Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Tuttangga (Park 17)

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL

This Community Land Management Plan for Tuttangga (Park17) was prepared by the members of the Park Lands and Sustainability Business Unit and was formally adopted by the Adelaide City Council on the 14 November 2005.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tuttangga (Park 17)

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION
1.1 Vision
1.2 Overview
1.3 Statement of Significance
1.4 Kaurna Naming
1.5 Project Objectives

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT
2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details
2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999
2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework
2.3.1 Relevant Major Legislative Requirements
2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan
2.3.2 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies
2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

3. EXISTING USE
3.1 Cultural Landscape
3.1.1 Indigenous
3.1.2 European
3.2 Environment
3.2.1 Vegetation
3.2.2 Topography
3.2.3 Water
3.3 Buildings and Structures
3.3.1 Pembroke College Club Rooms (East)
3.3.2 Hutt Road Gardeners Building
3.3.3 Kenilworth Cricket Club Pavilion
3.3.4 Pembroke College Club Rooms (west)
3.3.5 SA Dog Obedience Club Pavilion
3.3.6 South Terrace Croquet Club
3.3.7 South Australian Croquet Association
3.3.8 Public Toilets
3.3.9 Reservoir Mound
3.4 Recreational Facilities
3.5 Events Management
3.6 Amenity
3.6.1 Facilities
3.6.2 Lighting
3.6.3 Signage
3.7 Accessibility
3.7.1 Car Parking
3.7.2 Footpaths

EXISTING USE MAP

4. ISSUES
4.1 Cultural Landscape
4.1.1 Indigenous
4.1.2 European
4.2 Environment
4.3 Buildings and Structures

4.4 Recreational Facilities
4.5 Events Management
4.6 Amenity
4.6.1 Council facilities
4.6.2 Lighting
4.6.3 Signage
4.7 Accessibility

COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED FUTURE LANDSCAPES

FUTURE USE/ LANDSCAPE DESIGN MAP

PATH NETWORK MAP

5. IMPLEMENTATION
5.1 Cultural Landscape
5.2 Environment
5.3 Buildings and Structures
5.4 Recreational Facilities
5.5 Events Management
5.6 Amenity
5.7 Accessibility

6 APPENDICES
APPENDIX A - Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions, Overall Frameworks for the Purpose of the Community Land

APPENDIX B - Community Consultation Report

APPENDIX C - Cultural Landscape Assessment by Dr David Jones

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tuttangga (Park 17)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan ("**CLMP**") for Tuttangga (Park 17) has been prepared within the strategic context of the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 ("**the Strategy**"). This CLMP also includes the area commonly referred to as Park 17a (the triangle of land bounded by Hutt Road, Glen Osmond Road and Greenhill Road.) Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant areas in the Park, including extensive input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP:

- establishes a vision for the Park
- outlines its management context
- explains the existing status of the Park
- provides an assessment of management issues relating to the Park and
- develops its future policy directions and implementation strategy.

A primary strategy in Adelaide City Council's Strategic Management Plan 2004-2007 is to "enhance the Park Lands as a unique open space resource and develop a supportive environment in the City and Park Lands that encourages active social participation, recreation and sport."

The Strategic Management Plan also calls upon Council, as a Capital City Council, to demonstrate excellence and innovation in its management of the Park Lands.

The CLMPs form the basis for prioritising all Park Lands expenditure on a Park by Park basis. However actual budget allocations will depend also on broader Park Lands strategies and overall Council priorities.

1.1 Vision

Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategy:

The Adelaide Park Lands, along with the Squares, form a unique open space system which creates a distinctive image for the City and supports the economic and social life of Adelaide and South Australia. The environmental and recreational landscapes of the Park Lands are highly valued by the citizens of South Australia and visitors to our State. They will therefore be protected, nurtured and enhanced for the enjoyment and well being of the whole community and for future generations.

Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategic Management Plan 2004-2007:

One of the "Qualities sought for the City by the year 2010" is that "the City's distinctive Park Lands setting has been further improved to sustain its ecology and to provide a wide range of opportunities for recreation, sport and leisure fostering well being through healthy lifestyles".

Vision for Tuttangga (Park 17)
The Strategy divides the Park Lands into three broad future character areas which provide a broad framework and guidelines for future management. The defined areas are:

- Predominantly Natural Landscape
- Predominantly Cultural Landscape
- Predominantly Recreational Landscape

Tuttangga (Park 17) is a "predominantly natural landscape". "Predominantly natural landscape" is defined as an area that takes its character from a predominance of native vegetation. The Park is an important natural landscape with the potential to be managed as a key biodiversity site within the Park Lands, whilst maintaining important areas of recreational and cultural landscape, including historic avenues and the old Engineering and Water Supply reservoir mound. Its significance to the Kaurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation. The planting structure in the Park should follow a natural character, enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation.

1.2 Overview

- Tuttangga (Park 17) is a "predominantly natural landscape" as defined in the Strategy.
- River Torrens Valley is part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kaurna long before Adelaide was established.
- The Park is very well wooded in parts as well as having large open turfed areas.
- Remnant native vegetation is found widely throughout the park. A Bush For Life site has been established to protect this valuable vegetation.
- The Park has The Park has important cultural landscapes elements and sites, including historic Elm Avenue, Desert Ash Avenue and E&WS reservoir mound.
- Park Lands Creek runs through the Park which has heavily eroded banks and is generally infested with weed species.
- The playing fields are well maintained to accommodate the high recreational use of this Park.
- The Park is the major metropolitan venue for touch football.
- There are a number of licence holders using the Park, including two Croquet clubs and the SA Dog Obedience Club.
- Tuttangga (Park 17) should be managed as part of the Park Lands in terms of its significance (as part of the whole Park Lands), cultural landscape (eg. street plantings which relate to other Parks), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. paths) and use.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Tuttangga (17) has not been identified as having particular cultural significance to Kaurna people but the whole of the Park Lands are important to the Kaurna people as a place where they lived.

1.4 Kaurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council's commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kaurna names. Park 17 is now known as Tuttangga (Park 17) which means "grass place". This Park was so named because of the continuing presence of remnant native grasses.

1.5 Project Objectives

Pursuant to the Local Government Act 1999, Council is required to prepare a Management Plan for community land which it manages. For Adelaide City Council, this primarily means the Park Lands. Section 196(3) of the Act states that a management plan must:

> *"(a) identify the land to which it applies;*
> *(b) state the purpose for which the land is held by the council;*
> *(c) state the council's objectives, policies (if any) and proposals for the management of the land; and*
> *(d) state performance targets and how the council proposes to measure its performance against its objectives and performance targets."*

In addition, the CLMP sets out the goals, objectives and criteria by which Council authorities manage community land. Land management plans ensure that the main purposes of a park are considered when land use decisions are made. They:

- Provide details on what land uses are appropriate;
- Ensure that new activities or developments are compatible with the long-term management of the park;
- Guide investment priorities;
- Provide reassurance to the public that the park will be managed as outlined in the plan; and
- Identify objectives for park management.

It is a legislative requirement that this CLMP will be reviewed within three years. Effective future management of the Park Lands is dependent on the development of a range of strategies for issues which apply across the Park Lands.

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details			
Management Area	Tuttangga (Park 17) is bounded by Greenhill Road to the south, Hutt Road to the west, South Terrace to the north and Beaumont Road to the east.		
Certificate of Title	Title identification: CR5707/712 105100/1007 105100/1199 CR5707/712 105100/6029 105100/6030	Parcel identification: S6017 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1007 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1199 in the Hundred of Adelaide S6016 in the Hundred of Adelaide S6029 in the Hundred of Adelaide S6030 in the Hundred of Adelaide	
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State		
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide		
Lease/Licence Details	SA Croquet Association currently holds a one-year licence for the area enclosed by its fence. The club has first right of use. Public are free to use the area when not in use by club members. South Terrace Croquet Club currently holds a one-year licence for the area enclosed by its fence. The Club is located close to the junction of South Terrace and Beaumont Road. The club has first right of use. Public are free to use the area when not in use by club members. SA Dog Obedience Club Inc Club currently holds a one-year licence for a grassed area to the west of Beaumont Road. The club has first right of use. Public are free to use the area when not in use by club members. Kenilworth Cricket Club currently holds a one-year licence for the cricket nets and 2 Ovals in the western end of Tuttangga (17). The club has first right of use. Public are free to use the area when not in use by club members. Pembroke College currently holds a one-year licence for the playing fields in the central and eastern sections of Tuttangga (17). The school has first right of use. Public are free to use the area when not in use by club members. Pembroke College sub-licence this area to Australian Touch Association and Adelaide Hockey Club who principally use the Ovals for evening competitions. Christian Brothers College currently holds a one-year licence for the 6 tennis courts. The school has first right of use. Public can use the area by making a booking with the school.		
Buildings	**Asset No.**	**Tenure**	**Description**
	PR40129B	Council	Toilets
	PR44027B	Licence	South Terrace Croquet Club rooms
	PR44028B	Licence	SA Croquet Club rooms

	PR44029B	Licence	SA Dog Obedience Club building
	PR44030B	Licence	SA Croquet Club Machine Shed Building
	PR44031B	Licence	Kenilworth Cricket Clubrooms
	PR44032B	Licence	Pembroke School (west)
	PR44033B	Licence	Pembroke School (east)
	PR44097B	Council	Hutt Road Gardeners Shed
Purpose for which land is held	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and it is managed in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly natural landscape where the planting structure will follow a natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of native and indigenous planting.		
Native Title Status	The Kaurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kaurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted in the CLMP process.		

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands. Therefore this plan should be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Tuttangga (Park 17), it recommends:

- The restoration of open woodland and extending the existing native/indigenous plantings.
- Reinforcing the natural characteristics of the Park by protecting existing cultural plantings, laying back creek banks, enhancing natural habitat and supplying appropriately designed amenities.
- Consolidation, where practicable, of sporting and other club facilities, and shifting to other suitable sites, to enable realisation of the natural environmental objectives.

The Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions and Overall Frameworks for the Purpose of the Community Land Management Plans forms **Appendix A.**

2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

In adopting this CLMP it is recognised that there are specific legislative requirements to be met as well as other Corporation goals.

2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan
- Draft Park Lands PAR (yet to be approved by the Minister)
- Environment Protection Act 1993
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972
- Native Title Act 1994
- Native Vegetation Act 1991
- Natural Resources Management Act 2004

2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan

The Adelaide (City) Development Plan establishes the legislative requirements for development in the City (including the Park Lands),

under the Development Act. Tuttangga is in Precinct PL 11 South East Parks Precinct of the Development Plan. The relevant Principle of Development Control is that:

- The Precinct should be maintained for passive and active outdoor recreation within a series of open grassed areas enclosed by peripheral woodland.

The Development Plan also states that:

- The Eucalypt avenues and boundaries should be maintained along main gateways roads and reinforced by additional large tree plantings
- The banks of Park Lands Creek should be regraded to improve safety and amenity and the variation in landform and Park Lands feature
- The perimeters should be heavily planted to strengthen the desired woodland character
- Buildings should be rationalised or relocated.

There is a Draft Park Lands Plan Amendment Report ("**PAR**") which proposes amendments to the Development Plan to:

- improve the expression and structure of policies for the Park Lands to ensure greater clarity and consistency; and
- provide stronger protection against development unless certain (limited) circumstances apply.

The draft PAR is expected to be endorsed by the Minister of Urban Development and Planning by the end of 2005 and gazetted shortly afterwards.

If further changes to the Development Plan are required as a result of the CLMP process, a further PAR will be prepared. For the purposes of the CLMP, the current Development Plan provides the legislative framework for development in the Park Lands, but the Draft Park Lands PAR will also be reviewed for any recommended changes to this framework, and recommendations for incorporation into a further PAR made if required.

The Draft PAR reconciles potential conflicting objectives between the Development Plan and the Strategy's strong emphasis on managing the Park for its biodiversity values. The Draft PAR states that "the character should be that of a peripheral woodland surrounding open grassed playing fields, so that there is a continuity of theme between the parks. Woodland planting should be introduced between the playing fields to promote informal outdoor activities such as picnicking. The perimeter of the policy area should be heavily planted to strengthen the desired woodland character".

This CLMP will build upon this direction and promote a compromise between management for biodiversity and continued use for recreation and management of culturally significant sites.

2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Management Strategy
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- New Directions: Strategic Management Plan 2004-2007

- On-Street Parking Policy
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Public Art Policy – Watch this Space
- Public Communication and Consultation Policy
- Public Convenience Policy
- Recreation and Sport Park Lands Facilities Policy

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix A**. Consultation was undertaken on Sunday 2 May at Kurrangga (Park 20), on the eastern side of the Glover Playground on South Terrace. The consultation covered the southern section of Victoria Park/Bakkabakkandi (Park 16), Tuttangga (Park 17), Wita Wirra (Park 18), Pityarrilla (Park 19) and Kurrangga (Park 20).

Following consultation, the community values for Tuttangga (Park 17) can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Tuttangga (Park 17) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community appreciates the untouched, natural feel to the Park in addition to the community use of the sports fields. The community is generally content with the diversity of uses in the Park but would like to see more trees planted (particularly natives). The condition of paths was said to be adequate with some people requesting more paths, while others requested a reduction in buildings in this predominantly natural area.

3. EXISTING USE

Part 3 outlines the existing use of the Park and assesses current operations against any relevant policies or legislation.
These uses are shown on the **Existing Use Map** at the end of this Part.

3.1 Cultural Landscape

3.1.1 Indigenous

Tarndanyungga Kaurna Yerta – A 1998 Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands states that there are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact for this Park. However, there are general references that point to the regular use of the South Park Lands as a camping venue. An early colonist, Mr Chaik recalled:

"During the well known battle in the south parklands the Adelaide people used no shields or throwing sticks but just dodged and ducked to avoid their opponents missiles. The natives who came up from Goolwa carried womeras [sic]" (Chaik, 7 November 1926, in Tindale quoted Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

The early Lutheran missionary Schurmann also referred to Aboriginal encampments in the South Park Lands, implying that the site was used following a death at the locality:

"Two months later they were still away from the Location. Not a single native has come back to Piltawodlinga. A few are on the opposite side of town" (Schurmann in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Kaurna descendent, Veronica Brodie, also recalled the South Park Lands as a camping place. "Her mother was born in a camp in Glenelg … and Veronica remembers her talking about people camping in the South Park Lands sometimes on the way through to Glenelg" (Veronica Brodie pers comm., 1998, quoted in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment and his Report forms **Appendix B**. It identified the following significant components and places in Tuttangga (Park 17):

Overall spatial patterns	The overall Park retains its original shape and form as devised by Light[1], and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's *Report*[2] including pathway alignments. A central feature is an English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue that accords with Brown's *Report* plan. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report*. **It is of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.**
	A secondary but equally strong spatial feature is the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) pedestrian avenue that diagonally transects the Park. **Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit**.
Land Use	Shifted from a despoiled sheep and cattle grazing and agistment wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in *c.*1880. A focused planting program between 1900 and 1920 established the existing tree structure

[1] Colonel William Light, the Surveyor-General of Adelaide
[2] John Ednie Brown was Council's Supervisor of the Plantations, engaged to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880)

	of the Park. Land use has therefore shifted from agistment grazing to active and passive recreation during 1900-1920, with the agistment ceasing in the 1950s.
Natural features	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The watercourse through the Park Land provides an interesting internal feature. The raised embankment of the reservoir provides an interesting topographical feature. **Of engineering merit**.
Circulation networks	Prior to Brown's *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on the Park. The *Report* proposed such a system and Pelzer[3] adopted the main structure of this Report by implementing the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantings of the northern-most carriage drive. Edge planting, in linear lines paralleling the adjacent roadscapes and irregular groupings of trees along the edge flanks, and the creation of clumps or copses of trees generally in one species, were employed throughout the Park from 1900 to 1930. **Key features are:**
	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue that accords with Brown's *Report* plan except that the species was changed from Radiata Pines (*Pinus radiata*). Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report*, and accordingly is contributory but contains the planting design structure proposed by Brown. **Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.**
	Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) pedestrian avenue that diagonally transects the Park. **Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.**
Boundary demarcations	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
Vegetation	There are numerous vegetative features of significance within this Park Land block:
	South Terrace Croquet Club Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*) hedge around enclosure.
	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage-drive Avenue that arcs through the Park from Hutt Street to Beaumont Road. Apparently called 'The Carriageway' at one stage. Now forms a wide and grand pedestrian corridor with sweeping glimpses of the Adelaide Hills escarpment. Comprising some 90 specimens, it aligns to an avenue proposed in Brown's *Report* (1880) and dating around *c.*1935. **Of considerable design, historical, and aesthetic merit.**
	Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycapa*) pedestrian Avenue that forms a diagonal line linking the intersection of South Terrace and Hutt Street with the intersection of Glen Osmond and Greenhill Roads. **Of considerable historical and aesthetic merit.**
	Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) Grove, located in the north-western flank of the Park between the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage-drive Avenue and the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycapa*) pedestrian Avenue. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) Grove, located to the eastern side of the Hutt Street sporting pavilion. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	Hutt Street English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) Avenue, located at the south-eastern edge of the Hutt Street-scape. **Of some historical and aesthetic merit.**
	English Oak (*Quercus robur*), located in the centre of the Park. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**
	Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), located in the centre of the Park. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.
	River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen on the corner of South Terrace and Hutt Road. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

[3] August Pelzer, City Gardener 1862-1934

	Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) located in the northern corner of the South Terrace Croquet Club Grounds. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) ring. Located in a ring surrounding the reservoir. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
	South Terrace Bush Care site, opposite St Andrew's Hospital on South Terrace. **Of some botanical merit**
	Sugar Gum (*Eucalptus cladocalyx*) Grove, located to the south of the reservoir and next to the Croquet club grounds. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), located to the immediate east of the reservoir. **Of some horticultural and aesthetic merit.**
	Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*). Three lone specimens immediately adjacent to South Terrace opposite St Andrews Hospital. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) Grove, to the south-eastern flank of the reservoir. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
	Stone Pine (*Pinus picea*). Located on the flank of Greenhill Road. **Of some historical and aesthetic merit.**
	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) Avenue line remnant. Located to the immediate east of the Glen Osmond Road intersection, that defines an edge of the Park. **Of historical merit.**
	Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) Avenue, located on the north-eastern and south-western flanks of Glen Osmond Road. **Of some historical and aesthetic merit.**
Spatial arrangements	There are several features evident:
	The reservoir provides an interesting circular feature that is repeated in the surrounding London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) ring of mature trees. An engineering feature imposed upon the landscape that has experienced some planting design treatment to disguise its presence. **Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.**
	South Terrace Croquet Club grounds as an integrated recreational unit. **Of some social merit.**
	SA Croquet Association grounds as an integrated recreational unit. **Of some social merit.**
Structures	There are several structures present:
	Hutt Street Public Conveniences and Sports Shelter. Red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron, erected in the late 1960s, in a poor condition. **Of no merit.**
	Kenilworth Cricket Club Pavilion. Grey painted red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron, erected in the late 1960s, in a poor condition. **Of no merit.**
	SA Dog Obedience Club Rooms. Cream brick, low galvanised iron gabled structure, erected in the early 1960s, in moderate condition. **Of some social merit.**
	Pembroke Club Rooms (east) Red clinker brick with shallow gabled galvanised iron roof, with painted timber detailing, erected in the late 1970s, in a poor condition. **Of no merit.**
	South Terrace Croquet Club small pavilion. Grey painted brick veneer structure with a galvanised iron flat roof. **Of some merit.**
	Public Conveniences, located adjacent to Greenhill Road. Comprising Carey Gully sandstone rendered and red clinker brick structure with a galvanised iron flying roof structure, designed and erected in the 1980s. Of a standard modular design prepared by landscape architect Steve Whitford for the Council. **Of no merit.**
	SA Croquet Association Clubrooms, on the corner of Hutt Street and Glen Osmond Road. Of a red brick construction,

	with red tiles on a gabled roof, constructed in two stages. **Of some social merit.**
Small Scale Elements:	There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:
	Christian Brothers Tennis Courts, adjoining Hutt Street, and timber signage. **Of no significance.**
	South Australian Croquet Association (Croquet SA) wrought iron entrance gate and signage, and wrought iron lamppost standard and detail. Part of Croquet SA's complex in the north-eastern corner of The Park. An exquisite piece of craftsmanship, especially as a package of elements that provide the pedestrian entry experience to the grounds. **Of considerable design and craft merit.**
	South Terrace Croquet Club dull-green painted galvanised pipe sign. **Of some architectural and social merit.**
	South Terrace Croquet Club grounds. Enclosed by a Golden Privet hedge, and elegant sporting enclosure. **Of some and horticultural and social merit.**
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	Several important views are present:
	Greenhill Road east view towards the eastern Adelaide Hills escarpment. A prominent roadscape vista strongly edged by plantings along the northern flank of Greenhill Road. **Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.**
	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage drive internal views. The internal, enclosed spatial corridor of the carriage drive together with distant views offered towards the eastern and south-eastern escarpments of the Adelaide Hills. **Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.**
	Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) tree avenue and visual corridor. A prominent visual entrance corridor, with enclosed views towards the city and towards the Adelaide Hills south-eastern escarpment. **Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.**

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

Tuttangga (Park 17) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses tangible and associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- The area is generally well wooded, with a mix of planted specimens including Sugar Gum *(Eucalyptus cladocalyx),* local native River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis)* and exotic species such as English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycapa*) and Pine species. There are five turfed playing fields in the south of the Park.
- The dominant planting feature of this park is the Elm Avenue Carriageway, originating from the design of John Ednie Brown, 1880. Aerial photos dating from 1936 show this avenue already well established.
- The area was originally a part of the 'Black Forest'. This Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Woodland extended down through Burnside and south to Mitcham. River Red Gums would also have been present in the floodplain area of Park Lands Creek. Most of the original Park Lands vegetation was cleared early in settlement. Generally, only scattered grasses and ground-covers remain.
- Various smaller patches of remnant native grasses and scattered groundcovers are found throughout the area.
- An area adjoining the grassland of the Bush For Life site has been revegetated to represent the original Black Box woodland.
- In this Park, adjacent to St Andrew's Hospital is a Bush For Life site. Bush For Life is a community program of Trees For Life which aims to protect and improve areas of remnant vegetation. The area contains a good diversity of indigenous species many of which were present as remnant plants or have naturally regenerated from seed bank. Species that would have been a part of the original Black Box Woodland have also been reintroduced. This area has recently been expanded to include the open area to the south of the site which will be managed as native grassland. This site is arguably the best example of pre-European vegetation in the Park Lands and it is hoped that it will act as a nucleus for native habitat establishment in the area.
- This area is of high biodiversity significance with many of these remnant plants rated as having conservation significance in South Australia and the Southern Lofty Botanical Region**:**

Species	Common name	Rating for S.L.	Rating for S.A.
Austrodanthonia auriculata	Wallaby Grass	U	
Austrodanthonia carphoides	Wallaby Grass	V	K
Austrodathonia linkii	Wallaby Grass	R	R
Austrostipa curticoma	Spear Grass	V	V
Austrostipa exilis	Spear Grass	T	
Austrostipa gibbosa	Spear Grass	T	T
Maireana enchylaenoides	Wingless Fissure Weed	U	

U = Uncommon; R = Rare; V = Vulnerable; E = Endangered; T = Threatened
(either V or E, yet to be determined); K = Uncertain (either R or T, yet to be determined).
Source: Crompton A.W. (1998) *South Parklands Wetland Feasibility Project – Native Vegetation Survey*

3.2.1 Topography

- The Park is relatively flat and is heavily enclosed by vegetation. Park Lands Creek provides an interesting internal topographical feature.
- The raised embankment of the Reservoir (see 3.1.2 – Spatial Arrangements above and 3.8 below) provides an interesting and unsightly topographical feature.
- Soil in this Park is heavy red brown clay to red brown clay.

3.2.2 Water

- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of the licensee. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.
- All areas apart from the land bounded by Greenhill Road, Glen Osmond Road and Hutt Road, are not irrigated, consistent with the Park Lands Management Strategy's classification of the area as a natural landscape.
- Park Lands Creek runs through the Park which has heavily eroded banks and is generally infested with weed species.
- The volume of water entering Park Lands Creek during significant storm events often exceeds the creek capacity and spills into the adjacent Parks and roadways. When this occurs, the Park acts as an ephemeral detention basin during periods of high flow rates, reducing the potential flooding in downstream areas.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Pembroke College Club Rooms (east)

- This building is within the area currently licensed by Pembroke College.
- Situated on the corner of Greenhill Road and Beaumont Road
- Simple Besser Brick construction.
- Erected in the late 1970s and in fair condition.
- Has a toilet and shower facility.

3.3.2 Hutt Road Gardeners' Building

- Formerly a sporting club room.
- Situated close to Hutt Road in the Western part of the Park.
- Red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron, erected in the late 1960s and in poor condition.
- Currently used as a base for six ACC horticultural staff.

3.3.3 Kenilworth Cricket Club Pavilion

- This building is within the area currently licensed to Kenilworth Cricket Club.
- Green painted brick change rooms.

3.3.4 Pembroke College Club Rooms (west)

- Situated on the corner of Greenhill and Glen Osmond Roads
- Grey painted red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron,
- Erected in the late 1960s.
- Enclosed veranda to deter vandalism.
- Building in a fair condition.
- Subject to high level of graffiti vandalism.
- Formerly serviced tennis courts which have been removed, and the building now faces away from the sporting facilities.

3.3.5 SA Dog Obedience Club Pavilion

- This building is within the area currently licensed to SA Dog Obedience Club.
- Situated adjacent to Beaumont Road and South Terrace
- Cream brick, low galvanised iron gabled structure.
- Erected in the early 1960s.
- Building in moderate condition.
- Enclosed veranda to deter vandalism.

3.3.6 South Terrace Croquet Club

- It is within the area currently licensed by the South Terrace Croquet Club Inc.
- Situated off South Terrace near Beaumont Road
- Established in 1911, the Croquet Club is surrounded by a hedge and partially by a palisade fence in the northern section.
- The club house is a small grey painted brick veneer structure with a flat galvanised iron roof.

3.3.7 South Australian Croquet Association

- This building is near the corner of Greenhill Road and Glen Osmond Road.
- This is the former Parkside and Eastwood Bowling Club, established in 1913. It is currently operated under licence by the SA Croquet Association and used as their headquarters.
- The red brick pavilion with a tiled roof was constructed in 1919 and it was surrounded by a hedge. The pavilion was later extended.
- Other features include the wrought iron entrance gate, signage and lamppost.
- The site is close to Glen Osmond Road and is highly visible. There is a large gravel car park in front of the site which has an untidy appearance.

3.3.8 Public Toilets

- Standard modular design adjacent to the corner of Greenhill Road and Glen Osmond Road.
- Comprising Carey Gully sandstone rendered and red clinker brick structure with a galvanised iron flying roof structure, designed and erected in the 1980s.
- Used by recreation users of the Ovals.

3.3.9 Reservoir Mound

- Situated off South Terrace, near Beaumont Road
- Constructed in 1881 and used until 1928 to supply water to Glenelg
- Formerly managed by the Department of Engineering and Water Supply
- Built with a capacity of 850,000 gallons and depth of 17 feet. It has brick walls and a concrete floor
- Now filled in and appears as a raised earth mound.
- Significant in the history of water management in Adelaide.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

In addition to the buildings referred to in 3.3, the Park also contains:

- Five croquet lawns (as part of two croquet organisations).
- A number of Ovals/playing fields currently licensed on an annual basis to Pembroke College and Kenilworth Cricket Club. These are sub-licensed to Adelaide Hockey Club and Australian Touch Association.
- Six tennis courts currently licensed on an annual basis to Christian Brothers College (CBC). The school has first right of use for certain periods. There is a sign adjacent to the tennis courts which provide a contact number for members of the general community that require access to the courts.
- Open turfed area used by the SA Dog Obedience Club for dog training.
- All licensed areas are available for use by the community at any time outside the licensee's hours if the licensee is not using the facility.

3.5 Events Management

No major events currently occur in the Park.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- Given that the Park is a natural landscape, Council facilities in this Park are limited. There are a number of seats and bins along the South Terrace section of the Park. These are well used by patrons of the nearby hospital.
- There are no barbeque or picnic facilities in the Park.
- There are two dog poo bag dispensers.

3.6.2 Lighting

- The central section of Beaumont Road is lit.
- Lighting exists around some of the playing fields and the dog obedience area.

3.6.3 Signage

- There is a Council naming sign on the corner of Hutt Road and South Terrace which includes an explanation of the Kaurna naming.
- A number of the licensees have unauthorised signage which is not consistent with Council's Park Lands Signage Plan.

3.7 Accessibility

3.7.1 Car Parking

- Unrestricted car parking is available in the gravel car park adjacent to the SA Croquet Association facilities. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this is used as much by City commuters as croquet players.
- The southern section of Beaumont Road is used for parking. Parking restrictions on the eastern side restrict parking between 8-10am. Parking on the western side is unrestricted. Despite parking regulations, this area is consistently used for all day commuter parking.
- This area is used intensively in the evening and at weekends for recreation and sporting use of adjoining parks.
- Unrestricted parking is available along Greenhill Road although this is filled daily primarily by people working at businesses along Greenhill Road.
- Similarly, the northern section of Beaumont Road is also used for parking. There is an issue of itinerant parking at night time.
- Parking along South Terrace is predominantly for users of South Terrace businesses rather than Park users.

3.7.2 Footpaths

- The Park is dissected by Beaumont Road. The central portion of the Road is closed to traffic and has been narrowed. It now acts as a footpath and car parking area.
- A number of bus routes access this Park.
- In general, pedestrian and cycle access are both available but need improvement. Some of the existing routes have historical value and still serve a useful purpose.

Existing Use Map

1. Kaurna naming sign.

2. Bush for Life site.

3. English Elm Avenue.

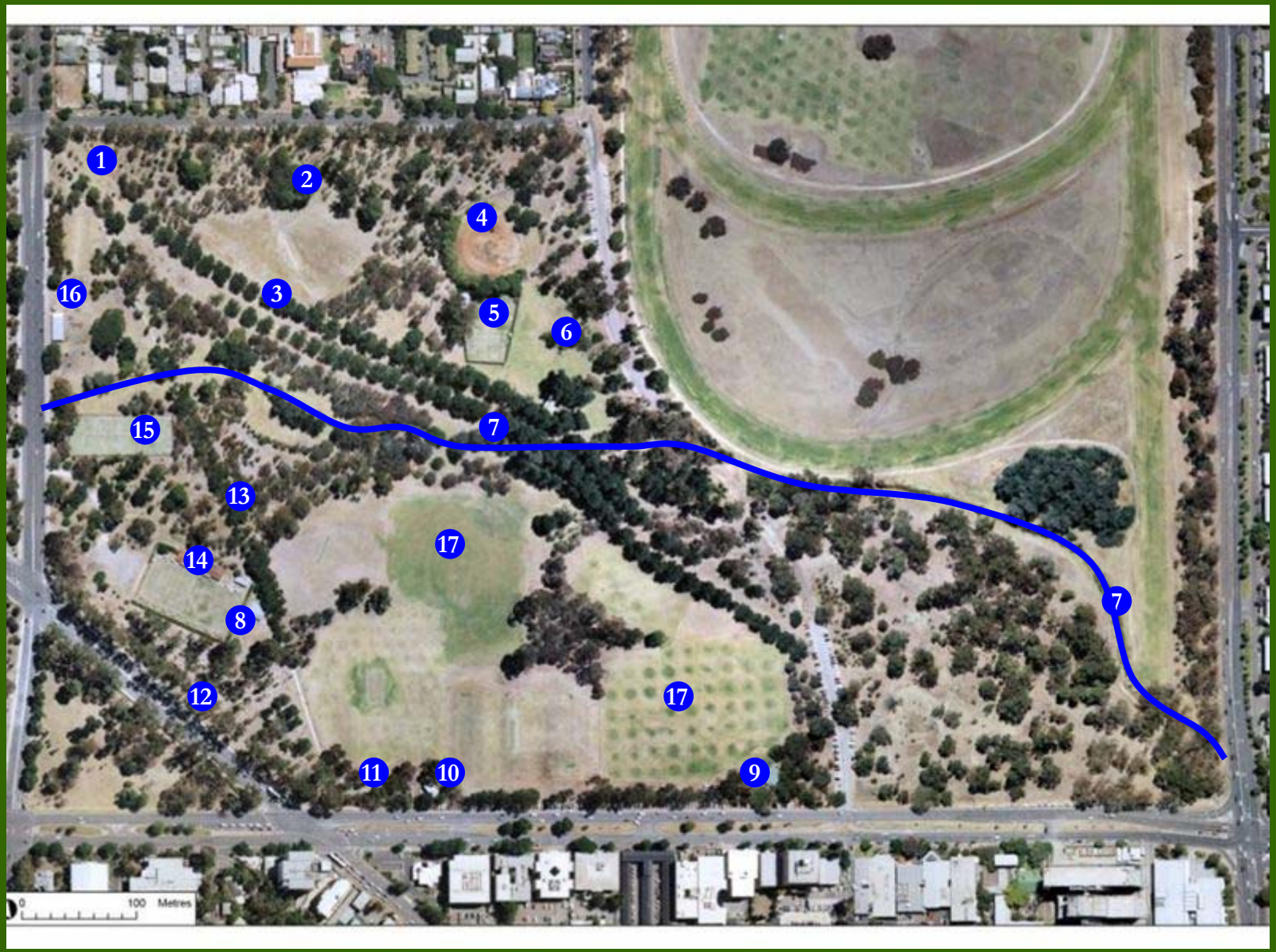
4. Reservoir Mound.

5. South Terrace Croquet Club.

6. SA Dog Obedience Club.

7. Park Lands Creek Pembroke College sports building Rooms (w).

8. Pembroke College Sports Building (e).



9. Kenilworth Cricket Club Toilets (Greenhill rd).

10. Sugar Gum Avenue (Glen Osmond Rd).

11. Desert Ash Avenue.

12. SA Croquet Association.

13. CBC tennis courts.

14. Gardeners' Building (former club rooms).

15. Sports fields.

4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from the functions, assessment against policies, and community consultation of the areas considered in Part 3, and recommends appropriate action. Tuttangga (Park 17) is a predominantly natural landscape, as identified in the Strategy (see 1.1 above). Council engaged landscape architects 'Oxigen' to prepare a landscape plan with planting recommendations for the Park. These are incorporated into the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map**.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

- Recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through interpretive signage.

4.1.2 European

Issue: European cultural landscape needs to be recognised, protected and enhanced.

The following recommendations seek to manage the features of significance identified in 3.1.2 above:

- Renovate existing pedestrian routes and carriage way drives to reinforce their original design role;
- Conserve areas of indigenous grasslands in the Park;
- Conserve the Glen Osmond Road tree avenue and entrance corridor;
- Consider the nomination of trees identified in section 3.1.2 to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register.
- Consider retaining all existing significant individual species identified in the cultural landscape assessment including the London Plane ring.
- Conserve Glen Osmond Road tree avenue and entrance corridor.
- Retain the historically and aesthetically significant English Elm carriageway avenue and the Desert Ash pedestrian avenue.
- Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.
- Retain and interpret the Reservoir Mound as a significant feature in the Park and consider nomination as a Local Heritage Place. For interpretation purposes a section of the internal tank structure could be exposed through a glass fronted viewing panel.
- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the City of Adelaide Development Plan.

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

These recommendations supplement the recommendations from 4.1.2 above as well as:

- Commence a long term tree replanting program to ensure that the tree canopy is maintained and enhanced.
- Continue to support Bush for Life regeneration site and ensure future management or plantings does not compromise this important site.
- Instigate an infill planting program of Elm Trees along the existing avenue.

- Where possible protect other areas of remnant vegetation in the park.
- Ensure no non-indigenous species are planted in this Park (apart from reinforcement planting of Elm and Desert Ash Avenues).
- Develop native ground cover/halo planting around the base of the River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) on the corner of South Terrace and Hutt Road.
- Plant reservoir mound with low-growing local indigenous plants including grasses.
- Provide additional plantings of Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) around the boundaries of the Ovals to formalise the space and provide additional shade and wind protection.
- Reinforce plantings along Hutt Road with additional Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*).
- Implement irrigation efficiency by licence holders wherever possible.

Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing trees and enhance with further planting of trees.
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.

Issue: Flooding Issues in south Park Lands

- Park Lands Creek has a relatively direct path through the South Park Lands with very little meandering. Existing flood storage within the south Park Lands is relatively limited with flood waters channelled directly to the outlet. Flood storage in the Creek is limited, leading to overspill into the Parks. A report by GHD 'South Park Lands Creek Restoration Works' (2004) commissioned by Council has shown that "flood mitigation areas can be constructed within the South Park Lands without negatively impacting on the existing landscape, and when carried out in conjunction with creek restoration works and strategic planting of native vegetation could significantly enhance biodiversity". Creek restoration work would be part of a larger 'Whole of Catchment' initiative to mitigate stormwater management issues. The Metropolitan Adelaide Stormwater Management Study, a recent report commissioned by the Local Government Association, has allocated high priority to the Keswick/Brownhill Creek catchments for detention storages and flood control dams to minimise flood risk. This catchment incorporates Park Lands Creek in the South Park Lands:
  Any future flood mitigation measures must be sympathetic and sensitive to the aesthetic, recreational, cultural and biodiversity values of the Park and of the Park Lands as a whole.
- Restore Park Lands Creek through the implementation of flood mitigation measures along the length of the creek to contain potential flooding within the boundaries of the Park Lands.
- The design for the creek layback should be undertaken after collaboration between ACC Biodiversity and Recreation officers and landscape architects.
- Implement flood mitigation measures along the south Park Lands creek to contain potential flood waters within the boundaries of the Park Lands.
- Limit disturbance to existing flora and fauna (including native grasses).
- Limit the peak flow 1%AEP* flow rate downstream of Greenhill Road.

* AEP is the probability of a certain amount of accumulated rainfall over a specified duration being exceeded in any one year. 1% AEP equates to 1 in 100 year ARI (average recurrence interval)

- Enhance the aesthetic appeal and biodiversity of the South Park Lands by integrating creek management measures with recreational and ecological improvement works.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

Issue: Determine buildings which need to be removed, recycled, renovated or rationalised over time.

- Remove the sports building on Hutt Road and relocate Horticulture staff as a priority. The building is unsightly, in poor condition and no longer services any recreation/sport facilities.
- Consider long term replacing the two buildings currently licensed by Pembroke College (west) and Kenilworth Cricket Club with a single building that is more appropriately located and better services the needs of Park Land users.
- Support the upgrade of the building currently licensed to Pembroke (east) recognising the large number of touch football players that access this building on a regular basis through the year.
- Investigate long-term removal of public toilet block to be replaced with an automated toilet repositioned adjacent to the CBC tennis courts and close to the route of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail.

4.3.1 South Terrace Croquet Club

- Support minor upgrades to the Club's facilities
- Consider removal of the building and associated facilities if, in the long term, the club leaves the site.

4.3.2 South Australian Croquet Association

- Reduce the size of the car park and improve its appearance.
- Apply parking restrictions to car park to deter all day commuter parking.
- Consider nomination of the pavilion, gate, signage and lamp post at Croquet SA as Local Heritage Places.
- Retain these items and if Croquet SA leaves the site and if the items are assessed as Local Heritage Places.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

Issue: Maximise use of recreation and sport facilities.

- Actively seek other formal users and improve community access to the tennis courts currently licensed by Christian Brothers College.
- Investigate the feasibility of combining the facilities of the South Terrace Croquet Club and the South Australian Croquet Association to maximise their financial and human resources while retaining their individual identities. If they do combine, preference would be given to retaining the croquet facilities of the South Australian Croquet Association.

Issue: Provide appropriate facilities to encourage active use of the Park

- Retain the playing fields on the southern side of the park and consider additional sports lighting of the fields adjacent Greenhill Road.
- Support the upgrade of practice cricket nets and ensure they are available for community use.
- Retain the parking on Beaumont Road for users of Park facilities by ensuring that short time limits are continuously enforced and opportunities for commuter parking are restricted.
- Rationalise parking around the South Australia Croquet Association facility.

4.5 Events Management

- Investigate the potential to use this Park for events. Given the area of Ovals, the capacity of on-street parking, public toilets and some lighting, there is potential for upcoming large sporting events such as Masters Games, University Games and World Police Games to use these sporting areas as venues for part of their programs.

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Council facilities

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided to meet user needs while managing the impact of this use.

- Investigate improving access to the top of the Reservoir Mound where a grassed picnic area could be provided.
- Install seating and drinking fountain adjacent to Reservoir Mound and locate in relation to the Park Lands Trail.
- Maintain existing dog poo bag dispensers in the area close to the SA Dog Obedience Club.

4.6.2 Lighting

Issue: Appropriate lighting needs to be provided to meet the needs of Park users while managing power consumption.

- Investigate improved lighting on Beaumont Road.
- Extend lighting to unlit playing fields (west of existing lights) to encourage and facilitate increased evening use of these areas for Touch Football and other activities (as per 4.4).

4.6.3 Signage

Issue: Adequate signage needs to be provided to meet user needs for direction and interpretation while managing visual clutter.

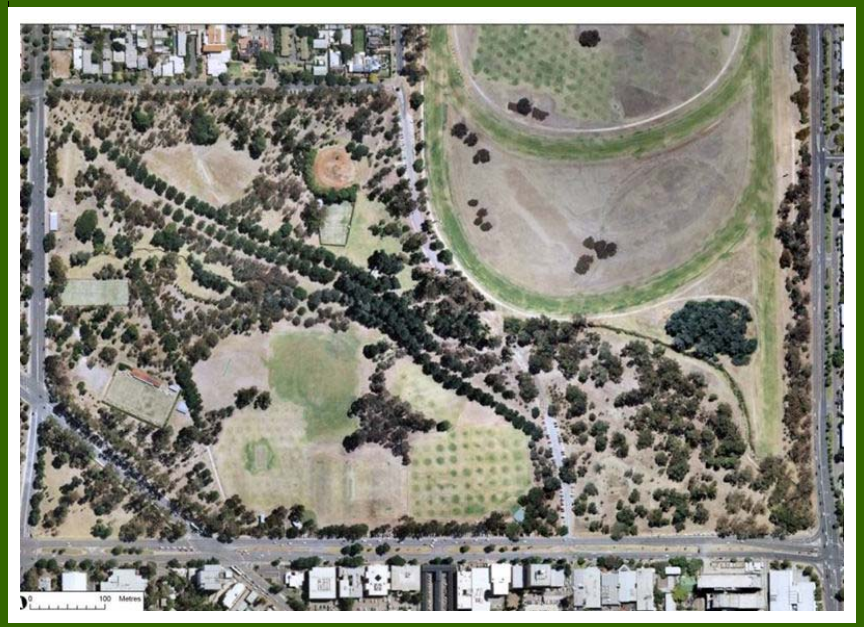
- Remove or replace all superfluous and unauthorised signage in the Park.
- Ensure signage associated with licence holders adheres to Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Install interpretive signage adjacent to the reservoir mound. See 4.1 above.

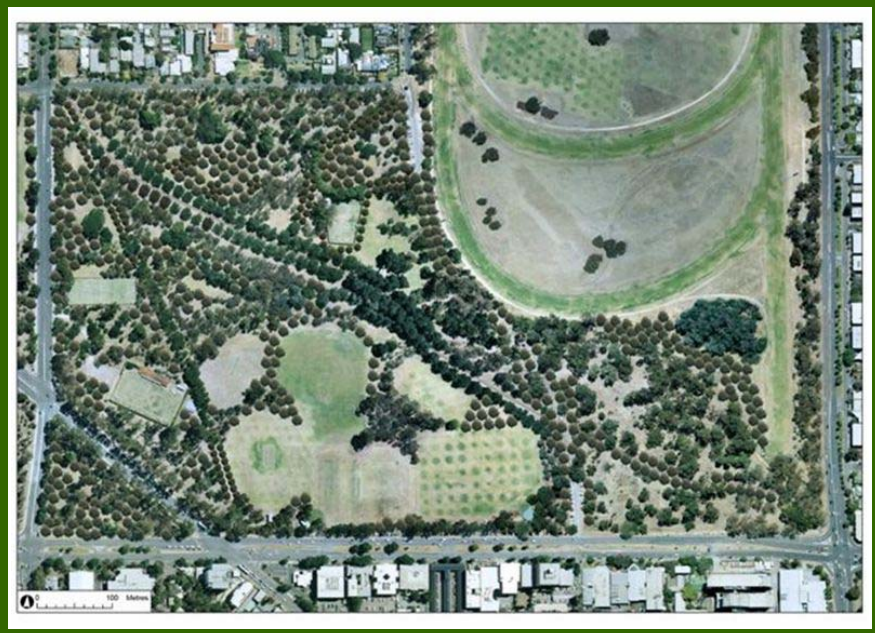
4.7 Accessibility

Issue: Park users need to readily access the Park facilities and recreational use by pedestrians and cyclists needs encouragement.

- Upgrade and realign the path network as proposed and illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Install a shared use path that complements the Park Lands environment along the length of Elm Avenue to enhance its significance as an historic route and link to existing shared use paths.
- Establish the Park Lands Trail passing by the reservoir embankment feature and Bush for Life site, connecting the Park to Bakkabakkandi (Park 16) and Pityarrilla (Park 19). This is a recreation route designed for pedestrian and cycle use encircling the City through the Park Lands.
- Reinforce parking restrictions on Beaumont Road (south).
- Formalise (demarcate) parking spaces on northern section of Beaumont Road.
- Implement night time parking restrictions on the northern part of Beaumont Road (no parking between midnight and 6am) to ensure no unnecessary parking at night.

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Use Landscapes



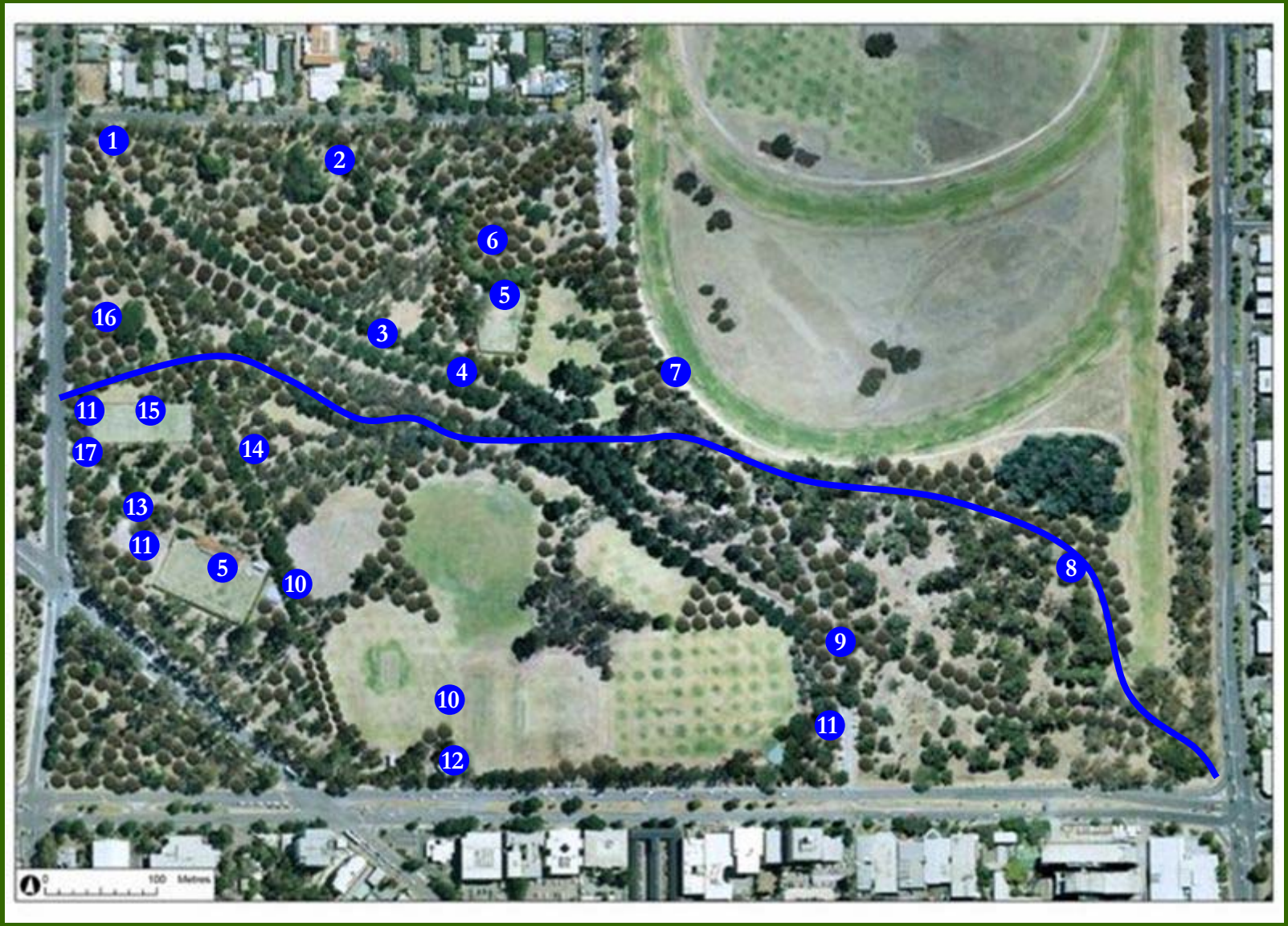


The landscape design reflects the natural values of the Park and promotes the management of biodiversity sites.

Key historic avenues are retained and reinforced and riparian plantings along Park Lands Creek will take place as part of a major creek restoration project.

Future Use/Landscape Design Map

1. Plant a native ground cover/halo.
2. Retain & enhance Bush For Life regeneration.
3. Maintain & strengthen Elm Ave.
4. Install pathway along length of Elm Ave.
5. Investigate the feasibility of combining the facilities of the South Terrace Croquet Club & the South Australian Croquet Association.
6. Vegetate reservoir mound with local native plants & install seating, drinking fountain & interpretive element.



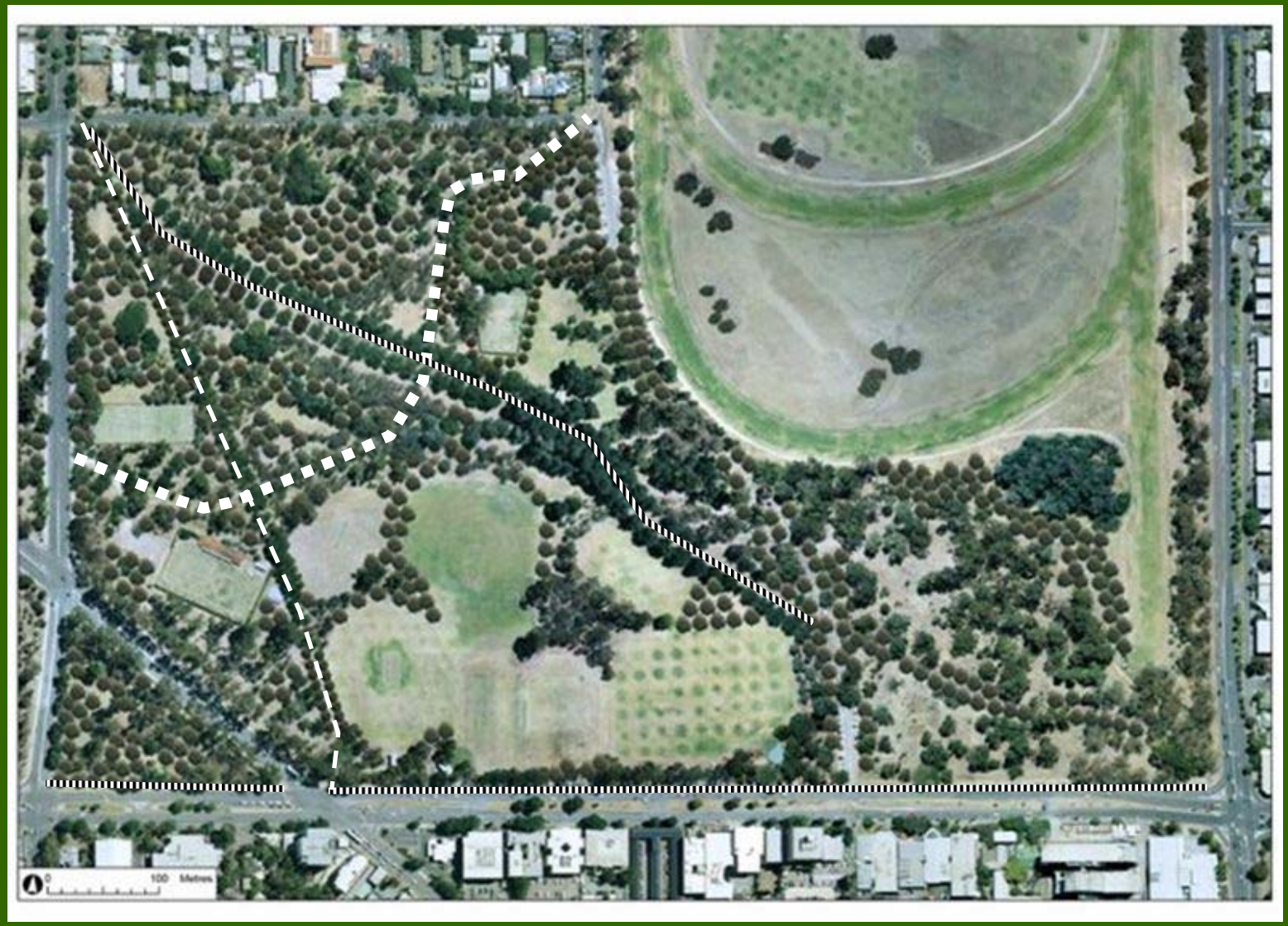
7. Investigate improving lighting on Beaumont Rd.
8. Upgrade creek.
9. Enforce parking regulations in this area.
10. Replace the two buildings currently licensed by Pembroke College & Kenilworth Cricket Club.
11. Remove all superfluous & unauthorised signage.
12. Upgrade practice cricket nets.
13. Rationalise car park.
14. Reinforce avenue.
15. Improve community use of these courts.
16. Remove building.
17. Possible location of new Exeloo.

creek

Path Network Map

LEGEND

- Create unsealed path
- Retain unsealed path
- Adelaide Park Lands Trail



5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- **1-2 years $297k**
- **3-5 years $219k**
- **6-10 years $207k**

Priority Level Key: Low priority = within 10 years
Medium priority = within 3-5 years
High priority = within 2 years
O=Ongoing

Performance Targets Key:
Performance Targets are derived from the Community Land Management Guidelines for the Park Lands endorsed by the Park Lands Committee.
The agreed Performance Targets are (the numbers are used in the tables below):

1. Provision of experiences to meet the needs of a diverse Community.
2. Protection of public safety.
3. Accessibility.
4. Enhancement of visual appearance.
5. Protection of sites with historical and cultural significance.
6. Conservation of native vegetation and protection of threatened species.
7. Water saving initiatives.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):
These KPIs have been developed to provide a system of measuring the completion of the outcomes recommended. The KPIs are (the numbers are used in the tables below):

1. **Monitoring program by Park Lands and Sustainability Unit**
   Implement a management matrix and distribute to relevant business units. Conduct an annual audit to ensure targets are achieved.
2. **Community feedback**
   Monitor results from existing ACC Customer Satisfaction Monitoring surveys. Develop a mechanism to systematically record and implement ongoing community feedback (from Customer Centre) .
3. **Establishment of a structured inspection and maintenance program**
   Ensure that current asset management inspections comply with the CLMPs and that management actions are implemented

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through interpretive signage.	L	1	1,2	Urban Design	Social Development	$2k
Renovate existing pedestrian routes and carriage way drives to reinforce their original design role.	L	1,3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Conserve areas of indigenous grasslands in the Park.	L	1,3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Conserve the Glen Osmond Road tree avenue and entrance corridor.	L	1,3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Consider the nomination of trees identified in section 3.1.2 to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register.	L	1,3	1,3,5	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Consider retaining all existing significant individual species identified in the cultural landscape assessment including the London Plane ring.	L	1,3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No additional cost
Retain the historically and aesthetically significant English Elm carriageway avenue and the Desert Ash pedestrian avenue.	L	1,3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.	L	1,3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Retain and interpret the reservoir mound and consider nomination as a Local Heritage Place and plant appropriately.	M	5	1	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	$5K
Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the City of Adelaide Development Plan.	M	5	1	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	$2K

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare Tree Succession Management Plan	H	4,5,6,7	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$3k
Where possible protect other areas of remnant vegetation in the park.	O	1,3,4,5,6	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map: • Commence a long term tree replanting program to ensure that the tree canopy is maintained and enhanced. • Ensure no non-indigenous species are planted in this Park (apart from reinforcement planting of Elm and Desert Ash Avenues). • Develop native ground cover/halo planting around the base of the River Red Gum on the cnr of South Tce & Hutt Rd. • Plant reservoir mound with low-growing local indigenous plants including grasses. • Provide additional plantings of Grey Box around the boundaries of the Ovals. • Reinforce plantings along Hutt Rd with additional Grey Box. • Retain existing trees and enhance with further planting of trees. • Instigate an infill planting program of Elm Trees along the existing avenue.	M/ O	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$15k/annum over 5 years
Apply best management practices to Bush For Life regeneration site off South Terrace	M/ O	6	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$2k

Implement flood mitigation measures along the south Park Lands creek.	M	1/4/6	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	Cost shared across south parks and between councils
Lay back creek banks	M	1/4/6	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	Cost shared across south parks and between councils
Prepare an implementation plan for riparian vegetation management in the Park Lands.	H	1/4/6	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	**Priority Level**	**Performance Targets**	**KPIs**	**Responsible**	**Liaison**	**Estimated Costing**
Determine buildings to be removed, recycled, renovated or rationalised	M	4	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	Not yet known
Support minor upgrades to the South Terrace Croquet Club's facilities, and consider removal of the building and associated facilities if, in the long term, the club leaves the site.	M	1,4	1,2,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost
Remove the sports building on Hutt Rd as it no longer services any recreation and sport facilities (after suitable premises for Horticulture team have been determined)	H	4	1/2/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$10k
Replace the two buildings currently licensed by Pembroke College and Kenilworth Cricket Club with one building.	L	1/3/4	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$150k + input from licence holders
Consider reuse of South Terrace Croquet Club building for use by Council's Horticulture staff.	M	1	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost

Support the upgrade of the building currently licensed to Pembroke (east) recognising the large number of touch football players that access this building on a regular basis through the year.	M	1,3	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost
Investigate long-term removal of public toilet block to be replaced with an Exeloo repositioned adjacent to the CBC tennis courts and close to the route of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail.	L	1,3	1,2	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost at this stage
Redesign car park adjacent to SACA to improve its appearance by minimising its size and landscaping.	M	1/3/4	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$50k
Apply parking restrictions to car park adjacent to SACA.	M	3	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$20k

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	**Priority Level**	**Performance Targets**	**KPIs**	**Responsible**	**Liaison**	**Estimated Costing**
Actively seek other formal users of the tennis courts currently licensed by CBC	H	1/3	1/2/3	Approvals	Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost
In the longer term, remove these courts as they are not serviced by amenities in their current location	L	1	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$50k
Investigate the feasibility of combining the facilities of the South Terrace Croquet Club and the South Australian Croquet Association to maximise their financial and human resources while retaining their individual identities	H	1/2	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No Additional Cost
Retain the playing fields on the southern side of the park and consider additional sports lighting of the fields adjacent Greenhill Rd.	M	1	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost

Support the upgrade of practice cricket nets and ensure they are available for community use	M	1	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate the potential to use this Park for events.	L	1,3	1,3	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Install 2 dog poo bag dispensers	H	1	1/2/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$2k
Install seating and drinking fountain adjacent to Reservoir Mound and locate in relation to Park Lands Trail.	M	1	1/2/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$25k
Investigate improved lighting on Beaumont Road	H	1/2	1/2/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost
Extend lighting to unlit playing fields (west of existing lights) to encourage and facilitate increased evening use of these areas for Touch Football and other activities	M	1,2,3	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost
Remove or replace all superfluous and unauthorised signage.	H	4	1/3	Urban Design	Park Lands & Sustainability	Cost to licence holders
Install an interpretive element next to the reservoir mound.	L	5	1/3	Urban Design	Development Policy	$5k

Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to Park Lands Signage Plan.	H	4	1/3	Urban Design	Approvals	Cost to licence holders
Install 2 dog poo bag dispensers	H	1	1/2/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$2k

5.7 Accessibility

Action	**Priority Level**	**Performance Targets**	**KPIs**	**Responsible**	**Liaison**	**Estimated Costing**
Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park, including: • Install a path that complements the Park Lands environment along length of Elm Avenue to enhance its significance as an historic route • Establish the Park Lands Trail passing by the reservoir embankment feature and connecting the park to Bakkabakkandi (Park 16) and Pityarrilla (Park 19) • Remove path along Desert Ash Avenue	H	3	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	$250k
Retain the parking on the southern section of Beaumont Rd for users of park facilities but reinforce daytime restrictions on Beaumont Road.	H	3	1/3	Approvals	Transport Planning	No Additional Cost
Formalise (demarcate) parking spaces on northern section of Beaumont Road	M	3	1/3	Asset Manager Roads	Transport Planning	$50k
Implement night time parking restrictions on the northern part of Beaumont Road (no parking between midnight and 6am)	M	2/3	1/2/3	Approvals	Transport Planning, City Services	$2k

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions, and Overall Frameworks for the Purpose of the Community Land Management Plans

For the purposes of preparation of the Community Land Management Plans ("**CLMPs**"), a numbered summary of the policy-oriented sections of the Park Lands Management Strategy ("**the Strategy**") has been prepared so that recommendations in the CLMPs can be cross-referenced to the Strategy.

1.0 Environment

1.1 Manage and promote the Park lands as a comprehensive and integrated system with areas linked through landscape features, habitat corridors, treatment of watercourses and pedestrian and cycle paths.

1.2 Protect and enhance existing biodiversity habitat.

1.3 Establish and enhance areas of indigenous vegetation and fauna habitat through use of native species.

2.0 Building and Land

2.1 Achieve a significant reduction in building floor areas and paved areas in the Park Lands.

2.2 Ensure any new building or redevelopment in the Park Lands is in a nominated location and delivers public benefit, responds with sensitivity to the surroundings, and incorporates the highest quality design and materials.

2.3 Provide a range of public amenities (eg. Toilets, playgrounds, kiosks, barbecues)

2.4 Enable enhancement and redevelopment of existing buildings which are used for sport and recreation or cultural purposes in appropriate locations. New buildings for these purposes will be considered, providing the criteria of overall net reduction is met by the removal of existing unsuitable or under-utilised facilities.

2.5 Support the enhancement and redevelopment for public use of certain buildings or precincts of heritage significance.

2.6 Develop design guidelines for every aspect of development including plantings, buildings and structures, infrastructure, furniture, fences, lighting, maintenance yards, storage areas and precincts.

2.7 Enforce design guidelines for all licence holders/lessees and negotiate lease so that they conform to these requirements.

2.8 Identify priority areas of alienated Park Lands to be returned to Council for community use.

3.0 Accessibility

3.1 Improve public transport access.

3.2 Improve pedestrian access.

3.3 Improve bicycle facilities (bicycle paths, and lanes, signs, storage and parking and links to surrounding areas).

3.4 Provide lighting appropriate to address safety, security and amenity.

3.5 Improve amenity, accessibility and use of the Squares.

3.6 Provide equitable access for people with disabilities to public places.

3.7 Removal of broad acre parking from the Park Lands.

3.8 Reconnect the Park Lands through narrowing of roads, landscape enhancement and restriction of on-street parking.

4.0 Management and Funding

4.1 Identify and implement sustainable management practices.

4.2 Revise licence and lease agreements to improve public access

4.3 Revise licence and lease conditions to reflect the level of exclusive use, and the true cost of maintenance and development costs.

4.4 Consolidate sports areas which are outside the recreational landscapes.

4.5 Develop comprehensive water management plan based on water conservation.

5.0 Community and Cultural Use

5.1 Include al cultures and communities in planning and managing the Park Lands.

5.2 Consult with the Kaurna community to enable their past and present associations with the land to be recognised and celebrated, and to ensure their ongoing access to, and use of, these places.

5.3 Ensure a rich programme of cultural activities and events occurs in the Park Lands.

5.4 Increase visitor access to, and appreciation of, cultural and historic features.

5.5 Promote opportunities for leisure, recreation and sport.

5.6 Promote opportunities for safe night-time activities in areas of high public activity.

5.7 Balance indigenous and exotic plantings.

5.8 Reinforce and enhance cultural landscapes.

5.9 Design roadway plantings to contribute to a cohesive framework of vegetation.

5.10 Treat roads as gateways to the City.

5.11 Include well-designed water features, sculpture, and temporary and permanent art installations.

5.12 Develop a number of parks that have a suitable base infrastructure for holding major and minor community events.

APPENDIX B

Community consultation report

Community consultation is required under the Local Government Act 1999. The communication strategy devised by Council is more comprehensive than that required by legislation and occurs in the early stages of the CLMP preparation process to ensure that relevant ideas are incorporated into the draft CLMPs. The aim is to provide Council with information on local issues and concerns from those most familiar with and most affected by these issues. Inclusion of the Community in the planning process:

- reveals local knowledge about the land;
- creates a sense of ownership for management of the land; and
- Establishes effective communication processes with the community.

The Park Lands and Squares under the care and control of the Adelaide City Council are covered by the CLMP process. They were divided up into Areas to make it easier to deal with the consultation for each. These Areas group Parks of a similar character and the order of preparation of the CLMPs is decided by a range of factors and occurs on an Area-based order.

The early stage consultation included:

- Council staff met with the key stakeholders.
- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.
- Broad community consultation also occurred with a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people.
- A consultation session for Area 4 was held on Sunday 2 May at Kurrangga (Park 20), on the eastern side of the Glover Playground on South Terrace.
- Almost six thousand fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers.
- At the Area-based consultation, about twenty questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with around twenty people.

- Around 100 questionnaires were also hand delivered along South Terrace and adjoining streets to capture the residents immediately fronting onto the park
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

APPENDIX C

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 17

APPENDIX D

Plant Species Recorded

Ref. to 3.2.1.

Plant species recorded by the Biodiversity Survey and the Cultural Landscape Assessment conducted in 2003/4, South Parklands Wetland Feasibility Project by Andrew W. Crompton, March 1998, Management of Native Grassland at Park 16 by Andrew Crompton, January 1997, J. Subagio, M. Sando, D. Hemmings, P. Miles and Z. Drechsler pers. comm.**:**

- * Indicates the species has been introduced to the Southern Lofty Herbarium Region.
- If known, we have listed where the plant is indigenous to.
- **Bold** = Species found naturally regenerating in the Park Lands.

Acacia acinacea (Wreath Wattle), *Acacia baileyana** (Cootamundra Wattle), *Acacia iteaphylla** (Flinders Ranges Wattle, SA), *Acacia ligulata* (Umbrella Bush), *Acacia paradoxa* (Kangaroo Wattle), *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle), *Acacia saligna** (Golden Wreath Wattle, WA), *Allocasuarina verticillata* (Drooping Sheoak), *Araucaria* sp.* ***Aristida behriana*** (Brush Wire-grass), ***Arthropodium fimbriatum*** (Nodding Vanilla-lily) ***Arthropodium strictum*** (Common Vanilla-lily), ***Atriplex semibaccata*** (Berry Saltbush), ***Austrodanthonia auriculata*** (Lobed Wallaby-grass), ***Austrodanthonia caespitosa*** (Common Wallaby-grass), ***Austrodanthonia carphoides*** var. ***carphoides*** (Short Wallaby-grass) ***Austrodanthonia*** sp. (Wallaby-grass), ***Austrodanthonia eriantha*** (Hill Wallaby-grass)***Austrodanthonia linkii*** (Leafy Wallaby-grass), ***Austrodanthonia racemosa*** (Slender Wallaby-grass), ***Austrodanthonia setacea*** (Small Flower Wallaby-grass), ***Austrostipa curticoma*** (Short crest Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa gibbosa*** (Swollen Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa exilis*** (Heath Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa nitida*** (Balcarra Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa nodosa*** (Tall Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa scabra*** (Rough Spear-grass), ***Austrostipa*** sp. (Spear-grass)***Boerhavia dominii*** (Tar-vine), *Brachychiton populneus** (Kurrajong, NSW & QLD), *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine), ***Calostemma purpureum*** (Pink-garland lily), *Calytrix tetragona* (Common Fringe-myrtle), *Ceratonia siliqua** (Carob, Middle East), ***Chenopodium pumilio*** (Clammy Goosefoot), ***Chloris truncata*** (Windmill grass), ***Convolvus*** sp., *Coprosma repens** (Mirror Bush),*Cotula australis* (Common Cotula), ***Cyperus*** sp. (Sedge) ***Dianella revoluta*** **var. *revoluta*** (Black-anther Flax-lily), ***Dichondra repens*** (Kidney-weed), *Dodonaea viscose* ssp. *angustifolia* (Narrow-leaf Hop Bush), *Einadia nutans* ssp. *nutans* (Climbing Saltbush)***Elymus scaber*** **var. *scaber*** (Native Wheat-grass), ***Enchylaena tomentosa*** (Ruby Saltbush), ***Epilobium hirtigerum*** (Hairy Willow-herb), ***Epilobium*** sp. (Willow-herb***),Eucalyptus camaldulensis*** **var. *camaldulensis*** (River Red Gum), *Eucalyptus citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum, SA), *Eucalyptus cladocaylx** (Sugar Gum, SA) *Eucalyptus ficifolia** (Red-flowering Gum), *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea** (Red-flowering Blue Gum, WA), *Eucalyptus maculata** (Eyebane, WA), *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* ssp. *sideroxylon** (Red-flowering Ironbark, NSW), *Eucalyptus* sp., *Eucalyptus torquata** (Coral Gum, WA), ***Euphorbia drummondii*** (Caustic Weed), *Eutaxia microphylla* (Common Eutaxia), *Ficus macrophylla** (Moreton Bay Fig, NSW), *Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa** (Claret Ash), *Fraxinus excelsior** (English Ash), *Fraxinus oxycarpa** (Desert Ash), *Goodenia amplexans* (Clasping Goodenia), ***Hypoxis glabella*** (Tiny Star) ***Maireana brevifolia*** (Short-leaf Bluebush) ***Maireana enchylaenoides*** (Wingless Fissure-plant), *Malus**

sp. (Kaffir Apple) *Melia azedarach* var. *australasica** (White Cedar, NSW), ***Oxalis perennans*** (Native Sorrel), *Pennisetum clandestinum** (Kikuyu, East Africa), *Pinus canariensis** (Canary Island Pine) *Pinus halepensis** (Aleppo Pine, East Africa), *Pinus picea** (Stone Pine), *Pittosporum undulatum** (Sweet Pittosporum, VIC), *Platanus* x *acerifolia* (London Planes), *Populus alba** (White Poplar, Europe), *Populus nigra italica** (Lombardy Poplar, Europe), *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum** (Jersey Cudweed), *Quercus robur** (English Oak, UK), *Schinus areira** (Pepper-tree, Chile) ***Teucrium racemosum*** (Grey Germander), *Ulmus procera** (English Elm, UK), *Vittadinia* sp. (New-Holland Daisy), *Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *semiplana* (Yacca).

Appendix 17

Tuttangga Park (Park 17)

Park 17: Tuttangga Park

Historical Overview

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 17. There are however some general references to Kaurna and Aboriginal use of the South Park Lands that point to the regular use of the South Park Lands as a camping venue. An early colonist, Mr Chaik recalled,

> *During the well known battle in the south parklands the Adelaide people used no shields or throwing sticks but just dodged and ducked to avoid their opponents missiles. The natives who came up from Goolwa carried womeras* [sic] (Chaik, 7 November 1926, in Tindale quoted Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Early Lutheran missionary Schürmann also referred to Aboriginal encampments in the South Park Lands, implying that the site was used following a death at the locality:

> *Two months later they were still away from the Location. Not a single native has come back to Piltawodlinga. A few are on the opposite side of town* (Schürmann in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Kaurna descendent, Veronica Brodie, also recalled the South Park Lands as a camping place. "Her mother was born in a camp in Glenelg … and Veronica remembers her talking about people camping in the South Park Lands sometimes on the way through to Glenelg" (Veronica Brodie pers comm., 1998, quoted in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Arising from Light's plan, Park 17 consists of 31.6 hectares of land bounded by Greenhill Road, Hutt Road, South Terrace and Beaumont Road.

Historically, Park 17 consisted of all land bounded by these roads, but in the 1960s came to include also the triangle bounded by Hutt Street, Greenhill and Glen Osmond Roads now called Park 17A. This triangle historically comprised a portion of Park 19, until the construction of the Hutt Street which connected to George Street, Parkside, and was called Park 19A by Pelzer thereafter. In reviewing this Park and Park 19 it has become apparent that the historical origins and design, planting and management strategies applied to Park 17A presently are in reality characterised by the patterns and history evident in Park 19 and not Park 17. Thus, the contemporary designation of Park 17A is historically insistent and incorrect, and therefore Park 17A has been dealt with in this cultural assessment within the Park 19 assessment. Accordingly a recommendation below is to rename Park 17A as Park 19A. Therefore, while no boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of the Park, the Council appears to annexed Park 17A to Park 17 for management reasons in the 1960s irrespective of its historical origins, planting programs and management approaches.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s the Park was used for grazing, fire wood collection, and agistment. It was fenced in white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1860s, and by this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from the Park.

During 1878-79 the Council undertook extensive erection of new fencing and repairs to the exiting fencing of the south and western Park Lands. In the south, most of this work involved the erection of new fencing of white painted post and rail with 2-3 strands of wire. Access gates for pedestrians and vehicles were also included in these works (*Annual Report* 1878-79, pp. 77-78).

With the passage of the *Glenelg Waterworks Act No 173* of 1880, Council agreed to the erection of a raised reservoir structure and mound in Park 17 near the South and East Terrace corner. The tank was to service both Adelaide and Glenelg, and would hold a million gallons (4.5mgl) of water. The tank was constructed during 1880-81.

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that Park 17 was well suited for a Park Land. He describes the soil as "composed of a good rich loam of considerable depth" and commented that the "natural features are of an excellent character for ornamental planting" (Brown 1880, p. 24).

Brown proposed the following improvements for Park 17 as follows:

> *These comprise two Carriage Drives, one to enter at the corner of the grounds opposite Hutt-street, and sweep east and south through the Park; and the other, with entrance at corner opposite to the junction of Mount Barker* [Glen Osmond] *and Unley-roads, and bending with a graceful curve to the eastward through the grounds until the two meet opposite the southern entrance of proposed Drive round the Racecourse, where they will open into Beaumont-road. The Drive first described, to be planted with an Avenue of Pinus Insignis* [Radiata Pine; *Pinus radiata*], *and the other drive to run through an Avenue of Ficus Macrophylla* [Moreton Bay Fig; *Ficus macrophylla*] *trees. In both cases the trees to stand fifty feet* [15.24m] *apart in the lines* (Brown 1880, p. 24).

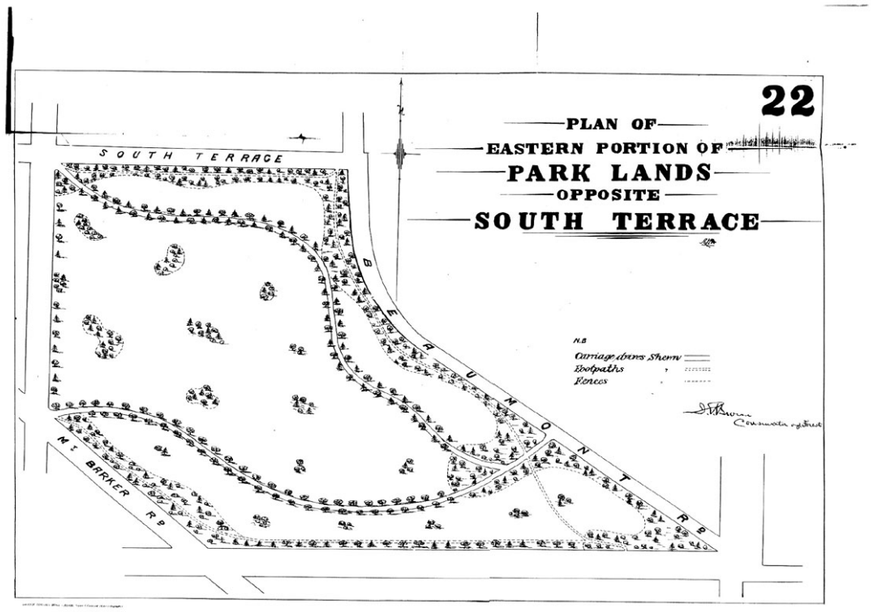


Image:
Planting design plan for Park 17 prepared by John Ednie Brown as published in his *A System for Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) report.

Brown proposed a system of vegetation plantings throughout Park 17 designed in such a manner so as to create and enhance a park-like experience and atmosphere. Plantations were planned for the boundaries, with footpaths running through these on the "northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the section." Clumps of trees in other areas were to be found in the remaining areas of open space, "hence [creating] the broken-up appearance which the design has on the Plan" (Brown 1880, p. 24).

His tree planting suggestions for central portion of the South Park Lands, of which Park 17 was included, proposed the following:

XX Suggestions for the Improvement of the Central Portion of the South Park Lands

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	***Current Scientific Nomenclature***	***Current Common Name***
Abies Albertiana	*?*	
Abies Douglasii	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir
Abies Excelsa	*Abies magnifica*	Californian Red Fir
Araucaria Excelsa (&c., &c.)	*Araucaria heterophylla*	Norfolk Island Pine
Cedrus Atlantica	*Cedrus atlantica*	Atlas Cedar
Cedrus Deodara	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Cupressus Lawsoniana	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
Cupressus Torulosa	*Cupressus torulosa*	Himalayan Cypress, Bhutan Cypress
Cupressus Uhdeana	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress
Ficus Macrophylla	*Ficus macrophylla*	Moreton Bay Fig
Fraxinus Americana	*Fraxinus americana*	White Ash
Fraxinus Excelsior	*Fraxinus excelsior*	English Ash
Juniperus Virginiana	*Juniperus virginiana*	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
Legunaria Patersonii	*Lagunaria patersonii*	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Melia Azedarch	*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*	White Cedar
Picea Grandis	*Abies grandis*	Giant Fir
Picea Nobilis	*?*	
Picea Normanniana	*Abies nordmanniana*	Caucasian Fir
Pinus Benthamiana	*?*	
Pinus Canariensis	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Islands Pine
Pinus Cembra	*Pinus cembra*	Swiss Pine
Pinus Excelsa	*Pinus wallichiana*	Bhutan Pine
Pinus Gerardiana	*Pinus gerardiana*	Chilgoza Pine
Pinus Halepensis	*Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine
Pinus Insignis	*Pinus radiata*	Monterey Pine
Pinus Lambertiana	*Pinus lambertiana*	Sugar Pine
Pinus Laricio	*Pinus nigra* var. *maritima*	Corsican Pine
Pinus Longifolia	*Pinus palustris*	Longleaf Pine
Pinus Pinaster	*Pinus pinaster*	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Platanus acerifolia	*Platanus* x *acerifolius*	London Plane
Populus Alba	*Populus alba*	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
Populus Canescens	*Populus canescens*	Grey Poplar
Populus dilatata	*Populus nigra* 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Populus Macrophylla	*Populus tacamahaca*	Balsam Poplar
Populus nigra	*Populus nigra*	Black Poplar
Populus Temula	*Populus tremula*	European Ash
Quercus Ilex	*Quercus ilex*	Holm Oak, Holly Oak
Quercus Pedunculata	*Quercus robur*	English Oak, Common Oak
Quercus Sessiliflora	*Quercus petraea*	Durmast Oak
Sterculia heterophylla	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawarra Flame Tree
Thuja Lobii	*Thuja plicata*	Giant Thuya, Western Aborvitae, Western Red Cedar
Thuja Menziesii	*?*	
Ulmus Campestris	*Ulmus procera*	English Elm
Ulmus Montana	*Ulmus glabra*	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Ulmus Suberosa	*Quercus suber*	Cork Oak

A key feature of Park 17, the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue, was derived from the Brown *Report* (1880). The avenue was substantially planted in accordance with the plan alignment in c.1935 but the species was changed from Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) to English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) of some 40 specimens.

With Brown's appointment as 'Supervisor of the Plantations', upon the invitation of City of Adelaide Mayor Edwin Smith in April 1882, Brown commenced foundational work in implementing parts of the *Report*'s recommendations. The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911) was advised that Brown shall have "general supervision of the tree planting in the Park Lands" and to "render Mr. Brown every facility for this purpose …" (Town Clerk's Dept Outwards Letter Book, 1882/602/18). A fractious relationship occurred with Brown and Pengilly, and a specific incident over street tree plantings along Barton Terrace West prompted Brown's resignation from this position in August 1882. While Council sought to remedy the situation, continued disobedience and contrary activities by the City Gardener and his workforce eventually prompted Brown's formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote "I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility." With this decision the Council determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a serious of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

During 1883 Pengilly planted some 500 trees, of various species, in the South Park Lands. The species and locations planted are unclear but given Pengilly's planting approach they were likely to be in lines and plantation strips along the roadsides of each Park Land block (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 135).

In the subsequent financial year Council acquired a substantial amount of fencing materials from England, including wrought iron posts, wrought iron field gates, cast iron corner posts, galvanized iron pillars together with 117,950 yards of 7-ply galvanized wire. The purpose was to totally replace the existing "old and dilapidated post and two rail fence" that enclosed most of the Park Land blocks to the Terraces. The cast iron posts and pillars were marked with "Iron Duke" and "Letterewe" branding. Upon arrival the Park Lands and Gardens staff commenced the process of re-fencing the Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1883-84, pp. 56-57). William H Campbell, as Park Lands Ranger, trialled this new fencing on South Terrace and found that he could erect it at a cost of 2¼ d. per foot. His conclusions were that the fencing was cost-effective, ornamental, offered opportunities for addition access points, and "in a measure complies with Councillor Bullock's intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves" (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 102-103).

During 1886-87 Campbell re-fenced the western flank of Hutt Street with "old fencing" materials, and also extensive lengths along South Terrace and Park (now Greenhill Road) Terrace. These works were part of a continuous fencing maintenance program that Campbell undertook in the 1880s in the South Park Lands that included the flanks of Glen Osmond Road, Peacock Road, Greenhill Road, Goodwood Road, South Terrace, Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) and Hutt Street (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 112; 1888-89, pp. 134-135; 1889-90, pp. 118-120). Campbell was still in his position as Ranger in the 1890s and fencing was a continual activity. During 1898-99 a "new and lighter fence" was erected along the southern flanks of Park 17 "to protect the growing trees from horses depastured in the Parks" (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 20).

In August 1899 August Wilhelm Pelzer was appointed as 'City Gardener' to the Council. At the same time Councillor Ponder was appointed to chair a new Tree Planting Committee. Both proved "indefatigable" personalities with mutually compatible objectives, and over the next 20 years set in place a major renovation to the squares, plantations, streets and park lands with an

extensive tree planting program and "firmly established on a scientific basis" the City Gardener's department (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 104).

With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was applied. Pelzer appears to have somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* as the guiding master plan for his planting activities.

From 1900-1910 Pelzer undertook a major renewal of plantings in the South Park Lands. Several new plantations were established, existing plantations reinforced with additional plantings, and a program of dead or diseased tree removal and replanting employed. During 1901 "avenues of white cedars [*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*] in the South … Park Lands … [were] trimmed and the dead wood has been removed." During 1901 Pelzer obtained three thousand roots of "Paspalum dilatatum" (a fodder grass) from New South Wales for experimentation in the South Park Lands. While many of the specimens arrived mouldy Pelzer proceeded with trialling the healthy specimens in the South Park Lands, and obtained newer specimens for planting in the North and East Park Lands. He also erected new foot gates and slip-gates into many of the fences (*Annual Report* 1901, pp. 41, 42, 44; 1902, p. 30).

Notwithstanding this planting agenda, re-fencing of Park Land blocks was a continual need. Pelzer's observation was that "the old Park Lands fences are in a bad condition, and I hope that provision will be made for gradually substituting sawn posts and wires for the old split post and rail fencing." During 1901 fences were erected along stretches of South Terrace and Unley Road (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 31).

Street tree plantings continued in subsequent years. South Terrace was planted in a mixture of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) during 1903-04 (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63). During 1910 Pelzer proposed the entire external fencing of Park 17 as part of his forward program of works (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 54). It appears that the Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation was established in 1913-15 replacing an earlier *Eucalyptus* ssp. plantation dating from *c.*1876 (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27; 1911,p. 32; 1913, p. 32).

Notwithstanding these initial planting and fencing works, Park 17 appears to have been not a focus of Council and Pelzer's planting and gardening proposals until 1911. During 1911 Pelzer started re-casting the role of Park 17 and the general grounds were "ploughed, depressions have been filled in, and road-sweepings have been carted and spread, and the surface has been made level." He proposed planting the southern flanks of the block in 1912 and reported that the entire interior fencing had been completed. During 1912 he laid out 3 public tennis courts and 1 croquet court, together with their fences, in the Park. In 1913 he widened the open storm-water drain and constructed 4 concrete fords across the drain "so as to reduce the flow," and had to re-form pedestrian paths in the Park as a consequence of heavy rains on 13 February 1913 and replaced 3 footbridges with rustic versions. An additional 4 tennis courts were also erected (*Annual Report* 1911, pp. 65, 66; 1912, pp. 64, 99, 100, 101; 1913, p. 63).

In 1913 the Parkside & Eastwood Bowling Club was established, and greens formed. By 1919 the club was known as the Parkside Bowling Club and held a 1 acre leasehold from the Council. The property now comprises the premises and grounds of the South Terrace Croquet Club. The Club works included a club houses and conveniences, £361 11/11, fencing of the grounds £206 8/5, and sinking a bore to 125 feet (38m) in depth, £79 4/2, wherein "a splendid supply of water is being obtained therefrom." An afternoon tea pavilion, slate paving, dwarf walls, etc was included as part of these works. During these works Pelzer arranged for hedges of Kaffir Apples (*Dovyalis caffra*) to be planted around the fences, together with some 32 various tree species (*Annual Report* 1913, p. 63; 1914, pp. 71, 77, 81; 1919, p. 30). During 1916 he erected a "rustic shelter" adjacent to the Club grounds. By 1916 the Club had been re-formed as the South Terrace Croquet Club (*Annual Report* 1916, p. 44).

The Parkside Primary School was a regular user of 1½ acres (0.6ha) of the Park by 1914, and land for a playground was officially set-aside for this purpose through the instigation of Mr H Angas Parsons (*Annual Report* 1914, pp. 71, 77, 81; 1915, pp. 35, np, 68; 1916, p. 28).

On 4 September 1916 the Mayor, Isaac Isaacs, officiated a Wattle Day planting ceremony adjacent to the reservoir. The plantings were part of a larger Wattle Day planting event that had been inaugurated in 1915 in the 'Wattle Grove' memorial plantation on Lewis Cohen Drive (Thornton nd, p. 2).

In 1921 Council allocated funds of £130 to establish a tree-lined pedestrian avenue from the intersection of Hutt Street and South Terrace to a point opposite Parkside Hotel (on the site of the present KFC complex) on Greenhill Road. In the same year Pelzer also established a further three tennis courts in the Park. Pelzer used some 128 Desert Ash trees (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) for this project. In 1930 he obtained additional funds to complete the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) tree avenue, with some 114 trees being planted at a cost of £260 (*Annual Report* 1921, pp. 25, 37, 38; 1922, p. 27; 1930, p. 15).

Following an application from the South Australian Croquet Association, Council granted permission in July 1921 to establish a croquet ground and shelter on leasehold. The terms included development of fencing, planting and other works over the next twelve months (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 26).

From the 1920s to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Park 17. During 1924 two additional tennis courts were erected, and a further four in 1925. In 1926, as a consequence of extensions to the Croquet Association lawns, Pelzer established "a hedge of Kaffir apple [*Dovyalis caffra*] plants." An additional three courts were developed in 1926, a further seven in 1927, one in 1928, and a further three in 1929 (*Annual Report* 1924, p. 38; 1925, p. 35; 1926, p. 41; 1927, p. 31; 1928, p. 45; 1929, p. 34).

In 1930 Council approved an application by the Shell Sports and Social Club "to erect an attractive pavilion … in accordance with a plan submitted" (*Annual Report* 1930, p. 19). In 1930 Council approved expenditure to plant 114 ash (*Fraxinus* sp) along the sides of Hutt Street from South Terrace to Greenhill Road (*Annual Report* 1930, p. 15).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (*Annual Report* 1931-32, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936.

By 1946 the reservoir tank had been unused for some time, and it was determined to remove the tank and most of its fittings. These works took until 1982 to be achieved (Sumerling 2003, p. 39).

During March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There was no specific recommendation for Park 17.

Long describes the site as it exists today.

> *The site is very well wooded in parts and also has some large open turfed areas, tennis courts and the South Australian Croquet Association Lawns. An area adjacent Glen Osmond Road has a mixture of native and exotic tree species and has patches of native grassland including at least two Austrostipa sp. a Danthonia sp. and Dichondra repens. Areas along Hutt Street are planted with exotic and native Australian tree species such as Eucalyptus citriodora and Red-flowering Ironbark (E. sideroxylon ssp. sideroxylon). A small area toward the south-east corner of the Park has been planted with a number of Yaccas (Xanthorrhoea semiplana spp.)* (Long 2003, p. 44).

Opposite St Andrew's Hospital on South Terrace is a Trees For Life Bush Care site. This site is flagged off for protection and many indigenous species have been re-introduced into the area by a dedicated group of volunteers. According to Long "the site is an excellent example of species that would have represented the 'Black Forest' that once encompassed this area" (Long 2003, p. 44).

Park 17 also has the southern Park Lands Creek running across it. There are seven very old River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*) trees along the watercourse. The area also has splendid little clusters of *Austrostipa* and *Chloris* grass species. A few plants of Jersey Cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*) have also found along this creek by T Jury (Long 2003, p. 44).

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 270) proposed the toponym *Tuttanga*, meaning 'grass place', to this park. The nomenclature recognises the existence of native grasses within this park, and draws from *tutta* meaning 'grass; hay' and *–ngga* meaning 'location'. This toponym has been adopted for use by Council.

The Park consists today as bearing the underpinning plantings and planting design pattern as proposed by Brown in his *Report*. It possesses a spatially strong collection of Radiata, Stone, Aleppo and Canary Island Pines (*Pinus radiata*, *P picea*, *P halepensis*, *P canariensis*), Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrocarpa*), with prominent plantations of Claret Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and a scatter of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*) and English Oak (*Quercus robur*). During the 1930s to 1950s these plantings were added to with Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocaylx*), White Poplars (*Populus alba*), London Planes (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*). During the 1960s to 1980s these planting were added to with a grove of Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*). Smaller vegetative elements include hedging associated with various sporting pavilions and grounds. A strong edge planting has been applied throughout with two main avenues threaded through the park, displaying adherence to the original Brown *Report* plan. Thus, because of the date and predominance of the planting to the 1900-1930s period, the age and character of the Park visually bears much of this philosophical approach.

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Park 17 Tuttangga is identified in the State Heritage Register.

Park 17 Tuttangga exists within the South-East Parks Precinct PL11 of the City of Adelaide Development Plan (433-434). Its 'Environment' is described as:

> ***ENVIRONMENT***
> ***Planting Character and Landscape Design***
> *The Eucalypt avenues and boundaries should be maintained along Glen Osmond Road, and reinforced by additional large tree plantings*
>
> *The banks of Park Lands Creek should be regraded to improve safety and amenity and the variation in landform and parkland feature it provides should be acknowledged in its planting character of Eucalyptus species dominant woodland, enclosing playing fields and open grassed areas.*
>
> …
>
> *The perimeter of the Precinct should be heavily planted to strengthen the desired woodland character.*
>
> ***Permanent Structures***
> *Existing buildings in the Precinct should be rationalised or relocated further from Greenhill Road*
>
> ***Areas of Significant Landscape Character***
> *The old Engineering and Water Supply Reservoir mound and its surrounds should be conserved and enhanced.*

No component Park 17 Tuttangga has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places
The following section summarises any cultural landscape features that possess cultural heritage value.

Overall Spatial Pattens
The overall Park 17 retains its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's *Report* including pathway alignments.

- A central feature is an English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue that accords with Brown's *Report* plan except that the species was changed from Radiata Pines (*Pinus radiata*). Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report*, and accordingly is contributory but contains the planting design structure proposed by Brown. Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.
- A secondary but equally strong spatial feature is the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) pedestrian avenue that diagonally transects the Park. Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.

Land Use
The land use has shifted from a despoiled sheep and cattle grazing and agistment wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in *c.*1880. A focused planting program from 1900 to 1920 established the existing tree structure of the Park. Land use has therefore shifted from agistment grazing to active and passive recreation during 1900-1920, with the agistment ceasing in the 1950s.

Natural Features Responsiveness
The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The watercourse through the Park Land provides an interesting internal feature.

- The raised embankment of the reservoir provides an interesting topographical feature although it is relatively disguised by its location in Park 17 and the dense tree copse that has been established around its partially fenced perimeter. Of engineering merit.
- Watercourse through Park 17 that possesses some evidence of historical engineering works that attempted to control water flows, that provides an visually interesting

geographical feature hidden within Park 17 that you would not know existed. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.

Circulation Networks
Prior to Brown's *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 17. The *Report* proposed such a system and Pelzer adopted the main structure of this Report by implementing the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantings of the northern-most carriage drive. Edge planting, in linear lines paralleling the adjacent roadscapes and irregular groupings of trees along the edge flanks, and the creation of clumps or copses of trees generally in one species, were employed throughout Park 17 from 1900 to 1930. Key features are:

- The English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue that accords with Brown's *Report* plan except that the species was changed from Radiata Pines (*Pinus radiata*). Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report*, and accordingly is contributory but contains the planting design structure proposed by Brown. Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.
- A secondary but equally strong spatial feature is the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa*) pedestrian avenue that diagonally transects the Park. Of considerable design, botanical and aesthetic merit.

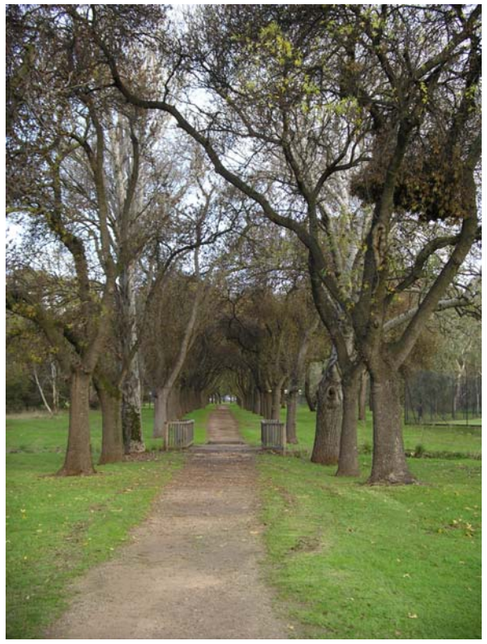
Boundary Demarcations
No major evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries. Most fencing structure date around the 1980s-1990s as jarrah timber unchampered posts and wire. There are however two spaces that carry demarcation devices:

- Croquet SA grounds Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge, planted in 1926, marking the southern and eastern flanks of the Association's leasehold. Of some design and botanical merit.
- South Terrace Croquet Club grounds Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge marking the western, southern and eastern flanks of the Club's leasehold. Planted in 1913 it is perhaps the most intact of the Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedges planted by Pelzer around playgrounds, council depots, and in smaller gardens. Of some design and botanical merit.

Vegetation
There are numerous vegetative features of significance within this Park Land block:

- Croquet SA grounds Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge, planted in 1926, around enclosure (J&E: p.73). Of some design and botanical merit.
- South Terrace Croquet Club grounds Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge, planted in 1913, marking the western, southern and eastern flanks of the Club's leasehold. Of some design and botanical merit.
- English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage-drive Avenue (J&E: P.A1), that arcs through the Park from Hutt Street to Beaumont Road crossing the creek at one point. Apparently called 'The Carriageway' at one stage. Now forms a wide and grand pedestrian or riding corridor with sweeping glimpses of the Adelaide Hills escarpment. Comprising some 90 specimens, it aligns to an avenue proposed in Brown's *Report* (1880) and dating around *c.*1935. Of considerable design, historical, and aesthetic merit.

- Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* ssp *oxycapa*) pedestrian Avenue (J&E: P.B1), that forms a diagonal line linking the intersection of South Terrace and Hutt Street with the intersection of Glen Osmond and Greenhill Roads. Dating from about 1922 the avenue of some 80 specimens provides an attractive sense of enclosure although several trees are elderly and reaching senescence. Of considerable historical and aesthetic merit.



- Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) Grove, located in the north-western flank of the Park between the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage-drive Avenue and the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycapa*) pedestrian Avenue, and planted in the 1960s. Of some aesthetic merit.
- Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) Grove, located to the eastern side of the Hutt Street sporting pavilion. Provides an interesting backdrop when viewed from Hutt Street. Of some aesthetic merit.
- Hutt Street English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) Avenue remnant, located at the south-eastern edge of the Hutt Street-scape. Of some historical and aesthetic merit.
- English Oak (*Quercus robur*), located in the centre of the Park. Elderly lone specimen with a good form and condition, probably planted in *c.*1900 given its probable age, and adjacent to an elderly Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.

- White Poplar (*Populus alba*) Grove in the centre of the Park adjacent to the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue. Six specimens in total of which 4 are particularly good specimens. Of some horticultural merit.
- Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), located in the centre of the Park. Elderly lone specimen with a good form, but in poor condition, and adjacent to an English Oak (*Quercus robur*). Probably planted in *c.*1900 given its probable age. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.
- River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen on the corner of South Terrace and Hutt Street. Lone specimen but a significant visual feature, serving as an 'entry gate' to Hutt Street and matched on the opposite side by a similar specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
- Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) located in the northern corner of the South Terrace Croquet Club Grounds. Planted in the 1930s, it is a particularly good healthy specimen, affording considerable shade to the Club grounds. Of some aesthetic merit.
- London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) ring. Located in a ring surrounding the reservoir planted in the 1940s. Some of the London Planes (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) were moved from the Myer Centre site prior to construction and located here and within the Victoria Park Racecourse precinct as a temporary storage venue. Several of these specimens have since been re-located resulting in the depressions adjacent. There are only two London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) rings in South Australia, with the most intact and healthy being in the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.
- River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) boundary plantings along South Terrace near St Andrews Hospital. Most specimens have recently lost most of their bark due to the extreme summer temperatures exposing their stunning white bark trunks. Of some aesthetic merit.
- South Terrace Bush Care site, opposite St Andrew's Hospital on South Terrace. This site is flagged off for protection and many indigenous species have been re-introduced into the area by a dedicated group of volunteers. According to Long "the site is an excellent example of species that would have represented the 'Black Forest' that once encompassed this area" (Long 2003, p. 44). Of some botanical merit.

- Sugar Gum (*Eucalptus cladocalyx*) Grove, located to the south of the reservoir and next to the South Terrace Croquet Club grounds. Five healthy specimens in a small grove. Of some aesthetic merit.
- Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*). Located to the immediate east of the reservoir. Elderly lone specimen in good condition. Of some horticultural and aesthetic merit.
- Three Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*). Three lone specimens immediately adjacent to South Terrace opposite St Andrews Hospital, of which two specimens bear evidence of ring-barking. Plantings date from the 1930s and not from *c.*1900 as cited in recent media discussions. Of some aesthetic merit.
- White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) Grove, to the south-eastern flank of the reservoir. Planted in a somewhat circular grove formation. Of some aesthetic merit.
- Greenhill Road Stone Pine (*Pinus picea*). Located on the flank of Greenhill Road, this one lone specimen within a bank of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), of a large form and in a healthy condition, provides a visual accent in the roadscape. Of some historical and aesthetic merit.
- Greenhill Road English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue line remnant. Located to the immediate east of the Glen Osmond Road intersection, broken by an occasional Pepper Tree (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*), that defines an edge of the Park. Of historical merit.
- Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) Avenue, located on the north-eastern and south-western flanks of Glen Osmond Road. An impressive ornamental boulevard atmosphere with association to a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) grove adjacent to the north-east that also contains irregularly planted Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*) specimens. Planted in 1913-1915, replacing an earlier plantation of *Eucalptus* ssp trees planted in *c.*1876 that were reported in 1911 as dying and of considerable age. Perimeter plantings frame entrance to city, that experienced toxic waste contamination in the watercourse creek in the 1970-80s resulting in the poisoning some of Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) specimens; younger plantings interspersed with original Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*). Of some historical and aesthetic merit.

Spatial Arrangements
There are several features evident:

- The reservoir provides an interesting circular feature that is repeated in the surrounding London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) ring of mature trees. An engineering feature imposed upon the landscape that has experienced some planting design treatment to disguise its presence. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.
- South Terrace Croquet Club grounds as an integrated recreational unit. Of some social merit.
- Parkside Bowling Club grounds as an integrated recreational unit. Of some social merit.

Structures

- Hutt Street Public Conveniences and Sports Shelter. Red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron, erected in the late 1960s, in a poor condition. Of no merit.
- Kenilworth Cricket Club pavilion. Grey painted red brick veneer structure, flat roofed in galvanised iron, erected in the late 1960s, in a poor condition. Of no merit.

- South Park Land sporting facility and pavilion. Red clinker brick with shallow gabled galvanised iron roof, with painted timber detailing, erected in the late 1970s, in a poor condition. Of no merit.
- Sporting pavilion. Cream brick, low galvanised iron gabled structure, erected in the early 1960s, in moderate condition. Of no merit.

- South Terrace Croquet Club small pavilion. Grey painted brick veneer structure with a galvanised iron flat roof. Of some social merit.
- Greenhill Road Public Conveniences, located adjacent to Greenhill Road. Comprising a Carey Gully sandstone rendered and red clinker brick structure with a galvanised iron flying roof structure, designed and erected in the 1980s. Of a standard modular design prepared by landscape architect Bruce Whitford for the Council. Of some design merit.

- Croquet SA Clubrooms, on the corner of Hutt Street and Glen Osmond Road. Of a red brick construction, with red tiles on a gabled roof, constructed in two stages. Of some social merit.

Small Scale Elements

There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:

- Christian Brothers Tennis Courts, adjoining Hutt Street, and timber signage. Of no significance.
- Reservoir fencing remnant. Part of the original wrought iron open picket fencing that original demarcated the reservoir, now only existing on the southern flank of the reservoir forming the northern enclosure to the South Terrace Croquet Club. Of some design merit.
- South Terrace Croquet Club Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedging. Of some design and historical merit.
- Croquet SA wrought iron entrance gate and signage. Part of Croquet SA's complex in the north-eastern corner of Park 17. An exquisite piece of craftsmanship, especially as a package of elements, that provides the pedestrian entry experience to the grounds. Of considerable design and craft merit.
- Croquet SA wrought iron lamppost standard and detail. Part of Croquet SA's complex in the north-eastern corner of Park 17. An exquisite piece of craftsmanship, especially as a package of elements, that provides the pedestrian entry experience to the grounds. Of no merit.
- Croquet SA dull-green painted galvanised pipe sign. Of no merit
- Croquet SA dull-green painted timber slat small shade pavilion, next the entry gate, that possesses a 1920s style. Of some architectural merit..

- Croquet SA grounds, enclosed by a Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge. Of some and horticultural and social merit.

Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

- Greenhill Road east view towards the eastern Adelaide Hills escarpment. A prominent roadscape vista strongly edged by plantings along the northern flank of Greenhill Road. Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.
- English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage drive internal views. The internal, enclosed spatial corridor of the carriage drive together with distant views offered towards the eastern and south-eastern escarpments of the Adelaide Hills. Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.
- Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) tree avenue and visual corridor. A prominent visual entrance corridor, with enclosed views towards the city and towards the Adelaide Hills south-eastern escarpment. Of considerable visual and aesthetic merit.

Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 2. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 2's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study	
Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	
Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	
Recommended: State Heritage Register	
Recommended: Register of the National Estate	
Vulnerable	
Low Significance	
Medium Significance	
High Significance	
Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	
Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	
Existing: State Heritage Register	
Existing: Register of the National Estate	
Park 17 – Tuttangga Park Item / Component / Place	

Park 17 generally	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue spatial feature	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifoilia* var *oxycarpa*) avenue spatial feature	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Reservoir embankment feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watercourse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue circulation route	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) avenue route	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Croquet SA enclosure with Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Sth Tce Croquet Club with Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croquet SA Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriageway avenue	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) avenue	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Street English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue line	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Oak (*Quercus robur*)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
White Poplar (*Populus alba*) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London Plane (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) ring of trees	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) street tree line	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Terrace Bush Care site	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhill Road Stone Pine (*Pinus picea*)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Greenhill Road English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) avenue	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Terrace Reservoir spatial feature	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Terrace Croquet Club spatial feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croquet SA spatial feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Street Public Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenilworth Cricket Club pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Park Sports Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Terrace Croquet Club pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhill Road Public Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croquet SA pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Christian Brothers Tennis Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoir wrought iron fencing	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Terrace Croquet Club Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croquet SA gate and sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croquet SA lamp post	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croquet SA pipe sign	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-

Croquet SA timber slat shade pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croquet SA Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Greenhill Road eastern viewline	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) internal and external eastern viewlines	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glen Osmond Road Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) corridor	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-

Statement of Cultural Significance
Tuttangga Park 17 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses tangible and associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

Recommendations:

- Renovate existing pedestrian routes and carriage way drives to reinforce their original design role;
- Conserve areas of indigenous grasslands in the Park;
- Conserve the Glen Osmond Road tree avenue and entrance corridor;
- Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL11 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- Ensure the conservation of the former wrought iron picket fence that previously demarked the reservoir and is now part of the South Terrace Croquet Club fencing;
- Consider special conservation attention to ensure that the 1920s-30s character of both croquet club grounds, buildings, minor structures and plantings retain this character;
- Conserve the basic form and shape of the reservoir mound as a historical reference point;
- Consider special arboricultural treatments to ensure the health and longevity of the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) carriage way avenue plantings;
- Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Park 17 that addresses the historical patterns of extant tree plantings and species, and gives effect to the PL11 policy recommendations and continues the planting design philosophy originally proposed in Brown's *Report*;
- That Park 17A be renamed and categorised as Park 19A.
- Prepare nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for trees identified.