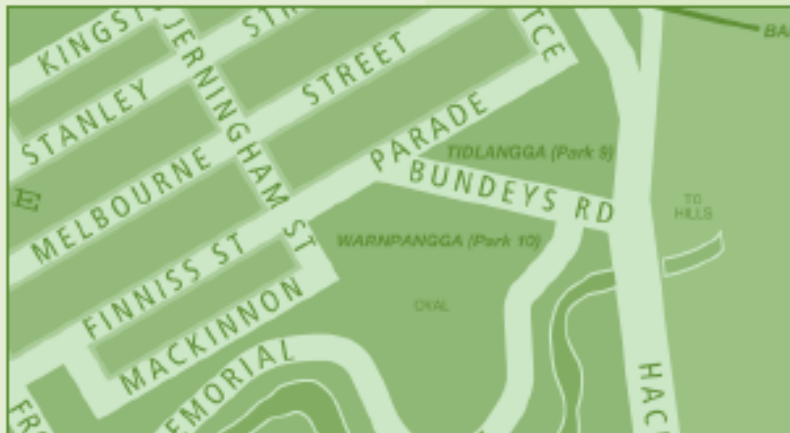


Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)



The Community Land Management Plan for Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) was prepared by the Park Lands and Sustainability Business Unit and was formally adopted by the Adelaide City Council on 27 November 2006.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Vision
- 1.2 Overview
- 1.3 Statement of Significance
- 1.4 Kurna 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
 - 2.3.3 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
 - 3.2.4 River Torrens
- 3.3 Buildings and Structures

- 3.4 Recreational Facilities
- 3.5 Events Management
- 3.6 Amenity
 - 3.6.1 Facilities
 - 3.6.2 Lighting
 - 3.6.3 Signage
 - 3.6.4 River Torrens Sculpture Park Artwork
- 3.7 Accessibility

EXISTING USE MAP

4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

- 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 Facilities
 - 4.6.2 Lighting
 - 4.6.3 Signage
- 4.7 Accessibility

COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND 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: Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (CLMP) for Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) has been prepared within the strategic context of and giving effect to the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999.

The area covered by Tainmundilla (Park 11) includes Botanic Park, the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens. However for the purpose of this Plan the Park is defined as the portion of Park managed by ACC which is the strip of park along the northern bank of the River Torrens between Hackney Road Bridge and Albert Bridge.

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;
- develops its future policy directions and implementation strategy;
- and
- considers the context of adjoining areas and the Park Lands as a whole.

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 on overall Council strategies and 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.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

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 Warnpangga (Park 10)/Tainmundilla (Park 11)

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

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

Warnpangga (Park 10) is a “predominantly recreational landscape”. “Predominantly recreational landscape” is defined as an area (which) primarily focuses on providing space and facilities for organised recreation and sport.

Tainmundilla (Park 11) is a “predominantly natural landscape”. “Predominantly natural landscape” is defined as an area that takes its character from a predominance of native vegetation.

The Parks form an integral part of the open space system of the Park Lands and should be managed for continued recreational and sporting use. Tainmundilla (Park 11) will be managed as a semi-natural zone with restoration and revegetation programs to improve amenity and ecological values of the River Torrens and its environs.

The significance to the Kaurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation

1.2 Overview

- Warnpangga (Park 10) is a “predominantly recreational landscape” as defined in the Strategy.
- The Park is 19 hectares in area.
- The Park originally came about as the result on an amalgamation of Parks 10 (west of Sandcarters Road) and 11 (east of Sandcarters Road).
- Dominated by a number of sporting ovals currently licensed to Adelaide University.
- Adelaide archery club is in the north eastern corner of the Park.
- University Loop – a well used 2.2km gravel running track- encircles part of the Park.
- Site of Adelaide City Council Organic Recycling Depot/Nursery (approx 1.6 hectares).
- Lower North Adelaide Soldiers’ Memorial Garden is located in the north of the Park.
- “Torrens River Valley is part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kaurna long before Adelaide was established.”
- Tainmundilla (Park 11) is a “predominantly natural landscape” as defined in the Strategy.
- The section of the Park along the River Torrens adjacent to the Zoo retains much of its natural character.
- There are a number of pieces of public art (forming the River Torrens Sculpture Park) along the northern bank of the River opposite the Zoo.
- The River Torrens Linear Track runs along the banks of the River.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- There are several areas of riparian restoration along the northern bank. Restoration has involved weed control and revegetation with local native riparian species to improve biodiversity and habitat value and water quality of the river.

Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) 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

Warnpangga (Park 10) has Indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kaurna people 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 10 is now known as Warnpangga (Park 10) which means 'bulrush root place'. The name was derived from *warnpa* meaning 'bulrush root', a staple foodsource prolific along the River Torrens embankments, and *-ngga* meaning 'location'.

Park 11 is known as Tainmundilla (Park 11) which translates as mistletoe place.

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, this 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 3 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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	Warnpangga (Park 10) is bounded by War Memorial Drive, Bunday's Road, MacKinnon Road, MacKinnon Parade, Finnis and Frome Road Tainmundilla (Park 11) is bounded by War Memorial Drive, Hackney Road, Botanic Park and Frome Road			
Certificate of Title	<p>Warnpangga (Park 10) Title identification: CR5452/84 The Corporation of the City of Adelaide Parcel identification S1610 Title identification: CR5452/84 The Corporation of the City of Adelaide Parcel identification: S1611 Title identification: 106100/1195 The Crown Parcel identification S1195</p> <p>Tainmundilla (Park 11) Title identification: CR5452/84 The Corporation of the City of Adelaide Parcel identification S1631 Title identification: CR5452/84 The Corporation of the City of Adelaide Parcel identification S1632 Title identification: 105100/0591 The Corporation of the City of Adelaide Parcel identification S591 Title identification: 106100/1196The Crown Parcel identification S1196</p>			
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
Lease/Licence Details	Adelaide Archery Club University of Adelaide variety of sports: soccer, football, cricket, touch, tennis. Sub licensees Adelaide University Sports Association SA Masters Soccer League SA Roadrunners Prince Alfred College Kensington District Cricket Club			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner/licence holder	Description
	Warnpangga (Park 10)			
	PR40081B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Office Building-Nursery

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

	PR40082B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Toilet-Nursery
	PR40083B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Shed Galvanised Iron & Timber - Store
	PR40084B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Shed Galvanised Iron & Timber -
	PR40085B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House (In Ground)
	PR40086B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House (In Ground)
	PR40087B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House (In Ground)
	PR40088B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Shade House Galvanised Piping & Shed
	PR40089B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame
	PR40090B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame
	PR40091B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame
	PR40092B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame - Glass
	PR40093B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame - Glass House
	PR40094B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Propagating Plant Frame
	PR40095B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Shed & Heating Plant
	PR40096B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House
	PR40097B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House
	PR40098B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Glass House
	PR40099B	Council	Adelaide City Council	
	PR44005B	Permit	Licence holder	Archery Club rooms
	PR44006B	Permit	Licence holder	Change rooms– University of Adelaide
	PR44007B	Permit	Licence holder	Change rooms– University of Adelaide
	PR44008B	Permit	Licence holder	Grand Stand– University of Adelaide
	PR44009B	Permit	Licence holder	Toilets/storage area– University of Adelaide
	PR44010B	Permit	Licence holder	Maintenance Building– University of Adelaide
	Tainmundilla (Park 11)			
	PR44121B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Pump house
	PR44091B	Permit	Licence holder	Pump house – University of Adelaide
	PR44124B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Pump house
Purpose for which land is held	Adelaide City Council holds this land for the benefit of the community, and it is managed according to the Park Lands Management Strategy as a combination of a predominantly recreational landscape with a primary focus on formal recreation and a predominantly natural landscape where the planting structure will follow a natural character enabling the evolution of vegetation corridors.			
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 the Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted on the CLMP process.			

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Warnpangga (Park 10)/Tainmundilla (Park 11) it recommends:

- Implement linkages along watercourses and undertake revegetation to establish and enhance wildlife corridors
- Undertake protection and enhancement of native vegetation.
- Enhance and protect areas which are important habitat for Park Land fauna.
- Create natural riparian zones.

The Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions and Overall Frameworks for the purpose of the CLMPs 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:

- Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005
- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan
- 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. Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) are in the River Torrens East Policy Area 31 of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are:

- The desired character for the Policy Area is comprised of:
- informal and formal outdoor recreation and areas of open grassed playing fields with a perimeter of significant woodland plantings adjacent to the corridor of indigenous plantings on the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri;
- a strong theme of local native plant species in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri Valley in conjunction with the deciduous tree character around North Adelaide;
- viable habitat for native wildlife assisted through the planting of the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in accordance with the Torrens Linear Park indigenous vegetation planting theme
- The undergrounding of power lines.
- The open sports fields of Parks 9, 10 and 12 should be enclosed by perimeter plantings of mixed exotic and native woodland plantings.
- Items of significant landscape interest include:
 - The stand of Eucalyptus trees adjoining MacKinnon Parade west; and
 - The mixed exotic and Australian native plantings surrounding the University Oval in Karrawirra (Park 12).
- These trees should be retained to maintain the environmental character of those parts of the Policy Area.

2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- On Street Parking Policy and Operating Guidelines
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- 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 B**. Consultation was undertaken on Saturday 14 August 2004 at Warnpangga (Park 10) next to the Lower North Adelaide Playground on Mackinnon Parade. The consultation covered Tidlangga (Park 9), Warnpangga (Park 10), Tainmundilla (Park 11) and Karrawirra (Park 12). Following consultation, the Community values for Warnpangga (Park 10), Tainmundilla (Park 11) can be summarised as follows:

The community valued the open space and recreation opportunities afforded by these Parks. There was concern expressed that the Parks should be managed for the general community and not for exclusive licence holder usage. Other issues included

- *Improved public access to the tennis courts*
- *Support for an upgrade of the jogging track but there was consensus that it remain unsealed.*
- *Increased tree planting and succession planting to replace ageing or dying trees*

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

There are no specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Warnpangga (Park 10) (Hemmings 1998). However, WA Cawthorne records the existence of a sacred she-oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) near the Frome Road Bridge in the Park that may have held ‘Dreaming’ significance:

It is devoutly believed that a certain man was transformed into a sheoak tree, the one that stood a little ay above the old Frome Bridge. In fact, every island, cape and point are transformations of one kind or nother (Cawthorne, *The Advertiser*, 16 April 1864, cited in Hemmings 1998, p. 50).

Tarndanyungga Kurna Yerta – A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands dated July 1998 states that in his diary, Edward Snell made many references to ‘corroborees’ near the Hackney Bridge

Draper (2005) reports that Parks along the River Torrens have considerable significance to the Kurna people and have a high potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological and burial sites. Tainmunda (mistletoe) was the oldest female student of the Native Location School.

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 Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11):

Overall spatial patterns	
Land Use	The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in the 1880s. Fencing works consolidated their use as a series of agistment paddocks, but progressively this use ceased more so due to the smallness of the paddocks linked to the efficiencies of managing flocks of sheep, cattle and horses in larger paddocks. Thus, progressively recreational land use functions and human interactions subsumed the three Parks. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.
Natural features	Playing fields: of relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation that mirrors a similar landscape character to that in Tidlangga (Park 9) that provides little significance. Notwithstanding this, this relatively flat topography provides a marked open transitional zone between the River Torrens corridor and the Lower North Adelaide sloping topography and escarpments. This provides topographical interest and aesthetic merit.
	River Torrens river-scape: the River Torrens corridor comprising all land between the River and War Memorial Drive. This is a sharp diverse undulating landscape precinct with different slopes, aspects, and affording considerable views of the River corridor and over towards the Zoo and the Botanic Park. This provides considerable aesthetic merit.
	Archery Mound: a curved mound structure erected to accommodate archery activities. Of some social merit.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

<p>Circulation networks</p>	<p>Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any organised circulation system on the Park. It is clear that Frome Road, whether with a road or pedestrian bridge extant, provided foot access to Lower North Adelaide from the University and the city. Accordingly, there would have been a series of desire lines formed by pedestrians because of this access. It is highly probably that Brown's carriage drive, proposed for the Park and illustrated as a tree-lined access corridor in the 1936 aerial photograph, followed a regular trafficked pedestrian route from the Melbourne Street shopping precinct to the bridge(s). This route was later erased from the Park with tree clearing and planting measures.</p> <p>The only historical extant evidence of circulation systems are:</p> <p>MacKinnon Parade Tan Promenade: the pedestrian exercise route through the plantation of mature River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) along the flank of MacKinnon Parade. This route and plantings were discussed by Brown in his <i>Report</i> (1880) and he proposed the reinforcement of this strategy. Of some aesthetic and historical merit.</p> <p>The fourth and final portion of War Memorial Drive, from Frome Road to Hackney Road, that drew inspiration from the proposed carriage way in Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) and which Pelzer implemented in 1924. The Drive holds out the vision of a carriage way system in the park lands envisaged by Brown, an opportunity that Pelzer sought to grasp and implement, and which was substantively implemented in the River Torrens corridor park land blocks. The Drive also possesses social meanings to the notion of a war memorial to the fallen of the First World War, and often involved returned servicemen in its construction. The symbolism of this corridor has not been captured in contemporary war memoriam activities. Of some social, design and historical merit.</p>
<p>Boundary demarcations</p>	<p>No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.</p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	<p>There are several vegetation elements of significance in the Park as follows:</p> <p>River Red Gum plantation located along the southern flank of MacKinnon Parade. Beautiful specimens in a corridor providing a strong visual backdrop. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>River Red Gum specimen: located on the southern-most boundary point of Mackinnon Parade. A beautiful specimen aged 60-100 years. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Hackberry plantation: located along the flanks of War Memorial Drive providing definition and scale to the parkway experience. A strong sweeping line of street tree plantings aged 20-30 years providing an edge between the flat undulating landscape of the Park to the rugged and sloping topography character of the River Torrens embankments and bed. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>South Australian Blue Gum plantation: located behind the Hackberry boundary plantings along War Memorial Drive. A relatively young-plantation aged around 15 years that will in the future form a strong reinforced corridor along the Drive. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>English Elm plantations: located along Frome Road providing edge definition to the Park. Aged some 70-80 years, they were probably planted with the senescence and removal of the 1921 planted 110 White Cedars along this edge. Of poor condition. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Moreton Bay Fig specimen: located adjacent to the building closest to Frome Road. In good condition and health, offering a huge spread and visual prominence, and planted approximately in the mid-late 1860s. Of some historical and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>English Elm grove with 1 Moreton Bay Fig: located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade and Frome Road. A square of land that Brown recommended for a formal garden design with a formal circulation system, possessing a Moreton Bay Fig from the 1860s, that Pelzer appears to have planted predominantly and extensively with English Elm and established a formal union-jack pathway system in accordance with Brown's recommendations. The plantings have matured and the pathway system has been progressively removed, but it still retains the character of a formal garden landscape. Of some design, historical and aesthetic merit.</p>

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

	<p>Pear tree grove: a series of young planting within the confines of the Lower North Adelaide Soldiers Memorial. Possessing no historical associations to the memorial, they provide a visual and textural contrast because of their type compared with most other park land plantings. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Swamp Paperbark specimen: located on the edge of Bundeys Road to the west of Archery fields. A huge specimen for this species, providing visual interest. Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.</p>
	<p>Sugar Gum grove: a grove of trees located around the edges of the Archery field. A dense grove of one species, with one specimen of a River Red Gum amongst this grouping. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Carob specimen: located on Bundeys Road. An elderly specimen containing some dead wood, providing some visual interest, but generally in very good condition. Probably planted in the 1880s-1910s. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>River Red Gum specimen: located adjacent to the above Carob, on the corner of Bundeys Road and War Memorial Drive, providing a strong corner feature. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Moreton Bay Fig specimen: located adjacent to the Archery clubrooms on War Memorial Drive. A visually obscured specimen of considerably age in relatively good condition. Probably planted in the 1860s-80s. Of some aesthetic merit</p>
	<p>Lemon-scented Gum plantation: comprising 37 specimens, located between the Council Nursery and the University sports grounds grandstand. Not particularly old specimens, dating 1970s, but as with any group plantation of this species, provides a strong visual effect. Of aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Silver-leaved Stringybark specimen: located at the termination of the Lemon-scented Gum plantation. Interesting termination feature. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Lemon-scented Gum groves: of two groupings of 3 specimens Lemon-scented Gum each, located on the southern side of War Memorial Drive opposite the Zoo. Good specimens. Planted in the 1970s. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Moreton Bay Fig specimens: two elderly and poorly specimens located on War Memorial Drive near to the above two groupings of Lemon-scented Gums. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Kaffir Applehedge: hedge surrounding the Council Nursery planted by City Gardener Orchard in the early 1940s encompassing all flanks of the Nursery. A strong visual feature of the Park well disguising the functions within. The longest hedge of this species extant in the Park Lands. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Athel Pine specimens: located to the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the Council Nursery. While a species recommended and often used by Pelzer in his early years, is today considered a weed in the northern areas of Australia, and northern South Australia. Dating from the 1940s so having direct associations to Orchard and may have been the trees he indicated that he was planting around the newly established Council Nursery. Some 48 extant specimens today. The largest plantation of this species in the Park Lands. The specimens also provide a strong visual buffer. Of some historic, aesthetic and botanic merit.</p>
	<p>Desert Ash plantation: located to the western end of Mackinnon Parade. Possessing some visual presence. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Lemon-scented Gum grove: located at the vehicular entrance to the Council Nursery, consisting of 7 specimens, of healthy appearance, and planted in the 1980s. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
Spatial arrangements	<p>Five areas of spatial definition are extant within the Park as follows:</p>
	<p>Council Nursery, constructed and initially developed in 1940s-70s, was situated on and largely comprises the original footprint of the former Deer Park site. An important spatial quadrant that, while has changed use, still remains as a definable spatial area in the Park. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>Lower North Adelaide War Memorial: a triangular shaped precinct, located and constructed in 1920, it honours the Lower North</p>

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

	Adelaide fallen from the First World War. Of some historical and social merit
	Sandcarters Road reserve: a linear road reserve corridor, only partially used for its original purpose that includes several elderly trees. A linear corridor possessing some historical merit.
	Original Park 11: a precinct of Park 10 demarked by Sandcarters Road running eastwards to Hackney Road. While it has lost its formal demarcation boundaries it still possesses its spatial definition formed by virtue of the adjacent road systems and the former Sandcarters Road reserve. Of some historical merit.
	Archery Club field: the shooting range for the archery club somewhat defined by the tree vegetation surrounding the field. Of no merit.
Structures	There are several recreation service structures in the Park:
	Archery Club clubrooms: a single storey brick structure with a zincalume roof. Of no merit.
	Council maintenance building: a red brick, gable tiled roofed, storage structure used by the Council. Of no merit.
	University of Adelaide Tennis Pavilion: red brick, terra cotta tiled gabled roof, structure with an Edwardian architectural style servicing the University of Adelaide tennis court activities. Of some architectural merit.
	University of Adelaide Graduate Sporting Pavilion: a green painted single storey brick pavilion with a flat skillion zincalume roof servicing the University's sporting activities. Of no merit.
	University of Adelaide Grandstand: an architecturally interesting red brick two storey structure with a tri-gabled terra cotta tiled roof in a Edwardian architectural style. Of some architectural and social merit.
	University of Adelaide Toilet Block: a small red brick terra cotta gabled roof structure with Edwardian architectural stylistic references. Of no merit.
	Albert Bridge: located in Frome Road. Prominent wrought iron bridge with concrete central <i>caissons</i> erected in 1878-79, and re-decked in 1950s and 1982 to accommodate additional vehicular weight. Of some historical, engineering, social and aesthetic merit.
	Hackney Road Bridge: a duplicate bridge erected in 1967 to increase the vehicular capacity of Hackney Road. Of some engineering merit.
Small Scale Elements	There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:
	Lower North Adelaide War Memorial structure and plaque: located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade opposite Jerningham Street. Erected in 1920 by the residents with an additional plaque by Councillor Wallace Bruce. Of some historical and social merit.
	Lower North Adelaide War Memorial sign: Lower North Adelaide War Memorial structure and plaque: located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade opposite Jerningham Street. Galvanised post and sign with 1920s period lettering. 'You are Here' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, comprising a black marble rectilinear arch and seat inscribed. Of some artistic merit.
	'End Divided Paths' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, designed by Linda Patterson, comprising a terra cotta coated and tiled obelisk inscribed with various inscriptions. Of some artistic merit.
	'Landline – Timeline' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, designed by Philip Hind, comprising a concrete coloured line flush with the ground surface two black marble termination features, and three steel flying apparitions. Of artistic merit.
	MacKinnon Parade Playground: a small tubular metal fenced playground located on MacKinnon Parade near the intersection with Jerningham Street erected in the 1980s. Of some social merit.
	The Company's Bridge plaque: located on the south-western pillar of the bridge. Of some social merit.
Historical Views and	The Park is relatively flat and affords little aesthetic merit. It however provides:

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

Aesthetic Qualities	Views of the River Torrens corridor: views originate from War Memorial Drive and provide vistas into the River Torrens waters and embankments. Of some aesthetic merit.
	View of the Park from Frome Road: an expansive view of the sports grounds looking north-north-east across a large portion of the Park to the University of Adelaide grandstand.

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

Warnpangga (Park 10) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of City Gardeners, albeit it has been compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, while enhancing its expansive character and views outwards, and hosts several recreational spaces that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- Pre-European vegetation was River Red Gum/SA Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*/*E. leucoxylon*) woodland
- Habitat along the River Torrens and environs was River Red Gum Woodland/*Phragmites australis*, *Typha sp.* closed herbland.
- Drooping sheoak would have been common along the river banks.
- Scattered remnants of the original vegetation include Tar Vine (*Boerhavia domini*), Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*); Wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia Sp*) and Large Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*).
- A community revegetation site is located along the Torrens River adjacent Hackney Bridge.

3.2.2 Topography

Warnpangga (Park 10)

- Landscape - Plains
- Soil type - Alluvial

Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- The River Torrens corridor comprises all land between the River and War Memorial Drive. This is a sharp diverse undulating landscape precinct with different slopes, aspects, and affording considerable views of the River corridor and over towards the Zoo.
- Land form-watercourse
- Soil type Alluvial

3.2.3 Water

- Watering of playing fields is the responsibility of licensees. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.

3.2.4 River Torrens

- Banks of the River Torrens are infested with a wide range of weed species
- The River can be subject to outbreaks of Blue Green Algae (cyanobacteria) during summer months
- Algal blooms are the result of a number of contributory factors:
 - Slow and limited water flows/long residence times
 - Plentiful supplies of nutrients
 - Climatic conditions allowing build up of persistent temperature stratification
 - Low dissolved oxygen levels in the water column
 - High solar radiation
 - Lack of aquatic vegetation
 - Sheltered bywaters upstream (ARUP Stokes Consulting Engineers 1999)

3.3 Buildings and Structures

Adelaide City Council Organic Recycling Depot/Nursery

The facility is open to the public Monday-Saturday and:

- Is a major supply of compost and mulch for use in the City's gardens, streetscapes and Park Lands.
- Is monitored annually by the EPA to ensure the conditions of Council's licence are met.
- Has undergone a rigorous evaluation by external environmental consultants. All waste and stormwater is captured and recycled through an underground pipe and drainage system. This water is reused as part of the composting process, inturn reducing the risk of any environmental impact on the adjacent river system.

It provides:

- Training area for trainees/apprentices.
- Environmental benefits eg recycling green waste and plastics.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Production of annuals and perennials for use around the City and Park Lands
- Provides an important function for biodiversity revegetation projects in the Park Lands through the propagation of local provenance plants
- Major storage and hardening off area for trees and shrubs.

Archery Club clubrooms

- Single storey brick structure

Council Maintenance Building

- Red brick, gable tiled roofed, storage structure.

University of Adelaide Tennis Pavilion

- Red brick, terra cotta tiled gabled roof, structure with an Edwardian architectural style.

University of Adelaide Graduate Sporting Pavilion:

- A green painted single storey brick pavilion.

University of Adelaide Grandstand

- An architecturally interesting red brick two storey structure with a tri-gabled terra cotta tiled roof in an Edwardian architectural style.
- Recently upgraded by Adelaide University and Adelaide City Council.

University of Adelaide Toilet Block

- A small red brick terra cotta gabled roof structure with Edwardian architectural stylistic references.

Tainmundilla (Park 11)

Pumping station

- Located on north bank of River Torrens

Albert Bridge:

- Located over the River Torrens in Frome Road. Prominent wrought iron bridge with concrete central *caissons* erected in 1878-79, and re-decked in 1950s and 1982 to accommodate additional traffic
- State Heritage Place

Hackney Road Bridge:

- A duplicate bridge erected in 1967.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

- Archery field targets currently licensed by the Adelaide Archery Club.
- There are several ovals in the Park currently held under an Annual Sporting Licence by the University of Adelaide for soccer, football, cricket and hockey.
- There are 8 grass tennis courts currently held under an Annual Sporting Licence by the University of Adelaide.
- Ovals are available for use by the community at any time outside the licensee's hours.
- Fitness and stretch station—wooden fitness equipment located adjacent to the Nursery entrance on War Memorial Drive
- University Loop ('Uni Loop') – a 2.2km, signposted, gravel running track- encircles part of the Park. This is well used by a variety of groups for fitness and training.
- Playground –fenced area with play equipment and picnic facilities. Play equipment is old and not well used. The playground lacks a range of creative play equipment and active play structures are limited.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Dogs in this Park must be kept on a leash not exceeding two metres in length.
- The River Torrens is used for various recreational activities including rowing, kayaking, Popeye scenic cruises and paddle boat hire.
- The River Torrens Linear Park paths are used for various recreational and leisure activities.

3.5 Events Management

- There are no major events held in this Park.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- There are a number of seats and bins, drinking fountains, barbeque and picnic facilities in the Parks.

3.6.2 Lighting

- The ovals are lit
- Paths around Warnpangga (Park 10) are lit. However in some areas (for example the jogging track adjacent to the Nursery) the lighting is poor or inadequate.
- Pathway along southern bank of the River Torrens is lit
- Lighting is provided on the surrounding roads.

3.6.3 Signage

- There are several Kurna naming signs in the parks
- There are a number of inappropriate and unauthorised signs relating to Licence holders.
- There are a number of outdated signs relating to the 'University Loop'. Previous distance markers around the Loop have been removed due to poor condition and not replaced.

3.6.4 River Torrens Sculpture Park Art work

In 1994 several art installations were erected on the northern bank of the River Torrens. These were part of a joint commission by Council and ArtsSA.:

River markers

- Soil type Alluvial
- Galvanised steel sculptures

Landline/Timeline

- Artist -Philip Hind
- Granite, concrete, bronze sculpture

Co-ordinate #1

- Artist-Steve Giles
- Granite and slate sculpture

End Divided Paths

- Artist-Linda Patterson
- Mixed media sculpture

Journey

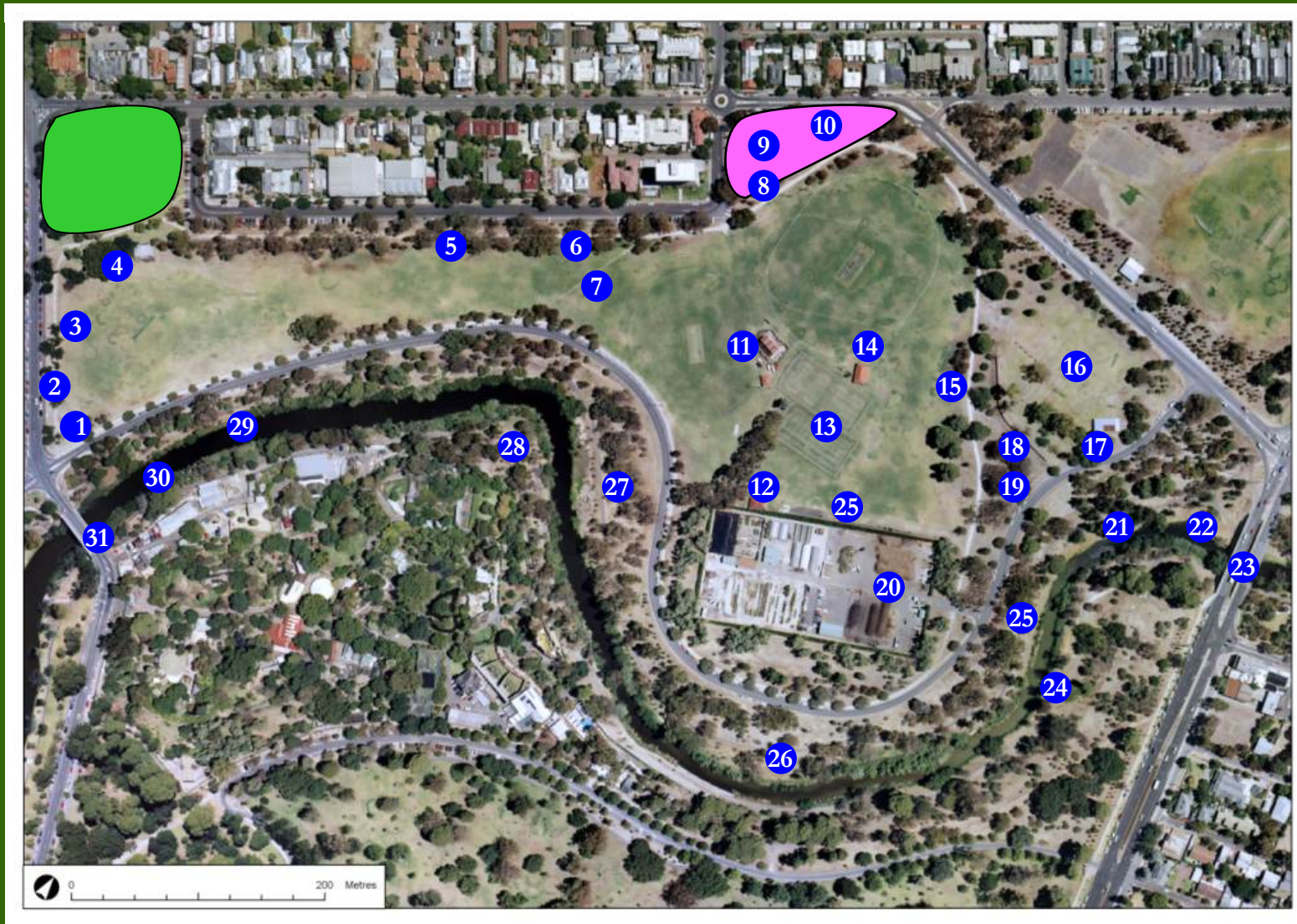
- Artist-Chetana Andary
- Stainless steel and bronze sculpture

3.7 Accessibility


- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park. Some sections are used for all day parking by City commuters.
- There is a well used goat track crossing the Adelaide University Oval in Warnpangga (Park 10) between Jerningham Street and War Memorial Drive
- The River Torrens Linear Park Trail is a sealed pathway which runs along both banks of the River.


Existing Use Map

1. Drinking fountain
2. Bike racks
3. Adelaide University sign
4. Adelaide University change rooms
5. Running Track sign
6. MacKinnon Parade Promenade
7. Goat track
8. Kaurna Naming Sign
9. Soldiers memorial garden
10. Playground
11. University of Adelaide Grandstand/toilet block
12. Maintenance shed
13. Tennis Courts
14. Change rooms
15. Running track-'Uni Loop'/Sandcarter's road
16. Archery area
17. Archery club rooms
18. Fitness station
19. Dog sign



20. Council Nursery
21. Pump station
22. Restoration and revegetation sites
23. Hackney Bridge
24. Kaurna naming sign
25. Public artwork
26. Torrens art work
27. picnic area
28. Kaurna naming sign
29. Steep banks
30. River Torrens
31. Albert bridge

 = ACC Irrigation system - stand alone auto

 = ACC Irrigation system - stand alone manual

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 above, and recommends appropriate action. Warnpangga (Park 10) is a predominantly recreational landscape and Tainmundilla (Park 11) is a predominantly natural landscape, as identified in the Strategy. The recommendations are shown on the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map** at the end of this Part.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

- The importance of this area to the Kaurna people has been acknowledged through the provision of interpretive signage.

4.1.2 European

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

- Investigate the staged implementation of the recommendations from the cultural landscape assessment where desirable or appropriate.
- Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for State Heritage Areas into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as a State Heritage Area.
- Prepare an integrated landscape master plan for the River Torrens corridor, that considers recreation, water, landscape character, visual and aesthetic qualities, tree species and their placement and conservation, all furniture and infrastructure, with the purpose of creating an integrated Park Land corridor with strong links to the overall Park Lands as also the River Torrens Linear Park.

- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Parks.
- Consider renovations to street tree plantings along Frome Road to address the deteriorating condition of the English Elms.

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**.

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: Environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

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

- 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.
- Ensure that trees of cultural significance (see 3.1.2 above) are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.
- Planting should be carried out after liaison with licence holders to avoid impact on ovals and turfed playing surfaces and should consider the use of root barriers to minimise impact.

Warnpangga (Park 10):

- Future development of the parks should consider Adelaide City Council Development Plan directions which recommend the planting of the Torrens River edge to be consistent with the Torrens Linear Park indigenous vegetation planting theme.
- Reinforce the River Torrens edge with local native tree/ shrub/ groundcover/ grass and reed/sedge planting. Primary species to include River Red Gum, SA Blue Gum (and local native species).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Reinforce perimeter planting to Mackinnon Parade, Bundeys Road and War Memorial Drive with primary species including; River Red Gum, SA Blue Gum,
- Provide feature planting including native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses (grown from local seed sources) to the corner of Frome Road and Mackinnon Parade.
- Enhance the Lower North Adelaide Soldiers Memorial by removing existing Pyrus trees and providing feature planting including native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the corner of Mackinnon Parade and Jerningham Street.
- Provide specimen trees close to picnic areas including; Common Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), Native Frangipanni (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Sweet Gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*).
- Provide infill planting to open spaces defining edges and separating potential different spaces with primary species including; River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*E. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*).
- Provide general infill planting with locally indigenous species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Species including; Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), Native Pine (*Callitris preissii*).
- Ensure that future plantings do not impact on the existing playing fields and maintain internal open grassland spaces to balance the heavily wooded perimeter.
- Address the condition of the existing goat track through turf management.

Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Reinforce the River Torrens edge with local native tree/ shrub/ groundcover/ grass and reed/ sedge planting. Primary species to include River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*E. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and local native species.
- Identify sites for riparian restoration projects (which should include removal of woody weeds, bank stabilisation, revegetation with local native riparian species).
- Implement best management practice of the River Torrens through the implementation of a range of existing programs/projects to control Blue Green Algae based on the Torrens Lake Algal Bloom Action Plan (1999), including:
 - Torrens Lake replanting trials of aquatic macrophytes (increase both number and diversity of plants) to address water quality issues.
 - Installation and operation of mechanical destratifiers designed to increase water circulation.
 - Ongoing installation and maintenance of Gross Pollutant Traps to restrict large quantities of litter from entering the Lake through stormwater run-off which would increase nutrient loads.
 - Reductions in irrigation extractions from the River Torrens thereby increasing flows.
 - Restoration of riverbank areas through tree planting to provide a filtration buffer to stormwater run-off.
- Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species in landscaping within the Torrens River Precinct.
- Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the Torrens River banks.
- Encourage the planting of sedges (*Juncus* sp. and *Cyperus* sp. grown from local seed sources), in any instances where the banks along the Torrens River are not reinforced.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- Work in partnership with the Botanic Gardens to ensure consistent natural restoration of the Torrens River on both banks.
- Prepare a natural restoration concept plan for the Torrens River including revegetation, habitat enhancement and opportunities for environmental education.
- Continue the community native restoration site.
- Where possible protect and encourage remnant vegetation.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

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

- In the long term it is recommended to remove the Nursery and return the area to Park Lands.
- In the interim:
 - Retain the Council Nursery within its existing site
 - The Nursery should continue best practice environmental management and investigate opportunities to reduce odours.
 - Commercial activity should not exceed current levels and all functions should relate directly to the maintenance of the Park Lands.
- Nominate University of Adelaide Grandstand as a State Heritage Place.
- Retain current buildings and if upgraded/replaced ensure they are designed subject to principles relating to environmentally sustainable design techniques, sited to minimise visual impacts, and achieve high quality design outcomes that are site responsive.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Upgrade the existing playground to ensure it reflects Council's Children's Play Spaces Policy. Consider expanding existing footprint as part of the upgrade.
- Retain the fitness circuit (adjacent to the Nursery) and promote its use.
- Retain the archery field and clubrooms currently licensed by the Adelaide Archery Club.
- Upgrade lighting around the 'University Loop' running circuit prioritising poorly lit areas.
- Investigate opportunities for providing timing devices associated with use of the running circuit.
- Retain and support the upgrade of sports buildings currently licensed by Adelaide University providing there is no significant increase in building footprint within Warnpangga (Park 10) overall.
- Retain the playing fields currently licensed by Adelaide University but ensure and promote access to general community.
- Encourage community use of the grass tennis courts.
- Maintain as an on-leash area.
- Develop River Torrens Interpretive Trail focussing on public art, biodiversity and heritage.
- Retain a mix of formal and informal recreation use of the River Torrens including Popeye, paddleboat hire, rowing, kayaking, canoeing and dragon boating. Investigate opportunities to improve access to the River for rowing, canoeing/kayaking and other watercraft activity.

4.5 Events Management

- Ensure only general small scale or sporting events are held in these Parks.

4.6 Amenity

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

4.6.1 Facilities

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

- Provide improved seating and picnic/BBQ facilities adjacent to River Torrens.
- Provide additional drinking fountains by the playground and fitness circuit.
- Provide dog poo bag dispensers within the Park.

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Retain existing lighting around the ovals and ensure that any lighting upgrade is considerate of the impact on adjoining residential properties.
- Upgrade lighting around the University Loop to increase to improve safety for users.
- Consider removal of lighting on the southern side of the River due to safety issues.
- Extend lighting along Torrens Linear Park along the northern side. Conduct a safety audit prior to any action.

4.6.3 Signage

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

- Remove and replace superfluous and inappropriate signage in the Park including Adelaide University Oval Signs and ensure signage associated with licence holders adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Work in collaboration with the State Government and adjacent Councils to develop and implement a standard River Torrens Linear Park Trail signage suite

- Develop River Torrens Interpretive Trail, incorporating biodiversity restoration sites and the sculptures on the northern bank.

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 to improve access through the Park.
- Provide a new timber bridge over the River Torrens to enhance pedestrian circulation around the River and to act as a crossing point for the Adelaide Park Lands Trail. Ensure CPTED principles are considered in the design of the bridge including lighting.
- Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Upgrade the River Torrens Linear Trail paths as needed to complement the design of the Park Lands Trail (3m wide ochre shared use path).

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



Future development of Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) will consider the existing mixed use of the site including the use of the park for formal sporting events by the University.

Perimeter planting to Mackinnon Parade, Frome Road, War Memorial Drive and Bundeys Road should be reinforced with large predominantly native trees. Maintain exotic tree planting to Frome Road with English Elm. Native trees will be planted around the perimeter of open spaces to define edges and separate potential different spaces. Planting should be carried out after liaison with licence holders to avoid impact on ovals and turfed playing surfaces and should consider the use of root barriers to minimise impact.

Shade trees shall be located close to picnic and playground areas and existing change rooms / public toilets.

Feature plantings shall occur generally at entry points into the park and at gateway road intersections.

Future development will also consider Adelaide City Council Development Plan directions which recommend the planting of the Torrens River edge to be consistent with the Torrens Linear Park indigenous vegetation planting theme, rationalizing existing structures in the park, more screen planting to tennis courts and buildings, and heavily planting the perimeter of the park to strengthen the woodland character.

Future Use/Landscape Design Map

1. Remove unauthorised signage
2. Gateway planting
3. Remove running track sign
4. Manage condition of goat track
5. Retain and upgrade playground
6. Retain archery facilities
7. Retain fitness circuit
8. Continue riparian restoration
9. New bridge for Park Lands Recreation Trail
10. River walk Interpretive Trail



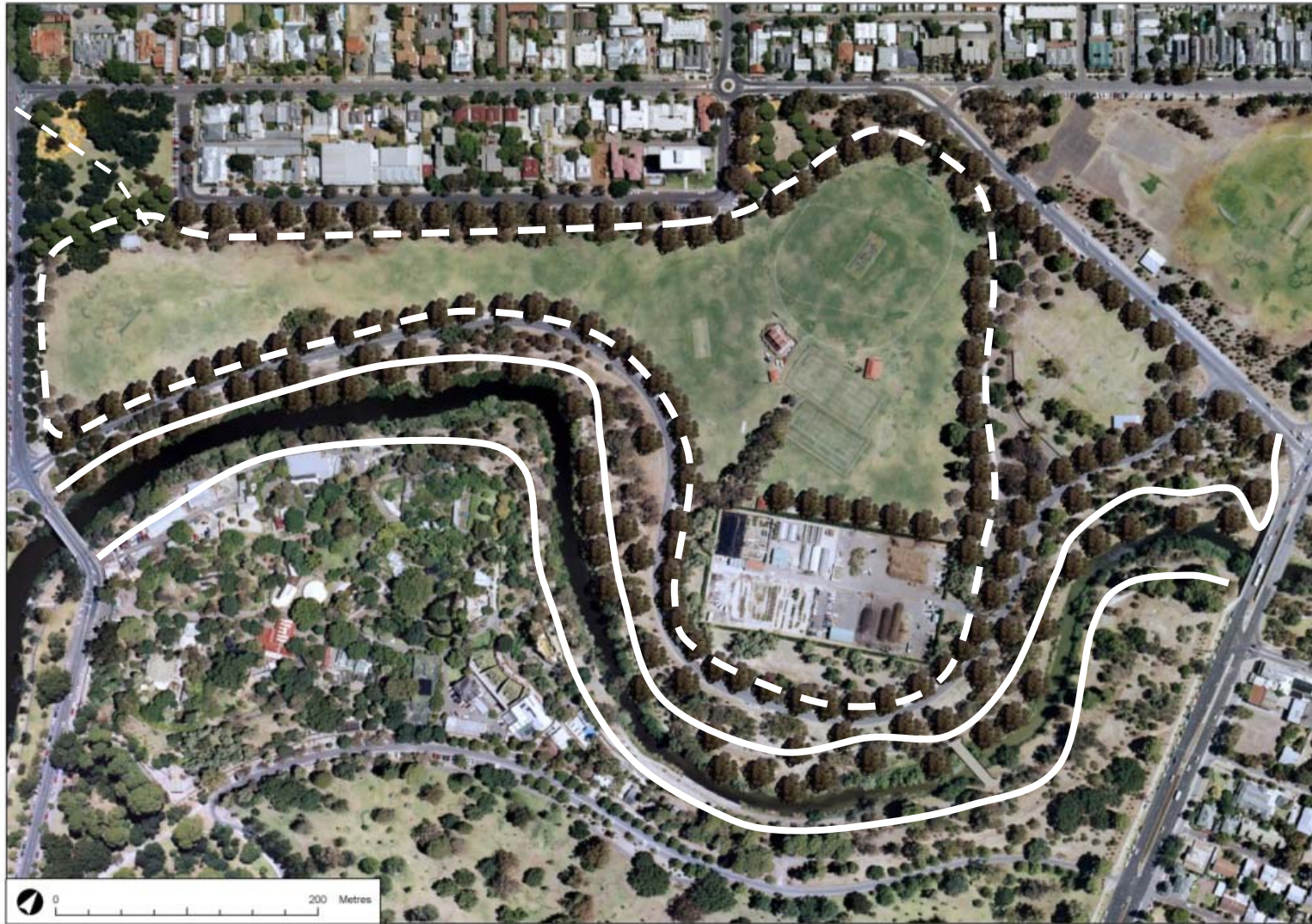
1. Remove Nursery and return to Park Lands in the long term
2. Improve community access to tennis courts
3. Nominate grandstand as a State Heritage Place
4. Provide picnic facilities
5. Strengthen roadside avenue plantings
6. Consider removal of lighting (subject to a safety audit)

Path Network Map

LEGEND

— Retain sealed path

- - - Retain unsealed path



5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budget implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$73,000
- 3-5 years \$750,000
- 6-10 years \$15,000

Priority Level Key: Low priority = within 10 years
Medium priority = within 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**
Develop a program to ensure management actions are implemented

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
<p>Investigate the staged implementation of recommendations in cultural landscape assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an integrated landscape master plan for the River Torrens corridor, that considers recreation, water, landscape character, visual and aesthetic qualities, tree species and their placement and conservation, all furniture and infrastructure, with the purpose of creating an integrated park land corridor with strong links to the overall park lands as also the River Torrens Linear Park; • Removal of all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Parks; 	O/ L	5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering & Environmental Services	No additional cost at this stage

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare and implement Tree Succession Management Plan, including management of trees of cultural significance.	H	4, 5, 6, 7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering & Environmental Services	\$10K
Ensure that trees of cultural significance are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.	O	4,5,6,7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure & Property Management	No additional cost
Planting should be carried out after liaison with licence holders to avoid impact on ovals and turfed playing surfaces and should consider the use of root barriers to minimise impact.	O	1	1	Engineering & Environmental Services	Licence Holder	No additional cost
Implement best management practice of River Torrens through the implementation of a range of programs/projects to control Blue Green Algae, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torrens Lake replanting trials of aquatic macrophytes (increase both number and diversity of plants) to address water quality issues. Installation and operation of mechanical destratifiers designed to increase water circulation. Ongoing installation and maintenance of Gross Pollutant Traps to restrict large quantities of litter from entering the Lake through stormwater run-off which would increase nutrient loads. Reductions in irrigation extractions from the River Torrens thereby increasing flows. Restoration of riverbank areas through tree planting to provide a filtration buffer to stormwater run-off. 	O	2,3,4,6	1,3	Engineering & Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability; License Holder	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme as per the landscape Design/Future use Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the River Torrens edge with local native tree/ shrub/ groundcover/ grass and reed/sedge planting. • Reinforce perimeter planting to Mackinnon Parade, Bundeys Road and War Memorial Drive. • Provide feature planting including native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses (grown from local seed sources) to the corner of Frome Road and Mackinnon Parade. • Enhance the Lower North Adelaide Soldiers Memorial by removing existing Pyrus trees and providing feature planting including native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the corner of Mackinnon Parade and Jerningham Street. • Provide additional shade trees close to picnic areas • Provide infill planting to open spaces defining edges and separating potential different spaces. • Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. • Minimise but maintain internal open grassland spaces to balance heavily wooded perimeter. • Ensure that future plantings do not impact on the existing playing fields. • Address the condition of the goat track through turf management. 	M/O	1,4,5,6,7	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering & Environmental Services	\$30K/annum over 5 years
---	-----	-----------	-----	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove Council Nursery and return to Park Lands in the long term.	L	1	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management		To be determined
Nominate University of Adelaide Grandstand as a State Heritage Place	M	5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Licence Holder	No additional cost
Retain current buildings.	O	1,4	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure & Property Management	No additional cost

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the archery field and clubrooms currently licensed by the Adelaide Archery Club.	O	11	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Upgrade the existing playground to ensure it reflects Council's Children's Play Spaces Policy. Consider expanding existing footprint as part of the upgrade.	M		1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure and Property Management	\$220k
Retain barbecue and seating facilities	O	1	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management		No additional cost
Investigate opportunities for providing timing devices associated with use of the running circuit.	L	1	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost at this stage
Retain and support the upgrade of sports buildings currently licensed by Adelaide University providing there is no significant increase in building footprint.	O	1	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

Retain the playing fields currently licensed by Adelaide University but ensure and promote access to general community.	O	1	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Encourage community use of the grass tennis courts and consider alternative surfaces to facilitate greater use.	O	1	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Licence Holder	No additional cost
Maintain as an on-leash area.	O	1	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Ensure only small scale or sporting events are held in these Parks.	O	1,4	1	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain existing lighting around the oval and ensure that any lighting upgrade is considerate of the impact on adjoining residential properties.	O	1,2	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Upgrade lighting around the University Loop to improve safety for users.	M	1,2	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$150k
Consider removal of lighting on the southern side of the River due to safety issues. Light extending lighting along Torrens Linear Park along the northern side. Conduct a safety audit prior to any action.	M	1	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability/Social Planning	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

Remove and replace superfluous and inappropriate signage in the Park including Adelaide University Oval Signs and ensure signage associated with licence holders is adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.	H	1	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Work in collaboration with adjacent State Government and Councils to develop and implement a standard River Torrens Linear Park/Trail signage suite	O	1,4	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure and Property Management	State funding
Develop River Torrens Interpretive Trail focussing on public art, biodiversity and heritage.	L	1	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$15k
Provide dog poo bag dispensers within the Park.	H	1	1,2,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$3k
Provide improved seating and picnic/bbq facilities adjacent to River Torrens.	M	1	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure & Property Management	\$30k
Provide additional drinking fountains by the playground and fitness circuit.	M	1,4	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Provide a new timber bridge over the River Torrens to enhance pedestrian circulation around the River and to act as a crossing point for the Adelaide Park Lands Trail. Ensure CPTED principles are considered in the design of the bridge including lighting.	M	1,3	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$250k
Upgrade and realign the path network as required to improve paths through the Park	O	1,3	1,2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost at this stage

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 facilities (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.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- 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 in 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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- 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 all 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 key stakeholders for Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11)) were identified as:

- Adelaide University

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 8 was held on Saturday 14 August 2004. Around 5000 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.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Warnpangga (Park 10) & Tainmundilla (Park 11)

- At the Area-based consultation, about 50 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 40 people.
- 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

Cultural Landscape Assessment for Warnpangga (Park 10) and Tainmundilla (Park 11) by Dr David Jones

Appendix 10

Warnpangga Park (10)



Park 10: Warnpangga

Historical Overview

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 10 (Hemmings 1998). However, WA Cawthorne records the existence of a she-oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*?) near the Frome Road bridge in Park 10 that may have held 'Dreaming' significance:

It is devoutly believed that a certain man was transformed into a sheoak tree, the one that stood a little way above the old Frome Bridge. In fact, every island, cape and point are transformations of one kind or another (Cawthorne, The Advertiser, 16 April 1864, cited in Hemmings 1998, p. 50).

Arising from Light's plan, Park 10 consists of 21.46ha of land bounded by MacKinnon Parade, Hackney Road, Bundeys Road, the River Torrens and Frome Road. Originally Park 10 consisted of Park 10, to the east of Sandcarters Road, and Park 11, to the west of Sandcarters Road. Both portions were amalgamated together and re-numbered as Park 10. Park 11 now consists of land to the south of the River Torrens notionally encompassing Botanic Park, Botanic Garden and land along Frome Road. Sandcarters Road now no longer exists as a trafficable route.

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 except scattered River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and other native specimens along the River Torrens banks.

Sandcarters Road was constructed in the 1860s to provide an exclusive route for sandcarters to access the River Torrens embankment and to confine their activities to a single location. The Road conceptually survives today between the present day Archery Club and the Nursery (Sumerling 2003, p. 25)

The construction of Albert Bridge was commenced in 1879. It occupied the site of an earlier timber carriage bridge that was washed away with floodwaters in the 1840s. The Council first sought the construction of Albert Bridge in August 1871 seeking funding assistance from the colonial government. In the absence of the road bridge a timber pedestrian bridge was in place in the 1863-69. Finally, after considering various options including the relocation of the old City Bridge on King William Road, Council let a tender to Davies & Wishart, under the supervision of city surveyor J.H. Langdon, to a design by (John Harry) Grainger & Worsley for a new road bridge.

The Albert Bridge foundation stone was laid by Mayor Henry Scott in August 1878, and the bridge opened on 7 May 1879 by Mayoress Mrs Buik at a large public gathering. It spanned 120 feet, with a central span of 60 feet between two central *caissons* filled with concrete. Tea Tree Gully sandstone complimented imported cast iron work obtained in England. The bridge cost £9,000.

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of a "very excellent quality" most suitable for ornamental purposes. The land was level, "the outlines are irregular and in parts sinuous, altogether making the part of high ornamental capabilities" (Brown 1880, p. 18).

While of excellent quality, Brown recorded the poor and ill-informed plantation design and tree plantation approach applied by Pengilly in this Park. He regretted that trees of the same species

had been planted along the Frome-MacKinnon-Bundeys road-frontage plantations resulting in a monotonous "sameness" (Brown 1880, p. 18). Brown proposed several strategic additions to the Park including the establishment of a carriage drive and the planting of a more formal park in the corner of MacKinnon Parade and Frome Road. These will be discussed below as separate items.

In terms of the Frome-MacKinnon-Bundeys road-frontage plantations Brown proposed a renovation including thinning and strategic re-planting "to embrace and form part of the new design." He proposed that the plantation be reviewed, especially the unhealthy *Eucalyptus* spp, that these trees "be removed and a few *conferæ* and deciduous trees be inserted ... to break up the mechanical regularity in the rows of trees as at present existing." He proposed the breaking up the linear lines of trees and the creation and planting of clumps of trees as much as possible "to make the plantation as natural looking as possible ... more ornamental" (Brown 1880, p. 18).

The north-west corner of MacKinnon Parade and Frome Road was proposed as a formal garden:

*... laid off with walks and planted as shown. This is a very rich and favourable spot, and, if judiciously plotted and planted in an irregular manner with a variety of *conferæ* and deciduous trees, the result would enhance the appearance of the part very considerably. The spot being a prominent one, more than ordinary care should be bestowed upon it in order to produce the most pleasing effects (Brown 1880, p. 18).*

Between the MacKinnon Road plantation and the greater Park, Brown proposed the establishment of a pedestrian promenade planted with an avenue of London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolia*) at 9m apart "so as form a shade to foot passengers in the summer time." An avenue of London Plane trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) were also proposed, 9m apart, along the eastern flank of Frome Road (Brown 1880, pp. 18, 19).

Through the Park Brown proposed the establishment of a carriage drive. This proposal was later re-invented by Pelzer as a part of the War Memorial Drive albeit located in a somewhat different location. Brown's proposed carriage drive was to commence near the Albert Bridge and run along the embankment of River Torrens some 9m from the embankment, and skirt slightly to the north-east to Bundeys Road avoiding the River Torrens bend. A formed pedestrian pathway should however edge the entire River Torrens edge.

Brown also proposed a major renovation of the River Torrens edge to craft a more Gardenesque setting. This recommendation applied to the River Torrens embankments from the present Morphett Street bridge to the Hackney Road bridge, and while general in its description occasionally makes specific references to portions within each Park. Conceptually this recommendation was quite detailed in its planting design strategy, adopting a strong Gardenesque philosophy, and was accompanied by a suite of lithograph images so to portray the visual outcomes Brown was seeking to achieve.

The following is therefore a summation of his recommendations but includes specific references to Park 10 where made.

Brown proposed a "thorough system of improvement of the banks of our River" to create "the most attractive feature in the landscape of the City lands. It is a work which, from its character and extent, would no doubt be a very expensive one; but its popularity and undoubted necessity would warrant its being done at any cost." To achieve this outcome he proposed a detailed engineering survey of the River embankments showing all existing surfaces, changes to surfaces

and contours, all existing trees and proposed tree plantation locations, and any amenities to be included (Brown 1880, pp. 10, 11).



Sketch shewing Avenues and River Banks

J. Brown
1880 Cal. F. 7

Image:
Figure 9, 'Sketch shewing Avenues and River Banks', as proposed by Brown in his *Report on a Planting System for the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting formal linear pedestrian avenues of trees together with in dispersed exotic deciduous and evergreen plantings along the River Torrens embankments. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

From the sinuous and irregular character of the river and its banks, there are very great capabilities for the designing of many rare and striking effects.

One of the most important points to be attended to in improving the subject, would of course be the presenting as much variety and contrasts as possible, and, in order to attain this end, all the natural contours and irregularities of each part would have to be carefully studied, embraced, and, if necessary, on occasions enlarged or extended. Anything approaching to regularity or mechanical stiffness should be rigidly avoided.

The banks of the River as a whole ... are very variable as to their character and formation generally. In some places we have jagged precipitate bluffs, the soil on which is being gradually loosened and washed into the bed of the river by the rains; in others they form a pleasing slope from the ridge to the water's edge; while again in some parts—particularly to the south of the Adelaide Bridge—we have them made up of a series of flats, knolls, and terraces. The most difficult portion of the whole subject to be dealt with is that part extending from the Company's Bridge [Hackney Road Bridge] to the Albert Bridge, all of which is more or less of a precipitate and broken character, and therefore requiring more judgement and a greater expenditure of time and labour to improve it to the best advantage (Brown 1880, p. 11).

Key recommendations in implementing this program of works included:

- ❖ Banks should be levelled to 45° more or less;
- ❖ Avoid uniformity in slope forming;

- ❖ Make the banks “as natural as possible” and take advantage of “hollows, ledges, ridges, knolls, flats, and water-washed crevices and gullies;”
- ❖ Where already sufficiently sloped leave unchanged;
- ❖ “Natural flats, ridges and terraces, have grand natural features for ornamentation” and should be taken advantage of;
- ❖ Consolidated crushed rock levelled footpaths, 2.4-3.0m wide should be constructed adjacent to the River banks and follow the natural windings of the landscape sinuously winding around natural clumps of trees;
- ❖ Tree planting plans should be meticulously prepared having regard for the “desired effect;”
- ❖ The “system of planting suitable ... would be of the most approved ornamental kind;”
- ❖ Regularity of newly planted tree distances should be avoided;
- ❖ Tree distances should have regard to mature foliage canopy and spread;
- ❖ Clump trees of different spreads, often of “six different kinds of trees of which No. 1 will measure 10 feet; No. 2, 12 feet; No. 3, 15 feet; No. 4, 50 feet; No. 5, 40 feet; and, No. 6, 30 feet in diameter” as depicted in the following diagram;
- ❖ The “distances at which the tree should be planted apart must be such as to allow each to attain to its open natural habit and full spread of branches, and thus realise the pictorial view intended;”
- ❖ Do not plant the banks “regularly all over with trees”
- ❖ “We must have single trees standing out prominently alone in places, groups pf one kind and of several kinds judiciously intermixed in others and so on,” (Brown 1880, pp. 11-12).

It is interesting to note that the bank levelling and re-forming strategy proposed by Brown is conceptually the same proposed in the landscape design recommendations for the River Torrens Linear Park proposal in the 1970s. While the Linear Park proposal exclude the Park Land blocks within the City of Adelaide, its landscape design recommendations were progressively adopted as relevant principles for application in Parks 10, 11, 12, 1 and 27. These principles are contained in Appendix River Torrens (Hassell 1975).

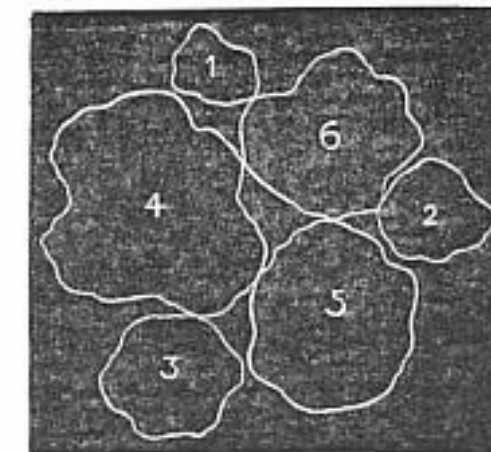


Image:
Theoretical tree planting diagram prepared by Brown in his *Report on a Planting System for the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). The diagram depicts Brown's detailed tree planting strategy that could be mapped against tree species selection. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

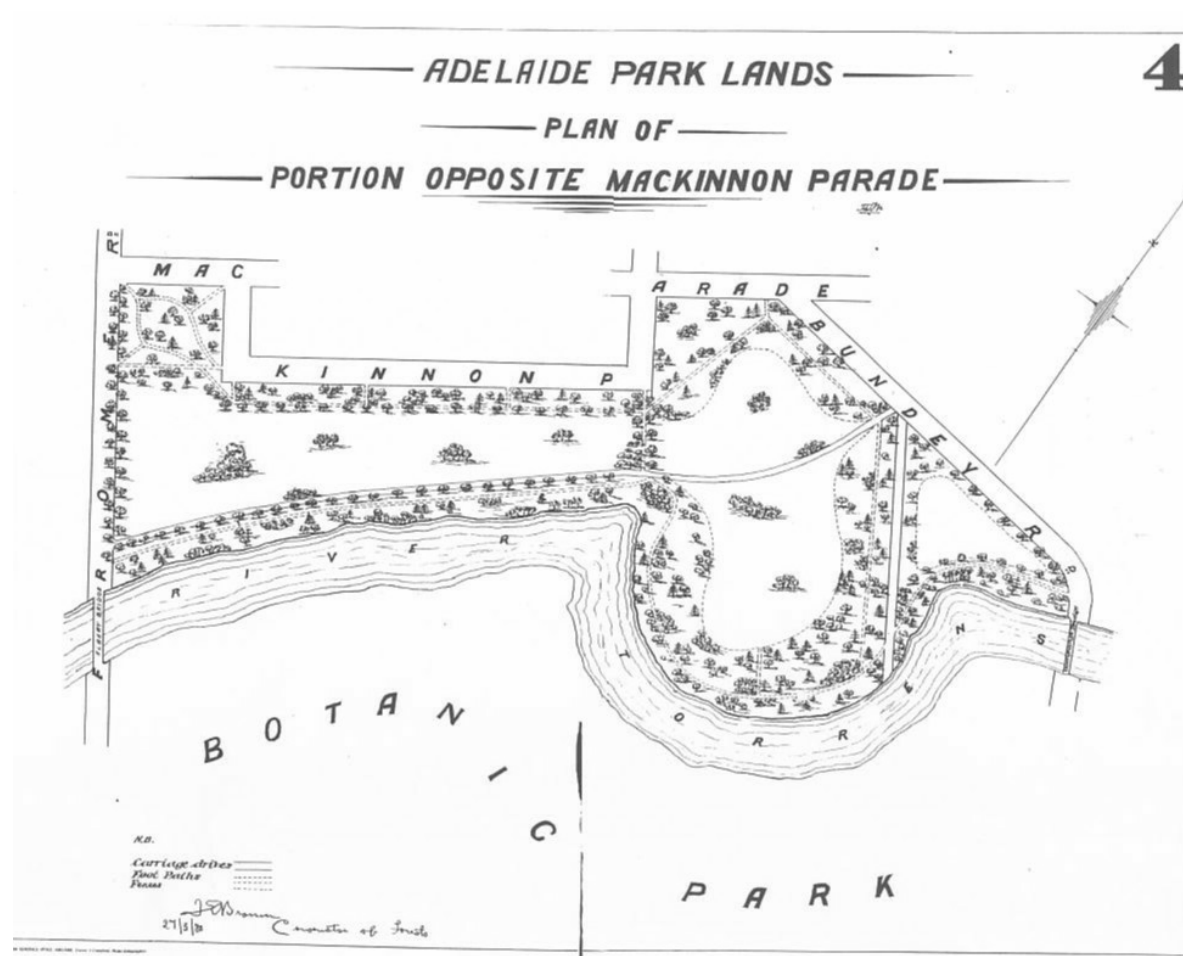


Image:
 Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the pathway system in Park 11—Park 11 originally consisted of Parks 10 + 11 as depicted—together with the Zoo-administered Deer Enclosure on the present site for the Council Nursery, and the now closed Sandcarters Road. Source: City of Adelaide.

Brown also drew special reference as to the positioning and atmosphere of the proposed carriage drives:

I have to recommend that a Carriage Drive and Footpath be made to run along the top of the banks on the north side, from which the citizens in their carriages or on foot could view the varied scene presented by hundreds of boats plying upon the water, and the intricacies of foliage, colour, groupings and combinations of the trees planted on the banks. The Carriage Road should be through an Avenue of trees, with the footpath betwixt it and the brink of the banks (Brown 1880, p.12).

But before any works were to be commenced a thorough survey and landscape design master plan had to be prepared. Brown stressed this point repeatedly in his discussion concluding:

Before any alterations or improvements are made upon the banks of the description stated, the whole ground should be surveyed and delineated on plans showing carefully and clearly the portions of the various surface features, together with their outlines, extents, heights, and other matter which it will be necessary to consider and embrace in designing for the improvement of the part. This done, the ground should then be inspected from various points of view, and, by mentally picturing the different effects likely to be produced

when it comes to be planted, a decision may be arrived at as to what alterations are necessary in order to the best features of the site being most prominently defined, and the most striking contrasts permanently secured. To do this it will, I doubt not, be necessary to alter the natural features of the site to a considerable degree in places, by extending or shortening a terrace here, lowering or raising a knoll there, and deepening or filling up a hollow in another place; so that, when the works are completed, the whole ground operated upon will, when viewed from any one direction, present a combination of pleasing effects and contrasts (Brown 1880, p. 11).

Brown's tree planting recommendations for Park 10 were:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Grevillea robusta	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Cupressus Uhdiana	?	
Cupressus Sempervirens	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
Cupressus Lawsoniana	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
Sterculia heterophylla	?	
Araucaria excelsa	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Araucaria Cunninghamii	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Cedrus Atalantica	<i>Cedrus atalantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
Pinus Insignis	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Pinus Sabiniana	?	
Pinus Longifolia	?	
Pinus Maritima	?	
Pinus Canariensis	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
Pinus Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
Pinus Muricata	?	
Pinus Persica	?	
Abies Douglasii	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
Abies Albertiana	?	
Picea Nobilis	?	
Picea Amabilis	?	
Picea Webbiana	?	
Biota orientalis	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Bookleaf Cypress, Biota
Populus nigra	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
Populus Alba	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
Populus Acladesca	?	
Populus dilatata	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Legunaria Patersonii	?	
Ailanthus glandulosa	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
Tristanea Conferta	<i>Tristanea conferta</i>	Brush Box
Paulownia imperialis	?	
Ulmus Suberosa Ulmus Montana	? and <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Ulmus Campestris	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
Acer pseudoplatanus	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
Fraxinus Americana	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
Fraxinus Excelsa	<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i>	English Ash
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Platanus acerifolia	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
Platanus orientalis	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Melia Azedarach	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
Eucalyptus Globulus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
Corynocalyx, &c., &c.		

There is a wide selection of tree species in Park 10 today, and the profile of specimens has a broad correlation with the above list.

In conjunction with his recommendations for the Park Lands Brown also recommended the establishment of “a Nursery and its management, in order to the rearing of young trees suitable for the purposes of the Corporation (Brown 1880, p. 4). While his reasons were specific his proposed site was adjacent to the Park Ranger’s residence in Park 27. Notwithstanding this it is worthy to quote his logic as to the purpose and establishment of the Nursery as it mirrors, albeit in a smaller scale, the reasoning that Pelzer used to recommend and establish the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. It is also important to note that the spatial and functional design proposed by Brown was conceptually adopted by Pelzer in the development of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. Brown wrote:

All trees used in the formation of ornamental grounds and parks require to be grown specially for the purpose, in order that by having plenty of fibrous roots, well-trained stems, and the characteristic points and peculiarities of each different specie fully developed, the trees planted may assume the forms required, and the anticipation of the designer in regard to outlines, groupings, and combinations, be realised.

This amount of attention cannot be given to the young trees by public nurserymen; and besides, by having a private nursery the plants can always be had at command, and by rearing them of a good size before they are put out, immediate effect can be produced on the ground being operated upon.

In order that my suggestions regarding the planting of the Park Lands of this City may, if adopted, be carried out with every chance of ultimate success, I have to advise that a small Nursery be established by the Corporation for the purpose of growing the young trees required, of a character likely to conduce to this end.

I have, therefore, to offer you a few suggestions regarding its formation and management.

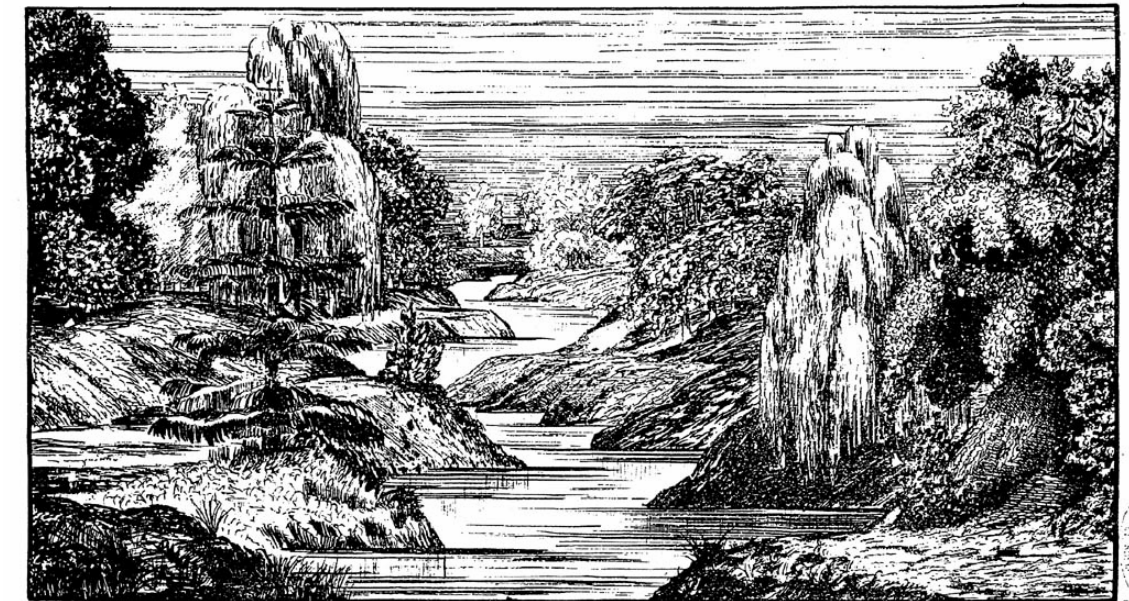
A suitable site for the purpose could be got on that portion of the Corporation grounds adjoining the residence of the Park Ranger. This part appears to me to be well adapted to meet the exigencies of the case, as the soil is of a good deep loamy nature, thereby likely to excite the trees to throw out plenty of fibrous roots and attain a fair size in a short time; the site is sheltered, so that the specimens would be allowed to assume the establish their characteristic peculiarities of habit without any particular care or training, while the situation commands an ever continuous supply of water, all essential qualities and requisites in a nursery devoted to the rearing of trees required solely for ornamental purposes ... I have to recommend that the ground enclosed for the purposes of a nursery be at least two acres [0.8ha] in extent. This should be laid off in an artistic and commodious manner in accordance with the outlines of the ground, and enclosed with a “paling” fence. An open drain three feet [0.9m] deep would be necessary round the whole of the enclosure on the inside, ending in an outlet to the river on the lowest part of the site, so as to avoid flooding in the rainy season. Afterwards, the ground would require to be trenched to about two feet [0.6m] in depth, so as to take out all obstructions and make the soil of a free nature, suitable for encouraging expanded roots and easy of being detached from them without much injury to the ramified fibrous roots when the plants come to be removed to the Park Lands (Brown 1880, p. 4).

Overall these were very specific and deliberate recommendations for Park 10 and in particular in terms of the landscape experience Brown was trying to craft along the River Torrens corridor. The specificity mirrors the detailed planting design principles devised for the River Torrens Linear Park segments in the 1970s (Hassell 1975).

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



Sketch showing River and Park Scenery 13
1880 Cal. 7



Sketch showing undulating River Banks 11
1880 Cal. 7

Images:
Two lithograph images prepared by Brown and included in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) that provide visual representations of the landscape he was trying to craft along the River Torrens with his detailed planting design recommendations. These two images depict a strong Gardenesque park atmosphere in Image No. 13, and the rather rustic somewhat Picturesque slant he placed upon planting and river bank re-contouring measures along the River Torrens. The first image depicts random decorative planting of exotic evergreen and deciduous trees and a sense of intrigue in the undulating river bank formations. The second image provides a view along the River Torrens that reinforces its organic and undulating flows and the use of particular exotic deciduous trees (in particular Weeping Willows (*Salix babylonica*)) to create an often Picturesque and rugged scene. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

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 series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

Notwithstanding Brown’s activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities. In his report of 1883 Pengilly records the planting of “various kinds of trees” numbering 300 in Park Land blocks 1 to 9 as well as 5 new plantations resulting in an overall tree plantation total of 3,082 trees. The nature of the species and the location of plantations Pengilly was establishing in these Park Land blocks is unclear. It would be logical that Pengilly also tackled plantings in Park 10 at the same time although he does not specifically record this action (*Annual Report 1882-83*, p. 134).

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.” Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report 1884-85*, pp. 102-103).

During 1883 the Park Lands Ranger, William Campbell, records the fencing of Park 10 along McKinnon Parade with 57½ chains of ornamental wire cable-fencing. An additional 47 panels of post and 3-wire fencing were erected along McKinnon Parade in 1886-87 and some 168 panels of post and 3-wire fencing along the Sand Road in 1888-89. Some 34 chains of ornamental fencing was erected along McKinnon Parade in 1890. Campbell noted his preference to the ornamental fencing but also complained about the public’s predilection to “sit on the wires and loosen them” (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 102; 1886-87, p. 112; 1888-89, p. 134; 1889-90, pp. 119, 120).

During 1897 the Council considered a series of reports and recommendations from the Engineer-in-Chief as to works along the River Torrens. This included removal of silt banks and the re-contouring of the banks. The report sought unsuccessfully for Council approval for the erection of a temporary dam near Hackney Bridge, to

... effect an absolute clearance of mullock and debris, either by machinery or manual labour, and this restore to something approaching pristine beauty and utility for boating the area between the indicated dame and the present Weir ... The steep banks near Frome Bridge should be sloped down, and the projecting angles should be rounded off. He considers that a few floods would clear out all deposits, and the

judicious use of the sluices would prevent future accumulations (*Annual Report 1897-98*, p. 72; 1899-1900, pp. 96-97).

By the 1890s Campbell was struggling to control the introduced weeds that had taken control of much of his pasturage in North Adelaide. He noted that:

A weed known as the Wild Onion (Asphodelus tenuior) has given a great deal of trouble this year. It has completely taken possession of many of the grazing paddocks in North Adelaide, and for several months in the year renders them almost unfit for use, as cattle will not touch it. At considerable expense it has been grubbed this year; but numberless young plants are certain to have been missed, and it would take three years to eradicate them. All these efforts must, however, be futile so long as private land in the vicinity remains stocked with it; and the Corporation is powerless to deal with the evil until it be proclaimed a noxious weed (*Annual Report 1894-95*, p. 65).

With Pelzer’s appointment in mid 1899 a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was undertaken and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown’s *Report* as the guiding master plan for his planting activities. A key recommendation was the development of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’ in neighbouring Park 12, an action that Pelzer immediately sought to implement in 1899-1900. Pelzer took considerable interest in the development of this nursery as can be evidenced by his reports of its activities. There appears also to have been minor engineering works along the River Torrens embankment slopes near Albert Bridge (Frome Road Bridge) requiring the planting of trees (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, pp. 295-296; 1902, p. 31; 1903, p. 44). Pelzer reported that:

The steep banks near the Albert Bridge are being gradually sloped off and planted with various trees, shrubs, &c., such as upright poplars [Populus nigra ‘Italica’], willows [Salix spp], tamarisks [Tamarix aphylla], white acacias [Melia azedarach var australasica], silver poplars [Populus alba], pampas grass, &c. (*Annual Report 1902*, p. 31).

There are regular references in Pelzer’s annual reports to the Council about minor earthworks and tree planting activities on the slopes near Albert Bridge from 1899 onwards. These references appear to relate to land downstream of Albert Bridge within Park 12 and not upstream in Park 10 as the works coincide with the construction and development of War Memorial Drive. There are no distinct references to planting upstream of Albert Bridge until discussions commence in 1919 about the construction of War Memorial Drive through Park 10. Construction of the Drive, from King William to Frome Road, commenced in 1919.

In 1903 a review of all Council depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands considered the removal of limestone excavation holes and recommended various closures. There were no pits and tips identified as being used in Park 10, except a rubbish tip that was being used in land immediately east of Sandcarters Road. Council proposed no change of use and function for this rubbish tip (*Annual Report 1903*, pp. 28-29).

In 1904 Council commissioned fencing contractors to erect the “Anchor” style of sawn jarrah post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the erection of much of this fencing. The flanks of Sandcarters Road were re-fenced in 1907-08. The flanks of McKinnon Parade west of Mann Terrace were fenced in 1908, and the eastern flank of Hackney Road was fenced adjacent to Gilberton. Pelzer unsuccessfully proposed to Council a larger re-fencing program for the park lands in 1909 and at the same time also commenced progressive removal of lengths of fencing as park agistment ceased in certain areas. Parts of the interior fencing around Park 10 were removed in 1909 signalling its formal transfer from agistment paddock to open park land and playing fields (*Annual Report 1904*, pp. 39, 74; 1905, p. 41; 1907, p. 53; 1908, p. 19; 1909, pp. 43, 65).

During 1901-10 Pelzer focused part of his planting programs upon the improvement of parks and gardens near King William Road and the River Torrens embankments. He also continued other planting works. In 1904 7 elms (*Ulmus procera*) and 5 ash (*Fraxinus* spp) trees were planted in McKinnon Parade. Gums were pollarded along McKinnon Parade in 1905-07, and the fencing taken up and shifted along the side of Sandcarter's Road in 1905. As part of these works Pelzer also obtained about 1,500 cubic yards of top soil in 1908 from the construction of the new Hackney Road tram-car depot and stacked this soil in Parks 10 and 14 for "future tree planting" (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63; 1905, pp. 42, 56; 1906, p. 44; 1907, p. 55; 1908, p. 45).

In 1910 Pelzer reported perhaps the first tree planting works along the River Torrens embankments upstream of Albert Bridge. Tree planting was undertaken along the banks immediately adjacent to the Zoo, and sloping and planting works undertaken along the opposite bank in Park 10 (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 54; 1911, pp. 66-67; 1912, p. 64).

In the same year the corner of Jerningham Street and McKinnon Parade received attention. Pelzer commenced planting shrubs on this corner. These plantings precede the proposal for a war memorial garden on this corner (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 54; 1911, p. 67).

In 1912 the Botanic Gardens Board sought the lease of 2.83ha of land to serve as a Deer Park for a period of 21 years from the Council. The matter was placed before the public through a meeting for approval, in accordance with the provisions of the *Municipal Corporations Act*, and it was approved "by an overwhelming majority." While approved in 1914, and designated on plan, the proposal did not proceed due to the War and declining attendances at the Gardens that resulted in reduced finances. The proposal may also have been hampered due to a condition on the lease that required the construction of an access bridge across the River Torrens from Botanic Park—an expensive infrastructure investment. The Board submitted plans for this bridge and they were approved by Council in June 1914. Notwithstanding these detractors, the Board undertook the fencing of the Park boundaries with a 2.1m high timber fence for 5 chains, the provision of a 7.6cm water main 243m long, and commenced tree planting. In 1924 the Board surrendered the lease back to the Council, because of their financial inability to proceed with the Deer Park proposal, and this enabled the Council to proceed with the "construction of the War Memorial Drive, and the remaining portion can be utilized for athletic clubs." Council determined to cancel the lease, and instructed the Board to remove the fencing and to leave the water main in position for future Council activities (Rix 1978, p. 33; *Annual Report* 1914, p. 18; 1917, p. 45; 1924, p. 31; Daly 1987, pp. 158-159).

With 1912 Pelzer first wrote about his proposal to commence land sloping and tree planting works east of Albert Bridge. He perceived that Council needed to "consider the beautification of the banks ... which should be sloped and planted with trees and shrubs" (*Annual Report* 1912, p. 63).

In 1915 Pelzer undertook ground levelling works in former Park 11(now Park 10), the area east of Sandcarter's Road, to enable the development of sporting ovals and fields, also remarking upon the bountiful rains this winter and summer seasons. With this ground levelling works, the former rubbish tip was covered over. Pelzer also erected 51 chains of post and wire fence along the side of Hackney Road in 1916-18 replacing old exterior and interior fencing together with planting of some 26 trees (*Annual Report* 1915, p. 34; 1916, p. 46; 1917, p. 43; 1918, p. 35).

In 1919 the University sought permission to extend its leasehold of sporting ovals in Park 12, then known as the 'University Oval'. The University proposed the lease of an additional 1.0ha in Park 10 adjacent. But Council granted a lease of 0.8ha until 23 September 1929 when the main lease of Park 12 facilities was due to expire. A rental of an additional £10 per annum was

proposed, subject to approval by a rate payer meeting. A meeting on 7 November 1919 approved the proposed additional leasehold by a vote 3,598 to 1,731 (*Annual Report* 1919, p. 30). Works on this new leasehold, which was "to be utilised for lawn tennis courts and hockey grounds" included harrowing, ploughing, grading, and re-seeding with lawn grasses. This work was completed by mid-1921 and a "rustic shelter structure" also erected (*Annual Report* 1920, p. 31; 1921, pp. 26, 38).

The Lower North Adelaide Soldiers' Memorial Committee sought permission from the Council in 1920 to erect a war memorial at the corner of Jerningham Street and McKinnon Parade. Council agreed to this proposal on 18 October that involved the erection of a memorial tablet:

*The base is to be of cement 2 ft. [0.6m] high by 9 ft. 6 in. [2.9m] wide. Above the base will be rock-faced freestone about 7 ft. [2.1m] high, in which will be affixed a bronze tablet 5 ft. 6 in. [1.7m] by 4 ft. [1.2m] (*Annual Report* 1920, p. 6).*

This work was undertaken over late 1920 to 1922. The garden embraced 0.5 ha and Pelzer planted it with "lawns, trees, shrubs, etc.," together with formed pathways and erected a number of seats. It was officially named the Lower North Adelaide Memorial Gardens. A small toolshed was erected in 1923 adjacent to this garden. Playground equipment appears also to have been installed in 1923-24 and Pelzer had to re-grade the pathways in 1924. A "roomy shelter house" was also erected in 1926 (*Annual Report* 1922, p. 26; 1923, p. 38; 1924, p. 38; 1926, p.40).

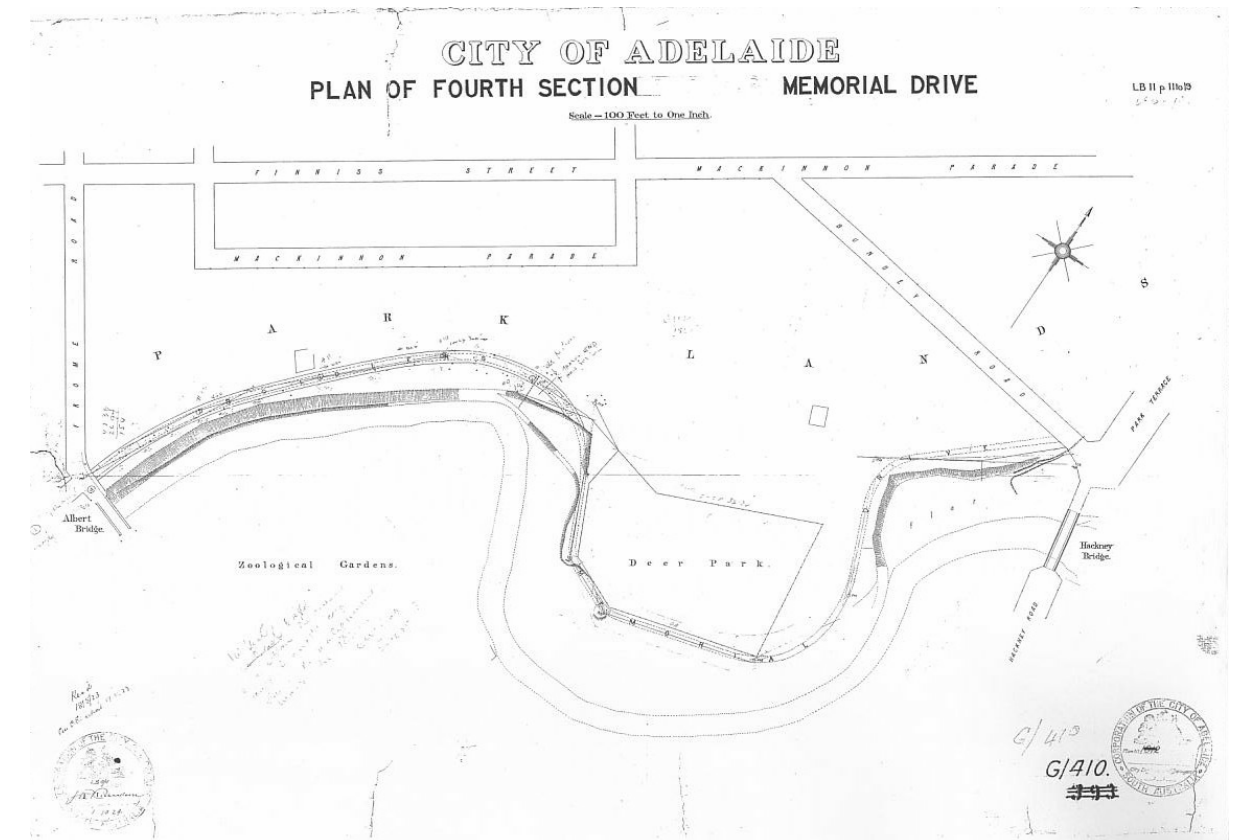


Image:
Plan G/410 prepared by the City Surveyor depicting the Deer Park fenced enclosure, the proposed alignment of the fourth stage of War Memorial Drive, and two building footprints perhaps servicing recreational activities in the Park. Hand dated 18 May 1923. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

Pathway re-construction works were entertained in parts of Park 10 in 1920 (Annual Report 1920, p. 31).

In 1921 Council agreed to a recommendation from its Markets & Parks Committee to undertake “experimental planting of native trees” in 0.4ha of Park 10 between Bundeys’ Road and Park Terrace (Hackney Road). A budget of £58 was set aside for this work. The site was ploughed, harrowed and planted with “seeds of native trees.” This initiative appears to be part of a larger series of proposals moved by Councillor McEwin that involved a shift towards native Australian plants and trees including revegetation works, and the establishment of an arboretum in Park 12. Council also agreed to the planting of 110 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) from McKinnon Parade to the Albert Bridge, along Frome Road, at a cost of £ 120 (Annual Report 1921, pp. 24-25, 37, 38).

From 1920-24 Council progressed with planning, design and construction of War Memorial Drive through Park 10. Parts of old Park 11 were closed off from pasturage in 1924 to enable construction to proceed unimpeded by cattle and several chains of fencing with a gate erected. Work on stage 4 of War Memorial Drive, from Frome Road to Hackney Road, was completed on 30 October 1925 and the entire road opened by Governor-General Lord Forster who drove along the newly finished section. The date was the sixth anniversary of the opening of the first portion, from King William Road to Frome Road. Pelzer appears to be still undertaking ground levelling works associated with the fourth stage of this roadway in 1926 notwithstanding its opening. Tree planting works associated with this roadway appear also to have been also undertaken in 1926 together with the erection of some 72 chains of fencing. Pelzer was still undertaking this tree planting works in 1929 with the intention of “hiding the back premises of the Zoological Gardens from views from the War Memorial Drive” (Annual Report 1924, pp. 37, 40; 1925, p. 2; 1926, pp. 40, 41, 42; 1929, p. 35).

In 1927 the University of Adelaide sought a renewal and extension of its leasehold in Parks 10 and 12 of land for the purposes of sport fields. The University proposed a consolidation of its existing leases, an extension of area 0.2ha, right to charge admission, and a 21 year lease period. Council agreed to these proposals. This leasehold was granted in late 1927 for 4.45ha (Annual Report 1927, p. 20; Daly 1987, p. 151).

Additional sporting leasehold requests were lodged once Park 10 began to realise its park land setting with the completion of the Drive. In 1930 Council considered and approved an application from the Minister of Education, on behalf of the Teachers’ Training College, to lease 4.05ha of Park 10 for a lease of 21 years at £50 per annum. The granting of the lease was subject to a public meeting, and involved the guarantee of £3,000 site improvement works over the next 2 years (Annual Report 1930, p. 19; Daly 1987, p. 151).

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 is evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In terms of Park 10 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (Annual Report 1935-36, p. 37).

Interesting the Frome Road Nursery in Park 12 was very successful in providing for street tree propagation purposes, but lacked an adequate capacity to cultivate flowering plants and shrubs for Council purposes. At least, this was the opinion of City Gardener A. Stanley Orchard in June 1936 when he reported to Council on:

... how severely handicapped his Department was by the lack of proper facilities and limited accommodation by the present Nursery for propagating purposes and the raising and growing of numerous types and varieties of plants ... (Town Clerk’s Docket 2428 of 1936).



Image:

Aerial photograph of Park 10 in 1947 depicting the tree-lined road reserves, the initial construction and ground laying works for the Council’s new Nursery, and Sandcarters Road reserve. Sandcarters Road, as formal gravel linear route is clearly evident in this photograph. The photograph also depicts a tree-lined pathway traversing Park 10 that follows the alignment for a carriage drive as proposed by Brown in his *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). Again, providing further evidence of how much attention Pelzer paid to the recommendations of Brown during his tenure as City Gardener from 1899-1934. This pathway was removed in the 1950s as Council formalised its street plantings along War Memorial Drive. There is also visual evidence of a more formal park on the corner of Mackinnon Parade and Frome Road with the pattern of tree and the circulation system evident. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

Orchard recommended the abandonment of the Frome Road Nursery and the development of a new nursery on a “clean site elsewhere.” This proposal was slow in coming to fruition. Finally Council on 18 March 1940 adopted a report that a new Nursery be established in Park 10 on an area of approximately five acres (2.0ha). This is the present site of the Council Nursery. While this recommendation was slow in coming, it took a further 18 years before the Director of Parks & Gardens, B Bone, could report to Council of the complete transfer of the nursery operations including all construction works and glasshouse accommodation being re-established. An extensive hedge of Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) was planted around the Nursery boundaries, and Orchard also planted a plantation of Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) around the western, southern and eastern flanks of the Nursery (Town Clerk’s Docket 2428 of 1936; *Digest of Proceedings* 1939-40, p. 380; Annual Report 1957-58, p. 31).

Albert Bridge was re-decked in the 1950s.

During March – August 1957, however, 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 were no specific recommendations for Park 10.

Albert Bridge was re-decked in 1982 in addition to adding structural members to address the increasing weight of vehicles and trucks upon the structure.

The slow shift of Council nursery operations was not without its difficulties. But by 1967 Director of Parks & Gardens Andrew Taylor could report that the nursery was now in full and efficient operation:

... the staff at the Nursery was kept fully employed in the raising and distribution of seedlings of seasonal displays in the various gardens and street plots, the propagation and maintenance of trees and shrubs for park plantings and the growing and presentation of ornamental pot plants and cut flowers for conservatory and civic function purposes (Annual Report 1966-67, p. 31).

In 1967 the Hackney Road bridge was duplicated, with an additional bridge being added on the western side. The bridge site has associations with the original (South Australian) Company Bridge, and a plaque noting this association was also unveiled upon its opening.

In 1994 three art installations were erected on the banks of the River Torrens. Entitled 'Divided Paths' (by Linda Patterson), 'You are Here' and 'Landline – Timeline' (by Philip Hind), they were part of a joint commission by the Council and ArtsSA.

Amery (1997; 2002: 270) proposed the toponym *Warnpangga*, meaning 'bulrush root place', to this park. This nomenclature was derived from *warnpa* meaning 'bulrush root', a staple food source prolific along the River Torrens embankments, and *-ngga* meaning 'location'.

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Park 10 Warnpangga is identified in the State Heritage Register, except:

- ❖ Albert Bridge, Frome Road (which is in Parks 10, 11, and 12).

Park 10 Warnpangga exists within the Upper Torrens Sports Fields Precinct PL5 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 415-417). Its 'Environment' is described as:

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

The existing character of the component parts of the Precinct should be maintained. The overall Park Lands and Torrens River Valley theme of Eucalypt plantings should be strengthened in conjunction with the deciduous planting character around North Adelaide. The banks of the River Torrens should be planted in accordance with the Torrens Linear Park indigenous vegetation planting themes and to encourage the safe breeding of native fauna. The open sportsfields of Park No 9 should be enclosed by perimeter woodland plantings

Permanent Structures

Expansion of active recreation facilities and buildings in the Precinct should be restricted, existing tennis courts in Park No 9 reduced in number and the surrounding area landscaped. Overhead power lines through the Precinct should be placed underground.

Areas of Significant Landscape Character

The stand of Eucalyptus trees adjoining MacKinnon area west are of significant landscape interest. These trees should be maintained and supplemented by additional plantings around the perimeter of Park No 10. The desired environmental character is that of irrigated open sports fields surrounded by woodland planting.

No component of Park 10 Warnpangga has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

The following section summaries any cultural landscape features that possess cultural heritage value.

Overall Spatial Patterns

Park 10 retains its overall spatial form. It however is the result on an amalgamation of Parks 10 (west of Sandcarters Road) and 11 (east of Sandcarters Road) and has witnessed the creation of War Memorial Drive that removed an area from park land. The Drive removed a portion of land but at the same time provided an aesthetic improvement through access facilitation to the Park also mirroring the intent of Brown in his *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) for the creation of a carriage drive in this Park. The establishment of the Council Nursery in Park 10, after its removal from Park 12 and the progressive disbandment of the 'Western Nursery' in Park 27 has resulting in a consolidation of Council's nursery operations into one section of land.

Land Use

The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in the 1880s. Fencing works consolidated their use as a series of agistment paddocks, but progressively this use ceased more so due to the smallness of the paddocks linked to the efficiencies of managing flocks of sheep, cattle and horses in larger paddocks. Thus, progressively recreational land use functions and human interactions subsumed the three Parks. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.

Natural Features Responsiveness

There are three types of topographical forms evident in Park 10:

- ❖ Park 10 playing fields: of relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, that mirrors a similar landscape character to that in Park 9 that provides little significance. Notwithstanding this, this relatively flat topography provides a marked open transitional zone between the River Torrens corridor and the Lower North Adelaide sloping topography and escarpments. This provides topographical interest and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Torrens river-scape: the River Torrens corridor comprising all land between the River and War Memorial Drive. This is a sharp diverse undulating landscape precinct with different slopes, aspects, and affording considerable views of the River corridor and over towards the Zoo and the Botanic Park. This provides considerable aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Archery Mound: a curved mound structure erected to accommodate archery activities. Of some social merit.



- ❖ The fourth and final portion of War Memorial Drive, from Frome Road to Hackney Road, that drew inspiration from the proposed carriage way in Brown's *Report* (1880) and which Pelzer implemented in 1924. The Drive holds out the vision of a carriage way system in the park lands envisaged by Brown, an opportunity that Pelzer sought to grasp and implement, and which was substantively implemented in the River Torrens corridor park land blocks. The Drive also possesses social meanings to the notion of a war memorial to the fallen of the First World War, and often involved returned servicemen in its construction. The symbolism of this corridor has not been captured in contemporary war memorial activities. Of some social, design and historical merit.

Boundary Demarcations

No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.

Vegetation

There are several vegetation elements of significance in Park 10 as follows:

- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) plantation (J&E P.B11): located along the southern flank of MacKinnon Parade. Beautiful specimens in a corridor providing a strong visual backdrop. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located on the southern-most boundary point of Mackinnon Parade. A beautiful specimen aged 60-100 years. Of some aesthetic merit.



Circulation Networks

Prior to Brown's *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any organised circulation system on Park 10. It is clear that Frome Road, whether with a road or pedestrian bridge extant, provided foot access to Lower North Adelaide from the University and the city. Accordingly, there would have been a series of desire lines formed by pedestrians because of this access. It is highly probably that Brown's carriage drive, proposed for Park 10 and illustrated as a tree-lined access corridor in the 1936 aerial photograph, followed a regular trafficked pedestrian route from the Melbourne Street shopping precinct to the bridge(s). This route was later erased from the Park with tree clearing and planting measures.

The only historical extant evidence of circulation systems are:

- ❖ MacKinnon Parade Tan Promenade: the pedestrian exercise route through the plantation of mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) along the flank of MacKinnon Parade. This route and plantings were discussed by Brown in his *Report* (1880) and he proposed the reinforcement of this strategy. Of some aesthetic and historical merit.

- ❖ Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) plantation: located along the flanks of War Memorial Drive providing definition and scale to the parkway experience. A strong sweeping line of street tree plantings aged 20-30 years providing an edge between the flat undulating landscape of Park 10 to the rugged and sloping topography character of the River Torrens embankments and bed. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. leucoxylon*) plantation: located behind the Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) boundary plantings along War Memorial Drive. A relatively young-plantation aged around 15 years that will in the future form a strong reinforced corridor along the Drive. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus ptochera*) plantations: located along Frome Road providing edge definition to the Park. Aged some 70-80 years, they were probably planted with the senescence and removal of the 1921 planted 110 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) along this edge. Of poorly condition. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen: located adjacent to the building closest to Frome Road. In good condition and health, offering a huge spread and visual prominence, and planted approximately in the mid-late 1860s. Of some historical and aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*) specimen: located on the edge of Bundeys Road to the west of Archery fields. A huge specimen for this species, providing visual interest. Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) grove: a grove of trees located around the edges of the Archery field. A dense grove of one species, with one specimen of a River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) amongst this grouping. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) grove with 1 Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*): located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade and Frome Road. A square of land that Brown recommended for a formal garden design with a formal circulation system, possessing a Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) from the 1860s, that Pelzer appears to have planted predominantly and extensively with English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and established a formal union-jack pathway system in accordance with Brown's recommendations. The plantings have matured and the pathway system has been progressively removed, but it still retains the character of a formal garden landscape. Of some design, historical and aesthetic merit. Specimens contain plenty of dead wood, are in a state of decay, and have a limited lifespan. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Pear tree (*Pyrus calleriana* var.) grove: a series of young planting within the confines of the Lower North Adelaide Soldiers Memorial. Possessing no historical associations to the memorial, they provide a visual and textural contrast because of their type compared with most other park land plantings. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) specimen: located on Bunday's Road. An elderly specimen containing some dead wood, providing some visual interest, but generally in very good condition. Probably planted in the 1880s-1910s. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located adjacent to the above Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), on the corner of Bundeys Road and War Memorial Drive, providing a strong corner feature. Of some aesthetic merit.

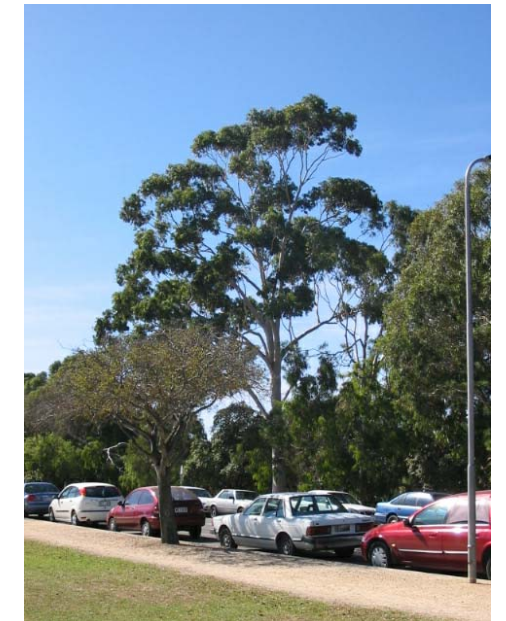


- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen: located adjacent to the Archery clubrooms on War Memorial Drive. A visually obscured specimen of considerably age in relatively good condition. Probably planted in the 1860s-80s. Of some aesthetic merit
- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) plantation: comprising 37 specimens, located between the Council Nursery and the University sports grounds grandstand. Not particularly old specimens, dating 1970s, but as with any group plantation of this species, provides a strong visual effect. Of aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Silver-leaved Stringybark (*Eucalyptus cinerea*) specimen: located at the termination of the Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) plantation. Interesting termination feature. Of some aesthetic merit.

- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) groves: of two groupings of 3 specimens Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) each, located on the southern side of War Memorial Drive opposite the Zoo. Good specimens. Planted in the 1970s. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimens: two elderly and poorly specimens located on War Memorial Drive near to the above two groupings of Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*). Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge: hedge surrounding the Council Nursery planted by City Gardener Orchard in the early 1940s encompassing all flanks of the Nursery. A strong visual feature of the Park well disguising the functions within. The longest hedge of this species extant in the Park Lands. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) specimens: located to the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the Council Nursery. While a species recommended and often used by Pelzer in his early years, is today considered a weed in the northern areas of Australia, and northern South Australia. Dating from the 1940s so having direct associations to Orchard and may have been the trees he indicated that he was planting around the newly established Council Nursery. Some 48 extant specimens today. The largest plantation of this species in the Park Lands. The specimens also provide a strong visual buffer. Of some historic, aesthetic and botanic merit.

- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa*) plantation: located to the western end of Mackinnon Parade. Possessing some visual presence. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citrodora*) grove: located at the vehicular entrance to the Council Nursery, consisting of 7 specimens, of healthy appearance, and planted in the 1980s. Of some aesthetic merit.



Spatial Arrangements

Five areas of spatial definition are extant within Park 10 as follows:

- ❖ Council Nursery, constructed and initially developed in 1940s-70s, was situated on and largely comprises the original footprint of the former Deer Park site. An important spatial quadrant that, while has changed use, still remains as a definable spatial area in the Park. Of some historic and social merit.
- ❖ Lower North Adelaide War Memorial: a triangular shaped precinct, located and constructed in 1920, it honours the Lower North Adelaide fallen from the First World War. Of some historical and social merit.



- ❖ Sandcarters Road reserve (J&E H5): a linear road reserve corridor, only partially used for its original purpose, that includes several elderly trees. A lineal corridor possessing some historical merit.
- ❖ Original Park 11: a precinct of Park 10 demarked by Sandcarters Road running eastwards to Hackney Road. While it has lost its formal demarcation boundaries it still possesses its spatial definition formed by virtue of the adjacent road systems and the former Sandcarters Road reserve. Of some historical merit.
- ❖ Archery Club field: the shooting range for the archery club somewhat defined by the tree vegetation surrounding the field. Of no merit.



Structures

There are several recreation service structures in Park 10:

- ❖ Archery Club clubrooms: a single storey brick structure with a zincalume roof. Of no merit.
- ❖ Council maintenance building: a red brick, gable tiled roofed, storage structure used by the Council. Of no merit.



- ❖ University of Adelaide Tennis Pavilion: red brick, terra cotta tiled gabled roof, structure with an Edwardian architectural style servicing the University of Adelaide tennis court activities. Of some architectural merit.
- ❖ University of Adelaide Graduate Sporting Pavilion: a green painted single storey brick pavilion with a flat skillion zincalume roof servicing the University's sporting activities. Of o merit.



- ❖ Albert Bridge: located in Frome Road. Prominent wrought iron bridge with concrete central *caissons* erected in 1878-79, and re-decked in 1950s and 1982 to accommodate additional vehicular weight. Of some historical, engineering, social and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Hackney Road Bridge: a duplicate bridge erected in 1967 to increase the vehicular capacity of Hackney Road. Of some engineering merit.



- ❖ University of Adelaide Grandstand: an architecturally interesting red brick two storey structure with a tri-gabled terra cotta tiled roof in a Edwardian architectural style. Of some architectural and social merit.



Small Scale Elements

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



- ❖ Lower North Adelaide War Memorial structure and plaque: located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade opposite Jerningham Street. Erected in 1920 by the residents with an additional plaque by Councillor Wallace Bruce. Of some historical and social merit.
- ❖ Lower North Adelaide War Memorial sign: Lower North Adelaide War Memorial structure and plaque: located on the corner of MacKinnon Parade opposite Jerningham Street. Galvanised post and sign with 1920s period lettering.

- ❖ University of Adelaide Toilet Block: a small red brick terra cotta gabled roof structure with Edwardian architectural stylistic references. Of no merit.



- ❖ 'You are Here' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, comprising a black marble rectilinear arch and seat inscribed. Of some artistic merit.
- ❖ 'End Divided Paths' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, designed by Linda Patterson, comprising a terra cotta coated and tiled obelisk inscribed with various inscriptions. Of some artistic merit.



- ❖ 'Landline – Timeline' sculpture: located in 1994 on the edge of the River Torrens, designed by Philip Hind, comprising a concrete coloured line flush with the ground surface two black marble termination features, and three steel flying apparitions. Of artistic merit.
- ❖ MacKinnon Parade Playground: a small tubular metal fenced playground located on MacKinnon Parade near the intersection with Jerningham Street erected in the 1980s. Of some social merit.



- ❖ The Company's Bridge plaque: located on the south-western pillar of the bridge. Of some social merit.



Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

Park 10 is relatively flat and afford little aesthetic merit. It however provides:

- ❖ Views of the River Torrens corridor (J&E LA.12): views originate from War Memorial Drive and provide vistas into the River Torrens waters and embankments. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ View of Park 10 from Frome Road: a expansive view of the sports grounds looking north-north-east across a large portion of the Park to the University of Adelaide grandstand.

Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 10. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 10's cultural landscapes in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 10 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 10 Playing Fields	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Torrens riverscape	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archery mound	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
MacKinnon Parade tan promenade route	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Drive (fourth section)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) plantation + 1 Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pear (<i>Pyrus callieriana</i> var.) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver-leaved Stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) groves	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) two specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaffir Apple (<i>Doryalis caffra</i>) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Atkel Pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> var. <i>oxycarpa</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Nursery space	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower North Adelaide War Memorial space	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Sandcarters Road space	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Park 11 space	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archery Club field	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archery Clubrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

Council maintenance building	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Adelaide Tennis Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Adelaide Graduate Sporting Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Adelaide Grandstand	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
University of Adelaide Toilet Block	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albert Bridge	-	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hackney Road Bridge (west bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower North Adelaide War Memorial structure	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Lower North Adelaide War Memorial sign	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
'You are Here'	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
'End Divided Paths'	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
'Landline – Timeline'	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
MacKinnon Parade Playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Company's Bridge plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Views of the River Torrens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Views of Park 10 from Frome Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statements of Cultural Significance

Warnpangga Park 10 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, *albeit* it has been compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, while enhancing its expansive character and views outwards, and hosts several recreational spaces that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Prepare a landscape master plan for Park 10 that addresses conservation and replacement of trees of merit, the intent and planting design specifications of Brown in his *Report* (1880), the conservation and better visual integration of the Grandstand and Council Nursery, for the purposes of providing a cohesive integrated vision for the Park and its sporting and open transitional space role;
- ❖ Prepare a conservation study of the entire War Memorial Drive roadscape (Park 1 to 10) giving attention to road engineering design, views offered, reinforcing and strengthening tree plantings to consider its role and position as perhaps the first greenway in the state, and also its war memoriam associations.
- ❖ Prepare an integrated landscape master plan for the River Torrens corridor, that takes regard of Brown's *Report* (1880) and its recommendations, the River Torrens Linear Park report (Hassell 1975) and its recommendations, to create an integrated management plan that considers recreation, water, landscape character, visual and aesthetic qualities, tree species and their placement and conservation, all furniture and infrastructure, with the purpose of creating an integrated park land corridor with strong links to the overall park lands as also the River Torrens Linear Park;
- ❖ Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Parks;

- ❖ Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL5 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Consider the formalisation of a garden footprint in the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and 1 Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) grove on the corner of Frome Road and MacKinnon Parade, including more structure to pathways, formal seating, an edge treatment to the wider Park 10 open space, and a commemoration epithet. It would be preferable that a Landscape Master Plan is prepared for this area, having regard to the information and recommendations in this Appendix.
- ❖ Conserve and strengthen the Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) grove as an interesting and unique plantation of a specimen in the Park Lands, and seek progressive removal of lone or group specimens elsewhere in the Park Lands.
- ❖ Consider renovations to street tree plantings along Frome Road to address the deteriorating condition of the English Elms (*Ulmus procera*).
- ❖ Maintain the footprint of the Council Nursery enclosure, and conserve the functions and uses it enables.
- ❖ Prepare a nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the trees identified in the above tables.