



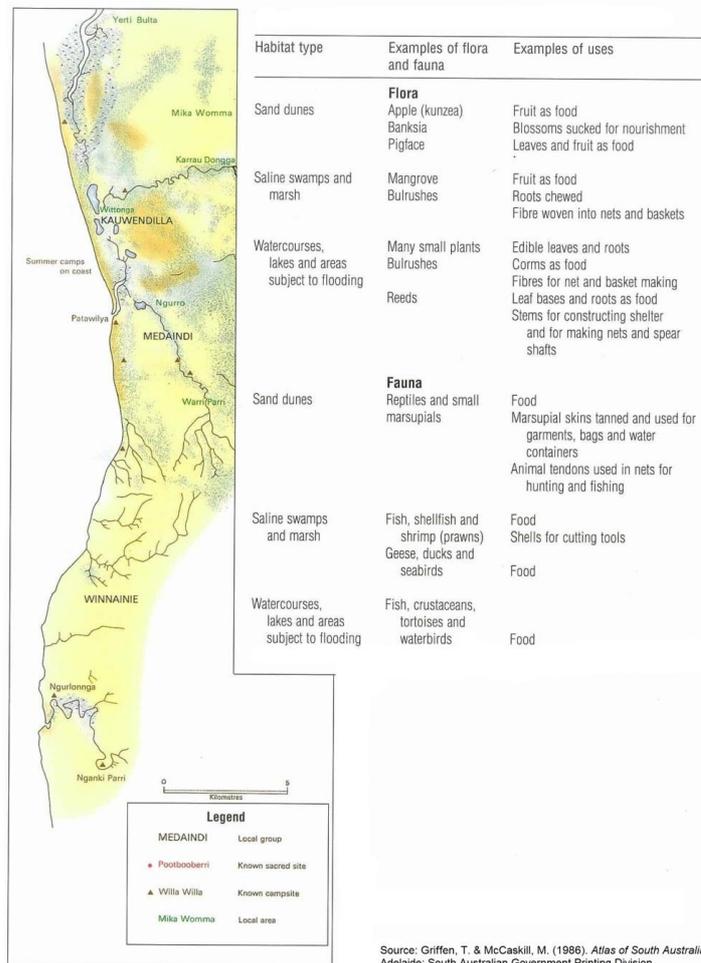
Core units: Exemplar – Year 10
 Illustration 1: Managing coastlines

Managing our coastlines

Background

The Adelaide coastline is carefully managed today. It is a costly exercise, but is necessary to maintain beaches for lifestyle choices and also to prevent storm damage to houses and roads built along the coast. It provides a great site for fieldwork with numerous management practices. In the long term it is questionable if the practices put in place are sustainable.

A map and six images are provided as stimulus material to introduce this topic.



Source: Kaurna occupation of the Adelaide coastal region, 1836. (1986). *Atlas of South Australia*.
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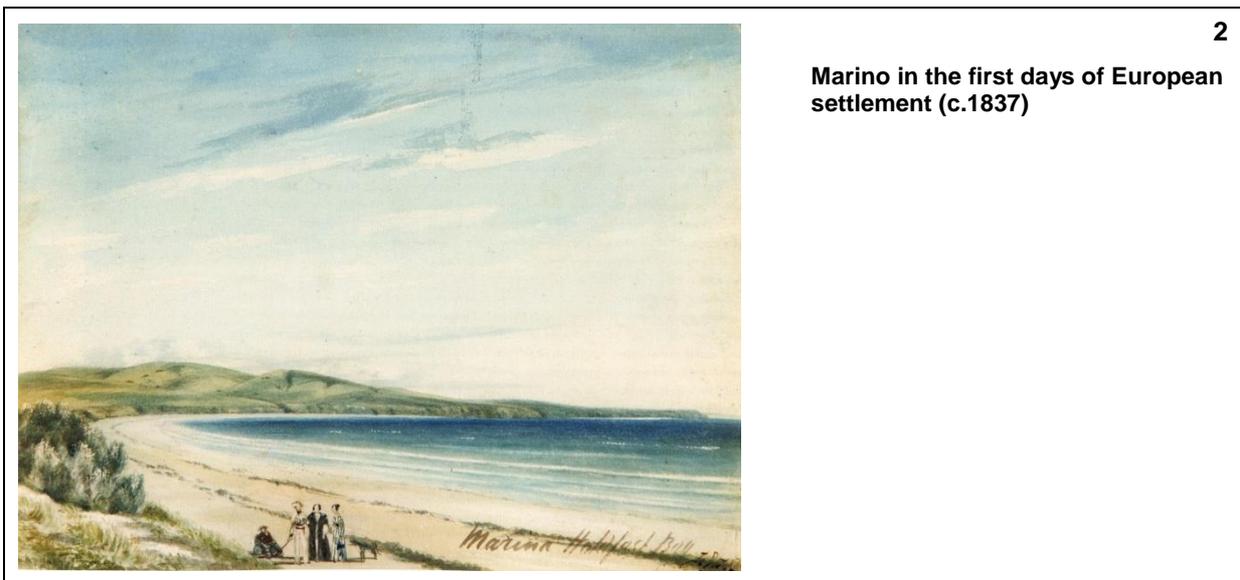
Kaurna occupation of the Adelaide coastal region 1836



1

Holdfast Bay in the first days of European settlement (1836)

Source: John Michael Skipper, Australia, 1815–1883, *Holdfast Bay, South Australia 1836*, Watercolour on paper, 16.5 x 21.6 cm, Morgan Thomas Bequest Fund 1942, Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.



2

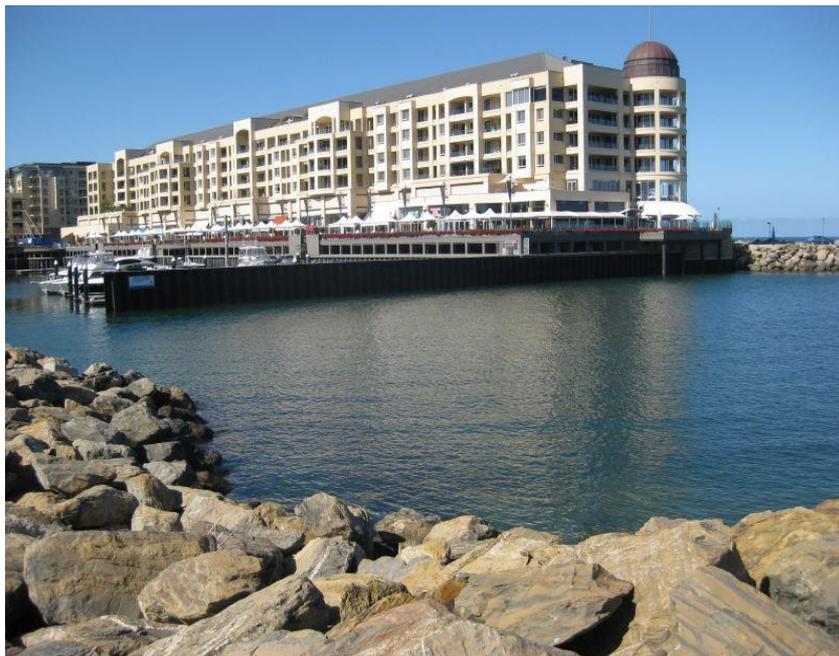
Marino in the first days of European settlement (c.1837)

Source: John Michael Skipper, Australia, 1815–1883, *Marina, Holdfast Bay, South Australia*, Watercolour on paper, 16 x 21.6 cm, Morgan Thomas Bequest Fund 1942, Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.



3

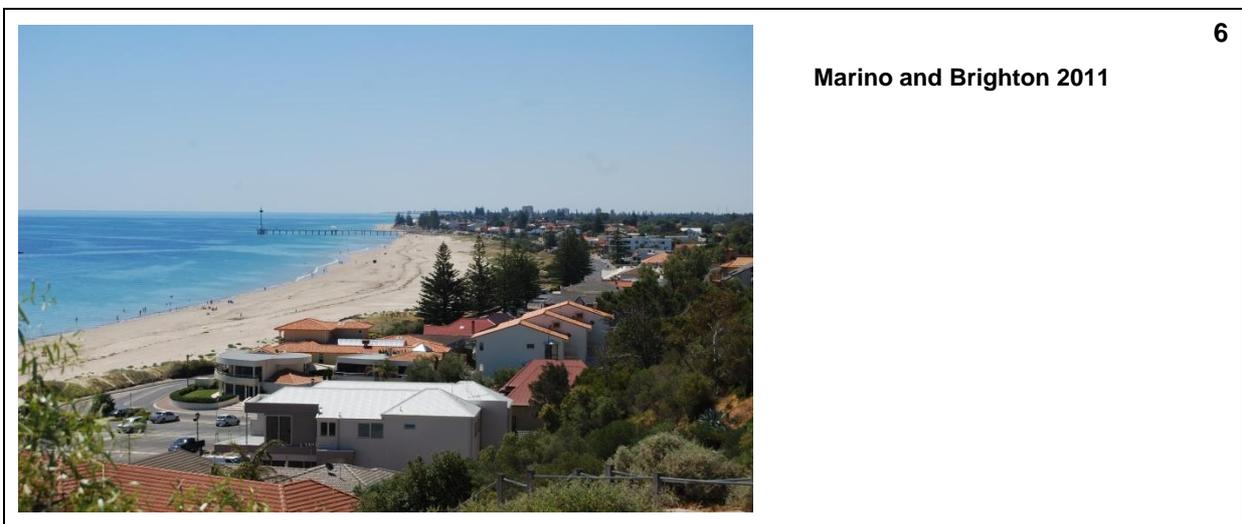
Glenelg flagpole today



4

Glenelg: Holdfast Shores Marina today

Source: Images © Mark D Manuel.



Source: Images © Mark D Manuel.

Activity 1: Considering Kurna occupation

Study the map and accompanying table of the 'Kurna occupation of the Adelaide coastal region, 1836' (on page 1) that shows Aboriginal peoples' uses of coastal flora and fauna. Consider the information and answer the following questions:

- What is the coastline like? What is at this coast?
- How might Aboriginal people use this environment?
- What parts of the coastline would be best utilised as a resource by the Aboriginal people?
- What natural cycles would Aboriginal people adapt to on a daily, seasonal or yearly basis?
- What might be a favoured habitat for Aboriginal people?
- Why might distance be an issue for settlement along this coast?

This coast is now heavily settled by a city of over a million people, extending 45 km north to south and 20 km west to east.

- Which parts of the coast might have been most popular for European settlers? Why?

Activity 2: Considering the 1836 coastline

Study images 1 and 2 and answer the following questions:

- What is the physical environment like?
- How do the physical processes operate at these places?
- What is the evidence of any change in 1836–37?
- Why were these locations popular?
- What might be the first signs of significant change?
- What should not be changed taking into account the pristine environment?

Activity 3: Considering the changed environment

Images 1 and 3 depict exactly the same Holdfast Bay location in 1836 and today.

Image 4 depicts a location today that is in close proximity to the 1836 coastline shown in image 1.

Study these three images and answer the following questions:

- How might the environment be altered to create the structures in the present-day photograph?
- What physical processes have been affected by the change?
- Where might you go to look at the site in more detail?
- Are the changes in your opinion good or bad? Give reasons.
- Is this environment sustainable?

Images 5 and 6 show approximately the same location as the 1837 scene depicted in Image 2.

Study these three images and answer the following questions:

- How has the environment changed?
- What might be the impact of these changes over time?
- What physical processes have been affected by the change?
- Why does it need to be managed?
- How does it need to be managed?
- Where might you go to look at the site in more detail?
- Is this a sustainable coast without further interference and management?
- If left with no management what might be the result?
- Does the coastline section have a sustainable future?