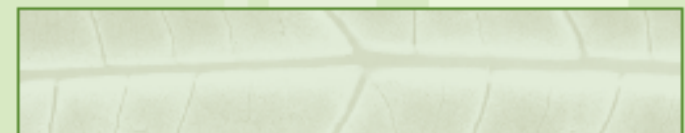
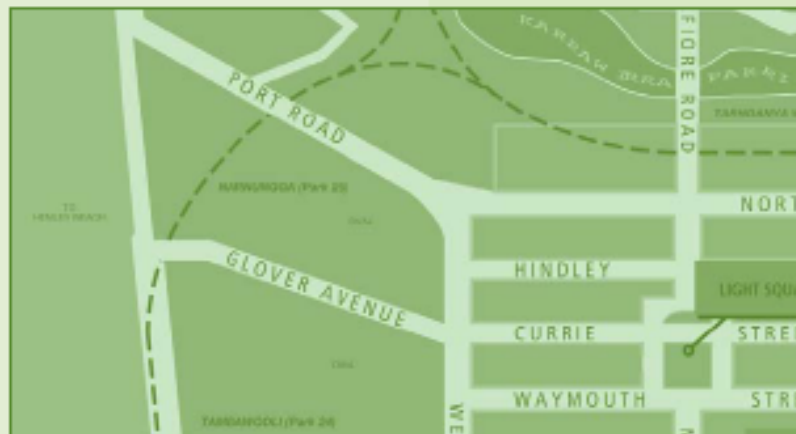


Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Narnungga (Park 25)



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Vision
- 1.2 Overview
- 1.3 Statement of Significance
- 1.4 Karna Naming
- 1.5 Project Objectives

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

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

3. EXISTING USE

- 3.1 Cultural Landscape
 - 3.1.1 Indigenous
 - 3.1.2 European
- 3.2 Environment
 - 3.2.1 Vegetation
 - 3.2.2 Topography
 - 3.2.3 Water
- 3.3 Buildings and Structures

- 3.4 Recreational Facilities
- 3.5 Events Management
- 3.6 Amenity
 - 3.6.1 Facilities and other features
 - 3.6.2 Lighting
 - 3.6.3 Signage
- 3.7 Accessibility

EXISTING USE MAP

4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

- 4.1 Cultural Landscape
 - 4.1.1 Indigenous
 - 4.1.2 European
- 4.2 Environment
- 4.3 Buildings and Structures
- 4.4 Recreational Facilities
- 4.5 Events Management
- 4.6 Amenity
 - 4.6.1 Facilities and other Features
 - 4.6.2 Lighting
 - 4.6.3 Signage
- 4.7 Accessibility

COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED FUTURE LANDSCAPES

FUTURE USE/LANDSCAPE DESIGN MAP

PATH NETWORK MAP

5. IMPLEMENTATION

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

6. APPENDICES

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

APPENDIX B - Community Consultation Report

APPENDIX C - Cultural Landscape Assessment by Dr David Jones

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Narnungga (Park 25) has been prepared within the strategic context of and giving effect to 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
- develops its future policy directions and implementation strategy and
- considers the context of adjoining areas and the Park Lands as a whole.

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

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

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

The CLMPs assist in 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.

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

One of the “Qualities sought for the City by the year 2010” is that: “the City’s distinctive Park Lands setting has been further improved to sustain its ecology and to provide a wide range of opportunities for

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

recreation, sport and leisure, fostering well-being through healthy lifestyles.”

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.

Narnungga (Park 25) is a “predominantly recreational landscape” and should be managed as a key recreational site within the Park Lands. “Predominantly recreational landscape” is defined as an area that takes its character from a primary focus on providing space and facilities for organised recreation and sport. Its significance to the Kurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation and other means.

1.2 Overview

- Narnungga (Park 25) is a “predominantly recreational landscape” as defined in the Strategy.
- Narnungga (Park 25) is part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna long before Adelaide was established.
- The Park is 24.0 hectares (including the SA Water Depot) in area.
- Present use of this area is chiefly as sports fields.
- There are mixed plantings of exotic and interstate native tree species around the periphery of the site.
- Narnungga (Park 25) should be managed as an integral part of the Park Lands in terms of its contributory significance.

- Narnungga should also be managed to ensure that the recreational facilities complement and sit within an overall semi-natural park environment.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Narnungga (Park 25) has indigenous significance as part of the Western Park Lands where Kurna people often camped prior to European settlement and into the 1930s.

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 25 is now known as Narnungga (Park 25) which means “native pine place”.

1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

plans ensure that the main purposes of a park are considered when land use decisions are made. They:

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

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	Narnungga (Park 25) is bounded by Port Road to the north, West Terrace to the east, Glover Avenue to the south and East Terrace, Mile End to the west.			
Certificate of Title	Title identification: CR 5707/712 F14184/19* CT5507/877# CT5507/877# F14184/22* CR 5242/705* CR 5242/705* * State Control # Commonwealth Control	Parcel identification: S6025 in the Hundred of Adelaide – main Park area F14184 A19 in the Hundred of Adelaide – rail land F14184 A20 in the Hundred of Adelaide – rail land F14184 A21 in the Hundred of Adelaide – rail land F14184 A22 in the Hundred of Adelaide – rail land S739 in the Hundred of Adelaide – main SA Water parcel west of Deviation Rd S740 in the Hundred of Adelaide – small SA Water parcel between Deviation Rd and rail		
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
Lease/Licence Details	South Australian Cricket Association currently holds a one-year licence for the three lower ovals and cricket practice nets. West Adelaide Tennis Club has a one-year licence for the six tennis courts. Old Ignatians Football Club currently has a one-year licence for the upper oval. These clubs have first right of use of these areas.			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner	Description
	PR44056B	Licensed	Council	South Australian Cricket Association change rooms
	PR44058B	Licensed	Council	Old Ignatians Football Club change rooms
	PR44059B	Licensed	Council	Old Ignatians Football Club storage
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 recreational landscape with a primary focus on organised recreation and sport.			
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 on the CLMP process.			

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. The only specific recommendations for Narnungga (Park 25) are to gradually return the site of the SA Water Depot to Park Lands subject to demolition and remediation. 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 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 Resource 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. Narnungga (Park 25) is in Precinct PL15 West Parks Precinct of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control include:

- The West Parks Precinct should be maintained as an area for active and passive recreation activities within an open woodland setting. Alienated land should be returned to Park Lands usage.
- The Precinct should retain its open woodland character which should be extended to screen buildings, the railway area to the west, and to define playing fields within the Precinct. The existing open space grassland along the railway corridor should be planted with native woodland.
- The site of the SA Water Depot should be developed as a woodland area incorporating picnic sites.
- Car parking areas should be consolidated to support activities in the Park Lands.

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.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

The Draft PAR includes Principles of Development Control that:

- Buildings should be rationalised and where unrelated to recreational use, should be removed.
- An open woodland theme should be established for most of the Policy Area, surrounding and screening the formal sporting areas from the surrounding roads, railway tracks and the Cemetery. Peripheral woodland planting should therefore define specialised recreation areas and enhance the overall visual quality of the Policy Area.
- The site of the SA Water Depot should be redeveloped as a woodland area incorporating picnic sites.
- Plantings with native woodland species should be carried out to improve the edge of the Park Lands and should include screening buildings within the Policy Area and along the open space grassland corridor of the railway area to the west.
- Car parking areas should be consolidated to support activities in the Park Lands and should be suitably surfaced and defined by planting of woodland species. Access routes, pathways and paving should be rationalised.

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
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan

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

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken on Sunday 23 May 2004 from 2-5pm for Area 5 which comprises Wirranendi (Park 23), Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnungga (Park 25).

Further consultation for the South West Residents' Group, took place in the form of a public meeting on 6 July 2004 at the Community Arts Network in the City.

Following consultation, the community values for Narnungga (Park 25) can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Narnungga (Park 25) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community values the open space, the contrasts between the natural and the recreational environments, but expressed concern about the poor access, noise from West Terrace, safety and condition of some of the facilities. There was a theme for a request of more wooded areas particularly planted with natives.

3. EXISTING USE

Part 3 outlines the existing use of the Park and assesses current operations against any relevant policies or legislation.

These uses are shown on the **Existing Use Map** at the end of this Part.

3.1 Cultural Landscape

3.1.1 Indigenous

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Narnungga (Park 25). There are however some general references to Kaurna and Aboriginal use of the West Park Lands that point to the regular use of the West Park Lands as a camping venue. The South Australian Museum has a record of a stone flake artefact that was obtained in the West Park Lands (Hemming 1998, p. 56; SA Museum Records, Unit 14, Shelf 8, Lot 2934).

In 1844 the Protector of Aborigines, Moorhouse, reported a gathering of Aboriginal clans, associated with an inter-tribal fight, on the Emigration Square (in Tambawodli 24):

On the 22nd of April, there was an attempt to repeat the annual contest between the Encounter Bay Tribe and Murray tribes. From three to four hundred natives were assembled near Emigration Square armed with weapons for attack, but the prompt interference of the Police Force effectually prevented it (State Records, GRG 24/6A/1844/712 in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Pastor Schürmann recorded the same incident:

... as they were marching to meet each other on the old Bay road, three horse police very unceremoniously stopped them (Schürman letters, 22nd April 1844, p. 46, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Aboriginal use of Wirranendi (23), Tambawodli (24) and Narnungga (Park 25) continued even into the late 1800s notwithstanding attempts by the Government to prevent occupancy and encampments. Charles Knuckey recalled several encampments in the 1890s-1900 behind the Observatory paddock:

Some thirty to fifty Aborigines from the north of South Australia would camp under the trees at the back of the property during the summer months (Charles Knuckey, oral history, SLSA, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment. This report is included as **Appendix B**. It identified the following significant components and places in Narnungga (Park 25):

Overall spatial patterns	The overall Park consists of two distinct portions separated by Port Road. The southern, and main portion, retains a larger organised parkland atmosphere with sporting venues and fields. It possesses its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has mixed evidence of tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's <i>Report</i> ¹ (1880) including perimeter plantations. The northern, and smaller portion, is a remnant of alienation and excision activities by the State government, with the majority of the land being returned to the Council through negotiations with the State government as land became redundant. It retains a small informal Gardenesque parkland atmosphere. Its original shape and form was not envisaged clearly by Light in his attributed plan, and there was no reference of it in Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) illustrating its non-park land use at the time. Its overall significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light ² and in Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880), and accordingly is contributory.
Land Use	The land use of the main southern portion has shifted from temporary encampment, extraction and agistment over the 1830s-1920s, and thereafter into a more organised sporting grounds. The northern portion is an after-thought that was always seen by the Council as an ornamental garden venue, and has been developed accordingly.
Natural features	The relatively casual sloping nature of the topography results in an outward looking character. The main southern portion slopes gently westwards down to the railway yards affording glimpses of the Thebarton and Mile End skyline from the distinctly formed plateau edge on the corner of West and North Terraces. The corner itself is a distinct topographical edge to the Adelaide city plateau, enabling Port Road to visually serve as a visual axis-line. The road affords upward views to Newmarket Hotel and downwards views of the Thebarton locality now partially obscured by the Port Road railway bridge. This plateau corner also enables considerable vistas northwards from the smaller northern portion, over the railway yards, to the River Torrens vegetation corridor, and towards the North Adelaide plateau escarpment. It is a viewpoint little captured neither in the landscape treatment nor in the proposed North Terrace Urban Design scheme for the site.
Circulation networks	Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on the Park other than the original road system that edged the block. The <i>Report</i> proposed no additional system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for the Park. Notwithstanding this, Mile End Road originally dissected the Park as a continuation of Hindley Street to the Mile End Railway bridge. With tramway construction along Currie Street in the 1920s, Mile End Road was closed and the new Glover Avenue was constructed to align both tram and vehicular traffic together in the one alignment. As a consequence, several mature trees still mirror the original road reserve edges of Mile End Road.
Boundary demarcations	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries. There is however an important survey point:

¹ John Ednie Brown was Council's Supervisor of the Plantations, engaged to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880)

² The Surveyor-General of Adelaide

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

	<p>Adelaide Plan Survey Point: located on the corner of North and West Terraces, on the Newmarket Hotel footpath, is a survey point and memorial that commemorates that this corner was the starting point for the Light survey of Adelaide, and thus the first formal demarcation and surveying point in South Australia. Of State significance to scientific merit.</p>
Vegetation	<p>There are several main vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:</p>
	<p>Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa</i>) line: boundary plantings to eastern edge of oval in a curvilinear formation. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Desert Ash grove: remainder of a double avenue of trees commencing from West Terrace in the southern section of the Park. Several good specimens. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach var australica</i>) line: located along the boundary of Port Road. Includes quite a large specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Canary Island Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) (2 specimens): located near the South Australian Railways Memorial. Presumably planted in conjunction with the Memorial. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove: located on the southern side of the Park adjacent to the clubrooms and comprising some 7 trees. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) and Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) plantations. Boundary plantings along the railway boundary containing several good specimens but at times over-crowded resulting in uneven forms. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>), specimen west of English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove. A particularly good specimen, with a good form and shape. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen: located centrally on the Glover Ave boundary. A good example of this species, although very common throughout Park Lands. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) specimen: located on the south-eastern corner of the Park in an attractive group planting with a Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>). Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>) specimen: located on the south-eastern corner of the Park in an attractive group planting with a Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>). Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Hill's Fig (<i>Ficus macrocarpa var. hillii</i>) specimen: located in the south-eastern corner of the Park. A good specimen. Of some botanical merit.</p>
	<p>Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>), specimen: located in the south-eastern corner of the Park. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>) specimen. Located centrally on West Terrace. Approximately 50 years of age. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
<p>River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) 2 specimens: located at the far eastern end of park. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>	
Spatial arrangements	<p>No feature components exist.</p>
Structures	<p>There are several minor recreation service structures in Narnungga (Park 25), but the only distinctive structure of significance is:</p>
	<p>South Australian Railways Institute pavilion, erected in 1930. Containing an arc form, it has little architectural merit, and is more important as a memorial. Has experienced brown clinker bricks extensions in the 1970s that has compromised the original 1930s gabled architectural design. Of considerable social merit.</p>

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

	SACA Pavilion: flat galvanised red brick low profile sporting facility pavilion located adjacent to the Port Road railway bridge. Of no merit.
Small Scale Elements	There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:
	South Australian Railways Institute war memorial, erected in 1930. White painted stone with red granite plaque gold embossed. Positioned in a semi-arc shaped garden with arcing outer wall and flag pole all white painted. Of some social merit.
	Adelaide West Tennis Shelter: small brick shelter constructed in the 1960s. Of no merit.
	Brick garden maintenance storage structure: a brown painted nondescript structure apparently servicing garden maintenance functions, constructed of concrete blocks with a flat galvanised roof in the main portion. Of no merit.
	Thomas Allen plaque on boulder: a plaque denoting the site of the first commercial nursery established in South Australia by Thomas Allen in conjunction with the proposed second site for the Adelaide Botanic Garden, unveiled by Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Dunstan on 23 September 1983, located in the northern portion of the Park . In truth the site is further northwards within the railway yards but still an important commemoration feature in the horticultural establishment of the colony. Of some cultural and horticultural merit.
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	While Narnungga (Park 25) is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit because of its location at the north-western corner of the Adelaide plateau, as follows:
	Port Road vista line: view north-westwards towards Thebarton, and view south-eastwards to Newmarket Hotel
	Newmarket Hotel vista: a visual outlook from the North Terrace gardens opposite the Hotel northwards to the North Adelaide plateau and escarpment. Of some aesthetic merit.

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:
Narnungga (Park 25) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including Narnungga (Park 25) lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and landscape character

typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess several important points of historical reference associated with the origins of the city survey (thereby the Adelaide plan) and the horticultural history of the state that are of state significance.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- This area is dominated by irrigated sports fields.
- Plantations have occurred around the periphery of the open areas with a mixture of exotic and native interstate tree species.
- Prior to European settlement the area was characterised by Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) woodland.

3.2.2 Topography

- The soils in the area are brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.
- There is gentle sloping of the ground towards the railway lines at the western edge of the Park.

3.2.3 Water

- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of licensees.
- All others areas are un-irrigated, consistent with the water conservation measures.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Old Ignatians Football Club change rooms

- Located between the tennis courts and the eastern oval this structure is in a very poor condition.
- Constructed in 1930s and subject to brown clinker bricks extensions in the 1970s.

3.3.2 South Australian Cricket Association change rooms

- Located adjacent to the Port Road railway bridge.
- Flat galvanised red brick low profile pavilion.
- Generally in good condition.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

In addition to the facilities mentioned in 3.3 above, Narnungga (Park 25) has the following Annual Sporting Licences:

- Old Ignatians Football Club holds the oval in the eastern section of the Park;
- South Australian Cricket Association holds the three lower ovals and cricket nets; and,
- West Adelaide Tennis Club holds the six tennis courts. The courts are in poor condition, with two being in a very poor state.
- The clubs have first right of use for certain periods. There is a sign adjacent to the tennis court that provides a contact number for people who wish to access the courts.
- Dogs are permitted however they must be on a leash of no more than two metres.

3.5 Events Management

- A number of cricket events are held in this Park. It has been used for other events in the past, including sporting carnivals, car shows, and equipment displays and sales.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities and other Features

- There are a number of seats, drinking fountains and bins throughout the Park.
- There are no barbeque or picnic facilities in this Park.
- Sitting atop the mound on the eastern side of the eastern oval is an old rail line which was used to operate an old train for children's rides when the oval was leased to the South Australian Railways Institute.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

3.6.2 Lighting

- There is lighting provided on the perimeter of the Park from the adjoining roads.
- A number of ovals are partly lit for training purposes.

3.6.3 Signage

- There is a Council naming sign at the main entrance to the Park off West Terrace.
- Inappropriate signage is associated with the SACA licensed areas and the tennis courts licensed to West Adelaide Tennis Club.
- An information sign exists next to the tennis courts informing the community how they can access the courts.

3.7 Accessibility

- Pedestrian and cycle access are both available on the periphery of the Park.
- The east – west path through the Park opposite Hindley Street (which follows the alignment of the old Mile End Road) is bituminised in the eastern section of the Park and crushed gravel for the remaining section.
- There is a bitumen path running parallel to West Terrace which is a popular commuter route that runs the length of West Terrace and then down Anzac Highway.
- There is a large amount of formalised (hard surface) car parking in Narnungga (Park 25), compared with other Parks in the Park Lands. Three car parks provide space for approximately 90 vehicles. During the week in business hours the parking is predominantly used by people working and studying in the city.
- Unauthorised vehicle access and parking is a constant problem around the eastern oval during sporting matches. The lack of

kerbing or bollards around the West Terrace/Port Road frontage makes it easy for vehicles to be driven onto the Park Lands.

- A proposal to replace the existing Bakewell Bridge with either an overpass or underpass has been developed by the State Government (Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure). The favoured option is an underpass and it is not anticipated that this will cause any long-term impact on the Park.

Existing Use Map

1. SACA licensed building

2. Car park

3. Cricket practice nets (SACA)

4. Former bowling club

5. SA Railways Institute War Memorial

6. Licensed oval (Old Ignatians)

7. Hill's Fig

8. Kurna naming sign

9. License holder sign

10. Licensed tennis courts (West Adelaide Tennis Club)

11. Old Ignatians licensed building

12. Licensed ovals (SACA)

13. Flood mitigation embankment

14. Old Mile End Road



4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from the use, assessment against policies, and community consultation of the areas considered in Part 3 above, and recommends appropriate action. Narnungga (Park 25) is a predominantly recreational 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

- Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kurna people through the provision of interpretive signage.
- Ensure that prior to any ground-disturbing works in the west Park Lands further Aboriginal surveys are undertaken.

4.1.2 European

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

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

- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.
- Conserve and reinforce the semi - natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting of local native species in revegetation.

- Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for a Landscape Master Plan into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: Natural environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

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

- Protect and enhance where possible remnant native species within the Park.
- Enhance screening of railway line with native trees.
- Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Suitable species are South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*) and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).
- Enhance street tree planting of Port Road and Glover Avenue with planting of large Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*, *Eucalyptus odorata*).
- Provide infill planting with smaller trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.) to define edges to playing fields, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character.
- Establish additional deciduous tree plantings around the playing fields to provide shade for players and spectators.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing culturally significant trees as identified in 3.1.2 and enhance/replace with further planting of trees, subject to climatic suitability and water requirements.
- Remove dead or dying English Elms (*Ulmus procera*).
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.
- Ensure that trees of cultural significance are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

Issue: Rationalise use of recreation and sport facilities.

- Remove all existing buildings and establish a centrally located sports building that services all the recreation and sport facilities within the Park.
- Investigate the provision of shade structures in the Park based on a design which would be formulated for the Park Lands and ensure it does not provide any safety concerns.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

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

- Retain playing fields on western side of the Park currently licensed by the South Australian Cricket Association, and the main oval currently licensed by Old Ignatians Football Club.
- Support the upgrade of the six tennis courts and promote and improve community access. Relocate two of the courts as depicted in the Landscape Design/Future Use map.

- Establish Park Lands Trail connecting the Park with Tambawodli (Park 24) and Tulya Wodli (Park 27).
- Modify internal access road opposite Hindley Street to create a shared use path that connects the Park Lands Trail with the western bike way and the City's built form.
- Support the return of the SA Water site to Park Land following resolution of contamination issues and assessment of cultural heritage values. The industrial heritage at this site is of potential value. There is a red brick and bluestone structure on Port Road in particular requiring assessment.
- Develop SA Water site in the long term as woodland incorporating picnic sites.

4.5 Events Management

- Allow only sporting events to occur within this Park.

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Facilities and other Features

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

- Install picnic facilities at the southern end of each of the two oval areas.
- Retain the old rail lines on top of the mound on the eastern side of the eastern oval as an historic feature of the former use of the area and consider nomination as a Local Heritage Place.
- Interpret as part of the Park Lands Trail.
- Retain the SA Railways Institute War Memorial and the Thomas Allen plaque as places of significance and consider nomination as Local Heritage Places.

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Retain the adequate lighting from streetlights on the periphery of these Parks.
- Support the upgrade of lighting associated with the sports fields. The sports fields are well used at nights by various groups and enhanced lighting would support greater night time use, improve safety for users and spread usage more evenly across the grounds.

4.6.3 Signage

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

- Remove all superfluous and inappropriate signage in the Park, including all signs referring to the West Adelaide Tennis Club and the South Australian Cricket Association.
- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Provide interpretative signage of the historical features in 4.6.1 above.

4.7 Accessibility

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

- Consolidate parking and restrict vehicle access from the eastern side.
- Permit cars to park for a maximum of three hours on weekdays. Parking restrictions should be strictly enforced by regulatory staff.
- Redesign access and car parking in the medium term by:

- Reverting the road that connects the current southern car park to West Terrace to a pedestrian/bicycle path;
- Remove the old courts off Port Road currently used for parking;
- Provide a separate entrance and exit on Port Road; and,
- Locate the car park as represented in the Landscape Design/Future Use Map and Path Map.
- Prevent unauthorised vehicle access from the West Terrace/Port Road frontage through the installation of high kerbing or bollards as this is a particular problem during sporting matches on the eastern oval.
- Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**

Issue: Ensure Bakewell Bridge project is undertaken with input from Council's Urban Design Unit

The project should:

- Seek to reinstate the original landform of the Park (i.e. as existed before construction of the overpass and drainage revetments).
- Provide a north/south "green bridge" between Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnungga (Park 25) across Glover Avenue.
- Use batters of minimum feasible gradient in order to minimise visual impact of earthworks and obviate need for safety fencing.
- Remove or reduce superfluous drainage revetments.
- **The project should incorporate the following elements:**
 - Creation of a significant gateway between the City, the Park Lands and the western suburbs.
 - Strengthening of the Park Land edge and its landscape qualities
 - Strengthening connectivity between residential areas and Park Lands.
 - Protection of existing significant trees.
 - Addresses stormwater management issues with sustainable management.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

- Improvement of visual access into the Park Lands.
- Inclusion of public art, drawing on local themes, community values and qualities of local settings.
- Landscaping and revegetation.
- Adoption of CPTED principles.
- Improvement of interconnectivity between pedestrian routes and modes and recreational and commuter bicycle networks.
- Ensure pedestrian and cycle access associated with the proposed Bakewell Bridge is integrated into the Park.

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



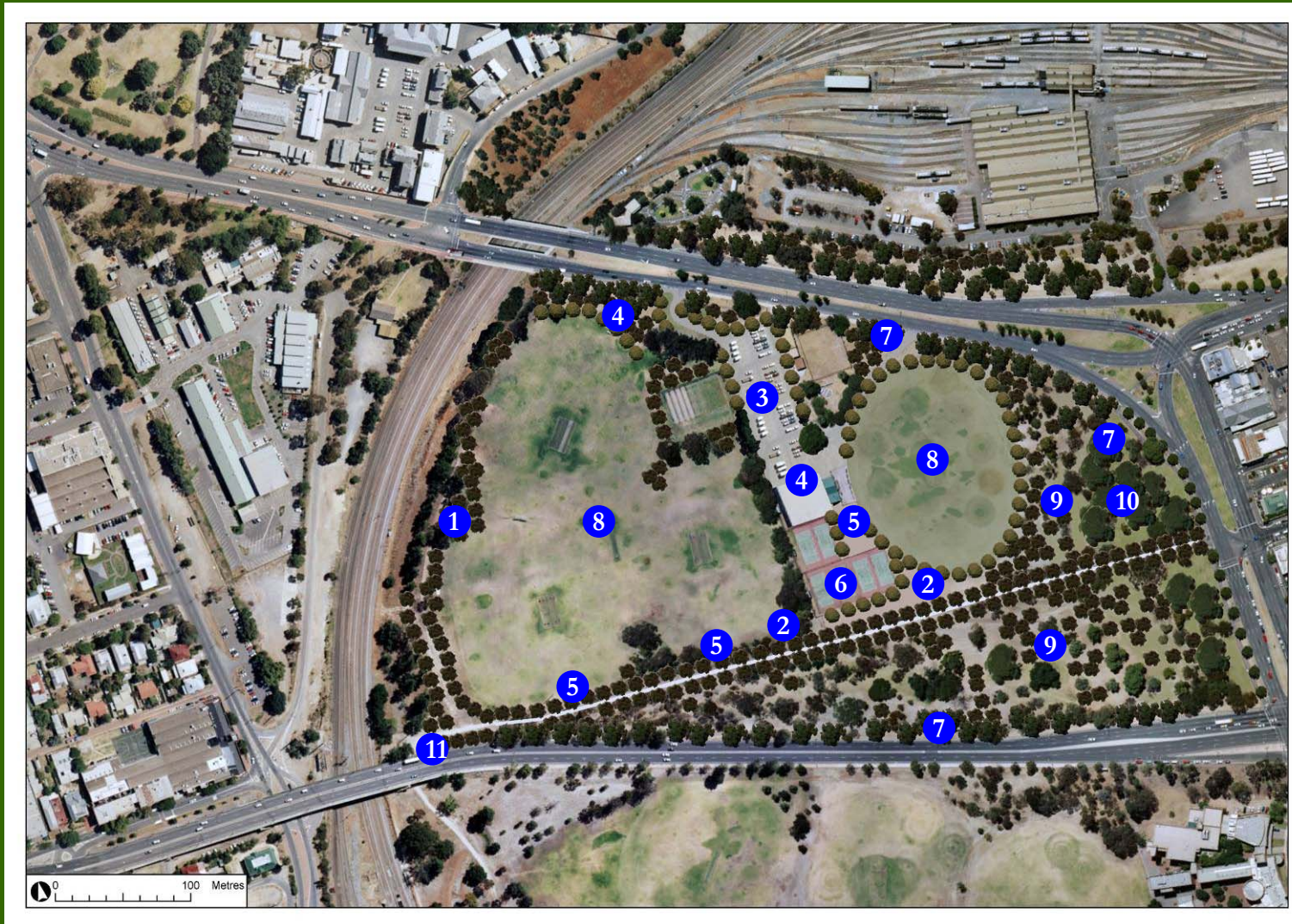
Future development of Narnungga (Park 25) will consider the mixed use of the site including various sports fields, bush parkland, plus the informal park edge to West Terrace.

Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Suitable species include *Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*, *Eucalyptus maculata* or *Angophora costata*.

Perimeter planting to Port Road and Glover Avenue should be reinforced with large native trees including River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and SA Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*).

Future Use/Landscape Design Map





1. Enhance screening of railway line with native trees.
2. Install picnic facilities.
3. Redesign car park.
4. Remove all existing buildings and establish a sports building that services all the recreation and sport facilities within the Park.
5. Remove all unauthorised signage.
6. Support upgrade and relocation of two courts and improve Community access.
7. Enhance street tree planting of West Terrace, Port Road and Glover Avenue with planting of large Eucalypts.



8. Support an upgrade to lighting of sports fields.
9. Provide infill planting with smaller trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.).
10. Remove dead or dying English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and Ash Trees (*Fraxinus raywoodii*) and replace with *Eucalyptus* sp.
11. Bakewell Bridge redevelopment.

Path Network Map

LEGEND

-  New one way road to access Car Park
-  Retain sealed path
-  Rec Trail
-  Existing bitumen

4m road to be narrowed to a 3m pedestrian path with vehicle access barrier at West Terrace.



5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budget implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$ 93,000
- 3-5 years \$ 590,000
- 6-10 years \$ 135,000

Priority Level Key: Low priority (L) = within 10 years
Medium priority (M) = within 3-5 years
High priority (H) = within 1-2 years
Ongoing (O) = ongoing issues with no completion date

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: Narnungga (Park 25)

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Ensure that prior to any ground-disturbing works in the west Park Lands further Aboriginal surveys are undertaken.	O	5	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kurna people through the provision of interpretive signage.	O	5	2	Social Development	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.	H	4,5	1,3	Development and Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Conserve and reinforce the semi - natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting of local native species in revegetation.	M	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for a Landscape Master Plan into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.	M	4	1,3	Asset Management		\$20K

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Where possible protect and enhance remnant native species within the Park.	O	1/4/6	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No Additional Cost
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance screening of railway line with native trees. Replace existing West Tce street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Enhance street tree planting of Port Rd & Glover Ave with planting of large Eucalypts (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon</i>, <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>). Provide infill planting with smaller trees (<i>Euc</i> sp.). Establish additional deciduous tree plantings around the playing fields. Retain existing culturally significant trees as identified in 3.1.2 and enhance/replace with further planting of trees, subject to climatic suitability and water requirements. Remove dead or dying English Elms. 	M/ O	4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management; Horticulture	\$15k/annum over 5 years
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan	H	4/5/6/7	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$3k
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12	O	4	1	Asset Management	Horticulture	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove all existing buildings and establish a sports building centrally located that services all the recreation and sport facilities within the Park	M	1/3/4	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$300k* (net cost to Council)
Investigate the provision of shade structures in the Park based on a design which would be formulated for the Park Lands	M	2,4	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10K

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain playing fields on western side of the Park currently licensed by the South Australian Cricket Association, and the main oval currently licensed by Old Ignatians Football Club.	O	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Relocate two of the tennis courts, support the upgrade and improve community access to them.	H	1/2/3/4	2	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$60k
Establish Park Lands Trail through Park connecting the park with Tambawodli (24) and Tulya Wodli (27). Modify internal access road opposite Hindley Street to create a shared use path that connects the Park Lands Trail with the western bike way.	L	1	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$135k
Modify internal access road opposite Hindley Street to create a shared use path that connects the Park Lands Trail with the western bike way and the City's built form.	L	3	1	Asset Management		No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

Support the return of the SA Water site to park land following assessment of contamination and cultural heritage values.	O	1,5,6	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Development Transport Policy	No additional cost.
Develop SA Water site in the long term as woodland incorporating picnic sites.	L	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost.

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Allow only sporting events to occur within this Park.	O	1	2	Events Management		No additional cost

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Install picnic facilities at the southern end of each of the two oval areas.	M	1	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$5k
Retain the old rail lines on top of the mound on the eastern side of the eastern oval as an historic feature of the former use of the area and consider nomination as a Local Heritage Place.	O	1,5	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Interpret as part of the Park Lands Trail.				Park Lands & Sustainability		No Additional Cost
Retain the SA Railways Institute War Memorial and the Thomas Allen plaque as places of significance and consider nomination as Local Heritage Places.				Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

Retain the adequate lighting from streetlights on the periphery of these Parks.				Asset Management		No additional cost
Support the upgrade of lighting associated with the sports fields. The sports fields are well used at nights by various groups and enhanced lighting would support greater night time use, improve safety for users and spread usage more evenly across the grounds.	O	1/2	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	Grants
Remove all superfluous and inappropriate signage in the Park, including all signs referring to the West Adelaide Tennis Club and the South Australian Cricket Association.	H/ O	4	1/3	Urban Design	Approvals/Park Lands Officers	Cost to licence holders
Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.	H	4		Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Provide interpretative signage of the historical features in 4.6.1 above.	M	1,5	1,3	Urban Design	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10K

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
<p>Redesign access and car parking in the medium term by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reverting the road that connects the current southern car park to West Terrace to a pedestrian/bicycle path; ○ Remove the old courts off Port Road currently used for parking; ○ Provide a separate entrance and exit on Port Road; and, ○ Locate the car park as represented in the Landscape Design/Future Use Map and Path Map. 	M	1/3	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$200k

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

Consolidate parking and restrict vehicle access from the eastern side.				Asset Management		No Additional Cost
Permit cars to park for a maximum of three hours on weekdays. Parking restrictions should be strictly enforced by regulatory staff.	H	1/4	2	Regulatory Services		No Additional Cost
Prevent unauthorised vehicle access from the West Terrace/Port Road frontage through the installation of high kerbing or bollards as this is a particular problem during sporting matches on the eastern oval				Asset Management		No Additional Cost
Ensure Bakewell Bridge project is undertaken with input from Council's Urban Design Unit				Park Lands & Sustainability	Development Planning	No Additional Cost

* Assuming this would be a joint funding venture between Council, the State Government, and the sporting licence holders.

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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

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

1.0 Environment

- 1.1 Manage and promote the Park lands as a comprehensive and integrated system with areas linked through landscape features, habitat corridors, treatment of watercourses and pedestrian and cycle paths.
- 1.2 Protect and enhance existing biodiversity habitat.
- 1.3 Establish and enhance areas of indigenous vegetation and fauna habitat through use of native species.

2.0 Building and Land

- 2.1 Achieve a significant reduction in building floor areas and paved areas in the Park Lands.
- 2.2 Ensure any new building or redevelopment in the Park Lands is in a nominated location and delivers public benefit, responds with sensitivity to the surroundings, and incorporates the highest quality design and materials.
- 2.3 Provide a range of public amenities (eg. Toilets, playgrounds, kiosks, barbecues)
- 2.4 Enable enhancement and redevelopment of existing buildings which are used for sport and recreation or cultural purposes in appropriate locations. New buildings for these purposes will be considered, providing the criteria of overall net reduction is met by the removal of existing unsuitable or under-utilised facilities.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

- 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: Narnungga (Park 25)

- 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 Kaurana community to enable their past and present associations with the land to be recognised and celebrated, and to ensure their ongoing access to, and use of, these places.
- 5.3 Ensure a rich programme of cultural activities and events occurs in the Park Lands.
- 5.4 Increase visitor access to, and appreciation of, cultural and historic features.
- 5.5 Promote opportunities for leisure, recreation and sport.
- 5.6 Promote opportunities for safe night-time activities in areas of high public activity.
- 5.7 Balance indigenous and exotic plantings.
- 5.8 Reinforce and enhance cultural landscapes.
- 5.9 Design roadway plantings to contribute to a cohesive framework of vegetation.
- 5.10 Treat roads as gateways to the City.
- 5.11 Include well-designed water features, sculpture, and temporary and permanent art installations.
- 5.12 Develop a number of parks that have a suitable base infrastructure for holding major and minor community events.

APPENDIX B

Community consultation report

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

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

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

The early stage consultation included:

- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.
- Broad community consultation also occurred with a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people.
- A consultation session for Area 5 was held on Sunday 23 May 2004 from 2-5pm in Wirranendi (Park 3), next to the Glover Playground off West Terrace. Around 3500 fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 40 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 25 people.
- In response to community concerns raised at the initial consultation, a public meeting was held on July 6 2005 for the South West Residents' Group at the Community Arts Network, Sturt Street, Adelaide.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Narnungga (Park 25)

- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

APPENDIX C

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 25

Appendix 25

Narnungga Park (25)



Park 25: Naranunnga Park

Historical Overview

There are several specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 25. The South Australian Museum has a record of a stone flake artefact that was obtained in the West Park Lands (Hemming 1998, p. 56; SA Museum Records, Unit 14, Shelf 8, Lot 2934).

In 1844 the Protector of Aborigines, Moorhouse, reported a gathering of Aboriginal clans, associated with an inter-tribal fight, on the Emigration Square (in Park 24):

On the 22nd of April, there was an attempt to repeat the annual contest between the Encounter Bay Tribe and Murray tribes. From three to four hundred natives were assembled near Emigration Square armed with weapons for attack, but the prompt interference of the Police Force effectually prevented it (State Records, GRG 24/6A/1844/712 in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Pastor Schürmann recorded the same incident:

... as they were marching to meet each other on the old Bay road, three horse police very unceremoniously stopped them (Schürman letters, 22nd April 1844, p. 46, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

There are however some general references to Kurna and Aboriginal use of the West Park Lands that point to the regular use of the West Park Lands as a camping venue. Aboriginal use of Parks 23, 24 and 25 continued even into the late 1800s notwithstanding attempts by the Government to prevent occupancy and encampments. Charles Knuckey recalled several encampments in the 1890s-1900 behind the Observatory paddock:

Some thirty to fifty Aborigines from the north of South Australia would camp under the trees at the back of the property during the summer months (Charles Knuckey, oral history, SLSA, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Arising from Light's plan, Park 25 consists of 31ha of land bounded by Glover Avenue, West Terrace, Port Road and the Mile End Railway Lines.

The stretch of land north of North Terrace is contained within this Park. Historically this verge was the gardens and paddocks that masked the Council Sheep Market area that are presently occupied by part of the rail yards.

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

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

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that some planting has been undertaken along Sir Donald Bradman Drive and Glover Avenue, which for the most part, consist of Eucalypti species:

The strip of those along [Sir Donald Bradman Drive] is of recent date, and as yet the trees in it are looking well, but, from the indications of the older plantations of the same kind of trees here, these, like the latter, will no doubt soon begin to show signs of early decay (Brown 1880, p. 26)

As regards the soil in this location, he concluded it as being “good in parts.” But as a general guide, he concluded that the Park as a whole should be considered “to be unsuitable to the healthy growth of the Red Gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*].” Once again, Brown recommended as elsewhere, that “the Eucalypti will have to be removed from the ground before the site can be made truly ornamental” (Brown 1880, p. 26)

On Plan 25 will be seen my proposals for the laying out of the block under notice; and for a list of the trees recommended for planting upon it, I have to draw attention to those named under the heading of “Suggestions for the improvement of the western portion of the South Park Lands” (Brown 1880, p. 26)

His planting recommendations for the western portion of the South Park Lands proposed the following species:

On Saline Ground:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
P. Maritima	?	
P. Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
P. Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Ailanthus Glandulo	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
Melaleuca Trichostachya	?	
M. Leucadendron	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	Weeping Paperbark

On Limestone Sites:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
Casuarina Stricta	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Pinus Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
P. Laricio	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Cypress (the common sorts)	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	
The Olive Tree (Olea)	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Common Olive

On Good Deep Loamy Soils:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
Pinus Halepensis		Aleppo Pine
Pinus Maritima	?	
Pinus Pinaster		Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Ulmus Suberosa	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Holm Oak
Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Lagunaria Patersonii	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Casuarina stricta	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak

Cupressus (several)	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	
Acacia (several)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	
Frenela robusta	?	

Brown’s planting design proposed a series of dense plantations adjacent to all road frontage, within which was a series of circuitous pathways. In the open spaces left, a series of clump plantations were proposed. Along West Terrace some discretion appears to have been applied to enable the development of more intricate formal gardens to the north of the Observatory allotment and between the Observatory and the Signals allotment.

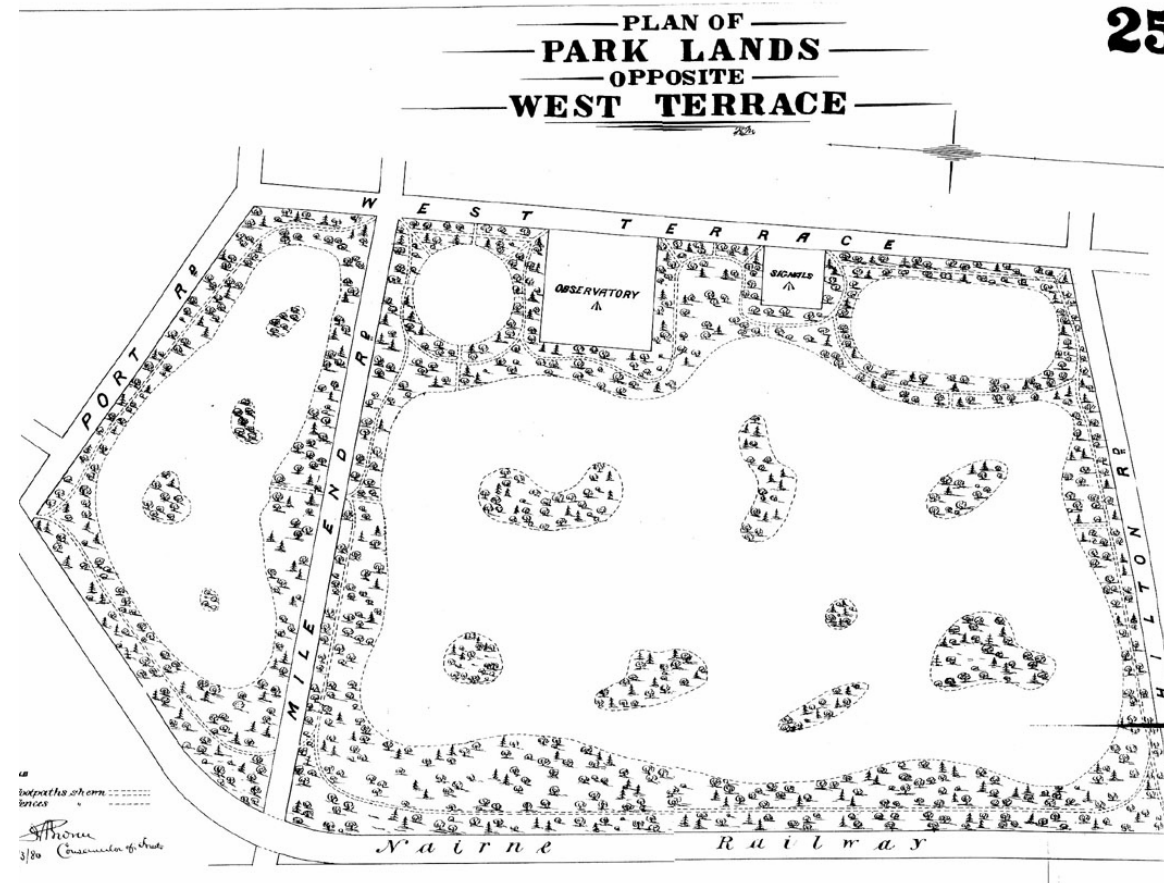


Image:
Extract from Brown’s (1880) *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* depicting the West Park Land blocks of Parks 24 and 25.

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

With this decision the Council determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

Notwithstanding the dismissal of Pengilly’s last report to Council records an extensive tree planting program. In the West Park Lands he recorded the planting of some 600 trees, of “various kinds,” during 1882-1883. In addition a “plantation of some 2,000 trees was “laid out.” There is however no record as to where specifically and of what species (*Annual Report* 1882-83, pp. 134-135).

The West Park Lands were, in particular, the subject to little care and attention to compared to the North, South and East Park Lands. In these, over the 1880s there were extensive reports of plantings, fencing repairs or the statement of new wire fencing. During 1889 the first report of fencing by the Park Lands Ranger, William Campbell, is recorded. Campbell erected 865 panels of post and wire fencing along West Terrace and around the flanks of Park 24 on Hilton Road and Burbridge Road. Campbell also erected 80 chains of cable-wire fencing along West Terrace in 1888-89 (*Annual Report* 1888-89, p. 135). During 1889-90 Campbell also erected 130 panels of post and wire fencing to the rear of the Observatory creating a “new paddock for horses” together with a “new race for horses” within the ‘Paddock’ (*Annual Report* 1889-90, p. 119). During 1897-98 Campbell continued fencing works in the West Park Lands. He records the erection of 152 panels of post and wire fencing, and the provision of a 488-panelled “cattle track” in the West Park Lands. The latter was a particular action to enable the safe and secure access of cattle and sheep from the slaughterhouse paddocks to the Keswick rail yards:

New Cattle Track—West Park Lands.—Although the Thebarton Corporation will not allow cattle to be driven along a portion of their eastern boundary that are intended to be sold at the Adelaide Markets, except at unreasonable hours, and the persons that use the new track are compelled to cross the railway line at the Hilton Road both coming and going, I have not heard of an accident having taken place since my report (*Annual Report* 1897-98, p. 135).

During 1902-1907 Campbell reported that the ‘Cattle Track’ was still in common and popular use by “persons driving stock to and from the City Sheep and Cattle Markets” (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 32; 1903, p.46; 1904, p. 66; 1905, p. 56; 1906, p. 64; 1907, p. 73).

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

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

During 1889-1900 Pelzer arranged for fencing to be relocated on West Terrace where Grote Street terminated. Some 69 panels of post and wire were erected to enable the establishment of a pedestrian pathway (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, p. 44).

During 1902 a telegraph cable was laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company from its station at Grange to its Victoria Square offices. The cable, laid along the route of Hilton Road from Grote Street, was subject to a lease and approval by the Council, and was the final link of the Africa-Australia telegraph cable line (*Annual Report 1902*, p. 21).

During 1903 Pelzer commenced fencing works to enclose Park 25 in a post and wire fence. Traffic was obviously a concern as during 1904 he caused the erection of 'stile posts' along the western side to West Terrace "to keep the road traffic off the footpath." Additional post and wire fencing occurred in 1905 to enclose the corner of West Terrace and Port Road intersection, re-fencing works along the railway edge to Park 25, and additional post and wire fencing occurred along Hilton Road in 1907 (*Annual Report 1903*, p. 46; 1904, p. 75; 1906, p. 63; 1907, p. 53).

Council's Parks & Gardens Committee in 1904 proposed an extensive landscape renovation to the West Park Lands. The full detail of these renovations is unclear. At the same time the entrance to the Sheep Market, on North Terrace, became a focus of planting activities. In 1905 Pelzer commenced landscape treatment works on North Terrace in front of the Sheep Market. At the entrance to the Market he proposed tree and shrub planting, to the east he proposed planting a hedge. The works were commenced and included some 20 shrubs and 6 climbers with a Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge of some 102 plants that was subsequently extended westwards along North Terrace, together with a re-alignment of the fence. Additional fencing and the hanging of a new cattle gate was also undertaken in Park 25 (*Annual Report 1905*, pp. 42, 54, 55, 56; 1906, p. 63). Along North Terrace west Pelzer commenced the planting of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) as street trees and he proposed the "planting of shrubbery" in Park 25. Instead gums contained to be pollarded, the footpath along the Mile End Road was constructed and planted with shade trees and Pelzer proposed that "trees to be planted along western boundary of the city" as a forward direction. A small Arbor Day planting ceremony by school children was also undertaken on land adjacent to Mile End (Glover) Road on 10 August 1906 (*Annual Report 1906*, pp. 41, 43; 1907, pp. 55, 72).

Pelzer's desire to carry out Council's recommendations for improvements to the West Park Lands were slow in coming to fruition. In 1907 Council, not anticipation improvement works in their budget, leased most of the West Park Lands to Messrs Bennett & Fisher for the grazing of some 200-600 sheep that were "keeping grass down fairly well" (*Annual Report 1907*, p. 53). The cost for this improvement project, in 1908, was budgeted at £1,212 (*Annual Report 1908*, p. 7). The matter was again debated by Council in 1908 as the poor condition of the West Park Lands was becoming more and more obvious compared to other Park Land parks:

*In June 1907, the Council passed a resolution that arrangements be made for completing the line of inner fencing in Paddocks Nos. 23 and 24, so as to form a reserve along West Terrace frontage, the work to be carried out in 1908; also that the dead and unsightly trees be removed, in place of which young and selected trees be planted. I [the Lord Mayor] pointed out that as the staff would be so fully employed in attending to other works, it would be absolutely necessary to hold this work over ... the Committee, after consideration, ... recommended the Council postpone it until next year, 1909 (*Annual Report 1908*, p. 20).*

During the course of this debate Alderman Wells presented to the Council a memorial seeking the erection of a bandstand in the West Park Lands "for the benefit of residents in the western

end of the city". A sum of £300 was subsequently allocated to this task by Council and it was erected in Park 23 (*Annual Report 1908*, p. 20).

In 1908-1909 a tram line was constructed through Park 25 from Hindley Street connecting to Henley Beach Road at Mile End (*Annual Report 1909*, p. 44).

As part of this garden establishment works, in front of the Sheep Market on the northern corner of West and North Terraces and Port Road, also in front of the Newmarket Hotel, Mr RV Pulsford donated seven "rustic" seats to this new garden that were positioned together with a new hedge of African Box-thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*). This little garden drew praise from the *Register* as contributing to the city's amenity: "a city of beauty is not only a joy for ever, but, in a commercial age, is a constant source of advantage and profit." Another newspaper reported that "two pretty little reserves have been formed" at this intersection and reported that a proposal had been tabled with the Tramways Trust, "which, if acceptable, will result in a great improvement along the new track through the park to the Henley Beach Road at Mile-End." Fencing, involving "small-fluted corrugated iron," at a height to 2 feet (0.6m), was also erected around the small gardens. The 'West Terrace Gardens', Council were recorded as comprising ½ acre (0.2ha) in gardens in 1910 (*Annual Report 1908*, pp. 19, 44; 1909, pp. 7, 44, 65; 1910, p. 23).

During 1910 the Federal government proposed the excision of approximately 40 acres (16.1ha) from the West Park Lands "for offices for the district military headquarters staff ... on which to erect buildings for military purposes, in return for which the Federal Government offered the parade ground on King William Road with the buildings thereon." The proposal was hotly debated in both the state parliament and the Council Chambers, and subsequently withdrawn. As part of its debate and submission Council pointed to the alienation of the Park Lands by government agencies in particular "the Waterworks Yard, and the unsightly Sewers Depot on the western boundary of the City," and the Council's resolution to cease the Sheep and Cattle Markets and to revert these lands to Park Lands (*Annual Report 1910*, pp. 24-26).

Tree planting works continued in the West Park Lands while Kingston Gardens was being created. The Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Mile End Road were replaced in 1910 with "white acacia [*Robinia pseudoacacia*], elm [*Ulmus procera*], and ash [*Fraxinus* ssp.] trees." The bicycle path along Mile End Road was fitted with openings in the fencing, and new fencing was erected along Hilton Road near the railway end. During 1912 Pelzer planted some 42 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the West Park Lands. Unfortunately the specifics of what Pelzer was planting in the West Park Lands is obscured behind his constant reference "improvements to be made" and "improvements being made" as referring to the 1904 West Park Lands Improvement motion agreed to by Council (*Annual Report 1910*, p. 52, 53; 1911, p. 67; 1912, pp. 64, 99).

In 1913 Pelzer however records the erection of the first tennis courts in Parks 24 and 25 with 1 and 2 courts respectively been formed and fenced, and the planting of some 240 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the "West Park" Lands with an additional 11 shrubs in Kingston Gardens. An additional court was erected in Park 25 in 1918. By 1919 some 5 tennis courts had been erected in Park 25 and Pelzer re-fenced their enclosures. Additional courts were erected in 1928 and 1929 (*Annual Report 1913*, pp. 50, 63, 64; 1918, p. 33; 1919, p. 49; 1928, p. 45; 1929, p. 34).

During 1912 Council removed 150 Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees from Park 25A, adjacent to the railway line. These trees were "obstructing the view of new railway signals," and numerous Olives (*Olea europaea*) were also thinned out (*Annual Report 1912*, pp. 98, pp).

During 1913-14 the State government entertained proposals for the extension of the Railway yards. In 1913 Council agreed to the transfer of some 27 acres (10.9ha) of land, previously

occupied by the Council's Sheep and Cattle Markets, to be transferred to the Railways Department subject to certain conditions. One condition concerned the development of a garden along the northern alignment of North Terrace and Port Road adjacent to the present Railway Yards. This appears to transform the two small gardens that had been created on this intersection into a much larger and lineal garden expanse:

Under the agreement made with respect to the handing over of the land for railway extensions it was arranged, inter alia, that the Government should pay for the planting of a strip of land along North Terrace and the Port Road to be retained by the Corporation. One the Railways Commissioner being interviewed on this matter he agreed to contribute the sum of £100 towards this work. This offer was accepted by the Council, but at the same time it was pointed out that during the progress of the negotiations for the transfer of the land the Commissioner had agreed to plant the land with grass (Annual Report 1914, p. 18).

Earthworks commenced on this land in 1914, and some 22 “Robinia” (False Acacia; *Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees were planted. An additional 7 trees were planted in 1919. In 1924 Pelzer caused the reinstatement of new water mains to this garden, extended the service, and planted an additional lawn (Annual Report 1914, pp. 81; 1919, p. 33; 1924, p. 37).

In the main portion of Park 25 Pelzer continued general improvement works, removing stunted trees, planting several new specimens, and repairing parts of the fencing. A “cow race with slip panel and gate” was installed in 1914 indicating the continued use of the Park for cattle agistment. Some 44 chains of “old dilapidated post and rail” fencing was replaced around Park 24 in 1917 (Annual Report 1914, p. 83; 1917, p. 45).

Horse and cattle agistment of Parks 23, 24, and 25 continued during the 1910s but not without incidents. During 1919 several horses were subjected to considerable ill-treatment by unknown persons:

In May and August of last year [1918] two horses were killed, apparently with blunt instruments, in the Park Lands, and two others were injured. After that there was a respite until 13th May last, when a horse was found with its throat cut in the West Park Lands. Since then, despite the vigilance of the Police and the Corporation's officers, the following cases have been reported:--24th May, horse's throat cut in the West Park Lands; 26th May, horse's throat cut in the West Park Lands; 3rd June, mare's throat cut in the West Park Lands; 10th June, horse killed and two wounded by having their throats cut, one in the South and the other in the West Park Lands; ... 3rd September, horse's throat cut in Military Headquarter's paddock, Keswick; ... 11th September, horse killed by having its throat cut in the West Park Lands. An attempt was made to detect the criminal or criminals by concentrating in a few parks the whole of the animals depastured. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, but they were discharged when brought before the Police Court as there was insufficient evidence against them (Annual Report 1919, pp. 31-32).

During 1921 Pelzer planted 74 ash trees along the northern side of Port Road west of the West-North Terrace intersection. The post and wire fencing along the tramway embankment was replaced in 1921. In 1927 he deposited a “large quantity of soil” and spread it about as a part of re-grading works (Annual Report 1921, pp. 24-25; 1921, p. 39; 1927, p. 30).

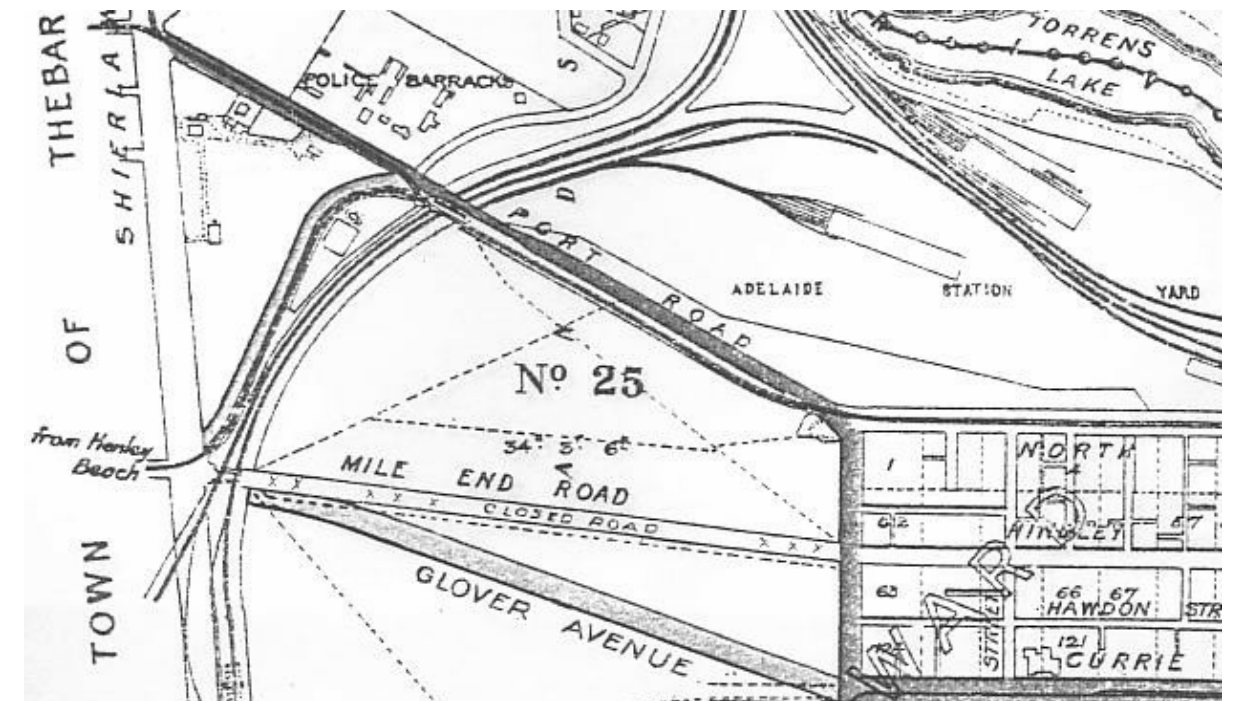


Image:
Extract of a Plan Showing Improved Pavements, 14 November 1927, depicting Park 25 with the original Mile End Road corridor and the pathway system in 1927. Source: City of Adelaide.

In 1926 Council considered an application from the South Australian Railways Institute to develop a sports oval in the north-western corner of Park 25. Council granted a 21 year lease, at a rental of £50 per annum, subject to an expenditure of £3000 for improvement works over a two year period and “proper sanitary accommodation.” In early 1930 the Institute gained permission to erect a pavilion associated with this ground together with approval to erect a war memorial in accordance with a tabled plan. Approval was also granted for a two-year “temporary dressing-room” (Annual Report 1926, p. 26; 1930, p. 19).

In 1928 the Council unveiled a white granite memorial structure, with brass plaque, on the corner of North and West Terraces within the northern portion of the Park to honour the survey point of Adelaide and the location of the first colonial Lands & Survey offices.

Land alongside West Terrace in Park 25 was ploughed and levelled in 1929 ready for the planting of new young trees. At the same time Pelzer ploughed and levelled land in the “North Terrace West Plantation” on the site of the former old Sheep Market, and some 43 trees were planted (Annual Report 1929, p. 34).



Image:
The South Australian Railways
Institute war memorial.

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (*Annual Report 1931-32*, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. Further, little attention by City Gardeners and the Council of the West Park Lands also occurs until the 1960s (*Annual Report 1935-36*, p. 37).

In 1983 a memorial plaque on a boulder in the northern portion of Park 25 was unveiled by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Donald Dunstan, to honour the endeavours of Thomas Allen and the second site for the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Allen established the first commercial nursery in the colony in 1837. The location of the memorial is not the correct site, which lies more to the north within the railway yards.

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Tambawodli*, meaning 'plain house', to this park. The nomenclature recognised the original post-contact use and nomenclature for part of the park as Emigration Square, using the Kaurna words *tamba* meaning 'plain' and *wodli* meaning 'house; camp; place'. The name 'Narnungga' was however adopted by the Council.

The present use of this area is chiefly as sports fields. 'There are mixed plantings of exotic and interstate native tree species around the periphery of the site.' (Long 2003: 50)

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

Park 25 Narnungga exists within the West Parks Precinct PL15 south of Port Road and the Bonython Park Precinct PL 16 north of Port Road, in the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 443-448). Its 'Environment' is described as:

***PL15 West Parks Precinct
ENVIRONMENT
Planting Character and Landscape Design***

The Precinct should retain its open woodland character which should be extended to screen buildings, the railway area to the west, and to define playing fields within the Precinct. The existing open space grassland along the railway corridor should be planted with native woodland.

The site of the SA Water Depot should be developed as a woodland area incorporating picnic sites.

Permanent Structures

Advertising boardings should not be permitted.

Additional buildings should only be permitted to provide facilities for approved sporting activities and passive recreational purposes.

Buildings should be rationalised and where unrelated to educational or recreational use, should be removed.

The SA Water Depot should be removed and the area returned to Park Lands for passive recreation usage.

PL16 Bonython Park Precinct

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

The Bonython Park Precinct should be characterised by mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland enclosing open turf space for mainly informal recreation and leisure activities. The diverse character of the park and differing vegetation characterise should be integrated by the introduction of a dominant planting theme, in keeping with the desired Torrens Valley character, together with the reinforcement of existing species and the landscaping and redefining of the Torrens watercourse. Screen planting should be undertaken along western boundary roads and around structured playing courts.

Permanent Structures

... Otherwise, buildings in the Precinct should be removed where not required for park or transport usage.

Buildings in the railway yards should be designed to be compatible with a park environment and sited as unobtrusively as possible.

Advertising boardings on railway land which are visible from the Precinct are environmentally detrimental and should be removed. No further advertising boardings should be permitted.

No component in Park 25 Naranungga is identified on the State Heritage Register.

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 25 Naranungga has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

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

Overall Spatial Patterns

The overall Park 25 consists of two distinct portions separated by Port Road. The southern, and main portion, retains a larger organised parkland atmosphere with sporting venues and fields. It possesses its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has mixed evidence of tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's *Report* (1880) including perimeter plantations. The northern, and smaller portion, is a remnant of alienation and

excision activities by the State government, with the majority of the land being returned to the Council through negotiations with the State government as land became redundant. It retains a small informal Gardenesque parkland atmosphere. Its original shape and form was not envisaged clearly by Light in his attributed plan, and there was no reference of it in Brown's *Report* (1880) illustrating its non-park land use at the time. Its overall significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and in Brown's *Report* (1880), and accordingly is contributory.

Land Use

The land use of the main southern portion has shifted from temporary encampment, extraction and agistment over the 1830s-1920s, and thereafter into a more organised sporting grounds. The northern portion is an after-thought that was always seen by the Council as a ornamental garden venue, and has been developed accordingly.

Natural Features Responsiveness

The relatively casual sloping nature of the topography results in an outward looking character. The main southern portion slopes gently westwards down to the railway yards affording glimpses of the Thebarton and Mile End skyline from the distinctly formed plateau edge on the corner of West and North Terraces. The corner itself is a distinct topographical edge to the Adelaide city plateau, enabling Port Road to visually serve as an visual axis-line. The road affords upward views to Newmarket Hotel and downwards views of the Thebarton locality now partially obscured by the Port Road railway bridge. This plateau corner also enables considerable vistas northwards from the smaller northern portion, over the railway yards, to the River Torrens vegetation corridor, and towards the North Adelaide plateau escarpment. It is a viewpoint little captured in the landscape treatment nor in the proposed North Terrace Urban Design scheme for the site.

Circulation Networks

Prior to Brown's *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 25 other than the original road system that edged the block. The *Report* proposed no additional system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for Park 25. Notwithstanding this, Mile End Road originally dissected the Park as a continuation of Hindley Street to the Mile End Railway bridge. With tramway construction along Currie Street in the 1920s, Mile End Road was closed and the new Glover Avenue was constructed to align both tram and vehicular traffic together in the one alignment. As a consequence, several mature trees still mirror the original road reserve edges of Mile End Road.

Boundary Demarcations

No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries. There is however an important survey point:

- ❖ Adelaide Plan Survey Point: located on the corner of North and West Terraces, on the Newmarket Hotel footpath, is a survey point and memorial that commemorates that this corner was the starting point for the Light survey of Adelaide, and thus the first formal demarcation and surveying point in South Australia. Of state significance to scientific merit.

Vegetation

There are several main vegetation elements in central Park 25 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*) line: boundary plantings to eastern edge of oval in a curvilinear formation. Of some aesthetic merit.

- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*) grove: remainder of a double avenue of trees commencing from West Terrace in the southern section of Park 25. Several good specimens. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) line: located along the boundary of Port Road. Includes quite a large specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) (2 specimens): located near the South Australian Railways Memorial. Presumably planted in conjunction with the Memorial. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) grove: located on the southern side of Park 25 adjacent to the clubrooms and comprising some 7 trees. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) and Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) plantations. Boundary plantings along the railway boundary containing several good specimens but at times over-crowded owing resulting in uneven forms. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*): specimen west of English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) grove. A particularly good specimen, with a good form and shape. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located centrally on the Glover Ave boundary. A good example of this species, although very common throughout Park Lands. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) specimen: located on the south-eastern corner of Park 25 in an attractive group planting with a Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*). Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) specimen: located on the south-eastern corner of Park 25 in an attractive group planting with a Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*). Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Hill's Fig (*Ficus macrocarpa* var. *hillii*) specimen: located in the south-eastern corner of Park 25. A good specimen. Of some botanical merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), specimen: located in the south-eastern corner of Park 25. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Grey Box (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*) specimen. Located centrally on West Terrace. Approximately 50 years of age. Of some aesthetic merit.

There are several main vegetation elements in the North Terrace strip of Park 25 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Olive (*Olea europaea*) specimen: located at the western end of Park 25 North Terrace. An attractive and healthy example of this tree. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') plantation: boundary plantings to west of northern boundary. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Hill's Fig (*Ficus macrocarpa* var. *hillii*). Two specimens located at the western end of this park section both about 40 years old. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Cape Chestnut (*Calodendron capense*) specimen: located just south of the Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') plantation. Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.
- ❖ White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) plantation: located as a boundary planting along Port Road and North Terrace. Specimens are nearing end of their life span, many in decay, and have experienced compaction of soil around base and excessive branch lopping. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) specimen: located at the eastern end of the park. Of some 60-70 years of age and possessing good form. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) 2 specimens: located at the far eastern end of park. Of some aesthetic merit.

Spatial Arrangements

No feature components are evident.

Structures

There are several minor recreation service structures in Park 21W, but the only distinctive structure of significance is:

- ❖ South Australian Railways Institute pavilion, erected in 1930. Containing an arc form, it has little architectural merit, and is more important as a memorial. Has experienced brown clinker bricks extensions in the 1970s that has compromised the original 1930s gabled architectural design. Of considerable social merit.



- ❖ Park 25 Pavilion: flat galvanised red brick low profile sporting facility pavilion located adjacent to the Port Road railway bridge. Of no merit.



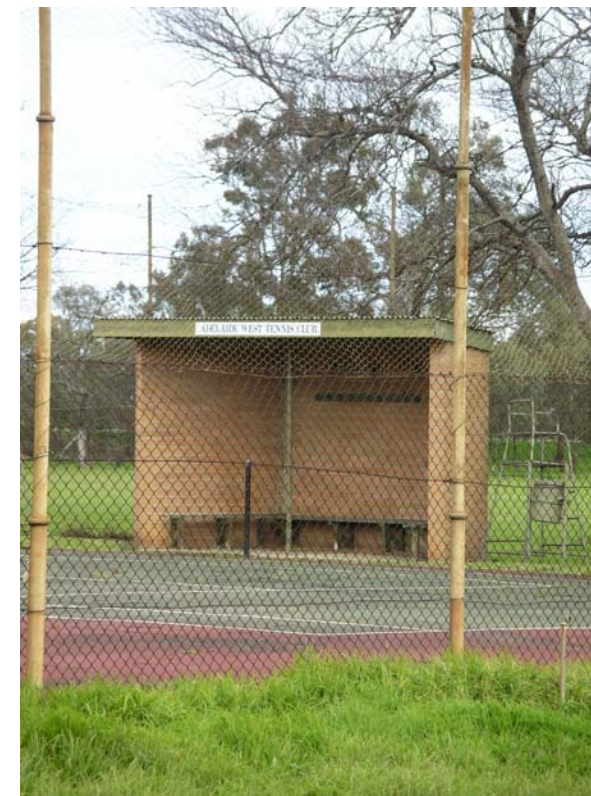
Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ South Australian Railways Institute war memorial, erected in 1930. White painted stone with red granite plaque gold embossed. Positioned in a semi-arc shaped garden with arcing outer wall and flag pole all white painted. Of some social merit.



- ❖ Adelaide West Tennis Shelter: small brick shelter constructed in the 1960s. Of no merit.



- ❖ Brick garden maintenance storage structure: a brown painted nondescript structure apparently servicing garden maintenance functions, constructed of concrete blocks with a flat galvanise roof in the main portion. Of no merit.
- ❖ Thomas Allen plaque on boulder: a plaque denoting the site of the first commercial nursery established in South Australia by Thomas Allen in conjunction with the proposed second site for the Adelaide Botanic Garden, unveiled by Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Dunstan on 23 September 1983, located in the northern portion of Park 25. In truth the site is further northwards within the railway yards but still an important commemoration feature in the horticultural establishment of the colony. Of some cultural and horticultural merit.



- ❖ Colonel Light Survey Memorial: white granite upright memorial structure with bronze plaque thereon, located in the northern portion of Park 25 opposite the corner of North and West Terraces. Plaque commemorates the survey of the city commenced in “January 1837,” the erection of the first Land & Survey government offices in the locality from wood before being destroyed by fire on 22 January 1839. Plaque and memorial erected by the Council in 1928. Of some social and historical merit.



Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

While Park 25 is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit because of its location at the north-western corner of the Adelaide plateau, as follows:

- ❖ Port Road vista line: view north-westwards towards Thebarton, and view south-eastwards to Newmarket Hotel;
- ❖ Newmarket Hotel vista: a visual outlook from the North Terrace gardens opposite the Hotel northwards to the North Adelaide plateau and escarpment. Of some aesthetic merit.

Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 25. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 25’s cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Vulnerable	Low Significance	Medium Significance	High Significance	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Park 25 – Narnungga Park Item / Component / Place
Park 25 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Park 25 south generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 25 north generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 25 topography plateau corner	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mile End Road alignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adelaide Plan survey point	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>oxycarpa</i>) planting line	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>oxycarpa</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i>) planting line	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Palms (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) (2 specimens)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill's Fig (<i>Ficus macrocarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica') plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill's Fig (<i>Ficus macrocarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i>) (2 specimens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Chestnut (<i>Calodendron capense</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) (2 specimens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Railways Institute pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 25 pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Railway Institute War Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Adelaide West Tennis Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brick Maintenance Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Allen memorial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Colonel Light Survey memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Road vista line (north west + south east)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newmarket Hotel vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement of Cultural Significance

Narnungga Park 25 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including Park 25 lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and landscape character typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess several important points of historical reference associated with the origins of the

city survey (thereby the Adelaide plan) and the horticultural history of the state that are of state significance.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 25 and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominately Australian species and the species listed in Brown's Report (1880);
- ❖ Revise *City of Adelaide Development Plan* citations pertaining to PL15 and PL16 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;

- ❖ Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for the northern Park 25 gardens having regard to the historical documentation above and the proposed North Terrace Urban Design scheme to better integrate and celebrate the social, surveying and horticultural history of the state associated with this point;
- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 21W.
- ❖ Consider a renovation and improvement of the South Australian Railways Institute War Memorial that includes a stronger soft landscape treatment to enhance its presence in the landscape.

