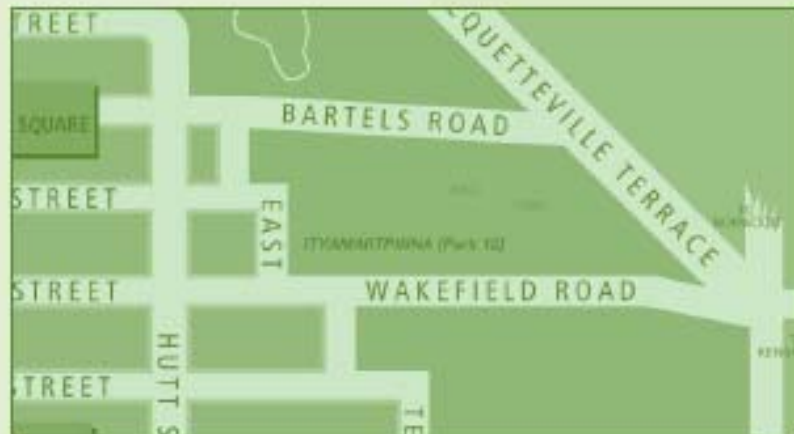


Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15)



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaipinna (Park 15)

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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) has been prepared within the strategic context of the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant areas in the Park, including extensive input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP:

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

A primary strategy in Adelaide City Council’s Strategic Management Plan 2004 – 2007 is to:

“Enhance the Park Lands as a unique open space resource and develop a supportive environment in the City and Park Lands that encourages active social participation, recreation and sport.”

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

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

1.1 Vision

Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategy:

The Adelaide Park Lands, along with the Squares, form a unique open space system which creates a distinctive image for the City and supports the economic and social life of Adelaide and South Australia. The environmental and recreational landscapes of the Park Lands are highly valued by the citizens of South Australia and visitors to our State. They will therefore be protected, nurtured and enhanced for the enjoyment and well being of the whole community and for future generations (p.43 of the Strategy).

Vision for Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15):

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

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

Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) is a “predominantly natural landscape”. These areas take their character from a predominance of native vegetation

with panting structure following natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of native and indigenous planting”.

Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) should continue to be managed as a predominantly natural area, with the planting structure to follow a natural character facilitating the evolution of vegetation corridors. It is also an area for organised sport and recreation, in addition to being a site for major events. It presents a unique opportunity to balance these different land uses within the one Park. Its significance to the Kurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation.

1.2 Overview

- Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) is a “predominantly natural landscape” as defined in the Strategy. However, it contains significant recreational facilities and elements of a cultural landscape.
- Torrens River Valley is part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna people.
- This Park forms a transition in style from the racecourse in Victoria Park/Bakkabakkandi to the formal gardens of Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka.
- The Park consists of the Glover Playground in the south-western corner, sporting fields in the central and eastern areas, as well as woodland which generally follows the creek line which runs through the centre of the Park.
- Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) 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

Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) has cultural significance to the Kurna people as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where they lived and as a symbol of dispossession and European significance as an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands which reflects the informal development of this Park as an open woodland featuring earlier plantings of an olive grove and patches of irregular plantings according to the style of the period.

1.4 Kurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council’s commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kurna names. Park 15 is now known as Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) which means “King Rodney”.

1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

In addition, the CLMP sets out the goals, objectives and criteria by which Council authorities manage community land. Land management

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15)

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.

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) is bounded by Bartels Road to the north, Dequetteville Terrace to the east, Wakefield Road to the south and East Terrace to the west.			
Certificate of Title	Title identification: CR 5707/712 Parcel identification: S6015 in the Hundred of Adelaide			
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
Lease/Licence Details	Christian Brothers College (CBC) currently holds a one-year licence for the two lower Ovals, four tennis courts and the cricket nets present in Ityamaitpinna (Park 15). The School has first right of use of these areas for certain time periods. Prince Alfred College (PAC) has a one-year licence for the upper Oval. There are no lease holders.			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner	Description
	PR44022B	Licensed	Council	CBC Sports Building
	PR44023B	Licensed	Council	CBC Store
	PR44024B	Licensed	Council	PAC Sports Building
	PR40123B	Council	Council	Toilets/ Gardeners Lunch Room
	PR40124B	Council	Council	Toilets (Male & Female)
Purpose for which land is held	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and it is managed in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly natural landscape where the planting structure will follow a natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of native and indigenous planting.			
Native Title Status	The Kurna 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 Kurna 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 Kurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kurna people have been consulted in the CLMP process.			

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands. Therefore this plan should be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Ityamaitpinna (Park 15), it identifies the potential for development of sport activities in this Park. 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:

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

2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan

The Adelaide (City) Development Plan establishes the legislative requirements for development in the City (including the Park Lands), under the Development Act. Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) is in Precinct PL 9 East Park Precinct of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are: that the East Park Precinct should be maintained as an area for active and passive outdoor

recreation activities with sporting grounds set amongst dense woodland plantings.

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

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

Once the PAR is amended as a result of the public consultation process, approval from the Minister of Urban Development and Planning will be sought. The draft PAR is expected to be endorsed by the Minister by the end of 2005 and gazetted shortly afterwards.

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

The Draft PAR makes no significant changes to these Principles although it does allow the development of cafes based on merit.

2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children’s Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy

- Environment Policy
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- New Directions: Strategic Management Plan 2004-2007
- On-Street Parking Policy
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Public Art Policy – Watch this Space
- Public Communication and Consultation Policy
- Public Convenience Policy
- Recreation and Sport Park Lands Facilities Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken on Area 2 which comprises Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna, Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka and Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) on Sunday 28 March 2004.

Following consultation, the Community values for Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community appreciate the open space, and the rural, wooded character of this Park. The mature trees, bird life and peaceful nature of the Park are valued. The olive grove is appreciated for the historic feel it lends to the Park. The landscape of this Park varies from adjoining parks and this contrast is welcomed by the community. There was concern expressed about the length and nature of use of the Park by Clipsal. The community were generally receptive to the Adelaide International Horse Trials.

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

Tarndanyunga Kurna Yerta – A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands dated July 1998 states that Margaret (Connie) Roberts identified this area as having been a

meeting and camping place. Margaret Roberts talks about Tommy Walker a “fringe dweller” camping in this area in the second half of the nineteenth century. She describes the forced movement of the people from this area to the Botanic Gardens and then to Glenelg.

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 Ityamaitpinna (Park 15):

Overall spatial patterns	The overall Park generally retains its original shape and form as devised by Light ¹ . It has evidence of some tree planting that was undertaken during the Pengilly ² and Pelzer ³ administrations that sought to create a semi-formal Victorian gardenesque style however this was never realised. Two short avenues of Pepper Trees (<i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i>) and South Australian Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>), combined with the Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove create interesting visual features in the Park. All three constitute important aesthetic and design elements in the Park. The Park has a semi-open woodland character today with considerable variation in topography. It is marked by a playground in the south-west corner, an Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove in the western portion, three sporting Ovals irregularly placed, a suite of tennis courts, and a strong band of South Australian Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) along the Wakefield Road frontage.
Land Use	The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of tree plantings in the late 1870s and 1880s. From fencing in the late 1870s the Park assumed the role and function of a semi-open woodland dispersed by recreation Ovals and an Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove, and this function has remained today. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.
Natural features	The Park focuses upon the Botanic Creek watercourse as a central feature. Key natural features are:
	The Botanic Creek watercourse; the predominate water system feature of the Park largely supplanted by the presence of the lake; and
	The small valley-like undulating topographical setting of the larger Park that results in a mixture of interest and characteristics.

¹ Colonel William Light, The Surveyor-General of Adelaide

² William Pengilly, City Gardener 1867-1883

³ August Pelzer, City Gardener 1899-1934

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

Circulation networks	Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system in the Park although it is clear that some plantings had been undertaken. However it is very clear that Pelzer sought to establish a central Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i>) path through the central E-W alignment of the Park, and succeeded in creating the Wakefield Road bicycle pathway and South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) Avenue plantings between bicycle path and roadway.
	The main circulation routes are:
	A Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i>) avenue running east-west through the central portion of the Park;
	A South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) avenue running along Wakefield Roadscape and the adjacent bicycle pathway; from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace.
Boundary demarcations	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries and gravel edge pathways are evident.
Vegetation	There are several vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:
	The South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) avenue: along Wakefield Road, including the bicycle pathway, from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace; of some botanical and aesthetic significance.
	The South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) avenue in the centre of the Park; of some botanical and aesthetic significance;
	English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) in the centre of the Park; very good specimen; of botanical interest;
	Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>) in the East Terrace Playground; large specimen; of botanical interest;
	The Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i>) avenue in the centre of the Park; of some botanical and aesthetic significance;
	The River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) at the visual termination of Flinders Street; of some aesthetic and botanical significance.
	The Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove in the western portion of the Park; of some botanical significance;
Spatial arrangements	No evidence is present.
Structures	Several structures are present:
	CBC sporting pavilion; erected in the 1960s; of low significance
	Two small, male and female, toilet blocks in the north-eastern corner of the Park; erected in the 1960s; of low significance;
	CBC sporting undercroft and concrete stage; erected in the 1960s; of low significance;
	Small sporting pavilion; eastern portion of the Park between two Ovals; of low significance;
	East Terrace playground toilets; erected 1927-28; of medium architectural and social significance;
Small Scale Elements	There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:
	East Terrace Playground fencing; of low significance;
	East Terrace Playground sign; original feature of playground; of medium significance;
	Tennis courts; southern portion of the Park; of low significance.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15)

	Timber and galvanised steel vehicular access bridge ; central-west portion of the Park; of low significance ;
	Timber footbridge; western portion of the Park; of low significance ;
	White painted galvanised entry bollards (3); c.1950s, corner of East Terrace and Bartels Road; of medium significance ;
	Australia-Japan Association plaque; at end of Flinders Street; of low significance ;
	East Terrace Playground equipment and facilities; of low significance ;
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	Several important views are present:
	View along Wakefield Road east towards the Britannia Hotel and the canopy of South Australian Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) that frame the vista;
	View along Dequetteville Terrace east towards the Britannia Hotel and the Adelaide Hills backdrop;

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) is an indistinct example of the re-crafting of the Adelaide Park Lands by William Pengilly and August Pelzer from open paddocks into a semi-formal gardenesque park that was not realised. Instead, an open woodland unfolded that retained an existing olive grove with patches of irregular plantings according to the style for the period, and a significant South Australian Blue Gum avenue was established along Wakefield Road. It is a contributory park land block to Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka and Victoria Park/Bakkabakkandi providing a valuable woodland and aesthetic intermission between these two heavily used Parks.

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- Covering an area of 18.5 hectares Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) consists of a mixture of different types of vegetation.
- Kraehnebuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the indigenous landscape of the area would have been characterised by a transition zone between Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) SA Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) woodland and Blue Gum (*E. leucoxylon*) River red Gum (*E.camaldulensis*) open forest.
- The Park has a semi-open woodland character. There is a band of South Australian Blue Gums along the Wakefield Road frontage.
- An olive plantation exists at the southern end of the site and there are plantings of exotic and interstate species throughout the Park.
- The playing fields are irrigated to facilitate the playing of organised sport.
- Botanic Creek flows through the site before entering the Botanic Gardens. The creek line is dominated by introduced weed species, with some natives including *Typha domingensis* and the occasional *Juncus* sp. clumps. Both of these macrophytes are naturally regenerating in the Park Lands. (Source: Long. M (2003) A Biodiversity Survey of the Adelaide Park Lands).

3.2.2 Topography

- There is some variation in topography in Ityamaitpinna (Park 15).
- The Botanic Creek watercourse, entering the Park from Wakefield Road and exiting at Bartels Road, is the lowest point of the Park. The small valley-like undulating topographical setting of the Park is a key natural feature.
- Soil in this Park is heavy red brown clay to red brown clay.

3.2.3 Water

- As part of water conservation measures, there has been a reduction in the amount of water used to irrigate Ityamaitpinna (Park 15).
- Watering of the 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.
- Botanic Creek has been laid back but the riparian zone planting has not yet been implemented.
- The volume of water entering Botanic Creek during significant storm events often exceeds the creek capacity and spills into the adjacent Parks. This ensures the Park acts as an effective ephemeral detention basin, restricting the peak flow entering the Botanic Gardens during larger storm events, minimising flood impacts in areas in which the flood would cause damage.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Christian Brothers College (“CBC”) Sports Pavilion

- Erected in the 1960s, and currently licensed to CBC, the sports pavilion includes toilets (including disabled) and showers.
- The building is a brick structure overlooking the Ovals (central Ovals) which are currently licensed to CBC.
- Generally in good condition.

3.3.2 CBC Undercroft Sports Facility

- Erected in the 1960s and currently licensed to CBC, this building is used for storage.
- It is located underneath a viewing area for sports and overlooks the central Oval currently licensed to CBC.

- Some problems with dampness.

3.3.3 Prince Alfred College (“PAC”) Change Rooms

- Situated in the eastern portion of the Park these change rooms provide facilities for PAC which currently holds the licence.
- It has toilets and showers.
- The building is structurally sound.

3.3.4 Two small sets of toilets

- Male and female in the north-eastern corner of the Park, erected in the 1960s.
- Constructed with prefabricated pebble dash.
- The current location is inappropriate and the structures are unattractive and unsuitable for the Park Lands.

3.3.5 East Terrace Glover Playground and Toilets

- Construction began on the playground in 1924, and it was officially opened in 1925. The Shelter Shed was erected in 1927-8.
- The Playground was one of five playgrounds established in the 1920s in the City of Adelaide by Mr Charles RJ Glover, former Lord Mayor and philanthropist. The Playgrounds acknowledge a growing social movement recognising the importance of play, children’s needs and green spaces in the urban environment. These playgrounds are part of our social history and tell us much about attitudes to children.
- Photos contemporaneous with establishment (see photo) show the Playground in the shape of a modified semi-circle with the shelter shed in the centre of the arc and equipment such as seesaws, swings and a jungle gym spaced around the semi-circle. There are areas of lawn with wide gravel paths and low shrub plantings around the rear boundary. The layout of this Playground is similar to other Glover Playgrounds. The equipment, boundary, paths and plantings

have altered. The entrance unfortunately is no longer under the Glover Playground sign. However, original elements remain which assist in the interpretation of the Playground’s significance. These include the Shelter Shed, the location, entrance sign and also possibly the formally planted Desert Ash trees.

- Currently the equipment is a modern integrated style placed in the north western corner of the Playground and is in sound condition, although it lacks a range of creative play elements.
- The existing fenced area provides adequate informal play opportunities. The Olive Grove which is now included within the playground due to expansion of the rear boundary, provides a unique play setting.
- There are toilets and washing facilities, and it is close to parking. Proximity to CBC means patronage by students during school days is high. These students tend to use the area more for unstructured games and informal ball sports. However facilities within the playground (or lack of) do not support this type of activity.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

In addition to the facilities mentioned to in 3.3 above, Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) has the following items:

- PAC currently holds an annual sporting licence for the Oval in the eastern section of the Park.
- CBC currently holds an annual sporting licence for the other two Ovals, four tennis courts and cricket nets.
- The schools have first right of use for certain periods. There is a sign adjacent to the tennis courts which provide a contact number for people that require access to the courts.

3.5 Events Management

- Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) hosts two major events each year, the Adelaide International Horse Trials (AIHT) and the Clipsal 500 Car Race, both of which make extensive use of the Ovals in this area.
- The South Australian Motor Sport Board, who manages the Clipsal 500 under the auspices of the South Australian Motor Sport Act (1984), uses the area for the after race concerts, amusement rides and car displays.
- In 2003 the Horse Trials shifted the focus of their activities (the showjumping and dressage components) from Victoria Park/Bakkabakkandi to Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) in order to make the event more affordable and accessible.
- The event organisers enter into arrangements with the Annual Sporting Licence Holders (CBC and PAC) in the Park to compensate them for the compaction and other damage to their Ovals.
- A number of the horse jumps remain in place following an arrangement with Council to minimise the set up costs, reduce deleterious environmental effects and to hasten the set-up.
- The Tour Down Under cycle race utilises the east end of Adelaide for its street race. Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) is a key viewing location for the increasingly large crowds which line the route.
- Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) is also a popular venue for cross country runs, organised by such organisations as Christian Brothers College, Athletics SA and the South Australian Primary Schools Amateur Sports Association (SAPSASA). The playground is popular with clubs and companies as a venue for pre-Christmas parties. In total, 22 minor and medium events were booked into the Park along with casual picnics in the past year.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Council facilities

- There is a BBQ and table in the East Terrace Glover Playground.
- There are bins and benches provided in this Park.
- Toilets are located in the north-eastern corner of the Park, in addition to the toilet block located in the playground.

3.6.2 Lighting

- There is some lighting in the Park; however some lights are inappropriately situated.
- The main path running from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace is not lit.
- Some of the trees adjacent to Wakefield Street are up-lit.

3.6.3 Signage

- There is signage associated with the East Terrace Glover Playground, and the licensed tennis courts. There is information on the latter sign that informs the community how they can access the courts.

3.7 Accessibility

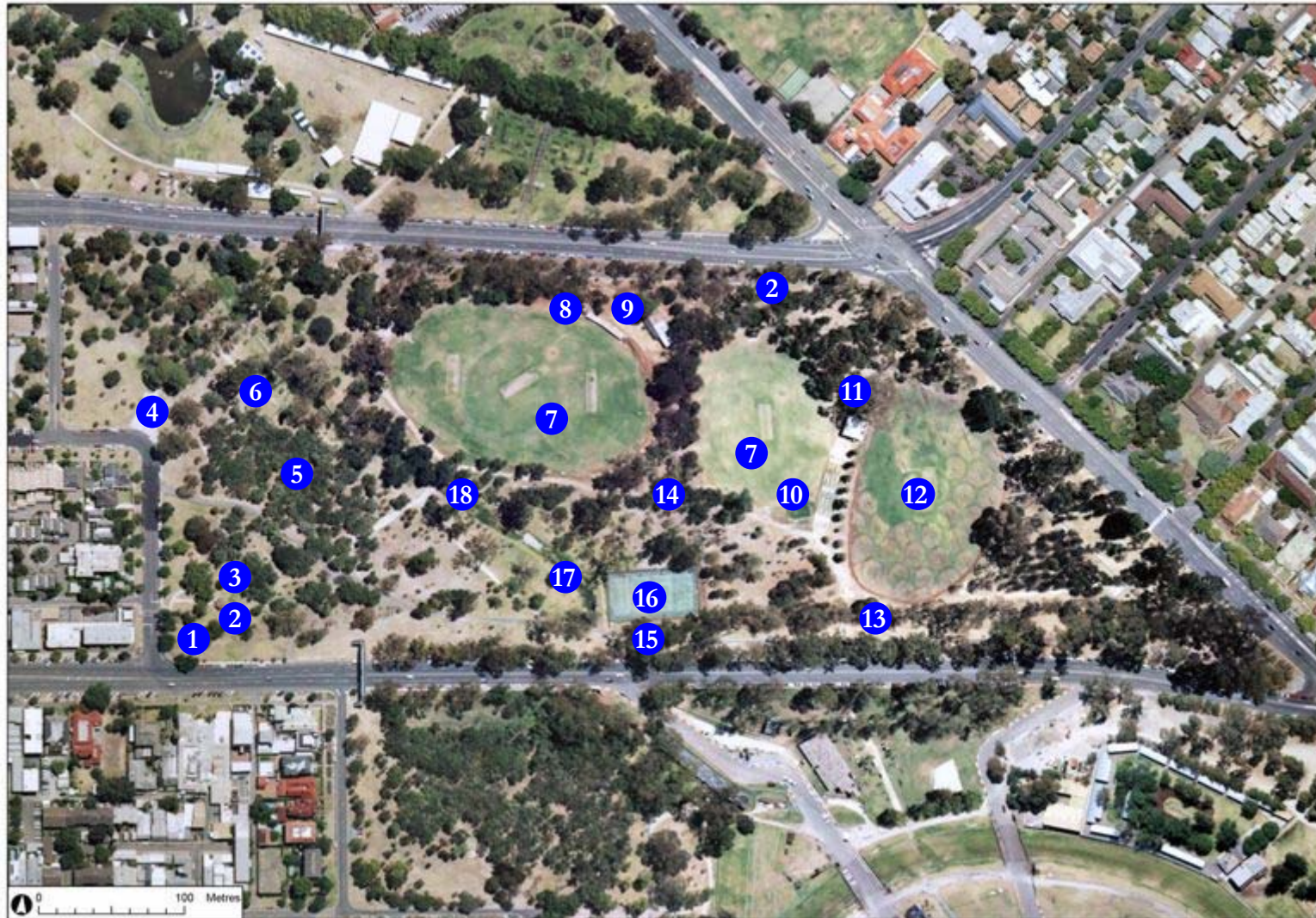
- A number of bus routes access this Park.
- In general, pedestrian and cycle access are both available but need improvement.
- Paths need to comply with Council's draft Park Lands Path Policy and Integrated Movement Strategy and serve a number of functions. Some of the existing routes have historical value as routes and still serve a useful purpose.
- There are some paths close to the perimeter of the Park.
- The major path through the park runs from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace. It is a popular commuter route.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

- Car parking on Wakefield Road is 10-hour meter parking and 2-hour parking, with unrestricted parking available on the eastern half of Wakefield Road. East Terrace is 2-hour parking. Bartels Road is 10 hour meter-parking.

Existing Use Map

- 1. East Tce
- 2. Glover Playground Toilets
- 3. Desert Ash
- 4. River Red Gum
- 5. Olive grove
- 6. Footbridge
- 7. CBC licensed area
- 8. CBC storage
- 9. CBC change rooms
- 10. CBC cricket nets



- 11. PAC change rooms
- 12. PAC licensed area
- 13. South Australian Blue Gum avenue
- 13. Pepper Tree avenue
- 14. Information sign
- 15. CBC licensed courts
- 16. Botanic Creek Bridge

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. Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) is a predominantly natural landscape, as identified in the Strategy (see 1.1 above). Council engaged landscape architects 'Oxigen' to prepare a landscape plan with planting recommendations for the Park. These are incorporated into the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map**.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

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

4.1.2 European

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

- Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.
- Retain all existing significant individual species identified in the cultural landscape assessment including the River Red Gum, and English Oak.
- Retain the botanically and aesthetically significant South Australian Blue Gum avenues and the Pepper Tree avenue.
- Retain the significant olive grove in the western portion of the Park.

- Ensure that consistent planting of street trees continues along the southern and northern flanks of the Park. The southern flank should be River Red Gums (consistent with the proposal for Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka). This improves the avenue aspect of street trees and frames the vistas along the streets.
- Retain the Playground in its current location, the Desert Ash trees in the playground, the Shelter Shed and the Glover Playground entrance sign.
- Consider nomination of the Shelter Shed as a Local Heritage Place.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park. These are unsightly and detract from the amenity of the Park.
- Consult with key stakeholders (including the SA Motor Sport Board) during the design phase.

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

- Provide additional plantings of South Australian Blue Gums around the boundaries of the Ovals to formalise and enclose the space.
- Reinforce plantings along East Terrace with additional South Australian Blue Gums.
- Infill plantings of Pepper Trees (*Schinus areira*) along existing avenue.
- Existing planting reinforced with new trees and where appropriate to reflect the natural structures of the original vegetation. Species including River Red Gum and South Australian Blue Gum
- Improve the natural landscape values through planting programs that mimic the natural structure of the pre-European vegetation and through habitat enhancement (such as placement of logs).

- Continue existing management regime for Botanic Creek until further plans have been prepared.
- Prepare a policy and implementation plan for riparian vegetation management in the Park Lands.

Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing trees and enhance with further planting of trees.
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement. These should be grouped to retain areas of open space suitable for events.

Issue: Limits on water use may dictate what can be planted

- Manage planting program within the water restrictions operating in this Park.
- Implement irrigation efficiency by licence holders wherever possible, consistent with any State Government water conservation measures, any additional water restrictions imposed by Council and Council's endeavours to restrict water use.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

4.3.1 CBC Sports Pavilion

4.3.2 CBC Undercroft Sports Facility

4.3.3 PAC Change Rooms

- Investigate the feasibility of demolishing a number of existing sports buildings and replacing these with a single building that services multiple facilities within the Park.

4.3.4 Two small sets of toilets

- Remove toilets adjacent to Bartels Road which are unattractive and in an inappropriate location.

4.3.5 East Terrace Glover Playground and Toilets

- Maintain existing shelter shed and toilets in East Terrace Glover Playground.
- Retain the Olive Grove as a key feature of the Playground.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Consider siting facilities that better allow informal ball sports within the playground. The informal use of the area by CBC can at times conflict with other people using the play equipment so these two uses should remain separate.
- Enhance the playground by improving accessibility within the playground and providing creative and unstructured play opportunities.
- Review the eastern ('rear') access to the playground to enhance linkages with the Park and reduce erosion caused by Council's maintenance vehicles.
- Investigate joint funding between Council and CBC for enhancements to the playground.
- Improve community access to the courts.
- Consider the installation of community amenities (i.e. barbecues, drinking fountains) between the courts and the playground that service both facilities. This could involve relocation of some existing amenities within the playground.
- Install new drinking fountain.

4.5 Events Management

- Maximise access to the Park for as long as feasible.
- Ensure vehicles are not permitted on the Park Lands unless it is completely necessary. Vehicles should remain on defined paths at all

times. During the period that Clipsal 500 and the Horse Trials use the Park, certain areas become significantly degraded.

- Investigate ways to increase resilience of grass. Clipsal may wish to commence irrigating certain areas of the Park earlier than what the current arrangement permits. For this to occur, State Legislation will need to be amended to allow earlier handover of the Park. This will be subject to event organisers meeting all costs associated with irrigation, including the cost of water and modifications to irrigation infrastructure. This must be consistent with any State Government water conservation measures.
- Ensure that any event that makes use of Botanic Creek should conform to relevant environmental legislation including the Environmental Protection Act 1993 and the Public and Environmental Health Act 1987.
- Ensure prompt removal of fencing associated with Clipsal 500 which restricts access to the Park.
- Review retention of horse jumps from the Adelaide International Horse Trials event. The positioning of some of the jumps changes each year.
- Ensure removal of the gravel trap located at the corner of East Terrace and Flinders Street East following the Clipsal 500. This is unsightly and it is unnecessary that it remain in situ.

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Council facilities

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

- Consider installation and/or relocation amenities such as barbecues and drinking fountains as per 4.4
- Install a barbecue and picnic table in the area west of the footbridge.

- Install new drinking fountain in playground as per 4.4

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Remove lights that are attached to the stobie poles alongside Botanic Creek. They serve no useful purpose where they are located.

4.6.3 Signage

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

- Ensure signage associated with licence holders and car park is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan
- The following signs are required:
 - A Kaurna Naming and significance sign including information about the facilities in the Park to be located adjacent to the proposed Adelaide Park Lands Trail on Bartels Road.
 - Install sign at entrance of playground pursuant to the Children's Playspaces Policy informing users that dogs are not permitted, adults should be accompanied by children, and Council's contact details.

4.7 Accessibility

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

- Repair/installation/locking of gates at the road/path entries to the park from Bartels Road, Wakefield Street and East Terrace should assist in reducing car access to the site. Additional bollards, plantings or similar barriers alongside the gates would also reduce

opportunities for car access, by preventing people from driving through gaps next to these gates.

- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park based on the Park Lands Path Policy.
- Upgrade, in particular, the path shown on the map to form part of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail.
- Rationalise permit parking in the Park as follows (all permits to be issued by ACC):
 - CBC – 1 unrestricted permit
 - PAC – 1 unrestricted permit
- Alter some of the car parking restrictions on Wakefield Road and Bartels Road to three hours to encourage use of Park.
- Retain other roadside car parking restrictions.
- Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.

Comparison of existing and proposed future landscapes



Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) is a well located and used Park. With activity focused on the playground, ovals and courts, recreation is a key feature of this Park. This is in addition to hosting occasional major events.

Future development and management of Ityamaitpinna (Park 15) reflects the natural landscape character of the park, encourages use with the installation of amenities, improves accessibility and circulation by a review of footpaths, and reinforces the predominantly native tree canopy with new tree plantings.

Future Use/ Landscape Design Map

1. Investigate joint funding opportunities for playground redevelopment with CBC

2. Install information sign at entrance to playground

3. Install drinking fountain

4. Remove gravel trap

5. Change parking restrictions

6. Install Kaurua sign

7. Investigate installation of amenities

8. Reinforce plantings around edges of ovals with additional South Australian Blue Gums



9. Investigate feasibility of rationalising buildings

10. Remove toilets

11. Infill tree planting along existing Pepper-tree avenue

12. Improve community access (courts)




13. Investigate providing amenities

14. Existing planting reinforced with new trees and where appropriate to reflect the natural structures of the original vegetation.

15. Install barbecue and picnic table

Path Network Map

LEGEND

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



5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$18,000
- 3-5 years \$95,500
- 6-10 years \$80,000

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

Performance Targets Key:

Performance Targets are derived from the Community Land Management Guidelines for the Park Lands endorsed by the Park Lands Committee.

The agreed Performance Targets are (the numbers are used in the tables below):

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

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

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

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Recognise the importance of this area to Kaurua people through interpretative signage.	M	1	1,2	Urban Design	Social Development	\$2K
Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.	H	4,5,6,7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		See 5.2 below.
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.	L	4	1,3	Asset Management	Horticulture	\$80K
Consider nomination of the nomination of the Shelter Shed as a Local Heritage Place.	H	5		Development Planning	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare a Tree Succession Management Plan	H	4,5,6,7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$3K
Manage planting program within water restrictions	M/ O	6	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map and section 4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional plantings around the boundaries of the Ovals. • Reinforce plantings along East Tce. • Infill plantings along existing avenue. • Improve the natural landscape values through planting programs that mimic the natural structure of the pre-European vegetation and through habitat enhancement. • Continue existing management regime for Botanic Creek until further plans have been prepared. • Prepare a policy and implementation plan for riparian vegetation management in the Park Lands. • Retain existing trees and enhance with further planting of trees. 	M/O	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability; Horticulture	\$5K/annum over 5 years
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5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove toilets adjacent to Bartels Rd	M	4	1	Asset Management		\$10K
Investigate feasibility of demolishing a number of existing sports buildings and construct a building that services multiple facilities within the Park	M	4	1	Asset Management		No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate joint funding with CBC for enhancement to playground	H	1	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Improve community access to courts	H	1	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove gravel trap associated with Clipsal 500	H	4	4	Asset Management	Approvals	No additional cost
Promptly remove 'Clipsal 500' fencing after each event.	H/ O	4	1,3	Asset Management	Approvals	No additional cost
Investigate timing of commencement of watering by Clipsal	H	1,4,5	3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Review retention of horse jumps following the event	H/ O	1,2,4,6	2,3,4	Asset Management		No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate providing amenities between the playground and courts	M	1	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Remove lights attached to stobie poles alongside Botanic Creek	H	1,4	1	Asset Management		\$2K
Install barbecue and picnic table in the area west of the footbridge	M	1	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$6K
Install sign at entrance pursuant to the Children's Playspaces Policy	M	1,2	3	Urban Design	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$2k
Install drinking fountain	M	1	3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$500

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Repair/installation/locking of gates at the road/path entries to the park from Bartels Rd, Wakefield St and East Tce should assist in reducing car access to the site. Additional bollards, plantings or similar barriers alongside the gates would also reduce opportunities for car access, by preventing people from driving through gaps next to these gates.	M	3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		
Alter some of the car parking restrictions on Bartels Road and Wakefield Road	H	3	1,3	Regulatory Services	Transport Planning	\$1K
Rationalise permit parking	H	1,4	1,3	Regulatory Services	Approvals	\$2K
Upgrade and realign path network as per the Path Network Map	M	1,4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$60K (using standard bitumen)

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaipinna (Park 15)

- 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: Ityamaipinna (Park 15)

- 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 Ityamaiitpinna (Park 15) were identified as:

- Christian Brothers College
- Prince Alfred College
- Event organisers

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 Council staff manning 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 on these occasions.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

- A consultation session for Area 2 was held on Sunday 28 March 2004 from 2-5pm in Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka. 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.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 39 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 40 people.
- 80 fact sheets and feedback forms were delivered along East Tce.
- 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.
- Relevant government and non-government agencies have been contacted by letter and invited to make a written submission or meet with Council staff to discuss any relevant issue

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Ityamaitpinna (Park 15)

APPENDIX C

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 15

APPENDIX D

Plant Species Recorded

Ref. to 3.2.1.

Plant species recorded by the Biodiversity Survey and the Cultural Landscape Assessment:

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

*Acacia iteaphylla** (Flinders Ranges Wattle, SA), *Acacia pendula**, *Allocasuarina cunninghamii* (River She-Oak), *Brachychiton acerifolius** (Illawarra Flame Tree, NSW), *Brachychiton populneus** (Kurrajong, NSW and QLD), *Callistemon* sp.(Bottlebrush), *Ceratonia siliqua** (Carob, Middle East), ***Cyperus*** sp. (Sedge), *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), *Eucalyptus citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum, NSW and QLD), *Eucalyptus cladocalyx** (Sugar Gum, SA), *Eucalyptus erythrocorys* (Red Cap Mallee), *Eucalyptus forrestiana* (Fuchsia Gum, WA), *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus maculata* (Eyebane, WA), *Eucalyptus spathulata** (Swamp Mallet, WA), *Fraxinus oxycarpa** (Desert Ash), *Jacaranda mimosifolia** (Jacaranda, Brazil), *Juncus* sp. (Rush), *Lagunaria** sp. (Pyramid Tree), *Melia azedarach* var. *australasica** (White Cedar, NSW), *Myoporum viscosum* (Sticky Boobialla, VIC and SA), *Olea europaea* ssp. *europaea** (Olive, Europe), *Pennisetum clandestinum** (Kikuyu, East Africa), *Pinus canariensis** (Canary Island Pine), *Pinus halepensis** (Aleppo Pine, Middle East), *Pinus radiata** (Radiata Pine, North America), *Pinus torulosa** (Bhutan Pine), *Pittosporum undulatum** (Sweet Pittosporum, VIC), *Populus* sp. (Poplar, Europe), *Populus alba** (White Poplar, Europe), *Populus nigra italica** (Lombardy Poplar, Europe), *Schinus areira** (Pepper-tree, Chile), ***Typha domingensis*** (Narrow-leaf Bulrush), *Ulmus procera** (English Elm, UK).

Appendix 15

Ityamaiitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15)



Ityamaiitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15)

Historical Overview

Hemmings records several specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 15 (Hemmings 1998). The ‘fringe dweller’, Tommy Walker, was known to have frequented and camped in the Eastern Park Lands in the second half of the nineteenth century. Margaret (Connie) Roberts also confirms Walker’s residency in this Park, and also noted it as a meeting place for the Kaurna community. Notwithstanding this generalised reference, Hemmings concludes correctly that the watercourse would have been directly associated with Kaurna use and occupancy along Botanic Creek and especially in the waterhole that has been reinvented as the Main Lake for the Botanic Gardens (Hemmings 1998, pp. 21, 55).

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 15 consists of a semi-rectangular block of land bounded by East Terrace, Dequetteville Terrace, Wakefield Road and Bartels Road. No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Park 15.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s it is unclear as to the nature of activities that occurred on Park 15, although given the waterlogging nature of the landscape it was unlikely to have hosted stone quarrying excavations. Notwithstanding this, it appears that the Park was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. It was fenced in a white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1870s. By this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from the Park.

An Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove was established in the south-western corner of the Park in the late 1870s.

The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911), undoubtedly was involved in early plantings on this Park but there is no specific reference to his activities. With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that ornamental plantings that had been undertaken by Pengilly and some of the scope of this planting in the East Park Lands.

There has, I think, been more planting done here than on any other portion of the Park Lands of the same extent. The trees are Gums and Olives chiefly with Pines, Cypresses and several other kinds intermixed (Brown 1880, p. 25).

Brown also made some very positive conclusions about the planting conditions in the East Park Lands especially in terms of its capacity to support a more vibrant ornamental planting strategy. He wrote:

The block of land included within the boundaries just named, is, in many respects, of a very superior description indeed for the growth of trees, and for the operations of ornamental planting. The soil over the whole area is rich and of good depth, while at the same time, the situation is such that considerable variety and excellent combinations of light and shade could be secured. Perhaps, of the whole Park Lands of the City, is second to none of the other blocks in these respects (Brown 1880, p. 25)

In drawing up his recommendations for the East Park Lands in his *Report* he noted the planting conditions and the extant plantings before proposing a significant renovation of the planting strategy. He unusually stated the implications of his recommendations, in this instance, as being the impact upon existing plantings and also indigenous specimens.

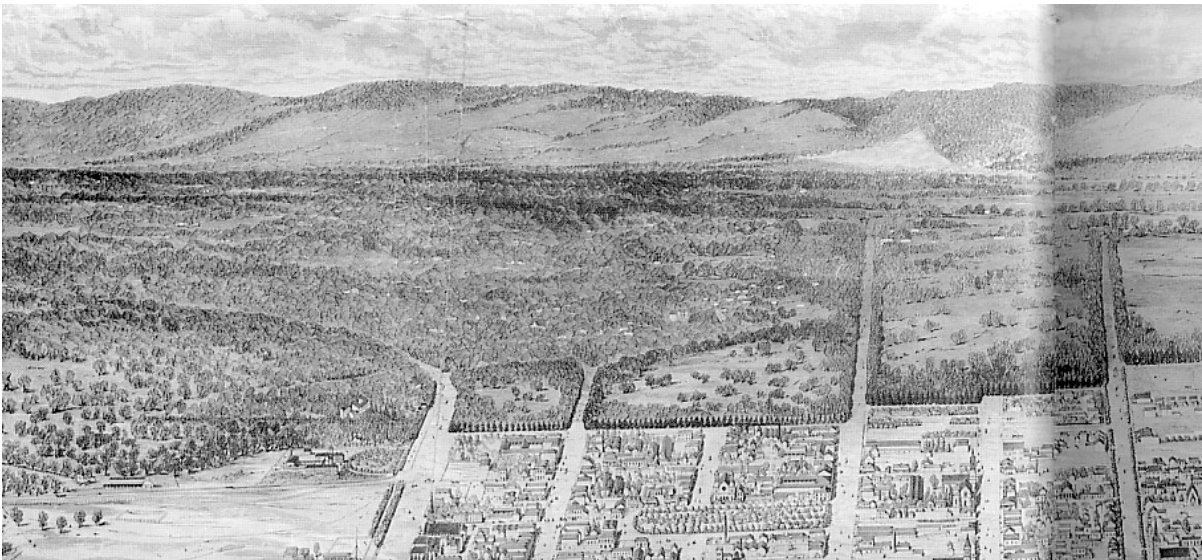


Image:
Extract of a lithograph published in the *Australasian Sketcher* of the East Park Lands, 10 July 1875. Note the extensive edge plantings that had been established around all three East Park Land blocks, and that scattered internal plantings had also been undertaken.

*It will readily be understood that it is at all times a delicate and very unpleasant matter to recommend the undoing of work performed by others; but, in justice to professional reputation, I must remark (and will dismiss the subject by doing so) that before the block of Park Lands under notice can be made thoroughly ornamental to such an extent as it is capable of being made, many of the trees now upon it—the Gums [*Eucalyptus* & *Corymbia* ssp] and Olives [*Olea europaea*] especially—will require to be removed, and others pruned and trained, so that the peculiarities of the ground may be fully taken advantage of in this scheme for its ornamentation* (Brown 1880, p.25).

His recommendation was for a transformation of the East Park Lands into a gardenesque landscape characterised by a planting strategy containing specimen plantings, pedestrian avenues and walks, and concern for seating and shade. This philosophy appears not to have been graphically portrayed in the plan to his satisfaction, as he stated:

To describe fully what I would propose in order that the capabilities of the block might be made the most of, would necessitate much greater spaces than this Report will allow. Without going into particulars then, I must simply refer to Plan 23, on which I have sketched how I would propose to lay off the grounds. Although the Plan does not show it as well as I could have wished, the planting here should be irregular, so as to appear as natural as possible, and thus give the grounds a fine Park-like appearance. The banks of the converted into choice pleasure grounds with walks, specimen trees well defined, and seats under shady clumps, &c., &c. (Brown 1880, p. 25).

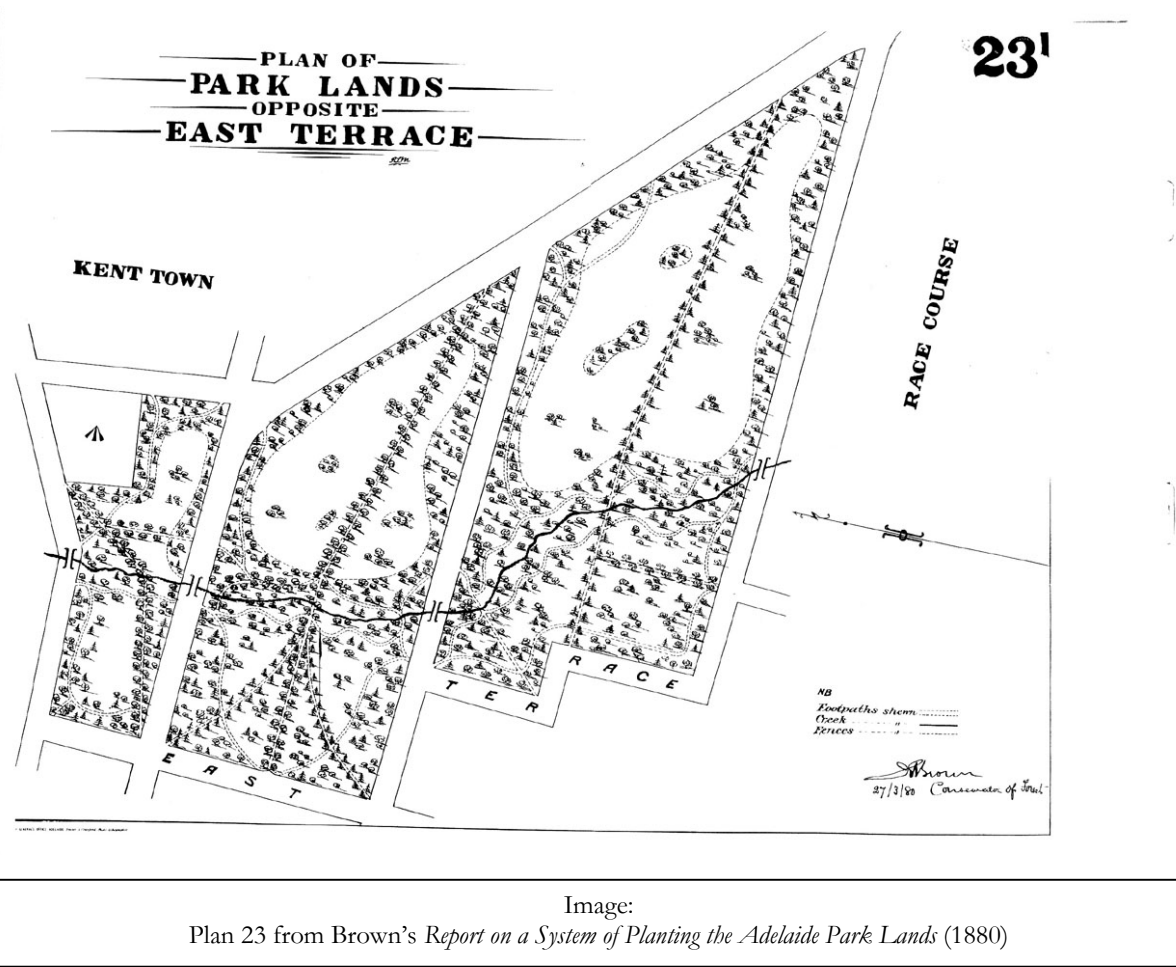


Image:
Plan 23 from Brown’s Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands (1880)

Whilst Brown’s plans attempt to depict a high level of detail, there is:

... so much natural intricacy about the grounds here, and so many points of surface contour which could be enlarged and brought into prominence, that any attempt at their description would be worse than useless, as these are matters which can only be understood by actual observation on the ground. Meantime, therefore, it will be sufficient if I indicate a few of the kinds of trees which I recommend for planting here ...
(Brown 1880, p. 25)

The following table lists the tree species proposed by Brown (1880, p. 25) together with contemporary botanical and common names:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Platanus acerfolia</i>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common Yew
<i>Lagunaria Patersonii</i>	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus Alba</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
<i>Populus Macrophylla</i>	?	
<i>Populus Acladesca</i>	?	
<i>Populus Dilatata</i>	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Populus Tremula</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	European Ash
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
<i>Quercus sessiliflora</i>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast Oak
<i>Quercus pedunculata</i>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak, Common Oak

<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak, Holly Oak
<i>Quercus Cerris</i>	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Ulmus Montana</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	?	
<i>Thuja (several)</i>	<i>Thuja spp.</i>	
<i>Juniperus (several)</i>	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	
<i>Picea Nobilis</i>	?	
<i>Picea Pinsapo</i>	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir
<i>Picea Nordmannians</i>	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir
<i>Picea Balsamia</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Abies excelsa</i>	?	
<i>Abies Menziesii</i>	?	
<i>Abies Albettiana</i>	?	
<i>Abies Douglasii</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodaru</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Halepansis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Benthamiana</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Macrocarpa</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Muricata</i>	? <i>Pinus muricate</i>	Bishop Pine
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Jeffreyii</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i>	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Digger Pine
<i>Araucaria Excelesa</i>	<i>Arancaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
<i>Sterculia heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachychiton ssp</i>	
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Cupressus (several)</i>	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree

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

With the 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.

During 1894 the Council made the interesting decision and action to create “two vistas” through the East Park Lands. One vista was to extend from the “foot of Flinders Street almost to Prince Alfred’s College” and the other was to display the Racecourse Grand Stand from the foot of Angas Street—“undoubtedly two most charming views.” Timber felled was recycled for fencing posts, and the remainder made available to the poor for firewood (*Annual Report* 1894-95, p.65). While this policy decision was made, and clearly vegetation was felled, the Flinders Street vista today is terminated by a visually prominent River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and a backdrop of dark textured Olives (*Olea europea*) in the grove. It is likely therefore that the then

City Gardener and later Pelzer only in part executed this Council policy decision. Pelzer also makes no reference to it in his reports so it is likely he did not know of its passing.

As a postscript, by 1883 Pengilly had planted numerous trees in the park but recorded a high theft and poor strike rate for new plantings in the East Park Lands internal parks (*Annual Report* 1883-84, p. 135).

With Pelzer's appointment 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 these planting activities. In Park 15, from c.1880-1934 perimeter plantations of South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) were established along Bartels and Wakefield Road, and East Terrace. In contrast to Rundle and Rymill Parks, no pedestrian path *allées* were established dissecting the Park. Pelzer appears to have used Brown's Plan 23 as a planting strategy together with his plant list in which to layout and formalise the East Park Lands but never executed the pedestrian circulation system proposed, and also retained the existing Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove. Notwithstanding this, some paths were laid out generally in accordance with Brown's *Report*.

In 1899 the Council renamed Fisher Street, on Acres 400-461, to Bartels Street in honour of the late Lord Mayor of the city, Mr Bartels (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 21).

During 1899-1900 Pelzer commenced cursory planting and maintenance works in the East Park Lands. He undertook the pruning of a large portion of the Olive Plantations, and strategically grubbed and removed diseased or struggling specimens (*Annual Report* 1899-90, p. 204). During 1900-1901 he focused on renovating the avenues of trees through the East Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 41).

Accordingly, by 1900 Pelzer had only partially transformed the Park into a more formal Victorian style park as advocated by Brown. Instead, he appears to have deliberately left the Park in a semi-open woodland style with occasional ornamental exotic and native plantings, but nothing that would indicate a future park design or a planting philosophy.

During 1902-03 Pelzer started constructing or reconstructing several pathways to serve as bicycle tracks. Paths along Glen Osmond and Unley Roads, and Lewis Cohen Avenue, were first established. While a petition was lodged with Council to enable the construction of a system of paths in the East Park Lands no action was initially taken for fear of interference with the "open Park". During 1908-09 a bicycle path was constructed along the north side of Wakefield Road (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27; 1909, p. 49).

Bartels Parks appears to have been drawn indirectly into major planting activities for the East Park Lands in 1904-1906. In 1905-06 Dequetteville Terrace, from Rundle to Wakefield Road, was planted with English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and the Council Nurseries also nurtured suitable specimens for the Corporation of Kensington & Norwood to plant their side of Dequetteville Terrace. Council effectively ceased most agistment licences for Rundle, Rymill and Bartels Parks. During 1906 the Council continued its planting along Dequetteville Terrace with additional specimens of False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), palms, White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australica*) and a poplar (*Populus* sp) (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 40; 1906, pp. 41, 62).

From 1904-1905 Pelzer planted a Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) avenue through Bartels Park, and started creation a series of recreational spaces and ovals. He noted that this planting was completed during 1905-06 and also recorded that he had undertaken major regrading works along the side of Bartels Road and sown it with couch grass. In the same year he erected a

footbridge in the reserve, and in 1907 a water race (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 42, 54, 56; 1906, p. 44; 1907, pp. 55, 73). Only a portion of this Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) avenue exists today.

During 1907 Pelzer continued this extensive tree planting programme with the 'Dequetteville Reserves' being planted with White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australica*), Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), False Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) (*Annual Report* 1907, p. 71).

The Christian Brothers' College also approached the Council in June 1908 with an application to continue to permit their use of Reserve 15 for 10 years

... to play on the two grounds ... in consideration of which they agreed to pay the cost of beautifying the Park in manner to be approved of by the Council. After an inspection of the locality it was decided to carry out improvements by an alteration of the levels, at an estimated cost of £50, to be paid by the College (Annual Report 1908, p. 20).

Council appears to have approved this arrangement and undertook the re-contouring works to establish the oval – the western-most oval. From 1908 onwards the Council undertook minor improvement works to Bartels Reserve. In 1909 the "earthen bank half-way along Bartels Road" was replaced due to Pine (*Pinus* ssp) tree root damage (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 49).). These works included intermittent tree staking and guarding, and the erection of "small fluted-iron" around the borders of garden beds to "prevent road dust, &c., from being blown on to the lawns" (*Annual Report* 1911, p. 66). During 1913 Pelzer also undertook tree planting with South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) along both sides of Wakefield Road, and along the side of the parallel "bicycle track" on the north side of Wakefield Road (*Annual Report* 1912, p. 101).

In 1924 Lord Mayor C.T. Glover proposed, having enabled and opened children's playgrounds on West Terrace, on Lefevre Terrace and on South Terrace, the establishment of a children's playground on East Terrace, to service that portion of the city as well as the Flinders Street School (*Annual Report* 1924, p. 32). Glover also donated considerable personal funds to the establishment of all these playgrounds. Works commenced on the East Terrace project in 1924, including the construction of a cream-coloured stuccoed gabled toilet block. The East Terrace Playground was opened by the Governor-General, Lord Forster, on 11 September 1925 (*Annual Report* 1925, pp. 2, 15, 34). Pelzer described the design as comprising:

... three lawns of various shapes, seating, wide, roomy pathways, with swings, see-saws, joy-wheel, and other structures. The shelter-house, with large flower borders on both sides, forms a suitable background (Annual Report 1925, p. 34).

In 1927 "a new apparatus, known as 'Jungle Gyn' [sic]," was added to the Playground, upon the suggestion of the Director of Education. Pelzer recorded that it was:

... well patronized, and about 20 children can use it at a time. The installation of direct telephone lines from the playgrounds to the Police Station is of great service to the supervisors in case of undesirables refusing to leave the playgrounds (Annual Report 1927, pp. 30, 32).

Due to this patronage, an additional gate and perambulator-bar was added to aid access to the Playground (*Annual Report* 1927, pp. 30, 32). As part of the erection of these playgrounds, the Council appears to have appointed a supervisor to each. During 1927 to 1928 the full-time Education Department-appointed supervisor recorded visitation numbers per month to the East Park Lands Playground. Statistics included 3,780 visits in October 1927 rising to 5,495 visits in

May 1928, and 6,190 visits in August 1928, and a total of 34,940 in 1930. The supervisor also had a direct telephone line to the local police station (*Annual Report* 1928, p. 30; 1930, p. 20; Sumerling 2004, p. 176). Of this playground, Gatley has recently concluded:

[that the] ... *playgrounds were built in the poorest, most congested areas, and while appliances such as swings, slides and see-saws were considered beneficial to children's fitness and health, an important aspect of the movement was adult supervision. Playground supervisors would oversee the children's activities, give them moral guidance and mould their sense of citizenship* (Gatley 2001, p. 36).

[and that] ... *playgrounds that were built in Adelaide tended to be considerably smaller than 5 acres [2ha] in area, but they were divided by sex and age to the greatest extent practicable* (Gatley 2001, p. 40)

Over the 1930s-1990 little improvement works were undertaken to the Park. Two additional ovals were created in its eastern end. The bicycle path along Wakefield Road was formalised in bitumen. Additional native tree species plantings were undertaken in the eastern end of the Park. A timber footbridge and a timber vehicular bridge were constructed, with the latter being rebuilt in 1999 with galvanise steel. The Council excavated for CBC the north-eastern flank of their leased oval and created a concrete-topped recessed storage facility before Council committed additional funds to erect a more sizable sporting pavilion and change rooms for use principally by the School. A further, smaller, pavilion was erected between the two newer ovals also, and two small stone façade toilet blocks near the corner of Bartels Road and Dequetteville Terrace.

During March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, however 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. Veale proposed also a renovation of the East Park Lands, specifically for Rymill Park with the creation of an ornamental feature lake. In terms of East Park Lands, he proposed a “series of small lakes, but one only initially” in Rymill Park. He noted that the “low-lying area adjacent to the water course (Botanic Creek) provides an excellent site as a basis for the formation of shallow lakes or ponds from two to three feet in depth ... (Veale 1958, p. 114). In terms of Bartels Park, he proposed the creation of 1 lake on Botanic Creek, “between Bartels Road and Wakefield Road” but did not elaborate upon the design intent as he did for the Rymill Park lake proposal (Veale 1958, p. 114)

Johnston & Elphinstone (1983) deemed the Garden of medium landscape significance in terms of its ‘historical and aesthetic’ values, and a place that made an important contribution to the streetscape.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 270) proposed the toponym *Wauwe* to Park 15 in recognition of Wauwe, the wife of Kadlitpinna or ‘Captain Jack’. He noted that *wauwe* means ‘female kangaroo’, and that Wauwe was spelt Wahwey in an original source. The Council however determined to name Park 15 Ityamaitpinna Park after ‘King Rodney’ who was a prominent Kurna elder (‘Burka’) resident in this locality with whom the colonist negotiated occupancy of the landscape.

In 1997 a plaque was unveiled at the end of Flinders Street in honour of the Friendship Anniversary of the Australia Japan Association in 1996-98. The plaque dedicated a grove of trees, the existing Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove, “as a living symbol of the bonds of friendship that we share with Japan” on Midori no Hi (Green Day) on 29 April 1997.

Today, Ityamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15) is a significant park landscape in the city if not in Adelaide as a whole given the recreational activities it now hosts. It possesses a naturalistic character with some gardenesque atmosphere where European trees are present, together with an elderly Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove. There is no organised pedestrian circulation system except the bicycle path along the northern side of Wakefield Road that feeds into Flinders Street.



The Park landscape is conceptually divided into three portions. The central and main portion of the Park is characterised by ornamental plantings of: South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamii*), (*Eucalyptus spathulata*), Eucalyptus *erythrocorys*), Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), Bhutan Pine (*Pinus torulosa*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimiosfolia*), Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*), River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), *Lophostemon tristania*, Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* ‘Italica’), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), and Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*). It includes an elderly *allée* of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) in the centre, and plantings of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) and White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*) around the CBC Oval.

The second, visually definable portion, comprises the Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove.

The third portion comprises the East Terrace Playground that has several Olives (*Olea europaea*) from the grove, together with mature Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimiosfolia*) trees, with adjacent English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) street tree plantings.

Ityamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park has historically been managed and planted in association with Rundle Park and Rymill Park and it is important that the three be viewed and managed together as a consistent entity notionally as the ‘East Park Lands’. Its vulnerability is in not having a master plan and the risk of stylistically inappropriate plantings being introduced into and compromising the circulation system and general character of the Park.



Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Ityamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15) is identified in the State Heritage Register.

Ityamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15) exists within the East Park Precinct PL9 of the City of Adelaide Development Plan (pp. 428-429). Its ‘Environment’ is described as:

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

The Precinct contains a tributary of First Creek which runs into Parks No. 13 and 14, and the Botanic Gardens. The banks of this creek and its tributary in Park 15 should be regraded to improve safety and amenity. The variation in landform and parklands feature provided by the creek should be acknowledged in its planting character.

The Precinct is characterised by a central row of Peppercorn trees and Eucalypts along the tributary and Wakefield Road, and an Olive Grove between the tributary and East Terrace. These components of the landscape of the Precinct should be conserved and maintained.

Existing sports grounds should be retained and enhanced by additional perimeter woodland plantings.

Permanent Structures

The replacement of existing buildings, by well designed pavilions and structures which are sensitively sited and complementary to the park character, is desirable. No additional buildings should be permitted.

Temporary stands and facilities should be permitted in the Precinct in association with the running of the Grand Prix where they will not result in permanent damage to the park surfaces or character.

No component of Ityamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15) has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia’s Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

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

Overall Spatial Patterns

The overall Park 15 generally retains its original shape and form as devised by Light. It has evidence of some tree planting that was undertaken during the Pengilly and Pelzer administrations that sought to create a semi-formal Victorian gardenesque style however this was

never realised. Two short *allées* of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) and South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), combined with the Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove create interesting visual features in the Park. All three constitute important aesthetic and design elements in the Park.

The Park has a semi-open woodland character today with considerable variation in topography. It is marked by a playground in the south-west corner (J&E: L.A19), an Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove in the western portion, three sporting ovals irregularly placed, a suite of tennis courts, and a strong band of South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) along the Wakefield Road frontage.

Land Use

The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of tree plantings in the late 1870s and 1880s. From fencing in the late 1870s the Park assumed the role and function of a semi-open woodland interspersed by recreation ovals and an Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove, and this function has remained today. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.

Natural Features Responsiveness

The Park focuses upon the Botanic Creek watercourse as a central feature. Key natural features are:

- ❖ The Botanic Creek watercourse; the predominate water system feature of the Park largely supplanted by the presence of the lake;
- ❖ The small valley-like undulating topographical setting of the larger Park that results in a mixture of interest and characteristics;

Circulation Networks

Prior to Brown’s *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 15 although it is clear that some plantings had been undertaken. However it is very clear that Pelzer sought to establish a central Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) path through the central E-W alignment of the Park, and succeeded in creating the Wakefield Road bicycle pathway and South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) *allée* plantings between bicycle path and roadway. The main circulation routes are:

- ❖ A Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) *allée* running east-west through the central portion of the Park;
- ❖ A South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) *allée* running along Wakefield Road and the adjacent bicycle pathway; from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace



Boundary Demarcations

No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries and gravel edge pathways are evident.

Vegetation

There are two several vegetation elements in Park 15 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ The Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove in the western portion of the Park; of some botanical significance; (J&E: P.A5)
- ❖ The River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) at the visual termination of Flinders Street; of some aesthetic and botanical significance; (J&E: T.A20)
- ❖ The Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) allée in the centre of the Park; of some botanical and aesthetic significance; (J&E: P.B4)
- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) in the East Terrace Playground; large specimen; of botanical interest;
- ❖ English Oak (*Quercus robur*) in the centre of the Park; very good specimen; of botanical interest;
- ❖ The South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) allée in the centre of the Park; of some botanical and aesthetic significance;
- ❖ The South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) allée along Wakefield Road, including the bicycle pathway, from East Terrace to Dequetteville Terrace; of some botanical and aesthetic significance;



Spatial Arrangements

No evidence is present.

Structures

Several structures are present:

- ❖ CBC sporting pavilion; erected in the 1960s; of low significance
- ❖ Two small, male and female, toilet blocks in the north-eastern corner of the Park; erected in the 1960s; of low significance;
- ❖ CBC sporting undercroft and concrete stage; erected in the 1960s; of low significance;
- ❖ Small sporting pavilion; eastern portion of the Park between two ovals; of low significance;
- ❖ East Terrace playground toilets; erected 1927-28; of medium architectural and social significance; (J&E: p.74).



Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ East Terrace Playground fencing; of low significance;
- ❖ East Terrace Playground sign; original feature of playground; of medium significance;
- ❖ East Terrace Playground equipment and facilities; of low significance;
- ❖ Australia-Japan Association plaque; at end of Flinders Street; of low significance;
- ❖ White painted galvanised entry bollards (3); c.1950s, corner of East Terrace and Bartels Road; of medium significance;
- ❖ Timber footbridge; western portion of the Park; of low significance;
- ❖ Timber and galvanised steel vehicular access bridge; central-west portion of the Park; of low significance;
- ❖ Tennis courts; southern portion of the Park; of low significance;





Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

Several important views are present:

- ❖ View along Wakefield Road east towards Britannia Hotel and the canopy of South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxydon*) that frame the vista;
- ❖ View along Dequetteville Terrace east towards the Britannia Hotel and the Adelaide Hills backdrop;



Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 15. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 15’s cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study	-
Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	-
Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Y
Recommended: State Heritage Register	-
Recommended: Register of the National Estate	-
Vulnerable	-
Low Significance	L
Medium Significance	M
High Significance	-
Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	-
Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	-
Existing: State Heritage Register	-
Existing: Register of the National Estate	-
Park 15 – Ityamaitpinna Park – Bartels Park Item / Component / Place	
Ityamaitpinna Park – Bartels Park generally	-
East Terrace Playground	-

Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Botanic Creek watercourse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valleyscape of the Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) at end of Flinders Street	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aeria</i> var <i>molle</i>) allée, central portion	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) in central portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>) in East Terrace Playground	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) allée, central portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) allée, Wakefield Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
CBC sporting pavilion, central portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 small toilets, north-eastern corner	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC undercroft sporting facility, central portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small sporting facility, eastern portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Terrace Playground Toilets	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
East Terrace Playground fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Terrace Playground sign	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
East Terrace Playground play equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia – Japan Friendship memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entry Bollards, corner East Terrace and Bartels Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber footbridge, western portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber and galvanised steel vehicular access bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis courts, southern flank	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement of Cultural Significance

Iyamaitpinna Park - Bartels Park (Park 15), is an quiet example of the re-crafting of the Adelaide Park Lands by William Pengilly and August Pelzer from open paddocks into a semi-formal gardenesque park that was not realised. Instead, an open woodland unfolded that retained an existing Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove with patches of irregular plantings according to the style of the period, and a significant South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) allée was established along Wakefield Road. It is a contributory park land block to Rymill Park (Park 14) and the Racecourse (Park 16) providing a valuable woodland and aesthetic intermission between these two heavily used park land blocks.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Prepare a landscape master plan for the East Park Lands (Rundle, Rymill and Bartels) that manages the portions as an integrated designed landscape, seeks to maintain the general aesthetic character, tree planting approach, pathway configurations, and atmosphere as an integrated whole but enables passive and intensive recreational activities to continue;
- ❖ Remove presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from the Park;

- ❖ Revise *City of Adelaide Development Plan* citations pertaining to PL9 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for identified trees.
- ❖ Re-establish or establish treed edges to all ovals in the Park;
- ❖ Consider any renovations to the East Terrace Playground to ensure that they respect and accord with the 1920s character of the period including all buildings, fencing, seating, signage, gates, playground furniture—as far as is safely possible, water drinking fountains, etc.;
- ❖ Seek to renovate or re-design and or rationalise all existing buildings in the Park to a style more aesthetically appropriate to the character of the Park;
- ❖ Adopt a tree planting strategy for the Park that reinforces the existing planting pattern but with a stronger native vegetation palette in the eastern half of the Park;
- ❖ Seek to conserve the Wakefield Road South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) allée;
- ❖ Seek to conserve the Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove;