Plan.

12.1.1 Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan

The following zone planning provisions have been extracted from the Coorong District Council Development Plan and relate specifically to Raukkan.

Development anticipated in the zone includes a small shop and cottage type industry, the development of a Trade Centre for apprenticeships, traineeships, mentoring programs, and landscaping to existing and new development is encouraged. Non-complying development does not include any of the proposed developments included in the Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan although tourist type accommodation in close proximity to Lake Alexandrina would require stringent assessment of the impacts on the natural environment.

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HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE RAUKKAN

INTRODUCTION

The objectives and principles of development control that follow apply to that part of The Coorong District Council referred to as the Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan on Map CooD/12. They are additional to those provisions applying generally throughout the Council area. To the extent of any inconsistency between the zone provisions and those provisions applying to the Council area, the zone provisions will prevail.

OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: A housing settlement and service centre for the needs of the local community.

Objective 2: The historic character and attractive setting of the township preserved and

enhanced

Objective 3: The facilitation of educational and job opportunity mentoring encouraged within

the zone.

Objective 4: Conservation of dwellings and other buildings having a form and style which

contribute significantly to the historic character of the zone.

The Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan applies to the Aboriginal settlement formerly known as Point McLeay, but now described by its traditional name of Raukkan.

Over the years, Raukkan has developed into a settlement of reasonable size, satisfying the needs of the Aboriginal community in the lower lakes district. With its own school, Church, community hall, offices, clinic and small workshop, Raukkan exhibits an attractive urban character. There is provision in the settlement for additional residential development to cater for the needs of the Aboriginal community. It is however important that new housing be designed and sited in sympathy with the prevailing character and form of this settlement.

PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

- 1 New development including small shop for sale of local artefacts and cottage type industry, should comprise the erection, construction, conversion, alteration of or addition to buildings required for the needs of the local community.
- 2 The details and general character of development should be consistent with and enhance the historic character of the zone.
- 3 Development in the form of a Trade Centre, that provides for apprenticeships, training or work experience, should be established in appropriate areas within the zone.
- 4 The development of new dwellings should comprise:
 - (a) infill between existing dwellings that contribute to the zone's historic character; or
 - (b) replacement of an existing building or use of land which does not contribute to the zone's historic character.
- 5 The design, appearance and siting of new buildings, and any alterations to existing buildings, should be in keeping with the design and siting of surrounding buildings.
- 6 Buildings should exhibit a high quality in terms of their external surfaces, the selection of external materials and colours, and their appearance and scale should be compatible with the prevailing character of the settlement. Highly reflective materials should not be used on the external surfaces of buildings.
- 7 New development should be of single storey construction.

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- Garages, sheds and caravans should not be used for permanent occupation.
- Development should provide, where practicable, for on-site stormwater detention, retention and use.
- 10 Stormwater drainage systems should be designed to maximise the interception, retention and removal of waterborne pollutants prior to reuse or discharge into Lake Alexandrina.
- 11 Existing and new development should be landscaped with salt and wind tolerant trees and shrubs to enhance the character and amenity of the settlement, to protect buildings and pedestrian spaces from strong winds and to provide shade.

Complying Development

12 Those kinds of development listed in <u>Table CooD/3</u> are complying in the Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan.

Non-complying Development

13 The following kinds of development are non-complying in the Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan.

Amusement Hall

Amusement Machine Centre

Bank

Boarding House

Builder's Yard

Fuel Depot

General Industry

Hotel

Intensive Animal Keeping

Junk Yard

Motel

Motor Showroom

Pig Keeping

Road Transport Terminal

Service Industry

Warehouse

Shop or group of shops with a gross leasable area greater than 150 square metres

Special Industry

Stock Saleyard

Stock Slaughter Works

Timber Yard

Public Notification

14 Those kinds of development listed in Table CooD/4, together with the following kinds of development, are assigned as Category 1 Development in the Historic (Conservation) Zone

Alterations and additions (single storey) to existing development

Dwellings including ancillary outbuildings, ancillary attached buildings where the buildings are single storey. The buildings are not constructed of second hand materials, the non-habitable parts do not exceed 100 square metres in area and the site coverage does not exceed 50 percent of the total site area.

Land Division

Outbuildings, Jetties, boat ramps, landings and boat sheds

Sheds, garages and other residential outbuildings

Shed/s provided the shed/s are not to be used for intensive animal keeping or for any use listed in Schedule 21 of the Development Regulations 1993

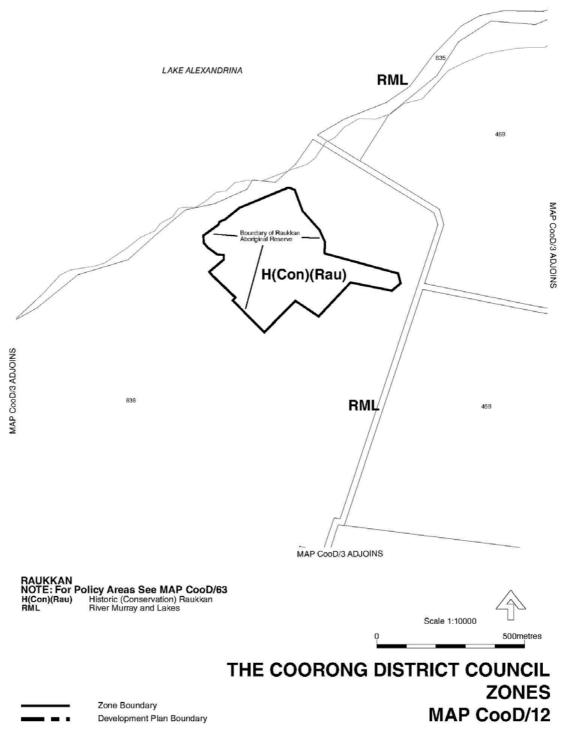
15 The following kinds of development are assigned as Category 2 Development in the Historic (Conservation) Zone Raukkan:

Dwellings (two or more storeys)

Transportable buildings, other than new transportable buildings

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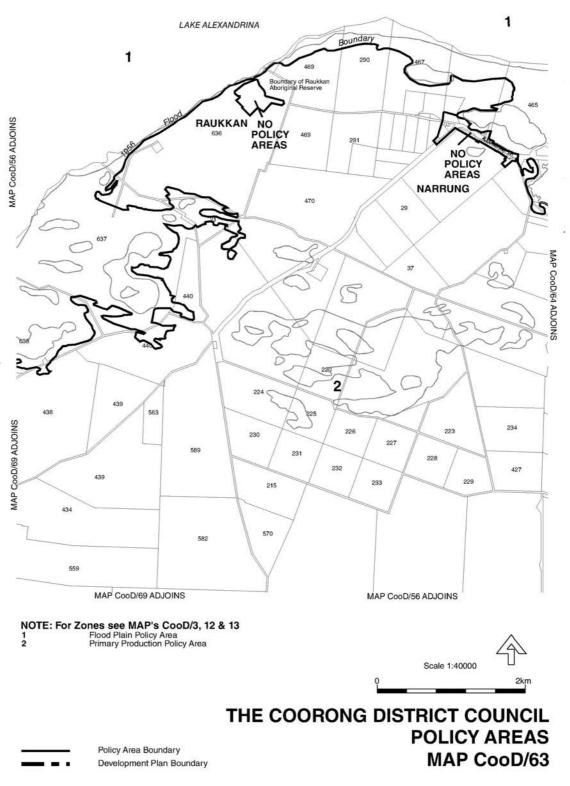
Pursuant to Section 38(2) of the Development Act, the assignment of the above forms of development to Category 1 does not extend to developments that involve, or are for the purpose of, any activity specified in Schedule 22 of the Development Regulations (ie activities of major environmental significance).



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12.2 Concept Plans and Land Use Structure Plans

Three concept plans were developed to illustrate how staged development of Raukkan could proceed to give the community greater identity, sense of purpose and opportunity for employment and economic development. By staging the development and giving priority to particular land uses to accord with community needs and available funding, a timeframe to progress development can be determined by the Raukkan Community Council and is more likely to be achievable. The three stages are explained as follows:

12.2.1 Concept Plan – Stage 1 'The Boomerang'

Concept Plan – Stage 1 'The Boomerang' focuses on strengthening and aesthetically improving the entry into Raukkan, creating a 'heart' or 'hub' and continuing the connection through to Lake Alexandrina.

The main street into Raukkan is Alexandrina Street, which wraps around the public open space known as 'The Big Lawn', a space that could easily transform into the 'heart' of Raukkan. Around this public space there are many community facilities including the Council Administration Building, the Raukkan Church, Taplin House and the community centre.

The aspirations of the Raukkan community include further developing community facilities, investigating opportunities for tourist type activity and attractions, establishing a cultural centre/museum, developing a 'Drop-In Centre'/community centre/shop, improving the appearance of public open space, strengthening the connection between Lake Alexandrina and Raukkan, capitalising on the restoration of the Church and the heritage precinct, and providing historical information to visitors.

Many opportunities are available to achieve these aspirations. For example, 'The Big Lawn' area, surrounded by community buildings and facilities, can quite easily become the 'heart' of Raukkan through landscape treatment and the addition of signage identifying the many community facilities located there.

The connection between Alexandrina Street, as the main road into Raukkan, and Lake Alexandrina, a culturally significant place according to the 'Ngurunderi Dreaming', can be strengthened with an information booth at the entrance to Raukkan and landscape treatment along Alexandrina Street through to the 'The Big Lawn' and all the way to Lake Alexandrina.

Investigating the potential to reconstruct the old jetty in Lake Alexandrina and provide aquatic activity there, presents further opportunity to create a tourist type activity that can equally be used by Raukkan residents.

Further improving the aesthetics of the community includes attending to the immediate need to upgrade housing that is currently in need of attention.

Concept Plan – Stage 1 'The Boomerang' presents ideas as to how the abovementioned aspirations could be achieved. They are explained below:

- Strengthen the role of Alexandrina Street as the main street by providing an entry statement to Raukkan and implement a landscape treatment schedule along Alexandrina Street through to 'The Big Lawn' extended to Lake Alexandrina to improve the aesthetics of the main road, provide shelter, improve the natural environment and generally provide a 'welcoming' feel to the heart of the Raukkan. Reinforce the connection between Alexandrina Street, the 'heart' of Raukkan and Lake Alexandrina;
- Give Raukkan a point of entry by providing an information booth with historical information giving a clear message that visitors are entering Raukkan;

- Create a clear identity for Raukkan by giving it an outdoor 'heart' or 'hub' at 'The Big Lawn' area where the main points of attraction can be accessed and where people can meet. Community and visitor facilities can include Taplin House, the Church and the hall, all part of a heritage precinct. An information booth and/or interpretive signage near the Church can provide cultural and historical information for visitors. Develop the Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop, Cultural Centre/Museum and an outdoor eating/meeting area between the two facilities for community and visitor use, and upgrade the basketball court to further reinforce 'The Big Lawn' area as the 'heart' of Raukkan:
- Seal the service road leading to Lake Alexandrina to enable better access to the lake and reduce dust from traffic and provide extra car parking space to cater for the Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop and Cultural Centre/Museum;
- Reconstruct the old jetty for community and visitor access to aquatic activities.
- Upgrade dwellings in need of upgrade; and
- Improve the natural environment with more landscaping and sealed roads.

12.2.2 **Land Use Structure Plan**

The Land Use Structure Plan captures the ideas presented in the Concept Plan - Stage 1 'The Boomerang' and reflects them as a land use.

Alexandrina Street enters Raukkan, wraps around the northern side of 'The Big Lawn' and heads towards the workshop sheds. 'The Big Lawn' area presents as the 'heart' or 'hub' of the community around which many of the community and tourist type facilities and services are proposed for development. The proposed land uses in this Land Use Structure Plan include the following land uses:

- Community Potential Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop;
- Recreational Potential landscaping and framing of pathways of 'The Big Lawn' area to reinforce it as the 'heart' of Raukkan, and reconstruction of the jetty;
- Residential Upgrade/repair existing dwellings;
- Religious The restored Church provides the community with a service as well as constitutes a tourist opportunity;
- Infrastructure Possible sealing of road to Lake Alexandrina and the reconstruction of the jetty; and
- Tourism Potential Cultural Centre/Museum and Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop, and establishment of a heritage precinct.

Other proposed development includes the construction of information booths and landscaping of Alexandrina Street and 'The Big Lawn'.

Most importantly none of the possible future development is listed as non-complying development in the Development Plan.

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12.2.3 Proposed Landscaping Schedule

The following tree and grass species are suggested for landscaping purposes and are applicable to all stages. Most are indigenous to the area, hardy and don't require copious amounts of watering. The locally indigenous tree species are Red Gum and Black Box, but they may not be desirable due to their size.

Table 19 Plant Species

Species	Description
Melaleuca halmaturorum	Upright spreading shrub, 1.5–3.5(–4.5) m high. Flowers are. white, cream and appear in Aug–Oct. Inhabit sandy or clayey soils, saline situations; coastal flats & dunes, salt lakes, brackish swamps (flora base).
Muehlenbeckia florulenta	Perennial shurb species located within areas prone to flood, however have a high tolerance to both salinity and drought (University of Adelaide).
Acacia stenophylla	This species is a common component of watercourse-fringing vegetation in inland arid areas of eastern Australia. A small tree with a somewhat weeping habit it is tolerant of saline, alkaline and waterlogged soils and survives periodic flooding (CSIRO).
Poa fordeana	This grass species inhabits open areas often on the banks of rivers or wet areas, is indigenous to SA.
Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis	This species of tree (Red Gum) can reach up to 45 m in height. It is a widely spread eucalypt species occurring in every state in Australia and is commonly found in riverine sites.
Eucalyptus largiflorens	Black Box, is a species of Eucalyptus which is endemic to Australia. It is a tree grows up to 20 metres in height. and has persistent, fibrous or flaky bark which is a grey to grey-black colour.
Agrostis avenacea var. avenacea	A common grass species found in the River Murray area.
Austrostipa nodosa	This grass species is found throughout Australia and is listed as Rare in Tasmania. It is found often within roadside vegetation and within the River Murray catchment area.
Callistemon citrinus	Very commonly planted and having a red spiky attractive flower. It is drought tolerant and is found through Australia but is most common in temperate areas. It would be fine to use if you are after attractiveness and drought resistant rather than locally indigenous species.
Melaleuca lanceolata	This tree is hardy and indigenous to the area.

Concept Plan - Stage 1 'The Boomerang' Figure 16 'The Boomerang' Link to Lake Alexandrina Heart of Raukkan (water) Key Gateway/ **Destination Point** Strong 'Main Road'Link Heart Link to Narrung **IDEAS:** Jetty Sealed Road LANDSCAPING Car Park Cultural Centre Shared Outdoor Eating Area Community Centre/Cafe DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS Taplin House Restored Heritage Precinct Information Booth Basketball Information Booth Court Landscaping **OUTDOOR EATING AREA** Raukkan Land Use Concept Plan Stage 1

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY - DO NOT SCALE

Figure 17 Land Use Structure Plan – Stage 1 POTENTIAL FUTURE USES 12 Hall 13 Community Centre/Shop 15 Cultural Centre/Museum 16 Cultural Centre/Museum
16 Cultural Centre Car Park
17 Jetty and Access Road
18 Information Booth
19 Taplin House Restoration
20 Restoration of Basketball Court Lake Alexandrina Alexandrina Street LEGEND Infrastructure Tourism Community Recreational Houses needing upgrade Landscaping AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY - DO NOT SCALE DECEMBER 2008 Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan Stage **Government of South Australia Government of South Australia** Department of the Premier

12.2.4 Concept Plan – Stage 2 'Facilities Focus'

Concept Plan – Stage 2 'Facilities Focus' identifies the community cemetery as a facility that will benefit with an upgrade and a higher profile particularly because it is a well-known cemetery, preferred as a resting place by Aboriginal people far beyond Raukkan, is heavily trafficked during times of funerals and is the resting place of David Unaipon, a most prominent Aboriginal South Australian featured on the \$50 note.

An opportunity presents itself to improve the connection between the road to the cemetery, Alexandrina Street and the 'heart' of Raukkan to enable visitor's easy access. Additionally, an ablution block, shelter and car park can be developed near the cemetery providing facilities in that locality. Currently, there are no facilities for visitors at the cemetery.

A most pressing concern revolves around Ngarrindjeri people wanting to return to the Raukkan community, many of whom are elderly. Vacant land already serviced by a road and infrastructure is available for infill residential development.

Concept Plan – Stage 2 'Facilities Focus' offers ideas as to how the abovementioned aspirations could be achieved. They are explained below:

- Increase the number of houses available by identifying vacant land for residential infill, and provide housing styles suitable to the people wanting to return to Raukkan, particularly the elderly;
- Strengthen the connection to the cemetery for community and for tourism purposes by sealing the road. This road also leads to the Teringie Wetlands lookout;
- Provide historical and cultural significance and identity to the cemetery with an information booth/interpretive signage;
- Provide shelter, an ablution block and a car park for community and tourist use at the cemetery;
- Landscape the road to the cemetery to improve the aesthetics of the road, improve the natural environment and generally continue the connectivity between the cemetery and the 'heart' of Raukkan.

12.2.5 Land Use Structure Plan

The Land Use Structure Plan captures the ideas presented in the Concept Plan – Stage 2 'Facilities Focus', combined with the ideas captured in the Concept Plan – Stage 1 'The Boomerang' and reflects them as a land use.

The Raukkan cemetery is an important landmark for Ngarrindjeri people. Not only is it the resting place of relatives and family members of the Raukkan community and their families beyond Raukkan, it is the resting place of prominent Aboriginal people of Ngarrindjeri descent who contributed significantly to South Australia's history.

Of the many politically active and prominent Ngarrindjeri Aboriginals, which include Clarence Long and Henry Rankine, David Unaipon is the most recognised. He was born and raised at Raukkan, and became known as the 'Leonardo da Vinci' of South Australia. His achievements in political circles and the scientific world were recognised with his portrait stamped on the \$50 note along with the Raukkan Church and two Raukkan community members.

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The historical information associated with Raukkan cemetery can be shared and celebrated by raising the awareness of its importance in Indigenous South Australian history and improving its accessibility to community and tourists. With improvements to access and facilities, Raukkan cemetery becomes another destination the community can include in their endeavour to develop a tourism enterprise.

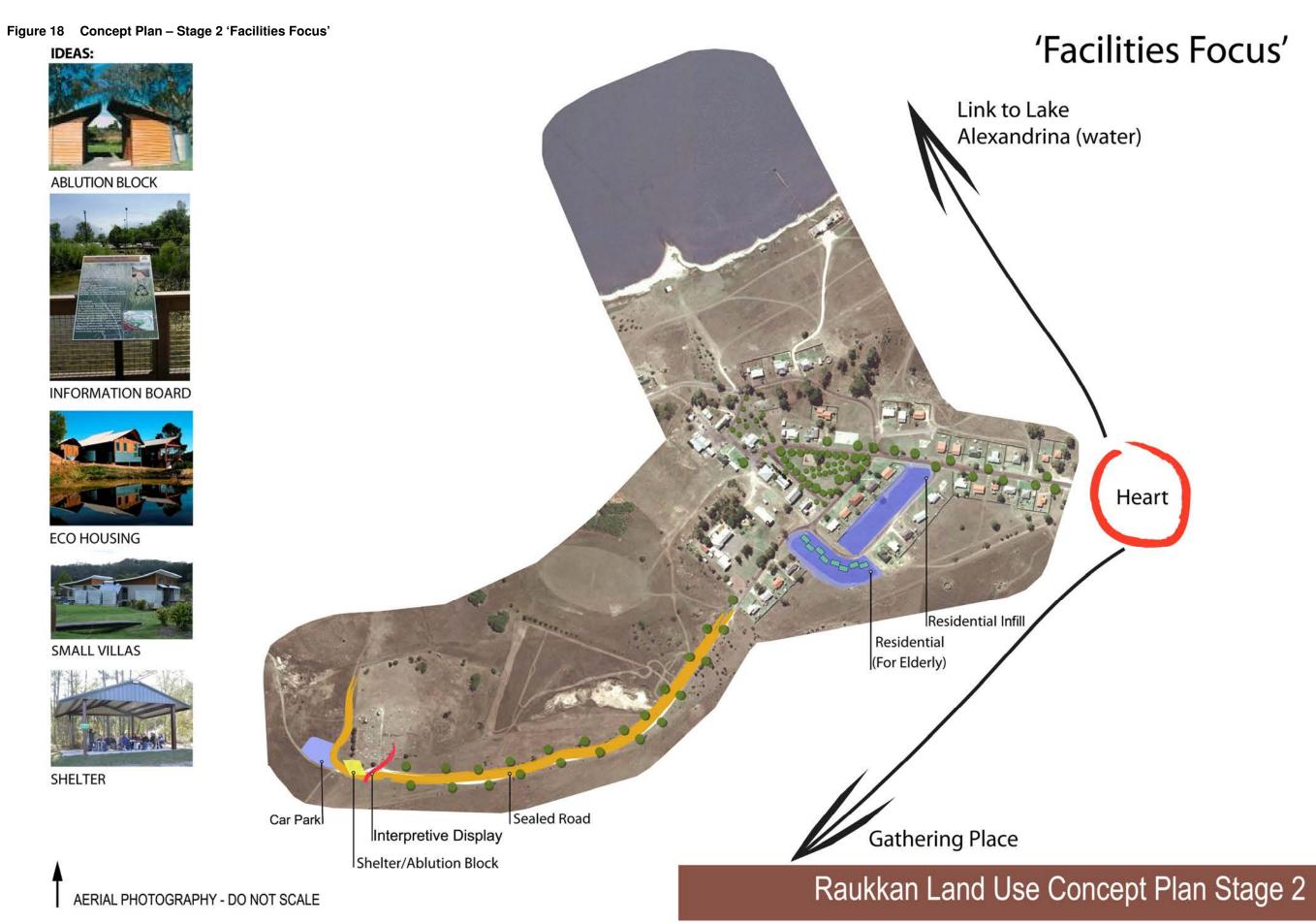
The existing residential area in Raukkan is supported by existing infrastructure including road network, supply of water and electricity, and telecommunications services. Vacant land one street back from the 'heart' of Raukkan, provide an opportunity for infill residential development. Further, some of the vacant land can be used to develop appropriately designed dwellings for elderly people, such as unit type accommodation designed to comply with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).

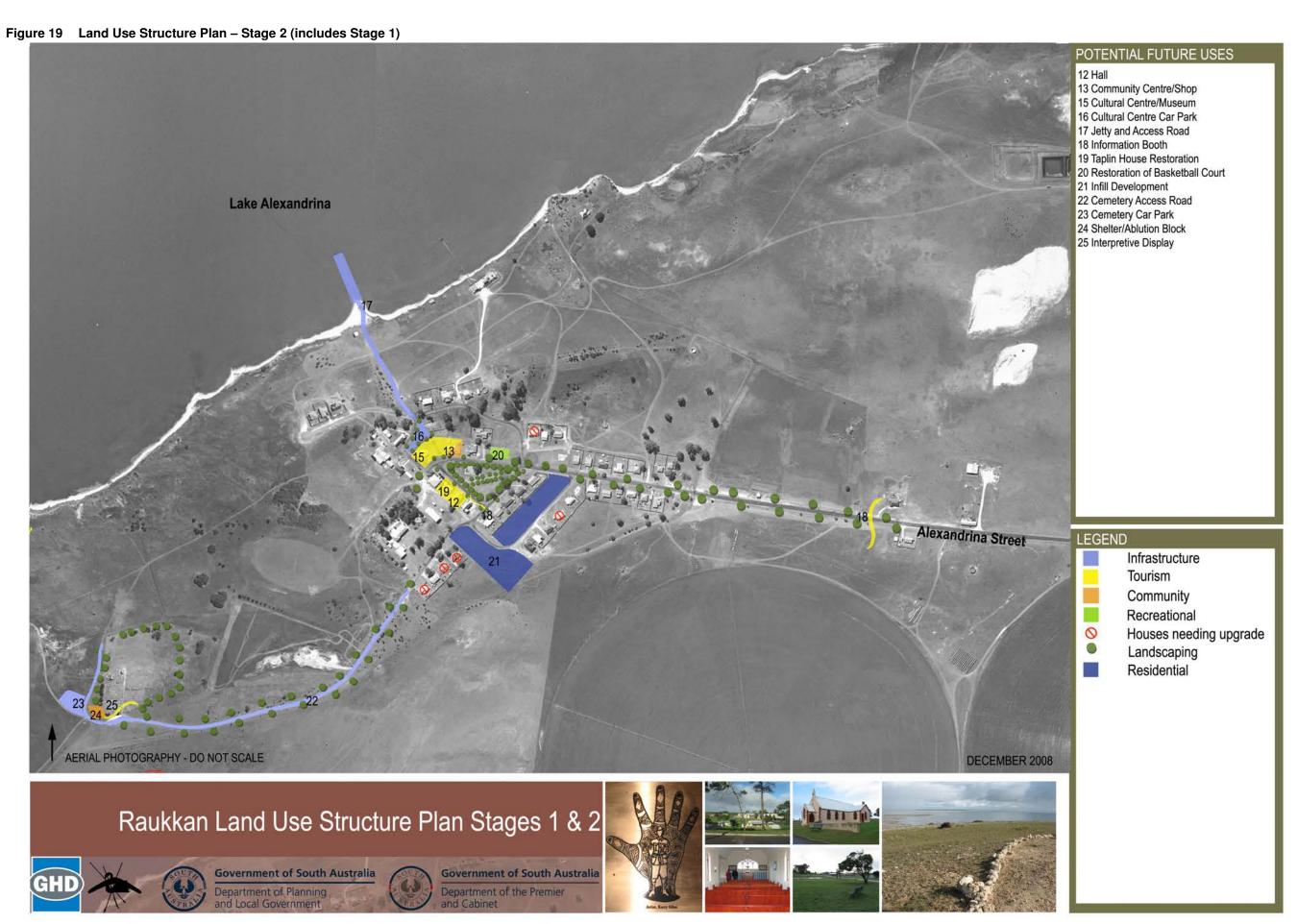
The proposed land uses in this Land Use Structure Plan include the land uses identified in Concept Plans Stages 1 and 2:

- Community Potential Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop;
- ▶ Recreational Potential landscaping and framing of pathways of 'The Big Lawn' area to reinforce it as the 'heart' of Raukkan, reconstruction of the jetty and the upgrade of the basketball court;
- Residential Upgrade/repair existing dwellings and proposed infill development;
- Religious The restoration of the Church provides the community with a service as well as constitutes a tourist opportunity;
- ▶ Infrastructure Proposed sealing of the road to Lake Alexandrina, the reconstruction of the jetty and the sealing of the service road to the cemetery; and
- ▶ Tourism Potential Cultural Centre/Museum and Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop, and establishment of a heritage precinct.

Other proposed development includes the provision of information booths and landscaping to the main street and cemetery service road.

Most importantly none of the proposed development is listed as non-complying development in the Development Plan.





12.2.6 Concept Plan - Stage 3 'Tourism Focus'

The aspirations of the Raukkan Community Council and community include not only capitalising on the cultural history of Raukkan and its Ngarrindjeri ancestry but also sharing with tourists the natural assets found there.

Lake Alexandrina is a major landmark for the Raukkan community and the broader Ngarrindjeri population. It features significantly in the Ngarrindjeri stories of cultural significance. It presents as an ideal tourism and recreational opportunity to strengthen the ties between culture, community and tourists. The Teringie Wetland Complex is also located on Raukkan's property and is a world-renowned landmark registered on the Ramsar Wetlands list of places requiring protection.

While the Raukkan community accepts the significance attributed to the natural environmental assets located within their property boundaries, there is concern over the falling water levels of Lake Alexandrina, decreasing rainfalls, increasing temperatures and the implications of those influential factors on the future management and indeed survival of the ecology of the wetlands and lake in particular.

At the very least, the Commonwealth and State Government agreement to increase water supply to Raukkan for domestic, stock and agricultural use, and the subsequent construction of the pipeline infrastructure to deliver on such an agreement, will alleviate some of the pressure of using Lake Alexandrina as a main source of water supply.

Tourism ventures in Raukkan can be investigated with some assurance that water supply issues are being rectified. Infrastructure does not extend to the shores of Lake Alexandrina except in the vicinity of the old jetty where the water treatment plant exists. Any proposed development in close proximity to the lake will require thorough investigation involving Raukkan Community Council, the Aboriginal Land Trust, DPC-Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division, Coorong Council and service providers.

Concept Plan - Stage 3 'Tourism Focus' offers ideas as to how the abovementioned aspirations could be achieved. They are explained below:

- Strengthen the destination of Lake Alexandrina through tourism and recreation ventures, which also raises awareness of the cultural significance of Lake Alexandrina to Raukkan and Ngarrindjeri people;
- Provide a clearly marked tourist area near Lake Alexandrina supporting eco-friendly cabins, a camping ground and a utilities block for use by tourists and school groups. The area can be used in times of Cultural Business/Sorry Business for the community;
- Create connectivity between the tourist facility, the cemetery and the Raukkan community by landscaping paths and sealing the cemetery road. It is considered important to create this connectivity to provide tourist groups/individuals with basic supplies at the Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop;
- Create clearly identifiable areas for aquatic activities near the tourist accommodation. The activity can access the jetty, Activities can be organised collaboratively between the community and the tourists or school groups;
- Construct a boardwalk along the shores of Lakes Alexandrina between the jetty, the tourist facility and continued towards the Teringie Wetland Complex. The shores of Lake Alexandrina can be improved through landscaping and revegetation programs and Raukkan can be connected to the Teringie Wetland Complex by a walking path;

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- Include interpretive signage/story retelling the ancestral 'Ngurunderi Dreaming' at the tourist facility to share the cultural history of the River Murray, the Lower Lakes region and the significance of that ancestral story to the Ngarrindjeri people and region;
- Investigate the opportunity to employ Raukkan people through a Working for Country program to improve the natural environment and landscape around the proposed tourist development.

12.2.7 **Land Use Structure Plan**

The Land Use Structure Plan captures the ideas presented in the Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 Concept Plans but reflects them as a land use.

The Raukkan Community Council recognises that Lake Alexandrina presents itself as an ideal tourism and recreation destination opportunity. The protection of Lake Alexandrina is also a priority given the lakes relevance to the creation story of the 'Ngurunderi Dreaming'. Proposed tourist type development, the provision of recreational activity and the connections made between those activities and the community, must be undertaken in a culturally and environmentally sensitive and appropriate manner. The proposed land uses in this area are as follows:

- Community Potential Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop;
- Recreational Potential landscaping and framing of pathways of 'The Big Lawn' area to reinforce it as the 'heart' of Raukkan, reconstruction of the jetty and the upgrade of the basketball court, and construction of the tourist facility supported by aquatic activity;
- Residential Upgrade/repair existing dwellings and proposed infill development;
- Religious The restored Church provides the community with a service as well as constitutes a tourist opportunity;
- Infrastructure Proposed sealing of the road to Lake Alexandrina, the reconstruction of the jetty and the sealing of the service road to the cemetery; and
- Tourism Potential Cultural Centre/Museum and Drop-In Centre/Community Centre/Shop, and establishment of a heritage precinct, and potential tourist facility including a camping ground, cabins, utilities block and car park.

Other proposed development includes the provision of information booths and landscaping to the main street, the cemetery service road and areas around the tourist facility.

*Recommendation

An intensive investigation and assessment of the feasibility of a tourist development in close proximity to Lake Alexandrina, including an Environmental Impact Study, would be required in accordance with the Coorong District Council Development Plan. Clearly, the installation/extension of infrastructure to support the proposed tourist development would also require investigation.

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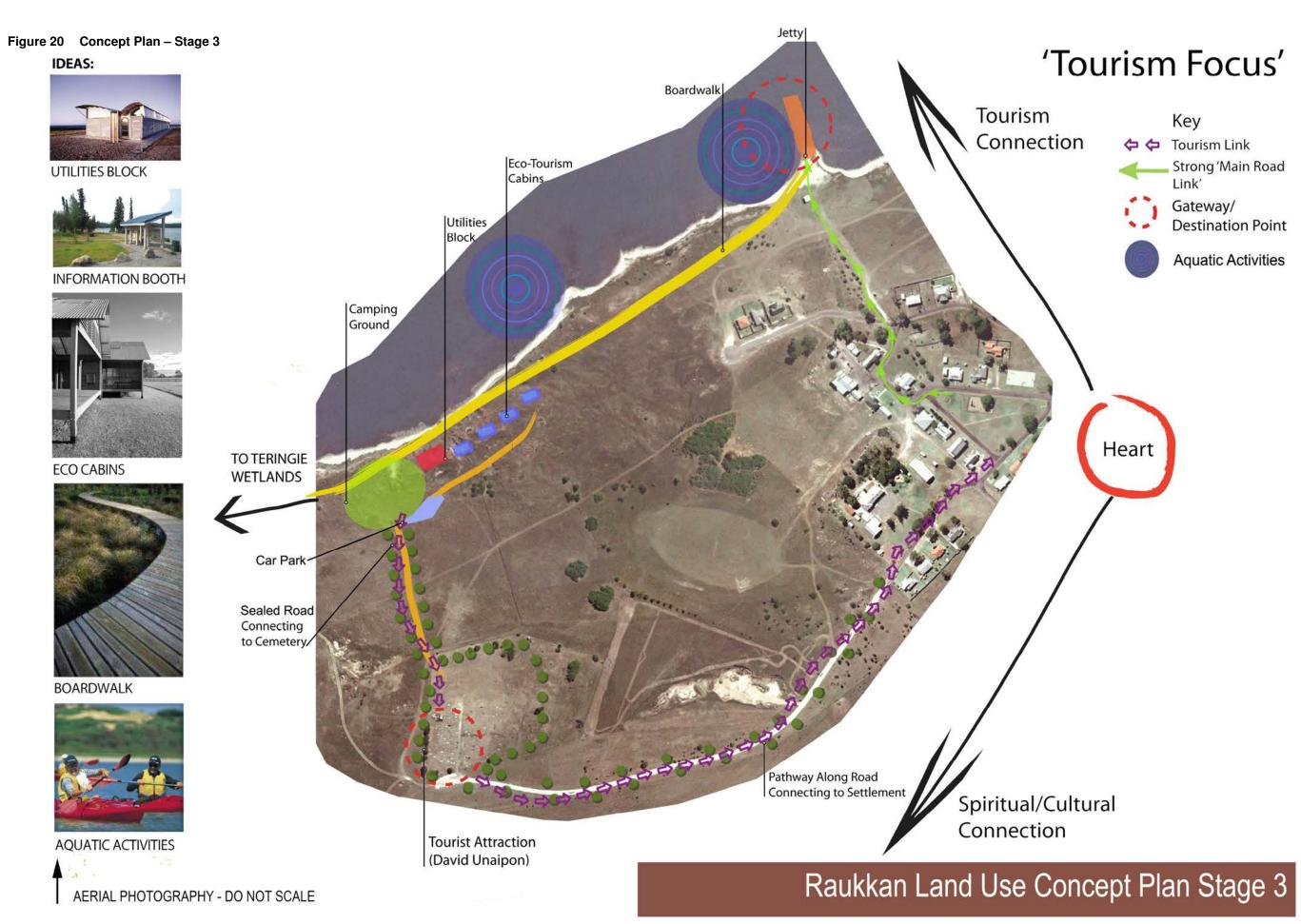


Figure 21 Land Use Structure Plan –Stage 3 (includes Stage 1 and Stage 2) POTENTIAL FUTURE USES 12 Hall 13 Community Centre/Shop 15 Cultural Centre/Museum 16 Cultural Centre Car Park 17 Jetty and Access Road 18 Information Booth 19 Taplin House Restoration 20 Restoration of Basketball Court 21 Infill Development 22 Cemetery Access Road Lake Alexandrina 23 Cemetery Car Park 24 Shelter/Ablution Block 25 Interpretive Display 26 Camping Accomodation 27 Eco Tourism Cabins 28 Camping Ground Car Park 29 Aquatic Activities 30 Boardwalk Alexandrina Street LEGEND Infrastructure Tourism Community Recreational Houses needing upgrade Landscaping Residential **Aquatic Activities** AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY - DO NOT SCALE DECEMBER 2008 Raukkan Land Use Structure Plan Stages 1, 2 & 3 **Government of South Australia** Government of South Australia Department of Planning Department of the Premier

12.3 **Existing and Potential Land Use Structure Plan**

A more informed view of how Raukkan could present itself in 5 – 10 years time is presented in Figure 22 - Land Use Structure Plan of existing and potential development.

This Land Use Structure Plan does not commit the Raukkan Community Council, Government agencies or services providers to delivering on the potential developments but identifies a number of land uses that could shape Raukkan if the Raukkan Community Council and community wish to pursue their aspirations for a more economically, socially, environmentally and culturally sustainable future.

The Land Use Structure Plan includes the ideas expressed in Stages 1, 2 and 3 and includes the buffer zones required by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) around wastewater treatment plants and rubbish dumps. Although there is no EPA requirement for a cultural buffer zone around a cemetery, it was considered the Raukkan community may require a separation between the cemetery and any other proposed land use.

12.3.1 Aboriginal Land Trust 'Commercial Activities Policy' 2008

It is important to note that the Aboriginal Land Trust has a 'Commercial Activities Policy', which applies to Indigenous communities on ALT land.

The policy identifies those communities situated on land best suitable for agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, forestry and mining purposes, and those best suited to small business activity such as retail, tourism, and art/craft production.

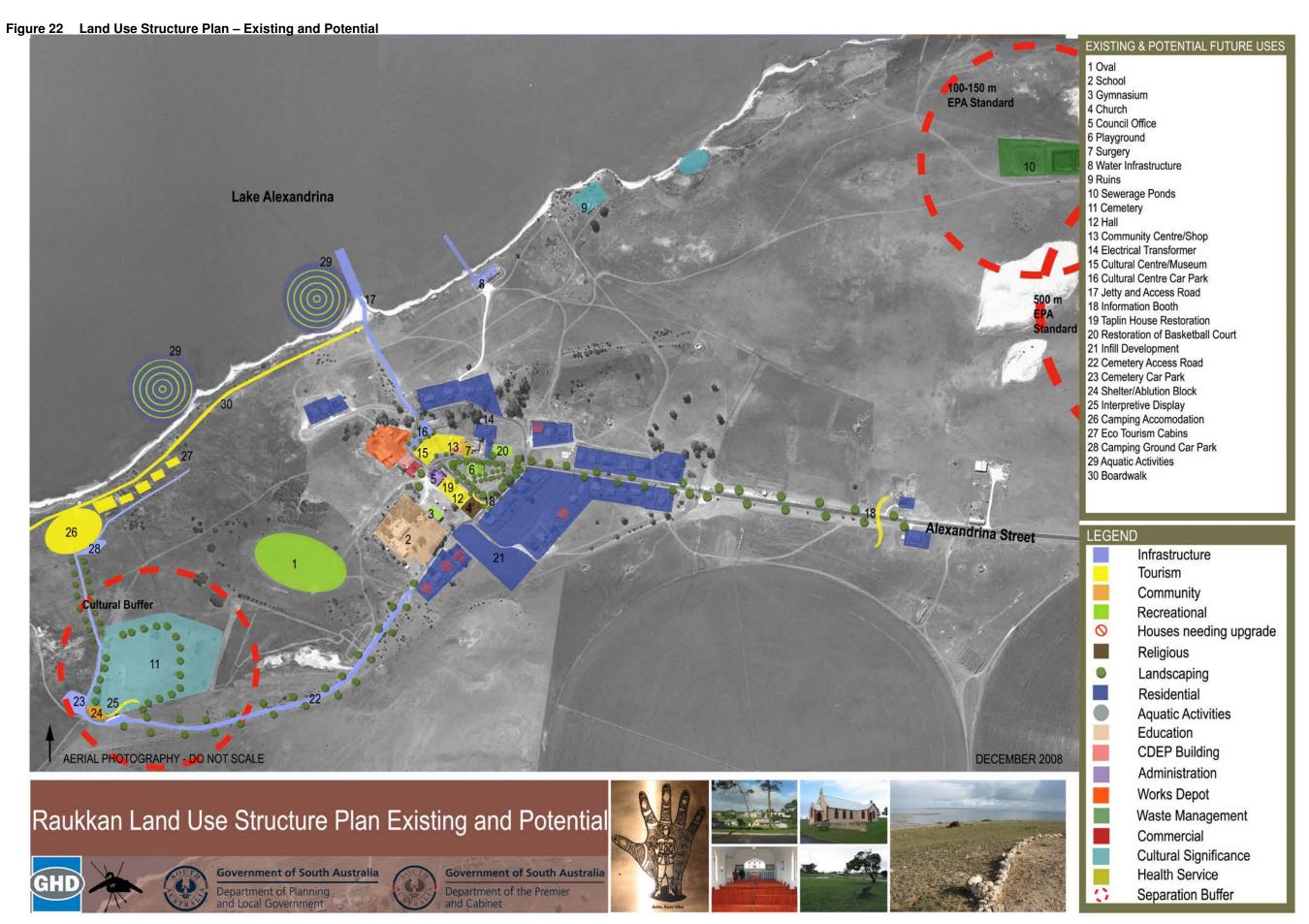
Raukkan has been identified as being most suitable to agricultural pursuit. However, how restrictive this policy is on Raukkan pursuing other business and tourism enterprises is unknown.

The ALT policy position includes:

- Giving consideration to the feasibility, planning, establishment, development and approval of commercial activities;
- In considering the suitability of commercial enterprises will determine their short and long term viability, profitability, financial advantage to the ALT, financial advantage to the Aboriginal community, training, employment and management opportunities for the Aboriginal community, infrastructural requirements, and Ministerial and Government support for the project;
- In considering the suitability of commercial enterprises will seek support and advice from DPC-AARD and from relevant and local Aboriginal communities, will seek support and approvals from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, will obtain legal advice (Crown Law), will seek advice regarding funding sources and feasibility of the project, will seek planning and development advice, obtain due diligence checks, and establish strategic partnerships/agreements/licences/leases to facilitate the project.
- In determining its participation in a commercial project, the ALT Board will not be limited to ALT land but may seek to develop commercial activities with Aboriginal communities on community owned land. However, priority will be given to commercial projects proposed on ALT owned land.
- To assist with assessment and implementation of economic development on ALT owned land, the ALT Board will create a committee comprising a Chair, Deputy Chair and three members.

Due consideration to potential development must be given to the ALT, as the landowner of Raukkan, and the ALT Board, as the executive decision-makers for Aboriginal communities on ALT land.

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13. References

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Department for Families and Communities (DFC) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007

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Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs - Reconciliation Action Plan 2008 - 2009

Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST) Reconciliation Plan 2007 – 2008

Department of Health Reconciliation Action Plan Framework 2007

Department of The Premier and Cabinet (DPC) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 - 2008

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Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan - Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture

Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership Agreement 2008

Planning Strategy for Regional South Australia (as amended at December 2007) (State Government)

Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement and Action Plan 2007 – 2010

Progress Report on Delivery of Municipal Services (MUNS) to Raukkan Community, 2007

Raukkan Community Council Inc. - Community Development Plan 2008 - 2010

Raukkan Farm Plan

SA Department of Health, Public Health Directorate Strategic Plan 2007 - 2009

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South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007

South Australian Police (SAPOL) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 - 2008

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Survival in our own land, Christobel Mattingley, Wakefield Press, 1988

Teringie Wetland Complex Management Plan 2006

The Coorong District Council Development Plan

www.philmonaghan.com

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14. Glossary

AGD Attorney-General's Department (Commonwealth Government)

ALRM Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement (Non-Government organisation)

ALT Aboriginal Land Trust (State Government Instrumentality)

APHCAP The Aboriginal Primary Health Care Program (Community based)

CDEP Community Development Employment Projects (Commonwealth Government)

CFS South Australian Country Fire Service (State and Local Government, volunteers)

Country Health SA South Australian Regional Health Services (State Government)

DCITA Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (now Department of Broadband,

Communications and the Digital Economy, DBCDE) (Commonwealth Government)

DECS Department of Education and Children's Services (State Government)

DEWHA – Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Commonwealth Government)

DEWR Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (Commonwealth Government)

DFC-OAH Department for Families and Communities, Office of Aboriginal Housing (State Government)

DFC-OFTA Department for Families and Communities, Office for the Ageing (State Government)

DFEEST Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Training (State Government)

DHA Department of Health & Ageing (Commonwealth Government)

DOH South Australian Department of Health (State Government)

DPC-AARD Department of The Premier and Cabinet, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (State Government)

DWLBC Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (State Government)

EPA Environmental Protection Authority (State Government)

FaHCSIA Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (Commonwealth

Government)

Flinders Uni Flinders University

History Trust of South Australia (State Government)

IBA Indigenous Business Australia (Commonwealth Government)

ICC Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, Indigenous Coordination Centre (Commonwealth Government)

IHP Indigenous Heritage Program (Commonwealth Government)

LAO Local Area Plan

Murray Lands RDB Murray Lands Regional Development Board (State and Local Government)

NAC Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation
NEPL Ngarrindjeri Enterprises Pty Ltd
NHC Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee

NLPA Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association

NNRMC Ngarrindjeri Natural Resource Management Committee
NNTMC Ngarrindjeri Native Title Management Committee

NOO National Ocean's Office, Department of Environment and Heritage (Commonwealth Government)

NRA Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority
NRP Ngarrindjeri Regional Partnership

NT Ngarrindjeri Tendi

OCBA Office of Consumer and Business Affairs (State Government)

OIPC Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination (Commonwealth Government)

ORIC Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (Commonwealth Government)

ORS Office for Recreation and Sport (State Government)

PIRSA Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia (State Government)

Recreation SA Recreation South Australia (Community based, State and Commonwealth funding)
SAFECOM South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (State Government)

SAPOL South Australian Police (State Government)

TAFE Tertiary Adult Further Education

Tourism SA South Australian Tourism Commission (State Government)

Uni SA University of South Australia

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Endorsement

The Raukkan Community Council Inc. hereby endorses the Raukkan Community Structure Plan No. 1 dated 21-4-09. (including the Report, the Plan and the Provisions), for the purpose of ensuring the proper and orderly planning of the community area, at the meeting of the Council held on the Day of ... April

Chairperson

()

The Aboriginal Lands Trust hereby endorses the Raukkan Community Structure Plan No. 1 dated..... (including the Report, the Plan and the Provisions), for the purpose of ensuring the proper and orderly planning of the community area, at the meeting of the Council held on the Day of

Chairperson

Ger**/**eral Manager

Appendix A Certificates of Title

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1886



VOLUME 5566 FOLIO 438

Edition 1 Date Of Issue 18/08/1998 Authority CONVERTED TITLE

South Australia

I certify that the registered proprietor is the proprietor of an estate in fee simple (or such other estate or interest as is set forth) in the land within described subject to such encumbrances, liens or other interests set forth in the schedule of endorsements.

Said Mulesty REGISTRAR-GENERAL

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR IN FEE SIMPLE

ABORIGINAL LANDS TRUST OF 1 WRIGHT ROAD WALKLEY HEIGHTS SA 5098

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

SECTIONS 427, 455, 456 AND 547 HUNDRED OF BAKER IN THE AREA NAMED NARRUNG

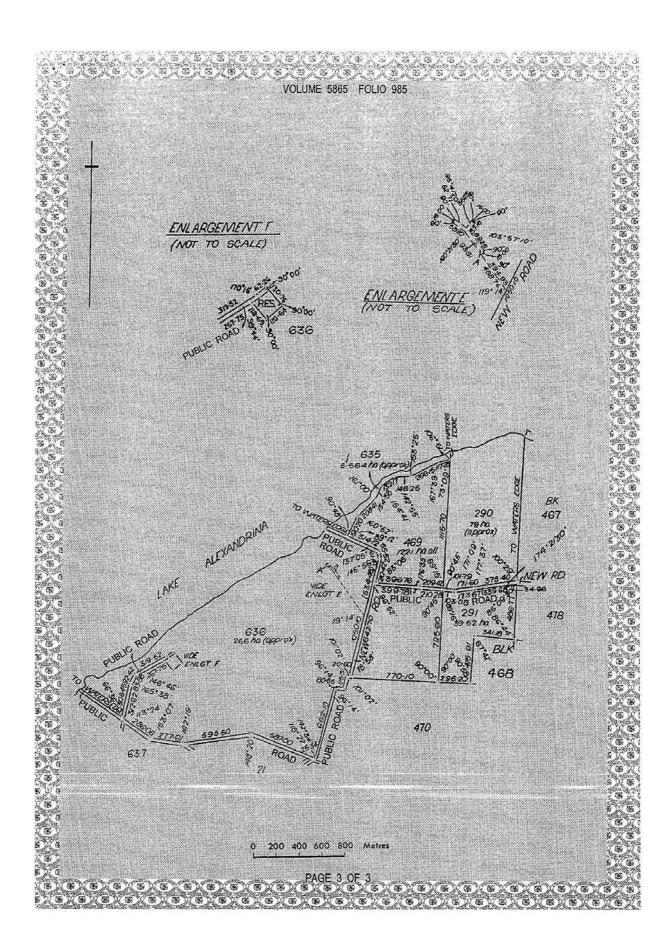
EASEMENTS

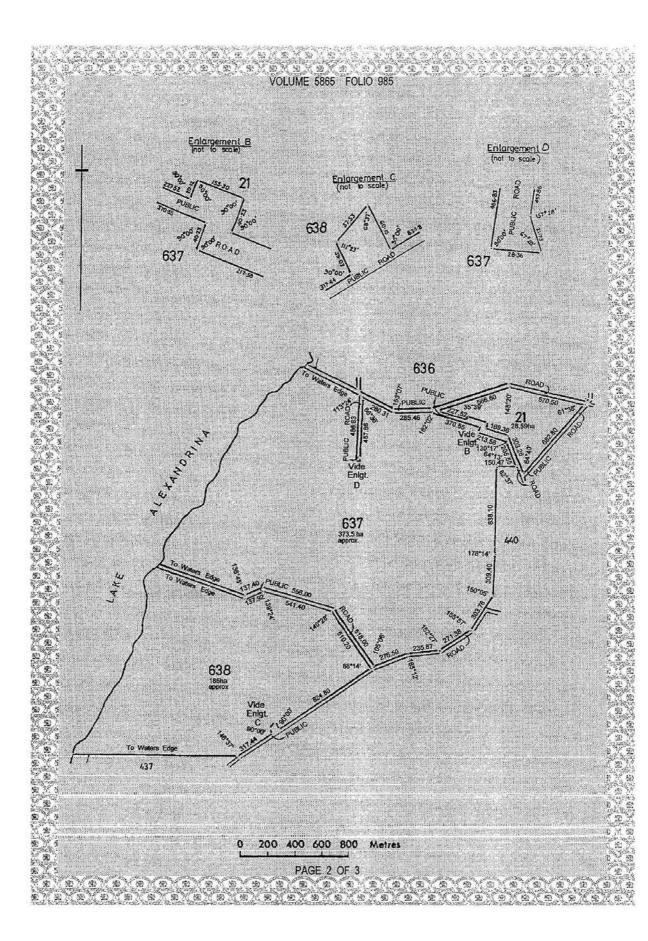
NIL

SCHEDULE OF ENDORSEMENTS

7498013 LEASE TO POINT MCLEAY COMMUNITY COUNCIL INC. COMMENCING ON 15.12.1992 AND EXPIRING ON 14.12.2091

End of Text.





CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1886



VOLUME 5865 FOLIO 985

Edition 1 Date Of Issue 05/02/2002 Authority CONVERTED TITLE

South Australia

I certify that the registered proprietor is the proprietor of an estate in fee simple (or such other estate or interest as is set forth) in the land within described subject to such encumbrances, liens or other interests set forth in the schedule of endorsements.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR IN FEE SIMPLE

ABORIGINAL LANDS TRUST OF 1 WRIGHT ROAD WALKLEY HEIGHTS SA 5098

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

SECTIONS 21, 290, 291, 469, 635, 636, 637 AND 638 HUNDRED OF BAKER IN THE AREA NAMED NARRUNG

EASEMENTS

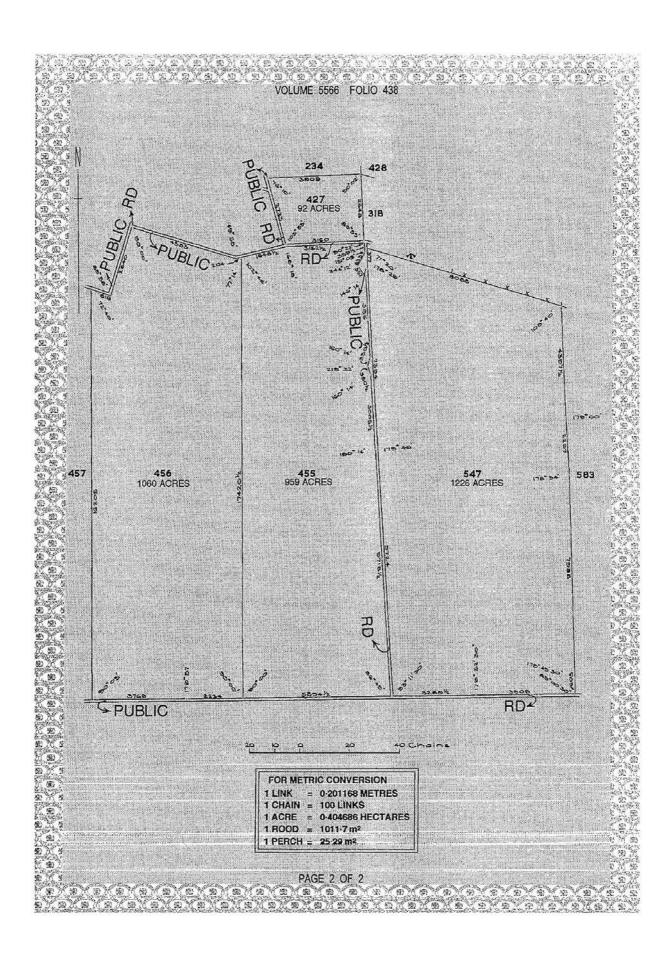
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Appendix B
Summary of Reconciliation Action Plans

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs – Reconciliation Action Plan 2008 – 2009 (Commonwealth Government)

The Department of FaHCSIA has a whole-of-government responsibility in partnership with other government and non-government organisations to deliver programs and services that aim to improve and enhance the lives of Aboriginal Australians. The guiding framework to ensure Indigenous issues are the key drivers of developing policy and program areas is the National Framework of Principles for Delivering Services to Indigenous Australians (Council of Australian Governments).

The four key objectives of FaHCSIA's Reconciliation Plan is to:

- Build relationships that ensure policies and programs are positively received and close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians;
- Develop cross-cultural awareness and increase respect for Indigenous people, culture and history;
- As a lead agency in Indigenous Affairs, provide opportunities for employment and retention of Indigenous Australians and improve accessibility for Indigenous Australians to mainstream programs;
- Monitor the success of the Reconciliation Plan.

Department of The Premier and Cabinet (DPC) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 - 2008 (State Government)

The DPC Reconciliation Action Plan is underpinned by cultural and social inclusion principles to generate economic and social benefits for Aboriginal people that may improve the wellbeing of Aboriginal communities and promote a more harmonious relationship in the dealings between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

The key initiatives of the reconciliation plan include:

- DPC becoming a leader in whole-of-government approach to reconciliation initiatives;
- DPC becoming an employer of choice for Aboriginal people by developing a culturally supportive organisation environment and implementing an Aboriginal Employment Strategy;
- DPC becoming a responsible service provider by investigating opportunities for systemic reform in service provision;
- DPC developing its' responsibilities and obligations as a corporate citizen by engaging and strengthening partnerships with Aboriginal communities and people.

Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) Cultural Inclusion and Reconciliation Framework (State Government)

The DTF Cultural Inclusion and Reconciliation Framework acknowledges that Aboriginal people are the most socially and economically marginalised peoples in Australia and makes a commitment to uphold and deliver on the objectives of the South Australian Strategic Plan 2007. The key aims of the framework are to develop cultural competence for DTF employees, increase employment opportunities for Aboriginal people including within DTF, and establish effective monitoring and reporting systems to implement the framework strategies. The objectives of the framework include:

 Developing an awareness and cultural competence within DTF, leading to improved understanding and respect for Aboriginal culture and heritage;

- Increasing the number of Aboriginal people recruited into DTF at all levels;
- Implementing monitoring and reporting systems to measure progress against performance indicators and enable continuous improvement.

Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST) Reconciliation Plan 2007 – 2008 (State Government)

The South Australian Government policy supports initiatives outlined in the South Australian Strategic Plan, most specifically to the following targets:

- ▶ Objective 1 Growing Prosperity, specifically in Target 1.26 Aboriginal unemployment; reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year;
- ▶ Objective 2 Improving Wellbeing, specifically in Target 2.5 Aboriginal health life expectancy; lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians;
- ▶ Objective 3 Attaining Sustainability, specifically in Target 3.15 Aboriginal lands access and management: resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014;
- Objective 4 Fostering Creativity and Innovation, specifically Target 4.5 Understanding of Aboriginal culture: Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2014 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery;
- Objective 5 Building communities, specifically Target 5.7 Aboriginal leadership: increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs;
- Objective 6 Expanding Opportunity, specifically in Target 6.1 Aboriginal Well Being: improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians, Target 6.9 Aboriginal Housing: reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014, Target 6.18 Aboriginal education early years: increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of year 1 and Target 6.24 Aboriginal employees: increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014.

DFEEST initiatives include observing cultural protocols, promoting cultural awareness, developing employment strategies and developing policy, program development and delivery thereof.

Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement and Action Plan 2007 – 2010 (State Government)

While PIRSA acknowledges it is not a major provider of Aboriginal programs or services, the department recognises a responsibility towards ensuring a whole-of-government approach to achieving reconciliation goals. PIRSA contributes to the sustainable planning and development of natural, industrial and community assets and includes those in Aboriginal lands and communities. The key reconciliation initiatives include:

- Acknowledgement Protocols such as statements of welcome/acknowledgement that recognise custodial ownership of traditional land;
- Cultural awareness including the delivery of programs through its commercial arm "Rural Solutions SA' and as part of a departmental approach;

- Aboriginal employment targets that provide increasing employment of Aboriginal people, provide cross-cultural awareness training, develop and provide a mentoring program, and includes a review of PIRSA's recruitment and selection policy to provide better opportunity for employment of Aboriginal people;
- ▶ Whole of government initiatives to ensure PIRSA is involved in whole-of-government leadership and action in regards to reconciliation initiatives; and
- ▶ Legislative reform relative to sustainability and economic development that account of Aboriginal communities as traditional landowners.

The development of PIRSA initiatives is consistent with South Australia's Strategic Plan and specifically with targets relating to growing prosperity, sustainability, economic development, asset management, equity and development of leadership, Aboriginal wellbeing, increasing employment opportunity for Aboriginal people.

Department for Families and Communities (DFC) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 (State Government)

The DFC Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 acknowledges the responsibility of key agencies in addressing the disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal communities in South Australia. The Statement of Reconciliation is committed to developing policies and delivering appropriate services relevant to the needs of Aboriginal people, working in positive and practical ways with Aboriginal communities to achieve sustainable outcomes, identifying champions to promote awareness of Aboriginal issues within the department, government agencies and the broader community, increasing employment opportunities for Aboriginal people, and demonstrating leadership in reconciliation initiatives.

The Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 includes the following objectives:

- Increasing Aboriginal employment and retention through appropriate strategies of recruitment, support mechanisms and leadership programs;
- Developing and improving service delivery to Aboriginal communities and people through interagency collaboration, promoting appropriate cultural protocols, identifying and improving strategies to address disadvantage, taking action to rectify under-representation of Aboriginal people accessing services delivered by health providers, implementing cultural learning programs within the department and within the broader community, exploring opportunities for appropriate management strategies for services such as public housing, exploring opportunities in home ownership for Aboriginal people, and investigating accessibility to mainstream services;
- Promoting reconciliation through adapting acknowledgement protocols and celebrating events that encourage reconciliation initiatives and outcomes.

South Australian Police (SAPOL) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 – 2008 (State Government)

Within the South Australian Police Future Directions Strategy 2007 – 2010 is a commitment to improving partnerships between the delivery of police services to the community and a civic duty to strengthening relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

SAPOL's Reconciliation Action Plan provides a number of objectives that address South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007 with its targets on Aboriginal unemployment, Aboriginal leadership and Aboriginal wellbeing and includes:

- Cultural competence implementing the State Government Cultural Inclusion Framework (2006), which address Aboriginal employment opportunities in the public service; development 'Welcome to Country' protocols; and improving and delivering cross-cultural training programs;
- Expanding opportunities that affect Aboriginal wellbeing developing partnerships with Aboriginal communities regarding key policing and community issues and making a declaration of SAPOL's commitment to reconciliation initiatives;
- Growing prosperity developing strategies to increase employment opportunities for Aboriginal people within SAPOL and assist in retention of Aboriginal employees;
- Building communities developing strategies that enable engagement with Aboriginal communities and non-government Aboriginal agencies to support community needs; and investigate opportunities to deliver culturally appropriate leadership programs that encourage Aboriginal people to take responsibility for community needs and expectations.

Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC) Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 (State Government)

The DWLBC Reconciliation Action Plan 2007 is a commitment to achieving targeted objectives as outlined in the South Australian Strategic Plan particularly in relation to increasing employment opportunities for Aboriginal people and improving Aboriginal wellbeing.

Other strategic initiatives include the observation of cultural protocols, promoting cultural awareness, developing and implementing appropriate programs that support reconciliation initiatives, and communicating to the broader community the role of Aboriginal communities in natural resource management planning and policy development.

Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) Reconciliation Plan 2007 (State Government)

The primary goals of the DTEI is to provide the safe and efficient movement of people and freight and the provision of safe and efficient energy, transport and other infrastructure in an ecologically sustainable and cost effective manner.

The four strategic directions to support Aboriginal reconciliation aim to:

- Support Aboriginal communities through delivery of improved infrastructure;
- Support Aboriginal communities through improved delivery of services:
- Implement the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure's Aboriginal Employment Strategy; and
- Ensure a culturally diverse working environment in the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure.

The key objectives include upgrading telecommunication services; assisting with the management and improvement of transport infrastructure; subsidising electricity supply to remote areas; finalising the South Australian Aboriginal Road Safety Strategy 2007-2009; supporting regional construction and encouraging employment of Aboriginal people; assisting the DPC in the preparation of a strategic plan for the upgrade of remote aerodromes on Aboriginal lands; providing equitable access to government services through Service SA; providing information to assist in establishing the basis for native title; establishing dual naming of sites with Aboriginal names; promoting employment pathways for Aboriginal people; reviewing DTEI recruitment and retention policies and practices; implementing the Cultural Inclusion Framework within DTEI; incorporating Aboriginal culture into training and development programs within DTEI, and developing culturally appropriate competence for supervisory positions within DTEI.

Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) Aboriginal Reconciliation Action Plan (State Government)

DTED shares the vision of the Council of Aboriginal Reconciliation and is committed to achieving the objectives of South Australia's Strategic Plan. DTED initiatives include:

- Consulting with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to ensure their needs and aspirations are reflected in the departments decision-making and planning;
- Providing leadership, training and a moral climate that eliminates racism in the workplace;
- Increasing knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal history and culture;
- Developing an Indigenous Economic Development Strategy in partnership with the Department for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation;
- Implementing the Young Indigenous Entrepreneur Program and providing financial assistance;
- Increasing employment opportunities and career advancement for Aboriginal people; and
- Development an employment strategy to meet and exceed the targets to increase Aboriginal employment in the South Australian public sector within 5 years.

The strategic initiatives promoted by DTED will enable the observation of cultural protocols, promoting cultural awareness, promoting and providing opportunities in business learning, and developing employment strategies.

Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) Reconciliation Action Plan (State Government)

The DEH Corporate Plan prioritises working with Aboriginal communities to manage biodiversity and country and aspires to assisting Aboriginal communities to become self-determining in maintaining their culture and natural values.

The priority areas for reconciliation are:

- Land, Sea and Biodiversity;
- Heritage and Native Title;
- Communications and Awareness; and
- Employment and Training.

DEH contributes to natural resources management reform, cooperative management activities across the state to recognise the importance of country to Aboriginal people, coordinating reconciliation activities to raise awareness of issues impacting on Aboriginal people and communities, and offers training programs to Aboriginal people providing employment opportunities within the department. The initiatives identified and developed by DEH support the South Australian Strategic Plan objectives relating to the wellbeing and employment of Aboriginal people and communities.

Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) Action Plan for Reconciliation 2007 (State Government)

DECS is committed to the improvement of educational outcomes for Aboriginal children and students with its Aboriginal Strategy providing a number of targets and priority actions from 2005 to 2010. DECS recognises that true reconciliation will be achieved when every child and employee reaches their full potential. DECS strategies include:

- Improving educational outcomes for Aboriginal children and students by providing facilities and programs that support the needs of Aboriginal families;
- Increasing opportunities for Aboriginal communities to contribute to educational programs and incorporate Aboriginal culture and language in the learning process;
- Improving the partnerships between Aboriginal families and government and non-government agencies servicing their needs;
- Increasing the retention and success of students at secondary level;
- Increasing Aboriginal employment in the Education Department and provide support and training to improve retention;
- Recruitment of Aboriginal teacher trainees and provide training programs for Aboriginal teacher development;
- Increasing support to Aboriginal families through culturally appropriate policies and programs;
- Providing curriculum materials that promote reconciliation and raises Aboriginal culture awareness;
- Increasing participation of Aboriginal students in apprenticeships and improving accessibility to Vocational Education Training courses;
- Investigate and reduce suspension and exclusion rates;
- Investigating teaching degrees to include cross-cultural awareness training; and
- Improving reporting standards and methods.

Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) Aboriginal Strategy 2005 – 2010 (State Government)

DECS is committed to improving the educational outcomes for Aboriginal children and students and provides a policy statement and framework to achieve four focus areas:

- More innovative and cohesive services to address the needs of Aboriginal children, students and communities. This will require cross-agency strategies to develop integrated care, education, health and family support;
- Increasing participation, retention and attendance through early intervention programs properly resourced to assist and encourage children, students and families that education provides necessary life skills for future employment;
- Improving literacy and numeracy skills through higher retention rates; and
- Providing cross-cultural training and employing higher numbers of Aboriginal staff to improve the curriculum and assessment programs offered to Aboriginal children and students.

Increasing Aboriginal cultural awareness and the presence of Aboriginal teachers/support staff in schools is considered an important objective by DECS and aligns with the Government's Indigenous Employment Strategy for the South Australian Public Sector. The Strategy organises Aboriginal employment under five focus areas:

- Increasing recruitment;
- Implementing support processes to ensure retention of Aboriginal employees;
- Offering and promoting career paths to current and future Aboriginal employees;
- Promoting the Aboriginal Employment Strategy to all departmental employees; and
- Monitoring and reporting the outcomes of the Strategy.

The 17 school districts across the state will be responsible for implementing the Aboriginal Strategy to improve the learning outcomes of Aboriginal children and students.

Department of Health Reconciliation Action Plan Framework 2007 (State Government)

SA Health is particularly committed to supporting the objectives of Aboriginal health and wellbeing as outlined in the South Australian Strategic Plan. Most significantly, SA Health will:

- Contribute to developing strategies to achieve reconciliation;
- Identify and remove structural barriers resulting from institutional racism;
- Ensure that access to health providers is equitable to Aboriginal South Australians;
- ▶ Engage Aboriginal communities in decision-making around health policies;
- Build community capacity and empower Aboriginal people to develop leadership and governance skills to enable them to contribute to a sustainable future;
- Engage service providers to promote reconciliation;
- Provide early intervention that makes positive changes to lifestyle of Aboriginal people;
- Develop strong partnerships with all levels of government to enable good communication and collaboration;
- ▶ Enhance knowledge about Aboriginal culture and history by promoting its value and implementing principles of cultural inclusiveness;
- Promoting the value of Aboriginal people in the workplace;
- Evaluating better ways of achieving the initiatives outlined in the framework; and
- Continuously developing educational programs to promote the awareness and importance of reconciliation.

Strategic initiatives include providing opportunities for Aboriginal people to pursue better health, educating employees about Aboriginal culture, values and identity, developing a labour force that includes Aboriginal people, working with health providers to enable accessible and equitable delivery of services to Aboriginal people, working with Aboriginal communities to develop sustainable improvements to health, and reporting annually to the Minister for Reconciliation and Aboriginal Affairs to progress the strategic initiatives.

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