

Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Rundle Park / Kadlitpinna



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Vision

Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategy:

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

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”.

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Vision for Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna:

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

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

Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is categorised in the Strategy as a “*predominantly cultural landscape*”. “Predominantly cultural landscape” is defined as an area (which) includes dominant features, uses, activities and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole. It also has elements of a natural landscape and a recreational landscape.

The Park should be developed as a predominantly community area, hosting cultural and private events, and serving as a prominent entrance to the City. The attractive park-like setting enhances its origins as a semi-formal gardenesque park designed by early City Gardeners, Pengilly and Pelzer. Its significance to the Kurna people will be acknowledged through interpretive signage.

1.2 Overview

Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is:

- a “predominantly cultural landscape” as defined in the Strategy;
- part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna people.
- together with Rymill Park, an area of high use because of its proximity to the East End/Rundle Street precinct,
- well used pedestrian commuter route to the inner eastern suburbs

- prominent due to the Botanic Road/Hackney Road corner acting as a gateway to the City;
- a popular venue for Fringe events and the Adelaide International Horse Trials. The Park is well catered for with two sets of toilets. It is also popular for private events;
- well-maintained as a European landscape to accommodate the high pedestrian use of the area;
- site of the War Horse Memorial Trough and Obelisk, a Local Heritage Place (City Significance) commemorating the officers and men of the Australian Light Horse Regiments from South Australia who fell in World War I. The Valve House in the eastern end of the Park is the last remaining structure from the Kent Town Waterworks which were demolished in the 1980s and previously comprised a complex which occupied approximately 1.4 hectares; and,
- considered an important part of the Park Lands in terms of its significance (as part of the whole Park Lands), cultural landscape (eg. street plantings which relate to other Parks), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. paths) and use. In particular, this Park has traditionally been managed together with Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna has Aboriginal significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kurna people lived. It has European cultural significance as an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands which reflects the planning intent of a semi-formal gardenesque park developed by early City Gardeners. It hosts several major events which contribute to the cultural and social significance of the Park.

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1.4 Kaurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council's commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kaurna names. The Park is now known as Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna which translates as 'Captain Jack', after the person who was the main source of information on Kaurna language and culture for missionaries (Teichelmann & Schurmann 1840).

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

- Consult with the community to obtain as much community input and scrutiny as possible;
- 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 RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is bounded by Botanic Road to the north, Dequetteville Terrace to the east, Rundle Road to the south and East Terrace to the west.			
Certificate of Title	A section of the Park was the formerly State Government-owned Kent Town Water Works later transferred to Council.			
	Title identification:CR5707/712 Parcel identification: S6013 in the Hundred of Adelaide	Title identification:105100/1013 Parcel identification: S1013 in the Hundred of Adelaide		
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
Lease/Licence Details	There are no current lease/licence holders in this Park.			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Licence holder	Description
	PR40115B	Council	n/a	Valve House
	PR40116B	Council	n/a	Toilet Block and garden shed
	PR40117B	Council	n/a	Pump house
	PR40118B	Council	n/a	Toilet block
Purpose for which land is held	Adelaide City Council holds this land for the benefit of the community and it is managed in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly cultural landscape with a primary focus of passive recreation and events.			
Native Title Status	The Kaurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kaurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted in the CLMP process.			

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands. Therefore this plan should be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna it recommends the enhancement of the Park and reinforcement of the area as a major events venue. The Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of

Directions and Overall Frameworks for the Purpose of the Community Land Management Plans forms **Appendix A**.

2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

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2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

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

2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan

The Adelaide (City) Development Plan establishes the legislative requirements for development in the City (including the Park Lands), under the Development Act. Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is in Precinct PL 8 Rundle and Rymill Parks of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control include: that the Precinct should be maintained and reinforced as a developed garden and open park area. Activities which alienate Park Lands from public usage should be restricted and the surrounding planting theme extended. The War Horse Memorial Trough and Obelisk is a Local Heritage Place (City Significance).

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

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

Once the PAR is amended as a result of the public consultation process, approval from the Minister of Urban Development and

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

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

2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children’s Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Plan/LA21
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- New Directions: Strategic Management Plan 2004-2007
- On-street Parking Policy
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Public Art Policy – Watch this Space
- Public Communication and Consultation Policy
- Public Convenience Policy
- Recreation and Sport Park Lands Facilities Policy

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken on Area 2 which consists of three parks; Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna, Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka and Ityamaitpinna (Park 15).

Following consultation, the community values for Area 2 can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community appreciates the open space and garden character of this Park as a place for informal recreation and occasional events. It is a popular Park for walkers and commuters. The community is generally content with the Park but wanted more maintenance of the trees and gardens as well as more trees planted.

3. EXISTING USE

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

3.1 Cultural Landscape

3.1.1 Indigenous

- Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna was part of a major camping area (1840s-1900) for Kaurna people.
- This area would have once have been an area of swamp leading into the waterhole in the Botanic Gardens. It would have provided a wealth of foods and other resources for the Aboriginal people of the area.

3.1.2 European

- The Draft Park Lands PAR describes the Planting Character and Landscape Design of the Precinct as “*having the character of an English Park Land with a mix of exotic and Australian native plantings, lawns and garden beds. This character should be maintained and strengthened.*” The character is currently drawn from a mixture of native and exotic trees, with primarily exotics in the western end of the Park, and natives in the eastern end. There is a significant avenue of white cedars running from the south western corner to Botanic Road.

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment of the Park and his Report forms **Appendix C**. The Report identified the following significant components and places in Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna:

Overall spatial patterns	Retains its original shape and form as devised by Colonel William Light ¹ with evidence of substantial tree planting undertaken during the Pengilly ² and Pelzer ³ administrations which reinforce a semi-formal Victorian style. A cross-axial pathway, lined with white cedars dissects the garden and has been evident since the 1870s. The path constitutes an important aesthetic and design element in the Park. In the 1980s a part of the Park was created with the removal of the Kent Town Waterworks, with a predominantly native vegetation character and later dedicated as the “Peace and Friendship Garden”.
Land Use	Shifted from a despoiled wasteland to a park land with the commencement of tree plantings in the late 1870s and 1880s. From fencing in the late 1870s the Garden assumed the role and function of a semi-formal garden, and this function has remained today.
Natural features	The Park focuses upon the Botanic Creek watercourse although it rises to a small ridgeline in its eastern extremity.
Circulation networks	Prior to Brown’s <i>Report</i> ⁴ in the 1880s, there is little evidence of any circulation system, however it is clear that a pedestrian path planted with White Cedars had been established running from the south-western corner to the centre of the northern side of the Park. Brown and Pelzer sought to retain this pathway and add a secondary pathway system which has largely disappeared today.

¹ The Surveyor-General of Adelaide

² William Pengilly, City Gardener 1867-1883

³ August Pelzer, City Gardener 1862-1934

⁴ 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)

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	This original pathway with tree plantings contributes to the significance of the overall character of the Park.
Boundary demarcations	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries and gravel edge pathways which are evident.
Vegetation	There are several vegetation elements in this Park that possess cultural heritage merit: White Cedar avenue that dissects the Park, dating from the mid 1870s. Camphor Laurel circle planted by the Lions Club, in the south-eastern corner of the Garden, dating from the mid 1990s. Moreton Bay fig , an excellent elderly specimen, near the eastern flank of the Park, dating from the 1880s. Lemon-scented gum , an excellent large mature specimen possessing an eloquent sculptural form, in the central portion of the Park, dating from the mid 1960s. Aleppo Pine line of trees along the southern edge of Botanic Road that provides strong visual definition to the roadscape and the northern flank of the Park, dating from the 1880s.
Structures	Toilet block in the south-western corner, a 1990s contemporary architectural style, on the site of a former toilet block erected in c.1900. Waterworks valve house , in the north-eastern corner, erected in the 1870s.
Small scale elements	Light Horse Memorial – obelisk , white granite, dating from 1925 Light Horse Memorial – horse trough , white granite, dating from 1925 Light Horse Memorial – rectangular memorial stone , white granite, dating from 2002 Light Horse Memorial – Cyprus Plane tree planted nearby, dating from 2002 Peace and Friendship – two Garden memorial stones dating from 1982 and 1996
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	Several important views are present: View from Botanic Road westwards to the Botanic Hotel corner of the south Adelaide grid, an important entry point to the City. View from Botanic Road eastwards towards the Adelaide Hills, a significant departure vista from the City, framed by the Botanic Gardens walling on the north and a line of Aleppo pines on the south View from Rundle Road eastwards to the former Kent Town Brewery complex with the Adelaide Hills as backdrop, a significant departure vista with an important landmark feature as a visual termination feature.

The cultural landscape assessment concluded that:

Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is a significant example of the recrafting of the Adelaide Park Lands by William Pengilly and August Pelzer from an informal mixed species landscape into a semi-formal gardenesque park characterised by tree-lined axial pedestrian pathways and feature memorials. It still retains much of this structure and character although it has been modified and extended in an unsympathetic approach along its north-eastern flank in the 1970s-2000s.

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3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is a smaller Park of 6.5 hectares, dominated by exotic tree species such as White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var. *australasica*) and Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*).
- The majority of the Park consists of irrigated kikuyu grassed areas. This supports the high use of the Park. A section of Botanic Creek runs north/south through this Park, and has dense stands of Narrow-leaf bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) and a robust Rush (*Juncus* sp.), which have been found to be naturally regenerating in the Park Lands. At the eastern end of Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is a mulched area with a predominantly native character that contains some indigenous plants, including Clammy Goosefoot (*Chenopodium pumilio*) and Munyeroo (*Portulaca oleracea*) (J. Subagio pers. comm. 2004).
- Kraehenbuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the indigenous landscape of the area would have been characterised by SA Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxydon*), River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) open forest in the western edge of the Park and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) woodland in the remainder of the Park.
- **Appendix D** lists all plant species recorded.

3.2.2 Topography

- The Botanic Creek is the lowest point of the Park. The land gently rises to the eastern and western edges of the Park. The roads around the Park have been built up in the past to prevent flooding. This has resulted in the creation of steep banks along the southern edge of the Park adjacent to Rundle Road.
- The soil is heavy red brown clay in the western end grading to alluvial soils in the eastern end of the Park.

3.2.3 Water

- As part of the water conservation measures, there has been a reduction in the amount of water used to irrigate the Park Lands.
- The volume of water entering Botanic Creek during significant storm events often exceeds the creek capacity and spills into the adjacent low lying areas. This ensures the Park acts as an ephemeral detention basin, restricting the peak flow entering the Botanic Gardens during larger storm events and reducing potential flooding impacts.
- A Gross Pollutant Trap has been installed in Botanic Creek to improve the quality of stormwater discharging into Torrens Lake. When cleaned regularly this trap prevents significant quantities of pollutants and sediment from entering Torrens Lake.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Valve House

- This is the last remaining building from the former Kent Town Waterworks which were demolished in the 1980s.
- At that time the Valve House was restored, the concrete plaster removed from the exterior and the building was reconstructed on a site 20 metres south west of its original site.

3.3.2 Toilet Block and Garden Enclosure

- This building in the eastern end of the Park was earmarked for demolition as there is another toilet block at the western end of the Park close to East Terrace. However, it has been retained as it is used by the horticulture team for storage.
- The building is in need of repair.

3.3.3 Former Pump House and Wading Pool

- This building is the top part of a pump house for the former wading pool which it overlooks.
- Building also incorporates a set of steps which serve as seating.
- The wading pool has been filled in with gravel and has been used for some years by a local Petanque group - the Feral Aussie Boullistes. This group has informal use of the area but has used the pump house for its equipment.

3.3.4 Toilet Block

- This is a contemporary red-brick building with a steeply-pitched corrugated iron roof close to the corner of Rundle Street and East Terrace.
- It is in good condition and serves a useful purpose for events, park users and other passers-by as it is close to Rundle Street.

3.3.5 Bridge

- This is a simple concrete bridge in good condition.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

The Park also contains:

- Two sets of swings, one with standard seats, and the other with strap-in toddler seats. Condition of the swings is fine but they are not part of a play space.
- Petanque piste in the filled-in former wading pool used by a petanque group. It is available for general use.
- Dogs in this Park must be kept on a leash not exceeding 2 metres in length.

3.5 Events Management

- The Strategy identifies Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna as a key park for major events.
- Major events usually take place around the time of the Adelaide Fringe Festival and the most notable is the world famous Spiegeltent which has for a number of years set up in the south western corner of the Park, close to Rundle Street. This event uses the area very intensively for approximately one month with the result that the area is significantly degraded. However, because Spiegeltent only uses the area every second year, the site does have time to recover. The turf cover on the embankment adjacent Rundle Road is intensively used and becoming progressively degraded.
- There appears to be a trend to increasingly use the Park for Fringe events. In 2004 Circus OZ set up at the western end of the Park, again to benefit from the Fringe atmosphere. There is little infrastructure at this eastern end of the Park to support events. Power is sourced from a transformer near the toilet block, which is also available but does not meet the needs of larger events.
- The Adelaide International Horse Trials, held each year in November, have in the past used this area as the northern-most extent of their track with two horse jumps associated with the creek being left in the Park between events.
- The Park is used as a viewing area for the City stage of the Tour Down Under cycle race.
- In 2003, four major events (the above together with Adelaide International Film Festival) and 16 minor events were booked into the Park.

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3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- There are three BBQs in the central Park area, as well as numerous benches.
- There are two power transformers in the Park originally installed for the Grand Prix car race: one near the toilets in the eastern end of the Park which services events in this area; and one near the old wading pool.

3.6.2 Lighting

- Lighting in this Park is provided by several lights or stobie poles in the centre and eastern end of the Park.
- There are also several new lights which partially illuminate the path which passes from the south-west corner to the bridge as well as the path along Rundle Road.
- There are also spotlights which light the petanque piste.
- The Strategy specifically states that this Park, together with other “civic precincts” should be appropriately lit to provide safety and security at night (p.66 of the Strategy).

3.6.3 Signage

- Signage in this Park is provided by two naming signs from the Park Lands Signage Strategy.

3.7 Accessibility

- No car parking is permitted in the Park apart from vehicles associated with an event.
- Both Rundle Road and Botanic Road are major bus routes.
- Parking on Rundle Street and East Terrace is restricted to 4 hour parking or no stopping areas.
- In general, pedestrian and bicycle access are both available but need improvement.

- Paths need to comply with the Integrated Movement Strategy and serve a number of functions. Some of the existing paths also have historical value as routes and still serve a useful purpose.
- The Path Network Map which follows illustrates existing and proposed paths. The following paths exist within the Park:
 - A major path passes from the south-western corner to Botanic Rd in a north-eastern direction. This path also has heritage value as noted in 3.1.2 above. It pre-dates the 1880s and is lined with White Cedars.
 - Two other paths pass from the eastern end of the Park to its centre.
 - A further path passes from the north-western corner to the centre of the Park.
 - There are a number of gravel paths in the north-eastern corner which relate partially to the former Water Works.
 - Perimeter paths surround the Park.

Existing Use Map

1. Light Horse Memorial

2. Bridge

3. Aleppo Pine Avenue

4. Toilet Block

5. Former Waterworks Valve House

6. Peace and Friendship Garden

7. Moreton bay Fig



8. Camphor Laurel Circle

9. Lemon-scented Gum

10. Pump House

11. Petanque Piste (former wading pool)

12. White Cedar Avenue

13. Toilets (1990s)

14. Park Sign

15. Playground Equipment

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

The Strategy foreshadows the development of the Botanic Road/Hackney Road junction as a major gateway to the City. The scope for Council to undertake this is limited to the south-western corner where there is potential for:

- improved plantings consistent with 4.1 and 4.2 below;
- improved presentation and interpretation of the Valve House consistent with 4.3.1 below.
-

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Aboriginal culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

- Recognise and interpret the Kaurna naming of this area and its significance through interpretive signage.

4.1.2 European

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

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

- Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.
- Consider retaining all existing significant individual species identified in the cultural landscape assessment.
- Retain the historically significant avenue of White Cedars (*Melia azedarach var australica*), running from the corner of Rundle Street and East Terrace through to a point mid way along Botanic Road. This avenue was established possibly as early as the 1870s, and as such is the oldest avenue of White Cedars in the Adelaide Park Lands.
- Manage the line of Aleppo Pines along Botanic Rd, which date from the 1880s. The avenue should not be reinforced or replanted once they reach the end of their life. Although the avenue provides strong visual definition its heritage significance is low. A line of South Australian Blue Gums would provide equal definition.
- Remove all stobie poles and overhead wires from the Park. These detract from the amenity of the Park.
- Ensure future plantings retain areas of open space suitable for events. Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions.
- Consider an evergreen backdrop planting partially encircling the Light Horse Memorials and native plantings around it to visually accentuate their presence on the corner of East Terrace and Botanic Road. This will enhance this heritage place and provide a landmark presence on this prominent corner.

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and protected.

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

- Additional trees in the central part of the Park should be Lemon-Scented Gums to reinforce the theme of this tree planting.
- Implement water conservation measures and irrigation efficiency.
- Create the sustainable demonstration garden described above as part of the redevelopment of the Peace and Friendship garden.
- Plant native trees as street trees and to enhance vegetation in the central and eastern parts of the Park, as described above.
- Plant additional trees throughout the Park and open up the eastern end of the Park to make it more attractive and suitable for events. Plant trees around the open areas to provide shade.
- Plant a row of deciduous trees along western boundary of the Park to improve shade in this area.
- Redesign and enhance the Peace and Friendship garden in the north-eastern corner of the Park with locally indigenous trees and native plants. There is an opportunity to enhance the existing mulched area by establishing a feature sustainable native garden at a City gateway.
- Ensure that single species street tree plantings are used along the southern flank of the Park. These should be trees suited to the site specific conditions and the same as street trees in Rymill Park/Mullawirraburka. As the Aleppo Pines which flank the northern edge of the Park reach the end of their life they should be replaced with SA Blue Gums. This improves the avenue aspect of street trees and frames the vistas along the streets.

Issue – Senescence of trees

- Develop a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.
- Remove the camphor laurel circle.
- Remove young trees in proposed events spaces where they inhibit use of the area.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

4.3.1 Valve House

Issue: The Valve House needs to be promoted as an asset in the Park.

- Retain the Valve House as an item of significance in the Park and consider its assessment as a Local Heritage Place.
- Provide interpretive signage explaining the significance of the Valve House including use of historic photographs of the Kent Town Water Works.
- Landscape sympathetically in conjunction with the development of a sustainable natural garden in this part of the Park, to present the Valve House as a historic place and part of the gateway to the City.

4.3.2 Toilet Block and Garden Enclosure

Issue: This building is in poor condition.

- Repair building and retain for future use for events and storage for horticulture staff.

4.3.3 Former Pump House and Wading Pool

Issue: The use of this area for petanque or other activity needs to be promoted.

- Improve the appearance of the former pump house.

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- Promote the use of the petanque piste through Council's marketing staff.

4.3.4 Toilet Block

Issue: Toilet block in a good location and well-used although unnecessarily obtrusive.

- This building is relatively new and in good condition therefore it is unlikely to be replaced. However, it should not form a model for future toilet blocks as it is unnecessarily large and obtrusive in a prominent location and in a park.
- Maintain as existing.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

Issue: Recreational facilities need to be promoted where appropriate and rationalised where necessary.

- Promote the use of the area around the Petanque Piste as a general public facility.
- Remove swings.
- Formalise use of Petanque Piste through provision of licence.

4.5 Events Management

Issue: Proximity to the East End is attractive to event holders but park impacts need to be managed carefully.

- Ensure events are not programmed too closely together and program maintenance following the occurrence of the Fringe to ensure turf is restored with replanting and coring and is given the opportunity to regrow.
- Promote the potential for the area to the east of the creek for further use for events, as it is well-lit (especially around the

petanque piste) and flat areas are available. Ensure that programming of events allows for adequate recovery time.

- Ensure that tree planting throughout the Park is sympathetic to the staging of events, ie. sufficiently large open spaces are retained. The eastern part of the Park will be planted to better facilitate events.
- Target events which suit the character and facilities available in this Park, and which meet the needs of residents and visitors, rather than Council accommodating whichever event comes along.
- Install five additional power outlets throughout the Park.
- Remove the two jumps along the creek line as the Adelaide International Horse Trials will not be using this Park for their 2004 event.

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Facilities

Issue: Need to ensure that facilities meet user needs.

- Install additional power outlets throughout the Park.
- Install three additional sets of picnic tables and chairs in the central and western areas.
- Install metal surrounds around green wheelie bins. These should be designed to have a possum proof cover with an opening to the side.

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Remove all stobie pole lights in the centre and east of the Park.
- Light central path from south western corner to the eastern end, to accommodate commuter use and event visitors.
- Retain the spotlights over the Petanque piste and encourage community to use this facility. See 4.3.3 above re review of use.

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Note that ACC pays for the power used by these spotlights which are controlled by the Petanque group.

- Investigate opportunities for the installation of solar lighting in the toilet block on East Terrace. Use this as an ACC Sustainability demonstration site.

4.6.3 Signage

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

The following signs are required:

- A Kaurua Naming and significance sign
- Information about facilities in the Park and direction to the City
- Interpretive material about the Valve House.

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. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Retain street car parking restrictions as existing which allow use of the Park Lands consistent with the On-Street Parking Policy.
- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the Path Network Map.
- Upgrade path which follows a south-western to north-eastern direction through the Park to a shared bike and pedestrian path, to form part of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail. It will proceed to the north-eastern corner of the Park to the traffic lights.

- Seal unsealed perimeter paths.
- Remove east-west path through the Park. This is primarily a service route which provides access to the toilets. This path encourages people to cross Dequetteville Terrace at a place without a crossing point. Service access can be from the path in the south-east corner of the Park.
- Install new path to the toilets connecting to the existing paths

Comparison of existing and proposed future landscapes



Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna is one of Adelaide's best located and well used parks. Designed in the late 1800s in a gardenesque style, the open grassed areas of the Park are venues for informal recreation and events.

Future development and management of Rundle Park/Kadlitpinna preserves the open landscape character of the Park, reinforces the mixed exotic and native tree canopy through new tree planting, and expresses the character of the Adelaide Plains with indigenous feature planting at locations around the Park.

Future Use/Landscape Design Map

1. Plant ornamental indigenous species.
2. Lime planted as an edge to park and to provide shade to car parks.
3. Review lighting in this area.
4. Plant beds of native grasses, herbs and groundcovers to reduce requirements for maintenance and extends native themes of Botanic Gardens (opposite).
5. Infill planting along existing White Cedar Avenue.
6. Remove swings.
7. Reinforce existing tree plantings.
8. Remove pump house and seating
9. Infill tree planting on Rundle Road.



10. Interpretive sign recognising heritage value of Valve House
11. North eastern corner replanted with a mix of native trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Species selected provide an attractive and seasonal entry statement to the City.
12. Remove young trees to open up area for events
13. Remove Camphor Laurel Circle and replace with new tree plantings.
14. Existing tree planting reinforced with new tree groupings.
15. Distinctive tree species planted on corner to highlight Park Lands gateway and complement opposite corner - Boab Tree.

Path Network Map

LEGEND

- ==== Create sealed path
- Retain sealed path
- Remove pathway
- - Retain unsealed path
- ■ ■ ■ Adelaide Park Lands Trail



5. IMPLEMENTATION

Budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

1-2 years, \$23,000

3-5 years, \$305,000

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

Performance Targets Key:

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

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

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

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 RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Recognise the importance of this area to Kaurua people through interpretative signage.	M	1	1/2/3	Social Development	Urban Design	\$2K
Remove stobie poles and overhead wires.	H	4	2	Asset Management		\$16K
Develop and reinforce a general planting theme for the Park by drawing inspiration from existing plantings.	L	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Horticulture	No additional cost
Ensure future plantings retain areas of open space suitable for events.	O	1,3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Horticulture	No additional cost

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan.	H	4,5,6,7	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$3K

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional trees in the central part of the Park should be Lemon-Scented Gums to reinforce the theme of this tree planting. • Plant native trees as street trees and to enhance vegetation in the central and eastern parts of the Park, as described above. • Plant additional trees throughout the Park and open up the eastern end of the Park to make it more attractive and suitable for events. Plant trees around the open areas to provide shade. • Plant a row of deciduous trees along western boundary of the Park to improve shade in this area. • Create the sustainable demonstration garden described above as part of the redevelopment of the Peace and Friendship garden. • Redesign and enhance the Peace and Friendship garden in the north-eastern corner of the Park with locally indigenous trees and native plants. • Ensure that single species street tree plantings are used along the southern flank of the Park. • Remove the camphor laurel circle. • Remove young trees in proposed events spaces where they inhibit use of the area. 	M/O	4/5	1,2,3	Asset Management; Park Lands & Sustainability	Operations	\$20K per annum over 5 years
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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the Valve House as an item of significance and consider assessment as a Local Heritage Place.	H	6	1	Development Planning	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Provide interpretative signage explaining significance of the Valve House in form of a Naming Sign in this location	M	6	1	Urban Design	Development Planning)	\$3K
Landscape Valve House in conjunction with development of a natural garden in north-east corner	H	5	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	See above
Improve the appearance of the former pump house and toilet block/ garden enclosure.	M	5	1	Asset Management		\$5K

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate additional uses for petanque piste site	H	1	1	Marketing	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Remove swings	H	5	1	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Program maintenance for turf restoration	H	5	1,3	Asset Management	Operations	\$2K
Target suitable events and use area east of creek to encourage spread of events through the Park and to manage impact	M	1	1	Events	Marketing	No additional cost
Install five additional power outlets	M	1	1,3	Asset Management		\$20K

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Review lighting technology	H	3	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Lighting of east/west pathway	H	3	1,3	Asset Management		No additional cost
Investigate opportunities for the installation of solar lighting in the toilet block on East Terrace. Use this as an ACC Sustainability demonstration site.	O	2,3,4	1,3	Park Lands and Sustainability	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Wheelie bins to be covered with metal surrounds	H	5	1,3	Asset Management	Urban design	\$2K
Provide three additional sets of picnic tables and chairs	M	1	1,3	Asset Management	Urban design	\$3K
Install information and directional signage	M	1,3,4	1,3	Urban Design	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$2K

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5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Upgrade path ways (including Park Lands Trail) as per directions outlined in 4.7 and on the Path Network Map	M	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$250K subject to detailed investigation and design

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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

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

1.0 Environment

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

2.0 Building and Land

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

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- 2.6 Develop design guidelines for every aspect of development including plantings, buildings and structures, infrastructure, furniture, fences, lighting, maintenance yards, storage areas and precincts.
- 2.7 Enforce design guidelines for all licence holders/lessees and negotiate lease so that they conform to these requirements.
- 2.8 Identify priority areas of alienated Park Lands to be returned to Council for community use.

3.0 Accessibility

- 3.1 Improve public transport access.
- 3.2 Improve pedestrian access.
- 3.3 Improve bicycle facilities (bicycle paths, and lanes, signs, storage and parking and links to surrounding areas).
- 3.4 Provide lighting appropriate to address safety, security and amenity.
- 3.5 Improve amenity, accessibility and use of the Squares.
- 3.6 Provide equitable access for people with disabilities to public places.
- 3.7 Removal of broad acre parking from the Park Lands.
- 3.8 Reconnect the Park Lands through narrowing of roads, landscape enhancement and restriction of on-street parking.

4.0 Management and Funding

- 4.1 Identify and implement sustainable management practices.
- 4.2 Revise licence and lease agreements to improve public access
- 4.3 Revise licence and lease conditions to reflect the level of exclusive use, and the true cost of maintenance and development costs.

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- 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.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN RUNDLE PARK/KADLITPINNA

APPENDIX B

Community consultation report

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

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

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

The early stage consultation included:

- Council staff met with the key stakeholders.
- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.
- Broad community consultation also occurred with Council staff manning a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people on these occasions.
- A consultation session for Area 2 was held on Sunday 28 March 2004 from 2-5pm in Rymill/Mullawirraburka Park. Around 5000 fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in The Messenger and The Advertiser.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 39 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 40 people.
- 80 fact sheets and feedback forms were delivered along East Tce.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.

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- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders
- Relevant government and non-government agencies have been contacted by letter and invited to make a written submission or meet with Council staff to discuss any relevant issues.

APPENDIX C

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 13

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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 and any other sources conducted in 2003/04:

- * = Indicates the species has been introduced to the Southern Lofty Herbarium Region.
- **Bold** = Proclaimed plant species in South Australia, January 2004 and Weeds of National Significance.
- If known, we have listed where the plant is endemic to.
- Underlined = Species found naturally regenerating in the Park Lands.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia</i> sp.,	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> *	Sycamore (USA)
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> *	(WA)
<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamii</i>	River Sheoak
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> *	Kurrajong (NSW & QLD)
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> *	Swamp Sheoak (NSW)
<i>Celis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor Laurel
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> *	Lemon-scented Gum (NSW & QLD)
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> *	Sugar Gum (SA)
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> *	Moreton Bay Fig (NSW)
<i>Franxinus</i> * sp	Ash
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> *	(QLD)
<u><i>Juncus</i> sp.</u>	<u>Rush</u>
<i>Lagunaria</i> * sp.	Pyramid Tree
<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i> *	White Cedar (NSW)
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>*	Olive (Europe)

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<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> *	Kikuyu (East Africa)
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> *	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>*	Aleppo Pine (Middle East)
<i>Planatus orientalis</i> *	Oriental Plane
<i>Planatus</i> x <i>acerifolious</i> *	London Plane
<i>Populus</i> * sp.	Poplar (Europe)
<i>Schinus areira</i> *	Pepper-tree (Chile)
<i>Tamariz aphylla</i>*	Athel Pine (North Africa)
<u><i>Typha domingensis</i></u>	<u>Narrow-leaf Bulrush</u>
<i>Ulmus procera</i> *	English Elm (UK)
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>*	White Arum Lily (South Africa)

Appendix 13

Rundle Park - Park 13



Rundle Park - Park 13

Historical Overview

Hemmings records several specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 13 (Hemmings 1998). The ‘fringe dweller’, Tommy Walker, was known to have frequented and camped in the East Park Lands in the second half of the nineteenth century. Notwithstanding this generalised reference, Hemmings concludes correctly that the watercourse would have been directly associated with Kaurna use and occupancy along Botanic Creek and especially in the waterhole that has been reinvented as the Main Lake for the Botanic Gardens (Hemmings 1998, pp. 21, 55).

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 13 consists of a semi-rectangular block of land bounded by East Terrace, Botanic Road, Dequetteville Terrace, and Rundle Road. No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Park 13.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s it is unclear as to the nature of activities that occurred on Park 13, although given the waterlogging nature of the landscape it was unlikely to have hosted stone quarrying excavations. Notwithstanding this, it appears that the Park was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. In 1857 the Council called for tenders for “ploughing, harrowing and subsoiling the parklands between Hackney [Botanic] and Kent Town [Rundle] Roads and fenced in” (Register 25 June 1857). It was fenced in a white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1870s. By this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from the Park.

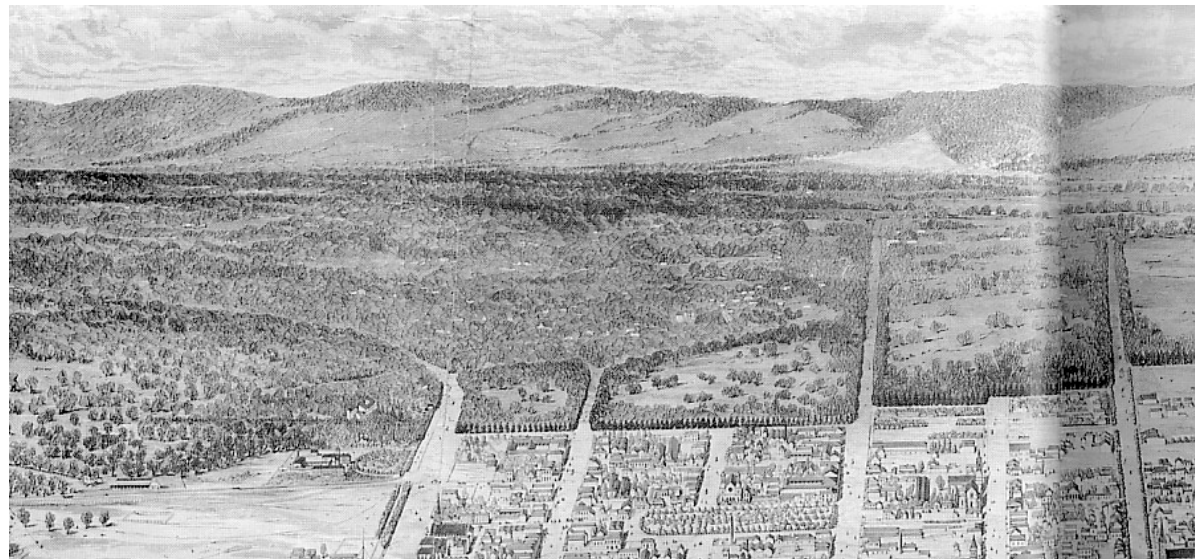


Image:

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

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

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

intermixed. There is an avenue of “White Cedar” extending from the need of Rundle-street through the most northern portion of the section under notice, to the Waterworks Reserve, the trees of which are of an excellent description and afford a valuable shade to the footpath there (Brown 1880, p. 25).

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

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

In the course of his research, a portion of north-eastern corner of this Park was excised under the Adelaide Sewers and Waterworks Amendment Act 1879. The excision was for a period of 50 years with the intent that it would revert back to the council. The land was eventually dedicated in December 1984 after it was vacated by the Minister of Works. The Valve House remains as a feature of this past occupancy.

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

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

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

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

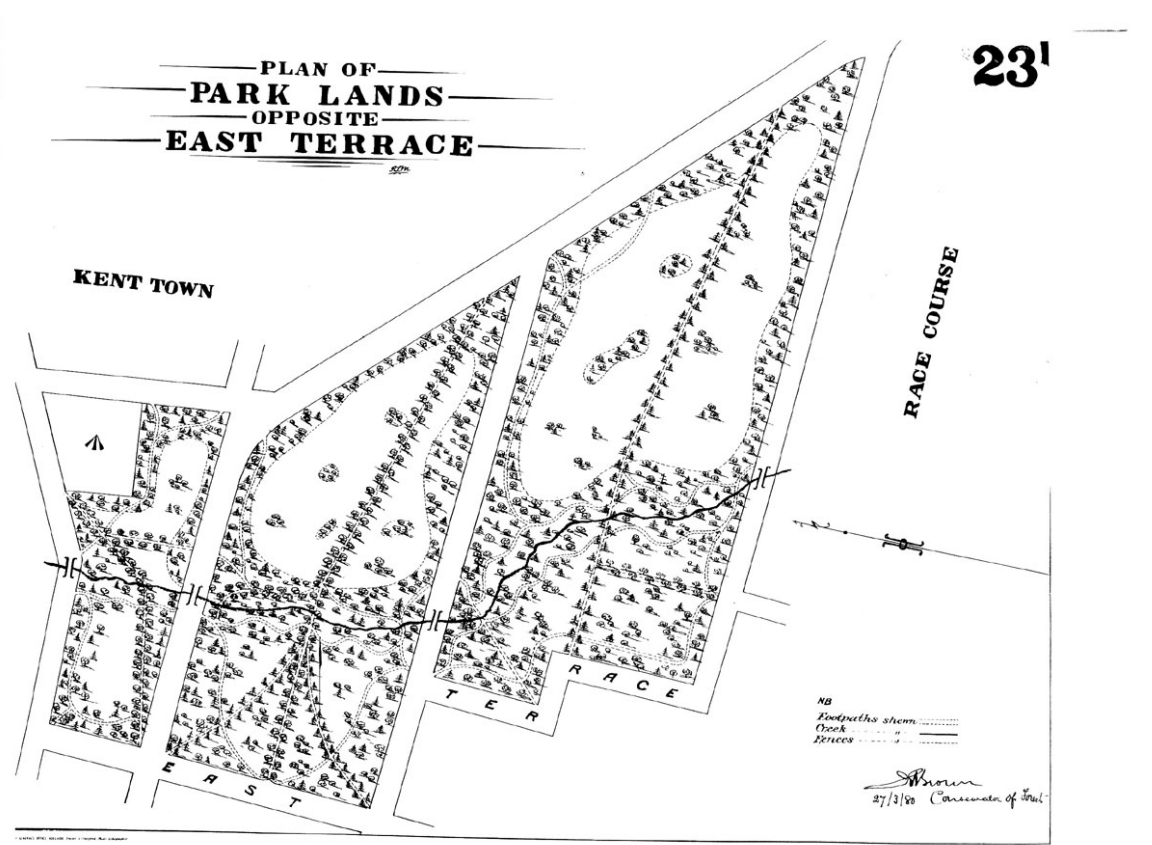


Image:
Plan 23 from Brown's Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands (1880)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was undertaken and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's Report as the guiding master plan for these planting activities. In Park 13, from c.1880-1934 perimeter plantations of Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) were established along Botanic

Road and Rundle Road respectively. In addition, a pedestrian path *allée* of White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), as previously noted by Brown (1880, p. 25) continued to grow. This is the oldest *allée* plantation today in the East Park Lands. Pelzer appears to have used Brown's Plan 23 as a planting strategy together with his plant list in which to layout and formalise the East Park Lands. Several other *allées* and roadside plantings were also implemented but the Olive grove (*Olea europaea*) in the Bartels Park was not removed. The paths were generally laid out in accordance with Brown's *Report* and generally the side plantations were commenced.

During 1899-1900 Pelzer commenced cursory planting and maintenance works in the East Park Lands. He undertook the pruning of a large portion of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations, and strategically grubbed and removed diseased or struggling specimens (*Annual Report* 1899-90, p. 204). During 1900-1901 he focused on renovating the avenues of trees through the East Park Lands. White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) *allées* were trimmed and dead wood removed, and senescent specimens grubbed and removed (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 41).

The years 1901-02 presented an opportunity to Pelzer in Rundle Park. As a consequence of regrading and widening of Botanic Road adjacent to the Botanic Gardens, these works enabled Pelzer to regrade the "steep banks" of the Road to permit an avenue of trees to be planted. "As opportunity offers these banks will be filled on the sides with soil, and a gentle slope will be formed so as to gradually meet the lower level of the plantation." Pelzer noted in the subsequent year that this objective had been achieved and some 84 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) had been planted or which 3 additional specimens were added in the following year (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 29; 1903, p. 44; 1904, p. 64).

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

Major plantings appear to have commenced for the East Park Lands in 1904-1906. During 1904-05 Pelzer established an avenue of trees through the middle of the Rundle Park linking Dequetteville Terrace to Rundle Street, together with an avenue of 14 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 42, 54). In 1905-06 Dequetteville Terrace, from Rundle to Wakefield Road, was planted with English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and the Council Nurseries also nurtured suitable specimens for the Corporation of Kensington & Norwood to plant on their side of Dequetteville Terrace. Shrubs are first planted in Rundle Park, the soil was broken up and sown with grass seeds and planted with various trees in Rymill Park, and Council effectively ceased most agistment licences for Rundle, Rymill and Bartels Parks. During 1906 the Council continued its planting along Dequetteville Terrace with additional specimens of False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), palms (*Phoenix* spp), White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) and a poplar (*Populus* sp) (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 40; 1906, pp. 41, 62).

By c.1905 the following postcard scene depicted a fully planted Rundle Park. A wide footpath had been established on the western flank, edged by white painted post and wire fencing, and a toilet bock had been erected on the present site of the existing toilet on the corner of East Terrace and Rundle Road. The White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) had reached a good level of maturity, and several crushed rock pathways had been created general in an axial configuration.



Image:
Watercolour postcard scene of East Terrace and the East Park Lands in c.1905 depicting the extensive tree planting, detailed and intricate crushed rock pathway system, the tram using the tram embankment route through Rymill Park, and the original East Terrace road alignment with Pirie Street. Source: Private collection.

Within Rundle Park, Pelzer appears to have commenced his main ornamental plantings in 1905-06. He planted a spectrum of trees including Pines (*Pinus* spp), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), 1 Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Kurrajongs (*Brachychiton* spp), Sophora, False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), several gums (*Eucalyptus*/*Corymbia* spp), and a small collection of shrubs (*Annual Report* 1906, p. 62).

In 1906 the Council undertook to fence around the Waterworks Reserve and also placed wire-netting around the young trees in Rundle Road to prevent "horses from nipping their bark" (*Annual Report* 1906, pp. 61, 63). These protection measures continued in the form of tree staking and guarding, and the erection of "small fluted-iron" around the borders of garden beds to "prevent road dust, &c., from being blown on to the lawns" (*Annual Report* 1911, p. 66).

During 1907 Pelzer continued this extensive tree planting programme with the 'Dequetteville Reserves' being planted with White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*), Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), False Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). In addition, he planted a collection of Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Gleditsias (*Gleditsia* spp), Kurrajongs (*Brachychiton populneus*), Sheoaks (*Allocasuarina* spp), gums (*Eucalyptus* / *Corymbia* spp), and Poplars (*Populus* spp) with associated tree guards. The first public seats were installed in the Park in this year (*Annual Report* 1907, pp. 71, 72, 73).



Image:
Laying electricity cables in East Terrace in 1907-08. Note the white painted post and wire fencing and the young Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) to the left. Source: NSW State Library.

In 1907 the Council officially designated Reserve 13 as Rundle Park (*Annual Report 1907*, p. 53).

Pelzer's growing tree planting and park establishment initiatives in Rundle and Rymill Parks slowly gained the interest of Councillors. Councillor Moulden in particular started requesting measures to further beautify these parks. The White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australica*) were also in need of care perhaps due to maturity and were severely lopped to re-cast their shape. Council also commenced replacing the "old interior post and rail fences with jarrah post and wire fences in the East Park Lands together with re-establishing the East Terrace cable-wire fencing due to road work that changed the road alignment (*Annual Report 1908*, pp. 20, 44, 46; 1909, pp. 43, 47, 65).

This activity increasingly garnered Councillor support and interest. During 1909 Pelzer created new garden edges to Rundle and Rymill Parks to East Terrace comprising some 4 acres (1.6ha) of works, and on the north-eastern corner of Dequetteville Terrace and Rundle Road comprising some 2 acres of works. In the former area, the grounds were fenced, ploughed and levelled, beds planted, couch grass sown, and shrubs, trees and palms planted. Several diseased White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australica*) were replaced by Gleditsias (*Gleditsia* spp), and Kaffir-apple hedges (*Doryalis caffra*) were established in several areas to demarcate the gardens (*Annual Report 1909*, pp. 48, 63, 64; 1910, pp. 23, 51, 54; 1911, p. 64).

Accordingly, by about 1910 Pelzer had transformed the Garden into a more semi-formal Victorian park, in a gardenesque style, with accent palms and deciduous European trees, and extensive flower-beds at points along the internal pathway system. The pathway system historically appears to have always existed somewhat as laid-out still today. The main path, lined today with ageing White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australica*) served as the main circulation

structure for the Garden. Additional paths were minor connections and circuitous routes. The present north-west to east pathway was added in the 1960s as part of a later renovation agenda. Originally the path was surfaced in crushed rock and in the 1920s they were re-surfaced in bitumen.

From the 1910s to the 1950s only minor garden and reserve improvement works occurred. In 1911 several "stunted" Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) trees were replaced by Elms (*Ulmus* spp) and Ash (*Fraxinus* spp) (*Annual Report 1909*, p. 65). By 1912 Pelzer had determined that his street tree planting activities along Rundle Road had been completed (*Annual Report 1912*, p. 101). A footbridge was replaced in 1914 (*Annual Report 1914*, p. 83), and in 1916 the "open storm water drains" were regraded and widened (*Annual Report 1917*, p. 42). The first tennis courts in the Park were constructed in 1923 (*Annual Report 1923*, p. 37).

On 5 April 1925 the Lord Mayor together with the Governor, unveiled the Light Horse Memorial to honour "members of the Australian Light Horse Regiments who fell in the Great War" (*Annual Report 1925*, p. 2). During 1928 the Council undertook earth levelling and gardening works around this memorial:

Three beds have been planted with roses and geranium, and the remaining area has been planted with lawn-grass. The whole cost of the works have been carried out at the request and the cost of Dr. C. Duguid (Annual Report 1928, p. 44).

The memorial comprised a white granite obelisk on a white granite plinth engraved with the words "Australian Light Horse 1914-1918 At the Going Down of the Sun We Will Remember Them" : Palestine : Egypt : Gallipoli, unveiled 5 April 1925 by Lieutenant-General Sir Tom Bridges, state Governor (1922-28), designed by George Gavin Lawson. A white rough-hewn granite horse trough, carved by W.H. Martin, with bronze plaque, was also erected by public subscription adjacent to the main memorial, and unveiled 30 January 1923 by Brigadier-General Raymond Leane, Police Commissioner. In 1995 a rectangular white granite memorial, with bronze plaque, was also added adjacent to these original memorials by the Royal Australian Armoured Corps, the successors to the Light Horse Regiment. It was erected by the 2/9th Australian Armoured Regiment Group Association together with the planting of a Cyprus Plane (*Platanus digitata*) with accompanying bronze plaque, immediately adjacent in the Garden to record the 50th anniversary of VP Day on 15 August 1945. In 2002 the state Premier unveiled an additional bronze plaque affixed to the obelisk memorial on the 85th anniversary of the Light Horse charge at Beersheba and to commemorate the passing of Private Albert Whitmore (1899-2002) who was the last surviving Australia Light Horseman and the last surviving South Australian World War I veteran (Cameron 1997, pp. 84-86, 92-95).

From the 1930s to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Park 13. However, during March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. Veale proposed also a renovation of the East Park Lands, specifically for Rymill Park with the creation of an ornamental feature lake. In terms of East Park Lands, he proposed a "series of small lakes, but one only initially" in Rymill Park. He noted that the "low-lying area adjacent to the water course (Botanic Creek) provides an excellent site as a basis for the formation of shallow lakes or ponds from two to three feet in depth ... (Veale 1958, p. 114). In terms of Rundle Park, he proposed the creation of 1 lake on Botanic Creek, "on the north in Park 13 bounded by Botanic Road and Rundle Road" but did not elaborate upon the design intent as he did for the Rymill Park lake proposal (Veale 1958, p. 114)

During the 1960s additional pedestrian paths and plantings were undertaken. The north-east to west pathway was created and bituminised. A play space created on a flat adjacent to Botanic Creek, tennis courts removed from the Dequetteville Terrace flank, and several Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citrodora*) planted. In the late 1970s a Carey Gully faced toilet block was erected in the middle of the Garden to a design by landscape architect Steve Whiford.

During the late 1990s-early 2000s drainage works were undertaken on Botanic Creek. The works entailed the formalisation of a wetlands environment with plantings and channelling, and the erection of new safety fencing. With the removal of the most of the Waterworks Reserve buildings and structures in the early 1980s Council Parks & Gardens staff commenced planting the north-eastern corner of Rundle Park with native Australian species. Woolworths Ltd sponsored much of the cost of the plantings as part of its contribution to the Year of the Tree in 1982. Species planted were predominately South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*), and occasional Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citrodora*). In 1996, in the same corner, additional trees were planted as the corner was formalised as the Peace & Friendship Garden dedicated to the late President of Egypt, Anwar Sadat and the late Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin. A memorial to this dedication was unveiled by David Wotton in the presence of the Consul-General of Egypt, Nabil Ibrahim, and the Consul-General to Israel, Mordechai Yedid. In the mid 1990s a circle of Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) were planted by the Lions Clubs as a memorial; the specimens exist today in a poor stunted condition with several species missing. The toilet block, in the south-western corner of the Garden, was also reconstructed in red brick with decorative columns.



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

Amery (1997; 2002: 270) proposed the toponym *Mogata* to this park in recognition of the wife of 'King John' or Mullawirraburka, Mogata. King John was directly associated with Kaurua encampments in and around Botanic Park and the Main Lake in the Botanic Gardens. The meaning of *mogata* is unknown.

Today, Rundle Park has much of the underpinnings of a semi-formal Victorian style gardenesque landscape reinforced by the axial pathway configuration. This style is supported by several of the plantings in the Park including lines or *allées* of White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*), Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), Claret Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywoodii'), Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citrodora*), Weeping Myrtle (*Agonis flexuosa*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

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

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Park 13, Rundle Park, is identified in the State Heritage Register.

Park 13, Rundle Park, exists within the Rundle & Rymill Parks Precinct PL8 of the City of Adelaide Development Plan (pp. 425-427). Its 'Environment' is described as:

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

The Precinct has the character of an English park land with a mix of exotic and Australian native plantings, lawns and garden beds. This character should be maintained and strengthened

Permanent Structures

The expansion of the Adelaide Bowling Club beyond its existing boundaries is inappropriate.

No development of additional buildings or additional car parks should be permitted. The expansion or replacement of buildings should be restricted.

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

Areas of Significant Landscape Character

The significant avenue of Plane trees and significant individual trees in Park No 14, and the avenue of White Cedar trees in Park No. 13 should be retained and maintained by replacement plantings of the same species when required to maintain the environmental character of those parts of the Precinct.

The War Horse Memorial Trough and Obelisk are included on the Register of City of Adelaide Heritage Items.

No component of Park 13, Rundle Park, has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

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

Overall Spatial Patterns

The overall Park 13 retains its original shape and form as devised by Light. It has evidence of substantial tree planting that was undertaken during the Pengilly and Pelzer administrations that reinforces a semi-formal Victorian gardenesque style. A cross-axial pathway, lined with White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*) dissects the Park that historically, since the 1870s, always has been evident in the Park. The latter constitutes an important aesthetic and design element in the Park.

In the 1980s a sub-area of the Park was created with the removal of the Waterworks Reserve buildings and the transfer of the land to the Council. This has a predominate Australian vegetation character, and was later dedicated as the 'Peace & Friendship Garden'.

Land Use

The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of tree plantings in the late 1870s and 1880s. From fencing in the late 1870s the Park assumed the role and function of a semi-formal garden, and this function has remained today. There is no significance evidence in terms of its use and function.

Natural Features Responsiveness

The Park focuses upon the Botanic Creek watercourse, although it rises to a small ridgeline in its eastern extremity. Key natural features are:

- ❖ The Botanic Creek watercourse



Circulation Networks

Prior to Brown's Report (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 13. However it is very clear that a pedestrian path, planted with White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*), had already been established running from the south-western corner of the Park to a point about opposite the East Lodge Gates to the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Brown and Pelzer

sought to retain this pathway and add a secondary pathway system in the Park that has much since disappeared today. This original pathway with tree plantings contributes to the significance of the overall character of the Park. Important circulation routes are:

- ❖ The main White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australiana*) pathway.



Boundary Demarcations

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

Vegetation

There are several vegetation elements in Park 13 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var. *australiana*) allée (J&E: P.B7) that dissects the Garden, dating from the mid 1870s; possibly the first White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var. *australiana*) allée established in the Adelaide Park Lands—thereby the oldest—and certainly the first established in the East Park Lands;
- ❖ Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) circle planted by the Lions Club, in the south-eastern corner of the Garden, dating from the mid 1990s;
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), an excellent elderly specimen, near the eastern flank of the Garden, dating from the 1880s;
- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), an excellent large mature specimen possessing an eloquent sculptural form, in the central portion of the Garden, dating from the mid 1960s;
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) circuituous row of trees along the southern edge of Botanic Road that provides strong visual definition to the roadscape and the northern flank of the Garden, dating from the 1880s.

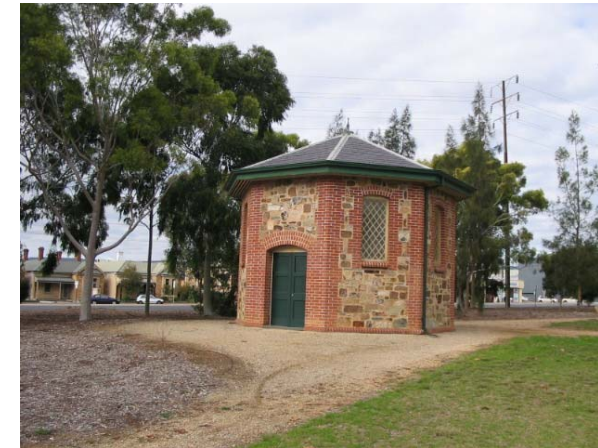


Spatial Arrangements
No evidence is present.

Structures

Several structures are present:

- ❖ Toilet block (south-western corner), an a 1990s contemporary architectural style, on the site of a former toilet block erected in c.1900;
- ❖ Toilet block (central), in a late 1960s contemporary architectural style;
- ❖ Waterworks octagonal structure, called the Valve House, in the north-eastern corner, erected in the 1870s.



Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ Light Horse Memorial (Obelisk), white granite, dating from 1925;
- ❖ Light Horse Memorial (Horse Trough), white granite, dating from 1925;
- ❖ Light Horse Memorial (rectangular memorial stone), white granite, dating from 2002;
- ❖ Light Horse Memorial (tree) Cyprus Plane (*Platanus digitata*), planted adjacent, dating from 2002;
- ❖ Peace and Friendship Garden memorial stones (2), dating from 1982 and 1996.



Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

Several important views are present:

- ❖ View from Botanic Road westwards to the Botanic Hotel corner of the south Adelaide grid; a significant entry point into the city;
- ❖ View from Botanic Road eastwards towards the Adelaide Hills, a significant departure vista from the city, framed by the Botanic Gardens walling on the north and a line of Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) on the south;
- ❖ View from Rundle Road eastwards to the former Kent Town Brewery complex with the Adelaide Hills as backdrop; a significant departure vista with a significant landmark feature as a visual termination feature.



Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 13. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 13's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 13 (Rundle Garden) generally	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	Y
Peace & Friendship Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botanic Creek watercourse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australiana</i>) allée as a circulation feature	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	Y	-
White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australiana</i>) allée as a vegetation feature	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	Y	-
Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) circle	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citrodora</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet – south-western corner	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet – central	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterworks structure	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Horse Memorial (Obelisk)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Light Horse Memorial (Horse Trough)	-	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Light Horse Memorial (rectangular memorial)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Horse Memorial, Cyprus Plane (<i>Platanus digitata</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace & Friendship Garden memorials (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
View – Botanic Road westwards	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
View – Botanic Road eastwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
View – Rundle Road eastwards	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement of Cultural Significance

Rundle Park, Park No 13, is a significant example of the re-crafting of the Adelaide Park Lands by William Pengilly and August Pelzer from an informal mixed species landscape into a semi-

formal gardenesque park characterised by tree-lined axial pedestrian pathways and feature memorials. It still retains much of this structure and character although it has been modified and extended in an unsympathetic approach along its north-eastern flank in the 1970s-2000s.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Prepare a landscape master plan for the East Park Lands (Rundle, Rymill and Bartels) that manages the portions as an integrated designed landscape, seeks to maintain the general aesthetic character, tree planting approach, pathway configurations, and atmosphere as an integrated whole but enables passive and intensive recreational activities to continue;
- ❖ Remove presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from the Garden;
- ❖ Consider the removal of the Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphor*) circle of trees and their replacement with a suitable species again in a circle configuration;
- ❖ Renovate the Peace & Friendship Garden with South Australian trees indigenous to the locality;
- ❖ Ensure that dominate single species street tree plantings continue around all four edges of the Garden;
- ❖ Consider an evergreen dark backdrop planting partially encircling the Light Horse Memorials to visually accentuate their presence on the corner of East Terrace and Botanic Road;
- ❖ Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL8 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for trees noted.