

Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Wirranendi (Park 23)



This Community Land Management Plan for Wirranendi (Park 23) was prepared by the members of the Park Lands and Sustainability Business Unit and was formally adopted by the Adelaide City Council on 23 July 2007

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wirranendi (Park 23)

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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wirranendi (Park 23)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Wirranendi (Park 23) has been prepared within the strategic context of and giving effect to the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant areas in the Park, including extensive input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP:

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

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

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

The CLMPs 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”.

Vision for Wirranendi (Park 23):

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

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

Wirranendi (Park 23) is defined as a “predominantly natural landscape”, defined as an area which takes its character from a predominance of native vegetation. It also has elements of a cultural landscape, which is defined as an area with dominant features, uses, activities and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole, in particular Kingston Gardens, and the West Terrace Playground. The planting structure will follow a natural character, enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect the currently small and isolated pockets of native and indigenous planting. The Park should be managed to continue to provide a focus for biodiversity in the Park Lands.

1.2 Overview

- Wirranendi (Park 23) is a “predominantly natural landscape” with elements of a cultural landscape in Kingston Gardens and the West Terrace Playground, as defined in the Strategy. A sporting Oval at the rear of West Terrace Playground is mainly used for cricket. The former South Australian Netball Association (“SANA”) netball courts are now disused.
- The Park is effectively divided in two parts – north and south of West Terrace Cemetery.
- The majority of the Park consists of native plantings (local and non-local), most of which have been planted since 1990. More established native plantings exist along Anzac Highway frontage.

The landscape character of the Park varies from the formal plantings of Kingston Gardens and the playground, to the “semi-natural” plantings of the western part of the Park, and the wooded areas of the southern part of the Park (south of West Terrace Cemetery).

- The River Torrens Valley is part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, historically an important place for the Kaurna people.
- There is a bush tucker trail in the northern part of the Park.
- The Park is 57.43 hectares in area
- Kingston Gardens runs along West Terrace, north of the West Terrace Playground, and is named after Sir George Strickland Kingston, Deputy Surveyor-General under Colonel Light, and one of the party that discovered the River Torrens.
- The Park remains important to the local Community in the south-west of the City and visiting Aboriginal people with particular use of the West Terrace Playground by the newly reopened Sturt Street School.
- The southern part of the Park used between 1939 and 2000 by the South Australian Netball Association is called Edwards Park, named after Councillor AA Edwards.
- The Park is physically connected to the West Terrace Cemetery, which divides the Park into southern and northern areas. The Cemetery is a State Heritage Place managed by the Adelaide Cemeteries Authority, which reports to the State Government. Therefore this Plan does not apply to the Cemetery. However, the interface between the Cemetery and the Park is important in terms of aesthetics, safety and the Adelaide Park Lands Trail.
- Biodiversity conservation has become a focus for the Park. Community volunteers are involved in revegetation projects in the Park and areas of scattered remnant vegetation are being protected.
- The north western part of the Park serves an important purpose as a detention basin taking storm water from the south western section

of the City. This area was built on the site of “Turner’s Tip”, a known rubbish dump with archaeological potential.

- Both the southern and northern areas of the Park have been identified as areas of high use by homeless people.
- The ‘Lie of the Land’ artwork is located immediately south of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and is mirrored in Tambawodli (Park 24) on the other side of Sir Donald Bradman Drive.
- Wirranendi (Park 23) should be managed as part of the Park Lands in terms of its significance (as part of the whole Park Lands), cultural landscape (eg. street plantings which relate to other Parks), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. paths) and use.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Wirranendi (Park 23) has cultural significance to the Kurna people as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where they lived. The Park has European significance as a site for natural plantings (with participation by the local community) and encouragement of biodiversity, as well as being the site of Kingston Gardens and the West Terrace playground.

1.4 Kurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council’s commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kurna names. Park 23 is now known as Wirranendi (Park 23) which means “to become wirra”, which means grove or forest.

1.5 Project Objectives

Pursuant to the Local Government Act 1999, Council is required to prepare a Management Plan for community land which it manages.

For Adelaide City Council, this primarily means the Park Lands. Section 196(3) of the Act states that a management plan must:

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

In addition, the CLMP sets out the goals, objectives and criteria by which Council authorities manage community land. Land management plans ensure that the main purposes of a park are considered when land use decisions are made. They:

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

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

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	The Park is bounded by West Terrace, Sir Donald Bradman Drive, West Terrace Cemetery and the railway lines, and the southern section is bounded by Anzac Highway, West Terrace Cemetery and the railway line.			
Certificate of Title	Title identification: CR 5707/712 105100/0436* CT 5520/698* 105100/0436* 105100/0436* 105100/0436* 105100/0436* 105100/0436*	Parcel identification: S6023 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) S551 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Cemetery) F1485 A16 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Railway) S1031 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Cemetery) S1030 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Cemetery) S1029 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Cemetery) S436 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Cemetery)	105100/6028 CR 5667/565 CR 5667/565 CR 5707/712 CR 5707/712 105100/1198*	S6028 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) D24125 Q1 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) D24125 Q2 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) D23350 Q52 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) D23350 Q53 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land) S1198 in the Hundred of Adelaide (Park Land)
	* State Control		* State Control	
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide (except those with a * which are State controlled.)			
Lease/Licence Details	Adelaide Cricket Club currently holds a one-year licence for the Oval in Wirranendi (23). The Club has first right of use of these areas for certain time periods. There are no lease holders.			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner	Description
	PR44076B	Licensed	Council	Adelaide Cricket Club change rooms
	PR40146B	Council	Council	Male and female toilets Anzac Highway
	PR40148B	Council	Council	Gardeners shed Kingston Gardens
	PR40149B	Council	Council	Kingston Park Rotunda
Purpose for which land is held	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and it is managed in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly natural landscape where the planting structure will follow a natural character to enhance biodiversity.			
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 during the CLMP process.			

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Wirranendi (Park 23), it recommends:

- Improvement of pedestrian access links from west Park Lands to athletics and netball stadia and adjoining residential and business areas.
- Enhancement of this wetland site and environs with an educational/interpretative focus.
- Reinforcement of the natural characteristics of the Park by protecting existing cultural planting, laying back creeks' banks, enhancing natural habitat and supplying appropriately designed amenities.
- Enhancement of existing wetland site north of cemetery as a focus for education and interpretation, including an interactive play area.
- Rehabilitation of woodland landscape.
- Implementation and promotion of a bush tucker trail in the West Park Lands.

The Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions and Overall Frameworks for the purpose of the CLMPs forms **Appendix A**.

2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

- Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005
- Local Government Act 1999

- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan and Park Lands PAR (yet to be approved by the Minister)
- Environment Protection Act 1993
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972
- Native Title Act 1994
- Native Vegetation Act 1991
- Natural 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. Wirranendi (Park 23) is in Precinct PL 13 of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are:

- The South-West Parks Precinct should be maintained as an area of intensive sporting activity surrounded by open woodland, and should establish a continuity of character with the South Parks Precinct reflecting the significance of the Precinct as a major entry to the City.

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

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

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

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

The Draft PAR includes Principles of Development Control that:

- The netball courts in Park 23 (sic) should be removed and rehabilitated with woodland landscape.
- An open woodland theme should be established for most of the Policy Area, surrounding and screening the formal sporting areas from the surrounding roads, railway tracks and the Cemetery. Peripheral woodland planting should therefore define specialised recreation areas and enhance the overall visual quality of the Policy Area.
- Plantings with native woodland species should be carried out to improve the edge of the Park Lands and should include screening to the perimeter of the Cemetery, other buildings within the Policy Area and along the open space grassland corridor of the railway area to the west.
- Car parking areas should be consolidated to support activities in the Park Lands and should be suitably surfaced and defined by planting of woodland species. Access routes, pathways and paving should be rationalised.

2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007

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

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

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

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

Following consultation, the Community values for Wirranendi (Park 23) can be summarised as follows:

The Community values the open space, the contrasts between the natural and cultural environments and the opportunities for sporting activities. There was concern about the number of homeless people in the Park, poor access, noise from West Terrace, and the dry appearance of the Park.

3. EXISTING USE

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

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

3.1 Cultural Landscape

3.1.1 Indigenous

- Many Aboriginal people have been buried in West Terrace Cemetery, adjacent to Wirranendi (Park 23). Aboriginal people have camped in the secluded areas around the Cemetery and continue to do so.

- The playground in this Park has significance as an area which was used by Aboriginal children living in the West End of Adelaide during the period from the 1930s to 1950s.
- This area was also used as an overnight camping area by Aboriginal people when there was not enough space in the houses in the West End of the City.
- This is also a contemporary meeting area for some Aboriginal people.

3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment and his Report forms **Appendix B**. It identified the following significant components and places in Wirranendi (Park 23):

Overall spatial patterns	The overall Park retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) including perimeter plantations. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880), and accordingly is contributory. The exception is:
	West Terrace Cemetery: The most important spatial element in this Park block is the Cemetery precinct that was originally envisaged by Light in his survey and Plan, and which has conceptually retained its original position and curtilage as per the Plan. Over the years minor changes have occurred to the Cemetery's boundaries but largely the precinct maintains its spatial integrity.
Land Use	The Park, comprising the Cemetery, has been used continuously for the purpose of a cemetery since settlement. The northern and southern portions of this Park were originally used for soil and stone extraction, agistment, and council works storage before becoming used for recreational purposes in the 1920s onwards wherein a tree planting program intermittently occurred. The exception is: The continuous use of the cemetery precinct is of significance.
Natural features	There are no topographical features of merit in this Park except the gentle sloping contours that decline to the west offering occasional glimpses of the western skyline and suburbs. Progressive tree planting has obscured all views. Tree planting and the alignment of the adjacent east-west roads also obscures any views of the western skyline.
Circulation networks	No historical pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns are evident within the northern and southern portions of this Park except the external road alignments.
Boundary demarcations	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
Vegetation	There are several main vegetation elements in the northern portion of the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:

Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen : located in the north-west corner of the Park. A very large, very old specimen, experiencing some dieback, and possibly suffering from a lack of water. Of some botanic merit.
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa</i>) remnant plantations : remnants of avenue plantings along Catholic Cemetery Road. Unclear health. Of some aesthetic merit.
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa</i>) plantation : a line of Desert Ash trees planted in west-east direction flanking the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. Of some aesthetic merit.
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimens : several specimens located at intervals along the edge of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. They provide visual strength and height to the road edge. Of some aesthetic merit.
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) specimens : a couple of particularly good specimens located along Sir Donald Bradman Drive edge. Not particularly old or of historic merit, but good examples of the specimen. Of aesthetic merit.
Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>) specimen : located at the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive, of some 40-50 years of age. In very good condition; a very good specimen. Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) scatter of specimens : several trees dotted through section of the Park, adjacent West Terrace associated with the Kingston Park and Playground spaces. Specimens contribute to a 'strolling park' feeling to this section of Park Land. Of some aesthetic merit.
Fiddlewood (<i>Citbahoxylum spinosum</i>) specimen : located in the garden area to the north of building, adjacent to the children's playground. Of West Indies provenance. Not commonly planted through the Park Lands. Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove : a grove of the species located adjacent to the northern cemetery boundary. Not particularly old, but they visually dominate in this section of the Park. Of some aesthetic merit.
Lilly Pilly (<i>Syzygium australe</i>) specimen : located in the garden to north of the building, adjacent to the children's playground. A specimen not often planted in the Park Lands. Of some botanic merit.
Indian Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina indica</i>) specimen : located in the garden to the north of building, adjacent to the children's playground. A species not commonly planted in the Park Lands. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
Canary Island Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) specimen : located in the corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and West Terrace. Appears to be of a poor condition. Of some aesthetic merit.
Athel Pine (<i>Taxarix aphylla</i>) plantations : several plantations located along southern boundary of the Park. This species is progressively being deemed a weed species, particularly in the northern States where it already has this status. Would be relevant to consider the removal of the plantations.
There are several main vegetation elements in the southern portion of the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:
Carob Tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) plantations : boundary plantings located to the north of the western boundary of the Park. Includes one particularly good, large specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
Prickly Paper Bark (<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>) specimen : located in the northern corner of this section of the Park. Generally found in wet areas as a shrub or tree, this specimen has tree like form and is a very good specimen. Of some botanic merit.
Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen : located centrally within this section of Narnungga (Park 25). A young, but very good specimen. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) specimen : located centrally within this section of the Park, north of the netball courts. A species not seen extensively throughout the Park Lands. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
River She-Oak (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>) grove : a large stand of the species located on the southern section of western boundary. Of some 20-25 years in age and planted in a wet area, near a creek.

	Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) plantation : a row of 5 specimens. Of good health and form, although not particularly old. Of some aesthetic merit.
	Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) and River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove : located to the south of the Park. Generally young specimens. Of some aesthetic merit.
Spatial arrangements	Several feature components are evident, including:
	West Terrace Cemetery : a spatial precinct that possesses the relative original spatial footprint as proposed by Light in his survey plan.
	Kingston Gardens : the garden, originally designated Fitzroy Gardens, but renamed Kingston Gardens to honour Sir George Kingston, that holds the original spatial footprint as originally laid out and developed by Pelzer.
	West Terrace Playground : the playground, designed and developed by Pelzer that possesses its original spatial footprint, although the footprint has been reduced over time.
Structures	There are several minor recreation service structures in the Park, but the only distinctive structures of significance are:
	Kingston Gardens rotunda : the raised brick pillared structure with a lowslung pagoda-like roof, that was erected in conjunction with the development of Kingston Gardens through public donation and subscription. Of some historical and social merit.
	Brick veneer maintenance structures , erected in the 1960s-70s, to serve the Park. Of no merit.
	Toilet block (large) , southern the Park. A Carey Gully sandstone rendered toilet block designed by the Council in the late 1960s. Of no merit.
	Toilet block (small) , southern part of the Park. A Carey Gully sandstone rendered toilet block designed by the Council in the late 1960s. Of no merit.
Small Scale Elements	There is one element present or remaining that has merit: 'Lie of the Land' installation by Alexs Danko and Jude Walton. Of some social merit.
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	While the Park is relatively flat it possesses no aesthetic merit.

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

Wirranendi (Park 23) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including this Park lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and landscape character typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess

the nationally significant West Terrace Cemetery, and associated significant Kingston Gardens and West Terrace Playground.

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

3.2.2 Vegetation

- The original vegetation of the area was Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) Woodland. Scattered remains of the woodland are found in the Park including: Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), Spear Grass (*Stipa spp.*), Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncate*), Berry Saltbush (*Artiplex semibaccata*), Wallaby Grass (*Danthonia spp.*) and Wingless Fissure Weed (*Maireana enchylaenoides*).
- The predominant existing vegetation is planted open woodland.
- Extensive revegetation of this Park was undertaken some years ago with the assistance the Friends of Wirranendi community group. The group assisted in activities in the north of the Park including the establishment of the Bush Tucker Trail. Although this group no longer meets, it was apparent from feedback at the consultation that the community retains a strong ownership of the Park. Members of the former group are involved in new projects in the Park.
- Revegetation of the northern part of this Park began in the early 1990s with the Bush Tucker Trail established in 1997. The aim was to promote an understanding of Aboriginal use of native plants while revegetating the Park.
- Recently the Wirranendi Bush Restoration Project has been established. This is a Council facilitated community project funded through a joint ACC/Landcare project. The project aims to restore the natural environment of the Park. The Community group meets regularly on-site and takes part in activities such as fauna surveys, seed collection, plant propagation, revegetation and weeding. Volunteers are currently working in the area of the Bush Tucker Trail and waterway in the northern part of the Park.
- Large areas of the southern and northern parts of the Park have been revegetated with local native plants in partnership with the State Government's Million Trees Program which aims to restore

the original woodland environments of the Adelaide Plains. Recent works include planting areas near the Oval in the north and adjacent to the cemetery and railway tracks in the south.

- An area of valuable remnant (original native) vegetation is being protected and enhanced between Wylde Road and the Cemetery.
- Although the West Terrace Cemetery is not managed by Council, it sits in the centre of the Park, and contains highly valuable areas of remnant vegetation which is used as a source of seed for revegetation projects.
- The Sacred Forest is a ceremonial tree planting site within the Million Trees site in the southern tip of the Park. The site is intended to promote multiculturalism and foster reconciliation with the natural environment. The first planting was in April 2005 with a planting by visiting Indian Swami, Swami Maheshwaranada.
- In partnership with the Catchment Board's Our Patch program, Council is working with Pulteney Grammar School to revegetate the billabong in the southern part of the Park.

3.2.3 Topography

- Soils in the Park consist of brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.
- The landscape description is plains. Earthworks have been carried out on the site to construct the detention basin in the northern part of the Park.
- Historically, a dump called "Turner's Tip" was located in the north west corner of the Park.

3.2.4 Water

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

- A small section of the City's underground stormwater network (which drains the Western end of Gilbert Street from Morphett Street and surrounds) discharges into a natural drainage channel in the southern part of the Park. There are ponds on the site of the old netball building.
- Stormwater from the Central West Precinct discharges into a drainage channel within the northern section of this Park which in turn flows into constructed detention basins. These basins have been designed to mitigate the effects of flooding on railway lines and in adjacent suburbs (such as Mile End) during heavy rainfall events.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Toilets, Gardeners' Facility and Changerooms

- This building is situated in the northern part of the Park near West Terrace and serves as public toilets, gardeners' shed and facilities licensed to the Adelaide Cricket Club. The Club has been supported by Council grants to improve the condition of the Oval while the Club has upgraded the building, including expansion of the facilities to accommodate bar and change rooms. The Club sub-licenses the premises to Adelaide Comets Soccer Club.
- The Gardeners no longer use this facility.
- There is a rubbish area in front of this building facing onto West Terrace.
- The building is a simple painted brick structure.

3.3.2 Kingston Gardens Rotunda

- The centre piece of this garden, the rotunda is a timber and red-brick structure from the 1920s. It has been extensively restored by Council.

3.3.3 Southern Toilet Blocks

- In the southern part of the Park there are two separate toilet structures, one female and one male, built in the Carey Gully sandstone style typical of the Park Lands in the 1960s.
- These were originally built to service the netball courts.

3.3.4 Lie of the Land Artwork

- The Lie of the Land is a public art project jointly funded by the State Government and Council. It is a contemporary sculptural installation by Jude Walton and Aleks Danko comprising 25 stone dome structures, 1.8m high. It is situated on both the northern and southern sides of Sir Donald Bradman Drive.
- The installation has been completed with in-ground lighting, gravel surrounds, stone edging and planting of local provenance seed trees and native grasses.
- There is interpretive signage adjacent.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

3.4.1 Playground

- The playground was established in 1924 and was the fourth playground established by Council, comprising a 'first generation' playground development in the history of Adelaide and South Australia.
- Photographs taken at the time of its establishment show the Playground in the shape of a semi-circle, with a shelter shed in the centre of the arc and low shrub plantings around the arc. The equipment is spaced around the semi-circle. This layout is common to all early playgrounds but only elements of it still remain.
- The playground maintains a similar boundary alignment and planting style on the edges of the playground as when it was established. However, the layout and equipment have changed and the rustic style shelter shed has been removed.

- The playground is used by the community including Sturt Street Primary School children on a regular basis.
- It is a fenced playground with several sets of modern equipment. There are some shady trees but these are not close to equipment.
- It is located close to the toilets although these are inconveniently accessed through the gate near West Terrace.
- There is a water fountain in the playground.

3.4.2 Sports facilities

- There is an Oval in the centre of the northern part of the Park which is currently licensed to Adelaide Cricket Club which sub-licenses to the Adelaide Comets (Raiders) Soccer Club. The Cricket Club has recently upgraded its building and grounds and installed a new bore.
- The south part of the Park contains 20 netball courts which have been disused since 2000 when the South Australian Netball Association relocated to ETSA Park in Mile End. The change room facilities associated with these courts in this Park were demolished in 2000. Edwards Park as it was known was first established in 1939 by the then South Australian Women's Basketball association.
- There is a significant issue with removal of these courts as there is possible arsenic contamination related to its former use as a dump. If the courts were to be removed assessment regarding contamination would be required.
- The former Keswick and Wayville Tennis Club was located in the southern corner of the Park. The Club closed in the early 1990s and the courts returned to Park Lands. It was situated on the site of a former dump.

3.4.3 Dog Management

- Dogs in this Park are required to be restrained on a leash which does not exceed 2 metres in length. Dogs are not permitted in the playground.

3.5 Events Management

- There are no major events held in this Park.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- This Park contains a number of bins concentrated in the north-east corner, a water fountain, and a number of tables and seats again concentrated in the northern portion of the Park. BBQs formerly in the north-western part of the Park were removed due to safety concerns regarding the use of bottled gas. It was considered there was insufficient use in this location to warrant replacement.

3.6.2 Lighting

- The Strategy designates this as an area for low lighting coverage.
- The Oval licensed by Adelaide Cricket Club is serviced by lighting which is in relatively poor condition.
- New lights have been installed along the shared use path on West Terrace. There is limited lighting elsewhere in this Park.
- There is lighting associated with the 'Lie of the Land' artwork.

3.6.3 Signage

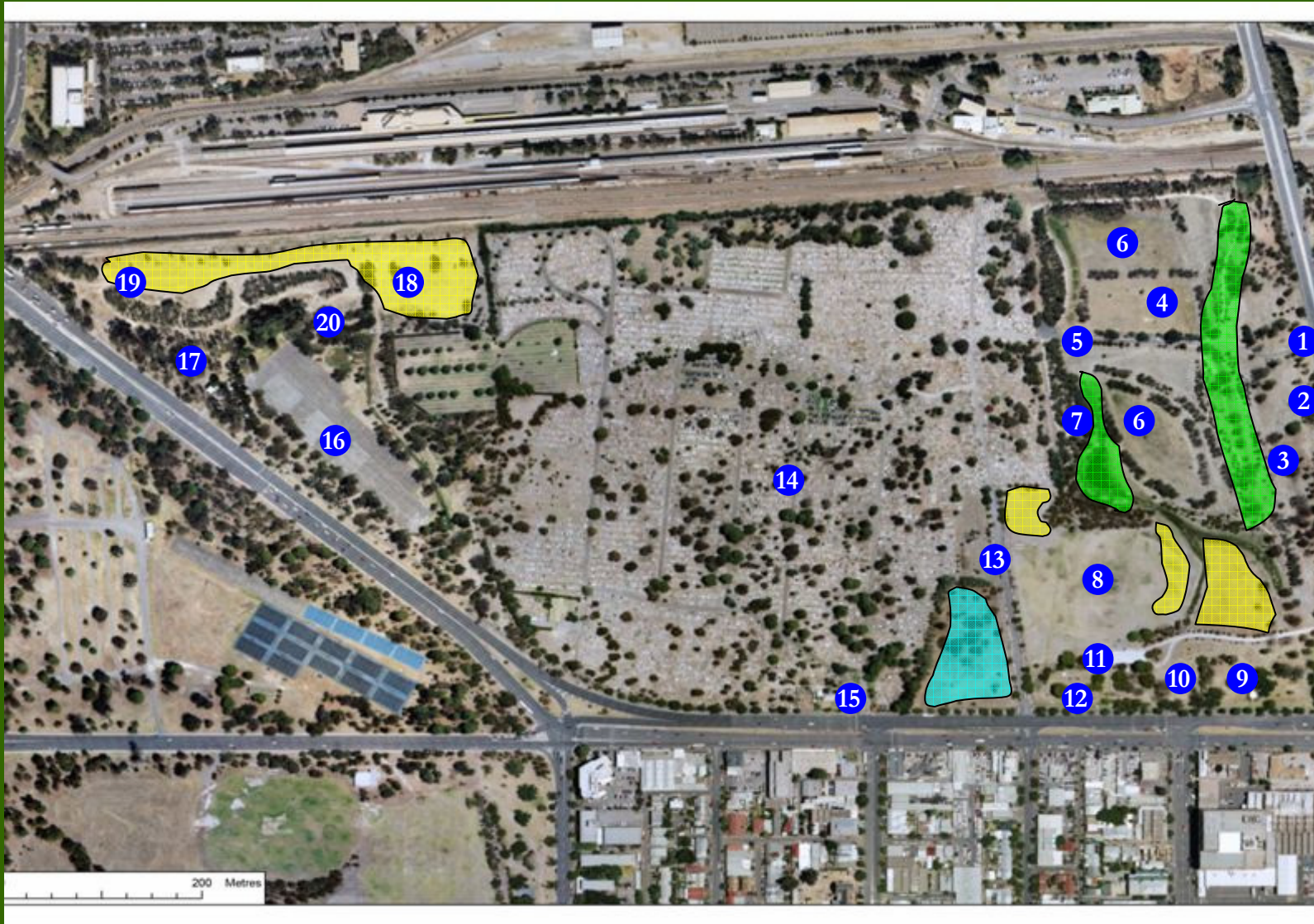
- There is a Kaurna interpretive sign consistent with the Park Lands Signage Plan placed at the junction of Catholic Cemetery Road and Sir Donald Bradman Drive.
- There is an interpretation sign adjacent to the 'Lie of the Land' Artwork.

3.7 Accessibility

- The northern part of the Park is not easily accessible due to the barriers of West Terrace and Sir Donald Bradman Drive which act as a psychological and physical barrier to entering the Park. The other 2 boundaries to the north of the Park are the Railway line to the west and the Cemetery to the South.
- The southern part of the Park has similar barriers, with Anzac Highway as the southern boundary and West Terrace Cemetery to the north.
- The Strategy identifies the need to improve pedestrian access links from western Park Lands to athletics and netball stadia and adjoining residential and business areas.
- With a number of secluded areas around the Cemetery walls, along the railway line, around the water detention areas and behind the toilet block, the Park is not easily accessible due to perceived safety fears.
- Parking restrictions in the area are as follows:
 - Sir Donald Bradman Drive allows 3 hour parking.
 - Wylde Road is No Stopping between 10pm and 6am. It is otherwise unrestricted and used extensively by commuters.
 - Anzac Highway and West Terrace is No Stopping.
 - Catholic Cemetery Road is No Stopping but there is parking at the end and in the bay on the western side.
- The dominant path is the 3.0 metre wide dual use path running along West Terrace in through Edwards Park close to Anzac Highway connecting the City to the inner south-western suburbs and beyond.
- There are a number of earthen paths through the Park. Access through the northern section of the Park is by Catholic Cemetery Road.
- There is currently limited access to the West Terrace Cemetery through the West Terrace Gates, Catholic Cemetery Road and Wylde Road (Cemetery Road).
- Good pedestrian access is available across West Terrace via southern crosswalks at traffic signals at the intersections of Grote, Gouger and Sturt Streets. No access is available at South Terrace.
- There is an informal trail loop in the northern section of the Park.
- Pedestrian access to Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) is available at a pedestrian activated crossing midway along Anzac Highway.
- A significant amount of unauthorised vehicle access and parking occurs on the Park Lands off Catholic Cemetery Road.

Existing Use Map

1. Kaurna signage
2. Lie of the Land artwork
3. Site of Bush Tucker Trail
4. Former Turner's Tip
5. Catholic Cemetery Road
6. Detention basins
7. Drainage channel and pond
8. Oval
9. Rotunda
10. Kingston Gardens
11. Gardeners Shed and toilets / Adelaide Cricket Club rooms



12. Playground
13. Wylde Road
14. West Terrace Cemetery
15. Cemetery Entrance
16. Edwards Park (Former Netball Courts)
17. Toilet block
18. Site of Sacred Forest
19. Former Keswick and Wayville Tennis Club
20. Our Patch revegetation site

 Park Lands Remnant Vegetation Protection Project

 Million Trees site

 Wirranendi Bush Restoration Project site

4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 provides management recommendations for the Park. Council engaged landscape architects to prepare a landscape plan with planting recommendations for the Park. These are incorporated into the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map**.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

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

4.1.2 European

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

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

- Retain all existing significant species identified in the cultural landscape assessment (refer Appendix C).
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.
- Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions. In areas to be planted as native woodland only local native species grown from local seed sources should be used to be consistent with a natural landscape.

4.2 Environment

Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

4.2 Environment

Issue: The environment needs to be promoted and appreciated.

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

- Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters and continue a planting program using local native species.
- In areas to be planted as native woodland only local native species grown from local seed sources should be used to be consistent with a natural landscape.
- Lay back the remaining sections of the drainage channel in southern part of the Park and revegetate using local native plants.
- Ensure that as part of the laying back of the channel, appropriate local native riparian plants are planted to manage erosion, weed infestation and water quality.
- Upgrade the detention basin system in the north of the park to be an ephemeral wetland to enhance biodiversity values and provide opportunities for interpretation and education. In the design incorporate the potential for reuse of water to irrigate the Park Lands.
- Continue management and expand protection of remnant vegetation in the Park. All native planting in the park should be of local native species grown from local seed sources.
- Revegetate areas of the park with the aim of restoring the pre-European Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) woodland.
- Continue revegetation and other activities with the involvement of the local community through projects such as the Wirranendi Bush

Restoration and Our Patch program. This Park is becoming an important Park for promoting the values of biodiversity.

- Interpret and promote the biodiversity values of the Park and involve the community in educational activities. Signage should be provided to educate and inform the community about the benefits of revegetation at the relevant sites.
- Manage the existing Bush Tucker Trail as native bushland and investigate opportunities for partnership for the development and maintenance of the trail with Kaurna people.
- Increase local native plantings around the oval perimeter licensed by the Adelaide Cricket Club to provide shade and wind protection.
- Increase planting of local native woodland species around the edge of the Park, screening the Cemetery and the railway tracks.
- When appropriate, conduct ceremonial local native plantings in the “Sacred Forest” in partnership with the Million Trees program.
- Formalise the trail in the northern section of the Park as an environmental trail with supporting interpretive signage.
- Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions. In areas to be planted as native woodland only local native species grown from local seed sources should be used to be consistent with a natural landscape.
- Maintain and enhance the ornamental park character in Kingston Gardens and in the playground adjacent West Terrace with new specimen trees, restoration of ornamental perennial garden beds and installation of an automated irrigation system to allow for the necessary but efficient watering of the area.
- Enhance street tree planting of Anzac Highway with planting of large Eucalypts (South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*) and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus. camaldulensis*)) and infill planting with smaller local native trees-ensuring that views into the Park are not obstructed.

- Provide infill planting with smaller local native species to define edges to playing fields, separate different land uses, provide shade for players and spectators and reinforce woodland planting character.

Issue: Senescence of Trees

- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.
- Remove dead or dying English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) in Kingston Gardens and replace with Elms.
- Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Suitable species are South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*) and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).
- Ensure that no further Athel Pines (considered a weed species) are planted and that any senescent trees are replaced with an alternative species.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

4.3.1 Toilets, Gardeners’ Facility and Changerooms

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

- Retain the sports building currently licensed by the Adelaide Cricket Club and incorporate vacated horticulture facilities into their licensed area for additional storage space.
- Retrofit the public toilets with automated toilets.
- Remove the rubbish bay between the rear of the building and West Terrace as the Park is no longer used as a base for horticulture staff.

4.3.2 Kingston Gardens Rotunda

Issue: Manage historic structures appropriately.

- Retain the rotunda in its present location consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter.
- Nominate the rotunda as a Local Heritage.

4.3.3 Southern Toilet Blocks

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Retain the public toilet facilities to support use of the Park Lands Trail and West Terrace Bikeway. Consolidate the toilets into the footprint of a new building if provided as part of a new recreation/sport facility.

4.3.4 Lie of the Land Artwork

Issue: Promote public art in the Park Lands.

- Retain the artwork.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

4.4.1 Playground

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Enhance the playground in line with Council's Children's Playspaces Policy. In particular, provide more creative play opportunities and improve accessibility to and within the playground. Consider setting the playspace further from West Terrace to have a greater relationship with the adjacent sports fields.
- Plant additional trees to provide shade near play equipment.
- Install new drinking fountain which is easier for children to operate.
- Install new gate at the northern end of the western fence to facilitate easier access to the Park and adjoining facilities (eg oval, toilets).
- Ensure plantings do not obstruct views (sightlines) between the oval and the playground.

- See 4.6.3 re signage.

4.4.2 Sports facilities

Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided for patrons.

- Remove the existing disused netball courts.
- Consider proposals for recreation/sports facilities utilising the area of the disused netball courts. Proposals should be incorporated within the existing footprint of the netball courts and preferably be considerably smaller in footprint. Consider a new building and car parking to support use of a new recreation/sport facility if appropriate.
- Any new recreation/sport facility in this area should add value to the Park by activating the space frequently (both day and night) creating a safer environment for people using the Park and in particular the Park Lands Trail.
- Retain the playing fields and lighting in the northern end of the Park for formal sporting use, upgrading lighting as required.

4.4.3 Dog Management

- Retain Park as an on-leash area.

4.5 Events Management

- Only minor events and sporting events should be held in this Park.
 - Prohibit formal events within the fenced area of the playground.
- Refer to 4.7.2 for car parking management actions

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Facilities

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

- Provide interpretive and supporting elements (seating, drinking fountain, interpretive signage, rubbish bins) as part of the Park Lands Trail.

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Support an upgrade of lighting of the sports Oval.
- Retain lighting along the West Terrace Bikeway.

4.6.3 Signage

- **Issue: Adequate signage needs to be provided to meet user needs for direction and interpretation while managing visual clutter.**
- Install the following signs consistent with the Adelaide Park Lands Signage Plan:
 - Licence holder sign for the Adelaide Cricket Club.
 - Sign at playground entrance pursuant to the Children's Playspaces Policy informing users that dogs are not permitted, adults should be accompanied by children, and Council's contact details.
 - Information/interpretive signs to support the Park Lands Trail and use of the Park in general.

4.7 Accessibility

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

4.7.1 General

- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Establish the Park Lands Trail (3m wide ochre sealed path) through this Park, utilising Catholic Cemetery Road and roads within the West Terrace Cemetery and link the Park with Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) and Tambawodli (Park 24).

- Following endorsement of an agreement between the Adelaide Cemeteries Authority (ACA) and Adelaide City Council, the ACA to maintain the section of Park Lands Trail within their area.
- Work with the Authority to establish an interpretive trail within the cemetery linked to the Park Lands Trail.
- Establish an educational environmental trail utilising the unsealed paths in the northern part of the Park.
- Restrict through traffic along Catholic Cemetery Road, containing motor vehicles at the northern end of the road. Provide car parking bays (4 to 6 spaces) and a turn around bay and install removable bollards south of the parking bays. Permit vehicles beyond this section for Park Lands maintenance/works and funerals as requested by the ACA.
- Remove bollards and other surplus infrastructure/hard surfaces along Catholic Cemetery Road south of the new removable bollards.
- Establish a horse trail to the west of the Park separate to the Park Lands Trail as part of a wider network of horse trails.
- Work with the City of Unley to further develop options to connect the proposed Keswick Shared Use Path with paths in the Park Lands.
- Install traffic signals (with at least one crosswalk) at the intersection of West Terrace and Sturt Street to connect the cemetery and this Park to the residential south-west quadrant via the Sturt Street neighbourhood walk.
- Retain Wylde Road as an entry point for the Cemetery and parking to support use of the Park Lands. Redesign the road to be sympathetic to and integrated into the parklands environment. Provide landscaped (soft) edges and introduce parking controls (3-hour time limit) that encourages park users rather than commuters.
- Restrict unauthorised vehicle access from Anzac Highway onto the disused the netball courts.

- Develop stronger connections with the Keswick Interstate Passenger Terminal as part of any future concept designs to improve connectivity with the Park Lands and the City.

4.7.2 Car parking

- Following removal of the netball courts do not permit a return of parking of heavy vehicles associated with the Royal Adelaide Show.
- Council to work with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society to identify opportunities and develop actions to eventually remove the need for Show parking in the Adelaide Park Lands.

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



Future development of the Park will consider the mixed use of the site including sports fields, natural Park Land, the ornamental nature of Kingston Park and the adjacent playground.

Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Suitable species are River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and SA Blue Gums (*E. leucoxylon leucoxylon*).

Perimeter planting to Anzac Highway should be reinforced with large local native trees.

The name Wirranendi translates to mean 'to become a forest'. Future planting and management of remnant vegetation should seek to encourage restoration of the original woodland character.

Future Use/Landscape Design Map







1. Retain artwork
2. Develop ephemeral wetland and incorporate potential for water re-use
3. Screen plantings
4. Establish an environmental educational trail using existing paths
5. Enhance detention basin
6. Retrofit with automated toilets
7. Remove rubbish area
8. Retain playground
9. Landscape Wylde Road
10. Lay back drain and replant
11. Enhance street tree planting of Anzac Highway with planting of large Eucalypts
12. Provide supportive elements for Park Lands Trail

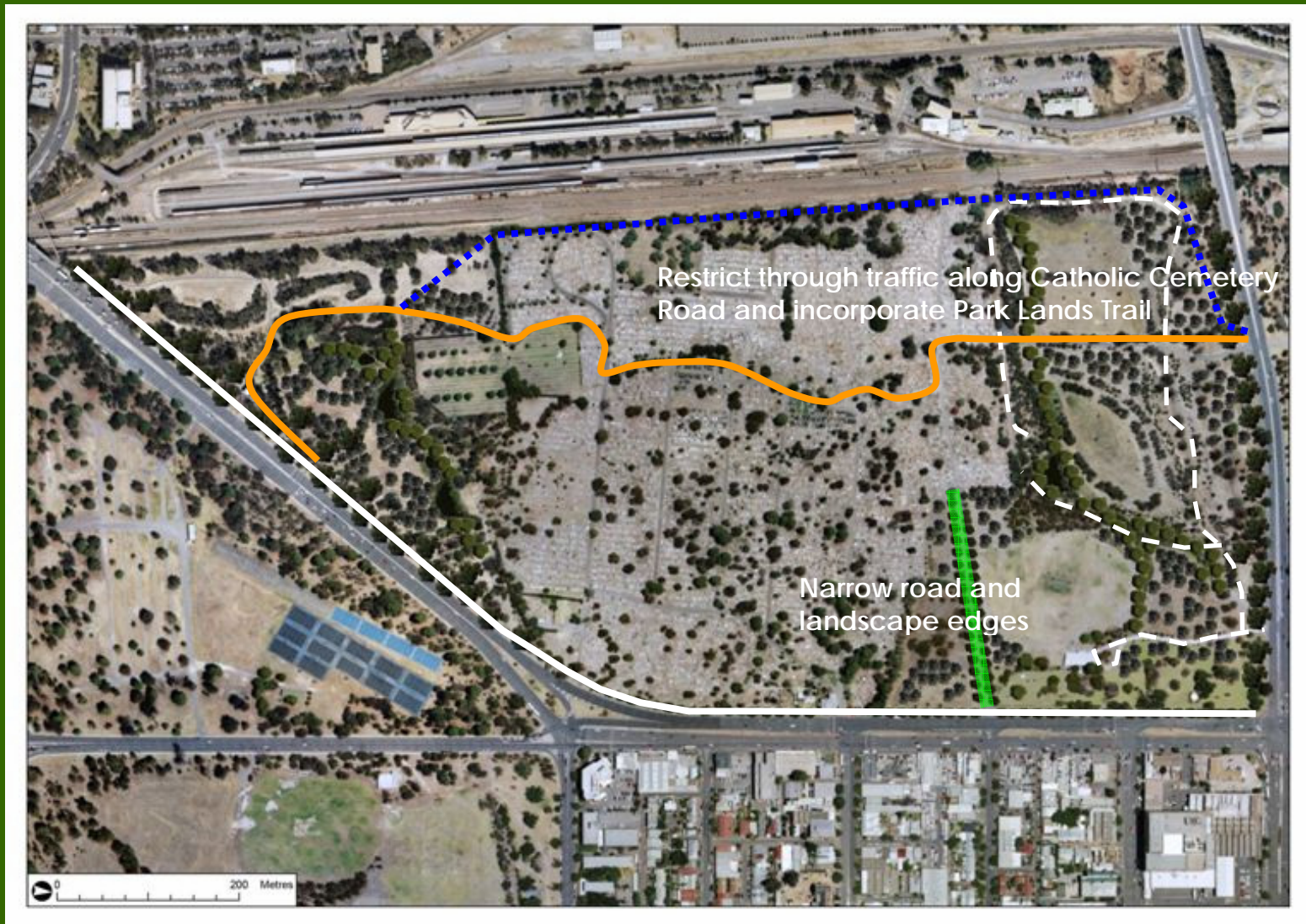


13. Retain Rotunda, replace dead and dying Elms with Elms, restore ornamental garden beds and install automated irrigation system.
14. Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road.
15. Remove disused netball courts and consider proposals for new recreation/sport facilities.
16. Continue to manage remnant vegetation sites, Million Trees site, Wirranendi Bush Restoration site and Our Patch site.
17. Restrict through traffic and relocate parking bays to northern end and incorporate road as part of Park Lands Trail

Path Network Map

LEGEND

-  Retain sealed path
-  Create unsealed path
-  Retain unsealed path
-  Informal pathway
-  Adelaide Park Lands Trail
-  Horse Trail



5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$461k
- 3-5 years \$574k
- 6-10 years \$0k

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

Performance Targets Key:

Performance Targets are derived from the Community Land Management Guidelines for the Park Lands endorsed by the Park Lands Committee. The agreed Performance Targets are (the numbers are used in the tables below):

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

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

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

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

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through interpretive signage.	O	5	2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost.
Conserve and reinforce the natural character of the Park through the planting of local native species in revegetation.	O	4/5/6/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost. See 5.2 below.
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.	M	5	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$100k
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12	O	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services		No additional cost.

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan	M	4,5,6	1	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$3k
Develop ephemeral wetland	H	4,6	3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k
Continue revegetation and other activities with the involvement of the local community through projects such as the Wirranendi Bush Restoration and Our Patch. This Park is becoming an important Park for promoting the values of biodiversity.	O	1,4,6	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
In areas to be planted as native woodland use local native species grown from local seed sources	O	1,4,6	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost

Ensure that as part of the laying back of the channel, appropriate local native riparian plants are planted to manage erosion, weed infestation and water quality.	H	1,4,5,6	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Formalise and manage the existing Bush Tucker Trail as native bushland and investigate opportunities for partnership for the development and maintenance with Kaurna groups. Promote the environmental aspects of the Trail with supporting interpretive signage.	M	1,3,4,5,6,8	1,3	Infrastructure and Property Management/ Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
Interpret and promote the biodiversity values of the Park and involve the community in educational activities. Signage should be provided to educate and inform the community about the benefits of revegetation at the relevant sites.	M	1,5,6	1,3	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k

<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"> • Conserve the planted perimeters of the Park. • Enhance the detention basin system through further plantings of local native species and possible expansion. • All native plantings in the Park should be of local native species grown from local seed sources. • Revegetate areas of the Park with the aim of restoring the pre-European Mallee Box woodland. • Increase plantings of local native woodland species around the edge of the Park, screening the Cemetery and the railway tracks. • Continue protection of remnant vegetation in the Park. • Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. • Ensure that no further Athel Pines (considered a weed species) are planted and that any senescent trees are replaced with an alternative species. 	M	4,6,7	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$25k/annum over 5 years
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions. In areas to be planted as native woodland only local native species grown from local seed sources should be used to be consistent with a naturel landscape. • Enhance screening of railway line with native trees. • Maintain and enhance the ornamental park character in Kingston Gardens and in the playground adjacent West Terrace with new specimen trees, restoration of ornamental perennial garden beds and installation of an automated irrigation system to allow for the necessary but efficient watering of the area. • Enhance street tree planting of Anzac Highway with planting of large Eucalypts and infill planting with smaller native trees. • Provide infill planting with smaller local native trees to define edges to playing fields, separate different land uses, provide shade for players and spectators and reinforce woodland planting character. • Remove dead or dying English Elms (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) in Kingston Gardens and replace with Elms. 						
Lay back and revegetation drainage channel in southern part of the Park	M	4,6	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10K

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the sports building currently licensed by the Adelaide Cricket Club and incorporate vacated horticulture facilities into their licensed area for additional storage space.	M	1	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Approvals	No additional cost
Retrofit the public toilets with automated toilets	M	1,2	1	Infrastructure and Property Management		\$150k
Remove rubbish area in front of this building	H	4	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$1k
Retain rotunda in its present location	O	4,5	1,3	Infrastructure and Property Management		No additional cost
Retain the public toilet facilities to support use of the Park Lands Trail and West Terrace Bikeway. Consolidate the toilets into the footprint of a new building if provided as part of a new recreation/sport facility.	M	1,8	1	Infrastructure and Property Management		No additional cost
Consider nomination of the rotunda as a Local Heritage Place	M	5	1,3	Development Planning		No additional cost
Promote the Lie of the Land artwork	M	1	2	Marketing	Park Lands & Sustainability, Social Development	No additional cost

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Enhance creative play opportunities and improve accessibility to and within the playground. Consider setting the playspace further from West Terrace to have a greater relationship with the adjacent sports fields.	L	1	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering and Environmental Services	\$150k

Plant additional trees to provide shade near equipment	M	1	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		See 5.2
Install new drinking fountain and new gate in playground	M	1,3	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$2k
Remove disused netball courts and consider proposals for new recreation and sport facilities within the footprint of the courts. Consider a new building and car parking to support use of a new recreation/sport facility if appropriate.	M	1,4,8	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		Cost/Funding to be determined

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Only minor events and sporting events should be held in this Park.	O	1,3,6	1	Events Marketing	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Prohibit formal events within the fenced area of the playground	O	1,2,3	1	Events Marketing		No additional cost

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Install new licence holder sign for Adelaide Cricket Club	M	1	1,3	Infrastructure and Property Management	Approvals	\$1k
Install interpretive signage in the Park	M	1	1,3	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$2k
Support an upgrade of lighting of the sports Oval.	L			Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering and Environmental Services	No cost at this stage

Install sign at playground	M	1	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$1k
Provide interpretive and supporting elements (seating, drinking fountain, interpretive signage, rubbish bins) as part of the Park Lands Trail	H	1,8	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$40k
Work with the Adelaide Cemeteries Authority to establish an interpretive trail within the cemetery linked to the Park Lands Trail	H	1,5, 8	1,2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability/ACA	See above

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Establish Park Lands Trail through this Park including the Cemetery	H	3,8	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$200k
Establish a horse trail to the west of the Park separate to the Park Lands Trail as part of a wider network of horse trails.	M	3,8	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$40k
Work with City of Unley to develop the Keswick Shared Use Path.	M	3,8	1,3	Development and Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10K
Alter parking restrictions in Wylde Road to encourage park users –narrow part of the road and return to Park Lands	H	3	1,3	Approvals/Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$150k
Restrict through traffic along Catholic Cemetery Road, containing motor vehicles at the northern end of the road. Provide car parking bays (4 to 6 spaces) and a turn around bay and install removable bollards south of the parking bays. Permit vehicles beyond this section for Park Lands maintenance/works and funerals as requested by the ACA.	H	3	1,3	Approvals/Engineering and Environmental Services		\$5k
Install gate and removable bollards to prevent unauthorised vehicle access from Anzac Highway onto disused the netball courts.	H	4,6	1	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$5k

Develop stronger connections with the Keswick Interstate Passenger Terminal as part of any future concept designs to improve connectivity with the Park Lands and the City.	M	1/3/4/8	2	Park Lands & Sustainability		Funding to be determined
Following removal of the netball courts do not permit a return of parking of heavy vehicles associated with the Royal Adelaide Show.	H	1,4	1	City Businesses	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Council to work with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society to identify opportunities and develop actions to eventually remove the need for Show parking in the Adelaide Park Lands.	H	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No Additional Cost

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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

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

1.0 Environment

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

2.0 Building and Land

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

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

3.0 Accessibility

- 3.1 Improve public transport access.
- 3.2 Improve pedestrian access.
- 3.3 Improve bicycle facilities (bicycle paths, and lanes, signs, storage and parking and links to surrounding areas).
- 3.4 Provide lighting appropriate to address safety, security and amenity.
- 3.5 Improve amenity, accessibility and use of the Squares.
- 3.6 Provide equitable access for people with disabilities 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.
- 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 Kaurua community to enable their past and present associations with the land to be recognised and celebrated, and to ensure their ongoing access to, and use of, these places.
- 5.3 Ensure a rich programme of cultural activities and events occurs in the Park Lands.
- 5.4 Increase visitor access to, and appreciation of, cultural and historic features.
- 5.5 Promote opportunities for leisure, recreation and sport.
- 5.6 Promote opportunities for safe night-time activities in areas of high public activity.
- 5.7 Balance indigenous and exotic plantings.
- 5.8 Reinforce and enhance cultural landscapes.
- 5.9 Design roadway plantings to contribute to a cohesive framework of vegetation.
- 5.10 Treat roads as gateways to the City.
- 5.11 Include well-designed water features, sculpture, and temporary and permanent art installations.
- 5.12 Develop a number of parks that have a suitable base infrastructure for holding major and minor community events.

APPENDIX B

Community consultation report

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

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

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

The key stakeholders for Wirranendi (Park 23) were identified as:

- West Terrace Cemetery
- Adelaide Cricket Club
- Friends of Park 23 (former group now disbanded)

The early stage consultation included:

- Council staff met with the key stakeholders.
- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.
- Broad community consultation also occurred with a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people.

- A consultation session for Area 5 was held on Sunday 23 May 2004 from 2-5pm in Wirranendi (Park 23) near the West Terrace Playground. Around 3500 fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 25 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 40 people.
- In response to community concerns raised at the initial consultation, a public meeting was held on July 6 2005 for the South West Residents' Group at the Community Arts Network, Sturt Street, Adelaide.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

APPENDIX C

Cultural Landscape Assessment for Wirranendi (Park 23) by Dr David Jones

Appendix 23

Wirranendi Park (23)



Park 23: Wirranendi Park

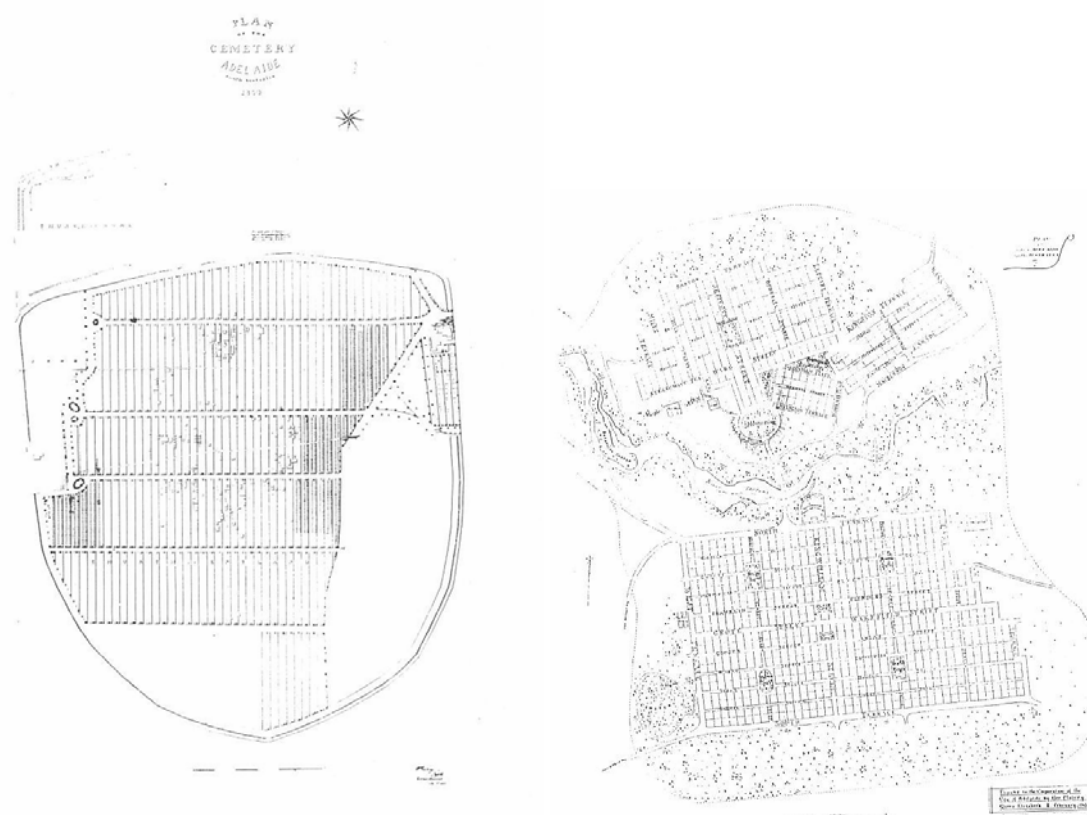
Historical Overview

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 23. Following post-contact the West Park lands was used for Aboriginal encampments and several activities that are reviewed chronologically below. Further, many Indigenous peoples have been buried in the West Terrace Cemetery (Hemmings 1998, pp. 22-23).

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 23 consists of 57.4ha of land bounded by Anzac Highway (originally Bay Road), West Terrace, Burbridge Road (originally Hilton Road) and the Railway line to the west, of which a large proportion is the West Terrace Cemetery.

The West Terrace Cemetery is an integral part of Park 23 and cannot be isolated from any discussion about and review of its cultural landscape. The cemetery was designated in Light’s original 1837 plan for Adelaide, and over the years as growth and demand has occurred portions of Park 23 have been excised from the Park Lands and annexed to the Cemetery. Accordingly, the cultural development of West Terrace in this report is considered in conjunction with the larger assessment of Park 23 in this Appendix.

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



Images:
 Left: Plan of Cemetery, December 1854. Source: Surveyor General’s Office.
 Right: Plan of Adelaide in 1837 depicting notional location for the Cemetery.

West Terrace Cemetery was first designated in Light’s first 1837 plan for Adelaide, and initially comprised an area of 32 acres (12.9ha). The total area today comprises 66 acres (26.7ha).

Between 1837 to 1986 some 137,246 burials have taken place in the cemetery. Until the appointment of a Board of Trustees for the Cemetery in 1839, there was no management of the cemetery grounds. The first burial took place in July 1837. There were no official grave-diggers and the bereaved buried their dead in the cemetery precinct at their own discretion. With the establishment of a Board, Anglican Reverend CB Howard, the first Colonial Chaplain, took charge of the situation and on 2 September 1847 storekeeper Thomas Gilbert was appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery. With the resignation of the entire Board in 1847, the Surveyor General George Goyder took charge of the Cemetery until 1897 whereupon it was transferred to the Commissioner of Public Works under CE Owen Smyth. By c.1840 the Cemetery area, comprising 32 acres (12.9ha), was fenced. The *Municipal Corporation Act* of 1849 recorded an extension to the Cemetery to the north to encompass a total area of 60 acres (24.2ha).



Images:
 Left: Plan of the Cemetery c.1840 indicating the 32 acre fenced portion, and the larger 60 acres area that was ceded following the Municipal Corporation Act of 1849.
 Right: Plan of Cemetery in c.1850.

Spatially, the appointment of a Board enabled religious sub-precincts to be created within the Cemetery thereby creating the present pattern of denominational demarcation of the Cemetery. In August 1843 Mr EL Montefiore invited that a small section of the Cemetery be designated for Jewish burials. In January 1845 the Reverend Michael Ryan, the Secretary of the Catholic Bishop, together with Dr Murphy requested an area for Catholic burials and was granted some 4 acres (1.6ha) adjoining the public cemetery. In 1849 an area was specifically designated for Anglican use. The Society of Friends (Quakers) were also granted an area in 1855. In 1862 the Anglican Church relinquished their area. In 1879 care of the Jewish section was relinquished in anticipation of a promised new public cemetery to Catholic use, by the former did not eventuate. Between 1884-1900 the Catholic area was expanded when an unused portion of the Society of Friends (Quakers) sub-precinct was relinquished.

The focal point of the Catholic precinct of the Cemetery is a chapel. In 1870 a Roman Catholic

Chapel was erected at the Cemetery to an architectural design by EJ Woods. The Chapel, a memorial to the Very Reverend J Smyth, was erected following a design competition conducted by the Smyth Memorial Fund Committee in the latter part of 1870. The Venerable Archdeacon Russell VG unveiled the foundation stone on 18 December 1870 with an audience of Reverend Father Bonquerts, Corcoran, Hughes, and McClusky. The Chapel was constructed by Messrs Peters and Jones for a cost of £472/14s and opened on 22 October 1871 by the Right Reverend Dr Shiel in the presence of a large audience. The Reverend Fathers Horan OSF, Murphy, Kennedy, Hughes, Nowlan OSA, McClusky and Nevin assisted (*Adelaide Observer* 28 October 1871). The Chapel has been described as:

A building of this form, date (1870) and style is rare in Australia. It is a graceful octagonal, early gothic revival chapel with pointed roof terminating in a fleche. The walls are bluestone with slate floors and steps, and sandstone gargoyles; the roof covering is of corrugated iron (letter to Keith Harris, 11 September 1978, from Max Bourke, Director, Australian Heritage Commission).

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



Images:
Left: Plan of Cemetery c.1880.
Right: Plan of Cemetery c.1900.

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the block was:

... very much exposed to the sea breeze; the soil is good in places, but the subsoil is, as as rule, of a hard

calcareous nature. As a whole, the block is not very inviting for the successful operations of the Landscape Gardener (Brown 1880, p. 25).

Together this conclusion, Brown also noted the stunted and poor extant vegetation plantations that Pengilly had been seeking to establish in the Park. They consisted of:

... strips planted along Hilton-road [Sir Donald Bradman Drive], West-terrace, and the Bay-road. The trees consist of Gums chiefly, with some different species of coniferae in front of the Terrace (Brown 1880, p. 25).

In terms of suggested improvements, Brown reinforced the need to remove any *Eucalypt* ssp from the present plantations,

... that plantations, clumps of trees, and footpaths be laid out on the ground as shown on Plan 24; that, as far as possible, the Gums be removed from the present plantations, and the spaces thereby created filled up with an intermixture of more suitable kinds; and that the kinds of trees which should be planted here, together with the particular system of operations relating thereto, should be all as recommended for similar works described under the heading in this report of "Suggestions for the improvement of the western portion of the South Park Lands (Brown 1880, p. 25).

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

On Saline Ground:

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

On Limestone Sites:

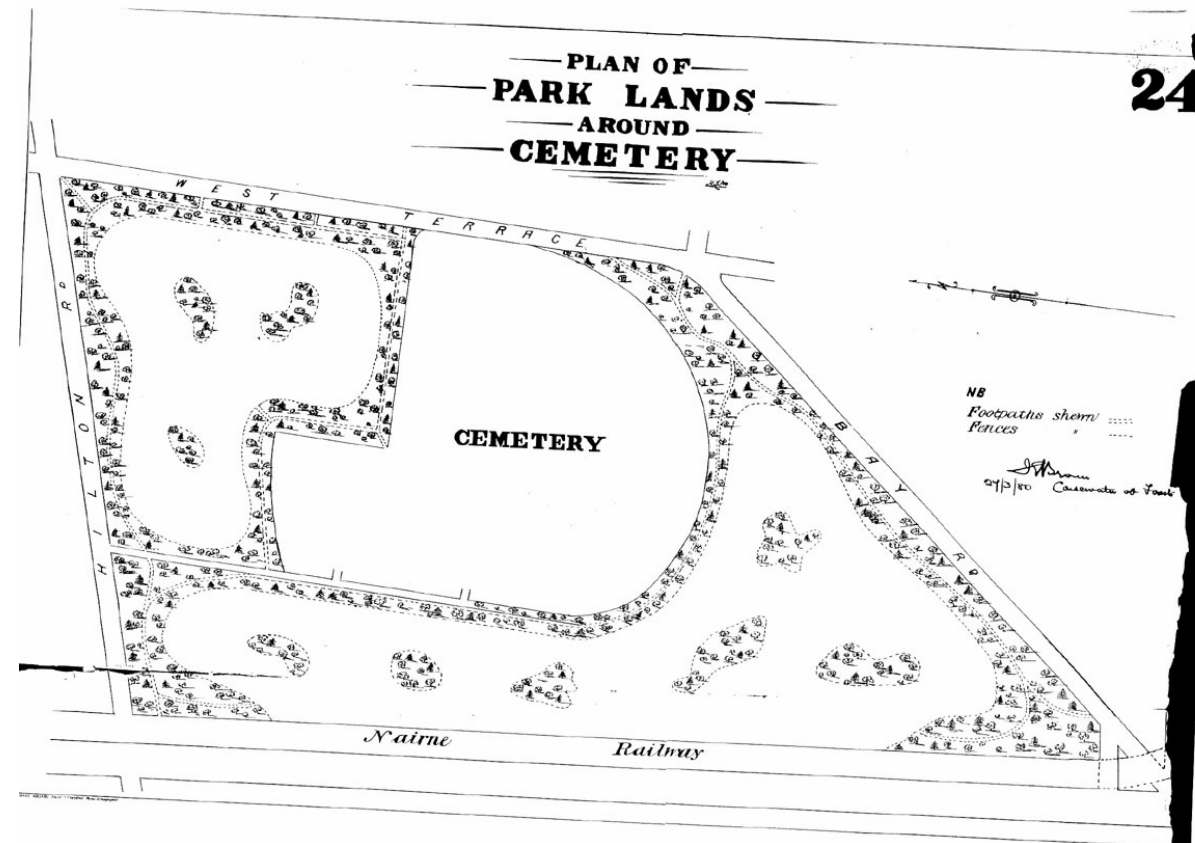
Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Casuarina Stricta	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Pinus Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
P. Laricio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

On Good Deep Loamy Soils:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Pinus Halepensis		Aleppo Pine
Pinus Maritima	?	
Pinus Pinaster		Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus aerea var molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Ulmus Suberosa	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Holm Oak

Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Lagunaria Patersonii	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Casuarina stricta	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Cupressus (several)	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	
Acacia (several)	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	
Frenela robusta	?	

Brown's planting plan delineated peripheral plantations along the roadside bordering the Park together with plantations surrounding the then Cemetery reserve, accompanied by a circuitous pathway system. Within the remaining areas were clumps of vegetation.



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

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

During 1883 Pengilly undertook an extensive program of tree planting around the Adelaide Park Lands. In the West Park Lands, Parks 23-25, some "various kinds of trees, 600" were planted. Unfortunately Pengilly provides not advice as to the nature of specimens planted, their locations, and any design approach he was seeking to employ. However, given Brown's observations and critic of Pengilly's planting design philosophy, most of these plantings were often of one species and planted as lines along roadways and pathways. Pengilly also records that he also established one plantation of 2,000 trees in the West Park Lands (*Annual Report 1882-83*, pp. 134, 135).

The practice of using the West Park Lands as a rubbish disposal venue was evident in the 1880s. Park Lands Ranger William Campbell recorded that Council rubbish was being deposited at depots "on West Park Lands to fill in the holes caused by the raising of material for road blinding purposes" (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 105).

Planting programs in the Park Lands in the 1880s appeared haphazard the way various Mayors reported them. In 1886 it was reported that:

Various improvements have been made on the Park Lands, either by planting trees, completing avenues of white cedars [Melia azedarach var australasica], cork elms [Quercus suber], or plane trees [Platanus ssp] in various directions, or by the further erection of another portion of the wire cable fencing, which so much improves the appearance of the terraces. Many old and dead trees, which otherwise marred the beauty of the plantations, have been removed altogether (*Annual Report 1885-86*, p. 52).

In a subsequent Mayoral *Annual Report*, it appears that the Park Lands were not a priority for any planting:

No new plantations of trees have been made during the past year on the Park Lands, and but a small number of trees have been planted to take the places of those which have failed (*Annual Report 1878-88*, p. 41).

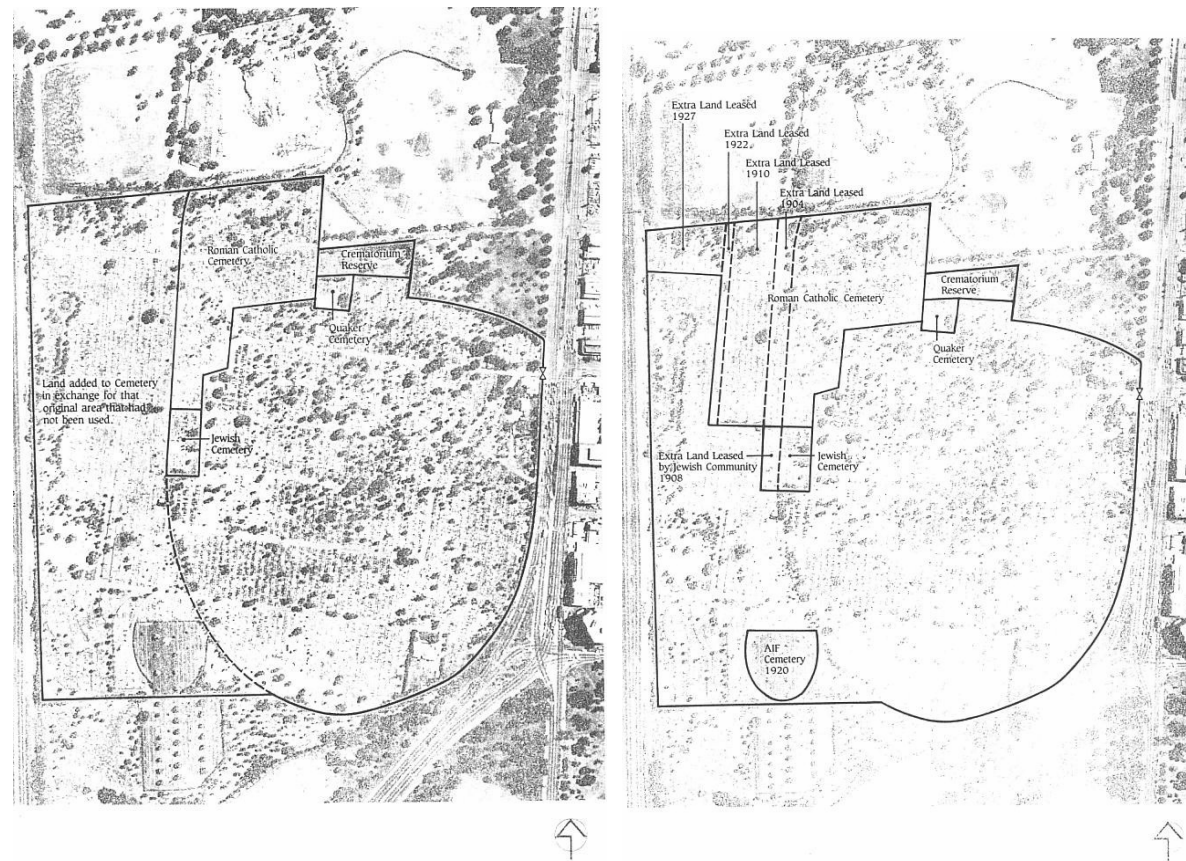
The West Park Lands were, in particular, the subject to little care and attention to compared to the North, South and East Park Lands. In these, over the 1880s there were extensive reports of plantings, fencing repairs or the statement of new wire fencing. During 1889 the first report of fencing by the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

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

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

With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was applied and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* (1880) as the guiding master plan for this planting activities.

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



Images:
Left: Plan of Cemetery, 1904.
Right: Plan of Cemetery, 1927.

Pelzer's first planting works, upon his appointment, he planted 33 Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) adjacent to the Cemetery:

The holes for which were dug four feet square and three feet deep, and filled with good soil and manure. Sugar baskets, each one fastened to two stakes, have been put around the trees for protection, but tree guards are now being made, and will be put instead as soon as they are ready. The horses depasturing

there have been removed, and the Plantation closed (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 150).

Apart from this planting, Pelzer also appears to have planted a series of trees along West Terrace as he reports their early growth in the following twelve months (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 204). Notwithstanding these initial plantings, for a number of years thereafter Pelzer concentrated his energies and planting activities in the North, South and East Park Lands. For a number of years there is often no mention of the West Park Lands in his detailed reports.

During 1899-1900 fencing was shifted around the "rubbish tip" in the south-western corner of Park 23 (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 44; 1902, p. 31). This was often called the 'blinding tip'—a source of road making materials—and its function was reviewed in 1903 as part of an overhaul of Council's rubbish venues. The review proposed the continuation of this tip for "some years to come." An interesting recommendation arising from this review was that "all permanent Depots in the Park Lands will be fenced and hidden with trees and hedges as soon as possible." Pelzer reports this hedging to be established by 1905 (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28, 29; 1905, p. 64).

In 1901 land to the north of the Cemetery was set aside as a crematorium. This was the site of Australia's first crematorium. A Crematorium Society was formed in 1890 but it took two years to designate an area for this purpose. The first cremation took place on 4 May 1903. The crematorium was closed on 1 November 1959 and shifted to Centennial Park. The crematoria building was demolished in 1969.

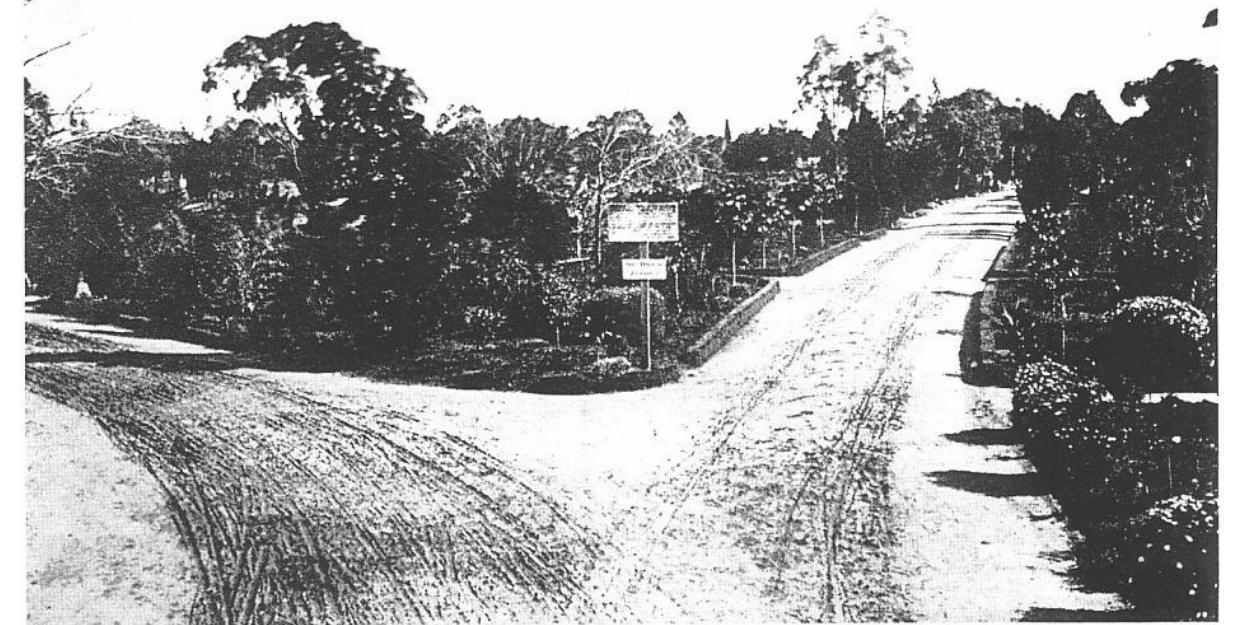


Image:
Photo view of the Cemetery looking westward from the front entrance, in c.1890, illustrating the extensive planting evident.

Fencing continued to be a concern of Pelzer for most the western Park Lands in the 1900-10 period. During 1904 he let a contract to Messrs Geo Wills & Co for the erection of fencing along Bay Road (Anzac Highway) using patent 'Anchor' wire fencing upon sawn jarrah posts. A "cattle-race" was established in 1904 to service the southern paddock of Park 23 and fencing in front of the Catholic Cemetery, and its entrance, were also replaced and painted. He also caused

the erection of 'stile posts' along the western side of West Terrace "to keep the traffic off the footpath." During 1907 Park 23 was re-fenced along the length of Hilton Road (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 39; 1904, pp. 66, 74, 75; 1907, pp. 53, 56, 72).

The Council's Parks & Gardens Committee also proposed in 1904 an extensive improvement to the West Park Lands. Notwithstanding this delay, Council voted for Pelzer to undertake the "works of making a shrubbery and grassing a portion of the West Park Lands between Port and Mile End Roads" in 1905. Pelzer also proposed the planting of trees along both sides of Mile End Road that was executed with 150 Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees. The Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) appeared to be an unsuccessful choice as Pelzer had to replaced 43 of these specimens in 1908, and was still replacing these Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) this time with "White Acacia" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), and Ash (*Fraxinus* ssp) trees. At the same time a bicycle path was established on the northern side of Mile End Road (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 41, 42, 54; 1906, pp. 41, 62; 1908, p.45; 1910, pp. 52, 53). Instead gums continued to be pollarded, the footpath along the Mile End Road was constructed and planted with shade trees and Pelzer proposed that "trees to be planted along western boundary of the city" as a forward direction (*Annual Report* 1907, pp. 55, 72).

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

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

During the course of this debate Alderman Wells presented to the Council a memorial seeking the erection of a bandstand in the West Park Lands "for the benefit of residents in the western end of the city". A sum of £300 was allocated to this task by Council (*Annual Report* 1908, p. 20).

In 1904 the Cemetery negotiated a variation in boundaries under the *West Terrace Cemetery Extension Act* of 1904. An unoccupied area to the north comprising some 18 acres (7.3ha), north of the existing Crematorium reserve and Roman Catholic Cemetery, was relinquished back to the Council in favour of some 20 acres (8.1ha) of Park Land immediately west of the Cemetery to the edge of the Keswick rail yards (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27).

From 1905 Pelzer re-focused his planting activities upon the West Park Lands. In 1904 some 10 Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) were planted (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63) and the Council's Parks & Gardens Committee proposed a park improvement plan for the West Park Lands. Much to his frustration he reported in 1905 that the "scheme for improving the West Park Lands as ordered has also had to stand down" due to a reduction in his Parks & Gardens staff arising from a Council budget decision. These "improvement works" were costed at £1212 in 1908. He also proposed a planting program that included tree planting on both sides of Mile End Road (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 40, 42, 54; 1907, p. 56; 1908, p. 7).

In 1907 a new Cemetery office and residence, on West Terrace, was erected to replace the original 1857 structure. It became known as the Kendrew Oval area. In 1919-20 the Cemetery developed a section dedicated to the Australian Imperial Forces. The first burial occurred in this area on 23 May 1920. The Cross of Sacrifice, constructed from Angaston marble, was dedicated on October 1924 by Governor General Lord Forster. The Cemetery was administered by the AIF Cemetery Trust.

The political pressure by the petition for the bandstand, and Council's longstanding promise to undertake a renovation of the West Park Lands started to come to fruition in 1909. A "compact band stand" was erected within a newly developed "garden reserve of a little more than three acres" that was fenced, and provided with seats and electricity for lighting the bandstand. These works form the original basis for Kingston Gardens. The bandstand was designed by Alfred Wells, and W Essery was successful in a tender of £237 for its erection. The garden of some 3¼ acres (1.3ha) was designed by Pelzer and some ten chains of fences and with seven gates had to be erected for this project. With this some 10 chains of fencing was erected with seven gates (*Annual Report* 1909, pp. 7, 48, 65).

A newspaper reported the progress on these works in mid 1909 as follows:

On West Terrace between Gouger Street and Grote Street, preparation is being made for the creation of an ornamental block, embracing about 4 acres on which the new band rotunda is to be erected. The Council has voted £300 for the work, and the land is now being fenced. Some of the old trees will be removed, and flower-beds and lawns will be brought into existence, so that in course of time the West Terrace rotunda reserve should be as pleasing to the eye as ether Pennington or Osmond Park (Un sourced newspaper article, 24 May 1909, reproduced in *Annual Report* 1909, p. 44).

The Mayor reported the erection of the bandstand and the creation of the garden in more analytical terms:

Band Stand—West Park Lands.—The large memorial presented to the Council from the residents of the west end of the City last year, asking that a band stand might be erected in a suitable portion of the West Park Lands, together with the advocacy this year of the members of the Council who represent the western portion of the City, resulted in a decision to give effect to the ratepayers' wishes, and a compact band stand is now nearing completion, in that portion of the West Park Lands near the junction of the Hilton Road and West Terrace. A garden reserve of a little more than three acres has been fenced in, seats have been provided, and as soon as electric light is installed, everything will be ready for a series of band concerts during the summer months (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 7).

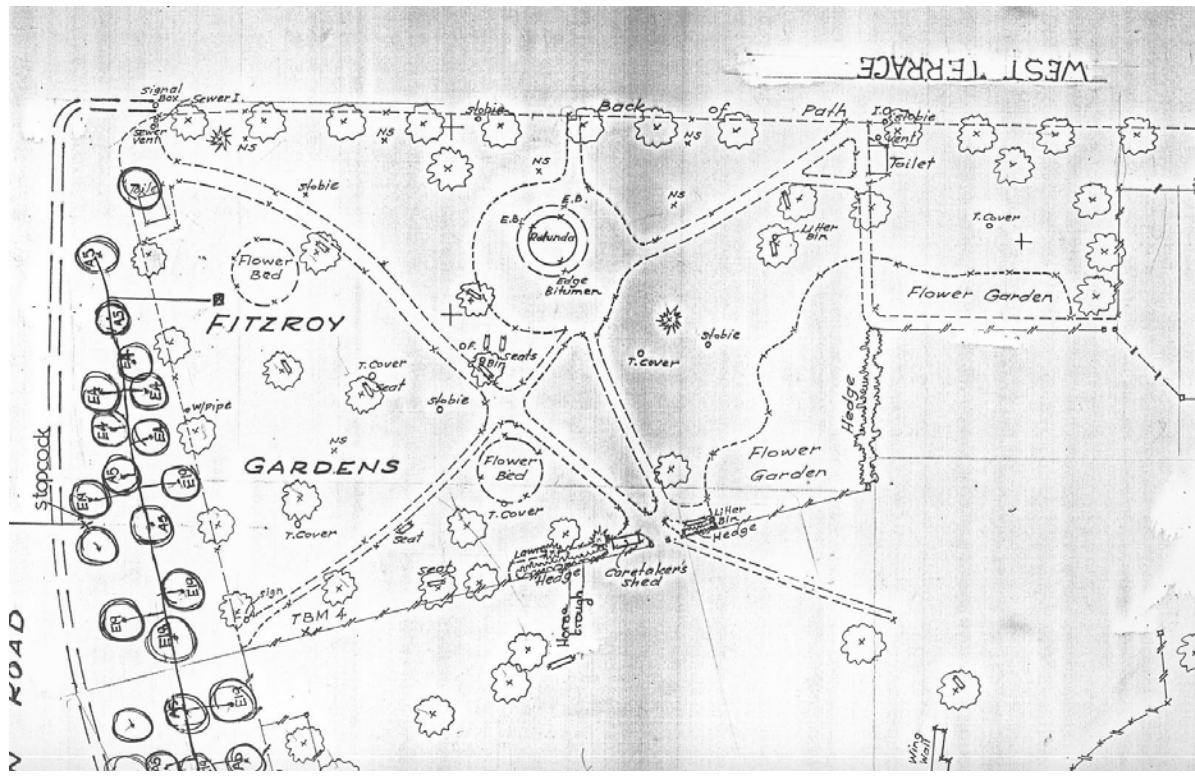


Image:
Plan of Fitzroy Gardens, renamed Kingston Gardens. Undated. ACC Archive collection.

During 1909 the newly developed garden was called 'Kingston Park'. During December 1909 Council entertained a broad motion by Alderman Isaacs for the establishment of playgrounds throughout the City, or which Kingston Gardens was included in the list of potential sites (*Annual Report 1910*, pp. 24, 37).

Pelzer provided a short description for Kingston Gardens in 1910:

Kingston Park.—The Park comprises an enclosed area of four acres. Only a portion of it has been ploughed, harrowed, levelled, and planted with couch grass. The ground round the band stand has been filled in and sloped toward the lawns (*Annual Report 1910*, p. 51).

Works in realising Kingston Gardens appear to have progressed quite slowly compared to other formal gardens that Pelzer was instructed to develop. During 1910 he erected a toilet block in Kingston Park "of a less ornate character but equally useful" in their purpose. During 1912 Kingston Gardens was one of several venues for Wattle Day celebrations managed by the Kindergarten Union of South Australia on 31 August. Pelzer reported in 1912 the "completion of lawns and flower beds" in the Garden, the "erection of rustic bridges and rose bowers," and the "planting of hedges," and the sloping of open stormwater drains in 1914 together with the planting of 3 wattle trees and 23 rose bushes. He also reported the commencement of band concerts in the bandstand—5 in 1912 (*Annual Report 1910*, p. 61; 1912, pp. 11, 61, 63, 98; 1914, pp. 80, 81). His 1912 descriptive report about the Garden illustrated that the Garden had reached its maturity:

Kingston Gardens.—This garden has now been completed. There are seven lawns of various sizes, consisting of couch grass. Five flower beds and borders of various shapes and sizes have been laid out and planted. All the paths have been well formed and dressed with metal screenings. A rustic bridge has been built across the open stormwater drain in the northern portion of the garden. Hedges of Kaffir apple [*Doryalis caffra*] plants have been planted along the southern and western fences. A total of 21 various

trees, 53 flowering shrubs, 6 palms [*Washingtonia* spp], and 102 hedge plants have been planted (*Annual Report 1912*, pp. 98, 99).

During 1910 the Federal government proposed the excision of approximately 40 acres (16.2ha) from the West Park Lands "for offices for the district military headquarters staff ... on which to erect buildings for military purposes, in return for which the Federal Government offered the parade ground on King William Road with the buildings thereon." The proposal was hotly debated in both the state parliament and the Council chambers, and subsequently withdrawn. As part of its debate and submission Council pointed to the alienation of the Park Lands by government agencies in particular "the Waterworks Yard, and the unsightly Sewers Depot on the western boundary of the City," and the Council's resolution to cease the Sheep and Cattle Markets and to revert these lands to Park Lands (*Annual Report 1910*, pp. 24-26).

Tree planting works continued in the West Park Lands while Kingston Gardens was being created. The Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Mile End Road were replaced in 1910 with "white acacia [*Robinia pseudoacacia*], elm [*Ulmus procera*], and ash [*Fraxinus* spp.] trees." The bicycle path along Mile End Road was fitted with openings in the fencing, and new fencing was erected along Hilton Road near the railway end. During 1912 Pelzer planted some 42 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the West Park Lands. Unfortunately the specifics of what Pelzer was planting in the West Park Lands is obscured behind his constant reference "improvements to be made" and "improvements being made" as referring to the 1904 West Park Lands Improvement motion agreed to by Council. In 1913 Pelzer however records the erection of the first tennis courts in Parks 24 and 25 with 1 and 2 courts respectively been formed and fenced, and the planting of some 240 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the "West Park" Lands with an additional 11 shrubs in Kingston Gardens (*Annual Report 1910*, p. 52, 53; 1911, p. 67; 1912, pp. 64, 99; 1913, pp. 50, 63, 64).

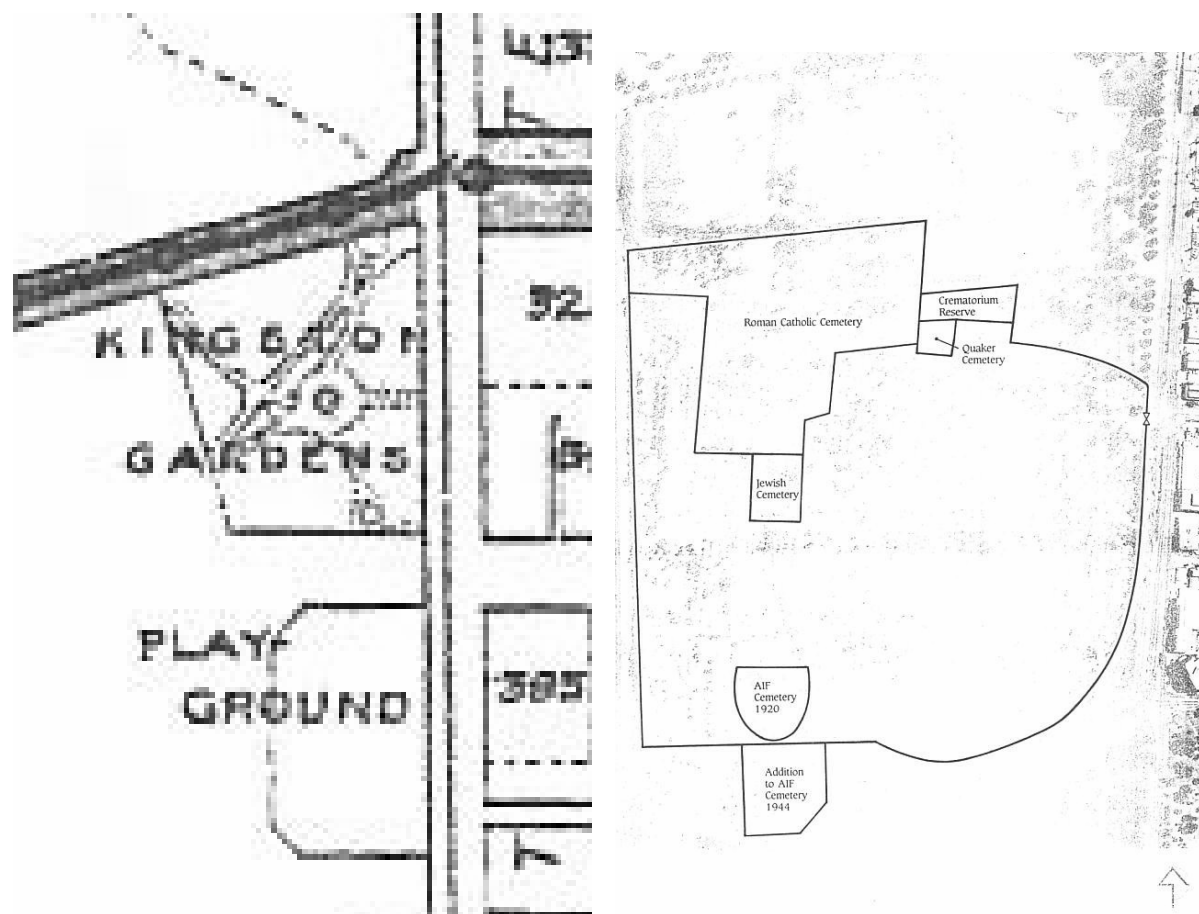
During 1913-14 the impetus for children's playground establishment became a talking point in Adelaide and in the Council. Pelzer encouraged this debate, quoting Colonel Petersen, Director of Physical Training for the Commonwealth Military Force in Adelaide, as the "question of playgrounds should be very easily dealt with. I cannot imagine a city with more ideal conditions than Adelaide possesses for developing this movement." As part of this debate the Education Department recorded that Sturt Street Primary and the Observatory School regularly used the West Park Lands for intensive recreation (*Annual Report 1914*, pp. 70, 71).

In September 1914 Council considered options for the development of a playground in the West Park Lands and proposed initially to set aside a portion of Park 24

... for a playground for the Observation School, Currie Street. The ground was offered to the Education Department, which did not avail itself of the same, and the Town Planning Association was subsequently offered and accepted the site. On account of lack of funds and of other reasons the Association was not in a position to take any active steps to establish the playground until the beginning of this year [1914], when, after going thoroughly into the matter, it was of the opinion the site was unsuitable for the purpose. After an inspection of the West Park Lands another locality was suggested in Park No. 23 running in a southerly direction from Hilton Road and adjoining the Kingston Gardens on the west. It was found that this was also unsuitable, as the area was not only too small but was bounded on three sides by an open drain, which was objectionable and a danger to small children. A space was chosen in Park No. 24, between the Observatory and the Post and Telegraph Stores, West Terrace, but when plans were prepared it was ascertained that, among other things, the deviation of paths and alterations to the roadway leading to the Corporation Depot would be necessitated. This would have entailed the expenditure of a greater sum than was expected, so the Association looked to Gouger and Wright Streets, to a length of 420 ft. [128m] by a depth of 550 ft [167.6m], was applied for. The Markets and Parks Committee considered the application on 30th September and 14th October [1914], and, on its recommendation, it

was decided to grant the use of the site and that the management of the ground be vested in the Association under an agreement to be entered into with the Corporation. The Government has agreed to provide a supervisor of play for this ground (Annual Report 1918, pp. 26-27).

As part of this development, the Association secured a promise of a grant of £250 from the Education Department “towards the cost of shelter sheds, etc.” The Association, in addition sought Council assistance for the planting of a Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) hedge around this playground together with erecting a jarrah post and wire fence, which the Council deferred to its 1915 budget deliberations. This development application set in train several applications in North Adelaide, and an additional application for Park 24 by Sturt Street School. The matter was debated further in 1915, adding the South Park Lands as an additional venue, but with little resolution and action (Annual Report 1916, p. 29; 1917, pp. 26-27).



Images:
 Left: Plan of Kingston Gardens, 1927. ACC Archives engineering plan.
 Right: West Terrace Cemetery, c.1950.

The West Terrace Playground was the first playground planned for the Adelaide with three acres (1.2ha) of land on West Terrace granted by the City Council in October 1918. In January 1919 a joint committee of the Association and Council mapped out the ground including the position of buildings and apparatus, with Council agreeing to allocate £130 towards these works and signing an agreement with the Association in August 1919. The Association representatives on this agreement were Miss Tomkinson, and Messrs HW Uffindell and WB Wilkinson. The playground was initially proposed to be built by the South Australian Town Planning and Housing Association (SATPA), but with the council taking initiative in building supervised playgrounds on other sites around the city, the immediate need for the West Terrace playground diminished. By 1921 some £537 had been spent on developing the site including “fencing,

buildings, and sewers for the ground.” In July 1921 the SATPA invited the Council to take over the West Terrace site agreeing to transfer £116 and £120 of funds for the purchase of play equipment. Following this, the scope of the playground was reduced with alterations made to SATPA’s plan, and then eventually fully constructed in 1924. As part of these works the western boundary was shifted eastward, and lawns, hedges and shrubs were planted. Mr RJ Lavis donated funds to purchase a “joy-wheel,” and Council installed a “horizontal ladder, infant swings, a rocking-boat, and Roman rings. In addition there will be a wading-pool and sandpit.” In November 1922 Council called for tender to erect a shelter shed and toilets. Plantings, of “30 trees,” were budgeted at £45 (Annual Report 1921, p. 26; 1922, pp. 19-20; 1923, pp. 18, 20, 37, 38). Pelzer recorded the extent of these works, in 1923, as follows:

The new Children’s Playground on West Terrace, an area of about one and a quarter acres [0.5ha], has been laid out and planted according to the plan submitted. The area has been levelled, old stunted trees have been removed, and water service laid. Two lawns have been planted, as also two large borders. A total of 30 shade trees and various ornamental shrubs and herbaceous plants have been planted. The lawns and borders have been kerbed with jarrah edging. On account of the extremely rainy season the work of constructing pathways, erecting apparatus, etc., has been considerably delayed (Annual Report 1923, p. 36).

Gately has concluded that the

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

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

The West Terrace Playground was opened on 10 October 1924 by the state Governor amidst “squads of children ... [demonstrating] the use of the play articles, and an exhibition of eurythmics ...” Hedges had been planted along the western fenceline, 10 seats had been erected, and some 28 trees were planted together with 5 Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) trees. Cross fencing was also erected so “to prevent cattle grazing in the adjoining park from congregating near the Playground.” Pelzer had to re-surface all the pathways and re-establish flower borders within the playground in 1925 due to “considerable” storm damage in February, placed battens of the shelter shed southern verandah to delimit wind and rain access, and erected a “giant-strides structure.” In the following year he constructed an “extra sandtray” because of the large attendance in the Playground. In 1927 “additional shade trees” were planted (Annual Report 1924, pp. 31, 37, 39, 40; 1925, p. 34, 36; 1926, p. 40; 1927, p. 30). By 1928 “the well-equipped playground had a full-time supervisor supplied by the Education Department, supplied with a direct telephone line to the police” and was hosting an audience of some 3000-5700 children per months between October 1927 to September 1928 (Annual Report, 1928, p. 30; Gately 2000, pp. 176)

While the development of the playground was occurring Pelzer continued planting and fencing works in the Park. In 1914 the entire railway line fence, along the embankment, was replaced by the Railways Department. The “large Sugar Gums” (*Eucalyptus cladocalx*) along Catholic Cemetery Road were extensively pollarded and associated fencing reconstructed, the Mile End Road bicycle path was re-sheeted with limestone rubble in 1915 (Annual Report 1914, p. 83; 1915, pp. 66, 70).

With the erection of the stand, band concerts commenced in Kingston Gardens. In 1918 some 4 concerts were recorded; 4 in 1920; 4 in 1921 (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 25; 1920, p. 15; 1921, p. 24; 1923, p. 18).

During 1918 Council agreed to the provision of 12 special “seats with backs” to be erected adjacent to the Keswick tramline route along the present Anzac Highway. The seats, the design, of which was approved by the military authorities, were “intended especially for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers undergoing treatment at No. 7 Australian General Hospital, Keswick.” Council also invited additional donations from the public for further seats. In the same year he also records a serious “grass-fire” that occurred on 20 January 1918 that “burnt through the picket fence dividing the cemetery from the Park Lands, and destroyed 92 young gum trees in the plantation adjoining the fence. The trees have been replaced” (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 28, 34).

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

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

In the late 1910s Pelzer commenced earthworks and levelling in the northern portion of Park 23 to address drainage and flooding problems. In 1919 he diverted an open stormwater drain, about 20 chains in length, so as to prevent its waters flowing into the Cemetery grounds. In 1921 a new covered drain was constructed to cater for stormwater from Gouger and Angas Streets. In the south, he filled a “large depression so as to prevent the Keswick bowling greens from being flooded” (*Annual Report* 1919, p. 46; 1921, p. 37; 1926, p. 41).

Trees and palms characterise much of the West Terrace Cemetery. The sources and dates of many of these plantings are unclear. Several obvious sources are the Botanic Gardens, Forest Board and the City Council, and each often freely distributing seedlings and young trees in the 1880s-1930s period. The first report of the Council providing trees to the Cemetery is in 1908 when some 57 “palms” (*Washingtonia* spp) were supplied from palm (*Washingtonia* spp) stocks in the Council's West Nursery together with numerous White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australascia*) (*Annual Report* 1908, p. 18). Numerous examples of extant plantings of some cultural heritage significance exist today in the Cemetery and include specimens of:

Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*)
Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)
Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)
Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*)
Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)
Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*)
Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*)
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)
Queensland Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
Variegated Rusty Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa* ‘Variegata’)
Pittosporum ‘Garnettii’ shrub
Olive (*Olea europaea*)
Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*)
Umbrella Wattle (*Acacia ligulata*)
Weeping Pittosporum (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*)



LEGEND

1 Brachycton populneus	'Kurrajong'	9 Olea europaea	'Olive'
2 Cedrus deodara	'Deodar Cedar'	10 Phoenix dactylifera	'Date Palm'
3 Cupressus sempervirens	'Italian Cypress'	11 Pinus halepensis	'Aleppo Pine'
4 Eucalyptus cladocalyx	'Sugar Gum'	12 Santalum acuminatum	'Quandong'
5 Ficus macrophylla	'Moreton Bay Fig'	13 Schinus areira	'Pepper Tree'
6 Ficus rubiginosa 'Variegata'	'Variegated Rusty Fig'	14 Ulmus procera	'English Elm'
7 Fraxinus oxycarpa	'Desert Ash'	15 Washingtonia filifera	'Fan Palm'
8 Lophomyrtus confertus	'Queensland Box'	16 Washingtonia robusta	'Cotton Palm'

Note: Significance based on size, age and contribution to landscape character

While planting proceeded inside the Cemetery grounds, occasionally with Council nursery donations, Pelzer also commenced plantings around the Cemetery. In 1922 he established a pedestrian avenue with 52 False Acacia's (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees from Kingston Garden to the Cemetery. In 1923 Council budgeted for the establishment of "135 various

trees" along Bay Road (Anzac Highway) at a cost of £180. But in 1927 the City Gardener had to take up and replant 81 of these elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees because of impending road widening works proposed by Council. By 1925 Bay Road had been renamed Anzac Highway. During 1925 he broke up and levelled several large bare areas in Park 23 and replanted them with seeds of couch and Kentucky blue grass (*Annual Report 1922*, p. 28; 1923, p. 20; 1925, p. 35; 1927, p. 31).

The future and condition of Council depots in the Park Lands attracted the Councillor's attention in the 1920s. A tip for road sweepings had long existing in Park 24 to the rear of the Observatory land but by 1924 was observed as being relatively full. Accordingly, Council proposed:

.. that this tip and depot be abolished and the accumulated sweepings removed to the old slaughterhouse paddocks [Park 27] and used there for the filling up of hollows, a new tip being established at the western end of the Hilton Road. This could also be utilized when necessary as a receiving tip for street sweepings and cleared regularly by means of one of the motor-lorries (Annual Report 1924, p. 5).

Pelzer executed this recommendation over 1924-25 and opened up a new tip in Park 23 later called 'Turner's Tip'.

During 1925 Council proposed the extensive widening of West Terrace, between Sturt Street and South Terrace, removing most of the street trees on the western side (*Annual Report 1925*, p. 74). Council actioned these works in 1927, and directed Pelzer to undertake the following planting works:

- (1) Park No. 23—Planting four large groups of trees so as to hide the West Terrace Cemetery from passing trains. Estimated cost of fencing and planting, £70.
- (2) Planting West Terrace between Sturt Street and South Terrace: (a) a hedge of Kaffir apple [*Dovyalis caffra*] along the Cemetery wall to be trained to a height of about 10 feet [3.0m]; (b) removal of some of the overgrown ill-shaped stunted trees and replacing with ornamental trees, the whole area to be levelled and sheeted with metal screenings. Estimated cost, £180 (*Annual Report 1926*, p. 18).

To action these works Pelzer had to remove an open stormwater drain along the Cemetery boundary wall and lay pipes and refill the drain line. A trench, 0.6x0.6m, had to be excavated and filled with new soils to enable the planting of Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge plants. Some 17 ash trees (*Fraxinus* ssp) were planted in West Terrace as part of these works (*Annual Report 1927*, pp. 30, 31).

Road widening works were also projected for Anzac Highway in 1927 prompting Pelzer to relocate 81 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) along the eastern side of the road. State Governor Sir Tom Bridges, drew attention to Anzac Highway in a letter to the Council dated 17 December 1928 suggesting the Highway should be a "slow thoroughfare" arguing that the roadsides should be planted with "English trees which lose their leaves in the winter, or perhaps Californian pines." A further 58 "various trees" were planted in the Park in 1929 (*Annual Report 1927*, p. 31; 1928, p. 5; 1929, p. 35).

During 1927 one tennis court was erected (*Annual Report 1928*, p. 45).

Hemmings observes that during the 1930s-50s Aboriginal children, resident in the west Adelaide locality, would use Park 23 around the Playground as a camping venue when there was not enough accommodation space in houses (Hemmings 1998, p. 58).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City

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

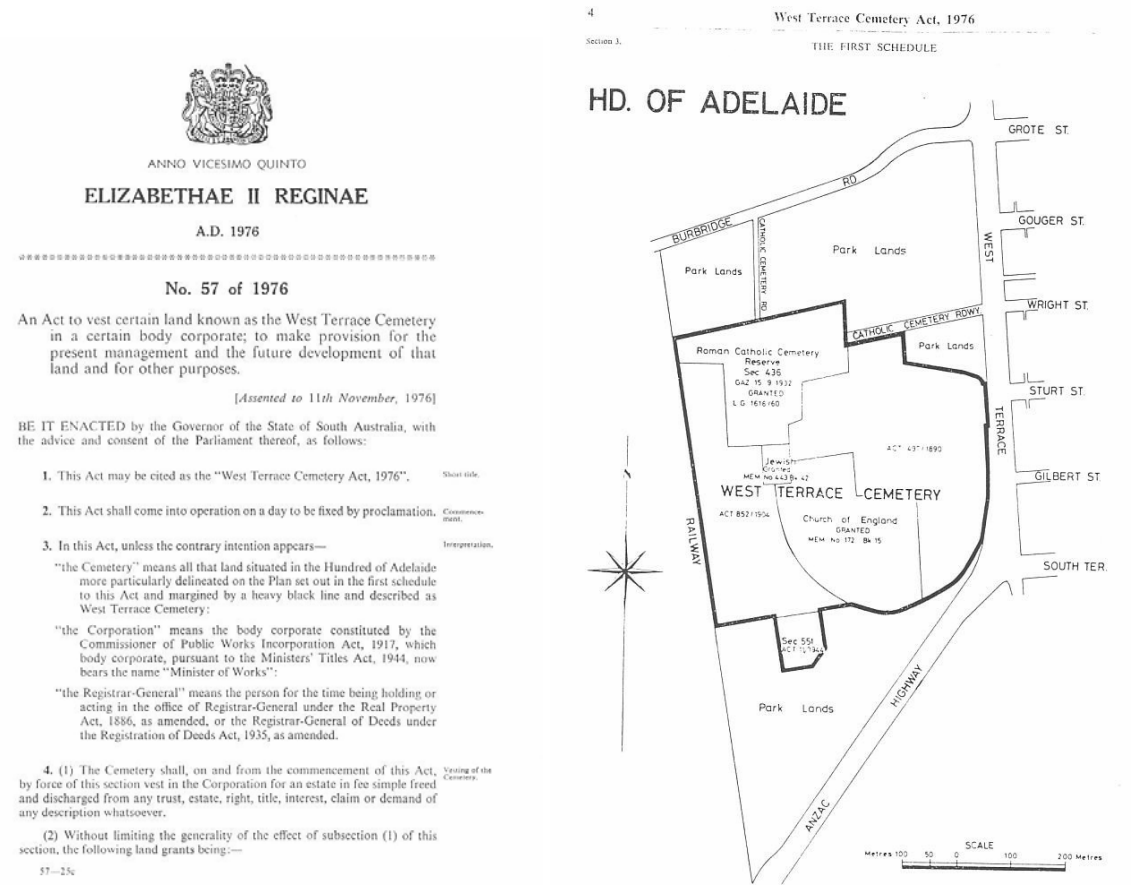


Image:
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the parks, gardens, boundary alignments and internal roadways in 1927 in Park 23. Source: City of Adelaide.

In 1944 the AIF cemetery section was extended southwards into Park 23, under the *Return Soldiers Cemetery Act 11* of 1944 that alienated about 2 acres of the Park Lands.

Prior to the 1967 federal referendum the West Park Lands was a venue for regular Indigenous encampments (Hemmings 1998, p. 17).

In 1976 the management of the West Terrace Cemetery was reconstituted under the *West Terrace Cemetery Act No 57* of 1976 that consolidated and revised past legislation that affected the Cemetery.



Images:
Extract, *West Terrace Cemetery Act 1976* with plan.

During the 1980s-2000 Council undertook an extensive native tree species planting program in the western portion of the northern Park 23.

The *West Terrace Cemetery Conservation Plan* (1990) proposed the following statement of significance for the West Terrace Cemetery:

West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide, is the most significant in the State because:

1. *It was the colonies' chief burial ground and contains the remains of and memorials to many of the citizens who helped shaped the origins and subsequent history of Adelaide and South Australia;*
2. *It provides the most complete evidence in the State of the way in which its physical features (plan, plantings, monuments and furnishings) reflect changing attitudes to the celebration of death in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries;*
3. *It contains the richest and most diverse collection of masons', carvers', letterers' and founders' craft in the state;*
4. *Its range of geological specimens and genealogical information make it an important educational resource.*

This combination of factors means that the West Terrace is one of the dozen most significant burial grounds in Australia (National Environmental Consultancy 19??, p. np).

To the south west of the Cemetery, an area has been planted out with a variety of non-indigenous native tree species, which are for the most part from Western Australia and New

South Wales.

In 2001 Art for Public Places, in conjunction with the City of Adelaide, commissioned the successful winners of a limited design competition, artists Jude Walton and Aleks Danko, to undertake their 'Lie of the Land' installation on both sides of Sir Donald Bradman Drive near the railway bridge as part of an entry gateway statement for Adelaide. The materials were Kanmantoo stone, granitised sand, Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*).



Image:
'Lie of the Land; installation design drawing. Drawing by Michael Blazewicz; photographed by Aleks Danko. Reproduced with the permission of Arts SA.

In assessing the botanical significance of Park 23, Long (2003, p. 50) has written:

*There is a plantation west of the Cemetery near the Mile End Railway Yards that has been planted with local indigenous species. The species chosen in this plantation reflect species that would have formed the Mallee Woodland that once occupied this area, and include such species as Wreath Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*), *A. pycnantha*, Kangaroo Thorn (*A. papadoxa*), Umbrella Bush (*A. ligulata*), *Callitris preissii*, *Dianella revolute* var. *revolute*, Native Lilac (*Hardenbergia violacea*), *Eucalyptus porosa*, Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulose*), Short-leaf Bluebush (*Maireana brevifolia*) and Lemon-grass (*Cymbopogon ambiguus*). *Chloris truncata* was also found occurring naturally in the area..*

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Wirranendi*, meaning 'to become wirra', to the park. The nomenclature is derived from *wirra* meaning 'forest' and *-nendi* meaning 'to be transformed into'. The toponym gives recognition to the several surviving indigenous plant species in this park, including the native apricot growing in the Cemetery, and Council actions to revegetate a large tract of this park in indigenous species.

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

Park 23 Wirranendi exists within both the South-West Parks Precinct PL13 south of the Cemetery, and the Cemetery Precinct PL14 of the City of Adelaide Development Plan (pp. 438-

442). Its 'Environment' is described as:

PL13 South West Parks Precinct

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

An open woodland theme should be established for most of the Precinct, surrounding and screening the intensive sporting areas from the surrounding roads, railway tracks and the Cemetery. Peripheral woodland planting should therefore define specialised recreation areas and enhance the overall visual quality of the Precinct.

Permanent Structures

Further buildings should only be permitted to provide facilities for approved sporting activities and passive recreational purposes. Expansion of existing buildings should be restricted. Advertising boardings should not be permitted.

PL14 Cemetery Precinct

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

A woodland theme should be established for most of the Precinct. Peripheral woodland planting should define grassed sporting areas and enhance the overall visual quality of the Precinct.

Landscaping should be carried out to improve the edge of the Park Lands around the perimeter of the Cemetery. A ponding basin should be provided in Park No. 23 to permit controlled release of flood water.

Permanent Structures

Additional buildings should only be permitted to provide facilities for approved sporting activities and passive recreational purposes. Expansion of existing buildings should be restricted. Advertising boardings should not be permitted.

The layout of the Cemetery and memorial stone monuments should be retained.

The Roman Catholic Chapel and the West Terrace Cemetery as a whole are registered as State Heritage Places.

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 23 Wirranendi has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

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

Overall Spatial Patterns

The overall Park 23 retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's *Report* (1880) including perimeter plantations. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report* (1880), and accordingly is contributory. The exception is:

- ❖ West Terrace Cemetery: The most important spatial element in this Park block is the Cemetery precinct that was originally envisaged by Light in his survey and Plan, and which has conceptually retained its original position and curtilage as per the Plan. Over the years minor changes have occurred to the Cemetery's boundaries but largely the

precinct maintains its spatial integrity.

Land Use

The Park, comprising the Cemetery, has been used continuously for the purpose of a cemetery since settlement. The northern and southern portions of Park 23 were originally used for soil and stone extraction, agistment, and council works storage before becoming used for recreational purposes in the 1920s onwards wherein a tree planting program intermittently occurred. The exception is:

- ❖ The continuous use of the cemetery precinct is of significance.

Natural Features Responsiveness

There are no topographical features of merit in Park 23 except the gentle sloping contours that decline to the west offering occasional glimpses of the western skyline and suburbs. Progress tree planting has obscured all views. Tree planting and the alignment of the adjacent east-west roads also obscures any views of the western skyline.

Circulation Networks

No historical pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns are evident within the northern and southern portions of Park 23 except the external road alignments.

Boundary Demarcations

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

Vegetation

There are several main vegetation elements in the northern portion of Park 23 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen: located in the north-west corner of Park 23. A very large, very old specimen, experiencing some dieback, and possibly suffering from a lack of water. Of some botanic merit.
- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa*) remnant plantations: remnants of avenue plantings along Catholic Cemetery Road. Unclear health. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa*) plantation: a line of Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa*) trees planted in west-east direction flanking the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimens: several specimens located at intervals along the edge of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. They provide visual strength and height to the road edge. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) specimens: a couple of particularly good specimens located along Sir Donald Bradman Drive edge. Not particularly old or of historic merit, but good examples of the specimen. Of aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) specimen: located at the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive, of some 40-50 years of age. In very good condition; a very good specimen. Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) scatter of specimens: several trees dotted through section of Park 23 adjacent West Terrace associated with the Kingston Park and Playground spaces. Specimens contribute to a 'strolling park' feeling to this section of Park Land. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*) specimen: located in the garden area to the north of building, adjacent to the children's playground. Of West Indies provenance. Not commonly planted through the Park Lands. Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.

- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) grove: a grove of the species located adjacent to the northern cemetery boundary. Not particularly old, but they visually dominate in this section of the Park. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium australe*) specimen: located in the garden to north of the building, adjacent to the children's playground. A specimen not often planted in the Park Lands. Of some botanic merit.
- ❖ Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) specimen: located in the garden to the north of building, adjacent to the children's playground. A species not commonly planted in the Park Lands. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) specimen: located in the corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and West Terrace. Appears to be of a poor condition. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Athel Pine (*Taxarix aphylla*) plantations: several plantations located along southern boundary of the Park. This species is progressively being deemed a weed species, particularly in the northern States where it already has this status. Would be relevant to consider the removal of the plantations.

There are several main vegetation elements in the southern portion of Park 23 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) plantations: boundary plantings located to the north of the western boundary of the Park. Includes one particularly good, large specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Prickly Paper Bark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) specimen (J&E: T.A33): located in the northern corner of this section of Park 23. Generally found in wet areas as a shrub or tree, this specimen has tree like form and is a very good specimen. Of some botanic merit.
- ❖ Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen: located centrally within this section of Park 25. A young, but very good specimen. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) specimen: located centrally within this section of Park 23, north of the netball courts. A species not seen extensively throughout the Park Lands. Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) grove: a large stand of the species located on the southern section of western boundary. Of some 20-25 years in age and planted in a wet area, near a creek.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation: a row of 5 specimens. Of good health and form, although not particularly old. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) grove: located to the south of the Park. Generally young specimens. Of some aesthetic merit.

Spatial Arrangements

Several feature components are evident, including:

- ❖ West Terrace Cemetery: a spatial precinct that possesses the relative original spatial footprint as proposed by Light in his survey plan.
- ❖ Kingston Gardens: the garden, originally designated Fitzroy Gardens, but renamed Kingston Gardens to honour Sir George Kingston, that holds the original spatial footprint as originally laid out and developed by Pelzer.
- ❖ West Terrace Playground: the playground, designed and developed by Pelzer that possesses its original spatial footprint, although the footprint has been reduced over time.

Structures

There are several minor recreation service structures in Park 23, but the only distinctive

structures of significance are:

- ❖ Kingston Gardens bandstand pavilion: the raised brick pillared structure with a low-slung pagoda-like roof, that was erected in conjunction with the development of Kingston Gardens through public donation and subscription. Of some historical and social merit.
- ❖ Brick veneer maintenance structures, erected in the 1960s-70s, to serve the Park. Of no merit.



- ❖ Toilet block (large), southern Park 23. A Carey Gully sandstone rendered toilet block designed by the Council in the late 1960s. Of no merit.
- ❖ Toilet block (small), southern Park 23. A Carey Gully sandstone rendered toilet block designed by the Council in the late 1960s. Of no merit.



Small Scale Elements

There is one element present or remaining that has merit:

- ❖ 'Lie of the Land' installation by Alexs Danko and Jude Walton. Of some social merit.

Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

While Park 23 is relatively flat it possesses no aesthetic merit.

Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 23. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 23's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

Park 23 – Wirrarendi Park Item / Component / Place	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 23 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 23 northern portion	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 23 southern portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Terrace Cemetery (spatial pattern)	Y	Y	Y	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Terrace Cemetery (land use)	Y	Y	Y	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp <i>oxycarpa</i>) remnant plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp <i>oxycarpa</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddlewood (<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lilly Pilly (<i>Syzygium australe</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Indian Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina indica</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Canary Island Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Athel Pine (<i>Taxarix aphylla</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carob Tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Prickly Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River She-Oak (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) & River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Terrace Cemetery	-	Y	Y	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Kingston Garden	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
West Terrace Playground	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
'Lie of the Land' installation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston Garden Bandstand	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Brick maintenance structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet (large) southern portion of Park 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

Toilet (small) southern portion of Park 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Wirranendi Park 23 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including Park 23 lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and landscape character typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess the nationally significant West Terrace Cemetery, and associated significant Kingston Gardens and West Terrace Playground.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 23 and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominately Australian species and the species listed in Brown’s *Report* (1880);
- ❖ Revise *City of Adelaide Development Plan* citations pertaining to PL13 and PL14 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Kingston Garden and the West Terrace Playground that addresses the historical patterns of extant tree plantings and species, and gives effect to the PL13 policy recommendations and continues the planting design philosophy devised by Pelzer in their establishment;
- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 23.
- ❖ Prepare nominations to the State Heritage Register and the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the trees recommended in the above table.

