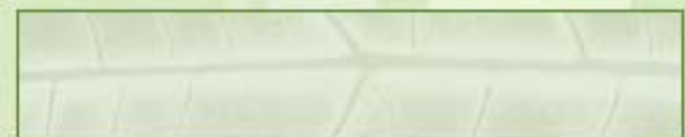


# Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4)  
& Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) has been prepared within the strategic context of and giving effect to the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Given the size of the Parks and their similar characteristics it is more practical to combine these three Parks within a single plan. Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant areas in the Parks, 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 Parks
- prepares its management context
- explains the existing status of the Parks
- provides an assessment of issues relating to the Parks
- develops its future policy directions and implementation strategy and
- considers the context of adjoining areas and the Park Lands as a whole.

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

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

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

#### 1.1 Vision

##### **Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategy:**

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

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

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

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:

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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

Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are a “predominantly natural landscape”. They are a crucial part of this unique open space system and have potential to be managed as a key biodiversity site within the Park Lands. “Predominantly natural landscape” means that the areas take their character from a predominance of native vegetation. Significance to the Kurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation and other means. The planting structure in the Parks should follow a natural character, enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation.

### **Vision for Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)**

These parks together form an important gateway statement for the northern entrance to the City based on a predominantly natural landscape representative of the original native woodland with an appropriate mix of open space and pathway corridors for informal recreation use.

#### **1.2 Overview**

- Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are a “predominantly natural landscape” as defined in the Strategy.
- Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna long before Adelaide was established.

- Covering 3.3 hectares, Kandarilla (Park 3) is the smallest of the three Parks. There have been recent plantings of local native vegetation throughout the Park representative of the pre European mallee box woodland. It is not well used due to its size and position between two major roads, Prospect Road and Main North Road. Remnant native grasses are widely distributed throughout the Park.
- Kangattilla (Park 4) is 9.4 hectares and is a popular area for off leash dog walking. Scattered patches of remnant native grasses are found throughout the Park. Significant plantings of local native vegetation have taken place in recent years. SA Water site is located within this Park. The former Fitzroy Croquet Club was located in this Park.
- Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) has two small Ovals, previously used for cricket, which are now used informally for a range of activities. Scattered patches of remnant native grasses are found throughout the Park.
- Important that Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are considered as part of the Park Lands in terms of their significance (as part of the whole Park Lands), cultural landscape (eg. street plantings which relate to other Parks), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. paths) and use.

#### **1.3 Statement of Significance**

Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) has cultural significance to the Kurna people as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where they lived.

#### **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 3 is now known as Kandarilla (Park 3) which

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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means “kandara root place”. Park 4 is now known as Kangattilla (Park 4) which means “kangatta berry place”. Park 5 is now known as Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) which means “ngampa root ground”.

### 1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

It is a legislative requirement that this CLMP will be reviewed within 3 years. Effective future management of the Park Lands is dependent on the development of a range of strategies for issues which apply across the Park Lands.

**COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)**

**2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT**

<b>2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details</b>			
<b>Management Area</b>	Kandarilla (Park 3) is bounded by Fitzroy Terrace to the north, Main North Road to the east and Prospect Road to the south. Kangattilla (Park 4) is bounded by Main North Road, Lefevre Road, Barton Terrace East and O'Connell Street. Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) is bounded by Robe Terrace, Medindie Road, Lefevre Road and Main North Road.		
<b>Certificate of Title</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Title identification: CR5707/712 CR5400/642* CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5452/84</td> <td>Parcel identification: S1603 in the Hundred of Yatala S1643 in the Hundred of Yatala – SA Water site S1604 in the Hundred of Yatala S1704 in the Hundred of Yatala S1605 in the Hundred of Yatala</td> </tr> </table> <p>* State Control</p>	Title identification: CR5707/712 CR5400/642* CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5452/84	Parcel identification: S1603 in the Hundred of Yatala S1643 in the Hundred of Yatala – SA Water site S1604 in the Hundred of Yatala S1704 in the Hundred of Yatala S1605 in the Hundred of Yatala
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<b>Owner</b>	The Crown in the right of the State		
<b>Custodian</b>	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide		
<b>Lease/Licence Details</b>	None		
<b>Buildings</b>	None		
<b>Purpose for which land is held</b>	Adelaide City Council holds this land for the benefit of the community, and it is managed according to the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly natural landscape where the planting structure will follow a natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of native and indigenous planting.		
<b>Native Title Status</b>	The Kaurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kaurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted on the CLMP process.		

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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### 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. There are no specific recommendations for any of the Parks. 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. Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are in Precinct PL 2 Northern Parks Precinct of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are:

- The Northern Parks Precinct should be maintained as an area for passive and active recreation characterised by grassed areas and peripheral woodland planting.
- Expansion of the ETSA substation and SA Water reservoir is inappropriate. Ultimately both facilities should be removed from the Precinct and the areas returned to Park Lands usage.

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 for 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 policies proposed within the Draft Park Lands PAR will also be reviewed for any recommended changes to this framework, and recommendations for incorporation into a further PAR made if required.

The Draft PAR recommends:

- Maintenance and reinforcement of the predominantly *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* species, woodland and open grassed playing fields character with additional planting.



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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Items of significant landscape interest in the Draft PAR include:

- The Casuarinas in Kandarilla (Park 3) adjacent to Main North Road;
- The *Pinus canariensis* in Kangattilla (Park 4);
- The *Araucarias* in Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) adjacent to LeFevre Road; and
- The avenue of Palms along Robe Terrace.

### 2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children’s Play Spaces Policy
- 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 Area 6 which comprises Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) Ngampa Yerta (Park 5), Nanto Womma (Park 6), Kuntingga (Park 7) and Barnguttilla (Park 8).

Following consultation, the Community values for Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) can be summarised as follows:

*The community appreciates Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community appreciates the combination of open space and wooded areas because it provides recreation opportunities, whilst retaining a natural feel. The dog off-leash areas are very popular. There was concern about the revegetation efforts in some areas as it could potentially decrease the areas of open space, and the “unkempt” appearance, particularly in summer. Some expressed a desire for the Parks to be watered during the warmer months. However others supported the natural feel commenting that it adds to the serenity, and welcomed the native plantings because of the associated increase in bird life. There was a mixed response to a suggestion of providing a BMX track.*

### 3. EXISTING USE

Part 3 outlines the existing use of the Park 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

Although there are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for these Parks, Draper (2005) notes that this area would have been traditional hunting country and possibly the site for burials.

##### 3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment and his Report forms **Appendix B**. It identified the following significant components and places in Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5):

<b>Overall spatial patterns</b>	Overall the Parks retain their original shape and form as devised by Light <sup>1</sup> and have evidence of cursory tree planting that accords with the general spatial and species intent of Brown's <sup>2</sup> <i>Report</i> (1880) including pathway alignments. The only variation is the realignment of Lefevre Road to intersect with Main North Road, but its visual footprint is still evident by the retention of some of the original street tree plantings. Their significance is in their contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's <i>Report</i> , and accordingly is contributory.
<b>Land Use</b>	The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in 1882. Fencing works consolidated their use as a series of agistment paddocks, but progressively this use ceased more so due to the smallness of the paddocks linked to the efficiencies of managing flocks of sheep, cattle and horses in larger paddocks. Thus, progressively recreational land use functions and human interactions subsumed the three Parks. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.
<b>Natural features</b>	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. There are no significant features evident.
<b>Circulation networks</b>	Prior to Brown's Report (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system in the Parks. The Report (1880) proposed such a system and Pelzer <sup>3</sup> adopted its general disorganised strategy but probably succumbed to the established pedestrian 'desire lines' as to where internal pathways would be located. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer's intervention of a series of straight axial lines. This system contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel William Light, the Surveyor-General of Adelaide

<sup>2</sup> 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)

<sup>3</sup> August Pelzer, City Gardener 1899-1934

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

	There is also a change in a road alignment that is evident: Lefevre Road original alignment: the original alignment of Lefevre Road through the original Kangattilla (Park 4), now within Ngampa Yerta (Park 5), that is still distinguished by remnants of the original street tree plantings, generally the Norfolk Island Pine ( <i>Arancaria heterophylla</i> ).
<b>Boundary demarcations</b>	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
<b>Vegetation</b>	<p><b>The main vegetation elements in Kandarilla (Park 3) that possess cultural heritage merit are:</b></p> <p><b>Port Jackson Fig</b> (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen: located in the north-west corner of the Park. A very large, attractive specimen, approximately 100+ years old, with good leaf mass.</p> <p><b>English Elm</b> (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) plantation: a row of boundary plantings along Prospect Road reserve. Generally of poor condition, comprising 8 or 9 trees, under planted with natives.</p> <p><b>Canary Island Pine</b> (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) specimen: located in the south-west corner of Kandarilla (Park 3), just north of a large Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>).</p> <p><b>Aleppo Pine</b> (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) specimen: located in the south-west corner of Kandarilla (Park 3). Generally is good form; one side lacking solid growth.</p> <p><b>River She-Oak</b> (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>) specimen: located in the central section of the eastern boundary (Main North Road) of Kandarilla (Park 3).</p> <p><b>Black Tea-tree</b> (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> syn. <i>Melaleuca pubescens</i>) specimens: several trees located just north of Sheoaks on the Main North Rd boundary.</p> <p><b>Pyramid Tree</b> (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>) specimen: located in the north-west corner of Kandarilla (Park 3); being affected by native mistletoe.</p> <p><b>The main vegetation elements in Kangattilla (Park 4) that possess cultural heritage merit are:</b></p> <p><b>Aleppo Pine</b> (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) grove: a boundary plantation located on the edge of Barton Terrace East, located to north of Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) plantation. Of some 50-60 years in age. Generally in very good condition, and well spaced.</p> <p><b>Hackberry</b> (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) grove: a boundary plantation located on the edge of Barton Terrace East. Aging trees, in combination with Aleppo Pines (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>), forms a really strong boundary to the Park edge along Barton Terrace East.</p> <p><b>Lehmann's Gum</b> (<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>) specimen: located to the southeast of the waterworks. Believed to be the Lehmann's Gum of Western Australia, that is often confused with the Bushy Yate or Bald Island Marlock (<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>). One of very few planted through Park Lands.</p> <p><b>Salt River Mallee</b> (<i>Eucalyptus sargentii?</i>) specimen; located to the southeast of the waterworks. Believed to be a tree of this species with origins near Cunderin east of Perth. A good specimen of this species.</p> <p><b>Canary Island Pine</b> (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) plantation: a double row of the species located along the boundary of O'Connell Street. Generally in very good condition, well spaced, approximately 60-80yrs in age.</p> <p><b>Aleppo Pine</b> (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) grove of 3 specimens: 3 trees located near the Main North Road boundary. Approximately 30-40 years in age. Generally of good form and condition.</p> <p><b>River Red Gum</b> (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen: located at the northern end of Part 4 and Main North Road. Aged approximately 150+ years. Strong presence in this location.</p>

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

	<p><b>Norfolk Island Pine</b> (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) plantation: a plantation line of this species along the entire western boundary of Lefevre Road. Some specimens are aged approximately 100 years, whereas others are aged 15 years or so. Northern section planted with young specimens, southern section planted with much old specimens.</p> <p><b>River She-Oak</b> (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>) grove: a row of this species planted behind the Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) along Lefevre Road. Also, one tree, located near the former croquet lawns, is a very old specimen. Generally they are all young specimens.</p> <p><b>The main vegetation elements in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) that possess cultural heritage merit are:</b></p> <p><b>English Elm</b> (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) plantation: located in the western section of the Medindie Road reserve, they consist of boundary plantings. They provide a formal edge to this section of the Park, with informal plantings further north.</p> <p><b>River She-Oak</b> (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>) specimen: located on the corner of Medindie and Lefevre Roads. A good and reasonably healthy specimen. Very old, approximately 100+ years in age.</p> <p><b>Sweet-scented Hakea</b> (<i>Hakea suaveolens?</i>) specimen: located at the southern end of Lefevre Road. Believed to be the Sweet-scented Hakea, now renamed <i>Hakea drupacea</i>, from Western Australia. In a shrub form and not commonly seen in the Park Lands.</p> <p><b>Norfolk Island Pine</b> (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) plantation: a line of the species planted along the boundary of Lefevre Road, predominantly in the northern section only. Some specimens are approximately 100 years in age; others are approximately 15 years or so in age. The northern section is planted with young specimens; the southern section is much old specimens.</p> <p><b>Lemon-scented Gum</b> (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) specimen: located in the north-west corner of the Park.</p> <p><b>Canary Island Palm</b> (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) plantation: a line of palms along Robe Terrace and concentrated around the corner of Robe Terrace and Main North Road. A well recognised visual feature of this section of Robe Terrace.</p> <p><b>Weeping Myall</b> (<i>Acacia pendula</i>) plantation: a group plantation located within an area of older and younger plantings of Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>). An attractive plantation; foliage contrasts with the visual strength of the Pines.</p>
<b>Spatial arrangements</b>	No evidence is present.
<b>Structures</b>	<p>There are several minor recreation service structures in these Parks, but the only distinctive structures of significance are:</p> <p><b>Kangattilla (Park 4) ETSA substation:</b> a conventional piece of utility infrastructure with a chain wire mesh fenced erected around, located on the eastern side of the earthen-covered reservoir. <b>Of no merit.</b></p> <p><b>Kangattilla (Park 4) SA Water main pumping station:</b> a two-storey red brick structure with associated pumping infrastructure located on the eastern flank of the earthen-covered reservoir. <b>Of some engineering merit.</b></p> <p><b>Kangattilla (Park 4) SA Water small pumping station building:</b> a small red brick structure heavily painted in Brunswick green. <b>Of some engineering merit.</b></p> <p><b>Kangattilla (Park 4) SA Water earthen-covered reservoir structure:</b> an interesting landscape feature, dating from the 1870s, that stored and supplied water to Adelaide. <b>Of some engineering merit.</b></p>

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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	<b>Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) Tree Planting Memorial:</b> erected in 1982 by the North Adelaide Society, it recognises the community tree planting efforts in the locality. <b>Of social merit.</b>
<b>Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities</b>	The Parks are relatively flat and afford little aesthetic merit

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

*Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) represent integral segments of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possess associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, albeit somewhat compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, and host several recreational spaces that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.*

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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### 3.2 Environment

#### 3.2.1 Vegetation

- The pre-European vegetation of the area was *Eucalyptus porosa* (Mallee Box) Woodland.
- This area contains a mixture of wooded areas and open grassed areas that were previously sports fields. Plantings have occurred around the periphery of the open areas with a mixture of native and exotic tree and shrub species.
- Significant stands of remnant native grassed are scattered throughout the area.
- Kandarilla (Park 3) and Kangattilla (Park 4) are revegetation sites for the State Government's Million Trees Program, the aim of which is to recreate the original woodland environment and protect remnant grasses.
- Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) has been planted with a mixture of native and local native species.

#### 3.2.2 Topography

- The Parks are relatively flat, and are now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation.
- The soils in the area are brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.

#### 3.2.3 Water

- Currently only the Norfolk Island Pines along Lefevre Road and Canary Island Palms along Robe Terrace are irrigated through a drip system. All others areas are not irrigated, consistent with the Park Lands Management Strategy's classification of the area as a natural landscape.

### 3.3 Buildings and Structures

- The only buildings and structures in these parks are associated with the SA Water site in Kangattilla (Park 4) which is an area of alienated Park Lands.

### 3.4 Recreational Facilities

- In Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) there are small Ovals that were previously licensed areas for sports clubs and schools. As the Ovals are no longer maintained by licence holders their condition has declined. However these open areas are still popular for recreation and dog walking.
- Dogs are permitted to be off-leash within each of these Parks, at any time, subject to the dogs being under effective control of the owner/handler.
- Concrete cricket pitches remain in Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5).

### 3.5 Events Management

- There are no formal events held in these Parks.

### 3.6 Amenity

#### 3.6.1 Facilities

- Given that these Parks are in a natural landscape, Council provided facilities are limited.
- There are a limited number of seats, drinking fountains and bins throughout the Parks.
- There are no barbeque or picnic facilities in these Parks.

### 3.6.2 Lighting

- There is no lighting within the majority of the Parks, keeping with the natural landscape.
- The paths on the boundaries of the Parks are lit by the adjacent street lights.
- Two up-lights are situated in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) close to the corner of Robe Terrace and Main North Road to illuminate the trees for aesthetic purposes.
- A light tower associated with the disused eastern Oval remains in Kangattilla (Park 4).
- A light is attached to a stobie pole alongside the path in Kangattilla (Park 4).

### 3.6.3 Signage

- In Kandarilla (Park 3) there is a Council naming sign on the corner of Prospect Road and Main North Road.
- In Kangattilla (Park 4) there is another Council naming sign on Lefevre Road, adjacent to main path that passes through the Park.
- In Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) there is a Council naming sign on which includes an explanation of the Kaurna naming.
- Each Park has a range of regulatory signs.

### 3.7 Accessibility

- Adequate on-street car parking exists for each Park.
- Unrestricted parking is available on Prospect Road and Main North Road for parking outside restrictions during peak traffic flows, when clearway conditions are enforced.
- There are no car parks within the Parks.
- Paths on the boundaries of Kandarilla (Park 3) are all unsealed. There are no internal paths.
- Paths on the periphery of Kangattilla (Park 4) are unsealed on Main North Road and Lefevre Road. There is a narrow bitumen path adjacent to Barton Terrace East and a wide paved path on O'Connell Street. A gravel path dissects the Park. An access road for SA Water enters from Barton Terrace East.
- The main path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) runs from the corner of Main North Road and Robe Terrace to the corner of Medindie Road and Lefevre Terrace. It is bituminised and is a popular path for commuters. A gravel path along Robe Terrace is the only formal path on the boundaries of Ngampa Yerta (Park 5).

# Existing Use Map

- 1. Port Jackson Fig
- 2. Million Trees revegetation & remnant native grass management site
- 3. Former croquet lawns
- 4. Kaurna naming Signs
- 5. Norfolk Island Pine plantation
- 6. Former Ovals
- 7. Aleppo Pine grove



- 8. SA Water site
- 9. Canary Island Pines
- 10. Canary Island Palms
- 11. ETSA substation



## 4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from the functions, assessment against policies, and community consultation of the areas considered in Part 3 above, and recommends appropriate action. Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) are predominantly natural landscapes, 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

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

#### 4.1.2 European

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

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

- Consider interpreting earth-covered reservoir in Kangattilla (Park 4) which is identified in the Cultural Landscape Assessment.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park. These are unsightly and detract from the amenity of the Park.
- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the City of Adelaide Development Plan.
- Conserve the original Norfolk Island Pine planting avenue along the original Lefevre Road alignment.
- Ensure that trees of cultural significance (see 3.2.1 above) are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.

- Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along Barton Terrace West;
- Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions.

#### **Issue: Segmentation of Parks**

- Investigate closure of LeFevre Road through Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Use of these northern Parks suffers through segmentation by roads. As a way of re-uniting small areas, allowing easier movement through them and improving the park user’s experience, closure could be considered. Lefevre Road is an old road, appearing on maps as far back as 1865 and re-aligned in the 1970s, but is not a high traffic volume road.

### 4.2 Environmental Context

**Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.**

- Retain and manage significant trees as identified in 3.12 and any other trees identified as Significant Trees.
- The gateway into the city at Main North Road and Robe Terrace/ Fitzroy Terrace intersection shall be strengthened with further planting of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).
- Maintain and enhance planting of Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) along Robe Terrace.
- Reinforce and conserve avenue planting along Lefevre Road with Norfolk Island pine planting (*Auracaria heterophylla*).
- Provide infill street trees to Barton Terrace East and ensure retention of existing trees.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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- Provide buffer planting to Reservoir works on the corner of Barton Terrace and O'Connell Street.
- Create improved natural vegetation structure in the Parks.
- Perimeter plantings along other main roads should be Eucalypt species, in particular River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and SA Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*).
- Mixed local native infill planting should be used to complement the perimeter planting and shall be used to define spaces and edges. The interior planting should reflect the pre-European Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) woodland. A mix of local native trees and shrub species should be used to improve the vegetation diversity and structure. All plants should be grown from local provenance seed.
- Thin out plantings to create sight lines to surrounding roads. Concern has been expressed that some plantings are too dense and compromise personal safety. Thinning will also enhance the growth of existing vegetation and create a more natural appearance to the Park.
- Where possible areas of remnant native grasses should be conserved and permitted to regenerate.
- Continue to manage Kandarilla (Park 3) as a featured sustainable local native woodland area based on a carefully designed selection of local provenance species and remnant native grass management.
- Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species and Weed species of National Significance in landscaping within the Park Lands.

### Issue – Senescence of trees

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

### 4.3 Buildings and Structures

- Seek to remove the ETSA and SA Water infrastructure from Kangattilla (Park 4).

### 4.4 Recreational Facilities

#### Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Maintain grasses to an appropriate height (50mm-75mm) in the open area of Kangattilla (Park 4) to encourage active community use of these Parks including the exercising of dogs. Where possible allow areas of significant remnant grasses to seed. There is an issue with the conflict between dog's off-leash and their exposure to grass seeds.
- Retain the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4) for informal recreation and consider irrigating during the summer months
- Remove the concrete cricket pitch on the eastern Oval and retain as informal open space. Ensure plantings do not further encroach on both Ovals and enhance site lines for passive surveillance.
- Retain the two Ovals in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) as informal open space. Ensure that plantings do not further encroach on the Ovals and the site lines to the north and east are enhanced for passive surveillance.
- Retain the area of the former croquet club in Kangattilla (Park 4) as informal open space and ensure plantings do not further encroach on this site.
- Upgrade the sealed path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) to a standard appropriate to the Adelaide Park Lands Trail and create a link to Kangattilla (Park 4). Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail in Kangattilla (Park 4) linking to Padipadinyilla (Park 2) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Locate the path north of the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).

### 4.5 Events Management

Events are not held in these Parks however the open spaces available could be used for small events.

### 4.6 Amenity

#### 4.6.1 Facilities

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

- Provide a dual purpose drinking fountain in Kangattilla (Park 4) to accommodate people and dogs. Locate the drinking fountain in close proximity to the proposed Adelaide Park Lands Trail.

#### 4.6.2 Lighting

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

- There is adequate lighting from streetlights on the periphery of these Parks.
- As these Parks are classified as a natural landscape in the Park Lands Management Strategy, Park users are not to be encouraged to use these Parks at night.
- Remove the light and stobie pole that abuts the gravel path in Kangattilla (Park 4).
- Remove the lighting tower associated with the disused Oval. It serves no purpose.

#### 4.6.3 Signage

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

- Provide signage as appropriate to support the Adelaide Park Lands Trail.
- Superfluous signs in the Park need to be removed including:
- The two jogging path and 'no golf' signs close to Prospect Road in Kandarilla (Park 3). The two 'no golf' signs on the boundary of Barton Terrace East in Kangattilla (Park 4).
- These are all inconsistent with the Park Lands Signage Plan.

### 4.7 Accessibility

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

- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park.
- Upgrade the sealed path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) to a standard appropriate to the Adelaide Park Lands Trail (sealed 3 metre wide shared use path-ochre finish) and create a link to Kangattilla (Park 4). Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail in Kangattilla (Park 4) linking to Padipadinyilla (Park 2) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Locate the path north of the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).
- Formalise the path that passes through Kangattilla (Park 4) with the installation of an unsealed path. This should be continued in to Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) to meet up with the main path in that Park.
- Formalise car parking on Medindie Road.
- Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.

# Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



Norfolk Island Pines along Lefevre Terrace and Canary Island Palm plantings along Main North Road and Robe Terrace will be maintained and enhanced.

The landscape design reinforces avenue planting along other main roads with Eucalypt species (*E. camaldulensis*, *E. leucoxylon leucoxylon*).

Kandarilla (Park 3) is a local native woodland and remnant native grass management site.

Infill planting with local native trees and shrubs will define edges, separate different land uses, reinforce woodland planting character and enhance biodiversity.

Internal open grassland spaces will be maintained.

Where appropriate remnant native grasses will be conserved.

# Future Use/ Landscape Design Map

1. Local native woodland & remnant grass management site.

2. Conserve remnant grasses.

3. Further plantings of Canary Island Date Palms.

4. Thin out plantings around Ovals to improve sight lines.

5. Retain open space.

6. Perimeter plantings of River Red Gums and SA Blue Gums.

7. Reinforce Avenue planting with Norfolk Island Pines.



8. Remove light tower and cricket pitch.

9. Remove light and stobie pole.

10. Maintain grasses to appropriate height.

11. Consider irrigating.

12. Install drinking fountain.

13. Remove signs.

14. Provide infill street trees.

15. Provide buffer plantings.

# Path Network Map

## LEGEND

- Retain sealed path
- ▤ Create unsealed path
- ▣ Adelaide Park Lands Trail



## 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budget implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$ 57,500
- 3-5 years \$ 265,500
- 6-10 years \$ 100,000

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

### **Performance Targets Key:**

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

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

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

### **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: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

### 5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider interpreting earth-covered reservoir in Kangattilla (Park 4) which is identified in the Cultural Landscape Assessment.	L	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park. These are unsightly and detract from the amenity of the Park.	L	4	1,3	Asset Management		\$100k
Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the City of Adelaide Development Plan.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Conserve the original Norfolk Island Pine planting avenue along the original Lefevre Road alignment.	L	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No additional cost
Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along Barton Terrace West;	L	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Ensure that trees of cultural significance (see 3.2.1 above) are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.	H	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions.	O	5	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Investigate closure of LeFevre Road through Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Use of these northern Parks suffers through segmentation by roads. As a way of re-uniting small areas, allowing easier movement through them and improving the park user's experience, closure could be considered. Lefevre Road is an old road, appearing on maps as far back as 1865 and re-aligned in the 1970s, but is not a high traffic volume road.	M	1,3,4	2	Development & Transport Planning	Asset Management	No additional cost



**COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)**

**5.2 Environment**

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12 and any other trees identified as Significant Trees.	O	4	1	Asset Management	Horticulture	No additional cost
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Parks as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen gateway statement into the city at Main North Road and Robe Terrace/ with further plantings.</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance plantings along Robe Terrace.</li> <li>• Reinforce and conserve avenue planting along Lefevre Road.</li> <li>• Provide infill street trees to Barton Terrace East and ensure retention of existing trees.</li> <li>• Provide buffer planting to Reservoir works on the corner of Barton Terrace and O'Connell Street.</li> <li>• Create improved natural vegetation structure in the Parks.</li> <li>• Perimeter plantings along other main roads should be Eucalypt species.</li> <li>• The interior planting should reflect the pre-European <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> woodland.</li> <li>• Existing open grassland spaces shall be maintained. Where possible areas of remnant (original native) grasses should be encouraged.</li> <li>• Thin out plantings around Ovals in Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5).</li> <li>• Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species and Weed species of National Significance in landscaping within the Park Lands.</li> </ul>	M/ O	4	1,3	Asset Management	Horticulture	\$25k/annum over 5 years

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

Where possible areas of remnant native grasses should be conserved and permitted to regenerate.	H/O	6	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Horticulture, Asset Management	No additional cost
Continue to manage Kandarilla (Park 3) as a featured sustainable local native woodland area based on a carefully designed selection of local provenance species and remnant native grass management.	M	1,4,6,7	1,2	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
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.	H	4,5,6,7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$3k

### 5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Seek to remove the ETSA and SA Water infrastructure from Kangattilla (Park 4).	M	4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No additional cost

### 5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider irrigating the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4) in the summer months	H	1,4,8	2	Asset Management	Approvals	No additional cost
Remove cricket pitch from the eastern Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).	H	1,4	2	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$500
Retain the two junior Ovals in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) as informal open space. Ensure plantings do not further encroach on the Ovals and site lines to the north and east are enhanced for passive surveillance.	O	1,4,8	2	Horticulture	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

Retain the area of the former croquet club in Kangattilla (Park 4) as informal open space. Ensure plantings do not further encroach on this site as it could be used for recreation in the future.	O	1,4,8	2	Horticulture	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost
Upgrade the sealed path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) to a standard appropriate to the Adelaide Park Lands Trail (sealed 3 metre wide shared use path-ochre finish) and create a link to Kangattilla (Park 4). Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail in Kangattilla (Park 4) linking to Padipadinyilla (Park 2) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Locate the path north of the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).	M	1,8	1,3	Park Lands and Sustainability	Asset Management	See 5.7

### 5.5 Events Management

Events are not held in these Parks however the open spaces available could be used for small sized events if required.

### 5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Install drinking fountain in Kangattilla (Park 4).	M	1	3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$500
Remove the light and stobie pole that abuts the gravel path in Kangattilla (Park 4).	H	1,4	1	Asset Management	Asset Management	\$2K
Remove the lighting tower associated with the disused Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).	H	1,4	1	Asset Management	Asset Management	\$2K
Remove signs listed in 4.6.3	H	4	1	Asset Management	Approvals	No additional cost
Provide signage as appropriate to support Adelaide Park Lands Trail.	M	1,8	1,3	Park Lands and Sustainability	Asset Management	See 5.7

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

### 5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Upgrade the sealed path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5) to a standard appropriate to the Adelaide Park Lands Trail and create a link to Kangattilla (Park 4). Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail in Kangattilla (Park 4) linking to Padipadinyilla (Park 2) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5). Locate the path north of the western Oval in Kangattilla (Park 4).	M	1,8	1,3	Park Lands and Sustainability	Asset Management	\$165K
Formalise path in Kangattilla (Park 4) with unsealed surface. This should be continued to meet up with the bitumen path in Ngampa Yerta (Park 5).	M	3	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$25K
Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park.	L	1,3,8	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost

## 6. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

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

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

#### **1.0 Environment**

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

#### **2.0 Building and Land**

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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- 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: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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- 4.3 Revise licence and lease conditions to reflect the level of exclusive use, and the true cost of maintenance and development costs.
- 4.4 Consolidate sports areas which are outside the recreational landscapes.
- 4.5 Develop comprehensive water management plan based on water conservation.

### 5.0 Community and Cultural Use

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

### APPENDIX B

#### Community consultation report

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

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

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

The 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 6 was held on Sunday 6 June from 2:00-5:00pm in Nanto Womma Park (Park 6), next to the Glover Playground off Lefevre Terrace. Around 6100 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 100 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 100 people.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.



**COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)**

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**APPENDIX C**

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 3 + 4 + 5

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

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APPENDIX D

Plant Species Recorded

Ref. to 3.2.1.

Plant species recorded by the Biodiversity Survey and the Cultural Landscape Assessment conducted in 2003/4,

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

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Wreath Wattle
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle
<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> *	Flinders Ranges Wattle (SA)
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Wattle
<i>Acacia pendula</i> *	
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i> *	Golden Wreath Wattle (WA)
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> *	Bunya Pine (QLD)
<b><i>Austrodanthonia</i></b> sp.	Wallaby-grass
<b><i>Austrostipa</i></b> sp.	Spear-grass
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> *	Illawarra Flame Tree (NSW)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> *	Kurrajong (NSW & QLD)
<i>Callistemon phoenicis</i> *	Bottlebrush (WA)
<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i> var. <i>rugulosus</i>	Scarlet Bottlebrush
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress Pine

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Kandarilla (Park 3), Kangattilla (Park 4) and Ngampa Yerta (Park 5)

<i>Casuarina glauca</i> *	NSW
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> *	Lemon-scented Gum (NSW & QLD)
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> *	Sugar Gum (SA)
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea</i> *	Red-flowering Blue Gum (WA)
<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> *	Moort (WA)
<i>Eucalyptus pressiana</i> *	Bell-fruited Mallee (WA)
<i>Eucalyptus torquate</i> *	Coral Gum (WA)
<i>Hakea laurina</i> *	Pincushion Hakea (WA)
<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> ssp. <i>leucoptera</i>	Silver Needlewood
<i>Hakea</i> sp.	(WA)
<i>Lagunaria</i> sp.*	Pyramid Tree
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-Poles
<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i> *	White Cedar (NSW)
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> *	Kikuyu (East Africa)
<b><i>Pinus halepensis</i>*</b>	<b>Aleppo Pine (Middle East)</b>
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	
<b><i>Pittosporum angustifolia</i></b>	Native Apricot
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Pepper-tree (Chile)
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>filifolia</i>	Fine-leaf Desert Senna

Appendix 3 + 4 + 5

Kandarilla + Kangattilla and Ngampa Yerta Parks  
(3 + 4 + 5)



### **Parks 3 + 4 + 5: Kandarilla + Kangattilla + Ngampa Yerta**

#### **Historical Overview**

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Parks 3-4-5 (Hemmings 1998).

Arising from Light's plan, Park 3 consists of 3.2ha of land bounded by Prospect Road, Main North Road and Fitzroy Terrace; Park 4 consists of 8.4ha of land bounded by Main North Road, Lefevre Road, Barton Terrace and Robe Terrace; Park 5 consists of 4.89ha of land bounded by Lefevre Road, Medindie Road and Robe Terrace.

These spatial segments have remained consistent until the 1960s when Lefevre Road was realigned and now egresses into Main North Road instead of Robe Terrace changing the overall hectareage of Parks 4 and 5.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s the Parks were used for grazing, fire wood collection, and agistment. They were 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 Parks.

The first semi-underground reservoir was built in the late 1870s in Park 4 adjacent to Barton Terrace West. It has a capacity of a million gallons (378,540 litres) and was constructed with dimensions of "104 ft square [9.66 m<sup>2</sup>], 19ft [5.79m] deep, with 8ft 3 inches [2.53m] of it above ground". It had a roof built over brick columns with arches rendered with lime concrete. Its location was prone to flooding due to ponding of surface and stormwater water in Park 4. This flooding was particularly evident in times of high rains as evidenced in the 1856 flood, where a forty acre area lake formed which could only be dispersed by the building of drains (Sumerling 2003, p. 39).

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of a light scatter of planted trees, with a straggly plantation strip along the flank of Barton Terrace East and West. "The trees planted are chiefly Gums (*Eucalyptus rostrata*), with an occasional Frenela robusta [*Grevillea robusta*], Casuarina stricta [*Allocasuarina verticillata*], and Pinus Halepensis [*Pinus halepensis*] [sic]" (Brown 1880, p. 20).

Brown broke Parks 3, 4 and 5 into different sets of recommendations. Parks 3 and 4 were dealt with in conjunction with the former Park 1 (between Jeffcott and Barton Road) and Park 2 (now with the Aquatic Centre) detailed in his Plan 16. Park 5 was dealt with within a discussion about Park 6 as detailed in his Plan 15.

In examining Parks 3, 4 and 5 in detail Brown recorded that they were characterised by "poor and somewhat exposed character, and it lies under the very great disadvantage (in an arboricultural point of view) of the geological stratum being, for the greater part, of limestone, and somewhat inclined to be of a saline nature." The soil, was also, noted as being "very thin indeed" making any tree selecting and successful planting difficult (Brown 1880, p. 20).

Brown's specific recommendations for Parks 3 and 4 were:

*That plantations be formed round the eastern, northern, and western boundaries ... with groups and clumps of trees here and there in the body of the grounds as shown on Plan 16. Before planting is undertaken ... the limestone should be removed as much as possible, and the particular sites selected for the young trees made up with plenty of good rich soils. ... It will ... be a matter for careful inspection, when the enclosures are being operated on, to select for planting those parts upon which there is the greatest depth*

*of soil. By doing this, and planting such spots only, picturesque irregularity will be secured and fair results may be anticipated.. On the more exposed positions of the proposed plantations in the two blocks lying between Barton and Prospect-roads, I have to advise that when planted the ground be filled up with wattles to about three feet plant from plant; ...*

*I have also to recommend that footpaths be constructed through the grounds as represented on the Plan. Following is a list of those kinds of trees which may be planted on the block ..., with fair chance of their succeeding upon the site:-*

*Pinus Halepensis, P.Pinaster, P. Laricio, P. Maritima, Robinia Pseudacacia, Casuarina Stricta, Ficus Macrophylla, Schinus Molle, Gevilee Robusta, Melaleuca Trichostachya (and others) (Brown 1880, p. 20)*

The species mentioned in the above quote are, in sequence, known as: *Pinus halepensis, Pinus pinaster, Pinus larico, Pinus maritima, Robinia pseudoacacia, Allocasuarina verticillata, Ficus macrophylla, Schinus aerea var moll, Grevillea robusta, Melaleuca sp.*

In terms of Park 5, Brown recorded the following characteristics:

*About one-half of the whole extent embraced is somewhat high-lying, and has a strong layer of limestone underneath. This is that portion immediately adjoining Lefevre-terrace. Before any part of this is taken up for planting, I have to advise that the ground be thoroughly trenched and the limestone carefully removed from it, and, that afterwards, the holes made for the reception of the trees be filled up with good rich well-prepared soil ... (Brown 1880, p. 19).*

He noted the need to conserve the "fine and extensive view ... of the Mount Lofty Ranges" but also recommended peripheral planting in both Parks 5 and 6. He also expressed criticism of the City Gardener, William Pengilly, established tree plantations along the crest of Lefevre Terrace as being unsuitable for the soil and limestone conditions they were experiencing thus resulting in stunted and poor growth (Brown 1880, pp. 19-20).

Brown's specific recommendations, pertaining to Park 5, were:

*The existing strip of plantation along Lefevre-terrace is in a very unhealthy condition. The trees are Eucalypti chiefly. The cause of their unhealthiness is simply unsuitableness of the site to the habitates of the trees planted. The trees are daily becoming more unsightly, and I have therefore to advise that they be gradually removed and that in their place a row of good strong plants of the following kinds be planted alternately at thirty foot apart:-Ficus Macrophylla [*Ficus macrophylla*], Pinus Halepensis [*Pinus halepensis*], Pinus Insignis [*Pinus radiata*], Schinus Molle [*Schinus aerea var molle*], and Melia Azedarach [*Melia azedarach var australisca*].*

*I advise that plantations be formed round the outside boundaries of the block under notice, and that clumps of different shapes and sizes be formed in the Park, all as represented on the Plan [sic] (Brown 1880, pp. 19-20).*

Unfortunately none of these specific recommendations appear to have been implemented except the peripheral tree plantations.

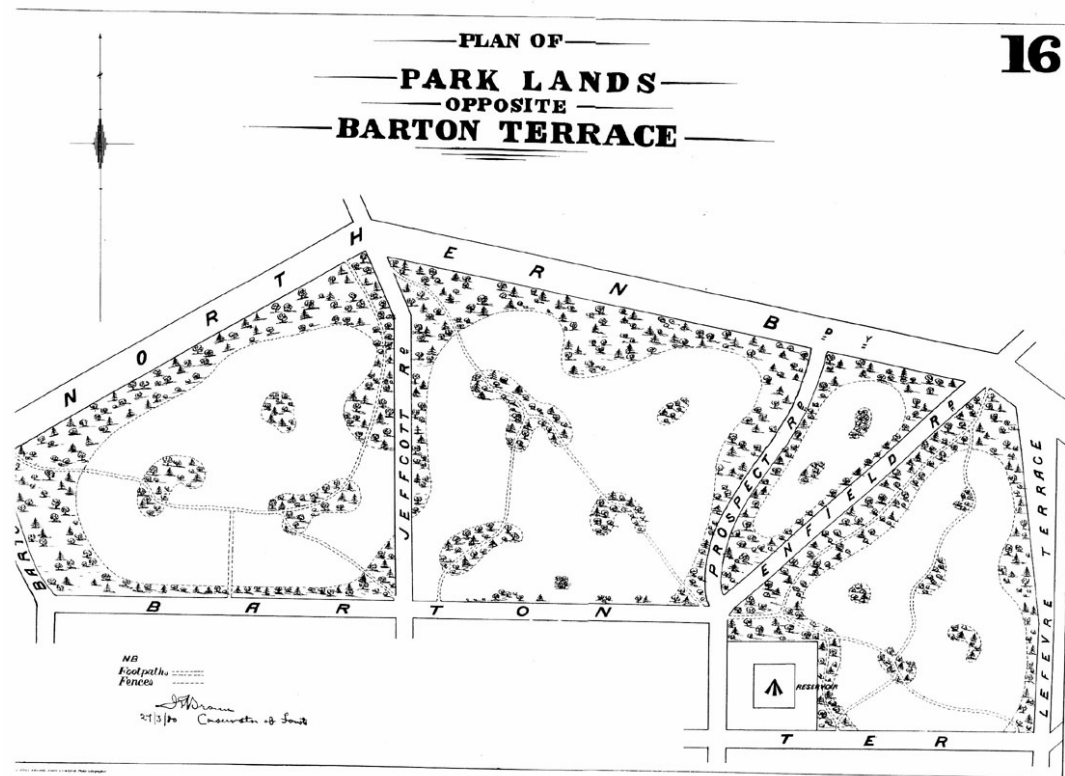


Image:  
Plan 16 prepared by Brown (1880) in his Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands.

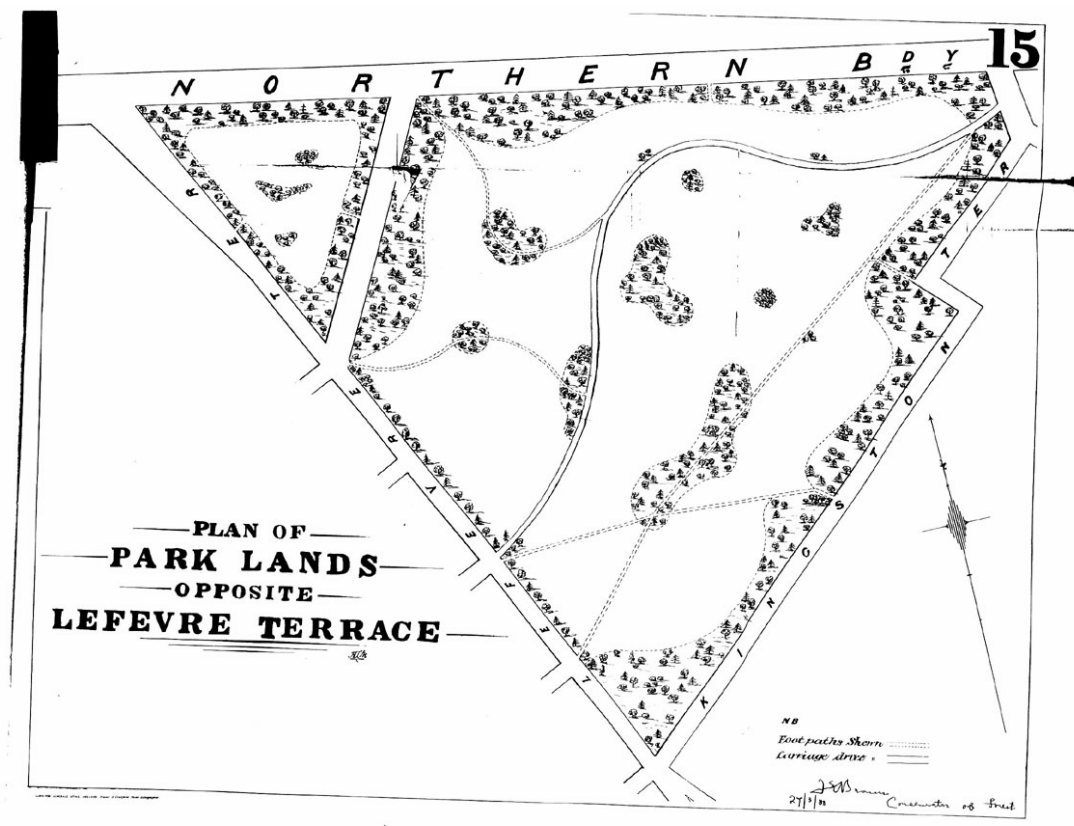


Image:  
Plan 15 prepared by Brown (1880) in his Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands.

Brown's tree planting recommendations were:

On the higher part of the block, I recommend that the following kinds of trees be planted in the enclosures proposed:--

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
Pinus Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Pinus Laricio	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
Pinus Insignis	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Pinus Canariensis	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
Pinus Pinea	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Maritima	?	
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Grevillea Robusta	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Cupressus Uhdeana	?	
Cupressus Sempervirens	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
Cupressus Torulosa	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Himalayan Cypress, Bhutan Cypress
Sterculia Hetrophylla	?	
Robinia Psendacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Melia Azedarach	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
Casuarina Stricta	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak

*In addition to the above, the following other kinds should be used for the plantation on the flat:--*

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
Araucaria Excelsa	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Araucaria Cunninghamii	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
Pinus Sabiniana	?	
Pinus Longifolia	?	
Cedrus Atlantica	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
Abies Excelsa	?	
Ulmus Suberosa	?	
Ulmus Campestris	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
Fraxinus Americana	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
Fraxinus Excelsoir	<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	English Ash
Populus Nigra	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
Populus Canescens	<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar
Populus Dilatata	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Platanus Acerfolia	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
Legunaria Patersonii	?	
Tristanea Conferta	<i>Tristanea conferta</i>	Brush Box
Juniperus Virginiana	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
Thuja Menziesii	?	
Cupressus Lawsoniana	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar

Overall, Browns recommendations for Parks 3 and 4 were far more site specific than his recommendations for Park 5.

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 Brown's activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities. In his report of 1883 Pengilly records the planting of "various kinds of trees" numbering 300 in Park Land blocks 1 to 9 as well as 5 new plantation resulting in an overall tree plantation total of 3,082 trees (*Annual Report 1882-83*, p. 134).

In the subsequent financial year Council acquired a substantial amount of fencing materials from England, including wrought iron posts, wrought iron field gates, cast iron corner posts, galvanized iron pillars together with 117,950 yards of 7-ply galvanized wire. The purpose was to totally replace the existing "old and dilapidated post and two rail fence" that enclosed most of the Park Land blocks to the Terraces. The cast iron posts and pillars were marked with "Iron Duke" and "Letterewe" branding. Upon arrival, the Park Lands and Gardens staff commenced the process of re-fencing the Park Lands (*Annual Report 1883-84*, pp. 56-57). William H Campbell, as Park Lands Ranger, trialled this new fencing on South Terrace and found that he

could erect it at a cost of 2¼ d. per foot. His conclusions were that the fencing was cost-effective, ornamental, offered opportunities for addition access points, and "in a measure complies with Councillor Bullock's intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves." Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report 1884-85*, pp. 102-103).

During 1883 the Park Lands Ranger, William Campbell, records the fencing of Park 3 with 210 rods of 3-rail post and wire fencing. He also erected 105 rods of fencing to enclose Park 5. An additional 206 panels of post and 3 rail were erected along the east side of Prospect Road in 1884. In 1889 he erected 18 panels of timber fencing on the corner of Main North and Lefevre Roads. A further 158 panels of timber fencing was also erected along Prospect Road in 1898 (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 102; 1885-86, pp. 111-112; 1889-90, p. 119; 1897-98, p. 134).

The Pound paddock was clearly extensively used for grazing purposes from the 1870s. By the 1890s Campbell was struggling to control the introduced weeds that had taken control of much of this pasturage. He noted that:

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

With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was and is appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* as the guiding master plan for his planting activities. Notwithstanding this activity, Pelzer appears to have placed little priority upon the North Parklands, deferring to urgent needs in the East and South Parklands.

In 1903 a review of all Council depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands considered the removal of limestone excavation holes in Park 4 on Kingston Terrace and recommended its closure. Notwithstanding this recommendation, Council permitted the pits to remain open to use as a rubbish tip until a Council destructor was constructed (*Annual Report 1903*, pp. 28-29).

In 1904 Council commissioned fencing contractors to erect the "Anchor" style of sawn jarrah post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the fencing of the Lefevre Road frontage with this new type of fencing. Additional fencing occurred along the flanks of North East Road in 1905 (*Annual Report 1904*, pp. 39, 74; 1905, p. 41).

In 1905 Fred Scarfe of Medindie, of Harris Scarfe associations, donated £25 to the Council towards the cost of planting 70 English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees along the Medindie Road reserve (*Annual Report 1905*, p. 41). The Lord Mayor recorded:

*The result was a splendid opportunity eagerly availed of by the North Adelaide, Prospect and Walkerville Schools. About 2,000 scholars assembled, and were, at the conclusion of the working portion of the programme, the recipients of sweets given by Mr. Scarfe, and the customary half-holiday from the School Board.*

*This practical demonstration of Mr. Scarfe's appreciation of tree-planting is an excellent example which many of our wealthy citizens might beneficially follow, and I hope that whilst the Council are improving in*

*a general manner individuals will assist, as in Mr. Scarfe's case, in localities where the benefits are more localised (Annual Report 1905, p. 41).*

During 1905-07 Pelzer commenced a tree planting program focussed upon the north eastern parklands. He commenced replacing gums in Lefevre Terrace, pollarding gums along the Prospect Road reserve, and the planting of "20 white acacias" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees along Barton Terrace East. Trees were also planted along Robe Terrace aligned to the Park 5 frontage. White painted timber guard posts were also erected along Medindie Road, presumably to protect the newly planted trees, and a cow race and gates was positioned on the Prospect Road fencing. In 1906 Council awarded the sheep agistment licence for the north Parklands to Mr FW Kilsby of Mitcham enabling a flock of 2,000 sheep to graze on the parklands overall to keep "the growth of grass within bounds, in order to avoid fires in summer" (*Annual Report 1905*, pp. 42, 56; 1906, pp. 43, 44, 64; 1907, pp. 53, 55, 72, 73).

In 1906 Pelzer fore-shadowed a tree planting program for the Northern Parklands, but it is more likely an overall statement about the volume of tree planting work entertained in the above paragraph as no further elaboration is forthcoming. Plantings included, in addition to the above paragraph, an avenue of trees "along [a] path ... near Lefevre Terrace," and planting along Lefevre and Main North Roads. He proposed additional plantings for the Lefevre Road frontage and along Robe Terrace adjacent to Park 5 (*Annual Report 1906*, p. 61; 1907, pp. 53, 55, 56).

During the course of the 1910s Pelzer undertook general maintenance works in Parks 3 to 5 including replacement of derelict or damaged fencing, replacement of damaged street and park trees, and general care of the agistment paddocks. In 1910 he established a Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge around the Fitzroy Croquet Ground in Park 4. This appears to be the date of establishment of this Ground. More trees were planted along Barton Terrace East and shrubs planted along the road reserve in Park 3. Mr Kilsby's agistment contract was re-awarded to Mr C.B. Richards in 1912 (*Annual Report 1910*, pp. 52, 54, 67; 1912, pp. 62, 64; 1913, p. 50).

Playgrounds were a source of council discussion throughout the 1910s in terms of their provision to promote the general health and welfare of school children. Such institutions were staffed with a supervisor either employed by the Council or the Education Department:

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

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

In 1914 it was reported that the North Adelaide School was a regular user of Park 4's informal recreation spaces (*Annual Report 1914*, p. 71; 1915, p. 35). In 1915 the School formally applied to the Council for the more permanent establishment of sporting fields and children's playground on Park 4; an application which the Council deferred. But as a result of continued pressure the Council fenced

*... an area of about an acre [0.4ha] adjacent to the reservoir ... and some trees planted therein. Preparations are also being made for the planting of a hedge on the boundaries of this ground (Annual Report 1917, pp. 27, 45).*

Pelzer was busy at planting works because of this playground, planting some 200 Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) and 180 Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) hedge plants around the playground. This playground was subsequently closed upon the construction of the Lefevre Terrace Playground in 1920, and Pelzer undoubtedly transplanted the Kaffir apples (*Doryalis caffra*) and Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) to create a hedge around this Playground (*Annual Report 1918*, p. 34; 1920, pp. 16-17). The first public playground established in the Park Lands was in Park 20 and fittingly it was named after Mayor Glover, the benefactor of the playgrounds. The North Adelaide Playground in Lefevre Terrace was approved subsequently and was under construction at the same time as the Glover Playground.

In 1918 Council entertained but deferred a more detailed tree planting program for the North Park Lands under the motion of Councillor Cain. The proposal included a budget of £200 and included the following works:

- Park No. 2 (between Jeffcott Street and Prospect Road)—to be planted with clumps of trees.*
- Park No. 3—to be planted with a row of trees along the Main North Road.*
- Park No. 4—to have groups planted, and a row along the fence bordering LeFevre Road.*
- Park No. 6—groups at foot of the hill and isolated trees on top of the hill.*

*The total estimated cost of the foregoing is £200. It will be noted that the whole of the work suggested is in the North Park Lands, for the reason that, to minimise the cost of maintenance, watering, etc., it is necessary that it be confined to contiguous areas; and, while there are other parts that require planting ... the sites selected are those most urgently in need of attention (Annual Report 1918, p. 27).*

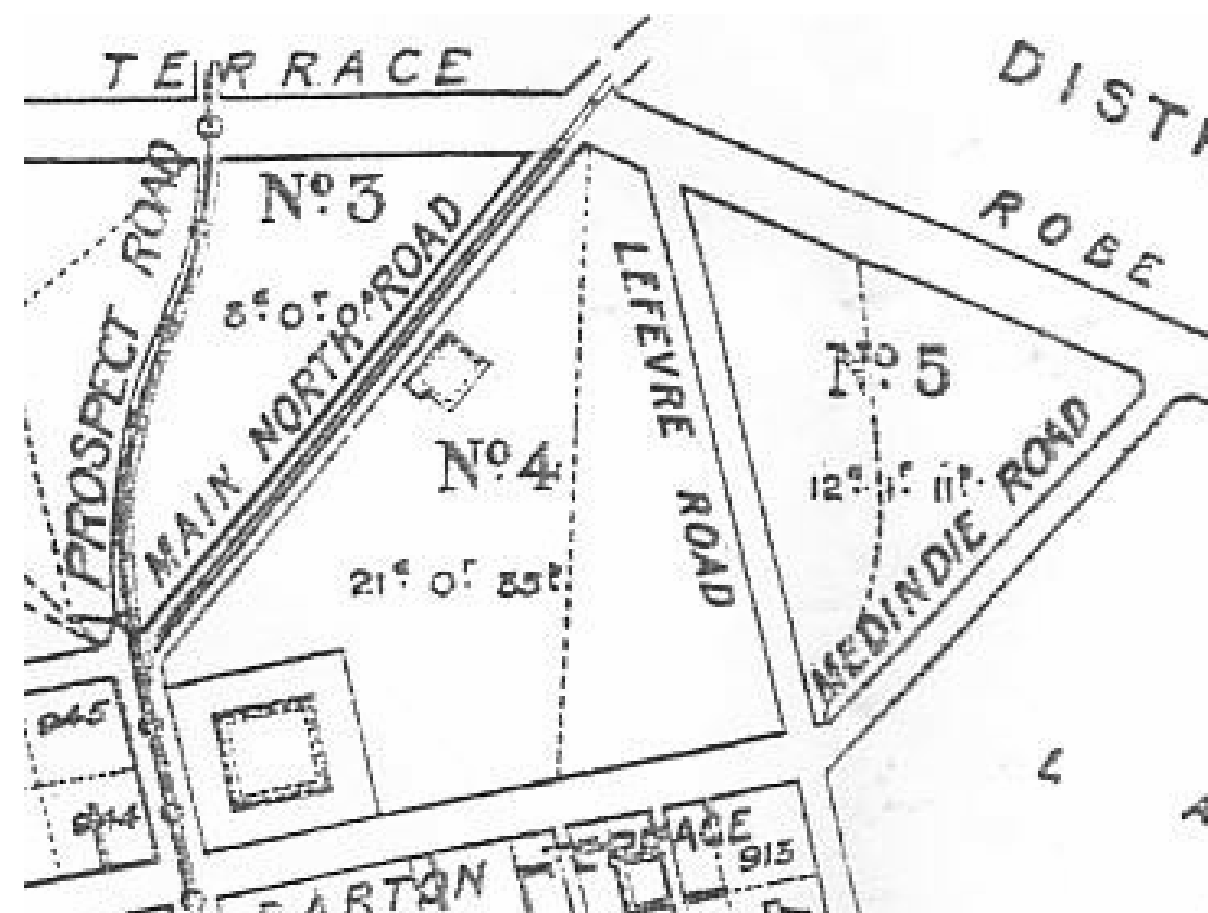


Image:  
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the pathway system in Parks 3, 4 and 5, the reservoir enclosure, and the Croquet Ground on Main North Road. Source: City of Adelaide.



In 1921 Pelzer however actioned the 1918 planting motion moved by Councillor Cain. In 1924 he erected three tennis courts and three seats in Park 4 and undertook pathway reconstruction works. Fencing droppers were replaced on the fence surrounding Park 4 in 1925 as part of a larger fence renovation program. An additional two and one tennis courts were constructed in Parks 4 and 5 respectively in 1927, another eight in Park 4 in 1928, and another five and four in Parks 4 and 5 respectively in 1929, as well as additional public seating (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 24; 1924, pp. 38, 40; 1925, p. 42; 1927, p. 31; 1928, pp. 45, 46; 1929, p. 34).

From the 1930s onwards Parks 3, 4 and 5 received little Council attention other than maintaining the recreational facilities and paddocks.

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. In terms of Parks 3, 4 and 5 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

In 1936 the Council received a report from its Curator of Plantations reporting upon the status of trees in Parks 2 and 3 bordering Prospect Road. The report concluded that the trees "were in an exhausted condition to the degree of becoming unsightly, and were not worthy of an important busy approach to the City." Council determined that of the 121 trees that 34 were worth retaining, resulting in the removal of 40 on the Park 3 side. Council also directed the Curator to replant trees as far back from the road camber as possible to accommodate future road widening (*Annual Report* 1936-37, p. 23).

During March – August 1957, however, the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There were no specific recommendations for Park 3, 4 and 5.

Because of this lack of emphasis since the 1960s the three Park portions have developed and matured together and have a sense of character cohesion. In the late 1960s the Council engaged in a program of tree replacement, under-planting, and replacement tree planting. The majority of these new introduced species were Australian natives, with the new Lefevre Road deviation, created in the early 1980s, being especially planted in River She Oaks (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) and Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*).



Image:  
Aerial photograph of Parks 3, 4 and 5 in 1947 depicting the tree-lined road reserves, the Scarfe-sponsored English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantings along Medindie Road, tree plantings around the reservoir, the young Araucaria (*Araucaria* spp) avenue along Lefevre Road, the established tennis courts, croquet ground, and bowling club, together with the diagonal pathway through Park 4.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Kandarilla* for Park 3 meaning 'kandara root place' to this park. *Kandara* if derived from Teichelmann and Schürmann's (1840) recording the term meaning 'native vegetable resembling radish' and *-illa* meaning 'loc'. Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Kangattilla* for Park 4 meaning 'kangatta berry place'. Amery has noted that Teichelmann and Schürmann (1840) ascribed the definitions of *kangatta* meaning 'a kind of berry eaten by the natives' and *-illa* meaning 'location' to proposing this nomenclature. Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Ngampa Yerta* for Park 5 meaning 'ngampa root ground' to this park. He draws *Ngampa* from Teichelmann and Schürmann's (1840) meanings of 'a kind of native vegetable' and William Wyatt notes that *umba* means 'edible root' (*Microseris* sp.) and *yerta* meaning 'ground'.

Currently, Park 3 has a small, central oval which is no longer used. Plantations exist around the boundary of the oval, with a scattering of trees and shrubs in the centre. "The plantings include a mixture of native trees and shrubs including both local and interstate species" (Long 2003, p. 38). According to Long in *A Biodiversity Survey of the Adelaide Park Lands South Australia* (2003), this site is subject to further planting in the future through the One Million Trees Program organised by the Adelaide City Council and the SA Urban Forest Biodiversity Program.

At present, Park 4 has two ovals surrounded by extensive plantings of exotic and native tree and shrub species. "Some of the more open areas have been colonised by patches of possibly two *Aurolstipa* sp." (Long 2003, p. 38).

Park 5 has two small ovals which are used for cricket bordered by native plantations. “The open grassed area of the ovals has remnant colonies of *Chloris truncata* and possibly two species of *Austrostipa*.” (Long 2003, p. 39). “This park is planted up in corridors with Australian native species, with a large number being indigenous to that part of the city. A number of Western Australian species e.g. *Hakea laurina* and *Hakea* sp. and other species from mallee areas have also been used.” The native plantations are in vegetation corridors, with a large number indigenous to this particular area within the city. “A number of Western Australian species e.g. *Hakea laurina* and *Hakea* sp. and other species from Mallee areas have also been used” (Long 2003, p. 39).

### Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Parks 3, 4 and 5 Kandarilla, Kangattilla and Ngampa Yerta are identified in the State Heritage Register.

Parks 3, 4 and 5 Kandarilla, Kangattilla and Ngampa Yerta exist together within the Northern Parks Precinct PL2 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 408-410). Its ‘Environment’ is described as:

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

##### ***Planting Character and Landscape Design***

*The existing planting character of the Northern Parks Precinct is predominately Eucalyptus and Pinus species, woodland and open grassy playing fields, and should be maintained and reinforced. The continuity of environmental character should be improved between the individual parks and extended into the adjacent Paddock Precinct.*

##### ***Permanent Structures***

*Expansion of the E.T.S.A substation and SA Water reservoir is inappropriate. Ultimately both facilities should be removed from the Precinct and the areas returned to Park Lands usage.*

*Expansion of other existing structures and development of additional buildings should be severely restricted.*

##### ***Areas of Significant Landscape Character***

*Items of significant landscape interest include ... the Casuarinas in Park No 3 adjacent to Main North Road, the Pinus canariensis in Park No 4, and the Araucarias in Park No 4 and 5 adjacent to LeFevre Road. These trees should be retained and supplemented by additional plantings of the same species to maintain the environmental character of those parts of the Precinct.*

No component of Parks 3, 4 and 5 Kandarilla, Kangattilla and Ngampa Yerta 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*

Overall, Parks 3, 4 and 5 retain their original shape and form as devised by Light and have evidence of cursory tree planting that accords with the general spatial and species intent of Brown’s *Report* (1880) including pathway alignments. The only variation is the realignment of Lefevre Road to intersect with Main North Road, but its visual footprint is still evident by the

retention of some of the original street tree plantings. Their significance is in their contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown’s *Report*, and accordingly is contributory.

#### *Land Use*

The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in 1882. Fencing works consolidated their use as a series of agistment paddocks, but progressively this use ceased more so due to the smallness of the paddocks linked to the efficiencies of managing flocks of sheep, cattle and horses in larger paddocks. Thus, progressively recreational land use functions and human interactions subsumed the three Parks. There is no significance evident in terms of its use and function.

#### *Natural Features Responsiveness*

The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. There are no significant features evident.

#### *Circulation Networks*

Prior to Brown’s *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Parks 3,4 and 5. The *Report* (1880) proposed such a system and Pelzer adopted its general disorganised strategy but probably succumbed to the established pedestrian ‘desire lines’ as to where internal pathways would be located. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer’s intervention of a series of straight axial lines. This system contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer.

There is also a change in a road alignment that is evident:

- ❖ Lefevre Road original alignment: the original alignment of Lefevre Road through the original Park 4, now within Park 5, that is still distinguished by remnants of the original street tree plantings, generally the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

#### *Boundary Demarcations*

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

#### *Vegetation*

This discussion is broken into the three Park units as it easier to summarise this information, rather than consolidate it together.

There are four main vegetation elements in Park 3 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen: located in the north-west corner of Park 3. A very large, attractive specimen, approximately 100+ years old, with good leaf mass.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantation: a row of boundary plantings along Prospect Road reserve. Generally of poor condition, comprising 8 or 9 trees, under planted with natives.
- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) specimen: located in the south-west corner of Park 3, just north of a large Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*).
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) specimen: located in the south-west corner of Park 3. Generally is good form; one side lacking solid growth.
- ❖ River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) specimen: located in the central section of the eastern boundary (Main North Road) of Park 3.
- ❖ Black Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata* syn. *Melaleuca pubescens*) specimens: several trees located just north of Sheoaks on the Main North Rd boundary.
- ❖ Pyramid Tree (*Lagunaria patersonii*) specimen: located in the north-west corner of Park 3; being affected by native mistletoe.

There are four main vegetation elements in Park 4 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) grove: a boundary plantation located on the edge of Barton Terrace East, located to north of Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) plantation. Of some 50-60 years in age. Generally in very good condition, and well spaced.
- ❖ Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) grove: a boundary plantation located on the edge of Barton Terrace East. Aging trees, in combination with Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), forms a really strong boundary to the Park edge along Barton Terrace East.
- ❖ Lehmann's Gum (*Eucalyptus lehmannii*) specimen: located to the southeast of the waterworks. Believed to be the Lehmann's Gum (*Eucalyptus lehmannii*) of Western Australia, that is often confused with the Bushy Yate or Bald Island Marlock (*Eucalyptus conferruminata*). One of very few planted through Park Lands.
- ❖ Salt River Mallet (*Eucalyptus sargentii?*) specimen; located to the southeast of the waterworks. Believed to be a tree of this species with origins near Cunderin east of Perth. A good specimen of this species.
- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) plantation: a double row of the species located along the boundary of O'Connell Street. Generally in very good condition, well spaced, approximately 60-80yrs in age.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) grove of 3 specimens: 3 trees located near the Main North Road boundary. Approximately 30-40 years in age. Generally of good form and condition.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located at the northern end of Part 4 and Main North Road. Aged approximately 150+ years. Strong presence in this location.
- ❖ Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) plantation: a plantation line of this species along the entire western boundary of Lefevre Road. Some specimens are aged approximately 100 years, whereas others are aged 15 years or so. Northern section planted with young specimens, southern section planted with much old specimens.
- ❖ River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) grove: a row of this species planted behind the Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) along Lefevre Road. Also, one tree, located near the croquet lawns, is a very old specimen. Generally they are all young specimens.

There are four main vegetation elements in Park 5 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantation: located in the western section of the Medindie Road reserve, they consist of boundary plantings. They provide a formal edge to this section of Park 5, with informal plantings further north.
- ❖ River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) specimen: located on the corner of Medindie and Lefevre Roads. A good and reasonably healthy specimen. Very old, approximately 100+ years in age.
- ❖ Sweet-scented Hakea (*Hakea suaveolens?*) specimen: located at the southern end of Lefevre Road. Believed to be the Sweet-scented Hakea (*Hakea suaveolens*), now renamed *Hakea drupacea*, from Western Australia. In a shrub form and not commonly seen in the Park Lands.
- ❖ Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) plantation: a line of the species planted along the boundary of Lefevre Road, predominantly in the northern section only. Some specimens are approximately 100 years in age; others are approximately 15 years or so in age. The northern section is planted with young specimens; the southern section is much old specimens.
- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) specimen: located in the north-west corner of Park.
- ❖ Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) plantation: a line of palms along Robe Terrace and concentrated around the corner of Robe Terrace and Main North Road. A well recognised visual feature of this section of Robe Terrace.

- ❖ Weeping Myall (*Acacia pendula*) plantation: a group plantation located within an area of older and younger plantings of Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*). An attractive plantation; foliage contrasts with the visual strength of the Pines.

#### Spatial Arrangements

No evidence is present.

#### Structures

There are several minor recreation service structures in Park 2, but the only distinctive structure of significance is:

- ❖ Park 4 ETSA substation: a conventional piece of utility infrastructure with a chain wire mesh fenced erected around, located on the eastern side of the earthen-covered reservoir. Of no merit.
- ❖ Park 4 SA Water main pumping station: a two-storey red brick structure with associated pumping infrastructure located on the eastern flank of the earthen-covered reservoir. Of some engineering merit.



- ❖ Park 4 SA Water small pumping station building: a small red brick structure heavily painted in Brunswick green. Of some engineering merit.
- ❖ Park 4 SA Water earthen-covered reservoir structure: an interesting landscape feature, dating from the 1870s, that stored and supplied water to Adelaide. Of some engineering merit.



#### Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ Park 5 Tree Planting Memorial: erected in 1982 by the North Adelaide Society, it recognises the community tree planting efforts in the locality. Of social merit.



#### Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

Parks 3, 4, and 5 are relatively flat and afford little aesthetic merit.

#### Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Parks 3, 4 and 5. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park's 3, 4 and 5 cultural landscapes in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land. Each Park Land block is assessed below individually.

Park 3 – Kandarrilla Park Item / Component / Place	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 3 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Jackson Fig ( <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River She-Oak ( <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Pyramid Tree ( <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-

	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 4 – Kangatilla Park Item / Component / Place
Park 4 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) grove	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hackberry ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> ) grove	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lehmann's Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> ) specimen	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt River Mallet ( <i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> ) ? specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) grove of 3 specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island Pine ( <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> ) plantation	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
River She-Oak ( <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> ) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 4 ETSA substation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 4 SA Water main pumping station	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 4 SA Water small pumping station	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 4 SA Water earthen-covered reservoir	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-

	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 5 – Ngampa Yerta Park Item / Component / Place
Park 5 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lefevre Road alignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River She-oak ( <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> ) specimen	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet-scented Hakea ( <i>Hakea suaveolens</i> ?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island Pine ( <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> ) plantation	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-

Lemon-scented Gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Palm ( <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeping Myall ( <i>Acacia pendula</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Planting Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Statements of Cultural Significance

Kandarilla Park 3 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, *albeit* it has been compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, and hosts several recreational spaces that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

Kangattilla Park 4 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, *albeit* it has been compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, and hosts several recreational spaces and a significant water engineering structure that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

Ngampa Yerta Park 5 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, *albeit* it has been compromised since the 1940s in terms of planting strategies, and hosts several recreational spaces that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.

### Recommendations:

- ❖ Assess the extant spatial arrangement and health of existing trees in Parks 3, 4 and 5, and seek to establish a cohesive master planting design strategy that enhances the road reserves and their aesthetic values, respects the planting strategies employed by Brown and Pelzer, that seeks to establish planting and circulation connections with adjacent Parks 2 and 6, and seeks to provide greater strength of character and purpose to the three park land pieces to draw them closer together as a cohesive landscape.
- ❖ Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along Barton Terrace West;
- ❖ Seek the removal of ETSA infrastructure from Park 4.
- ❖ Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Parks;
- ❖ Seek to enhance the interpretation of the heritage of the SA Water earthen-covered reservoir in Park4.
- ❖ Conserve the original Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) planting avenue along the original Lefevre Road alignment.
- ❖ Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL2 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the trees identified in the above tables.