

# Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

## Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### CONTENTS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

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

#### 2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

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

#### 3. EXISTING USE

- 3.1 Cultural Landscape
  - 3.1.1 Indigenous
  - 3.1.2 European
- 3.2 Environment
  - 3.2.1 Vegetation
  - 3.2.2 Topography and Soils
  - 3.2.3 Water
- 3.3 Buildings and Structures
- 3.4 Recreational Facilities
- 3.5 Events Management

- 3.6 Amenity
  - 3.6.1 Facilities
  - 3.6.2 Lighting
  - 3.6.3 Signage
- 3.7 Accessibility

#### EXISTING USE MAP

#### 4. ISSUES

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

#### COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND PROPOSECD FUTURE LANDSCAPES

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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**FUTURE USE/LANDSCAPE DESIGN MAP**

5.7 Accessibility

**PATH NETWORK MAP**

### **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

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

### **6 APPENDICES**

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

**APPENDIX B - Community Consultation Report**

**APPENDIX C - Cultural Landscape Assessment by Dr David Jones**

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) has been prepared within the context of, and giving effect to, the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant aspects of the Park and extensive input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP for Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22):

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

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

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

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

The CLMPs assist in prioritising future Park Lands expenditure on a Park by Park basis. 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 Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)**

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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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

Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) is designated as a “predominantly natural landscape”. “Predominantly natural landscape” is defined as an area (which) includes a predominance of native vegetation. 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.

As a part of the unique open space system of the Park Lands, the “Vision” developed for Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) through the CLMP process is that:

“As a contributory part of the overall Adelaide Park Lands, Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) will provide a range of recreational opportunities in a semi–natural vegetation setting which will form an important biodiversity corridor between adjacent parks with a key biodiversity function”.

The Park’s significance to the Kurna people will be acknowledged through interpretation.

### 1.2 Overview

- The Adelaide Park Lands are part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna long before Adelaide was established.

- This relatively small triangular Park is 15.1 hectares bordered by Goodwood Road, Greenhill Road and Anzac Highway.
- A large section of the Park is taken up with netball courts and much of the central section is used regularly for car parking for netball games and events at the Wayville showgrounds, including the Royal Adelaide Show.
- SA United Church Netball Association occupies the northern section of the Park. Facilities include 20 netball courts and a large clubhouse.

### 1.3 Statement of Significance

Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) should be managed as a contributory and integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands in terms of its significance and planning in regards to cultural landscape (eg planting themes), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. continuity of paths) and use.

Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) has indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kurna people lived.

### 1.4 Kurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council’s commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kurna names. Park 22 is now known as Wikaparndo Wirra (2 Park 2), a newly constructed word which translates as ‘netball park’.

### 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:

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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*“ (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, this 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 maintenance and budget priorities;
- Provide reassurance to the public that the park will be managed as outlined in the plan; and
- Identify objectives for park management.

It is a legislative requirement that this CLMP will be reviewed within 3 years. Effective future management of the Park Lands is dependent on the development of a range of strategies for issues which apply across the Park Lands, such as Tree Management, Riparian Management and strategies for Public Conveniences, Playgrounds, Lighting and other assets.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
<b>Management Area</b>	Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) is bounded by Greenhill Road, Goodwood Road and Anzac Highway.			
<b>Certificate of Title</b>	Title identification: CR 5707/712 Parcel identification: S6022 in the Hundred of Adelaide			
<b>Owner</b>	The Crown in the right of the State			
<b>Custodian</b>	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
<b>Lease/Licence Details</b>	SA United Church Netball Association currently holds a one-year Sporting Licence for the recreational facilities in Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) for:  20 x netball courts  There are no lease holders			
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Owner/licence holder</b>	<b>Description</b>
	PR40144B	Council	Council	Gardeners' shed and toilets
	PR44075B	Licensed	Council	SA United Church Netball Association change rooms
<b>Purpose for which land is held</b>	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and manages it in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly natural landscape with a strong recreational use. The planting structure will follow a natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect adjacent pockets of native and indigenous planting.			
<b>Native Title Status</b>	The Kurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kurna people will be consulted during the CLMP process.			

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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### 2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations:

- Consolidation and improvement of netball courts.
- Landscaping of existing car parking.
- undertake protection and enhancement of native vegetation
- enhance and protect areas which are important habitat for Park Land fauna

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
- 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. Walyo Yerta (Park 21) is in Policy Area 35 of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are:

The desired character and landscape for the Policy Area is comprised of:

- *informal and formal shared recreation use characterised by a series of open grassed areas enclosed by peripheral woodland or gardens, with waterways integrated through design and water conservation measures;*
- *Veale Gardens as a formal landscaped garden area and integrated with additional woodland planting in the southern part of the park;*
- *significant areas of remnant vegetation.*
- Woodland planting of local native species should be introduced between playing fields to promote informal outdoor activities such as picnicking. The perimeter of the Policy Area should be planted to strengthen the desired woodland character.
- The surrounds to the existing car parking areas should be landscaped to reduce visual impact of cars in the Park Lands. The Park Lands road at the rear of Veale Gardens should be landscaped.
- Temporary car parking should be permitted and consolidated within Parks 21W and 22 to support activities in the Park Lands and special events at the Wayville Showgrounds.
- The area should be suitably surfaced, floodlit, and defined by planting with woodland species of local native species.



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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### 2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- On Street Parking Policy and Operating Guidelines
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Parks 21 and 22 Management Framework (Adopted 14/10/2002 - Strategy & Policy Committee ID 3666).
- 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 Saturday 20 November 2004 in Minno Wirra (Park 21 W), next to the Princess Elizabeth Playground on South Terrace. The consultation covered the southern section of Wirranendi (Park 23), Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22), Minno Wirra (Park 21 W) and Walyo Yerta (Park 21).

Following consultation, the community values for Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) can be summarised as follows:

***The community appreciates Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) as an integral part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community values the open space and the contrasts between the semi-natural environment and the recreational use within the Park. The netball courts are well used and popular.***

### 3. EXISTING USE

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

#### 3.1 Cultural Landscape

##### 3.1.1 Indigenous

Tarndanyunga Kurna Yerta – A 1998 Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands states that there are no specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact for this Park. However, there are general references that point to the regular use of the South Park Lands as a camping venue. An early colonist, Mr Chaik recalled:

*“During the well known battle in the south parklands the Adelaide people used no shields or throwing sticks but just dodged and ducked to avoid their opponents missiles. The natives who came up from Goolwa carried womerars [sic]”* (Chaik, 7 November 1926, in Tindale quoted Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

The early Lutheran missionary Schurmann also referred to Aboriginal encampments in the South Park Lands, implying that the site was used following a death at the locality:

*“Two months later they were still away from the Location. Not a single native has come back to Piltawodlinga. A few are on the opposite side of town”* (Schurmann in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Kurna descendent, Veronica Brodie, also recalled the South Park Lands as a camping place. “Her mother was born in a camp in Glenelg ... and Veronica remembers her talking about people camping in the South Park Lands sometimes on the way through to Glenelg” (Veronica Brodie pers comm., 1998, quoted in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Consultation undertaken with the Kurna Heritage Board during the preparation of the CLMPs confirmed this existing information.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment. This Report is included in Appendix C. It identified the following significant components and places in Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22):

<b>Overall spatial patterns</b>	Overall, the Park retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light <sup>1</sup> , and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accord with the spatial and species intent of Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) <sup>2</sup> 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.
<b>Land Use</b>	The land was extensively used for sheep and cattle agistment purposes until the cessation of the South Australian Lawn Tennis Association lease in 1917, and the development of a motor park in 1926. From about 1926 all agistment ceased and recreational uses commenced across the whole of the Park. There is merit evident in terms of the recreation role the Park serves.
<b>Natural features</b>	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. There are no natural significant features evident.
<b>Circulation networks</b>	Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on the Park. The <i>Report</i> proposed no such system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for the Park. This approach to not establishing an internal circulation system has continued today.
<b>Boundary demarcations</b>	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
<b>Vegetation</b>	There are several main vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit: <b>Wikaparndo Wirra woodland:</b> the overall perimeter planting that has been established around the edges of the Park results in a particular open woodland character that is enhanced and strengthened by the small triangular shape of the Park resulting in a more condensed woodland appearance. The woodland consists principally of plantings of River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ), Norfolk Island Hibiscus ( <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> ), Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> ), Moort ( <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> ), Weeping Myall ( <i>Acacia pendula</i> ), and Pepper Tree ( <i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i> ), with a light scatter of the Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle ( <i>Angophora costata</i> ) and Kurrajong ( <i>Brachycton populneus</i> ). <b>Of some design and historical merit.</b> <b>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) specimen:</b> located in the northern corner of the Park. A dominant feature in height and visual presence, providing an important corner element. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b> <b>Black Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) specimen:</b> located to the southern end of Anzac Highway boundary. A very old specimen. <b>Of some botanic merit.</b> <b>River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen:</b> located at the eastern end of the Greenhill Road boundary. A good looking specimen but a hollow tree. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b> <b>Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) specimens:</b> two specimens located to the north-east of the netball courts. Of good form and shape in a sheltered position. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> John Ednie Brown was Council's Supervisor of the Plantations, engaged to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880)

<sup>3</sup> August Pelzer, City Gardener 1862-1934

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

Spatial arrangements	Only two main features are evident:
	<b>South Australia United Church Netball Association Inc Courts:</b> a large bitumen expanse. <b>Of no merit.</b>
	<b>'Motor Park':</b> a large expanse delineated with small bitumen roadways enabling formal vehicular parking. <b>Of no merit.</b>
Structures	There are two recreation service structures in the Park as follows:
	<b>South Australian United Church Netball Association Inc Pavilion.</b> Large, single storey green painted brick structure with a split gabled titled roof with east-facing clerestory windows. <b>Of no merit.</b>
	<b>Toilet Pavilion.</b> Carey Gully sandstone faced single storey structure with a skillion galvanised iron, designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford in the mid 1960s. <b>Of no merit</b>
Small Scale Elements	There are no elements present or remaining that have merit.
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	While the Park is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit, as follows:
	<b>Goodwood Road south visual corridor:</b> entailing views north and south along the Goodwood Road reserve towards the city building edge and the southern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Anzac Highway north-east vista.</b> A focused view along Anzac Highway, enhanced by the excessive width of bitumen, towards Rydges South Park Motel and the City skyline beyond centred upon the Santos Building. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b>
	<b>Greenhill Road east vista:</b> a concentrated vista of the eastern Adelaide Hills escarpment realised once Anzac Highway is crossed and Greenhill Road is formerly entered. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b>

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

*Wikaparnda Wirra (Park 22) 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<sup>3</sup>, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place.*

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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### 3.2 Environment

#### 3.2.1 Vegetation

- Krachenbuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the area was part of a Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) woodland
- Remnant native vegetation is found throughout the Park including, Spear-grass (*Austrostipa sp.*), Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncata*), Wallaby-grass (*Danthonia sp.*), *Enterpogon ramosus*, Wingless Fissure-plant (*Maireana enchylaenoides*) and Native Sorrel (*Oxalis perennans*).

#### 3.2.2 Topography and Soils

- The Park is relatively flat and therefore is prone to flooding.
- Gravel roadways have been installed throughout the Park due to water ponding to allow car parking to occur.
- Soils in this Park are a mixture of brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.

#### 3.2.3 Water

- Previously the Goodwood Road frontage of the Park was irrigated but this ceased in late 2002.
- The remaining areas are not irrigated.

### 3.3 Buildings and Structures

#### 3.3.1 South Australian United Church Netball Association Clubrooms

- Large, single storey green painted brick structure with a split gabled tiled roof and east-facing clerestory windows. Situated close to Goodwood Road.
- Facilities include change rooms, toilets and showers.

#### 3.3.2 Toilets

- Carey Gully sandstone faced single storey structure with a skillion galvanised iron.

- Part of the building is used as a lunch room and for storage by Council staff.

### 3.4 Recreational Facilities

- South Australian United Church Netball Association currently holds a sporting licence for the 20 netball courts in the Park.
- The majority of courts have been resurfaced in recent times.
- The netball courts are available for use by the community at any time outside the licensee's hours and at any time during the licensee's hours if the licensee is not using the facility.
- Dogs in this Park must be kept on a leash not exceeding two metres in length.

### 3.5 Events Management

- There are no major events held in the Park, however a section of the Park is used for car parking for events at the Showgrounds.

### 3.6 Amenity

#### 3.6.1 Facilities

- There are a range of facilities such as seats and bins, as well as drinking fountains, in the Park.

#### 3.6.2 Lighting

- The netball courts are lit.

#### 3.6.3 Signage

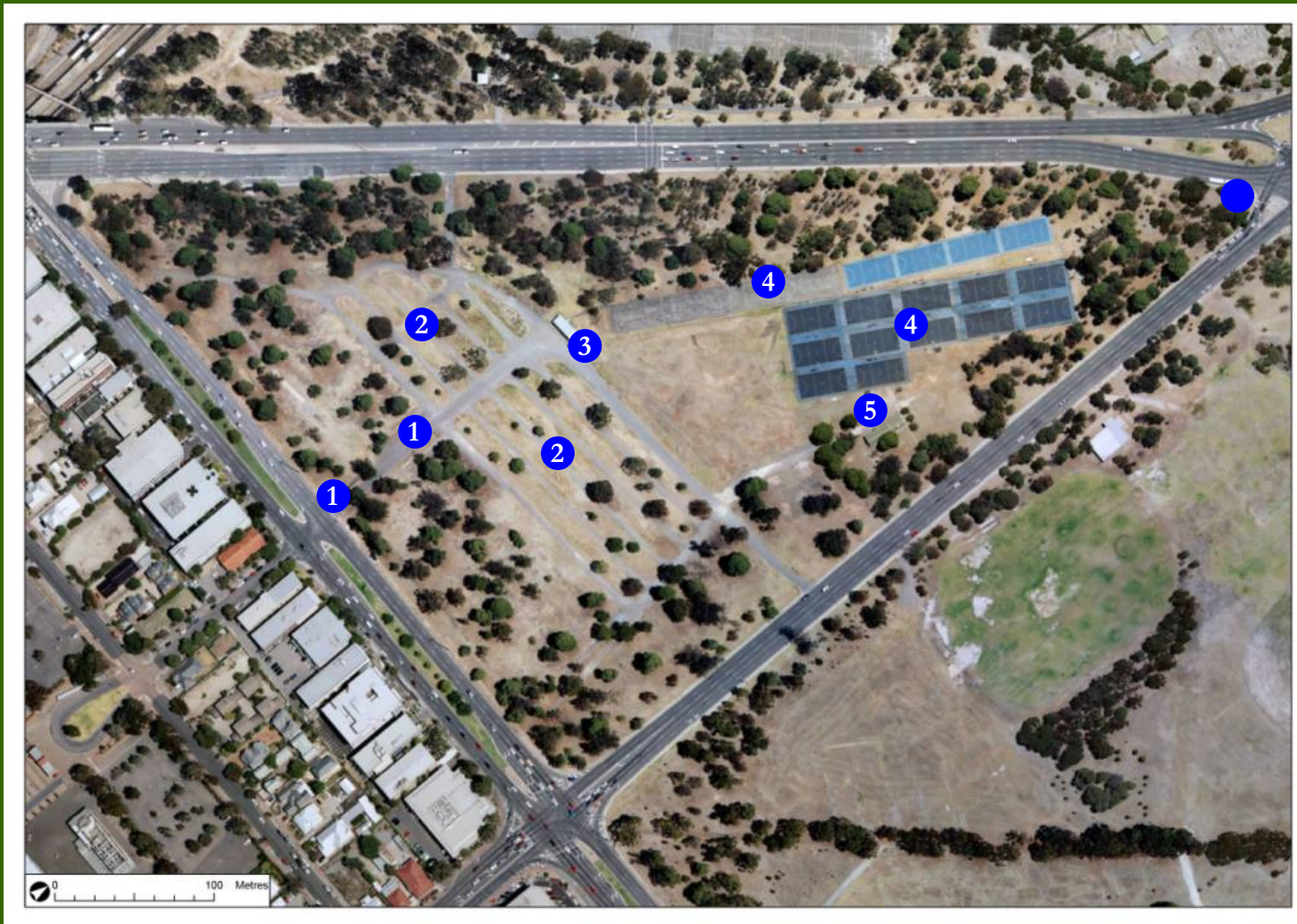
- A Kairna naming sign is located on the corner of Goodwood Road and Anzac Highway.
- Regulatory signage associated with car parking is clearly positioned within the Park.

**3.7 Accessibility**

- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park.
- The Park is well serviced by public transport.
- The gates on Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road are left open to allow access to car parking for netball games and training, held on a daily basis in the Park. This practice can lead to significant unauthorised parking linked to the businesses on Greenhill Road and the many events at Wayville Showgrounds for which U-Park does not operate a paid, public car park.
- Unsealed paths surround the Park.
- The car parking area is separated from the netball area by a fence and gates.

# Existing Use Map

1. Regulatory signage
2. Car park with bitumen roadways
3. Toilets and gardeners' storage / lunch room
4. Licensed netball courts (SA Uniting Church Netball Association)
5. Change rooms
6. Kaurua naming sign



## 4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from use of the Park, assessment against policies, and community consultation of the area and recommends appropriate action. Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) is a predominantly natural landscape, as identified in the Strategy (see 1.1 above). Management recommendations outlined in this section are shown on the **Landscape Design/Future Use Map**.

### 4.1 Cultural Landscape

#### 4.1.1 Indigenous

**Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.**

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

#### 4.1.2 European

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

Council engaged landscape architects to prepare a landscape plan with planting recommendations for the Park. These are incorporated into the Landscape Design/Future Directions Map. Two options are presented

- The **Landscape Design/Future Use Map** describes the proposed landscape designs for Wikaparndo Wirra (22):
- Reinforce plantings along Anzac Highway, Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road with tall indigenous species of Eucalypts in keeping with the scale of the roads, including; River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and Mallee Box (*Euc. porosa*).

- Provide a formal grid of native trees at the intersections of Anzac Highway and Greenhill Road, and at Anzac Highway and Goodwood Road to act as gateway features into and out of the city. Use primary species eucalypts including: River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and Mallee Box (*Euc. porosa*).
- Specimen shade trees to be planted around the sports facilities include: Common Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Bunya Pine (*Auracaria bidwillii*), Hoop Pine (*Auracaria cunninghamii*), Norfolk Island Pine (*Auracaria heterophylla*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*), Caterpillar Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), White Cedar (*Melia azederach*).
- Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Secondary species include; Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), , Native Pine (*Callitris preissii*), Mallee Box (*Euc. porosa*), Native Apricot (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*),

### 4.2 Environment

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

- Where possible protect and enhance remnant native species within the Park.
- Given the emphasis on the use of local native plantings, watering is not necessary in this Park apart from assisting with the establishment of new plantings.



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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- Where appropriate include local native shrubs in revegetation to improve vegetation structure and habitat.
- All local native plants in revegetation should be grown from local provenance seed sources.
- Investigate options to address the significant flooding issues that occur through improved drainage and directing water to the south west corner of the Park. This would potentially enable run-off from the Park (including hard surfaces) to be captured in storage facilities (preferably underground) for irrigation of the Park Lands.

### Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing trees (refer to 3.1.2), except where dead, dying or exhibiting poor growth structure, and enhance with further planting of trees, subject to climatic suitability and water requirements.
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park, especially trees of cultural significance, are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.

### 4.3 Buildings and Structures

- Support modification/expansion of the existing toilet block building to allow ACC horticulture staff to consolidate into this site to service the south western Park Lands.
- Toilets should remain closed to the public.
- Retain the existing sports building currently licensed by the SA Church Netball Association.
- If these buildings are replaced in the future they should incorporate environmentally sustainable design techniques, located to minimise visual impacts, and achieve high quality design outcomes that are site responsive.

### 4.4 Recreational Facilities

**Issue: Provide appropriate facilities to encourage active use of the Park and increase visitor numbers.**

- Establish the Park Lands Trail through the Park linking it with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Wirranendi (Park 23).
- Retain the 20 existing netball courts currently licensed by the SA Church Netball Association and support an upgrade of the courts and associated lighting.
- Continue to allow parking for netball court use.
- Work with the licence holder to provide increased shade opportunities for participants.

### Dog Management

- Maintain as an on-leash area.

### 4.5 Events Management

- **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.**

- Provide supporting elements (seating, drinking fountain, interpretive sign, rubbish bins) for Park Lands Trail.
- Improve the amenity of the existing informal car park by investigating removal of the gravel roadways through improved drainage.

#### 4.6.2 Lighting

- Lighting for netball should be retained and improved as required.
- Consider lighting of the new car park area adjacent to the netball courts.

### 4.6.3 Signage

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

- Relocate the current Kaurna information sign from the corner of Anzac Highway and Goodwood Road to adjacent the Netball building.
- Install information signs adjacent to Park Lands Trail.
- Install clear regulatory signage to deter unauthorised car parking and improve access and egress to the new car park.
- Ensure signage associated with licence holders and car park is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.

### 4.7 Accessibility

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

#### 4.7.1 General

- Reduce the width of the roadway from Greenhill Road to create a shared use path linking with the proposed pedestrian crossing over Greenhill Road.
- Retain the gates on the entry/exit points to prevent unauthorised access and ensure gates are closed and locked at all times outside of netball games and the Royal Show.
- 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 through the Park linking it with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Wirranendi (Park 23).

#### 4.7.2 Car Parking

- Continue to allow car parking for the Royal Adelaide Show and for netball.

- No car parking will be allowed in this Park for events held outside the Park Lands, excluding the Royal Adelaide Show.
- The RAHS should manage their own car parking demand for events (other than the Royal Adelaide Show) by:
  - working with Adelaide City Council to develop strategies to maximise use of car parking facilities available in the City;
  - maximising their footprint within the Showgrounds for car parking;
  - working with Unley City Council and the State Government to identify other areas for car parking, eg Keswick Army Barracks; and
  - identifying as a high priority a new multi-level car park in their master plan
- 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.
- Investigate the feasibility of improving drainage to the southern end of the Park and removing the gravel roadways. Simultaneously create a new semi-permeable car park adjacent to the southern most netball courts and design sustainably to complement the amenity of the Park.

## Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



Future development of the Park will consider the existing mixed use of the site including netball courts and facilities, regular use of the park for netball parking and occasional event car parking, and informal use for walking and cycling.

The formal roadways will be removed and drainage improved to enhance the amenity of the Park, whilst retaining car parking for major activities.

Perimeter planting to Anzac Highway, Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road should be reinforced with large indigenous native trees in keeping with the scale of these roads. Interior planting will be reinforced with plantings of different predominantly local native species.

Existing open grassland spaces shall be maintained for aesthetic reasons to balance the heavily wooded perimeter.

Specimen shade trees shall be located around the sport facilities, and along walking / cycle paths.

Other feature plantings shall occur at entry points into the park at the road intersections of Anzac Highway and Greenhill Road, and Anzac Highway and Goodwood Road. Pedestrian circulation in the park and around the park should be enhanced by providing walking / cycle paths adjacent to Anzac Highway, Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road, and providing links to the netball courts.

# Landscape Design/Future Use Map



## LEGEND

1. Investigate the feasibility of improving drainage and removing the gravel roadways. Simultaneously create a new semi-permeable car park (for netball and show parking only).
2. Formal grids of local native Eucalypt species
3. Retain Netball Courts and club house
4. Specimen shade trees around courts
5. Information sign
6. Upgrade building for horticulture staff
7. Potential water storage and reuse

# Path Network Map



**LEGEND**

- Reduce road width
- Retain unsealed path
- Adelaide Park Lands Trail

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years      \$153k
- 3-5 years      \$145k
- 6-10 years     \$0k
- budget for flood mitigation measures to be shared between metropolitan councils, catchment boards and the State Government

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

### Performance Targets Key:

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

Develop a program to ensure management actions are implemented

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
<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"> <li>• Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12</li> <li>• Reinforce plantings along Anzac Highway, Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road with tall indigenous species of Eucalypts in keeping with the scale of the roads.</li> <li>• Provide a formal grid of native trees at the intersections of Anzac Highway and Greenhill Road, and at Anzac Highway and Goodwood Road to act as gateway features into and out of the city..</li> <li>• Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character.</li> </ul>	O	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$25k over 5 years

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate options to address the significant flooding issues that occur through improved drainage and directing water to the south west corner of the Park. This would potentially enable run-off from the Park (including hard surfaces) to be captured in storage facilities (preferably underground) for irrigation of the Park Lands.	M	1/2/3/4/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	To be determined.
Conserve and reinforce the semi-natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through revegetation using local native species.	O	4/5/6/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	See above/ No additional cost
Where possible protect and enhance remnant native vegetation within the Park.	O	6	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan	H	4/5/6/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$3k

### 5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the existing sports building currently licensed by the SA Church Netball Association	O	1/4	1/3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Support some modification/expansion of this building to allow ACC horticulture staff to consolidate into this site to service the south western Park Lands.	H	1	3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$55k



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

### 5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Establish the Park Lands Trail through the Park linking it with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Wirranendi (Park 23).	M	1/8	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$50k
Retain the 20 existing netball courts currently licensed by the SA Church Netball Association and support an upgrade of the courts and associated lighting.	O	1/8	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services		No additional cost
Work with the licence holder to provide increased shade opportunities for participants and spectators.	M	1/2/4	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10

### 5.5 Events Management

Refer to 5.7 for events car parking actions

### 5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider lighting of the new car park area adjacent to the netball courts.	M	2/3	1/2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Engineering and Environmental Services	To be determined.
Provide supporting elements (seating drinking fountain, interpretive sign, rubbish bins) for Park Lands Trail	H	1/8	1/2	Urban Design/ Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$40k

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

Ensure signage associated with licence holders and car parking adheres to Park Lands Signage Plan.	O	1/4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	U Park and Licence Holder	No additional cost
Relocate the current Kaurna information sign from the corner of Anzac Highway and Goodwood Road to adjacent the Netball building.	H	1/5	1	Engineering and Environmental Services		No additional cost
Clear regulatory signage is required to combat unauthorised car parking.	O	1/3	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands Ranger and Regulatory Services	Existing budget

### 5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate the feasibility of improving drainage and removing the gravel roadways. Simultaneously create a new semi-permeable car park.	M	1/3/4	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering and Environmental Services, Infrastructure and Property Management	To be determined
Reduce the width of the roadway from Greenhill Road to create a shared use path linking with the proposed pedestrian crossing over Greenhill Road.	M	1/3/4	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering and Environmental Services, Infrastructure and Property Management	To be determined
Retain the gates on the entry/exit points to prevent unauthorised access and ensure gates are closed and locked at all times outside of netball games and the Royal Show.	M/O	1/3/4	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k
Establish the Park Lands Trail through the Park linking it with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Wirranendi (Park 23).	M	1/3/8	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	See 5.4

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park.	O	1/3	1	Engineering and Environmental Services		Within existing budget
Install clear regulatory signage to deter unauthorised car parking and improve access and egress to the new car park.	H			Engineering and Environmental Services	City Services	\$5k
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
Prohibit car parking in this Park for any events (apart from the Royal Adelaide Show) held outside the Park Lands.	O	1,4	1	City Services	Event Management/ Park Lands & Sustainability	No Additional Cost
The RAHS should manage their own car parking demand for events (other than the Royal Adelaide Show) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>working with Adelaide City Council to develop strategies to maximise use of car parking facilities available in the City;</li> <li>maximising their footprint within the Showgrounds for car parking;</li> <li>working with Unley City Council and the State Government to identify other areas for car parking, eg Keswick Army Barracks; and</li> <li>identifying as a high priority a new multi-level car park in their master plan</li> </ul>	O	1,2,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Continue to allow car parking for the Royal Adelaide Show and for netball	O	1,2,3	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability Approvals		No additional cost

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

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

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

#### **1.0 Environment**

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

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

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

## **COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)**

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

### **3.0 Accessibility**

- 3.1 Improve public transport access.
- 3.2 Improve pedestrian access.
- 3.3 Improve bicycle facilities (bicycle paths, and lanes, signs, storage and parking and links to surrounding areas).
- 3.4 Provide lighting appropriate to address safety, security and amenity.
- 3.5 Improve amenity, accessibility and use of the Squares.
- 3.6 Provide equitable access for people with disabilities 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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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

### 5.0 Community and Cultural Use

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)

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### APPENDIX B

#### Community consultation report

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

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

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

The early stage of 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 12 was held on Saturday 20 November in Minno Wirra (Park 21 W), next to the Princess Elizabeth Playground on South Terrace.
- Almost six thousand 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 around 20 people.
- A public meeting was held on July 6 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.

**COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22)**

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**APPENDIX C**

**Cultural Landscape Assessment for Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) by Dr David Jones**



Appendix 22

Wikaparndo Wirra Park (22)



## Park 22: Wikaparndo Wirra Park

### Historical Overview

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 22 (Draper et al 2005, p. 72). There are however some general references to Kaurna and Aboriginal use of the South Park Lands that point to the regular use of the South Park Lands as a camping venue. An early colonist, Mr Chaik recalled,

*During the well known battle in the south parklands the Adelaide people used no shields or throwing sticks but just dodged and ducked to avoid their opponents missiles. The natives who came up from Goolwa carried womeras [sic] (Chaik, 7 November 1926, in Tindale quoted Hemmings 1998, p. 56).*

Early Lutheran missionary Schürmann also referred to Aboriginal encampments in the South Park Lands, implying that the site was used following a death at the locality:

*Two months later they were still away from the Location. Not a single native has come back to Piltawodlinga. A few are on the opposite side of town (Schürmann in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).*

Kaurna descendent, Veronica Brodie, also recalled the South Park Lands as a camping place. “Her mother was born in a camp in Glenelg ... and Veronica remembers her talking about people camping in the South Park Lands sometimes on the way through to Glenelg” (Veronica Brodie pers comm., 1998, quoted in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 22 consists of 15.1ha of land bounded by Goodwood and Greenhill Roads and Anzac Highway (formerly Bay Road).

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

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

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of a light scatter of planted trees and plantations with no logic as to location and species selection. In examining Park 22 Brown concluded that it was characterised by:

*... a very exposed character, and is within direct influences of the sea breeze. The soil composing the site is somewhat variable. In places—especially on the eastern portion—it is of a good deep marly-clay-loam in various proportions of depth and quality; in others, we find it a good deep red loam; whole on the ridges and other parts—particularly on the western portion—it is a thin calcareous grit with a stratum of limestone beneath, which in places rises to the surface. Over a considerable portion of the ground under notice—particularly on the lower-lying parts of it—the soil is more or less impregnated with saline matter (Brown 1880, p. 16).*

He also concluded that Park 22 was “not the most favourable one for planting operations.” He noted the existing plantations that had been established in the locality along Bay Road (Anzac Highway) frontage and a “few clumps here and there” in the Park. These tree species were

recorded as River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and (Tasmanian?) Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) by Brown, and also their poor condition:

*The trees comprising the Bay Road plantation just referred to are of a very stunted and sickly character, and will in a few years, I have no doubt, if left on the ground be all dead. The site is most unsuitable for the kinds of trees planted on it. I have, therefore, to recommend that they be all removed when the site upon which they stand is taken up for further improvement (Brown 1880, p. 16).*

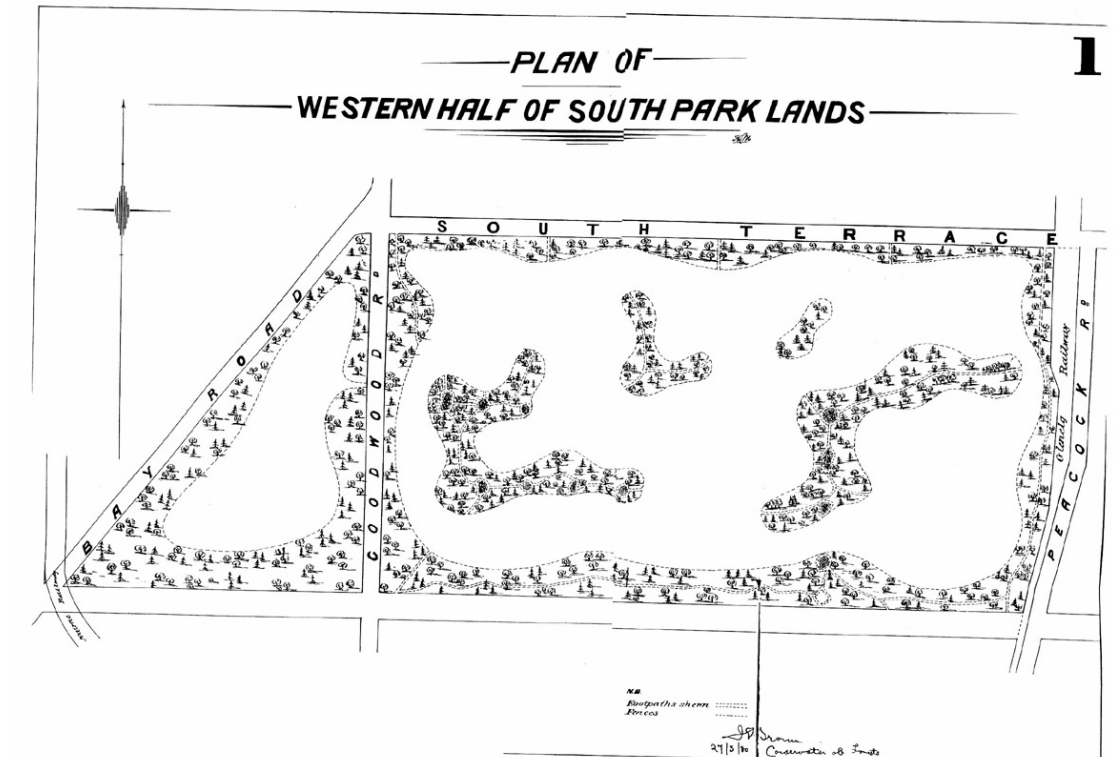


Figure 1  
Plan 1 from Brown’s *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting a strong perimeter planting strategy for Park 22. Interestingly, this design strategy virtually matches the mass perimeter planting configuration extant today in Park 22. Source: ACC Archives.

Accordingly Brown sought to incorporate the “most important of these clumps ... in the plantations which I am about to propose.” He also sought to address the “exposure of the site necessitating a special system of planting.” His specific recommendations were quite detailed for Park 22 and it is valuable to quote most of the instructions:

*The triangular-shaped portion of this block, lying between the Bay-road and the Western-road to Goodwood, is the most exposed portion of the whole ground under notice. In forming plantations on such a site, it is necessary to plant trees individually and collectively in such a manner that shelter will be given both to the trees themselves and the grounds beyond. To do this it is necessary to make the plantation of a good breadth, and to plant the trees thick upon the ground.*

*I have to advise ... that it be planted as shown on Plan 1. By reference to this it will be seen that the largest breadth of plantation ... is on the south and south-western portions of the ground. This is where the south-west winds sweep the block with the greatest force, consequently it is here where the greatest depth of plantation should be in order to produce the most shelter to the Park inside.*

The enclosing fence of the plantation to wind about and present the easy and natural curves as represented (Brown 1880, p. 17).

Having stated this planting design strategy, Brown proceeded with discussing the actual planting operations. Unlike many areas of the Park Lands he proposed a special system of shelterbelt establishment that mirrors contemporary practice of shelterbelt planting in wind exposed sites. This involves the planting of a fast growing middle storey and a slow growing upper-storey. Over time the middle storey will provide shade, shelter and warmth for the upper-storey seedling, and as they both grow the former can be progressively thinned out. Brown described this process as ‘nursing’ trees, as follows:

*In planting here, I advise that the trees be inserted from sixteen [4.8m] to twenty-five feet [7.6m] apart, one from another, according to the dimensions which each kind is likely to attain to on the site at maturity, and that wattles be sown amongst them as “nurses” to a distance of about three feet over all the ground.*

*The particular plan of operations which I propose in order to carry out this system of management is as follows:-*

*The ground enclosed, relieved of the limestone where this exists, and ploughed, and the sites chosen and marked out for the different kinds of trees which it is proposed to plant on the part. These several matters all attended to, the next operation would be that of sowing the wattle seed. This should be sown regularly all over the ground to about three feet seed from seed, with the exception of those places where it is intended to plant trees, on which no seed ought to be sown nearer to where a plant is to be inserted than four feet [1.2m].*

*These operations all completed the first year, the ground should now be left until, the following season, by which time it is supposed the wattles will be from two to three feet in height, and consequently able to form a warm and secure shelter to the young trees from the cutting blasts of the wind from the sea.*

*The trees may now be planted in the usual way, in the species left for them.*

*If it be found, however, that the wattles have not grown to the required height to afford good shelter (two to three feet), then the plantings of the tress [sic] ought to be delayed another year, until the nurses are able to produce the necessary shelter.*

*A course of periodical thinning of the wattles would have to be adopted, by which they would be gradually removed as the branches of the trees spread out and covered the ground, until, eventually, say in five years from the time of planting, the permanent crop alone would be left standing. This thinning would require to be very carefully executed in order to guard against any undue exposure by over-thinning.*

*If the thinning conducted at the proper season of the year, any time between September and December, the wattle bark could I have no doubt, be sold at such a price as would go far towards repaying the whole cost of planting the ground (Brown 1880, p. 17).*

In summation Brown (1880, p.18) proposed the following species for Park 22 according to the particular soil type evident:

#### 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	<i>Pinus nigra var maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
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>Allocasuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</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	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Pinus Maritima	<i>Pinus nigra var maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster 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>	Cork Oak
Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Robinia pseudacacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Lagunaria Patersonii	<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Casuarina stricta	<i>Allocasuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Cupressus (several)	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	
Acacia (several)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	
Frenela robusta	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	

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

eventually prompted Brown's formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote "I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility."

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

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

During 1883 Pengilly planted some 500 trees, of various species, in the South Park Lands. The species and locations planted are unclear but given Pengilly's planting approach they were more likely to be in lines along the roadsides of each Park Land block (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 135).

In the subsequent financial year Council acquired a substantial amount of fencing materials from England, including wrought iron posts, wrought iron field gates, cast iron corner posts, galvanized iron pillars together with 117,950 yards of 7-ply galvanized wire. The purpose was to totally replace the existing "old and dilapidated post and two rail fence" that enclosed most of the Park Land blocks to the Terraces. The cast iron posts and pillars were marked with "Iron Duke" and "Letterewe" branding. Upon arrival, the Park Lands and Gardens staff commenced the process of re-fencing the Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1883-84, pp. 56-57). William H Campbell, as Park Lands Ranger, trialled this new fencing on South Terrace and found that he could erect it at a cost of 2¼ d. per foot. His conclusions were that the fencing was cost-effective, ornamental, offered opportunities for addition access points, and "in a measure complies with Councillor Bullock's intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves." Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 102-103). During 1886-87 Campbell re-fenced the flanks of Goodwood Road and Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 112; 1888-89, pp. 134-135; 1889-90, pp. 118-120).

In August 1899 August Wilhelm Pelzer was appointed as 'City Gardener' to the Council. At the same time Councillor Ponder was appointed to chair a new Tree Planting Committee. Both proved "indefatigable" personalities with mutually compatible objectives, and over the next 20 years set in place a major renovation to the squares, plantations, streets and park lands with an extensive tree planting program and "firmly established on a scientific basis" the City Gardener's department (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 104).

From 1900-1910 Pelzer undertook a major renewal of plantings in the South Park Lands. Several new plantations were established, existing plantations reinforced with additional plantings, and a program of dead or diseased tree removal and replanting employed. During 1901 "avenues of white cedars in the South ... Park Lands ... [were] trimmed and the dead wood has been removed." During 1901 Pelzer obtained three thousand roots of *Paspalum dilatatum* (a fodder grass) from New South Wales for experimentation in the South Park Lands. While many of the specimens arrived mouldy he proceeded with trialling the healthy specimens in the South Park Lands, and obtained newer specimens for planting in the North and East Park Lands. He also erected new foot gates and slip-gates into many of the fences.

Notwithstanding this planting agenda, re-fencing of Park Land blocks was a continual need. Pelzer's observation was that "the old Park Lands fences are in a bad condition, and I hope that provision will be made for gradually substituting sawn posts and wires for the old split post and rail fencing." During 1904 fences additional fencing was erected along Bay Road of sawn jarrah

posts and galvanised wires by Messes. Geo Wills & Co using their 'Anchor' patented fencing (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 39, 74).

Ponder instigated the bicycle path construction initiative for the Council and it is perhaps appropriate that one of the first paths created was named in his honour. The 'Ponder Avenue', along the southern side of Glen Osmond Road, was constructed in 1901-02 (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27; 1904, p. 49). In terms of Park 22, Pelzer reported in 1909:

*Along the southern side of the Bay Road [Anzac Highway] from the City boundary to West Terrace a path is being formed through the plantation, and will be welcomed by cyclists as a means of avoiding a considerable portion of this dusty and much used road* (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 49).

In terms of tree planting in Park 22, it appears that this was a very low priority for Pelzer. There is no mention of tree planting in this Park by Pelzer in the 1900s and 1910s, with only an occasional reference to stunted tree removal or pollarding, ground levelling works, or noxious weed eradication. Unless tree planting was mixed up in generic references to "South Park" tree planting it appears that no major tree planting or roadside tree planting works were undertaken in Park 22. This is somewhat curious as, given Pelzer's roadscape planting works elsewhere, it would have been logical for him to have been establishing a tree corridor along Bay Road (Anzac Highway) as an 'entry gate' into the City from Glenelg. Instead, the Park appears to have used and viewed solely as a cattle and sheep agistment paddock. This is in contrast to a planting program that was unfolding in Park 21W adjacent. The first ground levelling works occurred in 1915 and the bicycle path was 're-sheeted' "with limestone rubble" in the same year. He also reported the removal or pollarding of 67 gums in the "Bay Road Plantations" but does not indicate which side of Bay Road he was referring to. In 1916 Pelzer reports the first planting of 12 trees with associated tree guards in the Park of unidentified species (*Annual Report* 1913, p. 63; 1915, pp. 34, 66, 69; 1916, pp. 45, 46).

As part of a review of all Council depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands in 1903, Council considered the removal of limestone excavation holes and recommended various closures. There were no extant depots or rubbish tips in Park 22 at the time, and no new sites were proposed in the recommendations of the review (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29).

The reason for the lack of tree planting works in Park 22 appears to lie in the fact that the South Australian Lawn Tennis Association held a lease over a large portion of the Park. In September 1915 the Council considered and approved in principle an application from the Association for the termination of their existing lease of 2.4ha in Park 22 and the granting of a new lease of 1.33ha of leasehold land in Park 26 subject to ratepayer consent. The matter brought some debate but was deferred awaiting the cessation of an agistment licence over the Park, and the "termination of the war." But the Association appears not to have undertaken any tennis court or building construction works on this land prior to the 1915 meeting. A ratepayer poll on 7 November 1919, 3,578 for and 1,749 against, endorsed the proposition enabling the Association to shift to Park 26 adjacent to the Adelaide Oval. The new Tennis Ground was officially opened on 18 October 1921 (*Annual Report* 1916, p. 32; 1919, pp. 29-30; 1921, p. 26).

In 1918 the Council adopted a recommendation that twelve special seats be erected along the route of the Keswick tramway, along Anzac Highway. The seats, "the design of which has been approved by the military authorities, are intended especially for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers undergoing treatment at ... Keswick" and included special backs (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 28, 49).

From the 1925 to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Park 22. In 1925 Pelzer constructed the first two tennis courts in the Park, along the Goodwood Road

frontage, together the planting of several trees thereto and a “new catching-yard for horses” (*Annual Report 1925*, pp. 35, 36).

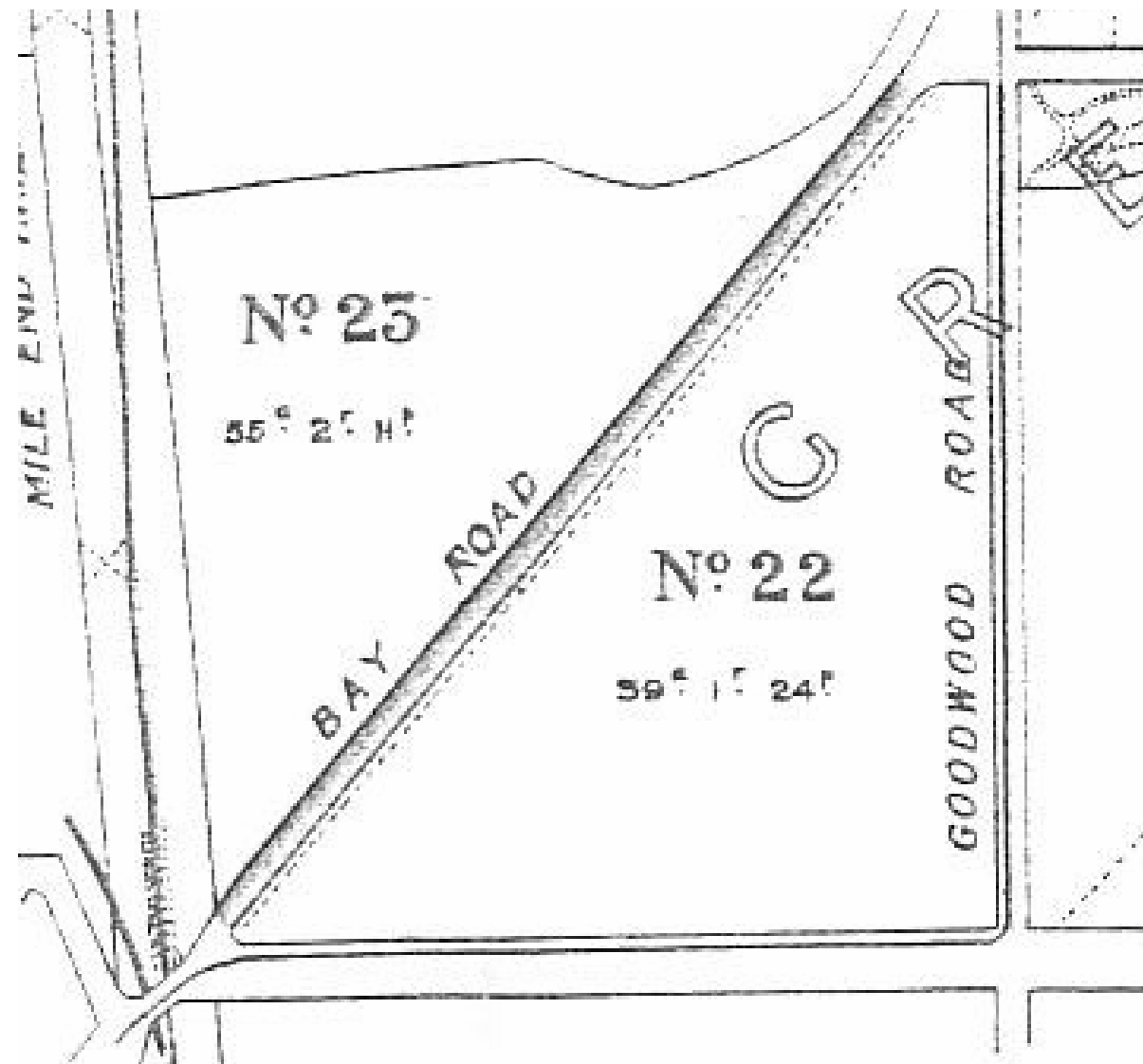


Figure  
A 'Plan Showing Improvement to Pavements', 14 November 1927, for Park 22, that indicates that there was no formalised or informal pathway system extant in the Park, as well as no structures or defined recreation spaces. Source: ACC Archives.

Perhaps trying to join in on the development of caravan parks in park lands that was occurring around South Australia with the advent of this new form of recreation, Council approved the development of a 'motor park' in Park 22 in 1926. The actual definition of a 'motor park' as understood by the Council is unclear in the *Annual Reports*, but clearly it was intended to provide car parking in association with events and activities at the Royal Agricultural Showgrounds. Pelzer reported:

*In Park No 22 a motor-park has been established opposite the entrance of the Agricultural Showgrounds, a total of 23 chains of fences have been erected, also signs and gates* (*Annual Report 1926*, p. 41).

Additional fencing erection and seat provision occurred in the subsequent years in this Park as also further ground levelling and grading. In 1930 he constructed an additional 4 tennis courts in the Park (*Annual Report, 1927*, p. 32; 1928, pp. 44, 46; 1930, p. 34).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (*Annual Report 1931-32*, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In terms of Park 22 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s.



Figure  
Extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of Park 22 indicating the extent of tree planting and development works in the Park at that time. It indicates where the first two tennis courts were erected. But significantly, the extensive perimeter tree planting works that had been undertaken by this time that is not recorded in Pelzer's annual reports. The age of these plantings, going by their spread, appear to correlate with approximately to the cessation of the South Australian Lawn Tennis Association leasehold in the early 1920s, as much younger tree plantation can be observed on the northern side of Anzac Highway. Source: University of Adelaide.

As the 1936 aerial photograph indicates, notwithstanding the dearth of references to Park 22 by Pelzer during the 1900s-30s, he did apparently undertake extensive tree planting of Park 22's perimeter reserve. It may have been part of an overall tree planting proposal at the same time the motor park was established in 1926 but there is no plan recording this work. But no further discussions or evidence of subsequent tree planting is recorded in Council's *Annual Reports*.



Figure  
Aerial photograph of Park 22 in 1949 indicating the perimeter plantings, together with the gavel surfaced 'motor park' layout. Source: ACC Archives.



Figure  
Aerial photograph of Park 22 in 1959 indicating the formalisation of the 'motor park' with a bitumen surface together with the perimeter plantings. Source: ACC Archives.

During the 1950s the 'motor park' was surfaced in bitumen due to its increasing use by motor vehicles parking in association with events at the Royal Agricultural Showgrounds.

During March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There were no specific recommendations for Park 22.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 271) proposed the toponym *Wikaparndo Wirra*, meaning 'netball park', to this park. He derived the nomenclature from *wilka* meaning 'net' (wallaby or fish net), *parndo* meaning 'possum skin ball' (used as a football) and *wirra* meaning 'forest; park' (Draper et al 2005, p. 45).

The main use of the southern portion of Park 22 is as an overflow parking space for the Royal Adelaide Show Grounds. The perimeter comprises an open woodland planting containing many fine individual specimens, it mirrors the spatial arrangement for perimeter plantings proposed in Brown's *Report* (1880). It appears also that Brown's tree planting schedules contain the species that most successfully thrive in the Park today. The perimeter contains a mixture of *Eucalyptus* ssp, Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* ssp), Pine (*Pinus* ssp), and Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*).

### Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

No component in Park 22 Wikaparndo Wirra is identified in the State Heritage Register.

Park Park 22 Wikaparndo Wirra exists within the South-West Parks Precinct PL13 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 438-439). Its 'Environment' is described as:

#### **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 arrears 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 no be permitted.*

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 22 Wikaparndo Wirra 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 22 retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accord 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.

#### *Land Use*

The land was extensively used for sheep and cattle agistment purposes until the cessation of the South Australian Lawn Tennis Association lease in 1917, and the development of a motor park in 1926. From about 1926 all agistment ceased and recreational uses commenced across the whole of the Park. There is merit evident in terms of the recreation role the Park serves.

#### *Natural Features Responsiveness*

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

#### *Circulation Networks*

Prior to Brown's *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 22. The *Report* proposed no such a system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for Park 22. This approach to not establishing an internal circulation system has continued today.

#### *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 Park 22 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Park 22 woodland (J&E: L.B9): the overall perimeter planting that has been established around the edges of the Park results in a particular open woodland character that is enhanced and strengthened by the smallness and triangular of the Park compared to other Parks resulting in a more condensed woodland appearance. The woodland consists principally of plantings of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Moort (*Eucalyptus platypus*), Weeping Myall (*Acacia pendula*), and Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), with a light scatter of the Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) and Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*). Of some design and historical merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) specimen: located in the northern corner of Park 22. A dominant feature in height and visual presence, providing an important corner element. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Black Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) specimen: located to the southern end of Anzac Highway boundary. A very old specimen. Of some botanic merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located at the eastern end of the Greenhill Road boundary. A good looking specimen but a hollow tree. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located at the south-western corner of netball courts. Not an old specimen, but a very attractive tree in form and shape. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) specimen: located at the southern end of the netball court. With an unusual mottled trunk. Aged 30-40 years. Not an old specimen but once again a good looking, well formed tree. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) specimens: two specimens located to the north-east of the netball courts. Of good form and shape in a sheltered position. Of some aesthetic merit.



*Spatial Arrangements*

Two feature components are evident, including:

- ❖ South Australia United Church Netball Association Inc Courts: a large bitumen expanse. Of no merit.
- ❖ 'Motor Park': a large expanse delineated with small bitumen roadways enabling formal vehicular parking. Of no merit.



*Structures*

There are two recreation service structures in Park 22 as follows:

- ❖ South Australian United Church Netball Association Inc Pavilion. Large, single storey green painted brick structure with a split gabled tiled roof with east-facing clerestory windows. Of no merit.
- ❖ Park 27 Toilet Pavilion. Carey Gully sandstone faced single storey structure with a skillion galvanised iron, designed by Council landscape architecture Bruce Whitford in the mid 1960s. Of no merit.



*Small Scale Elements*

There are no elements present or remaining that have merit.

*Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities*

While Park 22 is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit, as follows:

- ❖ Goodwood Road south visual corridor: entailing views north and south along the Goodwood Road reserve towards the city building edge and the southern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Anzac Highway north-east vista. A focused view along Anzac Highway, enhanced by the excessive width of bitumen, towards Rydges South Park Motel and the City skyline beyond centred upon the Santos Building. Of some aesthetic merit.



- ❖ Greenhill Road east vista: a concentrated vista of the eastern Adelaide Hills escarpment realised once Anzac Highway is crossed and Greenhill Road is formerly entered. Of some aesthetic merit.



**Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation**

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 22. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 22's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.



Park 22 – Wikaparnda Wirra 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 22 generally	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 22 Woodland	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Black Tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon-scented Gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus caniensis</i> ) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia United Church Netball Association Inc Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
‘Motor Park’	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia United Church Netball Association Inc Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 22 Toilet Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwood Road south vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anzac Highway north-east vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhill Road east vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Statement of Cultural Significance

Wikaparnda Wirra Park 22 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. This is perhaps one of the most culturally mirrors the spatial perimeter intent and planting schedule proposed by Brown, in comparison to the rest of the Park Land blocks today.

### Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 22 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 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 22.
- ❖ Consider the future of the surface of the ‘motor park’ and alternative strategies for temporary car parking.