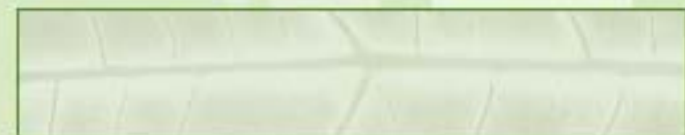


Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Tulya Wodli (Park 27)



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Tulya Wodli (Park 27) has been prepared within the context of 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 and stakeholders to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP for Tulya Wodli (Park 27):

- 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.

The CLMP for Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is made complex by its large area and number of different ‘land managers’ within the amended Park boundary. As much of the alienated parcels of Park Lands are critical to the overall transformation of this area of the City, the Plan makes recommendations for suggested future enhancements to a number of areas not managed by Adelaide City Council, including the Adelaide Gaol and rail yards. It is anticipated that these parcels of land will either be transferred to Adelaide City Council or complementarily

managed as part of a whole precinct in the future. The River Torrens and site of the City Skate Park is also included.

For the purpose of this Community Land Management Plan, the boundary of Tulya Wodli (Park 27) has been revised. The area covered by this Plan is shown in Figure 1 and covers the following discrete parcels:

- The area generally referred to as Park 27B is predominantly used for sport. The soccer pitches in this area are currently licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club.
- The area generally referred to as Park 27A (a dog off leash area east of the River Torrens also used for equestrian events)
- Bonython Park
- Torrens Lake
- Torrens River including a secondary lake upstream of the Lower Weir
- The area south of the railway yards along North Terrace
- The area south of the River Torrens includes strip of land south of river between river and railway yards. This area includes contaminated land west of Morphett Street Bridge given to Council in 1990s.

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

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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

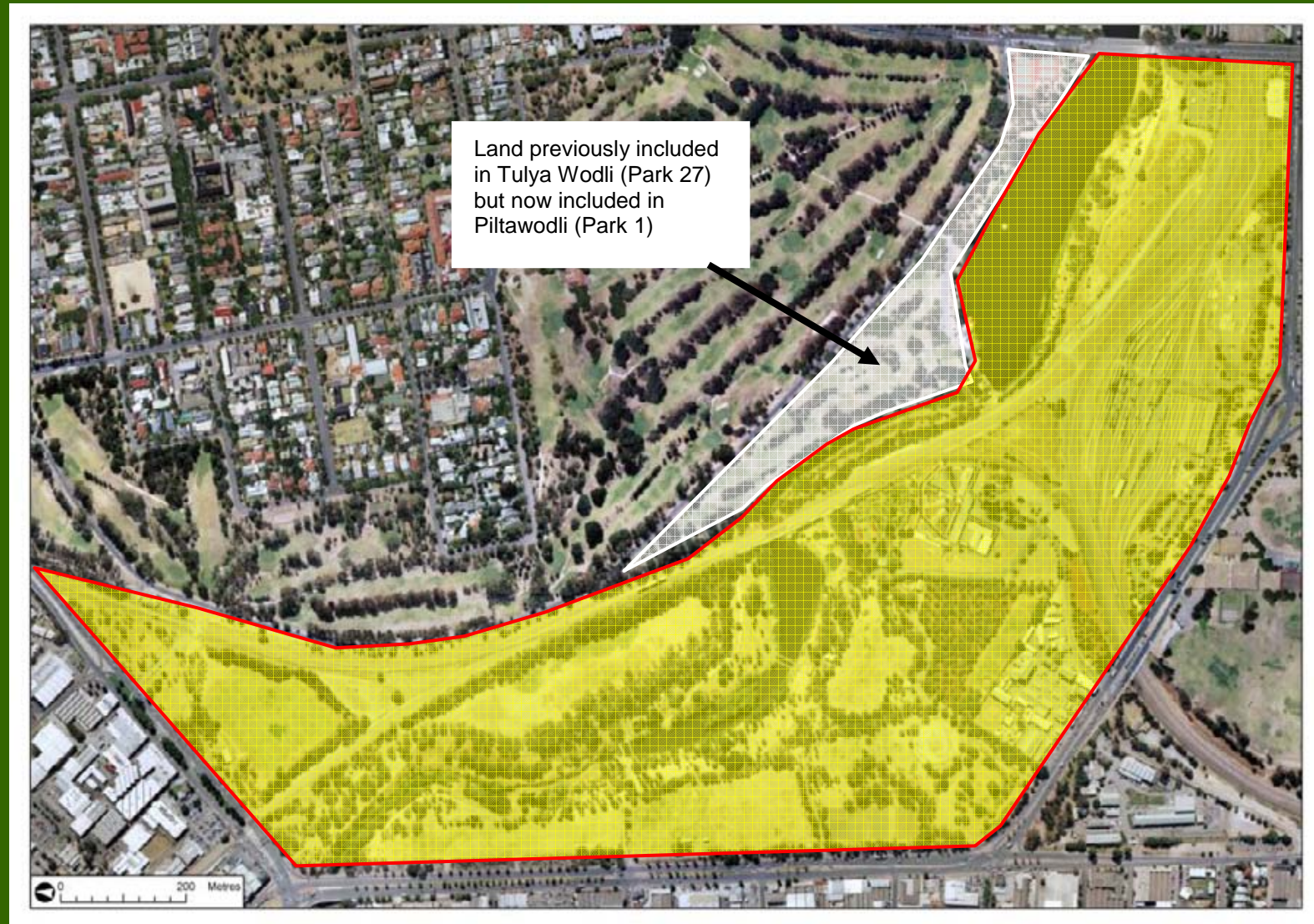
Vision for the Park Lands from the Strategy:

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.”

Revised Boundaries Map



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Vision for Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

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

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

Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is a mixture of a cultural landscape dissected by the River Torrens which is a natural landscape with the northern section of the Park predominantly used for organised recreation.

“Predominantly cultural landscape” is defined as an area which includes dominant features, uses, activities and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole. A

“predominantly natural landscape” is an area which takes its character from a predominance of native vegetation and an area where planting schemes should follow a natural character enabling landscape connectivity through the creation of vegetation corridors.

“Predominantly recreational landscape” is defined as an area with a primary focus on providing space and facilities for organised recreation and sport.

The Park Lands Management Strategy supports enhancement and redevelopment of Bonython Park for public use.

The Vision for Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is that it will be developed into a vibrant area that provides a diverse and accessible range of recreation opportunities, catering to a range of users.

Tulya Wodli (Park 27) acts as a key regional open space, servicing visitors from the western suburbs in particular. However, it is desirable to link the Park more closely with the City by facilitating

improved access from North Terrace/Port Rd and creating an interface with the historic Gaol precinct and links to North Adelaide.

Visitor consultation undertaken as part of the Community Land Management Plan process identified a number of key issues regarding the provision of facilities and infrastructure in the Park. These included the desire for improved access to the Park, increased parking, shade and playground and picnic facilities.

1.2 Overview

- The Adelaide Park Lands are part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kaurna people.
- Tulya Wodli (Park 27) covers 118 hectares in total.
- The Park is made up of five separate sections dissected by the railway line and the River Torrens.
- The Park has historic significance associated with the location of the slaughterhouse in 1840, the historic Adelaide Gaol, the South Australian Thebarton Police Barracks and the first Aboriginal location.
- The historic olive groves adjacent to the Police barracks were established in 1862 and now serve as an agistment area for police horses.
- Bonython Park is the largest of the named city parks (17 hectares).
- Bonython Park has traditionally been a popular family picnic park and is unique in the Park Lands because of its vehicle access, via an internal road network, with car parking provided within the Park.
- Kiosk is staffed by Kiwanis Club volunteers and is open during busy times.
- The Park hosts regular major events and festivals including the annual Sky Show event and a number of circuses.

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- The Tulya Wodli riparian restoration and Million Trees revegetation site is situated along the north western part of the River Torrens.
- Tulya Wodli (Park 27) should be considered as part of the Park Lands in terms of its significance (as part of the whole Park Lands), cultural landscape, environment, accessibility and use.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Tulya Wodli (Park 27) has indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kaurna people lived.

1.4 Kaurna Naming

As part of the Adelaide City Council's commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal communities, places within the City have been given Kaurna names. Park 27 is now known as Tulya Wodli (Park 27) which loosely translates as 'blue gum place'.

1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

In addition, 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 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 be reviewed within 3 years. Effective future management of the Park Lands is dependent on the development of a range of strategies for issues which apply across the Park Lands.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
Management Area	Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is bounded by War Memorial Drive, Mildred Road, Barton Road, Montefiore Road, Port Road, North Terrace and Park Terrace. It is dissected by the railway line and River Torrens.			
Certificate of Title	Title identification: CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5707/712 CR5728/392* CR5707/712 105100/0549* 105100/1203* 105100/1204* * State Control	Parcel identification: S1641 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1727 in the Hundred of Adelaide S6027 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1015 in the Hundred of Adelaide S6027 in the Hundred of Adelaide S549 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1203 in the Hundred of Adelaide S1204 in the Hundred of Adelaide		
Owner	The Crown in the right of the State			
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide (excluding * under State Control)			
Lease/Licence Details	Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club Annual sporting licence for 3 x soccer grounds Kiwanis Bonython Park Kiosk			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner/licence holder	Description
	PR40163B	leased	Kiwanis	Bonython Park Kiosk
	PR40164B		ACC	Toilets - Bonython Park
	PR40165B		ACC	Toilets Female
	PR40166B		ACC	Toilets Male
	PR40167B		ACC	Gardeners' Building
	PR40168B		ACC	Bonython Park Boat Store
	PR40170B		ACC	Gardeners' Shed (Brick)
	PR40172B		ACC	Pump house (South of Weir)
	PR44067B	licensed	Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer	Change rooms
	PR44070B			building
PR44071B	licensed	Formerly licensed to SA Equestrian Association	Building	

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

		SA Government leased	Pulteney Grammar Rowing Club	Rowing Clubhouse
		SA Government leased	Riverside Rowing Club	Rowing Clubhouse
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 mix of cultural, natural and recreation landscapes with a primary focus on managing the area for informal and organised recreation with biodiversity conservation a focus along the riparian zone of the River Torrens.			
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 on the CLMP process.			

2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. The 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
- Heritage Places 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. Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is in the River Torrens West Policy Area 37.

The relevant Principles of Development Control are that:

The precinct should be developed for a diversity of passive and active outdoor recreation based on the present role of Bonython Park, and the future development of the historic buildings in the precinct for leisure uses.

The desired character for the policy area is:

- An area developed for a diversity of informal and formal outdoor recreation activities, based on the present role of Bonython Park and the redevelopment of historic building complexes for community or cultural uses.
- An area in which land is integrated into the Park Lands, and public use and access is reinstated to the Police Barracks and Adelaide Gaol, and the area north and south of the North Adelaide Railway Station Road.
- An area characterised by mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland of local native species enclosing open turfed space for mainly informal recreation and leisure activities. Integration of the diverse character of the Policy Area and differing vegetation characters through the introduction of a dominant planting theme of local native species, in keeping with the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri valley character, together with the reinforcement of existing species and the landscaping and redefining of the watercourse.
- The establishment of screen plantings along boundary roads and ovals.
- The environment of the railway yards and the railway lines upgraded and landscaped with tall growing trees.
- The return of alienated land not required for transport purposes to Park Lands.

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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
- 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 18 July 2004 with a follow up consultation in December (when the Park is traditionally heavily used by large groups for Christmas functions).

Following consultation, the community values for Tulya Wodli (Park 27) can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Tulya Wodli (Park 27) for its large areas of open space and playgrounds and the opportunities for recreation these provide. Access and car parking were seen as positive attributes. Issues such as the need for improved access, more car parking (particularly parking to cater for high seasonal demand), better playgrounds with shelter/shade and improved facilities for events and gatherings (including toilets, picnic tables) were raised during the community consultation.

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

3. EXISTING USE

Part 3 outlines the existing use of the Park as it appears today and assesses current operations against any relevant policies or legislation. Council was assisted by Rhondda Harris who provided clarification and a Summary of the 'Locations' within the Park Lands. The summary is included in **Appendix C**. Key sites of cultural or historic interest are illustrated on the 'Sites of Cultural Significance Map' at the end of this section.

3.1 Cultural Landscape

3.1.1 Indigenous

The stretch of the River Torrens between Piltawodli (Park 1) and Tulya Wodli (Park 27) is culturally significant to the Kurna people in terms of their cultural beliefs, which are confidential on this subject. This significance incorporates several elements that are relevant to heritage management planning, including: the physical status of the river, banks and environs including native vegetation, associated physical evidence such as traditional burials and archaeological sites and the historic associations of the area as an important place for pre-colonial habitation, ceremony, hunting etc, as well as its central role in colonial and recent history. These factors make it equally important for the future as an ongoing part of Kurna cultural life and relationship to their cultural landscape.

Situated within the Adelaide Parklands, the 'Aboriginal Location' was the earliest 'allocated space' for Indigenous people within South Australia. The 'Locations' were intended by the colonial government to concentrate the local Aboriginal population in one place and teach them European language and culture. Kurna and Murray River people took advantage of the facilities and services, but they did not cooperate with the notion of being restricted to one place. This was related to their lifestyle of moving camp frequently as they progressively visited places and people, conducted ceremonies, harvested food and other resources.

There was not just one Location but rather a succession of 'Aboriginal Locations' within the Parklands (during the period 1837-51). The best known of these, the Location we know as *Piltawodli* (1839-1845) was the longest running and the most substantial. Its position on the ground is roughly the area on the northside of the river where the North Adelaide Par 3 golf course is now located in Piltawodli (Park 1). 'Prior to the Location at *Piltawodli* there was the ration camp (set up by Walter Bromley, the first Protector of Aborigines, in 1837) and then the brief but more substantial Location, later to be called the 'Old Location' (set up by the next Protector, William Wyatt, in 1839). These

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

were located in what is now Bonython Park, part of Tulya Wodli (Park 27)' (Harris, 2005)¹.

'The 'Old Location' comprised 'an acre of fenced land, a small store, schoolhouse, a residence for the interpreter and 12 wooden huts each 9 feet square. At one stage Wyatt recorded 87 'Natives residing in the huts at the Location' with a total of 200 in the immediate area. This was the highest number recorded at any time with it usually around 13-25 and in one period none at all. However there were serious problems with the huts and the Location was moved to the *Piltawodli* site during the first half of 1839 by Wyatt and was taken over by the next Protector, Matthew Moorhouse, mid-1839' (Harris, 2005).

The 'Location' at all of its successive sites was an important part of the Indigenous landscape of early Adelaide as well as being a crucial part of the history of the Adelaide Parklands. The physical spaces have been altered by landscaping and to an extent by roads and buildings (Hemming 1998, p. 37)². But it is conceivable that archaeological evidence of these 'Locations' could reveal the exact location of the original buildings on this site given the minimal subsurface disturbance (Hemmings 1998, pp. 20, 32, 37).

There are records of a 'billabong' being located near the site of the old slaughterhouse, which was filled in with rubbish in the 1880s. This would have provided a range of important food sources for the local Kaurna people.

The Old Adelaide Gaol is significant in colonial history as Kaurna people were incarcerated and executed or died there. Some of them are buried in the prison yard. In 1842 Klose (the 'Protector of the

Aborigines' at the time) wrote that there were '12 Aboriginal prisoners in gaol – 4 locals, 4 Murray, 2 Encounter Bay, 2 Port Lincoln'. Moorhouse, a later 'protector' reported on the practice of locking up 'stranger natives' for 24 hours for being in a state of nudity. This area of the Park Lands has great significance for Indigenous people from across the State.

¹ Harris, R. 2005, 'The Aboriginal Location' (1837-51)

² Hemmings, S. 1998, 'A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands'

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

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 Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Overall spatial patterns	<p>The Park was not perceived as comprising an integral part of the Park Lands by the Council following the c.1843 establishment of the slaughterhouse and associated cattle yards. It was instead a tract of land little considered part of the overall aesthetic landscape. In contrast, the land does appear as a part of the overall ‘park lands’ designated in Light’s plan, and has always been legally deemed park lands under the <i>Municipal Corporations Acts</i> and <i>Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Acts</i> over the years. Thus legally it was part of the park lands, it is just that it was not formally envisaged and developed as a park land until Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen first raised the proposal in 1909, and Town Clerk Veale revisited Cohen’s dream in 1958. As a consequence, the Park experienced the largest amount and most regular attempts for alienation negotiations and legislation in the Park Lands. Land was excised for the Adelaide Gaol, Police Barracks, and successive excisions to enable railway line corridors and railway service and maintenance yards. Thus, while the overall space as envisaged by Light is extant, the excision of land for government functions has been excessive resulting in the significant deterioration of the actual overall spatial pattern of the Park. Today, land north-west of the Adelaide Gaol holds the remnants of the overall spatial pattern, with parts central and northern possess their original spatial forms as envisaged by Light in his plan.</p>
Land Use	<p>The Park has long been associated with non-Park Land uses until the 1960s. Historically it was the venue for cattle and sheep to be agisted, watered and stood awaiting sale or slaughtering in the Slaughterhouse. Land was also extensively planted in Olives (<i>Olea europaea</i>) by Gaol prisoners and thereupon regularly maintained and harvested by Gaol prisoners until Council leased the plantations. Progressively the plantations were felled to make way for railway line and yard expansion together with the development of the Police Barracks. The land to the north of the Gaol and Barracks was principally used for cattle and sheep agistment, with some tree planting occurring in the early-mid 1930s, before extensive tree planting and park creation occurred in the early 1960s resulting in the present Bonython Park, Park Lands character. Because of the latter transformation, there are only small remnants of the past use of the land extant today: These remnants comprise the Olive plantation together with the Adelaide Gaol and Police Barracks reserves. Railway line and yard development effectively re-contoured much of the original Olive Plantations and Cattle Yards east of the Gaol, resulting in complete loss of vegetation and buildings and evidence thereto.</p> <p>Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantations : There is merit in the extant remnant Olive Plantations today. Of social and historical merit.</p>
Natural features	<p>There are several natural features that are present in the Park, as follows:</p> <p>‘The Billabong’: a recreational bowl created in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development, from an existing wide billabong on the River Torrens. The escarpment banks have been re-contoured and shaped to form gently flowing edges. Of some aesthetic and design merit.</p> <p>River Torrens Corridor (Morphett Street Bridge – Weir): a shallow lake watercourse route upstream of the Weir affording sweeping views across the water to the city and the park lands. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>River Torrens Corridor (Weir – Railway Bridge): the incised watercourse route upstream of the Railway Bridge affording escarpments, enclosure and an arc-ing river alignment accentuating the change in levels. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>River Torrens Corridor (Railway Bridge – Hindmarsh Bridge): the incised watercourse route of the Railway Bridge affording escarpments, enclosure and an arc-ing river alignment accentuating the change in levels. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
Circulation networks	<p>There are several corridors that possess cultural merit, including:</p>

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	<p>Adelaide Gaol Road: located from Port Road to the Gaol, created in 1913 as a consequence of the creation of the railway line corridors, and originally connected to Slaughterhouse Road. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>Slaughterhouse Road: located to the west of the Adelaide Gaol reserve, a remnant of the 1830s-40s established Slaughterhouse Road that connected the Cattle Yards opposite the Newmarket Hotel to the Slaughterhouse. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>West Park Nursery Road: the footprint of the original road that existed between Port Road intersection and the Slaughterhouse that first serviced the Slaughterhouse and then the Clerk of Slaughterhouse Residence and the West Park Nursery that was closed and re-landscaped as part of the mid 1960s Bonython Park renovations. The footprint and visual alignment of this road is still extant. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) corridor: located in the middle of the Park's central portion, planted in 1921 by Pelzer, of obscure rationale as to its planting and location, but forming a strong linear corridor. Of some design and botanical merit.</p> <p>Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>) road corridor: located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond. A arc-ing small road corridor, now closed, within an allee of Desert Ash trees planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early-mid 1960s. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
<p>Boundary demarcations</p>	<p>No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.</p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	<p>Olive Plantation A: located between the Adelaide Gaol and the Thebarton Police Barracks. A large remnant of the 1862 Boothby established Olive <i>plantation</i>. Still being maintained and harvested. The largest Olive plantation extant in the Park Lands today. Probably the second Park Land area that was planted in Olives following the establishment of Olive plantations in Parks 7 and 8. Of some social, aesthetic, historical, and botanical merit.</p> <p>Olive Plantation B: located between the Police Barracks and Port Road. A small remnant plantation used today as an annexe police horse grazing paddock. Part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive plantation. No evidence of current maintenance and harvesting. Of some historical, aesthetic, social and botanical merit.</p> <p>Olive Plantation C: a strip plantation located between the River Torrens and the railway line and the Weir. A relatively healthy small plantation, part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive Plantation that has been forgotten about due to its relatively inaccessible location. Also located approximately where the 'Adelaide Tribe Sheds' were erected associated with the 'Native Location' of Piltawodli to the north. Of some historical, aesthetic, social and botanical merit.</p> <p>Carob Tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) specimen: elderly uncared for specimen on the fenceline to the Slaughterhouse Road and Olive Plantation A, adjacent to a wrought iron strip gate. Of poor condition but dating to the 1860s and planted presumably as part of road corridor plantings. So some historical merit.</p> <p>Golden Privet (<i>Ligustrum 'aurea'</i>) hedge surrounding the eastern flank of the Park Maintenance Depot established in the 1960s in conjunction with the development of the Depot. Of no merit.</p> <p>River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove: a grove of some 6-8 specimens located above the 'Billabong' that were planted in the 1920s by Pelzer following the demolition of the Slaughterhouse cattle yards. Several lovely and healthy specimens. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australisca</i>) specimen: located on the south-western corner of the intersection of Gaol Road and Slaughterhouse Roads, probably planted in the 1930s in conjunction with the White Cedar street tree planting within the Gaol Road reserve today. Of some botanical merit.</p> <p>Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) plantation hedge: located along the western flank of Slaughterhouse Road, and dating from the 1862 Boothby established Olive plantings in Olive Plantation A. Lined the original Slaughterhouse Road. Of mixed health and condition, and appears not to have been maintained to a similar level to that.</p> <p>White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australisca</i>) specimen: located on the south-western corner of the intersection of Gaol Road and</p>

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Slaughterhouse Roads, probably planted in the 1930s in conjunction with the White Cedar street tree planting within the Gaol Road reserve today. **Of some botanical merit.**

Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation hedge: located along the western flank of Slaughterhouse Road, and dating from the 1862 Boothby established Olive plantings in Olive Plantation A. Lined the original Slaughterhouse Road. Of mixed health and condition, and appears not to have been maintained to a similar level to that River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: located to the immediate north of the Park Maintenance Depot, a relatively healthy specimen probably dating from the 1920s-early 1930s given age and aerial photographic evidence. **Of some botanical merit.**

Swamp Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) mature specimen with two small specimens: a mature specimen, with two younger plantings on either side, located adjacent to the 'Billabong' and planted in the 1960s in conjunction with the creation of the shallow lake. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) specimen: a lone aesthetically handsome specimen planted in the 1960s associated with the Bonython Park renovations, approximately on the site of the former Slaughterhouse. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**

Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) specimen: located within the 'Billabong' terraced garden and somewhat encompassed by the mature River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) that may date from the 1920s-30s under Pelzer, given its age rather than being a 1960s planting associated with the Bonython Park renovations. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) specimen: located as part of the terraced garden, an elegant specimen planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) grove: a collection of three relatively healthy and mature Indian Coral Trees planted around the edge of a small recreation oval in association with the Jubilee Playground, and planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. Two specimens in the image. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) grove: two lovely specimens of the Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle tree planted adjacent to a toilet block probably in the 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. In good health. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**

River Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) specimen: a beautiful and healthy specimen of a River Sheoak located below the southern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen: a relatively healthy but stunted specimen located adjacent to the southern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove. **Of some botanical merit.**

Western Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove: a lovely and visually dominant grove of 6 mature Holm Oak trees. Interestingly, there are two groves of 6 trees of this species at this point on the River Torrens; the other is called the 'Eastern Holm Oak grove in this assessment. They were obviously both planted to form a strong visual feature and perhaps end to the River scene, in the early to mid 1960s when Bonython Park was developed. **Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.**

Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) grove: a grove of 7 Norfolk Island Pines planted in the 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development and located in a part-semi-circular planting spatial arrangement on the western embankment to the Western Weir. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**

Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen: a lone specimen of good form and shape planted immediately adjacent to the Adelaide Croatian Community statue that was erected on 28 June 1992. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

White Poplar (*Populus alba*) and Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') grove: an aesthetically pleasing grove of 8 White Poplar and 3 Italian Poplars planted to the west of the Lower Weir as part of the early-mid 1960s Bonython Park development. Age and condition of species are reasonably healthy at this stage. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**

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English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantation: an arc-ing line of elderly English Elm trees edging a recreation oval in the upper sector of the main portion of Bonython Park, presumably planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. Poorly and stressed specimens. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen: a lovely and healthy Sydney

Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen located at the junction of the northern egress road and Port Road, in the northern area of Bonython Park. Planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**

Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) plantation: a line of some 18 Carob along the flank of Port Road that appear to date from the 1840s-60s when Port Road and the Slaughterhouse complex were developed. A relatively healthy plantation providing a strong visual edge to Bonython Park and Port Road. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) specimen: a lovely relatively healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Golden Elm (*Ulmus procera* ‘van Houttei’) specimen: a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen: a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen: a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) avenue: a shady tree-lined now closed road avenue, located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) plantation: a series of 4 species of mixed health and condition, two in very good condition, located around the perimeter of the Bonython Park circular pond. An unusual species to be planted in Adelaide; planted in the early mid 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**

Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) tree: an elderly specimen, in relatively good condition, located immediately west of the Bonython Park circular pond. A specimen that appears to date from the 1860s. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**

River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen: a relatively good specimen originally planted with the West Park Nursery or Slaughterhouse residence grounds in the 1900s, located adjacent to the Jubilee Playground. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) specimen: located in 27A, in the northern portion, adjacent to Park Terrace. A relatively healthy specimen in need of care and maintenance, probably dating from the 1860s, that would have been planted originally within 27A when it was subject to agistment leaseholds and prior to road widening. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) grove: a grove of some 10 specimens of Hackberry planted adjacent to the central Bonython Park toilet block. Of good form, shape and healthy. Trees normally planted as street trees in Adelaide. Planted in the early 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.** **Jubilee Playground Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) grove:** 2 healthy specimens of the Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle planted adjacent to the Jubilee Playground probably planted in the early 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) specimen: a specimen located in Park 27 central portion overlooking the shallow lake next to the Railway Bridge. A healthy formed specimen, planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) specimen: a specimen located in Park 27 central portion overlooking the shallow lake next to the Railway Bridge. A healthy formed specimen, planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. **Of**

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

	<p>some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) A specimen: a specimen located on the Port railway line flank of 27A, in the northern portion of Park 27 that was planted in the 1870s- 80s. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) B specimen: a specimen located on the Port railway line flank of 27A, in the northern portion of Park 27 that was planted in the 1870s- 80s. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) plantation: a linear plantation boulevard of Sugar Gums that was established by Pelzer in the central portion of Park 27 in 1921, that as extended in the 1960s with additional plantings of the same species. Of some aesthetic and historical merit.</p> <p>Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen: a partially stunted but healthy specimen located in the central portion of Park 27, opposite the Lower Weir. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Eastern Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) grove: a lovely and visually dominant grove of 6 mature Holm Oak trees. Interestingly, there are two groves of 6 trees of this species at this point on the River Torrens; the other is called the ‘Western Holm Oak grove in this assessment. They were obviously both planted to form a strong visual feature and perhaps end to the River scene, in the early to mid 1960s when Bonython Park was developed. Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.</p> <p>Finlaysons Plantation: a grove of approximately 150 River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) that were planted on 7 May 2000 by staff from Finlaysons Lawyers to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the practice. Of some social merit.</p> <p>White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) grove: three White Poplars planted on the north-eastern side of the Lower Weir Access Bridge, in a triangular configuration. Located in Park 27 central portion. Of poor health and condition. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Zelkova (<i>Zelkova ssp</i>) grove: a small grove of 2 Zelkova trees. An unusual specimen, relatively unseen in Adelaide, very good at handling methane gas release accumulations on top of waste tips. Located to the north of the Lower Weir in the central portion of the Park. Of some botanical merit.</p> <p>Cotton Palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>) specimen: a small specimen located in the central portion on the rivers edge, probably a garden escapee specimen that appears to growing well but is somewhat stunted due to excessive waterlogging of its root system. Of some botanical merit.</p> <p>English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove: a square of 4 English Elms in mixed poor health, located opposite the Lower Weir in the central portion. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) grove: a small grove of 2 Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle trees to the south of the northern Bonython Park toilet blocks planted in the mid 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
<p>Spatial arrangements</p>	<p>There are several areas that display cultural merit in terms of their spatial arrangements today. These include:</p> <p>Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation A: located between the Adelaide Gaol and the Thebarton Police Barracks. A large remnant of the 1862 Boothby established Olive plantation. Still being maintained and harvested. The largest Olive plantation extant in the Park Lands today. Probably the second Park Land area that was planted in Olives following the establishment of Olive plantations in Parks 7 and 8. Of some social, historical, and botanical merit.</p> <p>Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation B: located between the Police Barracks and Port Road. A small remnant plantation used today as an annexe police horse grazing paddock. Part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive plantation. No evidence of current maintenance and harvesting. Of some historical, social and botanical merit.</p> <p>Maintenance Depot: located on Slaughterhouse Road, a small poorly fenced and hedged enclosure established in the 1960s during the Bonython Park renovations. Of no merit.</p>

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	<p>Police Barracks Training Ground: a rectangular grassed space, alienated from the Park Lands in 1917 carved from and still surrounded by Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) trees in Olive Plantation A. Of some historical and social merit.</p> <p>Magic Forest: located to the north-west of the Explosive Magazine complex of the Adelaide Gaol. A mixed <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp planted grove established in 18 August 1977 as part of the Children’s Peace-full Environment Foundation in conjunction with the City of Adelaide. Possessing a mixture of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp plantings of good to poor health and condition. Of some social merit.</p> <p>The ‘Billabong’: located on the River Torrens downstream from the Railway Bridge, a shallow lake with Gardenesque landscape treatment created in the mid 1960s through the ideas of Town Clerk Veale, that dammed and enlarged a billabong on the River that had historical associations as a fishing spot for the Kaurna prior to European settlement, and thereupon used as a watering venue and cattle grazing agistment area, together with waste refuse and offal dumping venue during the Slaughterhouse years from the 1830s- 1914. Of some design and historical merit.</p> <p>The ‘Billabong’ Terraced Garden: a rockery garden created in the mid 1960s in conjunction with the Bonython Park renovations, to the east of the Lower Weir, that consists of an embankment organically sculptured with boulders, possessing 2 internal concrete staircases and a lookout arc, and extensively planted with a mixture of River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>), Oriental Agapanthus (<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>), <i>Grevillea</i> ssp, Italian Cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> ‘Italica’), Pig Face, Kurrajong (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>), Lavender, <i>Capensis</i> ssp, <i>Artissima</i> ssp. Of some design, historical, aesthetic and social merit.</p> <p>White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) and Italian Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> ‘Italica’) grove: a grove of trees with associated pathways and Carey Stone rendered small retaining walls to the west of the Lower Weir, affording a pleasing and shady landscape as envisaged by Veale in his <i>Report No 4</i> (1958). Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.</p> <p>Croatian Community Native Forest: a grove of mainly River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) trees planted by the Adelaide Croatian Community on 28 June 1992. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Bonython Park Basketball and Tennis Courts: a bituminised large rectangular space, now not used, that hosted its first two tennis courts in c.1936-40. A surface used as storage and maintenance often associated with events and circuses in Bonython Park. Of no merit.</p> <p>Bonython Park Circular Pond: a large shallow circular pond often used for model boat sailing developed in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development edged by a collection of more recent pergola structures, an earthen mound which was the soil excavated from the pond basin, and a series of mature American Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) trees.</p> <p>27A Drainage Swale: a drainage swale constructed in the late 1920s – early 1930s by Pelzer to assist drainage of 27A. Takes a north-east – south-west alignment. Located in the northern portion of 27. Planted with River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) in the 1960s-70s. Of some engineering merit.</p>
Structures	<p>There are several recreation and Council maintenance service structures in the Park as follows:</p> <p>Maintenance and Storage Shed: located in the Council depot on Slaughterhouse Road, a light green colourbond covered shed, colourbond gabled roof, with a light brown brick annexe on the southern side. Of no merit.</p> <p>Railway Bridge Pedestrian Abutments: two concrete stucco rendered pillars and edit associated with a pedestrian route beneath the northern and Port railway lines constructed in the 1960s in conjunction with the Bonython Park development enabling recreational access along the River Torrens. Of some design merit.</p> <p>Syphon Station: a small castellated dull green painted building adjacent to the railway pedestrian underpass, associated with river works in the 1960s. Of some design and engineering merit.</p> <p>Railway Bridge and Abutments: the original segment of the Port Adelaide Railway Line bridge, with its stone and concrete rendered abutment (central foreground in image). On the north-eastern side of the present railway bridge. Of some historical, design and engineering merit.</p>

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	<p>Bonython Park Refreshment Pavilion: a Carey Gully rendered refreshment pavilion with toilets erected in conjunction with the mid 1960s Bonython Park development, offering an outlook over the ‘Billabong’ and echoing the design imagery envisaged by Veale as seen at Stanley Park in Vancouver, Canada, but without the multi-gabled articulated roof. Of some social, aesthetic and design merit.</p> <p>Maintenance Shed: a multiple cream brick painted, Carey Gully stone rendered, corrugated iron roofed maintenance and electrical substation structure located on the escarpment between the Pavilion and the Lower Weir. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>Lower Weir: concrete stone structure constructed in 1967 as part of plans prepared by the City of Adelaide, and developed as part of the overall Bonython Park development to create the existing shallow lake from the former ‘Billabong’. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Lower Weir Access Bridge: timber and steel fabricated access bridge enabling maintenance vehicular, foot and horse access across the River Torrens located adjacent to the Lower Weir. Reconstructed in the 1990s. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>North Bonython Park Toilets: two Carey Gully stone rendered, skillion roofed, toilet structures designed by landscape architect Bruce Whitford as part of the overall Bonython Park development. Of some aesthetic and design merit.</p> <p>Western Weir: of the same design and history to the Lower Weir, and affording similar values. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Western Weir Access Bridge: of the same design and history to the Lower Weir Access Bridge, and affording similar values. Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Port Road Bridge North: a nondescript reinforced concrete structure designed and erected by the Department of Transport in 1996. Of some engineering merit.</p> <p>Central Bonython Park Toilet Pavilion: a Carey Gully sandstone rendered, inverted gabled corrugated iron roofed, toilet structure designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford and erected as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. Of some design merit.</p> <p>Park Terrace Bridge: located on Park Terrace, a multi-laned vehicular bridge designed by the Department of Transport in 1990. Opened by the federal Member of Adelaide, Dr Bob Catley, and the state Minister of Transport, Frank Blevins, as part of the ‘North West Ring Route’, on 5 September 1990. Of some engineering merit.</p> <p>Port Road Bridge East: located on Port Road, a multi-laned vehicular bridge, designed by the Department of Transport, opened by state Minister of Transport Diana Laidlaw on 27 September 1990. Of some engineering merit.</p> <p>27A Pavilion: located in the northern portion of the Park, a red brick pavilion painted dull green, light green-grey, and olive green, with a flat skillion galvanised roof. Of no merit.</p> <p>John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion: a dull green painted brick pavilion with a low skillion galvanised iron roof erected in the 1960s, located in the central portion of Park 27, and now a venue for the Equestrian Federation of Australia (South Australian Branch). Of some social merit.</p> <p>Small Electrical Substation: located in the central portion of Park 27, opposite the John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion, brick formed with a concrete roof. Of no merit.</p> <p>Pulteney Grammar School Rowing Clubhouse: located on the eastern edge of the River Torrens adjacent to Victoria Bridge, cream painted besser block two storey structure with galvanised iron gabled roof nestled into the embankment. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Riverside Rowing Club Clubhouse: located on the eastern edge of Lake Torrens adjacent to Victoria Bridge, a grey painted besser block two storey structure with galvanised iron skillion roof. Club established in 1943 but the structure erected in the 1980s. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Small scale elements</p>	<p>There are several small scale elements in Park 27 as follows:</p> <p>Wrought Iron Strip Metal Gate: main entrance gate into Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation A from Slaughterhouse Road. A lovely example that bears the F Morton and Co crest and lettering associated with their Liverpool foundry. Of some design, engineering and historical</p>

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merit.

Concrete Well Foundation: located in a small paddock between the Adelaide Gaol and the Police Barracks, adjacent to the above gate. A circular concrete render covering red brick ring foundations, 10 feet diameter, that originally supported a water tank. **Of some historical merit.**

Small Wrought Iron Foot Gate: located opposite the vehicular entry of the Police Barracks, and servicing foot and horse egress into Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation B. Of a wider width than a normal footgate, but may have been typical of “perambulator gates” erected around the Park Lands in the 1900s-20s under Pelzer. **Of some design, engineering and historical merit.**

Totem Pole: located to the north-west of the Maintenance Depot. A Western Red Cedar (*Sequoia sempervirens*) carved totem pole, carved by William Jeffrey, Head Chief of the Gitwilgywat Band of the Tsimshian Nation in 1970, and received by the Lord Mayor R.F. Porter on 16 November 1970. A gift from the Timber Development Association of South Australia presented by the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, in November 1970. **Of some design and social merit.**

Timber Pole: a partially curved timber pole topped with a conical timber and galvanised metal cap. Of obscure interest and unknown historical standing. **Of some design merit.**

Totem Pole Plaque: a bronze plaque on a concrete plinth, located in the foreground of the Totem Pole, denoting the donation of the Pole by the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, to the Timber Development Association of South Australia and its presentation to the Council in November 1970. **Of some social merit.**

World Environment Day 2000 Plaque: bronze plaque on a boulder located to the northern slope the ‘Billabong’ terraced garden beneath several mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). **Of some social merit.**

Concrete Water Fountain: a small concrete form-work crafted water fountain, that is still operational. An interesting design feature associated with the Bonython Park renovations. **Of some design merit.**

Sand Pit: a curvilinear Carey Gully stone-edged sand pit, shaped in a kidney form, constructed as part of the Bonython Park renovations in the mid 1960s. An interesting feature. **Of some design merit.**

Croatian Community Memorial: a white granite hand carved memorial erected by the Adelaide Croatian Community on 28 June 1992 to record the planting of native trees. Inscription reads “Vulovar 200”. **Of some design and social merit.**

Harmony Day Memorial: a memorial seat with brass plaque, erected above and overlooking the Croatian Community Memorial, recognising ‘Harmony Day 2004’. **Of some social merit.**

Jubilee Playground Water Fountain: a small rectangular-formed children’s sized water drinking fountain, rendered in Carey Gully sandstone with small brass plaque, and designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford as part of the original Jubilee Playground development within Bonython Park in the mid 1960s. Erected by the Rotary Club of Adelaide 1924-1974. An interesting feature, now not operating. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**

Jubilee Playground: a contemporary playground in the central section of Bonython Park that was originally developed in the early-mid 1960s and which has since had its playground furniture replaced. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

Port Road / Slaughterhouse Entrance Art Sculpture: a sculpture piece with two Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) trees erected and planted as part of road reconstruction and widening works for Port Road. The sculptures and trees were opened by Transport Minister Diana Laidlaw and Lord Mayor Jane Lomax-Smith on 13 December 1997. The site, although not described, marks an entry to the Slaughterhouse and the West Park Nursery off Shierlaw Terrace (Port Road). No trees extant. Sculpture features a gate/fence and a wheel shapes placed on angled mound faces covered in artificial sandstone pavers.

Thebarton Council Ward Marker: a cast iron marker denoting the edge of wards –Strangways and Musgrave - in the original Thebarton municipality, presumably relocated to the present location due to Port Road widening works, and now located immediately adjacent to the

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	<p>above sculpture installation. Founded by J Martin in Thebarton. Of some social and design merit.</p> <p>Bonython Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial A: a bronze plaque on a boulder, on the southern edge of the Pond, honouring the work of the Adelaide Parklands Youth project on 9 December 1996, that involved students from the Daws Road Centre, Prospect Centre, Possibility 14, Netley Centre, Beafield Education Centre, Aberfoyle Hub Learning Centre, Newstart Hamilton Secondary School, and Choices 96 in undertaking brick paving laying, and pergola and seat construction around the pond. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Bonython Circular Pond Pergolas: a series of 2 treated pine timber pergolas erected on the southern and north-western flanks of the pond. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Bonython Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial B: a bronze plaque on a boulder, on the southern edge of the Pond, honouring the work of the Adelaide Parklands Youth Project on 23 June 1997, that involved students from the Daws Road Centre, Prospect Centre, Possibility 14, Netley Centre, Beafield Education Centre, Aberfoyle Hub Learning Centre, Newstart Hamilton Secondary School, and Choices 96 in undertaking brick paving laying, and pergola and seat construction around the pond. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Bonython Park Sign: a large bronze plaque on a white granite boulder honouring the development and opening on Bonython Park in 1962. Of some social and historical merit.</p> <p>Central Bonython Park Playground: a series of contemporary play equipment located adjacent to the central Bonython Park toilet block. Of social merit.</p> <p>North Adelaide Station Road slate edging: Mintaro slate edging positioned on both sides of the North Adelaide Station Road, between the Station and Park Terrace, in the northern portion of the Park, that dates from the 1870s-80s and exhibits good craftsmanship. Perhaps the best example of this work found in the streets and kerbs in the Adelaide Park Lands. Of some design, engineering and historical merit.</p> <p>Port Railway Line Culvert: a small red brick drainage culvert under the Port Railway Line near to Park Terrace located between the central and northern portions of the Park. Dating from the construction of the railway line in the 1860s, of good craftsmanship. Of some design, and historical merit.</p> <p>Park 27A footbridge: a small rough Carey Gully faced footbridge located in 27A, in the northern portion of the Park, across a drainage swale formed by Pelzer in the late 1920s – early 1930s, with contemporary railings and fencing. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>Wrought Iron Gate Post: a silver painted wrought iron colonial park gate post, located at the end of the Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) avenue in the central portion of the Park. Of some historical merit.</p> <p>Finlayson's Seat: a seat with bronze plaque overlooking the Lower Weir. The plaque records the planting of “one hundred and fifty River Red Gums” (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) by staff from Finlaysons Lawyers on 7 May 2000 to commemorate their 150th anniversary as a practice. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities</p>	<p>There are several views associated with the Park that have merit:</p> <p>‘Billabong’ outlook: an outlook created in the mid 1960s with the development of the ‘Billabong’ terraced garden, affording views now partially obscured over the shallow lake formed by the low weir. Of some design and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>‘The Pont’: located above the Lower Weir, a bench seat with bronze memorial plaque deliberately positioned to honour the services of Peter Pontikinas who “tendered these gardens for twenty years” as a Council gardener from 1960-2004, and affording excellent views over the Lower Weir and lake. Of some aesthetic, social and historical merit.</p> <p>Hindmarsh Bridge South Vista: the visual corridor southwards from Port Road towards the southern Adelaide Hills escarpment, not obscured by the plantings of Oriental Plane (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>) trees and tall stobie poles. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Park Terrace South Vista: a view south from the Park Terrace railway bridge to the West End Brewery complex. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>

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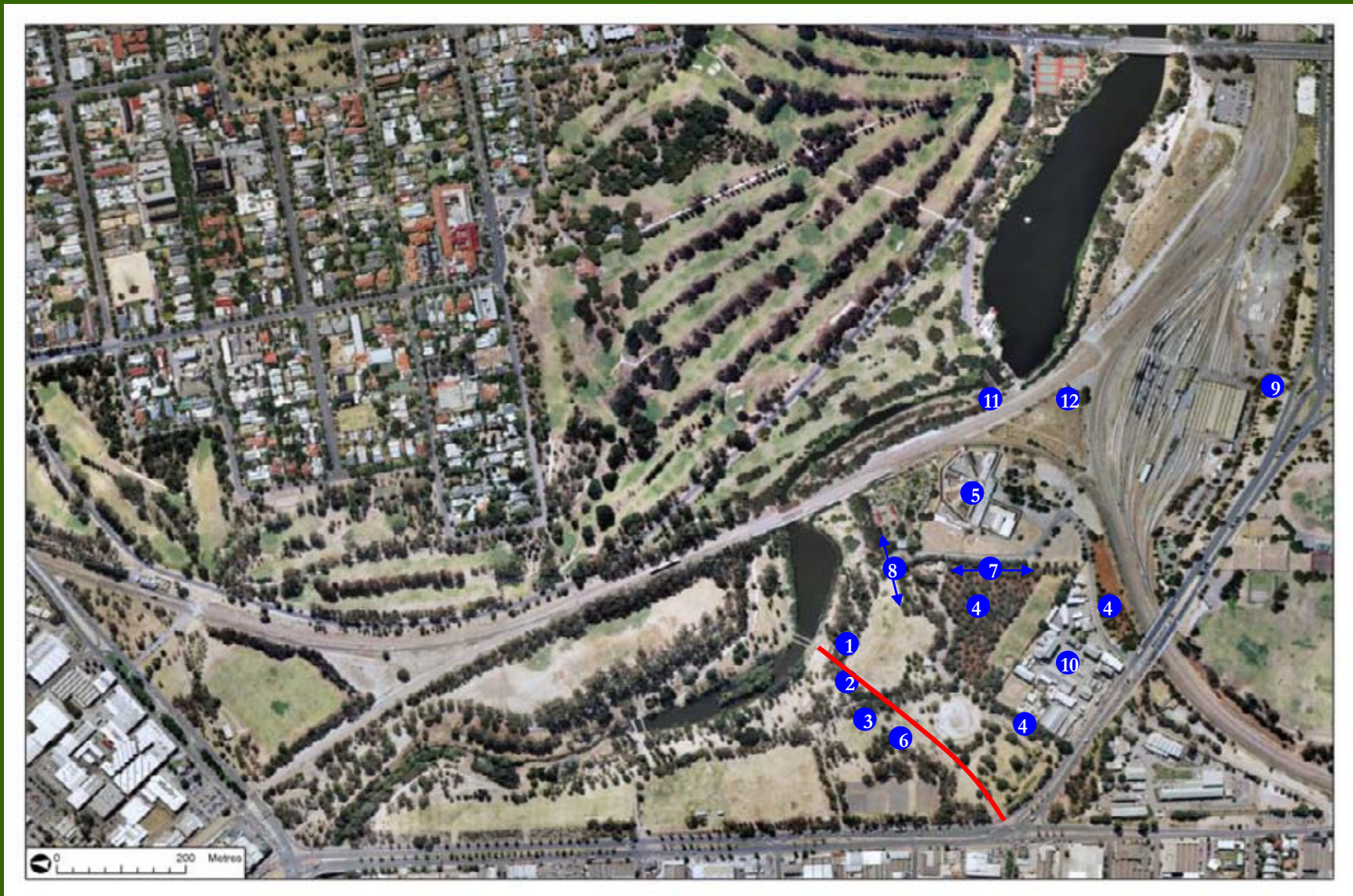
	<p>Port Road East Vista: a view from the Port Road – southern Railway Line Bridge, opposite the Police Barracks, that affords a dramatic visual entrance to the immediate city together with the Adelaide Hills escarpment beyond. Of some aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Park Terrace North Vista: a view from the Park Terrace Bridge looking northwards towards Ovingham and Fitzroy, offering a long vista along the western flank of the Park Lands. Of some aesthetic merit.</p>
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The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that: Tulya Wodli (Park 27) represents a highly modified landscape that has experienced complete defoliation during the initial years of colonial settlement. While possessing the general spatial integrity of the form devised by Light in his Plan of Adelaide, it has experienced considerable excisions and alienations thereby reducing the overall volume of the Park. These alienations have however introduced several new layers of cultural development – Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation, Adelaide Gaol, Police Barracks, railway lines and marshalling yards – that are illustrative of government infrastructure history and thus underpin the development of the State.

In particular, the Olive Plantations are a significant manifestation of the horticultural advancement and vision of the colony that still characterises the Adelaide landscape today. The Plantation is also the largest extant example of an Olive Plantation established in the Park Lands in the 1860s, and has witnessed somewhat regular and repeated maintenance and harvesting. The Bonython Park development introduced a 1960s Gardenesque landscape into the southern and central portions of the Park, providing a new landscape purpose designed for recreational functions. Tulya Wodli has conceptual antecedents to the origins of the Park Lands but has been extensively changed and transformed to craft a formal organised recreational landscape except places that bear historical meanings to the foundations of the colony.

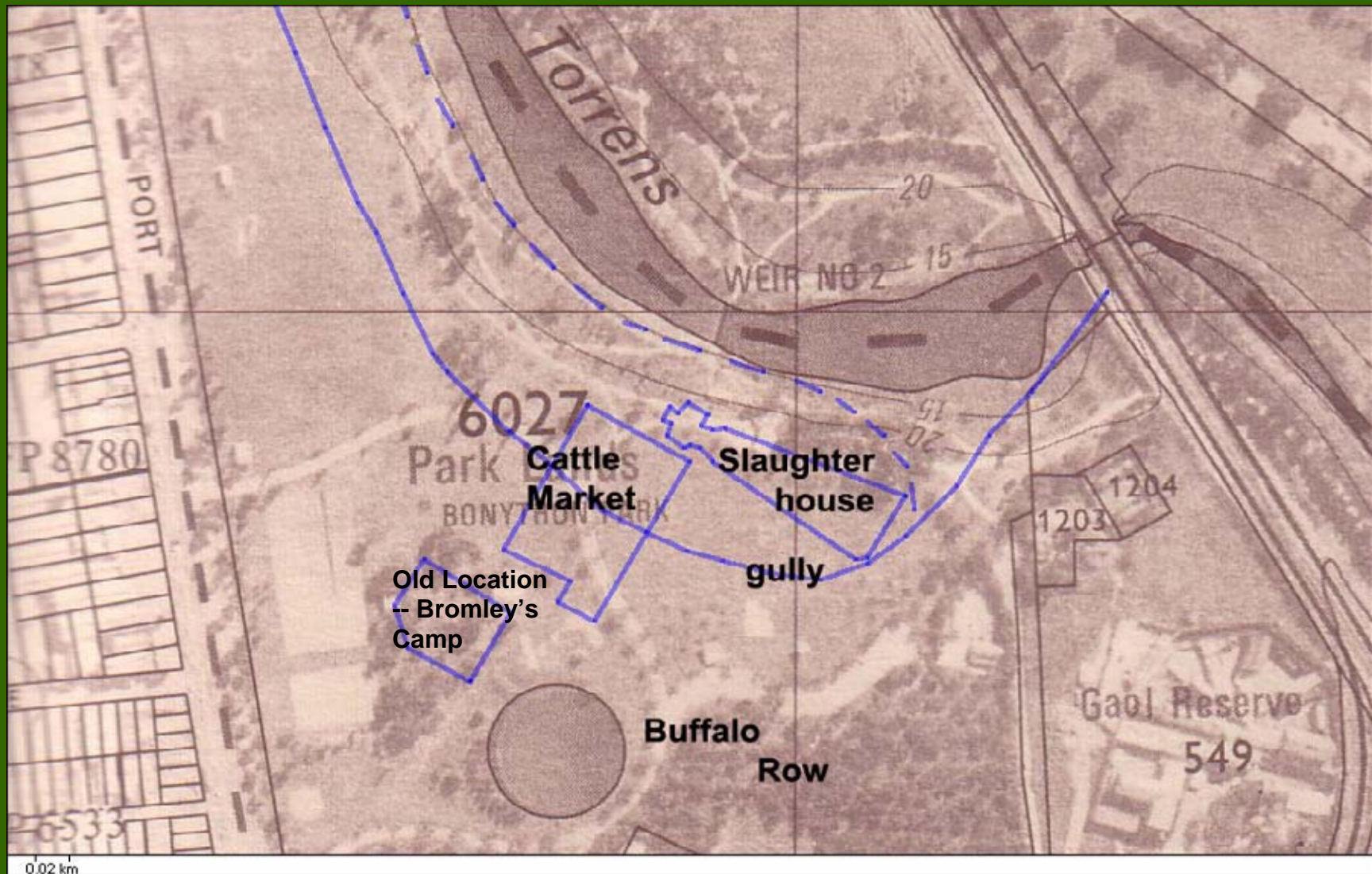
Sites of Cultural/Historic Interest

1. Slaughter-house
2. Cattle market
3. Slaughter-house manager's residence (later Ranger's house)
4. Olive groves
5. Adelaide Gaol
6. Old (Aboriginal) Location (Bromley's Camp)
7. Buffalo Row
8. Coromandel Row
9. Colonel Light's original survey point and camp
10. Police Barracks
11. Aboriginal camp associated with Piltawodli Site
12. Wye Signal Station



— Old road

Detailed Historic Sites



Map courtesy of Rhondda Harris, 2006, based on information derived from Chittleborough, J, 'Primitive Adelaide, recollections and impressions', Adelaide Observer, 1906 and the Freeling Map, 1849

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

River Torrens

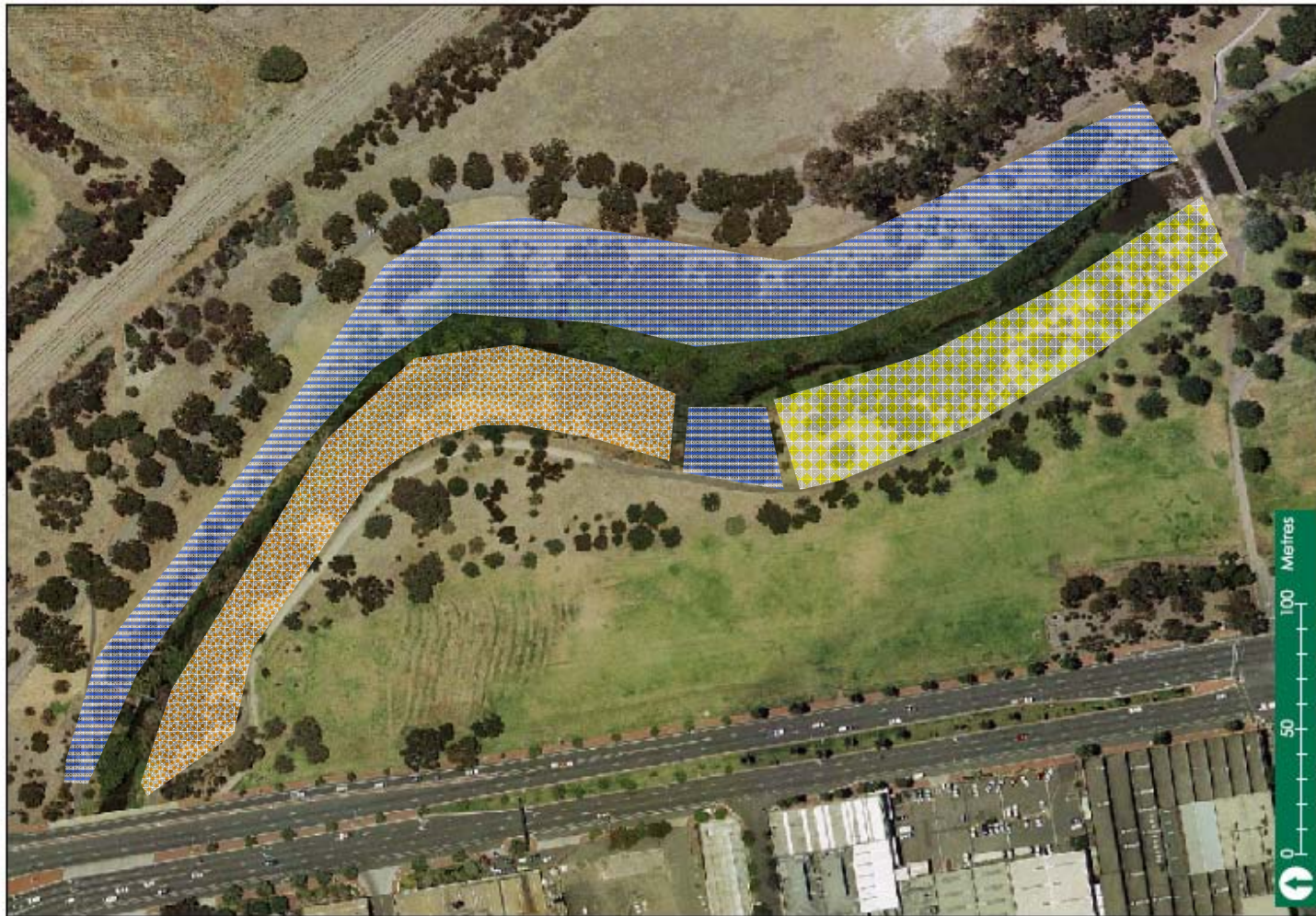
- Pre-European vegetation of the Park was River Red Gum/SA Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *E. leucoxylon leucoxylon*) woodland.
- The south western corner of the Park was a Spear Grass/Wallaby Grass (*Stipa spp.*, *Danthonia spp.*) grassland habitat.
- The banks of the River Torrens are planted with a range of exotic and native trees. There are infestations of a range of woody, grassy and herbaceous weed species.
- A total of seven naturally occurring indigenous flora species have been recorded in the Park. These include Marsh Club-rush (*Bolboschoenus medianus*), Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*), Finger Rush (*Juncus subsecundus*), Slender Knotweed (*Persicaria decipiens*), Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), River Club-rush (*Schoenoplectus validus*), and Narrow-leaf Bullrush (*Typha domingensis*). The Marsh Club-rush is considered to be regionally rare in the Southern Lofty Botanical Region.




3.2.2 Tulya Wodli Riparian Restoration Site

- The Tulya Wodli Riparian Restoration is a three stage revegetation project on the River Torrens in the northern part of the Park.
- The project will restore the original riverine environment through staged removal of exotic plants and revegetation using local native plants including woodland and riverine vegetation.
- Approximately 100,000 native plants will be established during the life of the project

- The project aims to improve the aesthetics of the Park and improve habitat for native animals. The site will also provide a space for the community to interact with nature and potentially take part in volunteer and educational activities.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)



Stage 1 – 2004/05  Stage 2 – 2005/06  Stage 3 – 2006/07 
Woody weed removal at the Tulya Wodli Riparian Restoration Site.

Topography

- The Park is relatively flat with little variation in topography with the exception of the river channel for the River Torrens which runs through the Park.
- Soils are alluvial.

Contaminated Land

- The area of Park Lands west of Morphett Street Bridge is a 3.4 hectare site, under the control of the State Transport Authority until 1994, when the title was transferred to Adelaide City Council. Prior to this, the land had been used as railway land. Contamination from the disposal of steam locomotive ash, coking coal, gas production plant ash, battery acid, battery components, oils and liquid fuel occurred throughout the first part of the 20th century.
- In 1992 the former State Transport Authority commissioned a site history and site contamination assessment. In 1995 Council contracted further bore-hole testing and the preparation of remediation options. In early 1997 a grass fire on the site ignited buried coking coal resulting in a series of two underground fires. In late 1997 the site was used as a collection point for pumped sediment dredged from the Torrens Lake. Approximately 7,500 cubic metres of this uncontaminated sediment remained on site after the project had finished.
- The known contamination footprint is believed to cover approximately one hectare with fill to a depth of between 2.4 and 4m.

3.2.2 Water

- Large sections of the Park are irrigated.
- Irrigation of part of Bonython Park is via a recently installed *maxicom* enabled system (see Existing Use Map).

- The large area north of the river is manually irrigated prior to an event.
- Watering of the playing soccer pitches is the responsibility of licensees. Bore water and River water is used. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.
- The riparian zone of the River Torrens is not irrigated.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

The location and current tenure of buildings and structures are illustrated on the **Buildings Map**.

Adelaide Gaol (1)

- Adelaide Gaol is one of South Australia's most significant heritage sites. Its earliest sections were constructed in 1841, five years after European settlement. The Gaol was in continuous use from 1841 until 1988, which is the longest history of continuous use of any Australian gaol.
- The Gaol adjoins an historically significant grove of olive trees, dating from the late 1860s, which once produced quality olive oil for sale.
- The site includes a powder keeper's cottage and powder magazines which were built in 1882-3. The powder magazines are listed in the Register of the National Estate and the State Heritage Register, and as a City of Adelaide local heritage place.
- Part of the Reserve next to the cottage is currently leased to the Adelaide Day Centre for vegetable growing.
- The Gaol is a collection of buildings of varying age and architecture, but retains a general unity of style and form and consistent use of materials. Some of the site's older buildings are examples of the State's distinctive limestone architecture, and these

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

are of particular interest because very few buildings from this early period have survived. Its radial planning and perimeter walls represented state of the art prison planning and construction in the mid nineteenth century. While some of the buildings are in a poor state of repair, its external form is largely intact.

- The Gaol has an interesting human history. In its current form its buildings embody a number of changes in prison philosophy and social attitudes towards the incarceration and rehabilitation of prisoners. A large amount of equipment, documentation, furniture and fittings have been retained, providing great potential for visitor interpretation. Its long period of occupation also favours interpretive programs linking the State's history of law, order and the justice system to national historical themes, as well as contemporary topics such as Aboriginal, migration, and refugee issues. For example, the Gaol is the burial place for a number of inmates who were executed there. Many of these sites have special significance for Aboriginal people.
- The Gaol was classified by the National Trust of SA in November 1965, on the Register of the National Estate in March 1978, and on the State Heritage Register in November 1984.
- The landscape around the Gaol (including the entrance road) is in poor condition and does not create a good sense of arrival.
- The management of the Gaol is beyond the scope of this Plan, however, management recommendations in Part 4 of the Plan make reference to a joint initiative between Council and the State Government regarding future management of the Gaol in the context of its location within the Adelaide Park Lands.

Garden and Powder Keeper's Cottage (2)

- Leased to Adelaide Day Centre.
- The terms of the lease state that the licensee shall not have use of the Powder Magazines, located adjacent to the garden. However,

the Powder Magazines are encircled within a mesh fence surrounding the Day Centre's garden, making access to this historic feature currently physically impossible as access to the garden is restricted by locked gates.

- The Cottage forms part of the Adelaide Day Centre lease and is occupied by the caretaker of the produce garden.
- The Cottage is a City of Adelaide local heritage place and a State Heritage Place (Listing includes: Former Powder Magazine Keeper's Residence, Water Tank, Toilet, Fence, Garden and Curtilage - also 10889 Powder Magazine and Surrounding Walls).

Thebarton Police Barracks (3)

Large historically significant group of buildings which currently house:

- Mounted Cadre
- Dog Squad
- Historical society

Bonython Park Kiosk (4)

- Carey Gully rendered building erected in conjunction with the mid 1960s Bonython Park development.

Toilets - Bonython Park North (5)

- Male and female toilet blocks.
- Two Carey Gully stone rendered, skillion roofed, toilet structures designed by landscape architect Bruce Whitford.

Toilets - Bonython Park Central (6)

- Carey Gully sandstone rendered, inverted gabled corrugated iron roofed, toilet structure designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Boat Store (7)

- A multiple cream brick painted, Carey Gully stone rendered, corrugated iron roofed maintenance and electrical substation structure located on the escarpment between the Pavilion and the Lower Weir.
- Used as storage shed by the Park Lands Rangers.

Gardeners' Shed/Compound (8)

- Located at the end of Gaol Road, a light green colourbond covered shed, gabled roof, with a light brown brick annexe on the southern side.
- The compound has a sizeable footprint and is used for storage of horticultural equipment and accessories.

Adelaide Olympic Soccer Club Building (9)

- Brick building.

Former Equestrian Federation Association (10)

- Dull green painted brick pavilion with a low skillion galvanised iron roof erected in the 1960s, formerly licensed by the Equestrian Federation of Australia (South Australian Branch).

Small Electrical Substation (11)

- Located in the central portion of Park 27, opposite the John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion.

Pumphouse (12)

- Used to pump water from Torrens for irrigation of the golf links.

Pulteney Grammar School Rowing Clubhouse (13)

- Leased to State Government.

- Cream painted besser block two storey structure with galvanised iron gabled roof.

Riverside Rowing Club Clubhouse (14)

- Leased from State Government
- A grey painted besser block two storey structure with galvanised iron skillion roof.
- Built in the 1980s.

Wye Signal Cabin

- Located near Adelaide Gaol. Erected in 1915

3.4 Recreational Facilities

- There are three soccer pitches in the Park, currently held under an Annual Sporting Licence by Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club.
- There are two playgrounds in the Park (see 3.6.1).
- The River Torrens Linear Park paths are used for various recreational and leisure activities.
- The City Skate Park, City SK8, was officially opened in May 2000.
- A 3-on-3 basketball half court was added in 2004.
- There is an open area north of the River that is regularly used for equestrian events.

3.4.6 Dogs

- The area north of the River is designated as an off-leash area.
- Dogs in the remainder of the Park must be kept on a leash, not exceeding two metres in length.
- Dogs are forbidden in the playground areas.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

3.5 Events Management

- The Park is a venue for regular major events and has been used for visiting circuses since the 1950s.
- Other significant events held in the Park include:
 - equestrian -2-3 large events on the north side of the river
 - skyshow
 - festivals (eg schutzenfest)
 - company picnics and large family gatherings.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- There are a number of seats and bins, drinking fountains, barbeque and picnic facilities in the Park.

Kiosk

- The Kiosk is staffed by Kiwanis Club volunteers and is open at weekends and school holidays.
- There are no set opening times.

Playgrounds

There are two children's playgrounds in Bonython Park.

- Both playgrounds are unfenced and unshaded.
- Play equipment is old and lacking a range of creative equipment. Active play structures are limited.
- The standard of both playgrounds is not befitting of their location within such a highly visited Park.

Boating lake

- This is a shallow circular pond constructed in the 1960s used by model boat owners.

- The pond is subject to cracking and leaking and was resurfaced in 2005.

3.6.2 Lighting

- The soccer pitches licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club are lit.
- There is lighting along the roadways in Bonython Park.
- There is limited lighting on the River Torrens Linear Park Trail, however lighting does not extend along the full extent of the trail.
- Lighting is provided on the surrounding roads.
- The City Skate Park is lit automatically every night.

3.6.3 Signage

- There are several Kaurna naming signs in the Park.
- There are a number of outdated Adelaide City Council signs in the Park.

3.7 Accessibility

- The Park is unique in the Park Lands in that it is serviced by an internal road system which allows vehicle access to the public
- There are a number of areas where parking is permitted. These include hard surface car parking area and parking on grass (for events) (refer to Existing Use Map).
- Unauthorised unregulated parking occurs around the rowing club buildings
- There are lockable gates at the entrance to Bonython Park.
- The northern section of the Park (along Port Road) is used for event parking.
- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

- The River Torrens Linear Park Trail is a sealed pathway which runs along the River.

3.8 Administration

Tenure

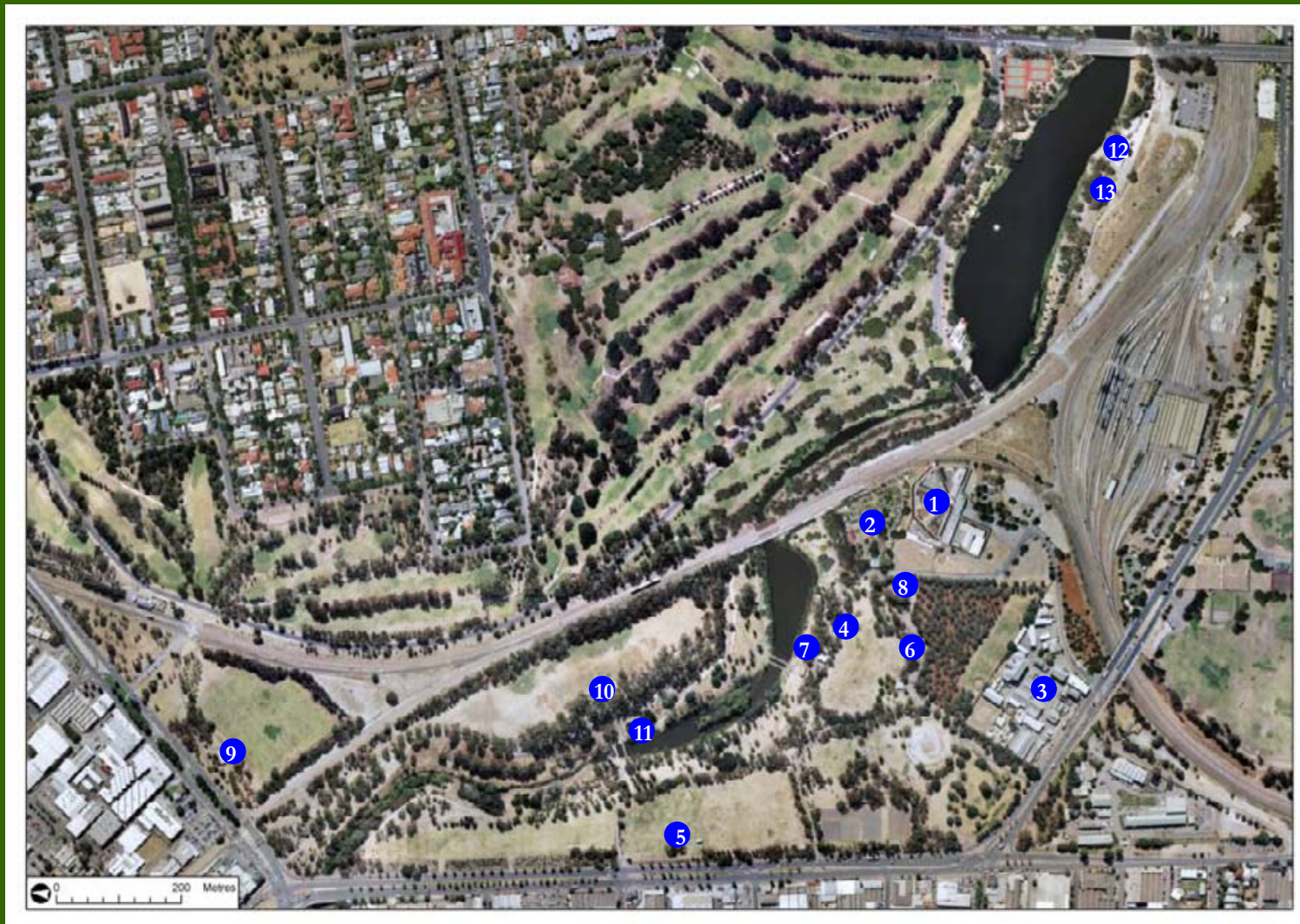
- There are a number of alienated land parcels this Park. These are displayed on the Current Land Tenure Map. Historic use of these areas has resulted in each land parcel suffering varying degrees of contamination. Under the Park Lands Act 2005, plans must be prepared for the return of this land to Park Lands. The Plans must include information on the condition of the land and actions required to make the land suitable for public use.

Police Horses

- Arrangements for the depasturing of Police Horses in areas including the Olive Groves adjacent to the Police Barracks have existed for many years. The most recent lease arrangement from 1982 has effectively lapsed with no payment being received since about 1995. However the depasturing activity continues and because the lease has not been legally terminated as per its conditions the terms are still effective. However this is an unacceptable arrangement and a new licence, rather than a lease, is required.
- The agreement has been for the exclusive depasturing of horses but does not apply to any other use including harvesting of olives or car parking.

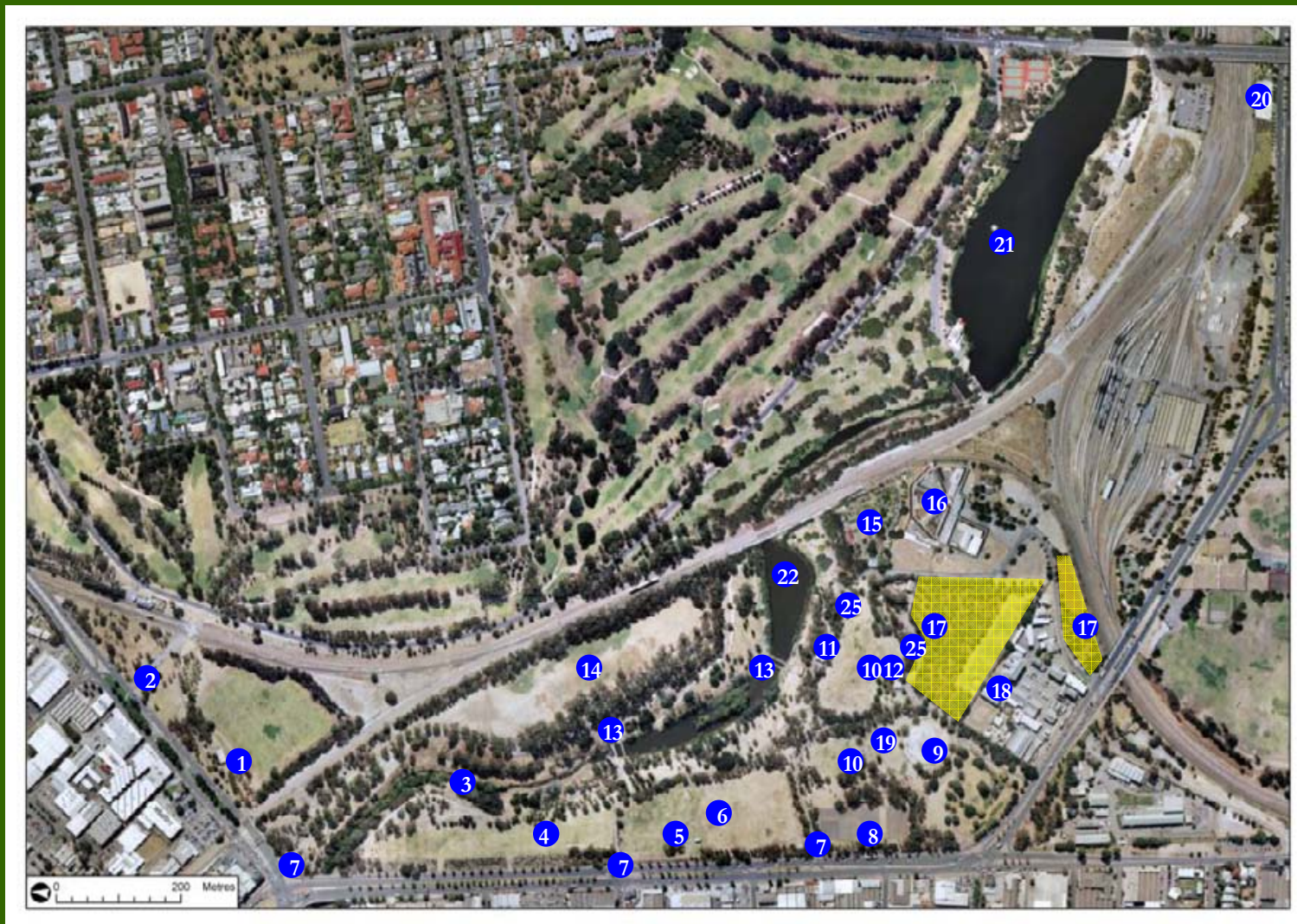
Buildings: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

1. Adelaide Gaol
2. Garden and Powder Keeper's Cottage
3. Thebarton Police Barracks
4. Kiosk
5. Toilets
6. Toilets
7. Boat/storage shed
8. Horticulture depot
9. Adelaide Olympic Soccer Club Change rooms
10. Former Equestrian building
11. Substation
12. Pulteney Rowing Club rooms
13. Riverside Rowing Club rooms



Existing Use – Bonython Park/Tulya Wodli (27)

- Adelaide Olympic Soccer clubrooms
- Car parking for soccer
- Tulya Wodli Biodiversity restoration site
- Parking for major events
- Toilets
- Major events area
- Entrances
- Former Netball courts/event car parking
- 1. Boating pond
- 2. Playgrounds
- 3. Kiosk
- 4. Toilets
- 5. Footbridges
- 6. Dog Off leash/equestrian area
- 7. Community garden
- 8. Gaol
- 9. Olive Grove/horse agistment area
- 10. Thebarton Police Barracks
- 11. Mound
- 12. Skate Park



= Existing extent of Police horse depasturing activity

- 1. Torrens Lake
- 2. Lower Lake

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL Current Land Tenure



1. Police Barracks (Crown) (possible return to Park Lands in long term)
2. Road Safety School (Trans Adelaide) (possible return to Park Lands in long term)
3. Adelaide Gaol (Crown)
4. Adelaide Gaol (Crown) (possible return to Park Lands in short term)
5. Rail Yards (TransAdelaide) (possible return to Park Lands in long term)
6. ACC
7. TransAdelaide(possible return to Park Lands in short term)
8. Skate Park (leased by ACC from TransAdelaide)
9. Car park (TransAdelaide-leased to Casino) (possible return to Park Lands in short term)
10. Rowing Clubs (State Government Crown leases)
11. possible return to Park Lands in short term
12. Torrens River Park -Park Lands -ACC
13. Dame Roma Mitchell Gardens (part of Gaol land leased from State Government) (possible return to Park Lands in long term)



4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 provides management recommendations for the Park. These are shown on the three **Landscape Design/Future Use Maps**.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Indigenous culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

General

- Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through protection and appropriate interpretation (including information about traditional camping and burial sites along the River Torrens).

Area 1

- Subject to consultation with the Kaurna community interpret the 'Old Native Location' /Bromley's Camp.

Area 3

- Seek Kaurna and European names for the reclaimed Park Land west of Morphett Street Bridge

4.1.2 European

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

General

- Ensure that trees of cultural significance (see 3.1.2 above) are managed as part of a Tree Succession Management Plan.

Area 1

- Research and interpret the history of the Slaughterhouse, Coromandel Row and Buffalo Row.

Area 2

- Retain the two historic olive groves and interpret.

Area 3

- Ensure landscaping around Gaol and in particular around Gaol entrance is consistent with the heritage values of the precinct.

Recommendations from Cultural Landscape Assessment: General

- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.

Area 1

- Conserve and enhance the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) avenue plantings in the central portion of Park 27 and consider naming the roadway.

Area 2

- Seek to enhance the communication of the pre-1960s historical layers in Park 27 in particular the Slaughterhouse, the 'Billabong', the Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations, West Park Nursery etc.
- Conserve the sense of an open gardenesque garden landscape between the Circular Pond and Port Road, especially the open placed mature trees.
- Consider Adelaide Tribe 'sheds' site be considered as a potential archaeological investigation site while recognising that changes of ground levels due to railway line construction and Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation development may have impacted upon the site, and having regard to research by Harris (1999); this recommendation should be considered in conjunction with recommendations contained in Appendix 1 as it relates to the Piltawodli 'Location'.
- Consider the Slaughterhouse site as a potential archaeological investigation and interpretation site while recognising that the site and the associated cattle yards have experienced extensive ground surface changes and soil compaction over the years, and again in the

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

1960s with the development of the Bonython Park landscape treatments.

- A potential archaeological site should not impact on the current environment or the recreational use of the Park.
- The size of the site should be limited.
- Any survey should be undertaken in consultation with Heritage Branch (DEH).
- Seek the implementation of the landscape recommendations contained in the Adelaide Gaol – Conservation & Management Strategy (2002) and integrate them within a landscape master plan that addresses the Gaol entry roadscape from Port Road, Slaughterhouse Road, and adjacent barren vacant Gaol reserve land, to better integrate this landscape into the Park Lands characteristic landscape.
- Consider road designations over the access road to the Gaol, and the road to the Powder Magazine. Possible nomenclature might honour William Boothby in terms of his tenure at the Gaol and his role upon the adjacent Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations.
- Given the European and Aboriginal significance of this Park, private prospecting by groups or individuals should not be permitted in this Park.

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.

4.2 Environmental Context

General

- Conserve and reinforce the natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting use of local native species in revegetation.
- Continue riparian restoration projects to enhance and rehabilitate the River Torrens riparian zone, using locally indigenous species to create habitat and increase biodiversity. Plant sedges (eg *Juncus sp.* and *Cyperus sp.* grown from local seed sources), in instances where the banks along the River Torrens are not reinforced.
- Continue program of ongoing removal of woody weeds from within the River Torrens and along the banks particularly *Fraxinus spp.*, *Salix spp.*, *Populus spp.*, and *Olea spp.*
- Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the River Torrens banks in this Park.
- Where possible and practical, local native plantings should be grown from local provenance seed.
- Prepare a management inventory of remnant native vegetation.
- Implement best management practice of River Torrens through the adoption of management recommendations outlined in Blue Green Algae Action Plan.
- Implement a trial planting program of aquatic macrophytes (increase both number and diversity of plants).

Area 1

- Develop an environmental interpretive/education site adjacent to the Tulya Wodli restoration site.

Area 2

- Restore the sediment island to improve habitat, particularly for water birds, by removing woody weeds and planting native riparian plants grown from local seed sources.

Area 3

- Return alienated railway land to Park Lands once the railyards cease their current use.
- Support landscaping of the disused triangle bounded by railway lines adjacent to the Gaol currently owned by the State Government.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

- Support the visual enhancement of the railway corridor through landscaping and the removal of surplus/discarded materials. See 4.5 for long term plan for this area.
- Review plantings of the trees in the Skate Park and replace individuals that are not thriving with more appropriate species.

4.2.2 Senescence of trees

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

4.3 Buildings and Structures

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

Area 1

- Retain and support an upgrade or replacement of the soccer club rooms (currently licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club). The building design should be subject to principles relating to environmentally sustainable design techniques.
- Retain the building formerly licensed by the South Australian Equestrian Federation to support equestrian and other sporting activities in this area.

Area 2

- Retain kiosk but consider upgrading the building and surrounds to take advantage of the setting (and complement planned playground) to encourage increased patronage.
- In conjunction with the completion of proposed improvements, amend the Kiosk lease to ensure more regular opening times to support an anticipated increased frequency of use of the Park.
- Retain public toilets adjacent to Port Road for major events and improve lighting efficiency. Replace longer term with new

automated toilet facilities incorporating environmentally sustainable design principles.

- Retrofit toilet block adjacent to existing playground in Bonython Park with automated toilets.
- Consult with SAPOL re the remediation of Thebarton Police Barracks buildings (where appropriate) and return to Park Lands.
- Relocate staff amenities in Bonython Park to within existing facilities at the Police Barracks or Adelaide Gaol complex to create a stronger link with Bonython Park and the Adelaide Gaol (Heritage Precinct). Once a suitable alternative site is found remove horticulture building and associated compound.
- Retain maintenance shed on riverbank adjacent to the Kiosk and investigate alternative use associated with river-based activities.

Area 3

- To create a tourism drawcard with increased recreational and educational use, support the State Government in implementation of the Adelaide Gaol and Environs Concept Plan, including:
 - improve links with the River Torrens and Bonython Park;
 - landscape around the Gaol including the entrance road; and
 - remove superfluous fencing to improve sight lines and accessibility.
- Ensure landscaping around Gaol and in particular around Gaol entrance is consistent with Heritage values.
- Liaise with the State in developing a Plan of Management for this site to enable community access to the Powder Magazines. In the interim, continue discussions with key stakeholders to identify opportunities for the provision of community access to the Gaol Precinct and Powder Magazines.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

4.4 Recreational Facilities

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

Park Lands Trail

- Establish Park Lands Trail through this Park connecting with the River Torrens Linear Park Trail.
- Provide supporting infrastructure (seating, interpretive signage, drinking fountains, bbqs, bike racks etc) for Trail users.

Area 1

- Retain the soccer pitches currently licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club.
- If determined feasible by the existing licence holder, consider expansion of licensed area to incorporate additional soccer pitches to accommodate increased demand. This will require removal of plantings in the south east corner of the area.
- Retain open area north of the River for horse (equestrian) activities and as a dog off leash area. Consider additional formal recreational uses for this area that are compatible with equestrian use.
- Support an upgrade of the irrigation system for this area with a centrally controlled automated system to improve water efficiency. Link this irrigation system to a water recycling scheme (eg Aquatic Centre recharge, Glenelg Waste Water).

Area 2

- Install two multi-purpose community courts (a community court is not licensed, cannot be booked and is readily available to the public) on the former netball courts.
- Position the new community courts on the most eastern edge of the hard surface area and remove the remaining disused netball courts and landscape as a lightly treed parkland area.
- Install a half length concrete cricket pitch and backstop netting to support informal cricket play.

- Replace the eastern playground with a new playground located further north to improve linkages with the River Torrens, the kiosk, the existing sandpit, and utilise shade provided from the mature trees in this location. The new playground should reflect Council's Children's Playspaces Policy.
- Incorporate existing sandpit structure and totem pole into the new eastern playspace.
- Develop a children's cycle path network as part of the new eastern playground that also creates a link between the new playground, kiosk, main car park and Adelaide Gaol precinct.
- Retain open grassed spaces for informal games and activities.
- Redevelop the western playground incorporating new structured play elements and creative play opportunities. Incorporate the mound into the redesign of the playground.
- Maximise shade opportunities from existing trees for both playgrounds. Given the lack of trees around the grass mound, plant additional trees and provide shade structures for the western playground.
- Retain boating pond and continue to allow use by model boat owners.
- In addition to the boat pond, permit model boats to utilise the Torrens Lake and Lower Lake. However, restrict model power boats to a defined area on the Torrens Lake upstream of the Torrens Weir. Restrict usage to once a month or no more than 12 times a calendar year (to allow multiple day events).
- Regularly monitor noise levels of model boats to ensure they do not exceed acceptable levels.
- Landscape the area to the north of the pond to create a natural noise barrier between the pond and playground.
- Consider additional recreation opportunities to activate the Lower Lake.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Area 3

- Retain Skate Park facility and provide playable levels of lighting around the 3-on-3 court.
- Review plantings of the trees in the Skate Park and replace individuals that are not thriving with more appropriate species.
- Develop a Master Plan for the area West of Morphett Street Bridge (Torrens River Park) and consider the provision of active recreation opportunities (including adventure play) in the Plan. In the Master Plan also determine the best location for an additional boat launching facility.
- Retain a mix of formal and informal recreation use of the River Torrens (including Lakes) including Popeye, paddleboat hire, rowing, kayaking, canoeing, model boats and dragon boating.
- Install a line of boating buoys in the Lake to assist navigation for rowers.
- Develop a recreation plan for the Torrens River (including Lakes) and include investigations into:
 - opportunities to improve access to the River for water craft activities ie. Rowing, canoeing and kayaking;
 - ways to improve accessibility for rowing training and competitions;
 - extending the Lake to the Gaol entrance; and
 - establishing a white water kayaking facility that contributes to water quality.
 - Activation of the section of River between the railway bridge and the Lower Weir (Lower Lake).
- The integration of the River Torrens Park with the broader River Torrens Linear Park system including continuity of the riparian vegetation types, activity zones and movement paths;
- The provision of cycle and pedestrian connection to the adjacent pathways and movement lines including, establishing a strong and direct interface with the river edge, Riverwalk, Convention Centre Promenade, North Terrace and Park Lands corridor adjacent to the weir and Adelaide Gaol;
- The strengthening of the relationship of the park to the river edge to allow positive user interaction with the water through location of pathways, decks and strategic terracing providing water views and improved river interface for Park users;
- The acknowledgement of the site's existing positive physical, environmental and recreational qualities by embracing the assets of the site including the existing recreational uses and unique city and river views;
- Extending activity across the Torrens River Park generated from the broader River Torrens Linear Park, whilst establishing new activities through the provision of appropriate spaces and infrastructure;
- Achieving biodiversity within the Park, including plantings which represent the pre-European native vegetation of the site; and
- Plantings will be designed to maintain visibility and ensure public safety is not compromised.

The following actions contribute towards the overall design intent:

Torrens River Park Master Plan

The following principles have been identified as the key drivers behind the conceptual design of the Torrens River Park Master Plan:

Biodiversity

- Planting an area as an urban forest to act as a buffer zone that separates the park from the rail corridor. This area will be planted with local native tree species to act as a canopy with small shrubs and groundcovers providing a ground layer and ecological diversity.
- Revegetation and the removal of woody weeds (such as willows) to enhance the riparian habitat along the river.
- Creation of an artificial bio-retention wetland system in the sunken triangular space in the railyards to act as a water treatment device, cleaning water collected from south of its location before it reaches the river.

Recreation

- Retention of the existing rowing clubhouse buildings to generate activity.
- Incorporation of an automated toilet into the footprint of the Riverside building to support community use of the Park.
- Creation of a series of open grassed spaces to promote activity, casual recreation and event spaces whilst opening up views and establishing strong sightlines within the Park. These areas will provide viewing areas over the Torrens Lake, particularly for water based activities such as rowing.
- The provision of a play space designed to complement the setting and cater for a diversity of users including the provision of play elements for older children not normally catered for in existing playspaces in the Park Lands.
- Construction of a viewing platform and boardwalk along part of the river bank. Viewing and boat launching decks reinforce interaction with the river and

support its active use for recreation. The extension of decks in front of the boat sheds will improve accessibility onto the Torrens Lake.

- Development of an urban plaza on the site of the existing car park, on the eastern segment of the Park. The plaza will act as a transition zone between the Park Lands and the City environment, promoting passive and active recreation. The plaza (when linked with the proposed bridge over the railway lines) will be designed to serve as an important area of open space for use by students at the University of South Australia City West campus. The plaza will potentially include wireless study pods and incorporate principles of water sensitive urban design.

Access

- Minor alterations and improvements will be made to the existing cycle path adjacent to the River Torrens removing difficult sight lines and steep and narrow sections of the path.
- The existing pathway forming part of the River Torrens Linear Park Trail will be moved closer to the River's edge. This will remove existing hazard points between cyclists, pedestrians and rowers.
- Creation of a central boulevard to provide direct access into the Park and strengthen the connection between City and the Park. The boulevard will facilitate vehicular access into the site and also services the rowing facilities.
- The car park around the rowing clubs will be formalised. Parking for up to 20 cars will be provided. Parking restrictions will ensure parking is for members of the rowing clubs and Park users only.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

- Drop-off zones for Pulteney rowers will be provided along the entrance boulevard.
- Construction of a footbridge across the railyards connecting North Terrace across the railyards corridor to the Park. The bridge will significantly improve accessibility to the Park and as a consequence will generate activity creating a vibrant, inviting and safe atmosphere. A small plaza on North Terrace opposite the University of South Australia and the location of the future tram stop will act as a major node and establish a strong link between the north western corner of the City and the Park Lands.



Masterplan
Adelaide Park Lands; Torrens River Park



Dog Management

Area 1

- Maintain part of the park as an off leash area and ensure any additional use of this area is compatible with a dog off leash facility.
- Install dog drinking fountains and dispenser bag facilities within the off leash area.
- Undertake research/consultation to identify ways to improve use of the area and to encourage greater use by dog owners.
- Maintain remainder of the Park as an on-leash area.

4.5 Events Management

Area 1

- Provide supporting facilities for small events

Area 2

- Retain north western area of Bonython Park for events and associated car parking. In the long term look at ways to reduce reliance on event car parking in the Park Lands.
- Major events that are fenced and require an entry fee should only be held in this area of the Park (limit the area between the Kiosk and the main car park to unrestricted community events only).
- Alternative management practices should be sought for events that require large hard paved areas being held in this Park. If not feasible, deter events of this nature being held in the Park.
- Minimise event set up and pull down periods in order to minimise impacts on the Park and reduce watering requirements.

Area 3

- In the long term seek the return of the rail yards to Park Lands. In development of a Plan of Management for this site by the land manager, consider for this site a landscaped park able to host major events.
- Support regular youth events at the City Skate Park.

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.

Area 1

- Provide additional bins (including recycling bins) around sporting areas licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club.
- Investigate provision of a small jetty on the riverbank to allow people closer and safe access to the water.
- Create picnic areas (with the installation of BBQs, drinking fountains and shade trees) to encourage use of the northern part of Bonython Park adjacent to the River Torrens.

Area 2

- Undertake improvements to the kiosk (including surrounds) to encourage increased patronage. As part of this improve landscaping and general amenity of the picnic area to the east of the Kiosk.
- In the long term, review the opening hours of the Bonython Park Kiosk to complement the improved recreational opportunities in the Park..
- Install picnic facilities adjacent to the river.
- Provide drinking fountains adjacent to playgrounds.
- Provide creeper plantings to increase the functionality of the existing shade structures next to the boating pond.
- Consult with SAPOL with the aim to remove or replace Police Barrack fencing along Gaol Road in order to create an improved entry statement on the approach to the Gaol.
- Replace fencing around olive groves/horse paddocks.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

4.6.2 Lighting

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

General

- Retain existing lighting in the Park.
- Ensure lighting is in accord with CPTED principles.
- Ensure any new lighting is of an efficient, low energy and sustainable nature.

Area 1

- Maintain existing lighting levels around soccer pitches and support upgrade of lighting in the future.
- Install appropriate lighting along the path utilised by pedestrians and cyclists (which forms part of the Park Lands Trail) travelling along the River Torrens Linear Park Trail. In the short term consider identification of the path edge through solar LED in ground up lights.

Area 2

- Install energy efficient lighting around toilets adjacent to Port Road.

Area 3

- Provide lighting around the 3-on-3 court at the Skate Park.
- Investigate flood lighting along the River to support twilight boating in conjunction with the new lighting proposed for Tarndanya Womma (Park 26).
- Ensure lighting is adequate for increased future use of the area

4.6.3 Signage

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

General

- Remove or replace all superfluous and inappropriate signage in the Park.

- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Replace existing entry signs to the Park along with directional and information signage in conjunction with new internal road/parking system.
- Install additional signage to support use of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail and general use of the Park.
- Work in collaboration with adjacent Councils to develop and implement a standard River Torrens Linear Park Trail signage suite.

Area 1

- Develop an environmental interpretive/education site adjacent to the Tulya Wodli restoration site. Look to incorporate new jetty as part of interpretation opportunities.

Area 2

- Provide interpretive signage for the olives groves.
- Provide interpretive signage for the totem pole.

Area 3

- Retain signage at the City Skate Park.
- Provide for new signage as part of Master Plan for the land west of Morphett St.

4.7 Accessibility

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

General

- Resurface existing paths in ochre to identify the route of the Park Lands Trail. Upgrade the River Torrens Linear Trail paths as needed to complement the design of the Park Lands Trail.
- Retain internal roadways and implement measures to prevent vehicle access to paths and Park Lands.
- Install traffic calming devices along roadways.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

- Install entrance gates at major access points to create a sense of arrival.
- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park.

Area 1

- Investigate feasibility of constructing a pedestrian footbridge over the railway line across War Memorial Drive to provide a link between North Adelaide residents and the Park (referenced in the CLMP for Piltawodli Park 1).
- Provide parallel car parking spaces along the road in Park 27A.
- Continue to permit horse float parking in the open space area north of the River. Permit equestrian officials (ie judges) to park their vehicles on grassed areas during formal equestrian events. Longer term seek alternatives to this practice to minimise parking on Park Lands.

Area 2

- In the short term:
 - Replace no entry sign on approach road to kiosk with a no through road sign.
 - Implement measures to prevent vehicle access to paths and grassed areas.
- In the long term:
 - Redesign kiosk roadway to improve access and turnarounds.
 - Provide additional parking bays close to the kiosk.
- Close Bonython Park entry road from Port Road west of Police Barracks.
- Develop clusters of 45 degree angle car parking bays along internal roadways to spread visitor use beyond traditional gathering areas. Ensure bays are linked to visitor facilities (bbqs, picnic facilities).

Area 3

- As part of the Master Planning process regrade and widen the path between the rowing clubs and Victoria (Morphett Street) Bridge to improve safety and accessibility. Provide seating along this path and consider additional decking to improve safety and accommodate lake users. Look at the feasibility of widening the path under the bridge through the removal of the storage area.
- Manage car and trailer parking around the rowing clubs. In the short term provide additional parking permits to Adelaide, Unley Norwood, Scotch, Pembroke, Riverside and Pulteney Rowing Clubs to utilise existing hard surface in a regulated manner.
- Specifically address the parking issue as part of the master planning process (ensure conditions are adequately signposted and policed). Provide pedestrian/cyclist connections (footbridges or subways) from North Terrace to the River Torrens as part of a major upgrade for this part of the precinct.
- Investigate feasibility of providing:
 - pedestrian/cyclist connections (footbridge/overpass) from North Terrace to the River Torrens as part of a major upgrade for this part of the precinct.
 - pedestrian/cyclist links connecting the Park via the Gaol to the River Torrens Linear Trail and main Weir as detailed in the Cheesman Report 2000 (Options from the report for possible underpass and overpass designs including Cheesman's preferred options are outlined in Figures 1-3. These options should be reviewed in line with CPTED principles).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

4.8 Administrative

- Revise the Park boundaries of Piltawodli (Park 1) and Tulya Wodli (Park 27) as outlined on the revised boundaries map to reflect the contemporary use of the area.

Alienated land should be returned to Park Lands on cessation of current usage. This should include the railyards and sheds adjacent to North Terrace.

Take a precinct view to the management and return of alienated land, including:

- Return of alienated parcels of Park Lands adjacent to Gaol.
- Seek transfer of rowing club leases from State Government to ACC.
- Return of car park (west of Morphett Street Bridge) to care and control of ACC as part of a precinct wide investigation of land transfer (Area 3 map).

Licences

Police horses

- Formally terminate any previous agreements with SAPOL re depasturing of horses and enter into an Annual Licence agreement (with appropriate conditions and fees) with SAPOL for the continued use of the ménage training area and depasturing of horses (only) in the olive groves north and east of the Police Barracks.
- Retain the existing available depasturing areas.

Comparison of Present and Future Landscapes



Future development of Park 27 will consider the existing mixed use of the site including the formal use of the Park for events and formal ball sports (north of the River Torrens), and various informal uses such as dog walking, horse riding, cycling and picnicking. The park also provides open grassed spaces for large scale events.

Facilities such as the playground adjacent to the toilets shall be removed and replaced by a new playspace adjacent to the kiosk.

Perimeter planting to Port Road and Park Terrace should be reinforced with large predominantly native trees.

Formal avenue trees shall be planted to the internal pathway system, and to the front of the Adelaide Gaol.

Native trees will be planted around the perimeter of open spaces to define edges and separate different spaces.

Large native trees will be planted along the Torrens River to increase the visual presence and native habitat of the river.

Perimeter planting will be reinforced by clumps of infill planting of a different species.

Shade trees shall be located close to playgrounds, and to recreation areas generally including picnic nodes and community courts and grassed spaces.

Specimen trees shall be located close to the playgrounds and in open areas generally.

Screening planting shall be located against the railway line corridor to provide a visual separation of spaces.

Pedestrian and vehicular circulation shall be enhanced by formalizing links to facilities in the park and by providing links through the park to other destinations.

Car parking shall be rationalized and formalized in the Park with angle parking spaces provided at intervals along internal roadways.

The Adelaide Gaol shall be upgraded to provide a visitor destination with formalized outdoor plaza spaces and lawn spaces for events and native garden beds.

The area of Park Land west of Morphett Street Bridge between the railway lines and the Torrens River shall be decontaminated and re graded to provide a grassed recreation space looking over the river.

The railway yards should be removed in the long term and returned to Park Lands.

Area 1 Future Use Tulya Wodli (Park 27) North

1. Retain car parking on road with retention of soft edges
2. Support upgrade or replacement of building
3. Retain soccer pitches and consider additional pitches
4. Support upgrade to sports lighting
5. Low maintenance landscaping
6. Continue Tulya Wodli biodiversity restoration projection
7. Develop interpretive signage/program associated with restoration project
8. Install lighting along River Torrens Linear Park Trail
9. Retain open area for equestrian events and as a dog off leash area

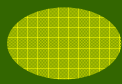


10. Investigate footbridge access across railway
11. Retain sports building
12. Install dog drinking fountain and bag dispensers
13. Retain open space for events/event car parking
14. provide picnic facilities
15. construct small jetty
16. provide parallel parking

—
Park Lands Trail

Area 2 Future Use Tulya Wodli (Park 27) South

1. Retain as major events site
2. Riparian plantings
3. New picnic facilities
4. Install two community tennis courts over existing disused netball courts and remove remainder of hard surface
5. Landscape, provide shade and interpret the history of the site – Slaughter house, old 'native location' and Coromandel and Buffalo Row
6. Retain play space and upgrade in long term
7. Landscaped native plantings
8. Retain and repair boat pond
9. Retain mound
10. Retain kiosk
11. Retain building
12. Develop new playspace and incorporate sand pit and totem pole
13. Develop informal children's bike path network
14. Relocate horticulture facilities
15. Interpret olive grove/licence agreement for horse agistment
16. Retrofit toilet block with automated toilets



Allowable extent of future Police horse depasturing activity



Park Lands Trail



New Playspace

17. Realign path to follow existing desire line
18. Landscape around the Adelaide Gaol and remove perimeter wire fencing, external buildings and reduce hard paved areas.
19. Landscape entrance roadway to Gaol
20. Systematic return of parts of Police Barracks to Park Lands
21. Provide additional angle car parking along interior roadways
22. Access under/across railway lines
23. Provide lighting along RTLP Trail
24. Remove fencing
25. Restore habitat value of sediment island (remove woody weeds and revegetate with native species)
26. Close road to cars (continue to allow cycle access)
27. Improve access to kiosk (remove no entry sign and implement measures to prevent vehicle access to paths and grassed areas)
28. Informal cricket facility
29. Support opportunities to activate the Lower Lake
30. Work with stakeholders to gain community access to the Powder Magazines

Area 2 Detailed Design Tulya Wodli (Park 27) South


New
playspace
to
incorporate
Totem Pole

Amend
access to
kiosk to
include
turnaround
area and
car parking



Area 3 Future Use Tulya Wodli (Park 27) East

1. Potential pedestrian/bike access links under/across railway
2. Return railyards to landscaped Park Lands.
3. Pursue the return of car park area to ACC ownership and develop as part of Torrens River Park Master Plan
4. Develop Master Plan for this precinct and remediate and landscape this area as Park Lands supporting informal recreation



5. Develop a recreation plan for the River Torrens (including Lakes)
6. Retain boat sheds and manage car/trailer parking
7. Retain skate park facilities
8. Review tree planting

Figure 1: Pedestrian/Cycle Access between Gaol and Weir
 Preferred Option – Underpass incorporating a combination of design elements (Cheesman Report 2001)

Architects

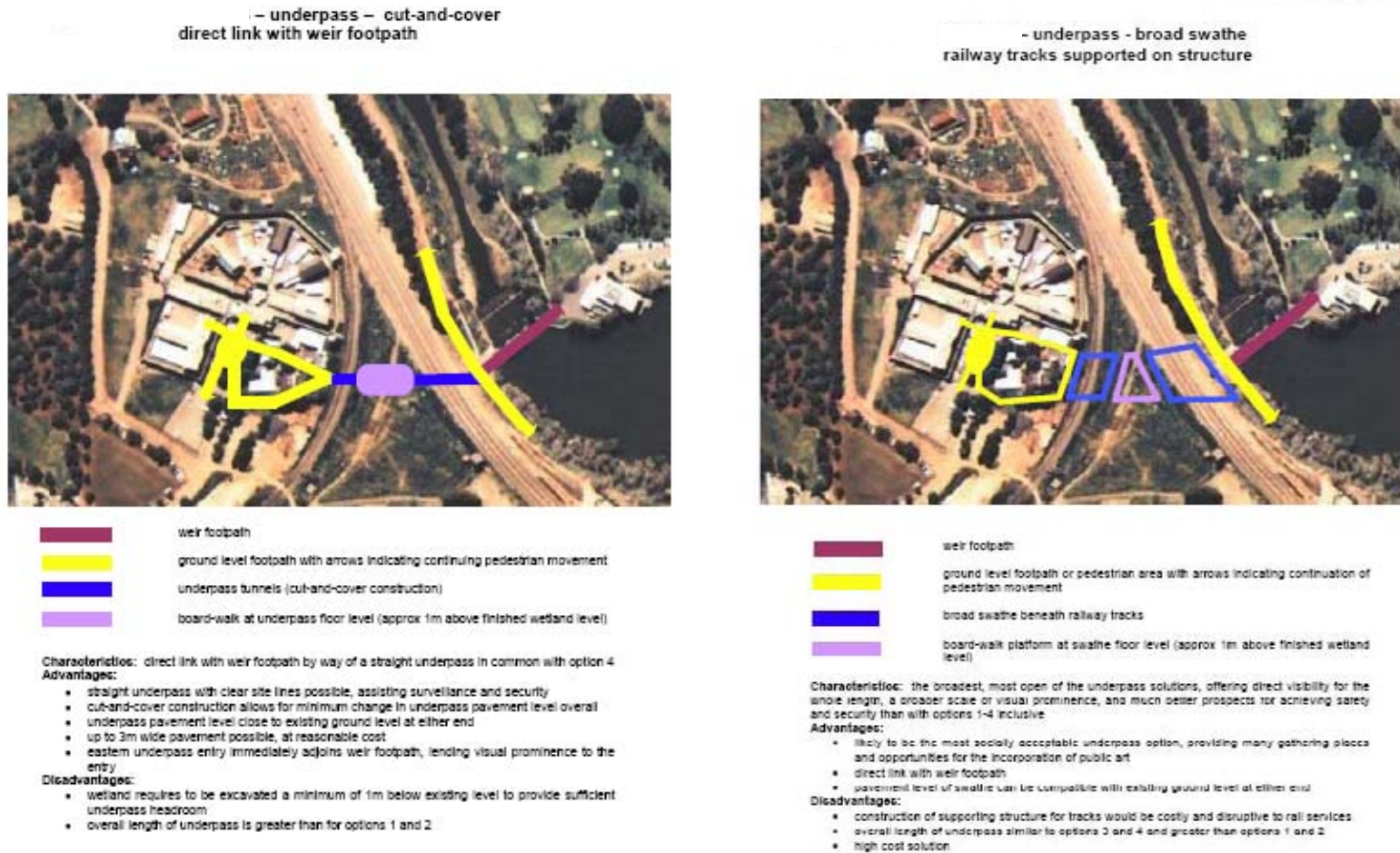
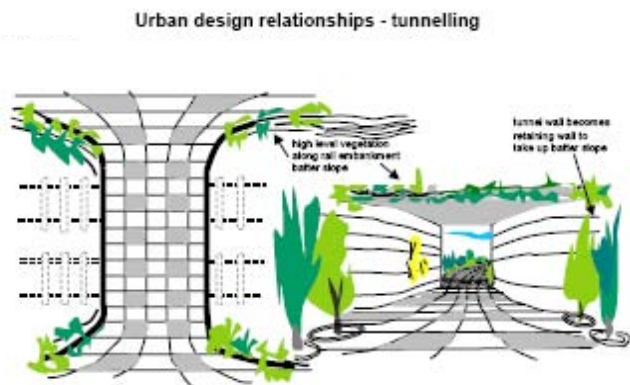
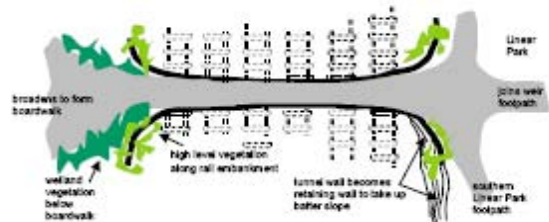


Figure 2: Pedestrian/Cycle Access between Gaol and Weir
Possible Underpass Design Detail (Cheesman Report 2001)



Design principles for underpasses:

- Distance widened out to form tunnel and to disguise the appearance of a tunnel entrance narrow section comes as a transition, rather than abruptly.
- Vegetation over underpass entrance continuous with vegetation on either side of entrance to emphasize a transition, rather than a change.
- Pavement material inside and outside underpass of uniform character to draw visitors forward.
- Lighting activated by photo-electric cell so brightness inside and outside remains equal during the day.
- Use both low level and high level light fittings in underpass to reduce shadow effects and 'bathe' underpass volume in light.
- Lighting level within underpass maintained at around 100 lux when light outside and 500 lux when dark outside.
- Material of underpass and abutment walls to be uniform to emphasize continuity: light glossy, reflective material such as ceramic tiles would be best for reflection of light, ease of cleaning, graffiti resistance, fireless.
- Wall art in line, using two-level or tonal contrast would be robust and 'legitimize' large areas of the wall art to be conceived and installed during underpass design and construction phase.



The longer underpass, if continued by cut-and-cover, could be funnelled for its full length to emphasize continuity, as shown above. A pre-formed tunnel, horizontally jacked into position, would not be as suitable for tapering, but could still be broadened at the ends quite effectively.

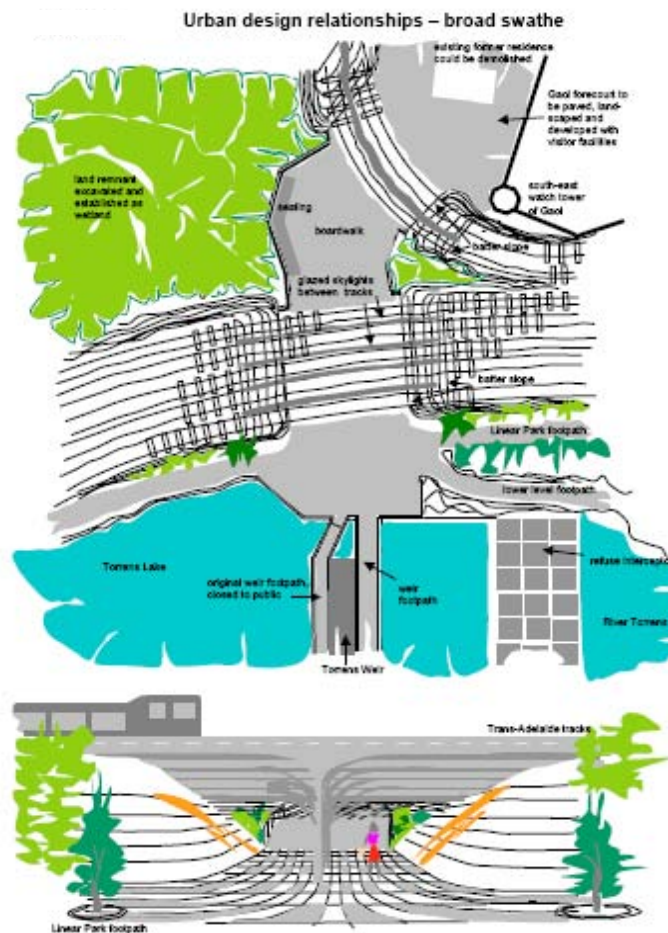
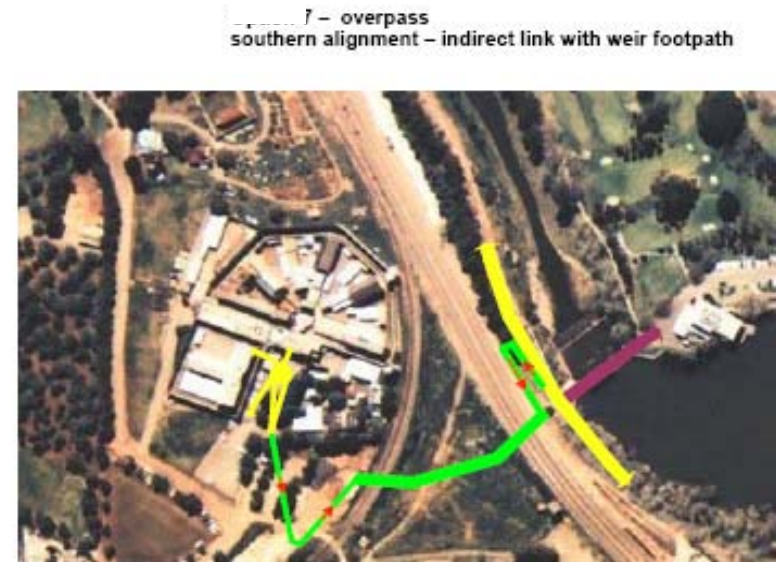
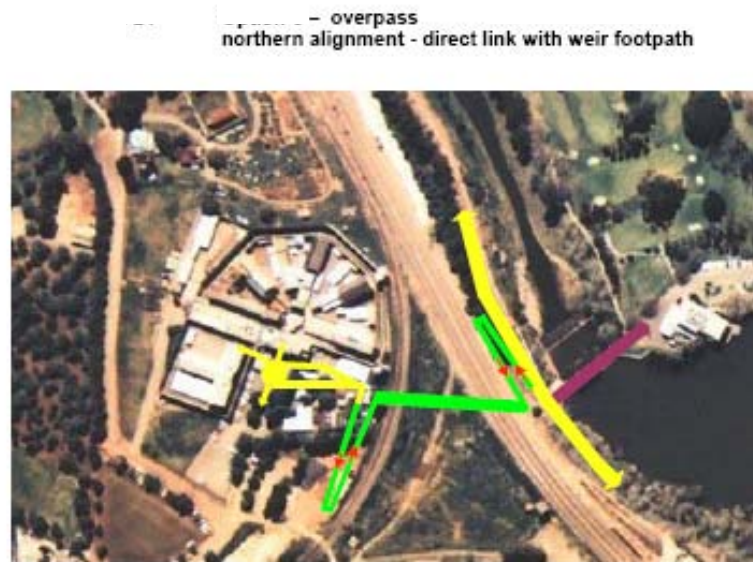


Figure 3: O Pedestrian/Cycle Access between Gaol and Weir
Overpass Options (Cheesman Report 2001)



-  weir footpath
-  ground level footpath with arrows indicating continuation of pedestrian movement
-  pedestrian overpass
-  ramps - red arrows indicate upward slope

Characteristics: overpass structure close to the southern turret of the Gaol linking directly with the weir footpath

Advantages:

- shorter of the two overpass options
- avoids major earthworks both in tunnelling and in modifying the level of the wetland
- could offer minimal disruption to rail services during construction
- offers fine panoramic views of the Gaol and the riverine environments, and views towards the city

Disadvantages:

- unless enclosed, could be windy and inhospitable
- access involves strenuous climb and descent of 8m
- visually intrusive when viewed in context with Gaol, as it is close to the southern perimeter
- people are generally resistant to using overpasses unless they absolutely have to: could be a

-  weir footpath
-  ground level footpath with arrows indicating continuation of pedestrian movement
-  pedestrian overpass
-  ramps - red arrows indicate upward slope

Characteristics: overpass takes a more southerly alignment, linking directly with weir footpath

Advantages:

- avoids major earthworks both in tunnelling and in modifying the level of the wetland
- could offer minimal disruption to rail services during construction
- offers fine views of the riverine environment and views towards the city, but more distant views of the Gaol than option 5
- avoids some of the visual and stylistic clash with the Gaol by virtue of greater separation

Disadvantages:

- unless enclosed, could be windy and inhospitable
- access involves a climb and descent of 8m
- people are generally resistant to using overpasses unless they absolutely have to: could be a white elephant
- longer overpass than option 5, and a little more remote from the Gaol forecourt

5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$976k
- 3-5 years \$1993k
- 6-10 years \$100k
- 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 2-3 years
High priority = by end of the next financial year
O=Ongoing

Performance Targets Key:

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

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

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

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

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

Re-develop a program to ensure management actions are implemented

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kurna people through interpretation (including information about traditional camping and burial sites along the River Torrens)	M	4	1	Social Development	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$5k
Protect sites of Kurna cultural heritage significance.	H	4	1	Park Lands and Sustainability	Social Development	No additional cost
Seek Kurna and European names for the reclaimed Park Land west of Morphett Street Bridge	M	4	1	Park Lands and Sustainability	Social Development	No additional cost
Retain the two historic olive groves and provide interpretive signage	M	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$10k
Ensure landscaping around Gaol and in particular around Gaol entrance is consistent with Heritage values	H	5	1	Park Lands and Sustainability	Urban Design	See 5.2
Ensure public access to the Gaol Precinct and Powder Magazines	H	5,8	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability		No Additional Cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12 and any other trees identified as Significant Trees.	O	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Horticulture	No additional cost
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and reinforce the natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting use of local native species in revegetation. Continue riparian restoration projects to enhance and rehabilitate the River Torrens riparian zone, using locally indigenous species to create habitat and increase biodiversity. Plant sedges (<i>Juncus sp.</i> and <i>Cyperus sp.</i> grown from local seed sources), in any instances where the banks along the River Torrens are not reinforced. Continue program of ongoing removal of woody weeds from within the River Torrens and along the banks particularly <i>Fraxinus spp</i>, <i>Salix spp</i>, <i>Populus spp</i>, and <i>Olea spp</i>. Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the River Torrens banks. All local native plantings should be grown from local provenance seed. Prepare a management inventory of remnant native vegetation. Implement best management practice of River Torrens through the adoption of management recommendations outlined in 	M/O	4	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k/annum over 5 years

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

<p>Blue Green Algae Action Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a trial planting program of aquatic macrophytes (increase both number and diversity of plants). • Develop an environmental interpretive/education site adjacent to the Tulya Wodli restoration site • Restore the sediment island to improve habitat, particularly for water birds, by removing woody weeds and planting native riparian plants grown from local seed sources • Review plantings of the trees in the Skate Park and replace individuals that are not thriving with more appropriate species. 						
<p>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.</p>	H	5	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
<p>Retain and support an upgrade or replacement of the soccer club rooms (currently licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club) subject to draft Building Design Guidelines</p>	O	1/8	1/2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure and Property Management	To be funded by licence holder
<p>Retain the building formerly licensed by the South Australian Equestrian Federation to support equestrian and other sporting activities in this area.</p>	O	1/2/4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Retain kiosk but consider upgrading the building and surrounds to take advantage of the setting and planned new playspace. In conjunction with the completion of proposed improvements, amend the Kiosk lease to ensure more regular opening times to support an anticipated increased frequency of use of the Park.	M	1/8	1/2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k
Retain public toilets adjacent to Port Road for major events and improve lighting efficiency. Replace longer term with new automated toilet facilities incorporating environmentally sustainable design principles.	M	2/4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$400k
Retrofit toilet block adjacent to existing playground in Bonython Park with automated toilets.	M	1	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$180k
Relocate staff amenities in Bonython Park to within existing facilities at the Police Barracks or Adelaide Gaol complex to create a stronger link with Bonython Park and the Adelaide Gaol (Heritage Precinct). Once a suitable alternative site is found remove horticulture building and associated compound.	M	4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability/ Horticulture	\$50k
Retain maintenance shed on riverbank and investigate alternative use associated with river based activities	M	4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability/ Horticulture	No additional cost
Support the State Government in implementation of the 'Preserving the Adelaide Gaol and Environs' Concept Plan.	M	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban Design	Cost to be determined
Ensure landscaping around Gaol and in particular around Gaol entrance is consistent with Heritage values.	H	5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban Design	See 5.2
Liaise with the State in developing a Plan of Management for this site to enable community access to the Powder Magazines. In the interim, continue discussions with key stakeholders to identify opportunities for the provision of community access to the Gaol Precinct and Powder Magazines.	H	5,8	1,2	Park Lands & Sustainability		No Additional Cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the soccer pitches currently licensed to Adelaide Olympic Junior Soccer Club.	O	1/8	1/2	Approvals	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
If determined feasible by the existing licence holder, consider expansion of licensed area to incorporate additional soccer pitches to accommodate increased demand for soccer.	H	1/8	1/2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering and Environmental Services	To be funded by licence holder
Retain open area north of the river (Area 2) for horse (equestrian) activities as required, and as a dog off leash area. Consider additional formal recreational uses for this area that are compatible with equestrian use.	H	1/8	1/2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Approvals	\$15k
Support an upgrade of the irrigation system for Area 2 with a centrally controlled automated system to improve water efficiency. Link this irrigation system to a water recycling scheme (eg Aquatic Centre recharge, Glenelg Waste Water).	H	1/4/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k
Install two multi-purpose community courts on the former netball courts.	H	1/8	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	\$50k
Remove the remaining disused netball courts and landscape as a lightly treed parkland area.	H	4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	Cost to be determined related to degree of contamination
Install a half length concrete cricket pitch and backstop netting to support informal cricket play.	M	1/8	2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design, Engineering and Environmental Services	\$20k
Replace the eastern playground with a new playspace located further north to improve linkages with the River Torrens, the kiosk, the existing sandpit, and utilise shade provided from the mature trees in this location. The new playspace should reflect Council's Children's Playspaces Policy. Incorporate existing sandpit structure and totem pole into the new area.	H	1/8	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design, Engineering and Environmental Services, City Operations	\$300k

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Develop a children's cycle path network as part of the new eastern playground that also creates a link between the new playground, kiosk, main car park and Adelaide Gaol precinct.	M	1/8	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	\$50k
Redevelop the western playground incorporating new structured play elements and creative play opportunities. Retain mound and incorporate the feature into the redesign of the playground	M	4	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban Design, Engineering and Environmental Services, City Operations	\$200k
Retain and repair boating pond	H	1/7/8	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	City Operations	Cost to be determined
Install line of boating buoys to assist navigation for rowers.	H	1	2	Engineering and Environmental Services	City Operations	\$5k
Develop a recreation plan for the Torrens Lake and River and include investigations into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve access to the River for water craft activities ie. Rowing, canoeing and kayaking; • ways to improve accessibility for rowing training and competitions; • extending the Lake to the Gaol entrance; and • establishing a white water kayaking facility that contributes to water quality. • Activation of section of River between the railway bridge and the Lower Weir 	H	1/3	1/2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain boating pond and continue to allow use by model boat owners. • In addition to the boat pond, permit model boats to utilise the Torrens Lake and Lower Lake. However, restrict model <u>power</u> boats to a defined area on the Torrens Lake upstream of the Torrens Weir. Restrict usage to once a month or no more than 12 times a calendar year (to allow multiple day events). • Consider additional recreation opportunities to activate the Lower Lake. 	O	1/3	1/2	Approvals	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
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5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain north western area of Bonython Park for events and associated car parking. Longer term look at ways to reduce reliance on event car parking in the Park Lands.	O	1/2/8	1	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability, U-Park	No additional cost
Major events that are fenced and require an entry fee should only be held in the western area of the Park (limit the area between the Kiosk and the main car park to unrestricted community events only). Alternative management practices should be sought for events that require large hard paved areas being held in this Park. If not feasible, deter events of this nature being held in the Park. Minimise event set up and pull down periods in order to minimise impacts on the Park and reduce watering requirements.	O	1/8	1/8	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

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In the long term seek the return of the rail yards to Park Lands. In development of a Plan of Management for this site by the land manager, consider for this site a landscaped park with a large grassed open area to host major events.	L	1/8	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design/Events	No additional cost to Adelaide City Council
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5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Provide additional bins (including recycling bins) around sporting areas licensed to Adelaide Olympic Soccer Club.	M	4	1	City Operations	Engineering and Environmental Services	\$2k
Investigate provision of a small jetty on the riverbank to allow people closer and safe access to the water in the northern end of the Park.	H	1/3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure and Property Management	\$50k
Create picnic areas (with the installation of BBQs, drinking fountains and shade trees) to encourage use of the northern part of Bonython Park adjacent to the River Torrens	M	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	\$100k
Undertake improvements to the kiosk including surrounds and in the long term review opening hours.	M	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k
Provide drinking fountains adjacent to playgrounds.	H	1	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
Provide creeper plantings to increase the functionality of the existing shade structures next to the boating pond.	M	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$1k
Consult with SAPOL with the aim to remove or replace Police Barrack fencing along Goal Road	M	4	1	SAPOL	Infrastructure and Property Management, Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost to Council
Replace fencing around olive groves/horse paddocks	M	4/5	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$50k

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Ensure any new lighting is of an efficient, low energy and sustainable nature	O	2	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Investigate floodlighting along the River to support twilight boating in conjunction with the new lighting proposed for Tarndanya Womma (Park 26).	H	1,8	2	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	Cost to be determined
Provide lighting around the 3-on-3 court at the Skate Park.	M	2/3/8	1/2	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$50k
Install lighting along the path utilised by pedestrians and cyclists (which forms part of the Park Lands Trail) travelling along the River Torrens Linear Park Trail	H	4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k
Install energy efficient lighting around toilets adjacent to Port Road.	M	4	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$50k
Replace existing entry signs to the Park along with directional and information signage in conjunction with new internal road/parking system.	M	1	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$25k
Install additional signage to support use of the Adelaide Park Lands Trail and general use of the Park.	H	1/4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k
Develop an environmental interpretive/education site adjacent to the Tulya Wodli restoration site.	H	1/6	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	\$50k
Provide interpretive signage for the olives groves.	M	1/5	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Resurface existing paths in ochre to identify Park Lands Trail.	H	1	1/2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban design	\$60k

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Retain internal roadways provide parallel parking in 27A and implement measures to prevent vehicle access to paths and grassed areas.	M	2/3	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
Install traffic calming devices along roadways.	M	3	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$50k
Install entrance gates at major access points to create a sense of arrival.	L	4	1	Urban design	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k
Close Bonython Park entry road from Port Road south of Police Barracks.	L	3	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Develop 45 degree angle car parking bays along internal roadways in Bonython Park to spread visitor use.	M	3	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$150k
In the short term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace no entry sign on approach road to kiosk with a no through road sign. implement measures to prevent vehicle access to paths and grassed areas 	H	1/2/3/8	1/2	Infrastructure and Property Management/ Regulatory services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$10k
In the long term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign kiosk roadway to improve access and turnarounds. Provide additional parking bays close to the kiosk. 	M	1/2/3/8		Infrastructure and Property Management/ Regulatory services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$150k
Investigate feasibility of providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedestrian/cyclist links connecting the Park via the Gaol to the River Torrens Linear Trail and weir as detailed in the Cheeseman's Report 2000. - Pedestrian/cyclist connections (footbridges or subways) from North Terrace to the River Torrens as part of a major upgrade for this part of the precinct. 	M	3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Urban Design, Engineering and Environmental Services	Cost to be determined as part of a master planning process

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Regrade and widen the path between the rowing clubs and Victoria Bridge to improve safety and accessibility. Provide seating along this path and consider additional decking to improve safety and accommodate Lake users. Look at the feasibility of widening the path under the bridge through the removal of the storage room.	M	2/3	1	Infrastructure and Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability/ Urban design	Part of River Park Master Plan
Manage car and trailer parking around the rowing clubs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the short term provide additional parking permits to Adelaide, Unley Norwood, Scotch, Pembroke, Riverside and Pulteney Rowing Clubs to utilise existing hard surface in a regulated manner. 	H	4	1	Regulatory services		\$6k

5.8 Administration

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Revise the Park boundaries of Piltawodli (Park 1) and Tulya Wodli (Park 27) as outlined on the revised boundaries map to reflect the contemporary use of the area.	H	5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure and Property Management	No additional cost.
Alienated land should be returned to Park Lands on cessation of current usage. This should include the railyards and sheds adjacent to North Terrace.	H/O	1,4,5,6,8	1/2/3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost to Council
Formally terminate any previous agreements with SAPOL re depasturing of horses and enter into an Annual Licence agreement (with appropriate conditions and fees) with SAPOL for the depasturing of horses (only) in the olive groves north and east of the Police Barracks.	H	1	1	Approvals	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost.
Retain the existing available depasturing areas	O	1	1	Approvals	Park Lands & Sustainability	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.

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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

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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 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 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 7 was held on Sunday 18 July 2004 in Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Council staff also undertook informal consultation on a number of weekends during December 2004 and January 2005

- 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 20 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with around 20 people.
- During the informal consultation staff spoke to over 100 people or groups of people and a similar number of questionnaires were distributed

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- Thirty questionnaires were returned. Most of these were returned on behalf of groups of people.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

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APPENDIX C

Cultural Landscape Assessment/Report for Tulya Wodli (Park 27) by Dr David Jones

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

The 'Aboriginal Location' (1837-51)

by Rhondda Harris, December 2005

Situated within the Adelaide Parklands, the 'Aboriginal Location' was the earliest 'allocated space' for Indigenous people within South Australia. Going through a number of site changes and phases it was first a ration camp, intended as a point of contact with the local Kaurna people and as a place to supply rations in lieu of wildlife much diminished by the intrusion of the settlers; then, after a few months break, it re-established as a small settlement, in hopes of warding off trouble expected with the taking over of Indigenous land. Next it was rebuilt and became the first Aboriginal Mission in South Australia, with Lutheran missionaries who had come from Dresden, Germany; and finally, after the mission had been shut down, it changed focus again to become a place to more blatantly contain Indigenous people away from the new settlers. The history of the 'Location' is a fascinating one. It is an integral part of the history of the Parklands, and the physical sites, containing as they do the critical issues of contact between Indigenous people and settlers in the emerging settlement of Adelaide, are highly significant spaces. This paper offers a brief overview of the history and geography of the 'Aboriginal Location'.

As can be seen there was not just one Location but rather a succession of 'Aboriginal Locations' within the Parklands (during the period 1837-51). The best known of these, the Location we know as *Piltawodli* (1839-1845) was the longest running and the most substantial. Its position on the ground was described by Clamor Schurmann, one of the German missionaries who lived there (Schurmann correspondence 1839a), and is roughly the area on the northside of the river where the North Adelaide Par 3 golf course is now located.

Prior to the Location at *Piltawodli* there was the ration camp (set up by Walter Bromley, Protector of Aborigines, in 1837) and then the brief but more substantial Location, later to be called the 'Old Location' (set up by the next Protector, William Wyatt, in 1839). The positions of 'Bromley's camp' and of the 'Old Location' were also in the Adelaide Parklands, but south of the river, in part of what is now Bonython Park. The 'Location' was moved from the 'Old Location' site to the *Piltawodli* site during the first half of 1839 by Wyatt and was taken over by the next Protector, Matthew Moorhouse, mid-1839. The German missionaries, Teichelmann and Schurmann, stayed at the 'Old Location' soon after their arrival in Adelaide in October of 1838, but by the end of May 1839 they had moved to two houses built for them at the new Location (Schurmann diary).

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Piltawodli, comprising houses for Kaurna people, a school, and houses for the missionaries, continued until 1845. Then, in 1846, a year after *Piltawodli* had been shut down and the children had been moved from the school at *Piltawodli* to the 'Native School Establishment' east of Government House (near current Kintore Avenue), another phase of the 'Location' occurred. Seven brick sheds were built in part of what had been the *Piltawodli* site, near the house of Klose, a missionary who had remained, and three sheds were built south of the river.

Brief details of each 'Location' are as follows:

Bromley's camp

Bromley was appointed Protector of Aborigines in April 1837 while he was living in Kangaroo Island. He was the second to be appointed in only a few months and was urged to sail to Adelaide as quickly as possible. In May 1837, Colonel William Light was instructed 'to send one of (his) officers to point out to Capt. Bromley ... the piece of land reserved for the Botanical Gardens which ... may temporarily be used by him for the employment of the natives ... (State Government Records, GRG 24/4, May 8, 1837). This piece of land was an island in the Torrens formed by the river on its north side and by a dry gully (an old course of the river) to its south. It is now part of Bonython Park and the gully is just discernible.

Bromley was dismissed after only a few months but a letter written by him in November 1837, after the new Protector, Wyatt, had been appointed, casts light on Bromley's brief period as Protector:

... The Blacks on being introduced to the number of about 60 appeared to be kind and docile and I in return did everything in my power to convince them that I was indeed their Sincere friend ... It being desirable that I remove my tent about a mile from the town, to a place chosen by the Natives close to the river, I there supplied them with a scanty allowance of provisions, which was all I could obtain ... On my removal to the ... site above referred to, I erected with my own hands a Wigwam or shed, something after their own fashion, in order that they might not crowd my tent which they sometimes did even to suffocation ... (CO13/9, 29 Nov 1837)

The 'wigwam' was intended as a shelter for Indigenous people when it rained, as a place for distributing rations and as a place for teaching 'mechanic arts' (GRG 24/4 May 25 1837, 117), however it was accidentally burnt down soon after it was built (GRG 24/1 1837/213, 30 June 1837). Bromley was soon to be injured when boiling

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water was spilled in his overcrowded tent, causing him to be confined to his tent for much of the time, and it was not long before he began to experience serious problems with the Indigenous people when ship's biscuits became scarce and only oatmeal rations could be supplied:

... in consequence of ... (the rations) ...my situation has become anything but enviable ...They do nothing but mock and deride me and all this on account of the Oatmeal (GRG 24/1 July 29, 1837)

In July 1837, when it was clear that he would be replaced for alleged incompetence, Bromley wrote to the Colonial Secretary concerning the rations and explained that he was now having success by turning the oatmeal into cake rather than porridge. Using cake as a reward he had managed to encourage some of the Indigenous people to gather reeds to thatch a house he was now building and he hoped to move from his tent to the house before the rain (GRG 24/4 1837, 241 July 17 1837).

In a history of the Protectors, Lendon (nd) wrote that Bromley had 'hopes he would not be shifted from his present location where Colonel Light put him, where he is building a cottage (Mortlock Library, PRG 128/13/10)'. This suggests that both Bromley's tent and his cottage were 'where Colonel Light put him', that is somewhere on the proposed Botanic Garden site. The position of the cottage is important to know, and to as yet confirm, as it was near this cottage that Wyatt, with the assistance of Bromley, was soon to build the 'Old Location' (Harris 2000, p5).

The 'Old Location'

Wyatt was appointed *interim* Protector in August 1837, however he was immediately called away to Encounter Bay. On his return, instances of tension between the new settlers and the Indigenous people in Adelaide, which he managed to contain, led Wyatt to insist that more needed to be done in order to avert the conflict which was now feared as new land was possessed (Harris 2000 p 9). In December 1837 a committee formed to help Wyatt set up a Location.

A Committee was formed a few days ago to assist the Protector of Aborigines in doing something for them; as those who reflect on the subject are fearful of an out-break ... we are trying to obtain a habitation and regular meals for all who will come for them ... (*South Australian Record* Vol 1:74, letter from Mr J. B. Hack 20 Dec 1837)

In January 1838 plans for the Location were announced. It was to be in the immediate vicinity of where Bromley had built his house and Wyatt requested that Bromley's house be purchased as a school and storeroom and that his garden be used as well. In February tenders were called and in March there was 'a small patch of land and huts'. In April it was reported that an acre of land was fenced, a small store, schoolhouse and residence for the interpreter were in preparation and 12 wooden huts were being erected, each 9 feet square. Bromley was appointed teacher and, in an apparent change of plan, was to 'occupy the house he now resides in'. Bromley drowned in the

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Torrens River in May and shortly after, in June 1838, Wyatt reported the Location was complete. At that time Wyatt recorded 87 'Natives residing in the huts at the Location' with a total of 200 in the immediate area. This was the highest number recorded, with it usually around 13-25 and in one period none at all (references for the above information cited in Harris 2000 pp 10-12).

There were serious problems with the huts. Schurmann (1838) wrote:

...the natives use their huts only in times of utmost need, when it is raining very heavily, because they cannot move for fleas inside them ... (Schurmann 1838 p58)

Schurmann also experienced problems. The wooden schoolhouse where he and Teichelmann stayed was such an 'airy habitation' that 'Teichelmann fell dangerously sick of ... dysentery' (Schurmann correspondence, written 1839, cited in Harris 2000). William Mann, who visited Adelaide in 1838, described 'a sort of stockade ... pound like fence, round which are sheds something like pens for sheep; but they preferred sweet liberty and ease, rolling under the gum trees, wrapped up in a rug or blanket (Mann 1839 p285, cited in Gara 1998 p100). Moorhouse (1840) was to describe the houses at the next Location as 'of superior construction to the 12 at the old location' (Protectors Quarterly Report for quarter ending December 1839, Report of the Colonisation Commissioners p 322).

A description of the position on the ground of the 1838 'Old Location' was provided by Chittleborough in 1906. He had lived near it as a child and described its position in relation to Buffalo Row where he had lived; in relation to a dry gully, depicted in Freeling's 1849 Map of Adelaide and still a substantial gully in 1906; in relation to the slaughterhouse depicted in Freeling's 1849 map and still in existence in 1906; and in relation to cattle yards and an olive plantation as they existed in 1906 (the cattle yards, slaughterhouse and olive plantation are depicted in a Map of the City of Adelaide Parklands, 1895, ACC Archives C15/1096). Chittleborough was a child passenger on the *Buffalo* and along with others on the ship, settled in Buffalo Row:

'... the whole of our family ... tramped the seven miles from the bay to the river, near where the Adelaide Gaol now stands. There we camped ... until father built a primitive reed hut ... alongside other similar places built by our fellow emigrants, to which was given the name Buffalo Row.

'... Buffalo Row was on an open piece of land, where the olive plantation now is, and nearly opposite the slaughter house. It stood about 50 yards from the south bank of the little gully that runs from the back of the Gaol past the slaughter house. The row extended in an easterly direction towards the survey camp, and all the huts faced north.

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‘... Capt. Bromley had been appointed native inspector or superintendent by the Protector of Aborigines (Dr Wyatt). He soon established a sort of location for the natives, by having shelter sheds built for them near where he resided, a little to the west of Buffalo Row, on the south bank of the gully already referred to, and close to the present cattle sale yards... (‘Primitive Adelaide, Recollections and Impressions’ *The Observer*, Adelaide, Dec 29, 1906 p 37)

The description can be interpreted in two ways, depending on the grammatical interpretation of the last sentence (both being grammatically possible).

In previous notes to Adelaide City Council (May 2005), I suggested that the gully was the one which formed the southern boundary of the ‘island’ site first proposed for the Botanic Garden. I also suggested that Chittleborough’s description placed the ‘Old Location’ on the south bank of this gully and just east of the site of later Cattle Markets. This conclusion was based on reading the last sentence of the above quotation as ‘He soon established a sort of location ...on the south bank of the gully already referred to ...’

An alternate reading of Chittleborough’s description could be ‘...where he resided ...on the south bank of the gully already referred to...’ This would suggest that it was Bromley’s house, not the ‘Old Location’, which was south of the gully and close to the cattle yards, and if this was the case, a feature already on Freeling’s 1849 map, southwest of the slaughterhouse, would fit the description of being close to Bromley’s house and therefore could have been the site of the ‘Old Location’ (see attached: detail of Freeling’s 1849 map; 1895 Parklands map; and annotated aerial photograph).

***Piltawodli* (The ‘Native Location’ or ‘Aboriginal Location’)**

Schurmann described the position of the new Location as follows:

... on the site of the parklands between North and South Adelaide where the natives most commonly have their camp. The spot is on the north side of the Torrens on a triangular reach into the stream enclosing about two to three English acres. My and Brother Teichelmann's house, each stands in a base corner, his in the eastern and mine in the western angle and that of teacher Oldhams stands in the apex. From this last-mentioned house a row of houses for the natives is to be built in a straight line to mine and in a curved line to Teichelmann's as the line of the streambank determines. In this latter row three houses are already standing, which the natives have helped build, and two others are under construction near me. The gardens lying in the river bed are each to (be)

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individually fenced in and, in addition, a fence is to be erected around the whole area. The natives' name for this section of land I have described is Piltawodly.
(Schurmann 1839, Jun.)

Rather than erect a fence around this smaller area, the Governor set a northern boundary of 'the ditch' which was an old dry course of the river (Schurmann diary 12 July 1839), so although at this stage the buildings at *Piltawodli* comprised the small riverbank settlement, an area of roughly 13 acres was set aside as the 'Location'. The line of the ditch is depicted as shading in Freeling's later map (1849) and can still be seen to the north of War Memorial Drive. During this time, the nearby Colonial Store, already the place where hangings of white people occurred became the site of hangings of Indigenous people:

A scaffold was erected in front of the iron stores on the Parkland, North Adelaide ... On passing the native huts immediately after the execution, we found the women and children and many of the men lamenting, in a most piteous manner. (*S. A. Register*, 1 June 1839, p5, quoted in Harris 1999 p78)

The 'roughly 13 acres' of the Location is shown in Kingston's 1842 Map of Adelaide (see attached). This is the only map of the area showing the Aboriginal Location during this period and unfortunately no buildings within the general boundary are shown. However some indication of these can be found in government records, missionaries' diaries, and in the later Freeling map (1849) which records the buildings remaining in 1849. The construction of each missionary's house was two rooms with overall size of 10 x 20 feet with foundations of stone, walls of pise (mud and straw), whitewashed, and lime floors, brick chimney, wood plate roof, wooden door and windows (GRG/1/1839/312/16, Schurmann diary 30 May & 6 Dec 1839, and Teichelmann diary 24 Nov 1839, cited Harris 1999 p76). Houses for the Kurna were possibly of similar construction but may have been smaller (see Harris 1999 p76). Schurmann wrote of the houses being constructed:

Wattewattipinna today started his house near mine ... Under Cronz's guidance the natives are themselves making the mud walls (Schurmann diary 4 July).

One of the Kurna houses was used as a temporary schoolroom with both Schurmann and Moorhouse providing instruction until a school was built (Moorhouse report, quarter ending 30 December 1839).

The new school, known as the 'Native School', was completed in July 1840 and officially opened in December 1840. Kurna people helped build this school and it appears to have been substantial, with 2 hospital wings and 'a neat and handsome school room capable of holding a 100 children' (*South Australian*, 6 Feb 1841, cited in Harris 1999 p82, see also W.A. Cawthorne 'School Room of the Aborigines at the Native Location, 1843' watercolour reproduced in Gara 1998 p117). In December 1840 it was recorded that there were 4 European's houses on the Location (for Teichelmann, Klose (who had replaced Schurmann), Parham and Meyer), 6 'native houses' (for

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Captain Jack, King John, Tommy, Bob, Tall Bob and Peter), the school, a storeroom and a shop (GRG 24/1/1840/586a2, Dec 1840, cited in Harris 1999, Fig 20). The school was north of the line of houses at a place where there is now a stand of young trees, just south of War Memorial Drive. The school became the centre of the Location and when it was built a fence of wooden stakes was built to enclose the entire 13 acres. Again, the Kurna helped to build this fence. A garden of about an acre was also fenced in (Moorhouse 1839).

Piltawodli is important as it was here that Kurna children were taught in their own language, where a substantial settlement was built for Kurna families and where information on Kurna people, including their language, traditions and movements in and around Adelaide, was recorded by missionaries. At one stage children from the 'Murray tribe' attended the school but when they did the children of the 'Adelaide tribe' would not attend. Their parents considered the newcomers had no right to receive rations in a place which was not theirs, so the Murray children were moved to a separate school at Walkerville. During this period various Aboriginal groups filtered into Adelaide, with most camping on the Parklands or at Glenelg. 'Fights' or 'battles' between them are recorded for a number of places in Adelaide and the Parklands including at the Location (Moorhouse 1840; also Cawthorne sketch entitled 'a fight among the natives on 29 March 1844 at the location between 8 & 9pm', depicted Gara 1998 p 119).

In 1843, after the school at the Location had been going for several years, Klose, the missionary who had replaced Schurmann, along with Protector Moorhouse, made what became a fateful decision, to separate the children from the adults in a deliberate attempt to reduce the influence of the Kurna adults. The school became a live-in school such that the boys lived at the school and the girls lived supervised, away from their parents, in some of the Kurna huts. Kurna people today consider these children their first 'stolen generation'.

In 1845 *Piltawodli* was dismantled by soldiers. Some huts had already been torn down but the Governor ordered removal of the rooves of the remaining huts. All Kurna people were ordered out and the only people left were Klose, who continued to live in his house and '3 old people and 2 children who were not in a condition to go with the rest (Klose diary, 4 July 1845). The children from *Piltawodli*, along with the children from the Walkerville School were taken to the 'Native School Establishment' near Kintore Avenue, to dormitories which had been used as barracks for the sappers and miners (engineers). The Sappers and Miners then took over the school, the garden, and most of the remaining buildings at the Location. On Freeling's 1849 map, the school, Teichelmann's cottage and the Attendant's house (previously Oldham's then Parham's house) are marked as 'Sappers Quarters'. Klose identified these three buildings as the ones taken over by the Sappers in his diary 3 July 1845 (Harris 1999 p 62).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

The 10 brick sheds

For about a year those who had lived at *Piltawodli* camped wherever they could. In an attempt to keep Indigenous people from camping in the Botanic Park, one of the few areas of the Parklands where the trees had not been cut down, and also to keep them from roaming the city streets, a new Location was considered for the triangular North Parkland east of Le Fevre Terrace. It was intended that parents of children living at the new Native School Establishment would be restricted to this area, that they would be identified by tags or tattoos, and that all other Indigenous people would be sent away from Adelaide. This Location did not eventuate and instead it was decided to build 10 brick sheds on part of the land which had been *Piltawodli*, close to Klose's house. After 7 sheds were completed, Klose, fearing strife between the 'Murray' and 'Adelaide' Aboriginal groups, asked the contractor to build the remaining 3 on the southern side of the river. These were for the 'Adelaide tribe'. The sheds were built in 1846 but before they were allowed to be occupied, a fence was built around the old 'Native School' to keep Indigenous people out (GRG 24/1/1846/75, 25 Sept 1846, cited Harris 1999 p89). The fence is depicted in Freeling's 1849 map.

The Location then became the 10 sheds and the missionary's house and the area where Indigenous people were allowed to camp was marked with a plough. Although maybe not intended, the effect of allocating the separate 3 sheds on the southern side of the river was to exclude the Kaurna from the area where they had traditionally camped, and which had for 6 years been allocated to them. The brick sheds were rarely used; were poorly designed, so that rain poured over the entrances where the people built their fires (GRG 52/7/1,245 Jan 1849); and were reportedly much disliked by the people:

... the aborigines, who despise the "pighouses" erected for their shelter, and will not occupy them, are now drawing near to that beautiful "paddock" which is, unfortunately, the only sylvan remnant of the "Parklands" belonging to this city. (*Observer* 10 Feb 1850 p3)

The sheds can be seen depicted on Freeling's 1849 map, the two sets of sheds being the area now labelled as the 'Native Location'.

The 'Location' at all of its successive sites was an important part of the Indigenous landscape of early Adelaide as well as being a crucial part of the history of the Adelaide Parklands. The physical spaces have been altered by landscaping and to an extent by roads and buildings but have sufficient integrity to hold both archaeological potential and symbolic potential. *Piltawodli* in particular has a special relevance to Kaurna people and, because it played a 'central role in the history of South Australian race relations, it also has importance for all South Australians' (Hemming 1998, p. 37).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

* * *

Notes

1. This account is based on one I wrote for the Adelaide City Council (Harris, May 2005). It forms part of site cards being submitted to DAARE to update information they already have. The account is based on a number of pieces of research. The first was for *Tandanyunga Kurna Yerta, a Report on the Indigenous Significance of the Adelaide Parklands, Adelaide Parklands Management Strategy* (Hemming and Harris 1998). In this report there was a preliminary description of the Location, based primarily on the description in Rob Foster's article (Foster 1990) with some additional material from State Records and the Adelaide City Council Archives. The next piece of research was for an Honours thesis, *Archaeology and Post-Contact Indigenous Adelaide* (Harris 1999) which included a focus study on the Aboriginal Location in the Parklands. This involved more extensive archival research including newly translated sections of diaries written by German missionaries at the Location, made available by the Lutheran Archives. Rob Foster, Rob Amery and Tom Gara provided access to information they already had on the Aboriginal Location, and Kurna Elder, Lewis O'Brien and the Kurna Aboriginal Community Heritage Association, in particular Garth Agius and Alma Ridgeway, provided support and insights into the Indigenous connection to the Parklands. I later contributed to the interpretive signs at *Piltawodli*, and wrote a paper for the Wyatt Foundation on William Wyatt's appointment as interim Protector of Aborigines, 1837-1839 (Harris 2000). During the Wyatt research I discovered more accurate information on the positions of both an initial ration camp set up by Bromley, and of the 'Old Location' set up by Wyatt (with the assistance of Bromley). It was clear to me at that stage that, along with previous researchers, I had been misled by a much used reference to Bromley living in an Aboriginal Location on the *northern* side of the river (Bull 1884 p71). I found three different and contradictory versions of this reference had been written, rendering it unreliable as a source of information, and it was then that a previously confusing reference which placed Bromley as residing near a Location to the *south* of the river (Chittleborough 1906 p37), in the current Bonython Park, started to make sense. It was still far from clear however, with a need for additional archival evidence, and for this reason the map at the *Piltawodli* installation did not include the 'Old Location' site. My thesis (Harris 1999) is accurate as far as I am aware for what I called Phases 2-4 of the Location but needs to be seen in the light of new information for Phase 1 (the 'Old Location') and for the earlier phase, 'Bromley's camp'. The feature on Freeling's 1849 map which I had suggested in my thesis was the Old Location, was not, and is likely instead to be the garden of an acre in size mentioned by Moorhouse (report, quarter ending September 1839).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

I presented the Wyatt paper at a meeting of the Anthropological Society and at that time indicated the general area (in Bonython Park) where I now believed the 'Old Location' had been. In May of this year I conducted a tour of the Location for the Anthropological Society and in preparation looked more closely at research which could pinpoint the position on the ground of the 'Old Location'. On inspecting the site prior to the tour I found that irrigation works were in progress right at this spot. I notified ACC and DAARE and subsequently submitted notes to demonstrate that this area was likely to be the site of the 'Old Location' (see notes to ACC, Harris 2005). I later found that Potter (2003), in an article published in *History SA*, had already arrived at the same conclusion. I have since realised that another possibility exists, and that is that a feature on Freeling's 1849 map, southwest of the slaughterhouse, could be the 'Old Location' (as explained in the above account, also in emails to ACC and DAARE in Aug 2005).

2. The Kaurna name for the piece of land which became the Location, under the current par 3 golf course, was *Piltawodli*. It was Schurmann who noted this in his diary and who also wondered whether the new Protector, Moorhouse, who was soon to replace Wyatt, would allow this name to be retained (1839 12 June p S47, cited in Harris 1999 p72). The current use of the word *Piltawodli* is in recognition of the traditional Kaurna name for this area. The recent naming of the larger park as 'Piltawodli' (possum house) alludes generally to the original forest as possum habitat. It is not actually known how far north of the river the original name extended.

3. The Colonial Store (as seen in Freeling's 1849 map) is the same structure as that called the Iron Store (as seen in Kingston's 1842 map).

4. Foster's (1990) often quoted reference to Bromley and 'half a dozen commodious wigwams' was an error; there was one tent and one wigwam in Bromley's camp. The quality of documents written by Bromley is poor and it seems that one phrase was misread as 'six commodious wigwam'. The 'dozen' huts referred to by Foster (1990) were part of a Location set up by Wyatt, with the assistance of Bromley, after the failure of Bromley's camp. This Location, later to be called the 'Old Location' was built near to a house Bromley built.

5. The reference to Bromley removing his tent to a place 'chosen by the natives' refers to the setting up of his camp at the site first proposed as the Botanic Garden site, not to any later move as suggested in several accounts, including my own thesis. He did not move 'after a few weeks' either as suggested in my thesis (Harris 1999), this was an error.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

6. In several maps it appears that the first site of the Botanic Garden straddled the River Torrens. This was not the case. The first site of the Garden was the island formed by the river channel and the gully, now part of Bonython Park, *south* of the river. Where maps and sketches have included an area north of the river, it is because the river bed, which was wide at this point, has been included.

7. The brick sheds were built in 1846. A quotation 'The adults have for six years been allowed to locate on a plot of Park Land between the South side of the Port Road and the Torrens, and extending to the Eastward and Westward of the old Location fence', written in 1846, refers to the, by then, *old* Location site (*Piltawodli*) on the north side of the river, not to the area near the gaol and 'Adelaide tribe' sheds (see Harris 1999 p83, Hemming and Harris 1998 pp36-37). In Hemming and Harris (1998 p37) it was suggested that the 'Port Road' referred to was the same as the 'Harbour Road', represented by the dotted track on Freeling's 1849 map just north of the ditch on the northern side of the river, not a reference to the road which became the current Port Road which extends to North Terrace. This is confirmed by Potter (2003) in a description of the trip from the Port to early Adelaide. He writes: 'With no bridge at Hindmarsh, the Port Road continued in a straight line on the northern side of the River Torrens'.

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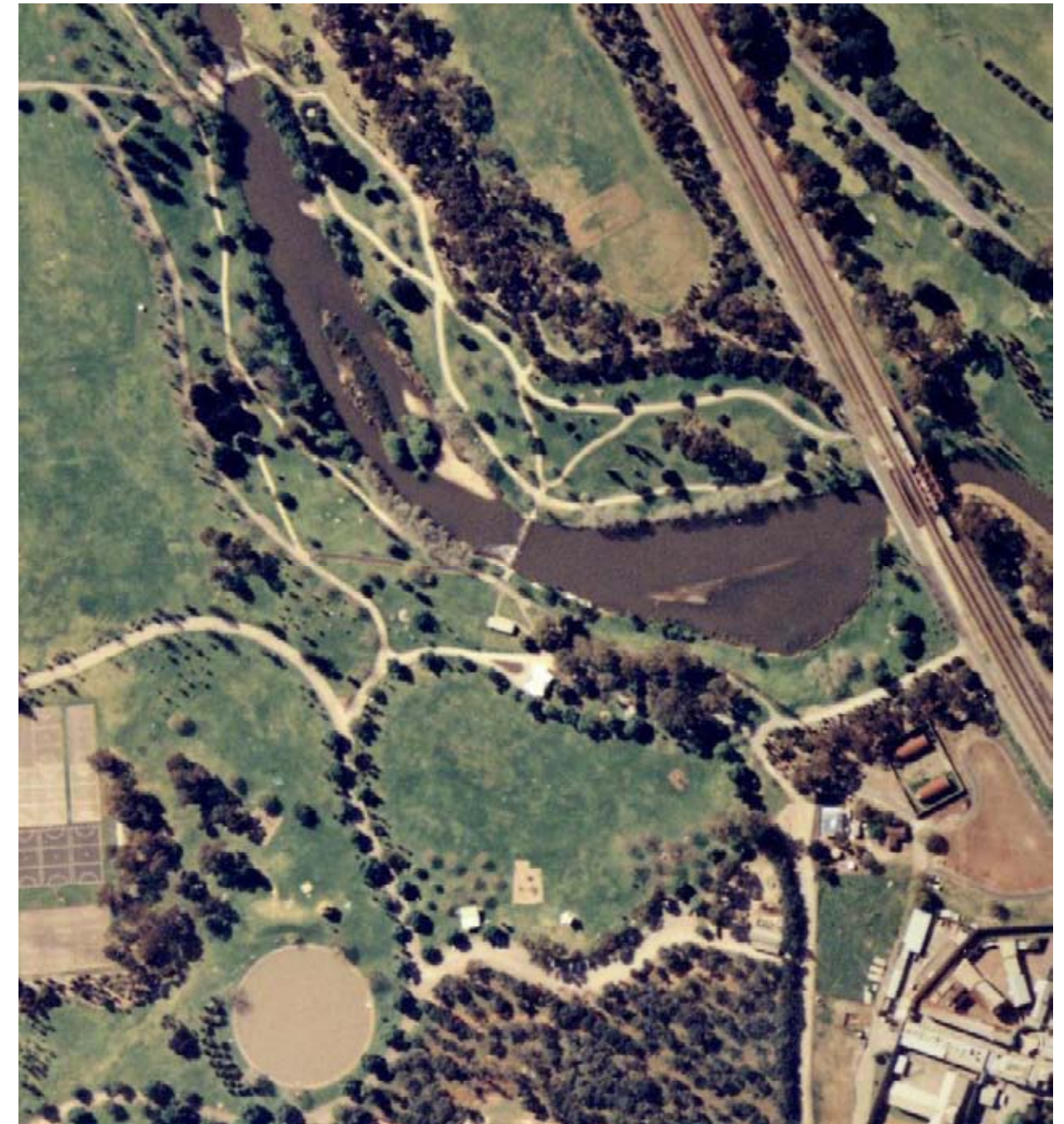
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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tulya Wodli (Park 27)

Appendix 27

Tulya Wodli Park (27) Report



Park 27: Tulya Wodli

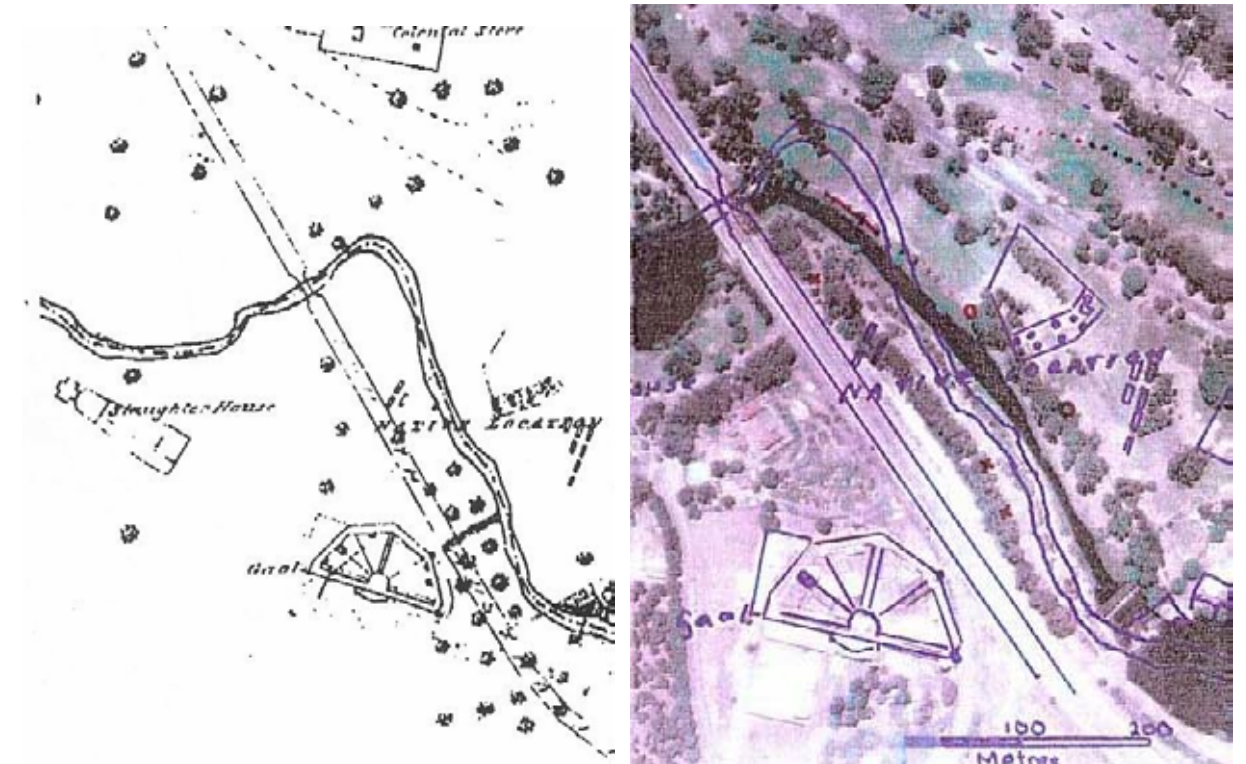
Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are both general and specific references to Kaurna and Aboriginal sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 27 (Hemmings 1998).

Land in Park 27 was directly opposite the *Piltawodli* or 'Aboriginal Location' settlement where the present Par 3 and Torrens Weir exist today. The history of this settlement is reviewed in Appendix 1 and extensively discussed in Harris (1999; 2005). Linguist Rob Amery has concluded the epithet *Karrawirra Parri* refers to the River Torrens, an important economic conduit for the Kaurna, and is derived from anthropologist Norman Tindale's records that *Tanda:njapari* referred to the River. It has also been clearly documented by period and contemporary anthropologists and researchers that the River provided a significant venue for plant and aquatic foods. With post-contact, the Gaol following 1840 provided a venue for the incarceration of Aboriginals and deaths in custody. There was also semi-continuous use of the River Torrens corridor through Parks 1 and 27 for ceremonies, meetings, encampments and gatherings, burials, fishing and hunting although the nature of information on these living activities and when they ceased is limited with extant documentation relating to sites upstream of the Weir where vegetation was available. The quick and extensive clearing of vegetation in Parks 1 and 27 between 1834-36 effectively shifted most Kaurna activities from these areas to areas that afforded vegetation and thereby shelter and fire wood. Notwithstanding this parts of the West Park Lands were used as occasional European and Aboriginal encampment sites up to the early 1900s (Amery 1997, p. 4; Tindale 1974, pp. 5-13; Tindale 1935-39, SA Museum AA338; Hemmings 1998, pp. 18-19, 20-21; Johnston 1991).

Apart from the *Piltawodli* site in Park 1, the following are relevant to Park 27. The vicinity of Hindmarsh (*Karra(k)undungga*) was a tract of land that stretched along the River Torrens near to and downstream of the Port Road Bridge. The area is known to have been a Kaurna burial site: Bishop Short (1860) stated "The Adelaide Tribe ... used to come down to Hindmarsh to bur." Contemporary oral information and a recorded burial site in Hindmarsh confirm this information (Harris 1999, Appendix A.29; O'Brien to Hemmings 1998; Black 1920a, pp. 76-93; Black 1920b, p. 81; State Records GRG 24/4/1837/68; Hemmings 1998, 34-35). Wilson has also observed that the banks of the River Torrens immediately downstream of the Weir were used for burials, that "works ... in this area turn up the bones of Aboriginal graves, indicating that the site has not been completely destroyed by landscaping." His undocumented reference is principally to land in Park 1 but it is likely that land along banks in Park 27 may have also been used (Hemmings 1998, p. 37; Wilson 1995, p. 29). There are also records of burials occurring around the site of the Morphett Street bridge pointing the common nature of this practice along the length of the River Torrens banks through the Park Lands (Cawthorne Diary 24 December 1842; Hemmings 1998, p. 43; Tindale 1935-39, AA338, notes from Mr Chalk 7 November 1926).

With the appointment of Walter Bromley in April 1837 as the second interim Protector of Aborigines, Bromley was temporarily allocated land "reserved for the Botanic Gardens" to service his duties. Colonel William Light, in May 1837, was instructed "to send one of [his] officers to point out to Capt. Bromley ... the piece of land reserved for the Botanical Gardens which ... may temporarily be used by him for the employment of the natives ..." (GRG 24/4, 8 May 1837). The first site of the Garden was along the River Torrens, on both sides, where the Slaughterhouse was later sited, and where the present 1960s gardens, weir and Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) plantings exist today in Park 27. A small linear island existing in the River valley at this time, that was progressively reconfigured as Council appropriated the place as a rubbish dump associated with 'The Billabong' itself as well as the Slaughterhouse waste (Harris 2005, p. 1).



Figures

Left: Extract of Freeling's (1849) *Map of Adelaide* depicting the 'Native Location', Adelaide Gaol, Slaughter House and Yards, and the proposed alignment of the northern railway line. The map depicts the 'Adelaide Sheds' between the River and the Gaol, and the organisational plan of the Slaughterhouse yards. Source: ACC archives.

Right: Extract of an overlay plan prepared by Harris depicting part of the 'Native Location' area. Note the position of the Adelaide Gaol, and the 'Adelaide Sheds' immediately to the north between the northern railway line and the River Torrens. Source: Harris 1999,

The second Botanic Garden site was reputedly land approximately where the Gaol was later developed in 1840 onwards. On both sites, no botanic garden development occurred, the former also being subject to flooding. Bromley established a tent encampment on either of these two sites before being directed in November 1837 to shift to the *Piltawodli* site: "it being desirable that I should remove my tent [to] about a mile from the town to a place chosen by the natives close to the river." This "place" being *Piltawodli*. O'Brien also believes that *Mullawirraburka* or King John obtained a tract of land in the Park 27 locality (Foster 1990, p. 12; Harris 1999, pp. 65-67; Hemmings 1998, p. 35; State Records GRG 24/1, 8 May 1837; 24/4/1837/68; Best 1986, p. 28; State Records CO 13/9, 29 November 1837).

Despite Bromley's first attempts to develop the sites, on both sides of the River, he was dismissed in November 1837. In the same month Bromley wrote about his work and the encampment:

... The Blacks on being introduced to the number of about 60 appeared to be kind and docile and I in return did everything in my power to convince them that I was indeed their Sincere friend ... It being desirable that I remove my tent about a mile from the town, to a place chosen by the Natives close to the river, I there supplied them with a scanty allowance of provisions, which was all I could obtain ... On my removal to the ... site referred to, I erected with my own hands a Wignam or shed, something after their own fashion, in order that they might not crowd my tent which they sometimes did even to suffocation ... (CO 13/9, 20 November 1837).

Lendon (nd) has stated that Bromley had "hopes he would not be shifted from his present location where Colonel Light put him, where he is building a cottage" but he obviously shifted

camp to the Piltawodli site upon the insistence of the Aboriginals he was caring (Harris 2005, p. 3; 2000, p. 9; PRG 128/13/10).

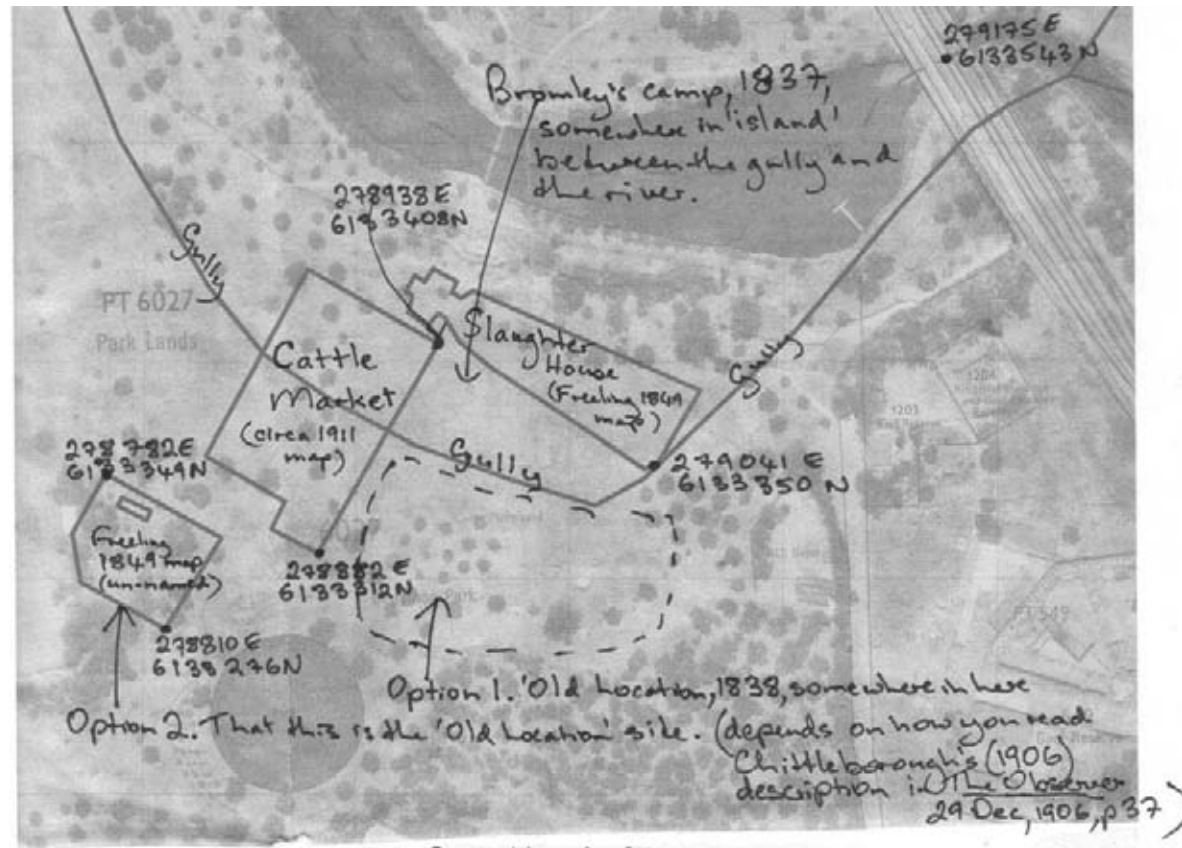


Figure
Extract of a map prepared by Rhondda Harris in 2005 delineating her understanding of the sites of the former Slaughterhouse, Cattle Yards, Slaughterhouse Manager's Residence that later became the Park Lands Ranger's Residence, and sites for the first 'Old Location' in 1838 and Bromley's camp in 1837, having regard to extant historical records and archaeological evidence.

A child passenger on the *HMS Buffalo* in December 1836, Chittleborough has reminisced about this first encampment:

... the whole of our family ... tramped the seven miles from the bay to the river, near where the Adelaide Gaol now stands. There we camped ... until father built a primitive reed hut ... alongside other similar places built by our fellow emigrants, which was given the name Buffalo Row.

... Buffalo Row was an open piece of land, where the olive plantation now is, and nearly opposite the slaughter house. It stood about 5 yards from the south bank of the little gully that runs from the back of the Gaol past the slaughter house. The row extended in an easterly direction towards the survey camp, and all the huts faced north.

... Capt. Bromley had been appointed native inspector or superintendent by the Protector of Aborigines. He soon established a sort of location for the natives, by having shelter sheds built for them near where he resided, a little west of Buffalo Row, on the south bank of the gully already referred to and close to the present cattle sale yards. The blacks did not take kindly to the sheds, and preferred their own wurleys to the captain's idea of comfort (Chittleborough 1906, p. 37).

Harris concludes that the gully referred to was the "little gully that runs from the back of the Gaol past the slaughterhouse," quoting Chittleborough (1906, p. 37; Harris 1999, p. 66; 2005, p. 2). Accordingly, a location roughly west of the Gaol main structure where the Powder Magazine

and Totem is now located. Buffalo Row was a line of temporary structures approximately along Port Road near the present Road Safety and north Port Road gardens are located.

In association with *Piltawodli*, three brick 'sheds' were erected on land by 1838 immediately opposite *Piltawodli* in Park 27 near the present foot Railway Line underpass. These 'sheds' were intended to accommodate members of the 'Adelaide Tribe', intermittently occupied, and were spatially separated from huts erected in the main *Piltawodli* settlement that were intended to accommodate members of the 'Murray Tribe'. Surveyor Freeling's 1849 Map of Adelaide denotes the location of these structures and contemporary research has qualified these sites. While the military Sappers effectively demolished most of these structures north of the River Torrens, the 'Adelaide Tribe' sheds are still extant in Duryea's photograph of 1865. Railway construction, river bank works associated with possible changes in the watercourse, and Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation works appear to have later resulted in their demolition and potential change in ground surfaces (Duryea 1865; Harris 1999, pp. 63-64, Figures 14-15; Freeling 1849; Hemmings 1998, pp.38-39; Foster 1990, pp. 12-13; GRG 35/2, 27 July 1846; 52/7/1, Moorhouse, 28 January 1848).

Occupancy of this site is confirmed in an 1846 letter by Matthew Moorhouse, the Protector of Aborigines:

The adults have for six years been allowed to locate on a plot of Park Land between the South side of the Port Road and the Torrens, and extending to the Eastward and Westward of the old Location fence 400 yards (State Records GRG 52/7/1, Protector of Aborigines Letterbook, 18 February 1846).

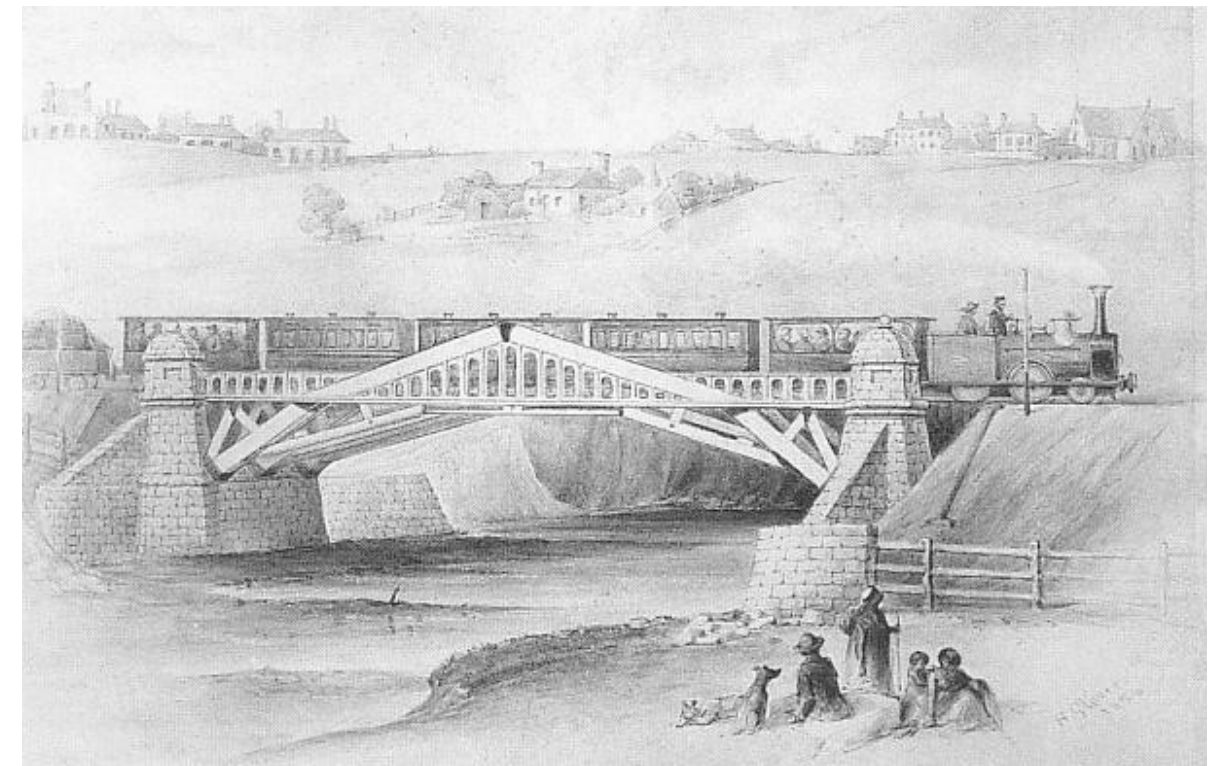


Figure
Watercolour by H Glover depicting the 'First railway bridge and abutments' dated 1856. The detail of the bridge is clear, and in the foreground right are a group of Aborigines. Provenance: Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW; Source: Marsden et al 1990, p. 234.



Figure
A watercolour painting prepared by artist Samuel Calvert entitled 'A View of Adelaide from the Torrens' dated 1850. The image depicts the derelict condition of the River Torrens and its eroding embankments together with the cattle yards (middle right) and groups of Aboriginals to the front left and in the waters of the River Torrens. Source: Lock-Weir 2005, p. 38.

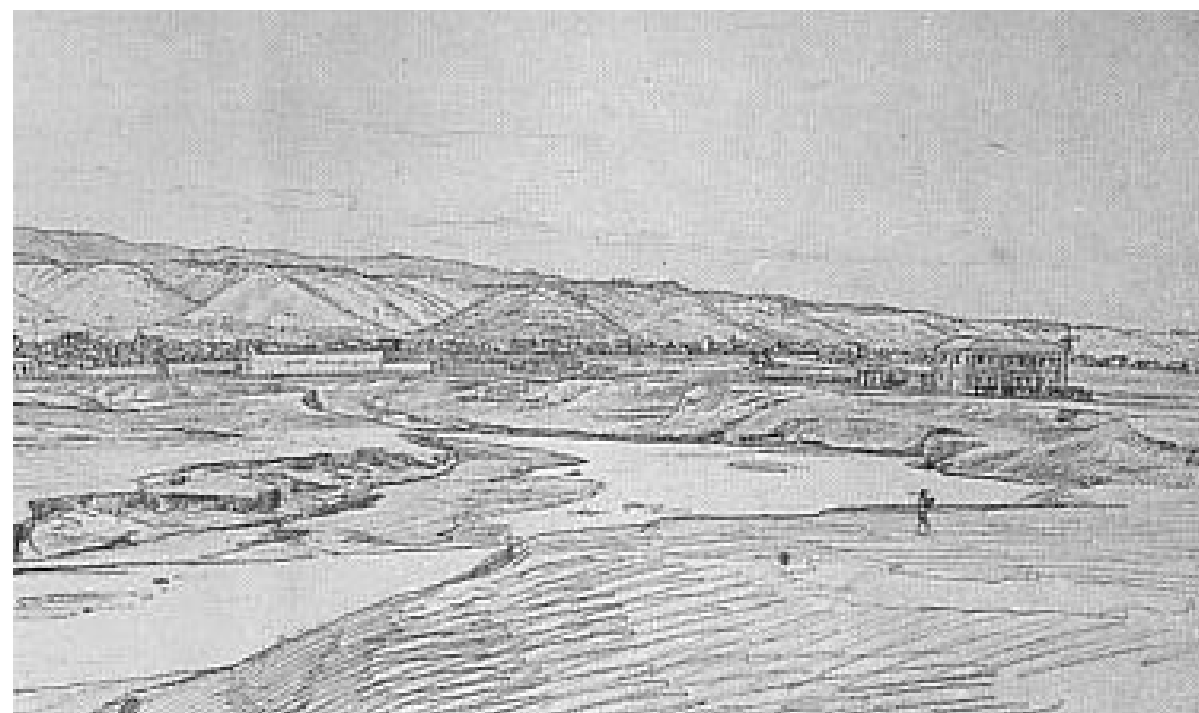


Figure
'Adelaide 30th July 1855'. Pencil on paper sketch by scientific artist Eugén von Guérard. To the right is the two storey Slaughter House, with cattle yards behind, and cattle in the front of the structure. In the middle distance is the Adelaide Gaol. In the middle is the 'Billabong' on the River Torrens that was progressively filled in and used as a refuse dump from the 1830s to the 1880s. Source: Carroll & Tregenza 1986, pp. 78-79.

This letter pertains to land in Park 27 along the River surrounding the Gaol and the 'Adelaide Tribe' sheds, and may also be associated with the notion that it was the land that *Mullamirraburka* gained to reside upon (Hemmings 1998, pp. 35, 36).

In 1885 the Park Ranger William Campbell filled in an old quarry site on the banks of the River Torrens, below the Slaughterhouse, with rubbish. The site had been a source of stone for building construction and is the likely source of the stone used in the Slaughterhouse construction. The works would have re-contoured much of the escarpment of the River at the site of the lower weir (Hemmings 1998, p. 37; Park Rangers Report 1885-86, p. 108). This location appears to have been the site depicted in Samuel Calvert's sketch of c.1856 of 'Early settlement in Adelaide' that indicates a wide sweeping river bend with several Aboriginals fishing and hunting on its banks with several mature *Eucalyptus* spp trees in the fore and middle grounds. The accuracy of the depiction of vegetation is questionable as scientific-artist von Guérard does not include vegetation in a scene sketched at about the same site. A sketch by picturesque artist John Glover also in 1856 depicts the 'First Railway Bridge' from the south-western bank with a group of Aboriginals featured in the foreground and grazing cows to the fore-right. Given art compositional rules of the Picturesque it would have been natural to include Indigenous subjects and grazing cows in paintings even if they were not resident on the location thus heightening the romanticism of the scene. Accordingly, it is not possible to conclude that the area was actually being used as an Indigenous encampment and fishing and hunting venue by the mid 1850s contrary to what can be construed in the art (Hemmings 1998, p. 37, Figures 19, 20; Calvert c.1856, CSSLM B1134; Marsden et al, 1990).

The other site with Aboriginal associations in Park 27 is the Adelaide Gaol. With the cessation of public hangings at the Colonial Store, located in Park 1, the Gaol provided this venue. Records are commonplace in the 1840s of Aboriginals in the Gaol awaiting trial or hanging. Cawthorne wrote of "another poor native going to be hung" in 1843 and his dismay at the Adelaide public "running actually to see this sad spectacle, as if to an Exhibition." Missionary Klose recorded that in 1842 within the Gaol were "12 Aboriginal prisoners in gaol – 4 locals, 4 Murray, 2 Encounter Bay, 2 Port Lincoln." He also recorded in 1845 the gaoling of an Aboriginal man "for ten years for stealing some of the South Australian Companies 12 thousand sheep." Within the Gaol are also a series of unmarked graves with Aboriginal associations (Harris 1999, Appendix A.66; Hemmings 1998, p. 41; Cawthorne Diaries, 20 July and 1 August 1843; Klose Diary 12 September 1842, 28 May 1845; State Records GRG 52/7/1, letter from Moorhouse to Colonial Office, 6 April 1843).

Historical Overview: Site Context

Arising from Light's plan, Park 27 today consists of land bounded by the North Adelaide Railway Line, the River Torrens, and Port Road and excludes land presently occupied by SA Transport (railways land), Adelaide Gaol, and Thebarton Police Barracks.

Originally Park 27 consisted of only a small portion of the present Park 27 and has experienced several administrative boundary changes over the years. Prior to 1899, and Pelzer's appointment as City Gardener, Park 27 consisted of land that is now the lower Golf Course portion of Park 1, together with the triangular portion of present Park 27 along Park Terrace that was known as Park 27A and comprised 14.2.35 acres. At the time of Pelzer's appointment the majority of the land from and encircling the Police Barracks across to Morphett Street was used as a 'Plantation of Olives', as Sheep Market, a small portion as Railway Reserve, and a rectangular tract next to the Sheep Market as Park 25A. There was no Park designation or reference number that described the present area north of the Police Barracks, nor the land between the River and the Port Adelaide railway line. Instead, this land was directly associated with the Council's Slaughter House and Cattle Yards functions, and was principally used as agistment paddocks associated

with these functions. The nomenclature of Park 27 came into being in the 1960s following the establishment of the North Adelaide Golf Course and the cessation of the slaughterhouse functions and demolition of the Slaughterhouse itself. The Council also used the epithets ‘Slaughter House’ and ‘Slaughterhouse’ in its reports to describe the place and consistency to the original cited has been applied in this Appendix. Also, Port Road along the Thebarton north-south section was for many years known as Shierlaw Terrace.

Because of these progressive designation and boundary change, maps have been used in this Appendix to depict these spatial areas and have an associated description of the boundary changes. Accordingly, while we refer to *Tulya Wodli* as Park 27, or Bonython Park today, these names are contemporary descriptors, and the labels ‘Slaughter House Paddocks’, ‘Butcher’s Yards’, ‘Cattle Yards’, ‘Gaol Olive Plantations’, ‘Olive Yards’, ‘West Park Nursery’, ‘Hemsley Paddock’ were commonly used between the 1830s to the 1950s.

Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations

During 1840 the cattle market yards were shifted “to a spot near the present slaughter-house, and a cattle market opened.” The Slaughterhouse had been established by the colonial government in 1835 to service the growing cattle and sheep export business. Its functions transferred to the Council in approximately 1843 with the *Municipal Act, 1840*, wherein it became a source of Council rate revenue. Later Town Clerk Worsnop reported that R Dodd was appointed the Slaughter House’s first Clerk and a new “modest” structure was erected to service the slaughter house functions at a cost of £853 to the Council to replace an existing structure. Fees of 6s per cattle head, 2s 6d per calf and small cattle, and 1s per pig were charged (Worsnop 1878, p. 26; Morton 1996, pp. 5, 6, 7, 88).

Construction of the Adelaide Gaol was sanctioned by Governor Gawler in 1841, yet it contributed the colony’s bankruptcy in 1841 together with the new Government House. Both structures were erected to designs by architect and Colonial Engineer George Strickland. The Gaol structure was to replace an earlier timber structure erected in 1837-38. Kingston devised a half-decagon design, analogous to period panopticon designs used in eighteenth and nineteenth century England for hospital and prison construction. The form was a radial that enabled central observation of many patents or convicts in close proximity. Academic architect Donald Langmead has pointed to an article in the July 1834 issue of JC Lauden’s *Architectural Magazine* that profiled the new Tothill Fields Prison, as the potential source of Kingston’s design. Today, it is one of only two, the other being Parramatta Gaol, gaols in Australia that possess a radial design (Danvers 1986, pp. 3, 33)

The Gaol was constructed by builders Borrow and Goodiar for a tender of £17,000, with works commencing in July 1840. Gawler described the urgency of its construction as:

The Gaol was commenced after a representation of the strongest kind had been made upon the subject by the Grand Jury. The reports of the Sheriff and the complaints of the prisoners themselves, were also of a description to make the sudden commencement and rapid progress at a sufficient portion of the edifice a matter of very strong emergency (Gawler in Danvers 1986, p. 16).

Site selection was determined by Gawler; a selection that Kingston, writing on 4 July 1840, supported the logic of:

His Excellency expressed his opinion that the most desirable site for the new gaol would be on the southern bank of Thebarton (Kingston in Danvers 1986, p. 16).

Site location also “served as a reminder to new arrivals of the authority of the state.” The first part of the half-decagon, with “two of its four towers,” was occupied by December 1840, but

completion works proceeded progressively thwarted by building arbitration discussions and the rising costs of the project. By 31 December 1841 some £16,792.10 had been expended, but the complex was only half built. In May 1845 the Colonial Secretary approved the purchase and erection of 2 cottages near the Gaol for government use. The main complex was finished by 1850, and a tender was awarded to Thomas & John Baker for £1,490 for the erection of a three storey 30 cell block for women (Danvers 1986, pp. 33-34; Swager Brooks & Partners 1989, p. 37; *South Australian* December 1840).

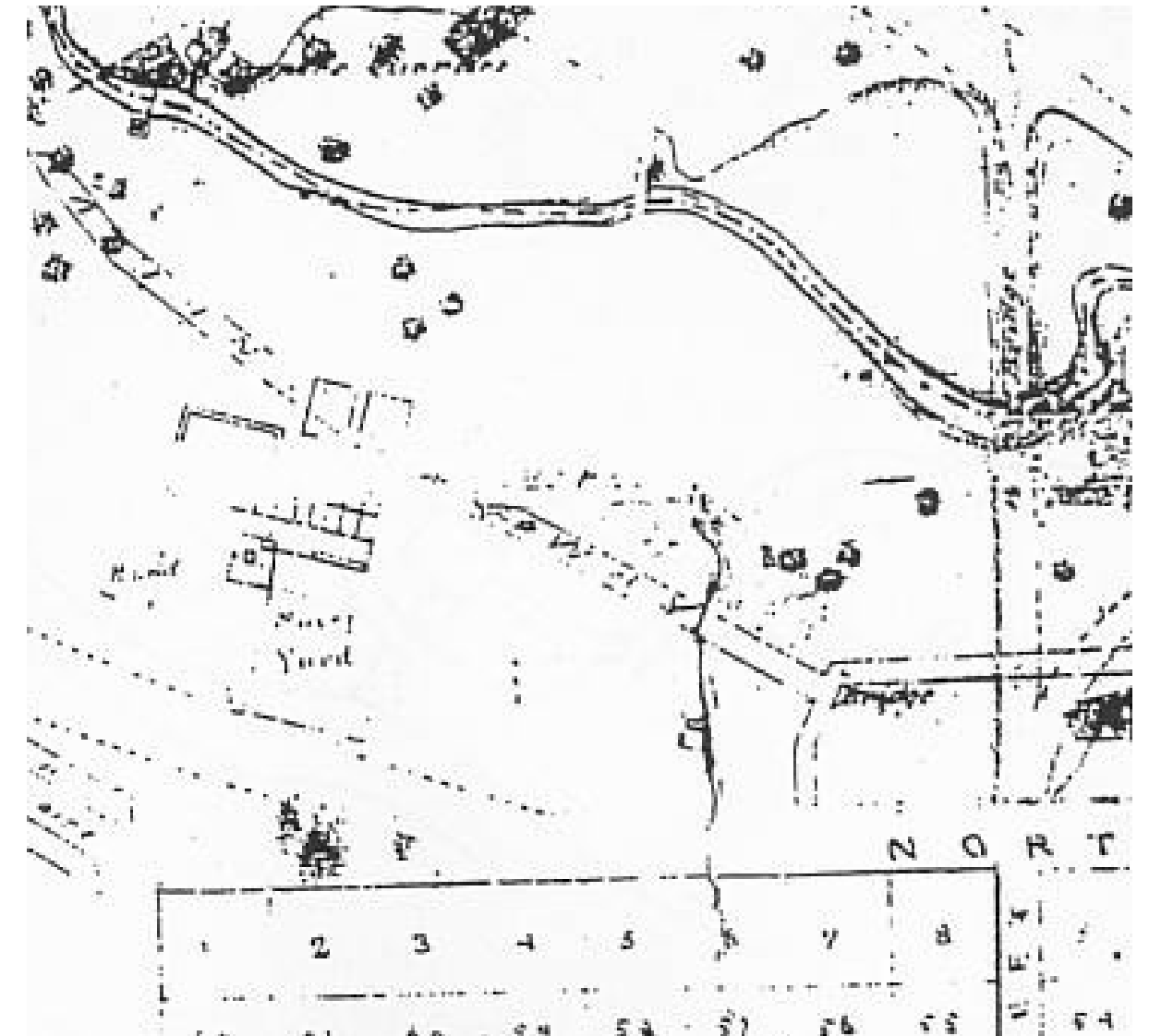


Figure
Extract from Freeling’s 1849 *Map of Adelaide* depicting the location and spatial fencing arrangement of the Sheep Yards. Image resolution is poor. Source: ACC archives.

By 1849 a series of Cattle Yards had been established on land that is now part of the Railway Yards. Freeling’s *Map of Adelaide* (1849) depicts these yards and their pending intrusion by proposed Northern Railway line alignment and construction (Freeling 1849).

While the first Australian ordinance enabling the construction of railway lines was passed in South Australia on 26 March 1847, it was not until October 1851 that the colonial parliament passed an Act enabling the construction of a railway line from Adelaide to Port Adelaide supervised by a Board of Undertakers; creating the first steam powered railway line in Australia. During 1851-7 construction commenced on the Port Adelaide and Gawler rail line by the

Adelaide City and Port Railway Company that was formed in London in 1848. Construction and track laying was completed on 1 June 1857 for the Adelaide – Smithfield line, and the Smithfield – Gawler line was completed on 5 October 1857, thus creating the railway along the western flank of Park 1. The line to Port Adelaide was opened on 19 April 1856. In 1854 tenders were called for the construction of a bridge over the River Torrens for which Jacob Pitman was successful in a tender of £8000 for the erection of a cast iron by Pybus, wrought ironwork by Baker, and concrete bridge to a design by Benjamin Babbage. The bridge, with a span on 106 feet [32m], 32 feet [9.75m] above the River, included girders at 13 foot intervals and 5 feet thick concrete foundations protected by sheet piling. In 1876 this bridge was upgraded and bowstring bridge constructed by James Martin & Co positioned on the eastern side abutments, additional bridgework occurred in the 1901-11, the bowstring bridge was repositioned in 1925 as part of upgrading, and the early 1980s. The North Adelaide Railway Station was also erected during this period, in 1857, and remains today as one of the oldest surviving railway stations in South Australia (*Register* 19 December 1855; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 234-235; State Heritage File 6628-13657; Donovan 1982, pp 2.21-24).

In 1862 the first River Torrens weir was constructed using prison labour. It was subsequently destroyed by flood waters in 1872.

At the same time the Weir was constructed renovations to the external grounds of the Gaol were entertained. The works included the establishment of the present extant Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations under Gaol Superintendent William Boothby. The *Adelaide Observer* in February 1862 wrote:

... the reserve in front of the Adelaide Gaol recently undergone some improvement. A metalled road now leads from the Port-road to the principal entrances of the prison, and on either side the ground has been trenched, and several hundreds of olive and gum trees planted (*Adelaide Observer*, 22 February 1862; Flightpath 2002, p. 83).

While the design is unclear for these plantations, it is clear that they were a regular source of labour for prisoners, especially “short sentenced prisoners.” By 1879 the plantations had become an integral part of the Gaol economy, and were aided by the regular morning spreading of night-soil fertilisation provided by the Council. The nature and location of “gums” planted is also unclear, but it appears that they were planted in the south-eastern portion of the Gaol reserve. Information on the prison gardens, and the gardens established to the north-west of the Gaol are also limited and unclear as to what was developed and the nature of the development. Remnants of several of these gardens – ‘Stone Garden’ - exist today within the Gaol reserve adjacent to the Powder Magazine and Counselling Centre (Flightpath 2002, pp. 83, 85, 89; *South Australian Register* 17 May 1879).

The role of Gaol Sheriff, or Superintendent of the Gaol, R William Boothby (1829-1903) is instrumental in the advance of olive (*Olea europaea*) cultivation in South Australia, but also the retention of olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations around the Park Lands as he enabled a cheap maintenance regime to be employed with his use of Gaol labour. Boothby visited several olive (*Olea europaea*) growing Mediterranean areas in 1876-1877, importing ‘Boothby’s Lucca’ or ‘Frantoiana’ cuttings from Italy, and thereupon installed simple olive (*Olea europaea*) crushing and bottling making equipment in the Gaol to enable work for short term prisoners. The plantations around the Gaol increased from about 1,100 trees in 1862 to over 5,000 trees by 1880. The *Register* described Boothby as the “first to take substantial steps with a view to demonstrating the value of olive (*Olea europaea*) oil manufacturing and in the year 1870 to manufacture oil.” The Gaol was the first successful commercial olive (*Olea europaea*) press in Australia, despite earlier attempts (www.users.on.net/~craighill/Research/Towards.html;

(www.users.on.net/~craighill/Miscellany.html; www.users.on.net/~craighill/Miscellany/Heritage.html; Moreton 1996, p. 159; Hardy 1881).

The operation was so successful that Boothby was soon prohibited from purchasing olives from private producers, although the Gaol olives continued to be supplemented by fruit from other Council groves. These olives were harvested by ‘lunatics’ from the Asylum, destitute women and orphans (www.users.on.net/~craighill/Miscellany/Heritage.html).

Boothby’s knowledge was exhibited in his publication *The Olive: Its Culture & Products in the south of France and Italy* (1878) (www.users.on.net/~craighill/Miscellany.html; Nottle 2005, np). A product of his ‘holidays’ in the Mediterranean region, the book reports on his holidays:

... in the years 1876 and 1877, to visit the olive countries of Europe, and make myself acquainted with the processes of olive cultivation and manufacture of oil. ... the following notes have been compiled from information gained during my tour. The information which I gleaned is altogether too voluminous to be published in full; but from the mass of particulars which I collected, I have eliminated those points upon which it appeared to me intending olive cultivators or manufacturers might require information (www.users.on.net/~craighill/Sources.html).

Photographer Duryea’s 1865 photographic panorama of Adelaide provides a valuable record of what was extant in Park 27 in 1865. The photograph depicts the vegetation-barren landscape, with the Gaol buildings. Newly planted Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees are clear to the south of the Gaol, and the newly constructed railway line and bridge cuts a swath through the land. The ‘Adelaide Tribe’ brick sheds, between the railway line and the River, have been demolished. Significantly, not a tree is to be seen in the Adelaide Gaol to Port Road [Shierlaw Terrace] bridge landscape (Duryea 1865; Harris 1999, p. 63).

From the 1830s 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 except scattered River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) along the River Torrens banks.

In August 1867 O’Brien wrote to the Mayor advising of extensive tree planting works that were carried out over the previous autumn planting season under his care. The list is extensive and valuable to consider. Further, O’Brien records where these specimens were being generally planted but unfortunately not the specific details of these plantings per place. Specimens included “Laurels [*Laurus nobilis*; 249 in number], Oleanders [*Nerium oleander*; 216], Moreton Bay Figs [*Ficus macrophylla*; 6], China Privet [*Ligustrum lucidum*; 21], Stone Pines [*Pinus pinea*; 78], Native Pines [*Callitris/Casuarina/Allocasuarina* ssp; 1,627], Cupressus [*Cupressus* ssp; 24], White Cedar [*Melia azedarach* var *australis*; 12], Gums [*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* ssp; 4,450], Poplars [*Populus* ssp; 100], Olives [*Olea europaea*; 10,600], Ficus [*Ficus* ssp; 99], Oaks [*Quercus* ssp; 280], Laurestinas [sic; *Viburnum tinus*; 149], Laburnums [*Laburnum x watereri*; 48], Sycamors [sic; *Platanus* ssp; 48], Elms [*Ulmus* ssp; 6], Walnuts [*Juglans regia*; 24], Pomegranates [*Punica granatum*; 2], Ash [*Fraxinus* ssp; 50], Aristolochias [*Aristolochia* ssp; 74], Evergreen Oaks [*Quercus ilex*; 24], Whitethorn [*Crataegus monogyna*; 30], Acacias [*Acacia/Robinia* ssp; 14], Ches[t]nuts [*Castanea sativa*; 18], also, about one thousand willow [*Salix* ssp] and poplar [*Populus* ssp] cuttings, making a grand total of about 19,249 plants.” In addition, O’Brien records donations of an unspecified number poplar (*Populus* ssp), rose (*Rosa* ssp), herbaceous plants and bulbs, willow (*Salix* ssp), bamboo (*Bambusa* ssp), privet (*Ligustrum* ssp), weeping willows (*Salix babylonica*), and five mulberries (*Morus* ssp) from various individuals. These were planted in various locations throughout the municipality including along “Both sides of the River Torrens” from Albert Bridge to the Weir; along East, West, North and South Terraces; along the “North Terrace Esplanade”; in the East Park Lands; in Victoria, Hindmarsh and Light Squares; along Unley Road through the Park Lands; along the

Slaughterhouse Road; behind the Cattle Yards in North Terrace adjoining the River; and, “19 native pines” to surround the house at the “old Botanic Gardens” (Letter from W O’Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives).

This is an important inventory as it presents the most detailed account of the great number of trees that O’Brien was planting but also the typical species he was seeking to establish in the late 1860s in the municipality and the Park Lands. His preference was clearly towards a mixture of indigenous British and Mediterranean species, but interestingly demonstrates a strong overall preference to Australian native species including “Pines ... [and] Gums.” Unfortunately where these specimens are being planted is unclear but it is known that O’Brien was planting shelterbelts or avenues of *Eucalypts* ssp along the entrance roadways, through the Park Lands, including “both sides of Unley Road,” to the City of Adelaide. The other important point is that a large number of Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees are being planted, and O’Brien mentions the East Park Lands and the Slaughterhouse Road as planting venues without stating the species. It is

very likely, given the age of tree specimens in these areas today, that this was when the majority of these Olive (*Olea europaea*) were planted in these two areas. O’Brien also stated, as a “postscript,” that several young trees had been vandalised in Hindmarsh and Light Squares “by some mischievous persons” resulting in repeat plantings being undertaken (Letter from W O’Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives).

In 1875 several gaol guard cottages were erected at a cost of £890 outside the Gaol boundary. They were located in the ‘Dog Paddocks’, to the south and west of the Gaol compound. Additional cottages were added in 1885 and 1925, and the complex, except one cottage, was demolished in 1971. They were sited on Slaughter House Road (Danvers 1986, p. 36; Flightpath 2002, p. 81; *SAPP* No 29, 1876).



Figure

Extract of Duryea 1865 photograph looking north-west from the Adelaide Town Hall tower. The new railway line skirting around to the north and the new railway bridge arches can be observed in the centre. In the middle is also the Gaol and the well-established olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. The two storey galvanised iron roofed Slaughterhouse appears behind left to the Gaol, and the landscape scene that is totally devoid of trees whether on the plains or in the River Torrens watercourse.

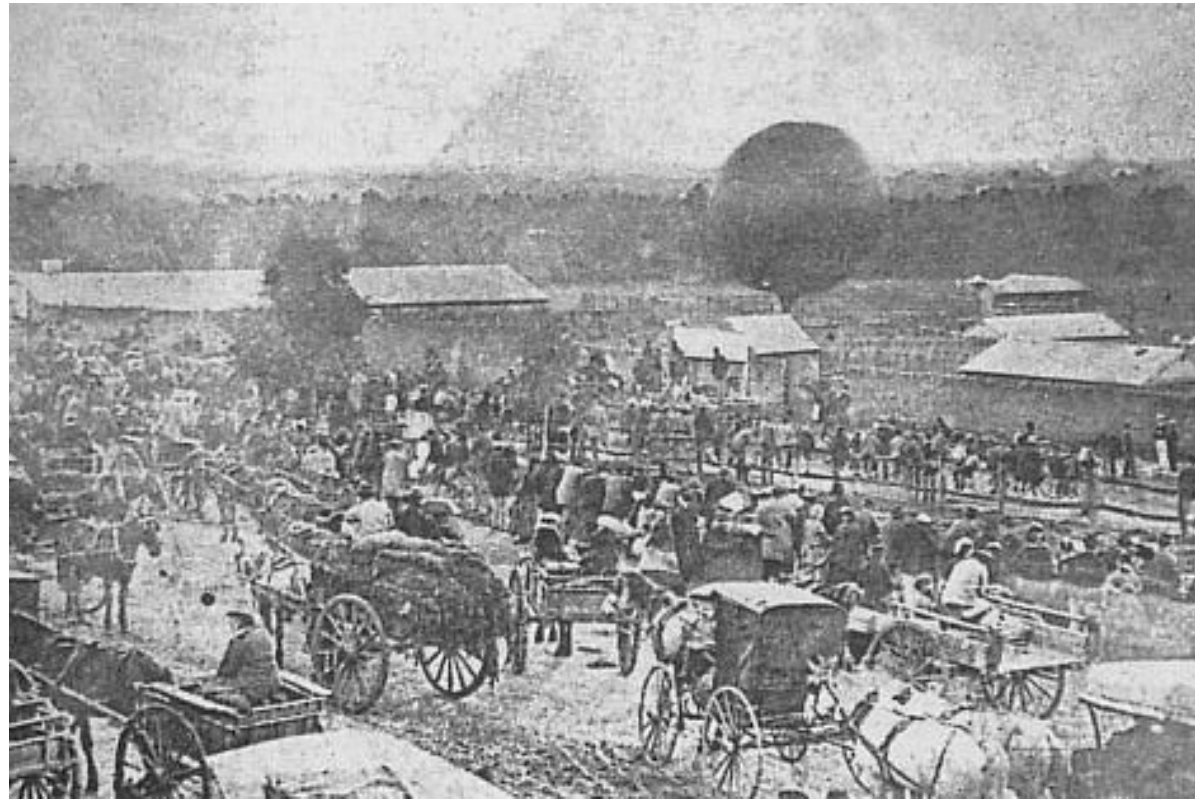


Figure
A balloon ascent occurring to the rear of the Cattle Yards. Photograph taken from the Newmarket Hotel in North Terrace looking north-west. In the foreground are several timber and galvanised iron roofed structures, and holding pens associated with the Cattle Yards. Extensive fencing is evident. Source: Old Parliament House Archives GN4830; Morton 1996, p. 24.

In compiling a *History of the City of Adelaide* (1878) Town Clerk Thomas Worsnop included a map of the municipality. The map depicts locations of the Slaughter House, Gaol, Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations, Sheep Market, and the Slaughter House Road that traversed the Park. Slaughterhouse Road commenced at North Terrace at the site of Skate 8 today, and interconnected in a line to the Gaol Road before skirting towards the River Torrens and thence to the Slaughterhouse complex. The Sheep Market was a series of rectangular paddocks immediately opposite the present Newmarket Hotel where the present railway maintenance sheds are extant today. Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were located on both sides of this Road surrounding the Gaol. The Slaughter House is depicted as two structures with an adjacent cattle yard.

Worsnop's plan illustrates restructuring works undertaken by the Council as to yards associated with the cattle yards and Slaughter House in 1878-79. During this period the market was newly split between large cattle and sheep, and new yards erected specifically to service a sheep market (*Annual Report 1878-79*, p. 81).

In 1878 the colonial government permanently alienated land in Park 27 by legislation to enable the construction of the Adelaide-Port Railway and the Adelaide-Nairne Railway together with land for Railway Station purposes. This involved the significant uprooting and destruction of several hundred mature olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in the Council plantations. This was the first phase of railway line expansion into the lower portion of Park 27 that included later an excision to enable the Adelaide Loop Line in 1909 under the *Adelaide Gaol Reserve Alteration Act, 1911*, and the railway marshalling and service yards in 1917 under the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act*,

1917 (Moreton 1996, p. 148; *Adelaide Gaol Reserve Alteration Act, 1911*; *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*).

By 1879 the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were known as the 'olive yard'. Park 27, surrounding the Gaol and sweeping eastwards to the railway station hosted the largest concentration of olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in the Park Lands. The 'yard' was regularly maintained by Gaol prisoners under supervision, and the Council daily deposited night-soil, excrement and slaughterhouse refuse throughout the plantations as a form of fertiliser. "The work [of the prisoners] is being carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and the whole of the olive trees within the enclosure appear to be in a healthy condition" reported the Mayor. In response to the construction of the Adelaide-Nairne railway line several hundred olive (*Olea europaea*) trees were grubbed and City Gardener William Pengilly planted some 3,000 new trees on 12ha nearby. The actual site of these new plantings is unclear but it was presumably still in Park 27 as it was not in adjacent Park 25 (*Annual Report 1880-81*, pp. 109-110; Moreton 1996, p. 158).

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown did not include the larger portion of Park 27 in his recommendations. Presumably this was because the land was occupied by the slaughterhouse, olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, and cattle yard functions, and Council may not have perceived it a part of the wider 'park lands' *per se*. He did however include Park 27A and 27B in his recommendations when reviewing the park lands adjacent to Mill Street, North Adelaide. This area involves the triangular portion of land surrounded by Park Terrace, and the Port and Northern Railway lines.

In reviewing Parks 27A and 27B Brown observed that this area consisted of a "rich flat between the two lines of railway and partly on the east of the North line" (Brown 1880, p. 24). In a short review he recommended the following trees to be planted in this area:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Pinus Longifolia	?	
Pinus Geradiana	?	
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Maritima	?	
Cupressus Lawsoniana	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
Araucaria Excelsa	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Araucaria Cunninghamii	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
Abies Douglasii	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
Abies Orientalis	?	
Thuja Lobii	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Thuya, Western Aborvitae, Western Red Cedar
Juniperus Virginiana	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
Ulmus Suberosa	?	
Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Ulmus Campestris	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
Fraxinus Americana	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
Fraxinus Excelsior	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
Platanus acerifolia	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
Platanus Orientalis	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
Eucalyptus Corynocalyx	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
Quercus essiliflora	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast Oak
Quercus pedunculata	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak, Common Oak

But while Brown excluded the larger portion of Park 27 from his recommendations, he proposed a major renovation of the River Torrens edge to craft a more Gardenesque setting. Conceptually this recommendation was quite detailed in its planting design strategy, adopting a

strong Gardenesque philosophy, and was accompanied by a suite of lithograph images so to portray the visual outcomes Brown was seeking to achieve. This recommendation applied specifically to the River Torrens embankments from the present Morphett Street bridge to the Hackney Road bridge, and in its description occasionally makes specific references to portions within each Park. While Park 27 is excluded, Park 1 is partially included, and there is the obtuse reference to the River-scape as a whole. Accordingly it is relevant to include a summation of his recommendations in this Appendix.

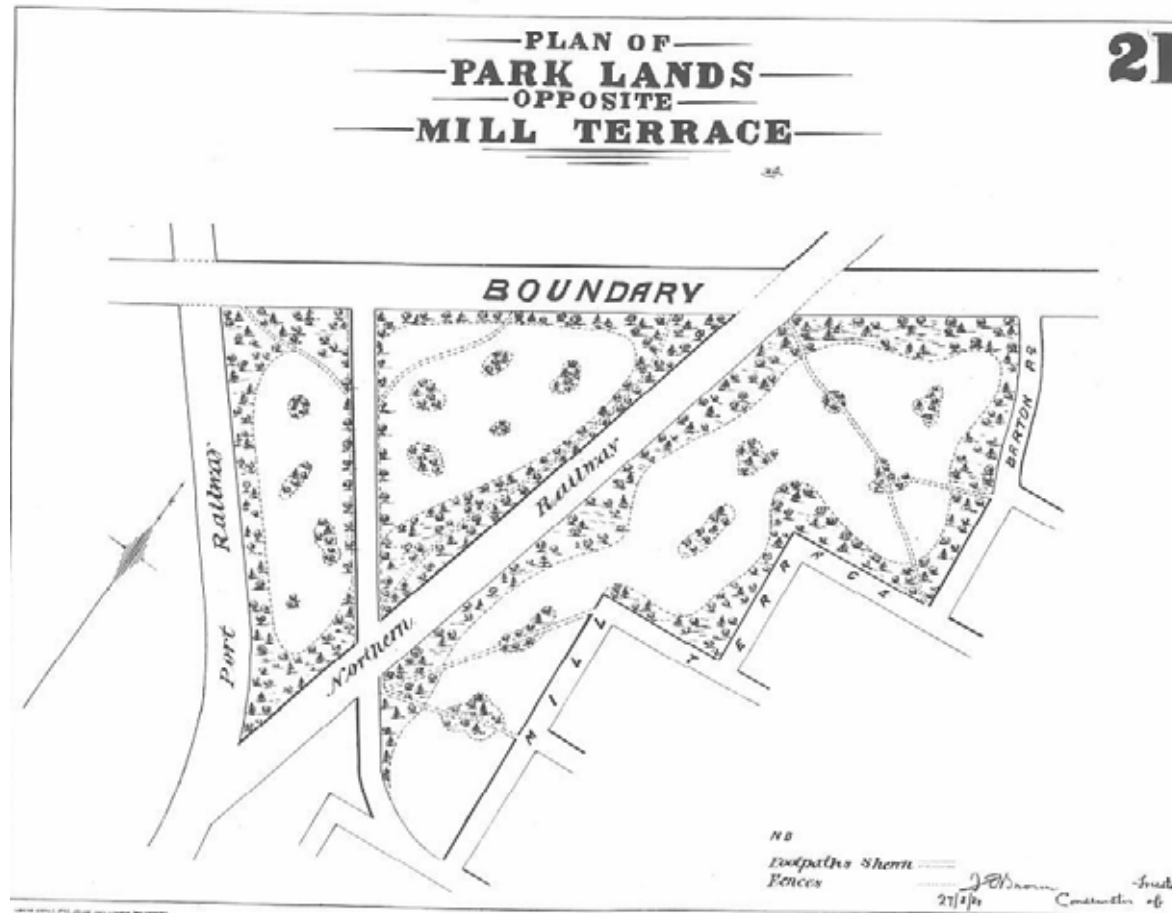


Figure
Map 21 from Brown's *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) that depicts Mill Terrace down to Park Terrace in Thebarton. The triangular portion of Park 27, between the Port Railway Line and the Gawler Railway line is depicted with extensive perimeter plantings, and occasional clump plantings in the open spaces. Source: ACC Archive.

Brown proposed a “thorough system of improvement of the banks of our River” to create “the most attractive feature in the landscape of the City lands. It is a work which, from its character and extent, would no doubt be a very expensive one; but its popularity and undoubted necessity would warrant its being done at any cost.” To achieve this outcome he proposed a detailed engineering survey of the River embankments showing all existing surfaces, changes to surfaces and contours, all existing trees and proposed tree plantation locations, and any amenities to be included (Brown 1880, pp. 10, 11).

From the sinuous and irregular character of the river and its banks, there are very great capabilities for the designing of many rare and striking effects.

One of the most important points to be attended to in improving the subject, would of course be the presenting as much variety and contrasts as possible, and, in order to attain this end, all the natural

contours and irregularities of each part would have to be carefully studied, embraced, and, if necessary, on occasions enlarged or extended. Anything approaching to regularity or mechanical stiffness should be rigidly avoided.

The banks of the River as a whole ... are very variable as to their character and formation generally. In some places we have jagged precipitate bluffs, the soil on which is being gradually loosened and washed into the bed of the river by the rains; in others they form a pleasing slope from the ridge to the water's edge; while again in some parts—particularly to the south of the Adelaide Bridge—we have them made up of a series of flats, knolls, and terraces (Brown 1880, p. 11).



Sketch showing Avenues and River Banks



Sketch showing River and Park Scenery

Images:
Two lithograph images prepared by Brown and included in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) that provide visual representations of the landscape he was trying to craft along the River Torrens with his detailed planting design recommendations. These two images depict a strong Gardenesque park atmosphere in Image No. 13, and the rather rustic somewhat Picturesque slant he placed upon planting and river bank re-contouring measures along the River Torrens. The first image depicts random decorative planting of exotic evergreen and deciduous trees and a sense of intrigue in the undulating river bank formations. The second image provides a view along the River Torrens that reinforces its organic and undulating flows and the use of particular exotic deciduous trees (in particular Weeping Willows (*Salix babylonica*)) to create an often Picturesque and rugged scene. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

Key recommendations in implementing this program of works included:

- ❖ Banks should be levelled to 45° more or less;
- ❖ Avoid uniformity in slope forming;
- ❖ Make the banks “as natural as possible” and take advantage of “hollows, ledges, ridges, knolls, flats, and water-washed crevices and gullies;”
- ❖ Where already sufficiently sloped leave unchanged;
- ❖ “Natural flats, ridges and terraces, have grand natural features for ornamentation” and should be taken advantage of;
- ❖ Consolidated crushed rock levelled footpaths, 2.4-3.0m wide should be constructed adjacent to the River banks and follow the natural windings of the landscape sinuously winding around natural clumps of trees;
- ❖ Tree planting plans should be meticulously prepared having regard for the “desired effect;”
- ❖ The “system of planting suitable ... would be of the most approved ornamental kind;”
- ❖ Regularity of newly planted tree distances should be avoided;
- ❖ Tree distances should have regard to mature foliage canopy and spread;
- ❖ Clump trees of different spreads, often of “six different kinds of trees of which No. 1 will measure 10 feet [3.0m]; No. 2, 12 feet [3.65m]; No. 3, 15 feet [4.5m]; No. 4, 50 feet [15.2m]; No. 5, 40 feet [12.2m]; and, No. 6, 30 feet [9.1m] in diameter” as depicted in the following diagram;

- ❖ The “distances at which the tree should be planted apart must be such as to allow each to attain to its open natural habit and full spread of branches, and thus realise the pictorial view intended;”
- ❖ Do not plant the banks “regularly all over with trees”
- ❖ “We must have single trees standing out prominently alone in places, groups of one kind and of several kinds judiciously intermixed in others and so on,” (Brown 1880, pp. 11-12).

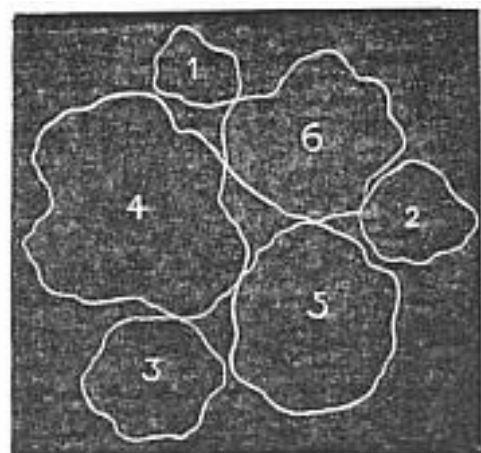


Image:
Theoretical tree planting diagram prepared by Brown in his *Report on a Planting System for the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). The diagram depicts Brown’s detailed tree planting strategy that could be mapped against tree species selection. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

It is interesting to note that the bank levelling and re-forming strategy proposed by Brown is conceptually the same proposed in the landscape design recommendations for the River Torrens Linear Park proposal in the 1970s. While the Linear Park proposal exclude the Park Land blocks within the City of Adelaide, its landscape design recommendations were progressively adopted as relevant principles for application in Parks 10, 11, 12, 1 and 27. These principles are contained in Appendix River Torrens (Hassell 1975).

But before any works were to be commenced a thorough survey and landscape design master plan had to be prepared. Brown stressed this point repeatedly in his discussion concluding:

Before any alterations or improvements are made upon the banks of the description stated, the whole ground should be surveyed and delineated on plans showing carefully and clearly the portions of the various surface features, together with their outlines, extents, heights, and other matter which it will be necessary to consider and embrace in designing for the improvement of the part. This done, the ground should then be inspected from various points of view, and, by mentally picturing the different effects likely to be produced when it comes to be planted, a decision may be arrived at as to what alterations are necessary in order to the best features of the site being most prominently defined, and the most striking contrasts permanently secured. To do this it will, I doubt not, be necessary to alter the natural features of the site to a considerable degree in places, by extending or shortening a terrace here, lowering or raising a knoll there, and deepening or filling up a hollow in another place; so that, when the works are completed, the whole ground operated upon will, when viewed from any one direction, present a combination of pleasing effects and contrasts (Brown 1880, p. 11).

While the majority of the banks of the River Torrens were rather unsightly prior to the creation of the Torrens Lake in 1881, the odd attractive place had been created because of earlier

plantings. These plantings, applied throughout the 1870s, included bamboos (*Bambusa* spp), irises and willows (*Salix* spp). One favoured location was on the south bank of the Lake, west of Morphett Street, where a cluster of Weeping Willows (*Salix babylonica*) were planted. Known as ‘The Willows’, this area became the haunt of people often up to no good, or as reported by *The Advertiser* ‘the Haunts of the unfortunate’. While it was a place that no “decent” person visited, it was a site with social significance as one of Adelaide’s meeting places for the disadvantaged (Sumerling 2003, p. 44).

Until 1998, despite the formation of the lake in 1881, much of The Willows location still existed as a beautiful shady retreat along the River Torrens walking/cycling track where there were generally very few trees to shield one from the fierce summer sun. In an act of purism, the trees were grubbed out without regard to their role in the social history of the Park Lands and replaced with a clump of eucalyptus trees, because the willow trees were considered ‘exotic’. However, it was noticed in mid 2002 that the roots of one of the bankside willows which survived the axe have defiantly grown again (Sumerling 2003, p. 45).

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.

The Torrens Weir was officially opened on 21 July 1881 replacing an earlier weir constructed in 1862 by prison labour. The Mayor wrote glowing about the events before and after the closure of the weir gates:

This beautiful expanse of water has been the source of much healthful enjoyment during the past year, although the sloping of the banks of the river to the eastward, and on the upside stream of the lake has been productive to large deposits of soils and silt being carried away into the Lake by the winter floods, thus reducing its depth of water at certain bends and points. Yet the Council being quite alive to the desirability of making the beautiful Lake committed to their charge as much as possible a pleasure Lake, are hopeful, either by contract or under their own direction, of dredging its bed and by the removal of the soil and silt, restoring it to its original form. The waters of the Lake have been wholly discharged during the winter by opening all the sluices, in order to remove a log of timber which became jammed in, and prevented the closing of, one of the valves. In twenty-four hours time after the closing of the sluices the water rose to their original level, thus evidencing the immense volume of water which passes down the Torrens in the winter season (Annual Report 1882-83, pp. 32-33).

The works were completed by A Mackay as contractor to the Council to a design by RM Scott.

In 1882 the Powder Magazine was constructed adjacent to the Gaol (Swager Brooks & Partners 1989, p. 92).

Notwithstanding Brown's activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities and some 10,000 trees were planted throughout the park lands in 1882-83. Unfortunately the specific location and species of these trees is unclear (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 134).

While the Council encouraged Brown, Pengilly and other City Gardeners with these planting works the dominant function of Park 27, as cattle and sheep holding yards and Slaughter House functions, continued to occupy Council discussions over the 1870s-90s. Little specific attention was paid to planting activities or plantation establishment in Park 27 less the continued maintenance of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. Indeed, the Slaughter House was the "source of much anxiety and care to the Council." During 1882 the Council undertook the re-flooring of the Slaughter House together with re-paving the cattle yards adjacent and undertaking "various other sanitary improvements," at a cost of £1,000. These works were necessitated by the increasingly large amounts of animals the complex was servicing and also resulted in Council splitting the functions of the Clerk of Sheep and Cattle Markets into two positions, Clerk of Markets and Superintendent of the Slaughter House. The Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations surrounding the Gaol continued to receive regular maintenance works because of the use of available Gaol labour (*Annual Report* 1882-83, pp. 30-31, 33-34).

In 1882 City Surveyor James Langdon first recommended the construction of a multi-cell refuse furnace to the Council, proposing its location adjacent to the Slaughterhouse. The purpose was to dispose of offal and other wastes, and was revisited arising from his United Kingdom study tour in 1891 and 1894. While hygiene was more at stake in these recommendations, it was not until 1910 that Council approved and erected a refuse destructor. Interestingly, the State parliament prevented the Council from locating the destructor in the Park Lands, forcing the Council to acquire land in Halifax Street for the purpose (Morton 1996, pp. 98-99). Town Clerk Ellery in 1905 lamented the precipitous, and thankful, intransigence of the State parliament on this issue, writing:

*... when the historian of the future comes to write up the Municipal history of Adelaide, he will find food for comment in the fact that for years the Corporation used portions of its public parks for the unsavoury purposes of rubbish tips, and, when it sought Parliamentary sanction to borrow money to build a scientific refuse destructor, an Act of Parliament was passed forbidding such a thing being erected anywhere in the Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 25; Morton 1996, p. 156).*

In 1883 City Gardener William Pengilly reported the planting of 600 trees, "of various kinds," in the West Park Lands together with "one new plantation." Whether species were planted near and in Park 27 is unclear in his descriptions but it would appear unlikely given the functions being carried out on the land at the time (*Annual Report* 1882-83, pp. 134, 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).

William John Hemsley served as Clerk of Sheep and Cattle Market from 20 February 1865 until his progressive retirement in 1899, and as Superintendent of Slaughterhouse from 4 September 1883 until his sudden resignation in 1904 prior to the tabling of an inquiry report into the state of the slaughterhouse operations. Serving under the public health service in the Town Clerk's Department, he reported to Dr Edward Willis Way, and had to attend the slaughterhouse every day to monitor cattle brands, collect fees, monitor slaughter operations, and the condition of yards and buildings (*Annual Report* 1885-86, pp. 110-111; 1897-98, pp. 74-75; 1898-99, p. 23; Morton 1996, pp. 54, 129).

During 1884 the roadways through the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, or 'Olive Yards', were re-metalled to enable "vehicles ... ease of traverse" and for the "public ... [to] take advantage of them with pleasure." Presumably this refers specifically to the Slaughter House Road itself and not the avenues formed by the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. An additional receiving yard was erected in the Sheep and Cattle Market Yards, appropriating the Clerk of Market's horse stabling paddock, to accommodate animals arriving by rail. The Mayor reported that these plantations had been "carefully attended to" in 1886-87 and the "oil produced ... is said to be equal to the finest ever made" (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 50, 51; 1886-87, p. 15).

In the 1880s Park Lands Ranger William Campbell starts reporting regularly fencing works associated with the Slaughter House and Cattle Market yards, and along the boundaries of Park 27. Some 194 rods of post and rail fencing was re-erected associated with the cattle paddock in 1884-85. A post and rail paddock of some 64 panels of "old material" adjacent to the Slaughterhouse was erected in 1887. He also repaired some 103 panels of fencing associated with the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. Some 127 panels of post and rail fencing were erected at the "Watering-place, Slaughterhouse," in 1888 which presumably refers to land on the northern side of the River Torrens opposite the Slaughterhouse. A 77 post and rail cattle race was raised and erected to connect the Yards with the Slaughterhouse, and some 29 panels were erected around the "Stock Yards and Race" at the Slaughterhouse. These latter fencing works reflect the "great improvements" effected at the Slaughterhouse yards in 1887-88 to provide additional accommodation for cattle and to improve "safety to persons who draft the cattle previous to their being slaughtered" (*Annual Report* 1884-85, p. 102; 1886-87, pp. 111, 112; 1887-88, pp. 81, 82, 83).

Minor fencing works also occur in other parts of Park 27 in the late 1880s. Some 16 panels of post and rail fencing were erected along North Adelaide Railway Station Road in 1888. In the same year some 26 panels of post and rail around a "plantation" on the north side of the Slaughterhouse, were erected. This latter reference is interesting as it possibly refers to the cluster of 6 Holm Oaks (*Quercus ilex*) immediately north of the Slaughterhouse and thereby their planting and an attempt to prevent their loss to hungry cattle. Although, it is more likely that these trees were planted in the 1950s (*Annual Report* 1887-88, p. 81).

The River swath immediately below the Slaughter House was called the 'Billabong' in many Council reports. It appears to the south-east of the site. It was a site that enabled the sourcing of stone for the construction of the Slaughterhouse, and possibly the Gaol, thereby increasing its width and the apparent sharpness of its embankments. With its abandonment as a source of stone, Park Lands Rangers and City Gardeners appear to have appropriated it as a venue for rubbish and waste dumping. This function appears to have continued from the 1860s to the 1889 when it was reputedly filled-in, and the epithet 'billabong' is continually used to identify the location (Morton 1996, p. 156). Campbell reported in 1887-89 that:

*The work of filling in the billabong on the south side of the Slaughterhouse with household refuse still continues (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 114).*

The work of filling in the billabong on the south and east sides of the slaughterhouse with household refuse still continues, and which will, when completed, form a good road to the entrance of the cattle market (Annual Report 1887-88, p. 84).

The work of filling in the billabong on the South and East sides of the Slaughteryards, with household refuse has been completed, and now forms a good road to the entrance of the Cattle Market (Annual Report 88-89, p. 138).

Fencing works continued around the Slaughterhouse in the late 1880s and 90s. A further 133 panels of post and rail fencing was erected around the “Cattle watering-place” in 1889 together with some 369 panels to fence a new “Cattle Paddock” adjacent to the Slaughterhouse. A bridge appears also to have been erected across the River Torrens to enable cattle to cross the River between the ‘watering paddock’ and the Slaughterhouse. Additional pig pens were erected at the Cattle Market in 1889 together with new sheds. In the same year Campbell re-erected some 105 panels of post and rail fence around the ‘Watering places’, 16 panels around the Calf Market, 12 panels around the ‘Cattle Paddock’, 48 panels around the ‘Sheep Market’, 142 panels along the North Adelaide Railway Station Road, and 50 panels along the “River Torrens Bank, near Railway Bridge.” While cattle damage to fencing may have been the prime reason for these extensive fencing works, he reported that most of these works were caused by “dry-rot and [the] ravages of white ants.” This fencing works appears to have been regular and continuous. Even in 1892 the Council approved “a large extension of the Cattle Market” involving thirteen new yards of various sizes and a sale shed 60 ft x 60ft and some 152-160 yards of pebble limestone extracted from the Park Lands was used to surface these new yards together with some 70 yards of bricks with a paved drain. These works were opened in May 1894 at a cost of £1,300 (*Annual Report 1887-88*, p. 83; 1888-89, pp. 134, 135, 136; 1889-90, pp. 77, 118-119, 120; 1892-93, pp. 66, 67; 1893-94, p. 68; 1894-95, pp. 63-64).

Because of pressure by the Council and the University, the future of the original powder magazines near the original police barracks in North Terrace was put in doubt in the late 1870s despite opposition from the Colonial Commander MF Downes. A new site was proposed, under *The Adelaide Gunpowder Magazine Act, 1882*, No, 247, that positioned the powder magazines adjacent to the Gaol. Tenders for their construction were called in 1882 and two buildings enclosed by a stone wall were erected to serve as a merchants’ magazine and as a military artillery powder storage magazine, in lieu of the North Terrace complex, by William Camens using the “best approved slate building stone” on the exterior and “best machine made brick” on the interior. Adjacent to the Magazines a substantial stone cottage, for the Magazine Keeper, was also erected (Marsden et al 1990, p. 240; *The Register* 1 January 1859; 28 December 1865; 1 January 1870; 1 April 1882; 1 January 1883; 31 December 1883).

By 1883 the Council observed that its olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were “going back to their wild state.” This was partially a reflection of the lack of expertise by the City Gardeners in being able to knowledgeably manage the plantations as also their lack of horticultural interest in this species. The Council thereby contracted Signor Paolo Villanis, an Italian engineer and vigneron to the Italian Court at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81 to review and renovate the plantations. Following the Exhibition Villanis travelled to and settled in Adelaide with his family. His initial observations of the Adelaide Parkland olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were that “... never in the European countries [a few exceptions made] I have seen such richness and strength of growth and such a healthy condition of the plants” as he stated to Mayor Fuller in July 1883 (*Town Clerk’s Docket* 2224 of 1883; Moreton 1996, pp. 158-159).

But Villanis also caused some controversy in Adelaide with his pronouncement that “I see the olive is shamefully neglected in South Australia” that was published in *The Garden & the Field* (October 1881). His rejuvenation program, as perceived by the public and the mainstream

media, involved a considerable decimation of the overgrown, unproductive and unkempt olive trees, reputedly comprising some 6,500 trees, and resulted in a public outcry as to his actions and his claimed qualifications. The public outcry belied another incident where Pengilly and his gardening staff used excessive and ill-informed actions in the Parklands. Villanis discovered that Pengilly’s gardening staff had excessively hacked the Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees following his careful pruning works. His own approach is set out in an article in *The Garden & the Field* (October 1883) (Morton, 1996, pp. 158-159; Molineux, ‘About Signor Paolo Villanis C.E.,’ *Garden & the Field*, April 1885, pp. 164-166; *The Garden & the Field*, ‘Notes on wine making’, January 1884, p. 125; October 1881; October 1883; Nottle 2005, np).

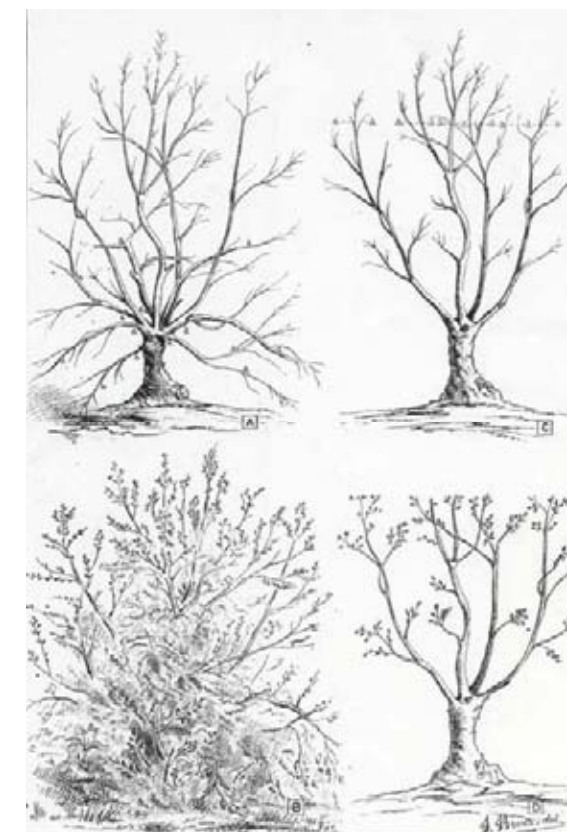


Figure:
A lithograph illustration prepared by J Brüer to accompany an article by Signor Paolo Villanis as published in *The Garden & the Field*, October 1883.

Villanis’ activities, notwithstanding the extensive Olive (*Olea europaea*) tree hacking by Pengilly’s staff, appear to have reaped financial returns to the Council (*Annual Report 1886-87*, p. 15). By 1894 the Mayor reported that the “Olive Plantations have received as much attention as heretofore” but were hampered in production due to unseasonal weather. The same ‘unseasonal weather’ appears to have affected these plantations during the 1890s thereby reducing their production (*Annual Report 1894-95*, p. 64; 1897-98, p. 21).

During 1897 the Slaughterhouse was subject to a major review by Council through a Special Committee. The review report applauded the work of William John Hemsley as Superintendent in managing the complex, and recommended his appointment full time to the Slaughterhouse operations, and the erection of a cottage “in close proximity to his work” to enable ease of supervision of the complex. This is a totally contrary conclusion to a later Council departmental review in 1904 that prompted Hemsley’s sudden resignation. The cottage was erected and later served as the Park Lands Ranger’s Cottage in association with the West Nursery until it was demolished in early 1968 (*Annual Report 1897-98*, pp. 74-75; 1904, p. 74).

Fencing works and maintenance was commonplace throughout the 1890s and 1900s. Campbell raised some 28 new panels of post and rail fencing in the “Old Cow Market” in 1898. Fencing was erected by Pelzer around the new “Blinding pit” adjacent to the new Nursery in 1900, and the “fencers have engaged off and on at the Sheep Market for 47 days.” In the following year

was erecting 63 panels of post and rail fencing around the ‘watering paddock’ across the River from the Slaughterhouse, and a further 60 panels around ‘Hemsley’s Paddock’; the latter was a cattle paddock adjacent to the Slaughterhouse obviously named to honour the past service of John Hemsley as Superintendent of the Slaughterhouse. But the standard of fencing around the Slaughterhouse and its paddocks clearly was subjected to excessive wear by cattle. Hemsley in 1902 recorded that the “timber is rotten and new fencing is badly required” (*Annual Report 1897-98*, p. 134; 1899-1900, p. 296; 1901, p. 44; 1902, p. 28).



Figure
Extract of a Plan depicting depasturing in the northern park lands in 1895. Importantly this plan delineates the positions of the Sheep Market, Park 25A, Slaughterhouse Road, the extent of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, the location of the Gaol and Powder Magazines, the fenced Cattle Market yards associated with the Slaughterhouse, the access road from Port Road to the Slaughterhouse, and the Slaughterhouse grounds as possibly fenced. Source: ACC archives.

In 1895 the Mayor reported the unsuccessful harvesting of the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations due to their poor care and attention. Several dead trees were removed. In 1897 the Council reported a more successful crop that sold at “8s. per gallon in bulk.” In 1898 about 2,045 litres (450 gallons) of olive (*Olea europaea*) oil were obtained from the Council’s plantations. A Council tender call in March 1900 resulted in Messrs Faulding & Co being successful with a bid of 7s per gallon for 430 gallons (1,954L) for the 1899 harvest crop, and a mercantile firm acquired a further 100-200 gallons at 7s per gallon. Messrs Wilkinson & Co were successful with a tender of 6s 9d for 350 gallons comprising the 1900 harvest crop. A Mr B North also acquired unprocessed olives from various plantations at £20 5s in 1899-1900 (*Annual Report 1894-95*, pp. 64-65; 1897-98, p. 21; 1898-99, p. 18; 1899-1900, p. 97).



Figure
A ‘Pure Olive Oil’ label that was originally attached to an Olive Oil bottle sold by the City of Adelaide. Possibly dated c.1907. Source: private collection.

With Pelzer’s appointment in mid 1899 a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown’s *Report* as the guiding master plan for his planting activities. Notwithstanding this activity, Pelzer appears to have placed little priority upon the West Parklands, deferring to urgent needs in the East and South Parklands.

In conjunction with the appointment of Pelzer, Council approved the establishment of a nursery for the City Gardener’s use and for the propagation of plants. From 1852-99 the Council had largely obtained its flowers, shrubs and trees from the Botanic Garden under directors George Francis and Richard Schomburgk and the Forests Department under Conservator John Ednie Brown, together with several private nurseries in the Hackney locality and from private donations. On 12 July 1899 Council resolved that a Special Tree Planting Committee be established to “starting a Nursery and as to the best site for planting” prior to Pelzer’s appointment (*Digest of Proceedings 1898-99*, p. 200).

The Committee met very promptly and in the following week Council resolved that:

... a Nursery be established in the North West Park Lands at the rear of the Gaol, under the care of the Sheriff, and that £100 be voted for the purpose of the necessary fencing, shade houses and obtaining young trees, and that a Tree Planting Committee be appointed as a permanent Committee of Council (*Digest of Proceedings 1898-99*, p. 202).

It appears that while Boothby was initially allocated the task of setting up the Nursery, it was quickly transferred to Pelzer upon his appointment later that year. Works proceeded quickly and by 28 September 1899 Pelzer reported that the “shade houses and most of the glass frames ... are completed, seeds of about 40 different varieties of shrubs have been sown ... and young trees obtained from the” Garden and Department. A six foot high fence, due to vandalism problems, was erected the following month. Councillor Ponder was also appointed Chairman of the Tree Planting Committee. By 30 November 1900 some 1,120 trees and shrubs were in cultivation, under “glass frames, shade house, and in the open beds,” ready for transplantation to the Park Lands, streets and squares (*Annual Report 1898-99*, pp. 20-21; *Digest of Proceedings 1898-99*, pp. 301, 338; 1899-1900, pp. 188, 295; Town Clerk’s Dockets 157 of 1900, 1164 of 1900).

Pelzer was exceedingly pleased with this small Nursery and the work of nurseryman William Dol[]man; a commendation that continued throughout Dol[]man's service (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 295; 1903, p. 26; 1904, p. 40; 1905, p. 43). He reported in detail as to the growth of plants:

A large number of young trees and palms out of the shade house, &c., have been planted in open beds, where they will remain until they are sufficiently large and strong enough to be planted in the Squares and Plantations.

Cuttings of elm [Ulmus spp] and plane [Platanus spp] trees, and of various ornamental shrubs were procured about the Park Lands and Squares, and prepared and planted in the Nursery.

The trees, plants, &c., in stock at this Nursery are as follows:-

- 100 Carob trees [Ceratonia siliqua]
- 50 Sugar gums [Eucalyptus cladocalyx]
- 100 Sterculia
- 50 Cypresses [Cupressus spp]
- 25 Biotas
- 100 Aleppo pines [Pinus halepensis]
- 100 Lagunarias [Lagunaria patersonii]
- 100 Pittosporum [Pittosporum spp]
- 30 Cork oaks [Quercus suber]
- 75 Camphor trees [Camphora cinnamomum]
- 10 Araucarias [Araucaria spp]
- 25 Ailanthus [Ailanthus altissima]
- 100 various palms
- 50 Pepper trees [Schinus aeria var molle]
- 50 Aberias
- 25 Veronicas
- 25 various pines
- 25 Ash trees [Fraxinus spp]
- 20 Acacias [Acacia spp]
- 60 various trees

1,120 tres in all [sic] (Annual Report 1899-1900, p. 295).

This report is important as it documents the trees Pelzer was immediately drawn to for street tree planting in the municipality in the early 1899-1905 period of his tenure as incoming City Gardener. This included a burst of planting Carobs (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Pittosporums (*Pittosporum* spp), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and Camphor Laurels (*Camphora cinnamomum*) and gives a clear date period when many of these specimens were planted in the squares, streets and park lands.

This is the plant nursery that was established in Park 27 on Slaughterhouse Road, approximately where the Jubilee Playground is located today. Pelzer often referred to this nursery as the 'West Park Nursery' to distinguish it from the main Council Nursery later established in Park 12 before it was moved to Park 10 under Orchard's tenure.

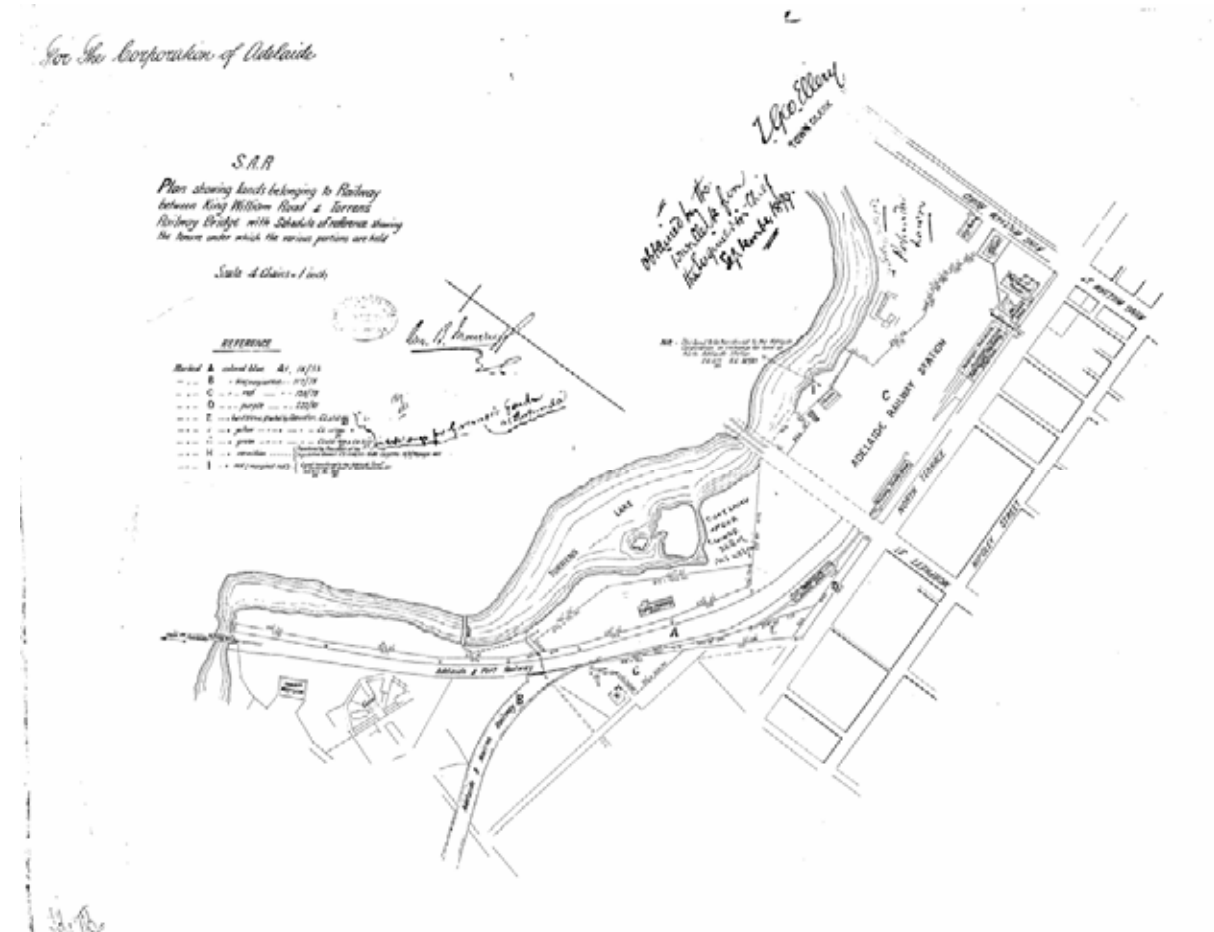


Figure
Map of the Railway Line excisions and the former City of Adelaide cattle yards, circa 1899. It depicts the encroachment of the railway line excisions, various structures including an Engine Running Shed, a Good Shed, that were erected on the former Council cattle yards land, and also an island in Lake Torrens. Source: ACC Archives Acc 1096, item 0003.

Also in 1899, Pelzer established a “depôt for manure and soil” adjacent to the Nursery (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 150).

With the completion of the new 'Frome Road Nursery', the 'West Park Nursery' became the “baby nursery for seedlings.” With growth the seedlings were removed to the Frome Road Nursery for “further development and treatment” (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43). Pelzer reported that trees and plants in stock in the West Park Nursery in 1901 included:

- 100 carob trees [Ceratonia siliqua]
- 100 sterculias [Brachchiton populneus]
- 50 cypresses [Cupressus spp]
- 25 biotas
- 50 Lagunarias [Lagunaria patersonii]
- 50 camphor trees [Camphora cinnamomum]
- 10 araucarias [Araucaria spp]
- 100 various palms
- 100 pittosporum [Pittosporum spp]
- 30 cork oaks [Quercus suber]
- 60 various trees

675 in all (Annual Report 1901, p. 43).

This tree and seedling species list reflects the same profile as being raised in 1899-1900, and that the Nursery performed an important role as the initial propagation venue for many street trees. Similar, but often limited, reports of the West Park Nursery appear in subsequent years (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43; 1902, p. 31; 1903, pp. 24-25, 46; 1904, pp. 39, 40, 65, 66; 1905, pp. 43, 55; 1906, p. 63). In 1903 Pelzer reported however the following growing in the West Park Nursery:

30 *Aberia*
 36 *Acacias* [*Acacia* spp]
 20 *Amorpha*
 10 *Brachybitons* [*Brachybiton populneus*]
 12 *Araucarias* [*Araucaria* spp]
 50 *Ceratonias* [*Ceratonia siliqua*]
 20 *Coprosma* [*Coprosma repens*]
 60 *White Cedars* [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*]
 22 *Cupressus* [*Cupressus* spp]
 40 *Dracaena* [*Dracena drago*]
 24 *Ficus* [*Ficus* spp]
 6 *Euonymus*
 20 *Grevillia* [*Grevillea robusta*]
 90 *Jacaranda* [*Jacaranda mimosifolia*]
 40 *Musa*
 144 *various palms*
 20 *Phormium* [*Phormium* spp]
 50 *Pines* [*Pinus* spp]
 12 *Planes* [*Platanus* spp]
 12 *Lagunarias* [*Lagunaria patersonii*]
 50 *Pittosporum* [*Pittosporum* spp]
 10 *Rhamnus*
 3 *Sophora*
 30 *Pepper Trees* [*Schinus aeria* var *molle*]
 50 *Sugar Gums* [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] [sic] (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 25).

This list is important as it indicates Pelzer's shift in preference of street and park land trees suddenly towards White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), display Dracaenas (*Dracena drago*), Figs (*Ficus* spp), Jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Silky Oaks (*Grevillea robusta*), Planes (*Platanus* spp), Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*), New Zealand Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*), and Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), and his continuing preference towards Kurrajongs (*Brachybiton populneus*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Pittosporum (*Pittosporum* spp), and Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*). The Jacaranda trees (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) were as a result of a donation by parliamentarian George Brookman. It needs to be noted also that while both nurseries serviced the Council area, Pelzer also undertook the propagation of trees for neighbouring councils and also occasionally provided specimens as donations to various schools, councils, and government institutions from 1900 onwards (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 25; 1906, p. 41; 1908, p. 18; 1909, pp. 46-47; 1909, p. 65; 1914, p. 82; 1915, pp. 68-69; 1916, p. 45; 1917, pp. 43-44; 1918, p. 34; 1920, p. 32; 1922, p. 28; 1923, p. 38; 1925, p. 36; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 31; 1929, p. 36).

In the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, Pelzer sought to enable their retention but also their care to ensure economical oil and Olive (*Olea europaea*) harvests. In 1899 the Mayor reported that the machinery for oil pressing was stored at the Adelaide Gaol but was in need of repair. In the following year he reported that new machinery had been acquired, in consultation with Sheriff William Boothby, in addition to repairs to the existing machinery at a cost of £10 and £60 respectively. Apart from his nursery responsibilities, West Park Nursery manager William Dolman appears also to have been placed in charge of supervising the care of the Olive (*Olea*

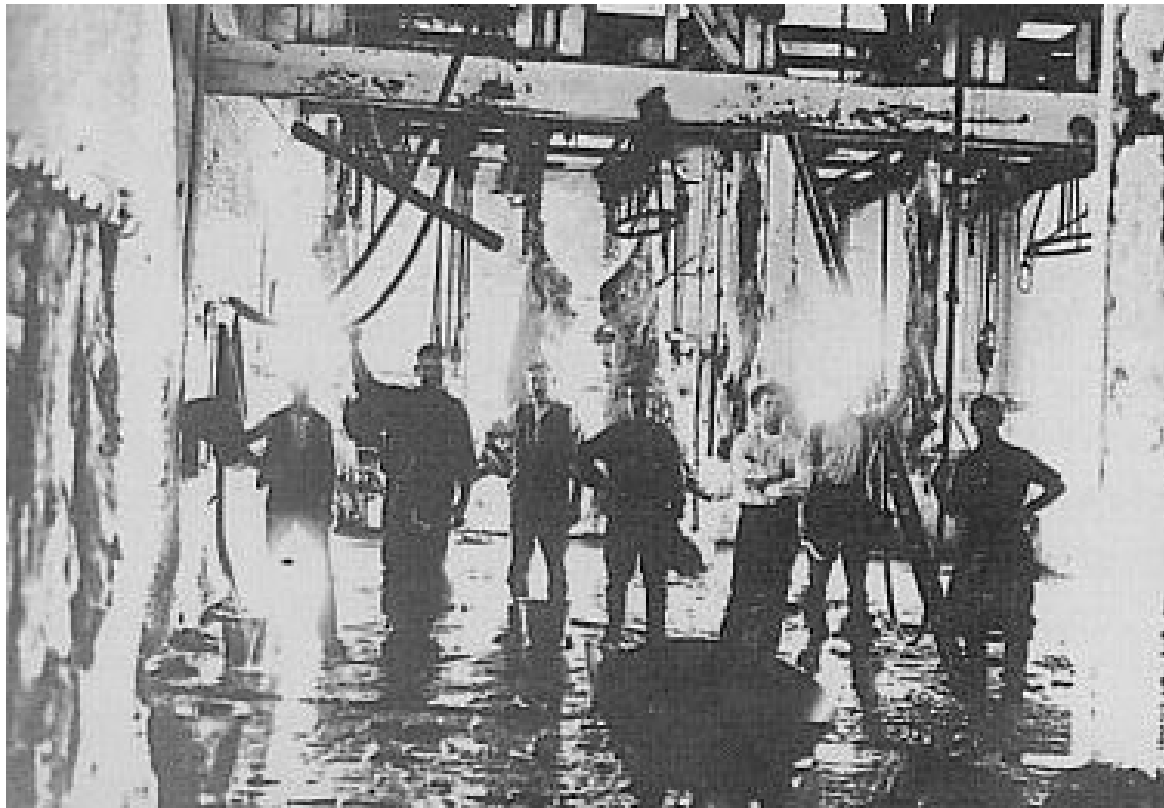
europaea) plantations surrounding the Gaol. Pelzer caused an extensive pruning of these trees in 1903 pointing credit to Dolman in ensuring their longevity. In 1903 Pelzer reported the pruning of numerous trees with Gaol labour and a poor crop resulting in 176 gallons of oil which was sold to Messrs Faulding & Co at 8s 3d per gallon nett. In 1904 some 230 gallons were produced which were sold to Messrs D & J Fowler Ltd at 7s 7d per gallon. A new beam press was constructed at a cost of £10 in 1904 and located at the Gaol. Several Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees obstructing the vision of the railway signal man in his signal box were removed in 1910, and some 400 chains of jarrah post and wire fencing were erected surrounding the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations near the Gaol in the following year (*Annual Report* 1899-90, p. 97; 1903, p. 26; 1904, pp. 39, 75; 1910, p. 52; 1911, p. 66; www.users.on.net/~craighill/Research/Towards.html).

With the completion of weir construction that formed Torrens Lake, Pelzer commenced ornamental tree planting around the edges of the Lake from 1901 onwards. These works were principally along the northern side of the Lake and along the shores between Morphett Street bridge and the University. Little specific planting was referred as being undertaken along the southern shores within Park 27, west of the Morphett Street bridge. In 1903 a strip of land along the southern shores, between Morphett Street bridge and the Elder Rotunda, was transferred from the State government to the Council (*Annual Report* 1901, pp. 41-42; 1903, p. 27).

In 1903 Council approved an expenditure of £1,374 on renovations to the Sheep Market to provide "better facilities" for stock agents and buyers. Council also approved the removal and relocation of the Dairy Cow Market from this complex, to the Cattle Sale yards at Thebarton next to the Slaughterhouse at a cost of £209, to provide for extra accommodation for sheep and lambs (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 24).

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. A "Permanent Depot for any use whatever" was recommended at the Sheep Market in North Terrace. Council also observed that there was "room for tipping for some considerable time to come in the depression on the Park Lands west of the Slaughterhouse." Following this review, Pelzer was directed to establish hedging around all reserved depots, dumps and blinding pits. Around the Sheep Market depot on North Terrace he planted some 102 Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) plants in 1904-05 (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29; 1904, p. 64; 1905, p. 55; 1906, p. 41). This 'Depot' began to be called the "City Surveyor's Depôt". In 1905 Pelzer proposed tree planting around this Depot with 40 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) and an extension of the Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge of 43 plants to connect the Sheep Yard to the Depot along the North Terrace frontage (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 42; 1906, pp. 41, 42, 44, 63; 1906, p. 55).

Fencing continued to be a source of labour in the early 1900s. In 1903 Pelzer shifted a portion of fencing along Port Road possibly as a precursor to road widening works. In 1904 Council commissioned fencing contractors to erect the "Anchor" style of sawn jarrah post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the erection of much of this style of fencing. Pelzer in the same year erected "three lines of fences across the river near the Slaughter-yard." In 1905 the fencing along North Terrace to the Sheep Market was renewed. In 1908 the three lines of fencing across the River Torrens were re-erected (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 46; 1904, pp. 39, 66, 74; 1905, pp. 41, 56; 1908, p. 46).



Figures
 Two images of the Council's Slaughterhouse in Park 27. To the left, an exterior photograph of the two storey brick structure c.1914 with galvanised iron roof with annex structures to left and right. This image, having regard to extant maps, appears to be looking north at the structure. Source: MLSA B267; Morton 1996, p. 156. To the right, an interior photograph c.1910 of the Slaughterhouse with its timber posts and beams. Source: MLSA B268; Morton 1996, p. 127.

The Slaughterhouse continued to service its functions successfully in the mid 1900s. However, Council determined in 1908 to hand over the operation of the Slaughterhouse to a newly formed metropolitan board under the *Metropolitan Abbatoirs Act, 1908*, the Abbatoirs Board, for public

health reasons. The Board, at the same time sought land at Gepps Cross, to develop a metropolitan slaughterhouse operation. This was the realisation of a dream proposed by Town Clerk Ellery who unsuccessfully sought its incorporation in the *Municipal Corporations Act, 1903*. Ellery's concern was far-sighted, as he observed that Adelaide was behind Australia in its management of slaughterhouse operations; Melbourne banned them in 1860; by 1900 they were banned in Sydney, Brisbane, and Hobart. In 1908, when they were banned under legislation, the Council area hosted some 55 private slaughterhouses mostly associated with butcher shops, and about half the supply of fresh meat came from the Council's slaughterhouse in Park 27 (Morton 1996, pp. 109, 127-129, 140-141, 152, 155).

While all this was going on, Hemsley reported that the slaughterhouse paddock fencing was "thoroughly repaired" and the machinery kept in good condition to service the approximately 10,000 cattle that were slaughtered in the building annually. The Sheep Market experienced minor fencing and race improvements, and the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's "cottage" was renovated "throughout" (*Annual Report 1904*, pp. 62, 74; 1906, p. 61).

Writing recently in 1996, historian Peter Morton summarised the condition and nature of the slaughterhouse operations drawing upon a 1904 investigatory panel report:

There the cattle were supposed to be killed under regulated conditions in the presence of the superintendent, W.J. Hemsley, and the quality of the meat checked by men with no personal interest in getting all of it to market. But no one who knew anything about the slaughterhouse or heard the ugly rumours which were circulating in the 1890s could place much trust there. The building itself dated back to the early days of the colony and originally has been a barracks. The roof was lofty, unceilinged, and made of crumbling old slate covered with iron. The place where the meat was hung was a mass of dirty, stained timber posts and beams, impossible to keep clean. The floors were in a disgraceful state; a patchy mixture of absorptive brick which soaked up the filth and worn concrete on which pools of blood and water lay until hosed away. There was only one pitching pen, so all the cattle, diseased and healthy alike, had to be killed in the same place. Up to ten were poleaxed at once, and bled where they fell, so that the floor of the pen was "all blood and bullocks", as an observer described it. No veterinary surgeon was on hand to check the cattle. A mere two per cent of the carcasses were condemned – an impossibly low figure – and they were disposed of by being sprinkled with kerosene and buried in the nearly olive plantation, a procedure fairly described by Mayor Tucker in the corporations' own public report as "cumbersome, inelegant, and from a sanitary and health point of view utterly ineffective" (Mayor's Report 1896, p. 15; Morton 1996, p. 128).

The slaughterhouse conditions were appalling both to animals and workers, and the quality of structures and yards equally contributed to the situation. Further, the complex was not connected to the sewer system until 1884 resulting in offal normally being burnt in the open behind the complex or being dumped in the River Torrens. While the Council perceived the criticisms were exaggerated, the matter was brought to a head in 1904 through an internal departmental inquiry, "the most lengthy and one of the most unpleasant departmental inquiries yet made." Every employee was interviewed, and Hemsley resigned prior to the report being tabled probably saving him from being fired (*Annual Report 1904*, p. 25; Morton 1996, pp.128-129).

From about 1905 Pelzer appears to have added Park 27 to his list of potential landscape treatments. He appears to be knowledgeable in internal Council debates to close the Slaughterhouse operations in Park 27. He proposed a Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge to be planted from the Sheep Market to the Railway Station in the first instance, in part extending his recently planted Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge in front of the Sheep Market (*Annual Report 1905*, pp. 42, 55).

With the success of the Nursery in Park 12 Pelzer first proposed the shift of the Corporation's West Park Nursery to the Park 12 Nursery in a report on 12 May 1906 (*Digest of Proceedings* 1905-06, p. 191).

In 1909 the Adelaide Loop railway line was constructed between the Gaol and Port Road removing direct access to Slaughter House Road, and necessitating the construction of the present southerly entry route to the Gaol. A portion of the Gaol Reserve, at the same time, was also transferred to the Council, under the *Adelaide Gaol Reserve Alteration Act, 1911* (Swager Brook & Partners 1989, pp. 99, 100; Flightpath 2000, p. 81).

By 1909 Council had determined to close and demolish the Slaughterhouse operations, with the opening of the Gepps Cross yards in 1912, and to create a fitting "front entrance" to the City from the "sea-board." The Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen wrote wistfully of this dream:

NORTH WEST PARK LANDS AND CATTLE PADDOCKS.—It has been said, and justly too, that the portion of the Park Lands which meets the eye of the oversea[s] visitor coming to the City, either from port Adelaide or the Outer Harbour, is much in need of improvement. Not only are the Parks bare and unpicturesque, but the River Torrens below the Weir is an eye-sore. When the Abattoirs at Gepp's Cross are ready, the old City Slaughterhouse and Cattle Paddocks in this locality will become things of the past, and then will be our opportunity (provided of course that the Council orders the work and votes the money for it), fore the Parks and Gardens Department to make a transformation that will be a fitting "front entrance" from the sea-board to the City (Annual Report 1909, p. 49).

A dream not realised until 1958 when Town Clerk Veale again raised the vision and presented a master plan of what could be.

Included in the program of removal and relocation was the demolition of the slaughterhouse and associated yards, together with the removal of the Sheep Market on North Terrace. A transition period of 2-3 years was programmed to achieve these works. Both were facilities originally erected and placed in Park 27 by the colonial government before their functions were transferred to the Council. In conjunction with these works Pelzer commenced re-fencing works including 25 ½ and 31 chains of new post and wire fencing near the Slaughterhouse. It appears that the City Surveyor's Depot in North Terrace was removed at the same time as Pelzer removed the Sheep Market structures and re-graded the ground (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 25, 53; 1912, p. 11; 1913, pp. 49, 65; 1914, p. 81; Worsnop 1878, p. 26).

In 1910-11 the railway bridge over the River Torrens was added to with a new single span bridge positioned several metres east of the original bridge thereby displacing the bow-string bridge.

In August 1911 Council received two proposals from Messrs Crompton & Son to purchase the Olive (*Olea europaea*) rights of the plantations in the park lands for a period of 5-8 years. The offers pertained to the Gaol plantations and the Park Lands plantations overall. The former offer proposed:

... to purchase the whole of the olives grown in the Gaol plantations for a period of five years. That firm offered to spray, prune and generally treat the olive trees (which have for years received no attention whatever) in order to bring them up their full bearing capacity, for a stated sum per annum, and agreed to supply the Council's officers with all the information in their possession as to the method of treating the trees (Annual Report 1912, p. 62).

Council proposed to accept this offer, and thereby discontinued the practice of olive oil pressing and production at the Gaol. At the same time the Council received a request from the Railways Department for the removal of tracts of Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in "Park 25A" due to the

proposed erection of a new signal box at the junction of the south and Port railway lines. Some 150 trees were identified for removal and an additional 37 subject to lopping to enable an adequate sightline. Because these works implicated the pending Crompton leasehold, Council negotiated with the Department for the leasehold to include existing plantations "near the Torrens Weir recently transferred from the Council to the Railways Commissioner" to be included in the Crompton lease. This is the first reference to 'Park 25A' as a designation in Council reports (*Annual Report* 1912, pp. 62, 98; Moreton 1996, p. 159).

By 1913 Pelzer had access to the entire Park 27 that now forms Bonython Park. The Lord Mayor reported that "additional space" was now available for sporting clubs through the "throwing open" of this land but there appears to have been no financial commitment to landscape renovations of this Park at the same time going by Pelzer's works programs. Further, Pelzer makes no reference over 1913 to 1934 to ground preparation works to accommodate sporting ovals, tennis courts, etc., as similar to that which he reported for the other parks (*Annual Report* 1913, pp. 49, 50, 62-66).

As part of the transfer of Sheep and Cattle Yards from the North Terrace land Council agreed to the transfer of 27 acres (10.9ha) of land to the Railways Commissioner for the creation of railway yards, together with the transfer of 5 acres (2.02ha) of land to enable the erection of Police Barracks in Port Road in return for land immediately north of Government House now occupied by the Torrens Parade Ground without restrictions. The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, No 1140, was passed in 1913 to enact this exchange and the Council sought immediate management control of the latter land not occupied by military functions following an invitation by the Superintendent of Public Buildings but subject to it being vested by legislation in the control of the Council. As part of this transfer the Commissioner agreed to re-landscape and transfer to the Council a strip of land along North Terrace and Port Road. The proposal to transfer management of the non-military portion of the land failed to be realised immediately. Further, upon additional inspection it was found that 5 acres (2.02 ha) designated by the legislation was not sufficient for the Police Barracks and that an additional two acres (0.8ha) was required which Council agreed to subject to resolution of the transfer of land to the north of Government House. This additional land transfer was contained in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, No. 1275. In his 1915 works program Pelzer budgeted for some 53 trees to be planted in the new North Terrace – Port Road strip garden that was transferred by the Railways Commissioner. In anticipation of the transfer of non-military land to the north of Government House Pelzer's staff took control of the land and started implementing landscape renovations but what actual works his staff undertook are not reported (*Annual Report* 1914, p. 18; 1915, pp. 36, 68, 70; 1916, p. 30; 1917, p. 25; Moreton 1996, p. 154). The Torrens Parade ground future continued unresolved through the 1910s-20s. In 1918 Council rejected a proposal to transfer part of the land to the Commonwealth in exchange for the Commonwealth transferring to the state land to the rear of the State Library and Museum (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 26; 1927, p. 19).

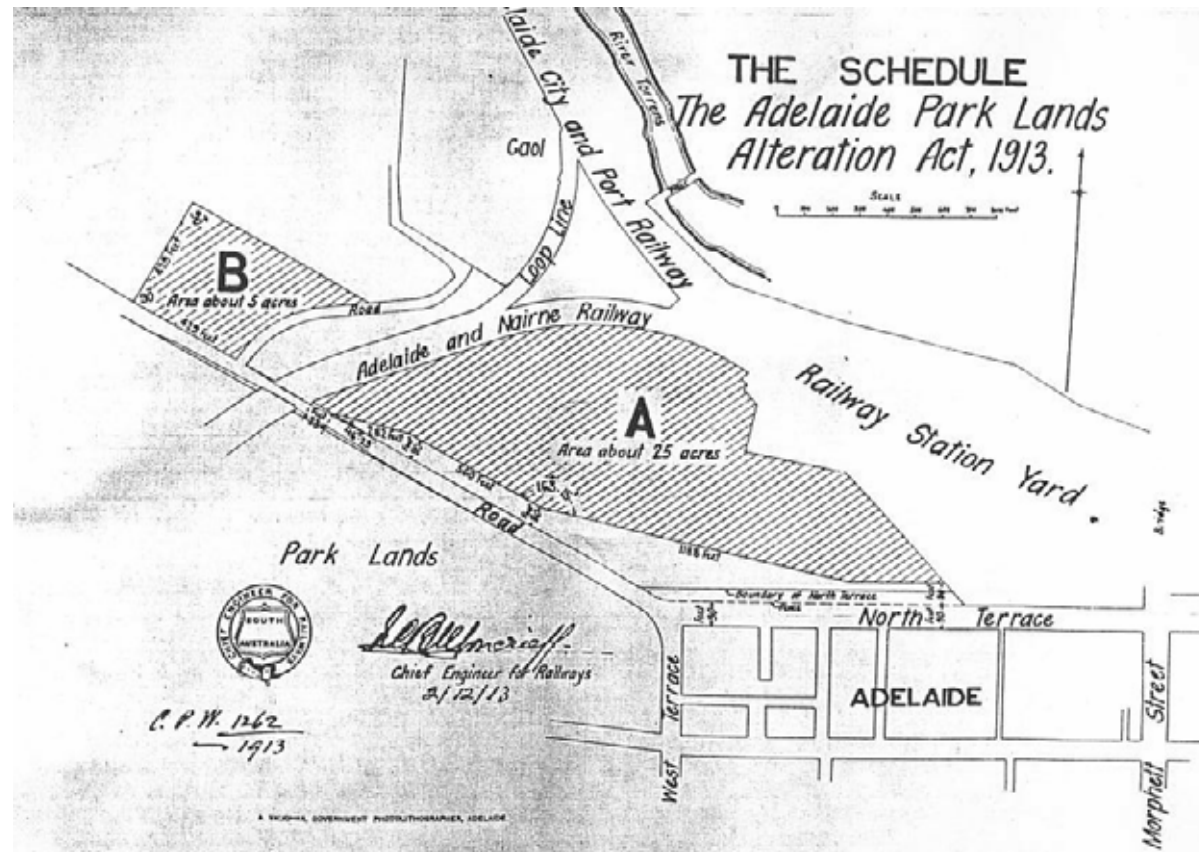


Figure
Plan attached to the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, depicting the two areas of land alienated from Park 27 in the Adelaide Park Lands for railway marshalling yard and Police Barrack use. Source: *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*.

During 1915 the WYE Signal Cabin, located near Adelaide Gaol, was constructed (Donovan et al 1982, p. 47).

There is little reference to landscape works in Park 27 from 1913 to 1917, so it would appear that Pelzer had little funds and staff available during the Second World War to focus his attention on the Park. The land therefore remained as leased agistment paddocks. Instead, Pelzer was principally occupied with playground creation and the development of the War Memorial Drive. In August 1917 however, Council considered a proposal from the Woods & Forests Department to plant a pine (*Pinus ssp*) forest at the top end of Park 27 near Hindmarsh Bridge. The proposal floundered for several years as the Department investigated the proposal, sought state government funding, and concluded that it was necessary to erect a “vermin proof” fence around the proposed forest. Tree proponent Councillor McEwin revived the proposal in March 1919 but after protracted debate with the Local Government Department no funding and support was forthcoming other than the provision of information to the Council. Accordingly the proposal lapsed. A fence was however erected under Hindmarsh Bridge to prevent cattle from escaping into the adjacent Hindmarsh suburb (*Annual Report 1919*, pp. 29, 48).

In March 1917 the South Australian Cadre, and its mounted detachments, ceased occupancy of the Police Barracks behind the present Museum in North Terrace after 59 years of occupancy, and were moved to the present Thebarton site. This shift and the corresponding excision or alienation of the park lands was sanctioned by the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, No 1140, enacted in 1913, and the subsequent *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, No 1270, enacted in 1917. A new barracks and stables complex was opened on 1 March 1917. Cost of

the construction works of the initial building complex was £16,000, including original building group, parade ground, kitchen/mess, Administrative quarters, Dormitory, and 2 stables groups, chaff mill, farriery, saddlery, exercise circuit and Quarantine shed. An Inspectors residence was erected to the east of the main complex. The architectural style was simple utilitarian Edwardian lines applied particularly in brick gable and parapet treatments (Heritage SA item 6628-11048; Marsden et al 1990, pp.235-236; Moreton 1996, pp. 148, 154). The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, enabled the Commissioner of Police to:

... erect such buildings, and make such other improvements as he deems suitable for the purposes of barracks for the accommodation of members of the Police Force, and may make such other use thereof for the purposes of the Police Force as he deems proper (*Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, clause 3).

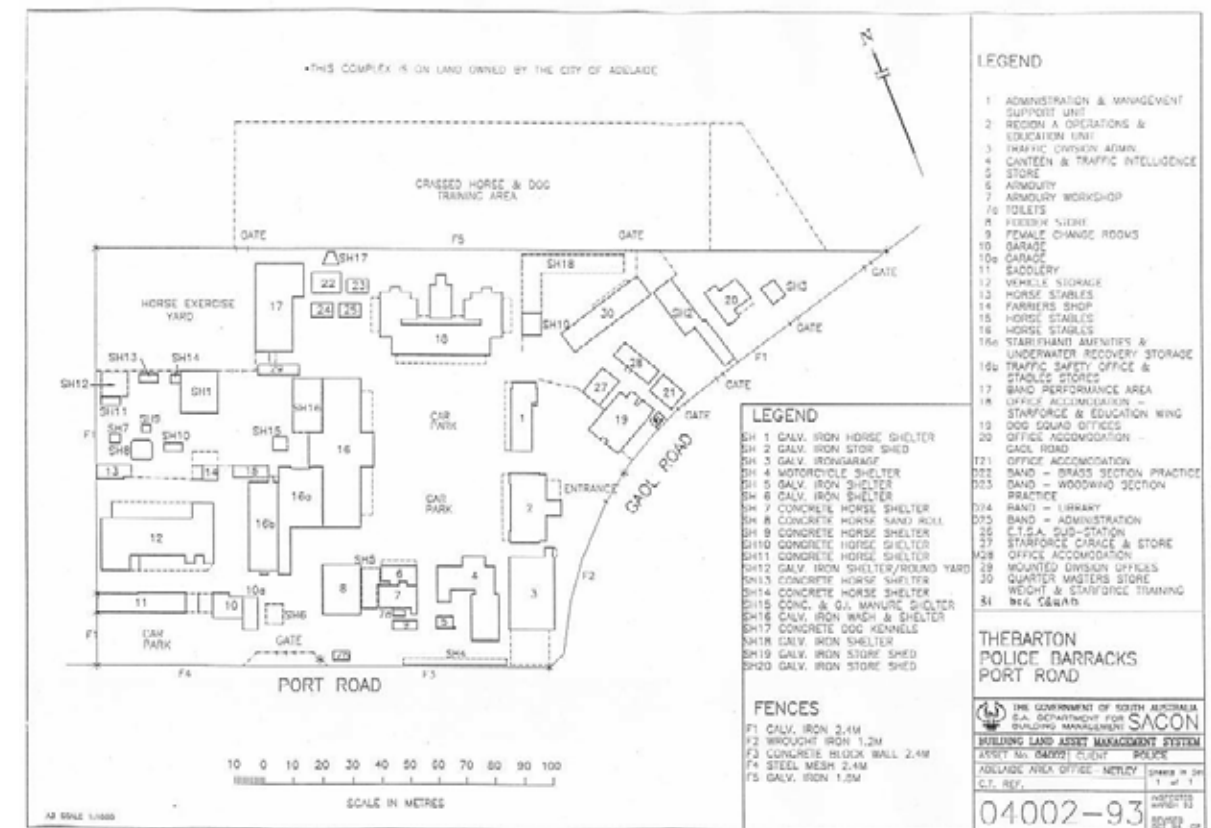


Figure
Plan of the Police Barracks grounds indicating buildings, structures, and spaces. SACON plan 1994. Source: Heritage SA item 6628-11043.

In conjunction with the alienation of 5 acres (2.02 ha) to the Police Commissioner contained in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, some 25 acres (10.1ha) were also alienated in favour of the South Australian Railways to create the present railway yards. The overall land alienation arrangement, together with the land alienated in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, was considered advantageous by the City of Adelaide as it enabled the transfer of land encircling the Torrens Parade Ground to the Council and thereby to public recreational and aesthetic use. It also indirectly placed more pressure upon the Commonwealth Government as to the potential transfer for the Parade Ground complex to the state. This land swap was also considered advantageous by the Parklands Preservation League who did not offer any opposition to the proposal and legislation, concluding:

... having considered the proposal of the Government to erect Police Barracks on a portion of the Parklands, viz; that part known as the gal olive plantations, which have been for fifty years under the control of the prison authorities and used exclusively for its own purposes, and being informed that it is the intention of the Government on acquiring the present Parade Grounds north of Government House, to devote the same to the public garden for the use of the people, the committee is of the opinion that it is not desirable to offer any opposition to the proposal in view of the valuable public property to be acquired in lieu of the suggested occupation of the olive plantation by the Government (Parklands Preservation League letter read in the SAPP Second Reading Debates, 1913).

In 1920 Council approved a recommendation to establish a Council Pound on Park Terrace between the River and the railway line, allocating £150 for its establishment. It was completed in March 1921. In the triangular portion of Park north of the railway line, Pelzer erected a “large new [foot] bridge” over an open drain to service pedestrians. In 1922 he undertook the erection of 16 chains of perimeter post and wire fencing of this triangle, and a further 17 chains were erected in 1927. In 1926 the fence-line along this triangular portion was shifted back to enable duplication and widening of Park Terrace. In 1921 Pelzer commenced planting a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation in Park 27 comprising some 114 trees, in the central tract of Park 27 between the River and the railway line, as well as erecting tree guards. The reasoning for this action is not clear as it was not a works action in his 1921 program of activities. A tennis court was erected in the triangular portion on Park 27 in 1928 (*Annual Report 1920*, pp. 16, 33; 1921, pp. 25, 39; 1922, p. 29; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 32; 1928, p. 45).

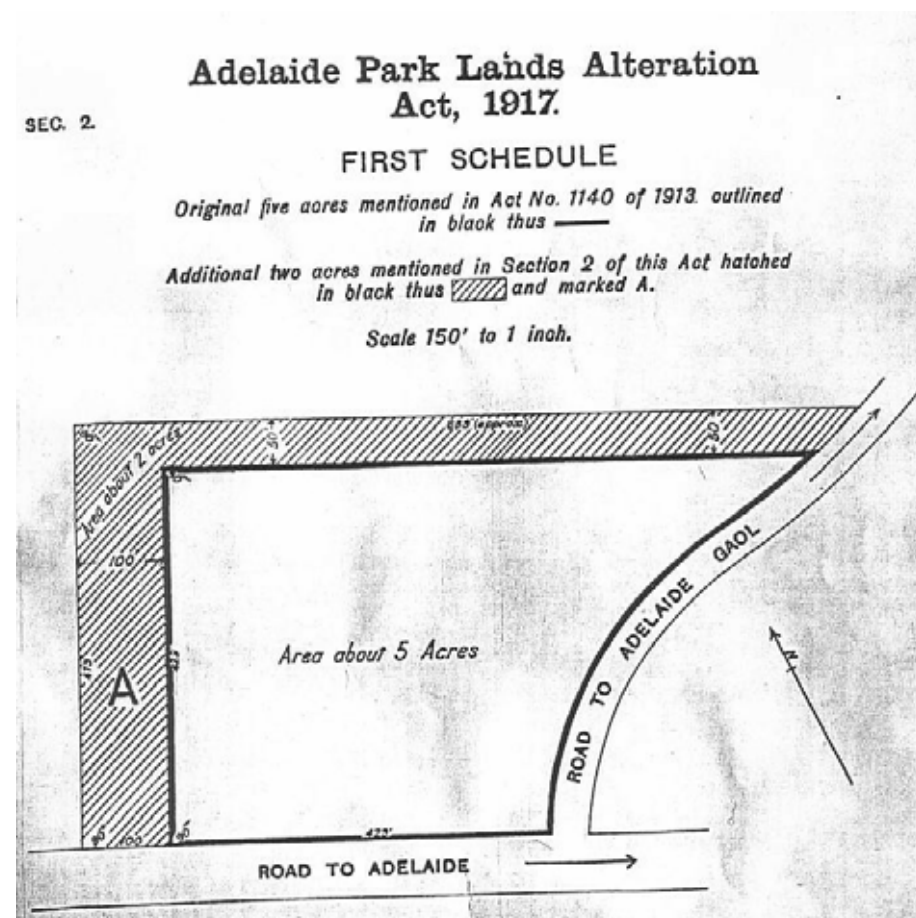


Figure
Plan attached to the
*Adelaide Park Lands
Alteration Act, 1917*,
depicting the
additional area of land
alienated from Park 27
in the Adelaide Park
Lands for Police
Barrack use. Source:
*Adelaide Park Lands
Alteration, Act, 1917*.

A shelter shed was erected in the south-west corner of the Police Barracks complex in 1922 annexed to the Main Stable enabled horses to be groomed and saddled in open sheltered conditions (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

The Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in Park 27 were still being maintained and harvested in the mid 1920s. The Stonyfell Olive Company had the contract during these years, paying £11 per tonne for prisoner-picked olives from the ‘Olive Yard’ and £5 a tonne for the fruit in other plantations in the Park Lands. The Company also presented a Christmas gift of two bottles per councillor during these years (Moreton 1996, p. 159).

Criticising the condition of the west Park Lands, and perhaps recalling the previously quoted vision of Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen, one anonymous resident wrote of Park 27’s “barren” ‘wasteland’ condition and poor aesthetic image:

The whole of the park between the Squatters Arms and Eleventh St Bowden requires a complete alteration, most of it being nothing but dreary waste: vigorous tree planting operations are much required. ... The plantation in Park Terrace is sadly neglected, and the beautiful woods down the hill from Strangways Terrace are the rendezvous of tramps and undesirables (Register 9 October 1925).

In 1929, following the earlier opening of War Memorial Drive, Council approved £200 for tree planting along the southern edges of the Torrens Lake in Park 27. The purpose was to, “fairly thickly ... hide the unsightly Railway-sheds from view from the War Memorial Drive.” Pelzer also undertook some bank regrading at the same time. In the same year he also regraded land along North Terrace that was the former site of the Sheep Market and planted some 43 trees amidst newly seeded lawn (*Annual Report 1929*, pp. 27, 34, 35).

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

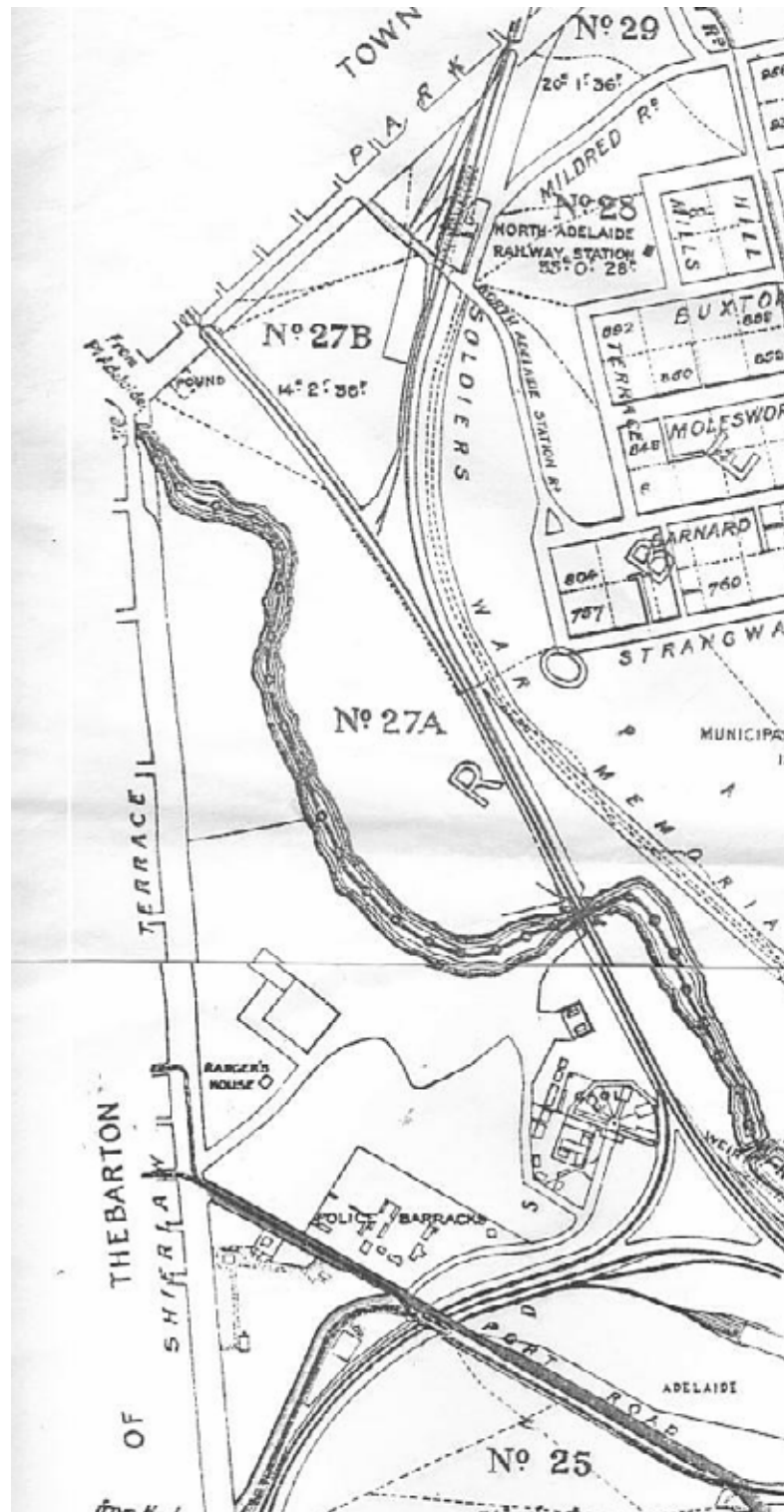


Figure
 Extract of an Adelaide City Council 'Plan showing Improved Pavements', 14 November 1929, depicting Park "No 27A" and Park "No 27 B" designations over the central and northern triangular portions of Park 27 today; the Slaughterhouse has been removed; the Park Land "Ranger's House" which was probably the original Slaughterhouse Clerk's residence; the West Park Nursery to the immediate north of the "Rangers House"; the new erected Police Barracks complex; the Adelaide Gaol; various fence lines in Park 27; fencelines and a pathway system in Park No 27B to the north; the "Pound" on Park Terrace; "Shierlaw Terrace" designation over the north-south portion of Port Road today.
 Source: ACC Archive.

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 27 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report 1935-36*, p. 37).

Interesting the Frome Road Nursery in Park 12 was very successful in providing for street tree propagation purposes, but lacked an adequate capacity to cultivate flowering plants and shrubs for Council purposes. At least, this was the opinion of City Gardener AS Orchard in June 1936 when he reported to Council on:

... how severely handicapped his Department was by the lack of proper facilities and limited accommodation by the present Nursery for propagating purposes and the raising and growing of numerous types and varieties of plants ... (Town Clerk's Docket 2428 of 1936).

During the mid 1930s extensive alterations and renovations occurred at the Police Barracks. In 1935 a new Quartermaster's Store, behind the Saddlery, was erected. In 1937 a large Dormitory was erected in the northern portion of the site later to serve as the Star Force Headquarters. A large galvanised iron clad Gymnasium was also erected in 1937. During 1938-39 extensive additions were also undertaken to the kitchen block. The Gaol Road entrance was remodelled in the 1945 (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

On 30 May 1937 the Council received a deputation of councillors from the Hindmarsh and Thebarton municipalities seeking improvements to Park 27A "between Shierlaw Terrace [Port Road] and the Port and North railway lines." Council debated the deputation substance, but deferred the matter pending clarification as to possible road widening works along Port Road (*Annual Report 1937-38*, p. 13).

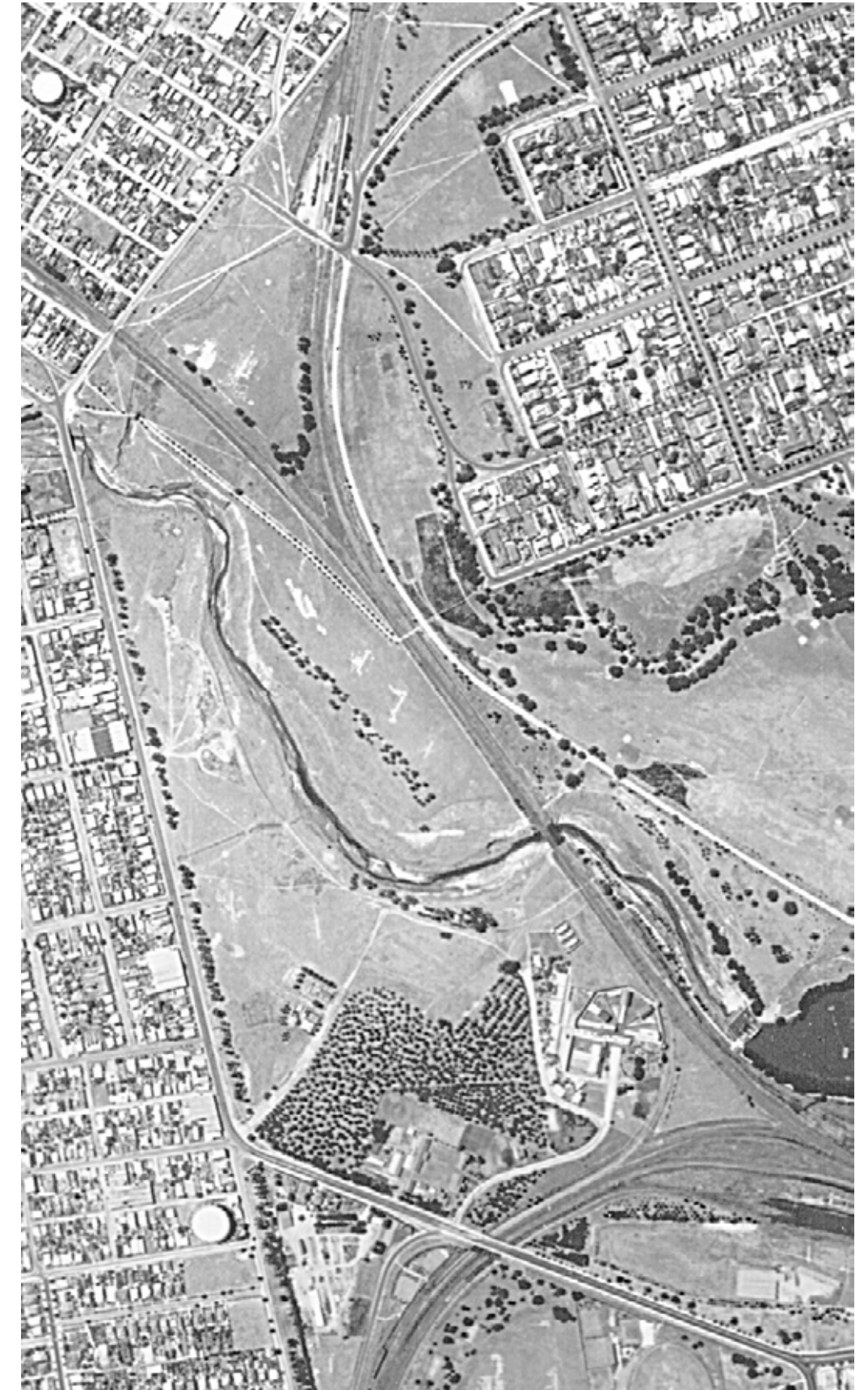
In the following year Council considered an application from the Government requesting a lease of 5 acres (2.0ha) adjoining the Police Barracks "for use as a sporting ground by Police trainees." Council initially refused the application but in March 1939, following extensive negotiations, approved the application for a "yearly permit" subject to a cyclone fence not more than 1.2m being erected around the "police training ground", that the Government pay for the cost of tree screen planting around the area, and that the lessee fully protect the Council "in regard to the lessee of the olives growing in the area," a Mr S Manos (*Annual Report 1938-39*, p. 26).

In the Police Barracks complex, several changes were undertaken in the 1950s. The old Chaff Mill was converted into a Motor Mechanics workshop in 1951. The old Stables annex was converted into a galvanised iron Motor Transport Workshop in 1954, and with further conversions in 1958 to accommodate vehicles the Traffic Division accommodation building was erected involving the demolition of 2 timber wings of the kitchen block (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

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. Park 1 was proposed for the major golf course



Figure
 Extracts of two aerial photographs of Park 27. The left is a 1940 aerial photograph and to the right is a 1936 aerial photograph. The photographs confirm the complete absence of vegetation in Park 27. However perimeter planting around Park 27's northern portion has already commenced; the existing diagonal pathway and drainage swale in the northern portion had been constructed and tree planting commenced between 1936-40; the line of Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the central portion had been established; a small tree lined footpath through the central portion connecting Mill Terrace to Port Road across the railway lines; Pelzer had established new perimeter plantings along the north-south alignment of Port Road by 1940 perhaps in anticipation of its widening which were plantings removed with the duplications of the road; a semi-linear plantation to trees adjacent to the site of the Slaughterhouse which appear to be Eucalyptus species according with the location of several mature River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) today; the West Park Nursery and Park Land Ranger's House positions, and that two tennis courts were constructed juts north of these facilities between 1936 to 1940; the continued use of an unnamed road servicing the Nursery and House; the extensive Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations that were larger in size than today; land and buildings associated with the Police Barracks and the Adelaide Gaol. Source: ACC Archive & University of Adelaide.



renovation together with the construction of a Lake-front restaurant. There were several specific recommendations for Park 27 and the River Torrens corridor. Veale occasionally referred to Park 27 as the “Siberia of the Park Lands”, as it was the “most unsightly location with its almost ravine like appearance” along the banks of the river (Sumerling 2003, p. 113).

Veale proposed the development of a playground in Park 27; “in the area adjacent to the lake ponds in what is known as Park 27A, and more precisely described as being in the area between the river and the Olive Grove behind the Police Barracks.” He envisaged innovative playground equipment similar to what he had seen overseas in Vienna and the United Kingdom, together

with “fixed tables and seats ... in suitable locations under shady trees and at suitable distances apart” as observed in Houston, New Orleans and Montreal (Veale 1958, pp. 98, 100, 134, 140).

A larger proposal concerned the redevelopment of the River Torrens downstream of the Weir. He recalled an earlier recommendation he had made in 1929 to Council for the “establishment of a second lake between the Torrens Weir and a position approximately upstream 700 feet [213m] of the Hindmarsh Bridge (Veale 1958, p. 104):

This scheme envisaged a lock at the Torrens Weir to permit of the passage of pleasure boats, as it was essential for the water level in the proposal lake to be 7½ [2.2m] below that of the existing lake because of the height of the superstructure of the Railway Bridge which passes over the Torrens watercourse. The estimated cost at that time of the lock and weir was £48,000 and for financial reasons, the work was not undertaken.

The equated estimated cost to-day on the basis of the original estimate would be within the region of £115,000. The present estimate cost of the proposed weirs is approximately one-quarter of the last-named figure (Veale 1958, p. 104).

His rationale for the shallow lake proposal drew from his observations of a number of “artificial pleasure lakes” overseas particularly those with an average depth of 0.4-1.2m and the “ornamental gardens and playing grounds” developed adjacent (Veale 1958, p. 104). Included in his Report (1958, No. 4, p. 105) was Figure 7 entitled ‘Proposed Shallow Lakes’. While his proposal was never implemented a cheaper version creating a shallow lake, using a low weir where the existing weir is located, was implemented.

Accordingly he recommended, along the River Torrens in Park 27, the “Establishment [of] Shallow Lakes,” pointing to Figure 7, and:

Adjacent area – Lawns, picnic grounds, etc. These ornamental lakes would prove to be the focal point for which the surrounding area could be developed with lawns, picnic grounds, provided with permanent tables, barbeques and playgrounds, refreshment booths, etc. together with gardens. The adjacent park could be planted with suitable ornamental trees effectively landscaped with the requisite paths of varying widths, garden seats, etc.

Banks terraced and planted. The steeper banks could be terraced and planted in a manner suitable to terraced gardens with inclined paths leading to the level of the surrounding Parklands. The trees, lawns and gardens could be watered with Lake water.

Lake stocked with Fish. At least one of the lakes could be stocked with fish and small wooden piers could be constructed to facilitate the activities of the keen fisherman.

Canoeing, small boats, etc. Other lakes could be used for canoeing and small boat rowing, pedal boats, etc. as this type of recreation finds great favour with children of varying ages. The canoes and small boats and pedal boats could be hired out and supervised by the lessee (Veale 1958, pp. 106-107, 135,138).

In making these proposals, Veale envisaged three shallow lakes formed by three low concrete weirs:

The first weir would be located 500 feet [152m] south-west of the Railway Bridge; the second a further 900 feet [274m] downstream adjacent to the southern end of the stand of Gum trees on the high land between the Port Railway line and the River Torrens; and the third weir would be located 400 feet [121m] downstream from the second weir opposite to the northern end of the stand of Gums previously mentioned (Veale 1958, p. 107).

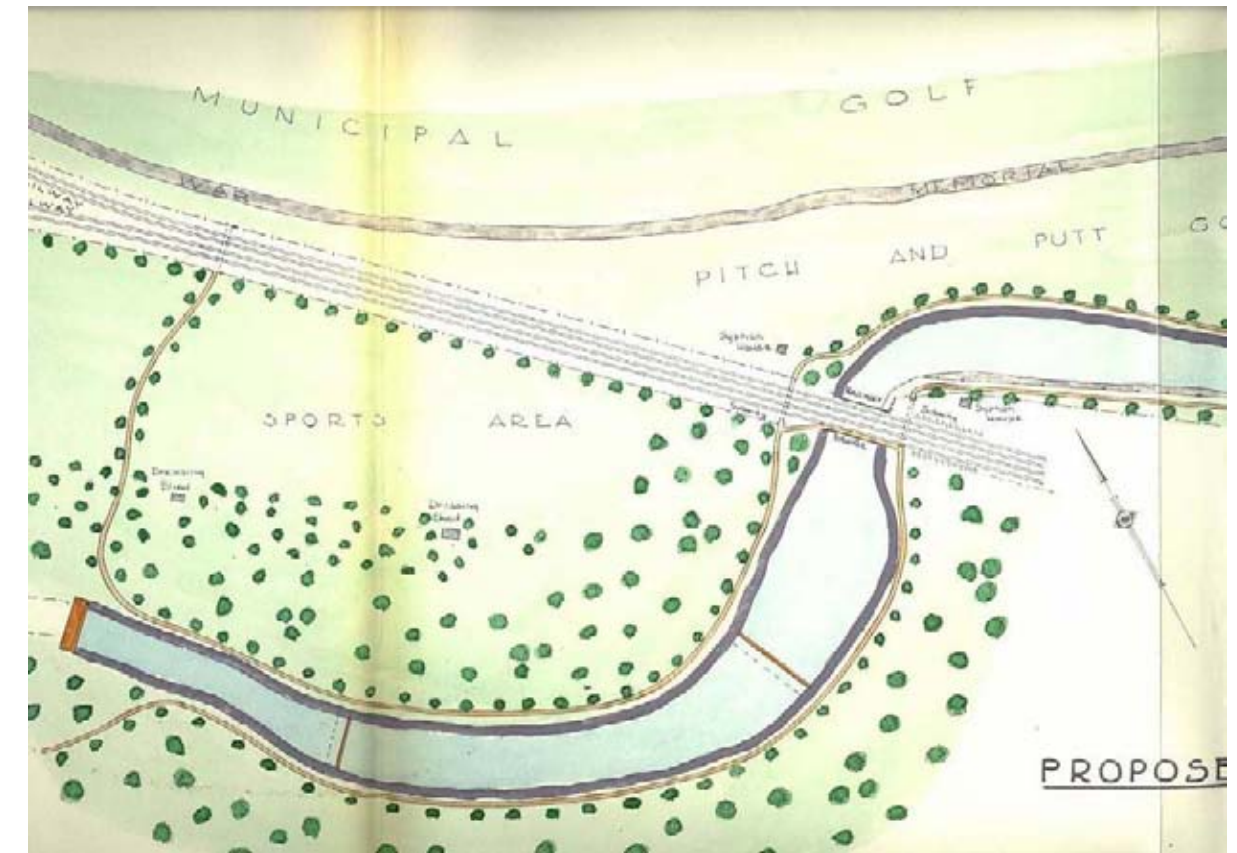


Figure
‘Proposed Shallow Lakes’, Figure 7, in Veale 1958. Watercolour plan indicating the shallow water bodies with weirs proposed by Veale, together with a conceptual planting scheme, circulation system, and series of ‘Dressing Sheds’.



Figures
Two photographs taken by Veale on his international tour. To the left is permanent picnic facilities and barbeques in an open woodland park in Houston, USA. To the right is a “Refreshment Pavilion” in Stanley Park, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Source: Plates 53 and 55, Veale 1958.

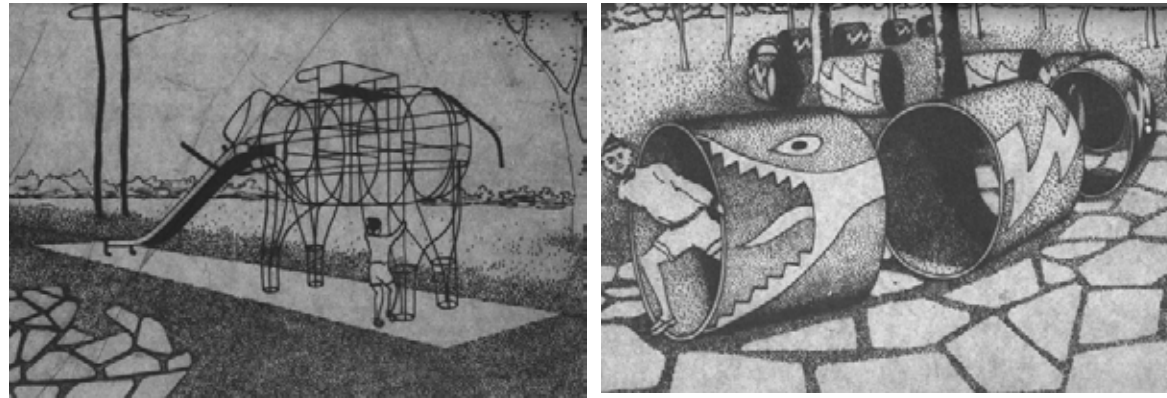


Figure
Playground equipment proposed in Bonython Park, Figures 5 and 6, in Veale 1958.

But, overall,

This scheme envisages the eventual beautification of the whole of Park 27A, as outlined above and including the sports grounds and circus area (Veale 1958, p. 109).

Council approved most of these recommendations in December 1958, but sought additional investigations into the engineering and economic viability of the weir proposals (Sumerling 2003, p. 113). Following six years of planning and debate over various schemes, the first weir was built across the River Torrens in 1967. Landscape creation works proceeded largely over 1962-1967, and Bonython Park was opened in 1964. Major earthworks were undertaken in the contouring and grading of the banks of the river between the weir and Hindmarsh Bridge; “it was a massive bulldozer scheme for the contractors FT & BI Thomson & Son who were responsible for the removal of over 35, 000 cubic yards of soil.” The years of work required to construct Bonython Park proved to be worthwhile proving popular with families from the western suburbs, particularly for picnics, and children using the miniature boating facilities. Ironically, despite Sir Lavington Bonython’s resolute opposition to Bonython Park being designed while serving as Lord Mayor, with three shallow waterbodies, rather than a second large lake as he had so vehemently fought for, the park was named in Bonython’s memory after his death on 6 November 1960. During 1965-67 the Port Road was also widened, Carey Gully stone walling was erected along the newly created embankments, and the old road to the former Slaughterhouse and now the Rangers Cottage was closed and grassed (Council Digest Minutes 12 November 1962; Sumerling 2003, pp. 114-115; Town Clerk’s docket F.477K).

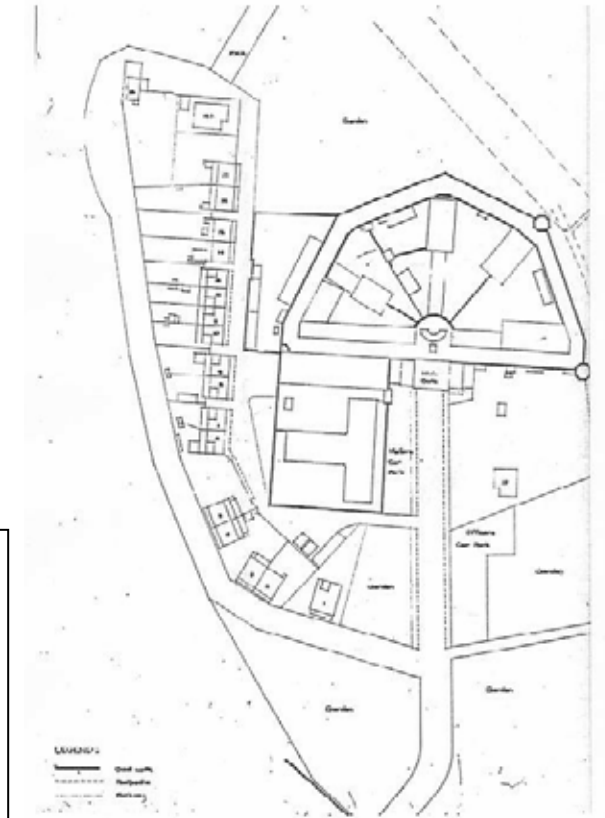
Tenders for the erection of the new toilets, kiosk and boat store were called for in mid 1961. With their construction Council called for tenders in late 1961 for the “rights to hire boats on the two new shallow lakes” and to lease the rights of tenancy of the new kiosk. Mr J Libiseller was successful in the building works at a cost of £8,711, and Mr DJ Feeney was successful in the tendering for the rights for the kiosk and rights to hire boats at £625 and £725 per annum respectively. Feeney ordered some 75 boats immediately to service this lease and quickly fitted out the kiosk; some 45 canoes, 20 skiffs or dingies, and “additional paddle boats” were thereupon available for hire (City Engineer Report F.411/P, 1 August 1961; *Advertiser* 23 August 1961; Memorandum from City Engineer to Town Clerk, 4 September 1961; Digest Minutes 16 October 1961). Veale was very proud of these developments, stating to the *Advertiser* that:

Council’s project, hoped t be completed by next summer will include artificial lakes and picnic ground below the Torrens Weir, alpine gardens in South Parklands and a bronze statue of Alice in Wonderland in East Parklands.



Figures
Above: Features associated with the Adelaide Gaol in 2002. Map depicts the sites or extant and former structures associated with the Gaol. Source: Flightpath 2002, p. 84.

Right: Plan by the Public Buildings Department in 1971 depicting the cottage and their grounds, on Slaughterhouse Road, prior to their demolition. Source: Flightpath 2002, p. 82.



The Town Clerk, Mr. Veale, said today the lakes, formed by building two small weirs across the river, would be part of a delightful picnic setting.

The lakes would vary in depth and stretch 3,400 ft. downstream from Torrens Lake.

“A kiosk, boat-house and toilet facilities will be a focal point of a highly developed pleasure resort, including lawns, gardens, playing field, and picnic areas with barbeques and playgrounds,” he said.

*An access road from Port road, with liberal parking space for motorists, would be constructed, Mr. Veale added (*Advertiser* 23 August 1961).*



Figure
Aerial photograph of Bonython Park indicating park construction works in 1961-62 period, including the near completing of most of the pathway and roadway system, kiosk, and associated facilities. Source: ACC Archives HP0438

An “elephant” shaped “jungle gym slippery dip” was procured and installed in the playground at a cost of £395 in late 1961. A “Dragon” was also added to the playground. Veale’s penchant to install this type of play equipment was inspired by his visit to the Children’s Playground in Birmingham, as photographed in his *Report No. 4 – Parks and Gardens* (1958). The round pond, “similar to that constructed in Kensington Gardens, London,” was constructed in late 1962 at a cost of £7,900, and immediately “proved very popular for the sailing of model craft ... The Model Ship and Power-boat Club of South Australia holds regatta with approximately 25 members participating every second Saturday.” The pond had a diameter of 240 feet, with pumps drawing water from the lakes. This tradition continues today (Veale, *Report No. 4 – Parks and Gardens*, p. 97, plate 51; Memorandum from City Engineer to Town Clerk, 4 September 1961; Town Clerk’s docket F.477/K; Council Digest Minutes 18 June 1962).

In addition to these works, Veale included in the master plan design provision for a permanent site to host visiting circuses. The first circus to occupy this site was Wirth’s Circus on 26 December 1961. This provision drew upon the repeated need to provide accommodation in the park lands for circuses, with perhaps the first circus being Ashton’s Circus that was granted use of the Park in April 1954 at a rental of £54 a week (Minutes of the Parks & Garden Committee, 22 March 1954; Town Clerk’s docket, F.477/K).

As part of the works, extensive tree planting was undertaken. Willows (*Salix* sp) and Poplars (*Populus* sp) were planted “adjacent to the lakes, and other suitable trees such as elms [*Ulmus* sp] and Norfolk Island Pines [*Araucaria heterophylla*], in other areas.” Trees were deliberately “planted in clumps” and included Elms (*Ulmus* sp), Ash (*Fraxinus* sp), Poplar (*Populus* sp), and “nettle trees” (*Celtis occidentalis*). Parks & Gardens Director, BE Bone, records that some 423 trees and 588 shrubs had been planted along the river edges in late 1961. Despite Bone’s endeavours numerous young tree were subject to vandalism, and Veale had to report to the matter to police to provide some degree of supervision from vandals (*Advertiser* 8 August 1964;

Town Clerk’s docket F.477/A, 22 November 1961, p. 2; Memorandum, BE Bone to Town Clerk, 18 December 1961).

Bonython Park was officially opened for public use on 21 December 1961.

The Gaol was classified by the National Trust of SA in November 1965, on the Register of the National Estate in March 1978, and on the State Heritage Register in November 1984.

Following an assessment of the quality of the Park Lands Rangers Cottage in 1962-65, Council consider options as to its future especially given its undesirable aesthetic appearance so close to the newly developed Bonython Park. Alderman Hargrave described it as “a little boy God forgot” in the park during Council deliberations in 1962 as to its future. The options included demolition and the sourcing of a suitable new residence for the Ranger, and the Chair of the South Australian Housing Trust was consulted in this process. In November 1967 the council called for tenders for the demolition of the former Rangers Cottage which was completed by April 1968. The contracted works included the complete razing of the cottage, asbestos fowl-house, outbuilding, galvanised sheds, hut, galvanised water tank, removal of fencing, and felling and grubbing of all vegetation within the fenced enclosure “with the exception of the pine tree.” The cottage had been originally constructed to house the Slaughterhouse Superintendent, J Hemsley, in 1897, but with the demise of the Slaughterhouse it was progressively taken over by the West Park Nurseryman and then the Park Lands Ranger. It as described in 1967 as “a relic of the days when the parklands really were cow paddocks, with hundreds of cows and horses grazing on them.” Park Lands Ranger Lance Shattock was its last occupant (Town Clerk’s docket F.477/K; Special Committee Re Development of Parklands Minutes, 7 February 1962; *Advertiser* 1 February 1963, pp. 1-2; 31 August 1967; ACC 569A, memorandum 19 April 1969; City Engineers Memorandum to the Town Clerk, 10 May 1962, Town Clerk’s docket F.477/K; Town Clerks Report, F.477/K, 4 August 1965; City Engineer docket 1522/53, p. 1).

During the early 1960s the state government started investigating options for the construction of a freeway network through and to serve the growing Adelaide metropolitan region. The Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme was published in 1962 prompting considerable community angst from the very detailed freeway construction proposals set out in the report that included an underground public transport tunnel under King William Road connecting the Glenelg tram route with the northern tram routes. In terms of Park 27, very little of the Park was affected by these proposals.



Image
 Extract from the Metropolitan Adelaide Transport Scheme (MATS) master plan depicting the location of proposed freeways alignments through the Adelaide Park Lands. In this image Park 27 was extensively saved from intrusion by a freeway. Source: *Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme 1962*, figure 14.

In 1971 most of the gaol cottages along Slaughter House Road, in an area now known as the 'Dog Paddock', were demolished. These included the original 1875 cottages together with additional cottages erected in 1885 and 1925. The reasons for the demolition were security problems with the "village-like atmosphere" and dissatisfaction by warders as to the Gaol proximity and their orientation to the Gaol's eastern boundary wall (Danvers 1986, p. 36; Flightpath 2002, pp. 81-82; *SAPP* No 29, 1876).

In 1979 State cabinet considered options for the future expansion of the Police Barracks complex. Options for the development of a new complex at Yatala and Northfield were considered, before it was agreed to continue to base the Mounted Cadre and Band Branch at Thebarton (PBD 4507, 1979; Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

A new railway bridge across the River Torrens was completed in the 1980s as part of railway track standardisation.

In the mid 1990s several depressions opened up around the approximate site of the Slaughterhouse and Council undertook ground stabilisation works to remedy the situation. This was most likely poorly filled holes associated with the former Slaughterhouse subsided from poor ground stabilisation works when the complex was originally demolished.



Amery (1997; 2002: 271; Amery & Williams 2002, p. 271) proposed *Tainmundilla*, meaning 'mistletoe place', to this park. The nomenclature was derived from *tainmunda* meaning 'mistletoe' and *-illa* meaning 'location' and gives recognition to the prevalence of mistletoe in the eucalypts along the River Torrens that was recorded by early settlers.

Notwithstanding this recommendation by Amery, Council sought a more relevant Kaurna epithet for the Park. The name *Tulya Wodli* was selected as it is a direct translation of 'Police Barracks' the physical presence of which has historical associations with the site and not just to the present Police Barracks complex. When the Kaurna tried to express the term 'soldier' they substituted a 't' for an 's'. Thus, 'soldier' became *tulya*. This is because there are no s sounds in the Kaurna language. The word was also used to generically describe 'police'. Teichelmann (1857) records two sentences where this word was used:

Kartammerurlo ngurlo, Kadlitpidlo ngurlo tulyana karanono, 'that Kartammeru (probably referring to Mullawirraburka or King John) and that Kadlitpinna (Captain Jack) have instigated the Soldiers, or moved them to come etc.'

Mullawirraburka and Kadlitpinna were both appointed honorary police constables in 1837, and had a close relationship with the colonial police authorities. The second sentence is:

Ngaityerli pudlondo, burro ngaii wortarra padneta, perkabbinama ngaii yailtyattoai tulyarlo. 'tell my father that I shall come after you, later, lest he think the police have shot me'.

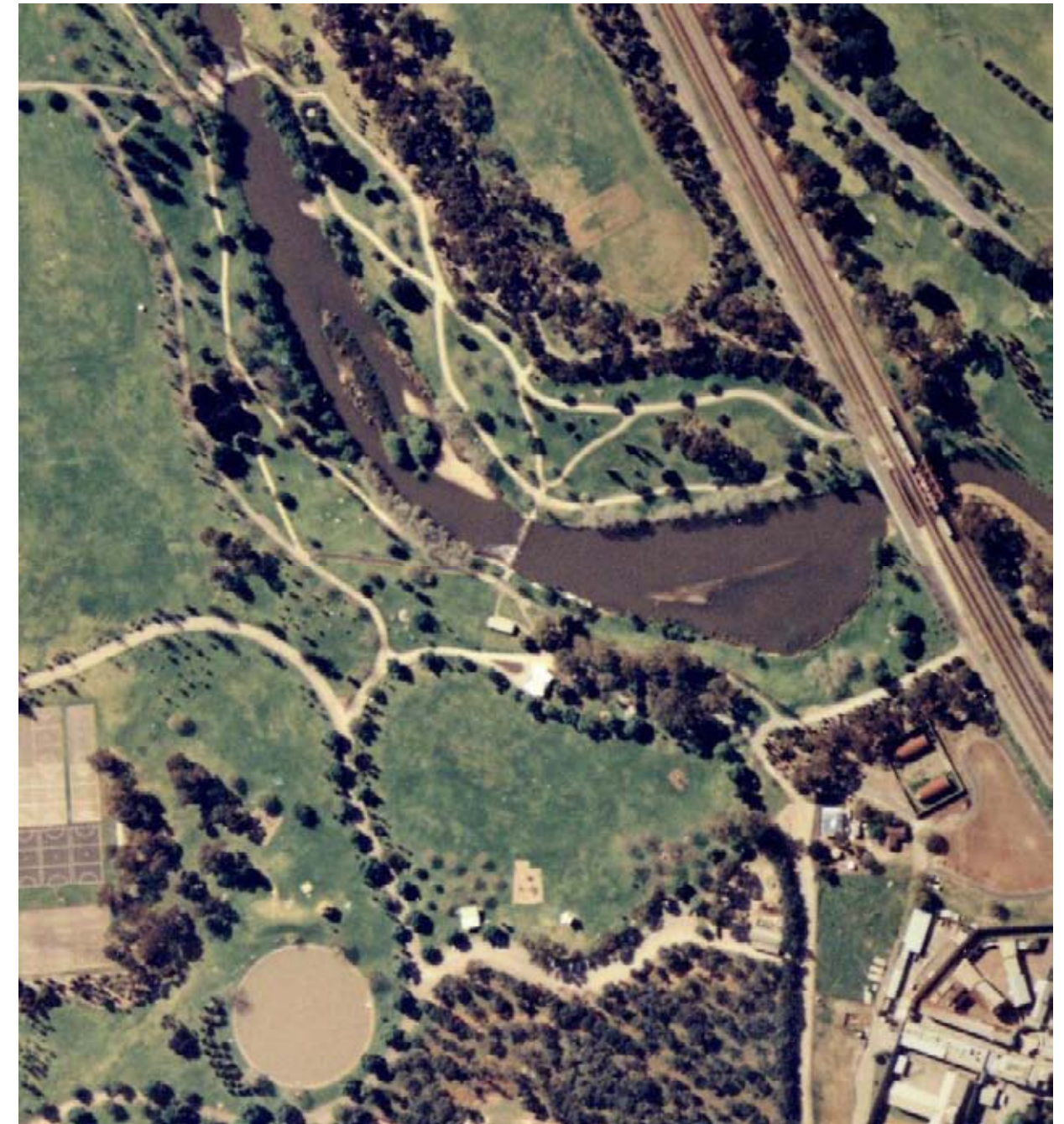
Reflecting the difficult times to Kaurna in the 1830s-50s, the assumption was that if someone did not arrive home at the expected time, it was presumed that they had been shot. The term 'wodli' referred to house and is a derivation of the English word *wurley* (Information sign in Park 27). Thus, the Tulya Wodli 'Police Barrack's is the derivation of the Park epithet.

A biological survey of the Adelaide Park Lands in 2003 found that:

*The site is dominated by planted exotic species. The horse paddocks adjacent the Police Barracks have been planted out with now very old olive trees and a mixture of exotic and native Australian tree and shrub species. Some native Australian species exist along the banks of the river at this site, namely *Typha domingensis*, *Calystegia sepium* a few *Cyperus* or *Juncus* species and several large colonies of *Persicaria decipiens*. The Torrens Lake is also a part of site 27, this area is used for recreation and sporting activities (Long 2003, p. 51).*

Appendix 27

Tulya Wodli Park (27) Assessment



Park 27: Tulya Wodli

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

Several components in Park 27 Tulya Wodli are identified in the State Heritage Register, and these include:

- ❖ Wye Station Cabin, adjacent Adelaide Gaol
- ❖ Former Powder Magazines and Enclosure, adjacent Adelaide Gaol
- ❖ Thebarton Police Barracks, off Port Road
- ❖ Torrens No 1, Torrens Lake, River Torrens (Parts in PL1 and PL17 Precincts)
- ❖ Adelaide Gaol, off Port Road
- ❖ Railway Bridge over River Torrens, 1854 Abutments and Bow String (Port Line)
- ❖ North Adelaide Railway Station, War Memorial Drive.

Park 27 Tulya Wodli exists within the Bonython Park Precinct PL16 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 446-448). Its 'Environment' is described as:

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

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

The banks of the Torrens River, west of the Weir, should be regraded to increase safety and to improve the relationship between the Park lands and the river. The river banks should be planted to encourage the safe breeding of native water fowl.

Permanent Structures

The items of heritage significance in this Precinct including the Torrens Weir, Adelaide Gaol, North Adelaide Station, various signal boxes, railway buildings and structures, parts of the Police Barracks, and the adjacent olive groves and the stand of Eucalypts between the railway and the river in Park No 27 north, should be conserved and their environment enhanced. Otherwise, buildings in the Precinct should be removed where not required for park or transport usage.

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

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

No component of Park 27 Tulya Wodli has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

In this review, given the volume of land under consideration, Park 27 has been conceptually broken into three portions:

- ❖ the main portion comprising Bonython Park and land east of the River Torrens being the southern portion;
- ❖ the central portion between the River Torrens and the Port railway line occupied by equestrian activities today; and,
- ❖ the northern portion between the Port and Gawler railway lines.

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

Overall Spatial Patterns

Overall Park 27 was not perceived as comprising an integral part of the Park Lands by the Council following the c.1843 establishment of the slaughterhouse and associated cattle yards. It was instead a tract of land little considered part of the overall aesthetic landscape. In contrast, the land does appear as a part of the overall 'park lands' designated in Light's plan, and has always been legally deemed park lands under the *Municipal Corporations Acts* and *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Acts* over the years. Thus legally it was part of the park lands, it is just that it was not formally envisaged and developed as a park land until Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen first raised the proposal in 1909, and Town Clerk Veale revisited Cohen's dream in 1958.

As a consequence, Park 27 experienced the largest amount and most regular attempts for alienation negotiations and legislation in the Park Lands. Land was excised for the Adelaide Gaol, Police Barracks, and successive excisions to enable railway line corridors and railway service and maintenance yards.

Thus, while the overall space as envisaged by Light is extant, the excision of land for government functions has been excessive resulting in the significant deterioration of the actual overall spatial pattern of the Park. Today, land north-west of the Adelaide Gaol holds the remnants of the overall spatial pattern, with parts central and northern possess their original spatial forms as envisaged by Light in his plan.

Land Use

Park 27 was long been associated with non-park land uses until the 1960s. Historically it was the venue for cattle and sheep to be agisted, watered and stood awaiting sale or slaughtering in the Slaughterhouse. Land was also extensively planted in Olives (*Olea europaea*) by Gaol prisoners and thereupon regularly maintained and harvested by Gaol prisoners until Council leased the plantations. Progressively the plantations were felled to make way for railway line and yard expansion together with the development of the Police Barracks. The land to the north of the Gaol and Barracks was principally used for cattle and sheep agistment, with some tree planting occurring in the early-mid 1930s, before extensive tree planting and park creation occurred in the early 1960s resulting in the present Bonython Park park lands character. Because of the latter transformation, there are only small remnants of the past use of the land extant today: These remnants comprise the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation together with the Adelaide Gaol and Police Barracks reserves. Railway line and yard development effectively re-contoured much of the original Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations and Cattle Yards east of the Gaol, resulting in complete loss of vegetation and buildings and evidence thereto.

- ❖ **Park 27 Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations** (J&E: P.A6): located adjacent to the Adelaide Gaol and the Thebarton Barracks, a series of extant remnant Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations. **Of social and historical merit.**
- ❖ **Gaol Precinct:** located on the Adelaide Gaol Road, including an assemblage of structures including the main Gaol complex, front roadway, adjacent former sites of Gaol staff cottages, and the Powder Magazine complex of buildings and grounds. **Of some historical, social and cultural merit.**

Natural Features Responsiveness

There are several natural features that are present in Park 27, as follows:

- ❖ **‘The Billabong’:** a recreational bowl created in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development, from an existing wide billabong on the River Torrens. The escarpment banks have been re-contoured and shaped to form gently flowing edges. **Of some aesthetic and design merit.**
- ❖ **River Torrens Corridor (Morphett Street Bridge – Weir) (J&E: L.B16):** a shallow lake watercourse route upstream of the Weir affording sweeping views across the water to the city and the park lands. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **River Torrens Corridor (Weir – Railway Bridge) (J&E: L.B16):** the incised watercourse route upstream of the Railway Bridge affording escarpments, enclosure and an arc-ing river alignment accentuating the change in levels. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **River Torrens Corridor (Railway Bridge – Hindmarsh Bridge) (J&E: L.B.17):** the incised watercourse route of the Railway Bridge affording escarpments, enclosure and an arc-ing river alignment accentuating the change in levels. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) road corridor:** located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond. An arc-ing small road corridor, now closed, within an *allée* of Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) trees planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early-mid 1960s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



Circulation Networks

There are several corridors that possess cultural merit in Park 27, including:

- ❖ **Adelaide Gaol Road:** located from Port Road to the Gaol, created in 1913 as a consequence of the creation of the railway line corridors, and originally connected to Slaughterhouse Road. **Of some historical merit.**
- ❖ **Slaughterhouse Road:** located to the west of the Adelaide Gaol reserve, a remnant of the 1830s-40s established Slaughterhouse Road that connected the Cattle Yards opposite the Newmarket Hotel to the Slaughterhouse. **Of some historical merit.**
- ❖ **West Park Nursery Road:** the footprint of the original road that existed between Port Road intersection and the Slaughterhouse that first serviced the Slaughterhouse and then the Clerk of Slaughterhouse Residence and the West Park Nursery that was closed and re-landscaped as part of the mid 1960s Bonython Park renovations. The footprint and visual alignment of this road is still extant. **Of some historical merit.**
- ❖ **Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) corridor:** located in the middle of Park 27 central portion, planted in 1921 by Pelzer, of obscure rationale as to its planting and location, but forming a strong linear corridor in Park 27 central. **Of some design and botanical merit.**

Boundary Demarcations

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

Vegetation

There are numerous vegetation elements that possess merit in Park 27, and these include:

- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A:** located between the Adelaide Gaol and the Thebarton Police Barracks. A large remnant of the 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation. Still being maintained and harvested. The largest Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation extant in the Park Lands today. Probably the second Park Land area that was planted in Olives (*Olea europaea*) following the establishment of Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in Parks 7 and 8. **Of some social, aesthetic, historical, and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation B:** located between the Police Barracks and Port Road. A small remnant plantation used today as an annexe police horse grazing paddock. Part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation. No evidence of current maintenance and harvesting. **Of some historical, aesthetic, social and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation C:** a strip plantation located between the River Torrens and the railway line and the Weir. A relatively healthy small plantation, part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation that has been forgotten about due to its relatively inaccessible location. Also located approximately where the 'Adelaide Tribe Sheds' were erected associated with the 'Native Location' of Piltawodli to the north. **Of some historical, aesthetic, social and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) specimen:** elderly uncared for specimen on the fenceline to the Slaughterhouse Road and Olive Plantation A, adjacent to a wrought iron strip gate. Of poor condition but dating to the 1860s and planted presumably as part of road corridor plantings. **Of some historical merit.**



- ❖ **Golden Hedge Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium* 'Aureum') hedge:** surrounding the eastern flank of the Park 27 Maintenance Depot established in the 1960s in conjunction with the development of the Depot. **Of some botanical merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) grove:** a grove of some 6-8 specimens located above the 'Billabong' that were planted in the 1920s by Pelzer following the demolition of the Slaughterhouse cattle yards. Several lovely and healthy specimens. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) specimen:** located on the south-western corner of the intersection of Gaol Road and Slaughterhouse Roads, probably planted in the 1930s in conjunction with the White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) street tree planting within the Gaol Road reserve today. **Of some botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation hedge:** located along the western flank of Slaughterhouse Road, and dating from the 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantings in Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A. Lined the original Slaughterhouse Road. Of mixed health and condition, and appears not to have been maintained to a similar level to that applied to Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A. **Of some design, aesthetic, historical and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen:** located to the immediate north of the Park 27 Maintenance Depot, a relatively healthy specimen probably dating from the 1920s-early 1930s given age and aerial photographic evidence. **Of some botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Swamp Cypress (*Taxodium distictum*) mature specimen with two small specimens:** a mature specimen, with two younger plantings on either side, located adjacent to the 'Billabong' and planted in the 1960s in conjunction with the creation of the shallow lake. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) specimen:** a lone aesthetically handsome specimen planted in the 1960s associated with the Bonython Park renovations, approximately on the site of the former Slaughterhouse. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) specimen:** located within the 'Billabong' terraced garden and somewhat encompassed by the mature River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) that may date from the 1920s-30s under Pelzer, given its age rather than being a 1960s planting associated with the Bonython Park renovations. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) specimen:** located as part of the terraced garden, an elegant specimen planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) grove:** a collection of three relatively healthy and mature Indian Coral Trees (*Erythrina indica*) planted around the edge of a small recreation oval in association with the Jubilee Playground, and planted in the mid 1960s

as part of the Bonython Park development. Two specimens in the image. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) grove:** two lovely specimens of the Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle tree planted adjacent to a toilet block probably in the 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. In good health. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **River Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) specimen:** a beautiful and healthy specimen of a River Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) located below the southern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen:** a relatively healthy but stunted specimen located adjacent to the southern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove. **Of some botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Western Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove:** a lovely and visually dominant grove of 6 mature Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) trees. Interestingly, there are two groves of 6 trees of this species at this point on the River Torrens; the other is called the 'Eastern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*)' grove in this assessment. They were obviously both planted to form a strong visual feature and perhaps end to the River scene, in the early to mid 1960s when Bonython Park was developed. **Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) grove:** a grove of 7 Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) planted in the 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development and located in a part-semi-circular planting spatial arrangement on the western embankment to the Western Weir. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen:** a lone specimen of good form and shape planted immediately adjacent to the Adelaide Croatian Community statue that was erected on 28 June 1992. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen:** a lovely and healthy Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) specimen located at the junction of the northern egress road and Port Road, in the northern area of Bonython Park. Planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) plantation (J&E: P.B10):** a line of some 18 Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) along the flank of Port Road that appear to date from the 1840s-60s when Port Road and the Slaughterhouse complex were developed. A relatively healthy plantation providing a strong visual edge to Bonython Park and Port Road. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **White Poplar (*Populus alba*) and Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') grove:** an aesthetically pleasing grove of 8 White Poplar (*Populus alba*) and 3 Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') planted to the west of the Lower Weir as part of the early-mid 1960s Bonython Park development. Age and condition of species are reasonably healthy at this stage. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantation:** an arc-ing line of elderly English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees edging a recreation oval in the upper sector of the main portion of Bonython Park, presumably planted in the mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. Poorly and stressed specimens. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) specimen:** a lovely relatively healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Golden Elm (*Ulmus procera* 'van Houttei') specimen:** a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen:** a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen:** a lovely formed healthy specimen located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond, planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) avenue:** a shady tree-lined now closed road avenue, located in Bonython Park between Port Road and the circular pond. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) plantation:** a series of 4 species of mixed health and condition, two in very good condition, located around the perimeter of the Bonython Park circular pond. An unusual species to be planted in Adelaide; planted in the early-mid 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) tree:** an elderly specimen, in relatively good condition, located immediately west of the Bonython Park circular pond. A specimen that appears to date from the 1860s. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen:** a relatively good specimen originally planted with the West Park Nursery or Slaughterhouse residence grounds in the 1900s, located adjacent to the Jubilee Playground. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) specimen:** located in Park 27A, in the northern portion, adjacent to Park Terrace. A relatively healthy specimen in need of care and maintenance, probably dating from the 1860s, that would have been planted originally within Park 27A when it was subject to agistment leaseholds and prior to road widening. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) grove:** a grove of some 10 specimens of Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) planted adjacent to the central Bonython Park toilet block. Of good form, shape and healthy. Trees normally planted as street trees in Adelaide. Planted in the early 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Jubilee Playground Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) grove:** 2 healthy specimens of the Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) planted adjacent to the Jubilee Playground probably planted in the early 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) specimen:** a specimen located in Park 27 central portion overlooking the shallow lake next to the Railway Bridge. A healthy formed specimen, planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) specimen:** a specimen located in Park 27 central portion overlooking the shallow lake next to the Railway Bridge. A healthy formed specimen, planted as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) A specimen:** a specimen located on the Port railway line flank of Park 27A, in the northern portion of Park 27 that was planted in the 1870s-80s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) B specimen:** a specimen located on the Port railway line flank of Park 27A, in the northern portion of Park 27 that was planted in the 1870s-80s. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation:** a linear plantation boulevard of Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) that was established by Pelzer in the central portion of Park 27 in 1921, that as extended in the 1960s with additional plantings of the same species. **Of some aesthetic and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) specimen:** a partially stunted but healthy specimen located in the central portion of Park 27, opposite the Lower Weir. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Eastern Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) grove:** a lovely and visually dominant grove of 6 mature Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) trees. Interestingly, there are two groves of 6 trees of this species at this point on the River Torrens; the other is called the 'Western Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*)' grove in this assessment. They were obviously both planted to form a strong visual feature and perhaps end to the River scene, in the early to mid 1960s when Bonython Park was developed. **Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Finlaysons Plantation:** a grove of approximately 150 River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) that were planted on 7 May 2000 by staff from Finlaysons Lawyers to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the practice. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **White Poplar (*Populus alba*) grove:** three White Poplars (*Populus alba*) planted on the north-eastern side of the Lower Weir Access Bridge, in a triangular configuration. Located in Park 27 central portion. Of poor health and condition. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) grove:** a small grove of 2 Japanese Zelkova trees. An unusual specimen, relatively unseen in Adelaide, very good at handling methane gas release accumulations on top of waste tips. Located to the north of the Lower Weir in Park 27 central portion. **Of some botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) specimen:** a small specimen located in Park 27 central portion on the rivers edge, probably a garden escapee specimen that appears to growing well but is somewhat stunted due to excessive waterlogging of its root system. **Of some botanical merit.**



- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) grove:** a square of 4 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) in mixed-poor health, located opposite the Lower Weir in the central portion of Park 27. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) grove:** a small grove of 2 Sydney Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) trees to the south of the northern Bonython Park toilet blocks planted in the mid 1960s as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



Spatial Arrangements

There are several areas that display cultural merit in terms of their spatial arrangements today. These include:

- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A:** located between the Adelaide Gaol and the Thebarton Police Barracks. A large remnant of the 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation. Still being maintained and harvested. The largest Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation extant in the Park Lands today. Probably the second Park Land area

that was planted in Olives (*Olea europaea*) following the establishment of Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in Parks 7 and 8. **Of some social, historical, and botanical merit.**

- ❖ **Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation B:** located between the Police Barracks and Port Road. A small remnant plantation used today as an annexe police horse grazing paddock. Part of the original 1862 Boothby established Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation. No evidence of current maintenance and harvesting. **Of some historical, social and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Park 27 Maintenance Depot:** located on Slaughterhouse Road, a small poorly fenced and hedged enclosure established in the 1960s during the Bonython Park renovations. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Police Barracks Training Ground:** a rectangular grassed space, alienated from the Park Lands in 1917 carved from and still surrounded by Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A. **Of some historical and social merit.**



- ❖ **Magic Forest:** located to the north-west of the Explosive Magazine complex of the Adelaide Gaol. A mixed *Eucalyptus* ssp planted grove established in 18 August 1977 as part of the Children's Peace-full Environment Foundation in conjunction with the City of Adelaide. Possessing a mixture of *Eucalyptus* ssp and *Melaleuca* ssp plantings of good to poor health and condition. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **The 'Billabong':** located on the River Torrens downstream from the Railway Bridge, a shallow lake with Gardenesque landscape treatment created in the mid 1960s through the ideas of Town Clerk Veale, that dammed and enlarged a billabong on the River that had historical associations as a fishing spot for the Kaurna prior to European settlement, and thereupon used as a watering venue and cattle grazing agistment area, together with

waste refuse and offal dumping venue during the Slaughterhouse years from the 1830s-1914. **Of some design and historical merit.**



- ❖ **The 'Billabong' Terraced Garden:** a rockery garden created in the mid 1960s in conjunction with the Bonython Park renovations, to the east of the Lower Weir, that consists of an embankment organically sculptured with boulders, possessing 2 internal concrete staircases and a lookout arc, and extensively planted with a mixture of River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Oriental Agapanthus (*Agapanthus orientalis*), *Grevillea* ssp, Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* 'Italica'), Pigs Face, Kurrajong (*Brachybiton populneus*), Lavender, *Capensis* ssp, *Artissima* ssp. **Of some design, historical, aesthetic and social merit.**
- ❖ **White Poplar (*Populus alba*) and Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') grove:** a grove of trees with associated pathways and Carey Stone rendered small retaining walls to the west of the Lower Weir, affording a pleasing and shady landscape as envisaged by Veale in his *Report No 4* (1958). **Of some aesthetic, design and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Croatian Community Native Forest:** a grove of mainly River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) trees planted by the Adelaide Croatian Community on 28 June 1992. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Bonython Park Basketball and Tennis Courts:** a bitumenised large rectangular space, now not used, that hosted its first two tennis courts in c.1936-40. A surface used as storage and maintenance often associated with events and circuses in Bonython Park. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Bonython Park Circular Pond:** a large shallow circular pond often used for model boat sailing developed in the early-mid 1960s as part of the Bonython Park development edged by a collection of more recent pergola structures, an earthen mound which was the soil excavated from the pond basin, and a series of mature American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) trees. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Park 27A Drainage Swale:** a drainage swale constructed in the late 1920s – early 1930s by Pelzer to assist drainage of Park 27A. Takes a north-east – south-west alignment. Located in the northern portion of Park 27. Planted with River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in the 1960s-70s. **Of some engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Former ‘The Location’ site and former Slaughterhouse and Cattle Yards Sites:** an assemblage of sites located above ‘The Billabong’ where the former ‘The Location’ encampment by Bromley was located as identified by Harris, together with the original locations of the City of Adelaide Council’s former Slaughterhouse and associated Cattle yards site demolished. The site exists as a place with its historical associations and meanings now erased as a consequence of the Bonython Park development in the early 1960s, but still could possess archaeological evidence beneath the re-contouring that was undertaken. **Of some historical, archaeological, social and cultural merit.**

Structures

There are several recreation and Council maintenance service structures in Park 27 as follows:

- ❖ **Park 27 Maintenance and Storage Shed:** located in the Council depot on Slaughterhouse Road, a light green colourbond covered shed, colourbond gabled roof, with a light brown brick annexe on the southern side. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Railway Bridge Pedestrian Abutments:** two concrete stucco rendered pillars and edit associated with a pedestrian route beneath the northern and Port railway lines

constructed in the 1960s in conjunction with the Bonython Park development enabling recreational access along the River Torrens. **Of some design merit.**



- ❖ **Syphon Station:** a small castellated dull green painted building adjacent to the railway pedestrian underpass, associated with river works in the 1960s. **Of some design and engineering merit.**
- ❖ **Railway Bridge and Abutments:** the original segment of the Port Adelaide Railway Line bridge including abutments (1854), bowstring bridge on Port Adelaide line (1876), with its stone and concrete rendered abutment (central foreground in image). On the north-eastern side of the present railway bridge. **Of some historical, design and engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Bonython Park Refreshment Pavilion:** a Carey Gully rendered refreshment pavilion with toilets erected in conjunction with the mid 1960s Bonython Park development, offering an outlook over the ‘Billabong’ and echoing the design imagery envisaged by Veale as seen at Stanley Park in Vancouver, Canada, but without the multi-gabled articulated roof. **Of some social, aesthetic and design merit.**
- ❖ **Maintenance Shed:** a multiple cream brick painted, Carey Gully stone rendered, corrugated iron roofed maintenance and electrical substation structure located on the escarpment between the Pavilion and the Lower Weir. **Of some historical merit.**



- ❖ **Lower Weir:** concrete stone structure constructed in 1967 as part of plans prepared by the City of Adelaide, and developed as part of the overall Bonython Park development to create the existing shallow lake from the former 'Billabong'. **Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Lower Weir Access Bridge:** timber and steel fabricated access bridge enabling maintenance vehicular, foot and horse access across the River Torrens located adjacent to the Lower Weir. Reconstructed in the 1990s. **Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **North Bonython Park Toilets:** two Carey Gully stone rendered, skillion roofed, toilet structures designed by landscape architect Bruce Whitford as part of the overall Bonython Park development. **Of some aesthetic and design merit.**
- ❖ **Western Weir:** of the same design and history to the Lower Weir, and affording similar values. **Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Western Weir Access Bridge:** of the same design and history to the Lower Weir Access Bridge, and affording similar values. **Of some engineering and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Port Road Bridge North:** a nondescript reinforced concrete structure designed and erected by the Department of Transport in 1996. **Of some engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Central Bonython Park Toilet Pavilion:** a Carey Gully sandstone rendered, inverted gabled corrugated iron roofed, toilet structure designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford and erected as part of the overall Bonython Park development in the early 1960s. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **North Adelaide Railway Station Platform:** the main building complex, erected in 1857, is located on the eastern side of the railway line, in Park 1, but a platform with stone walling exists on the western side. Associated Signal Box, a part of this assemblage, was erected in 1880. **Of some historical merit.**



- ❖ **Park Terrace Bridge:** located on Park Terrace, a multi-laned vehicular bridge designed by the Department of Transport in 1990. Opened by the federal Member of Adelaide, Dr Bob Catley, and the state Minister of Transport, Frank Blevins, as part of the 'North West Ring Route', on 5 September 1990. **Of some engineering merit.**
- ❖ **Port Road Bridge East:** located on Port Road, a multi-laned vehicular bridge, designed by the Department of Transport, opened by state Minister of Transport Diana Laidlaw on 27 September 1990. **Of some engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Park 27A Pavilion:** located in the northern portion of Park 27, a red brick pavilion painted dull green, light green-grey, and olive green, with a flat skillion galvanised roof. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion:** a dull green painted brick pavilion with a low skillion galvanised iron roof erected in the 1960s, located in the central portion of Park 27, and now a venue for the Equestrian Federation of Australia (South Australian Branch). **Of some social merit.**

Small Scale Elements

There are several small scale elements in Park 27 as follows:

- ❖ **Wrought Iron Strip Metal Gate:** main entrance gate into Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation A from Slaughterhouse Road. A lovely example that bears the F Morton and Co crest and lettering associated with their Liverpool foundry. **Of some design, engineering and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Small Electrical Substation:** located in the central portion of Park 27, opposite the John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion, brick formed with a concrete roof. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Adelaide Station Yards Signal Cabin:** located near the Morphett Street Bridge, a signal cabin erected in 1899 at the Adelaide Yard in an architectural design almost identical to a Signal Cabin at Peterborough. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **WYE Signal Cabin:** located near the Adelaide Gaol, the Adelaide Yard WYE Signal Cabin was erected in 1915. **Of some design merit.**

- ❖ **Concrete Well Foundation:** located in a small paddock between the Adelaide Gaol and the Police Barracks, adjacent to the above gate. A circular concrete render covering red brick ring foundations, 10 feet diameter, that originally supported a water tank. **Of some historical merit.**
- ❖ **Small Wrought Iron Foot Gate:** located opposite the vehicular entry of the Police Barracks, and servicing foot and horse egress into Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation B. Of a wider width than a normal footgate, but may have been typical of “perambulator gates” erected around the Park Lands in the 1900s-20s under Pelzer. **Of some design, engineering and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Totem Pole:** located to the north-west of Park 27 Maintenance Depot. A Western Red Cedar (*Sequoia sempervirens*) carved totem pole, carved by William Jeffrey, Head Chief of the Gitwilgywat Band of the Tsimshian Nation in 1970, and received by the Lord Mayor R.F. Porter on 16 November 1970. A gift from the Timber Development Association of South Australia presented by the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, in November 1970. **Of some design and social merit.**
- ❖ **Timber Pole:** a partially curved timber pole topped with a conical timber and galvanised metal cap. Of obscure interest and unknown historical standing. **Of some design merit.**



- ❖ **Totem Pole Plaque:** a bronze plaque on a concrete plinth, located in the foreground of the Totem Pole, denoting the donation of the Pole by the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, to the Timber Development Association of South Australia and its presentation to the Council in November 1970. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **World Environment Day 2000 Plaque:** bronze plaque on a boulder located to the northern slope the 'Billabong' terraced garden beneath several mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Concrete Water Fountain:** a small concrete form-work crafted water fountain, that is still operational. An interesting design feature associated with the Bonython Park renovations. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Sand Pit:** a curvilinear Carey Gully stone-edged sand pit, shaped in a kidney form, constructed as part of the Bonython Park renovations in the mid 1960s. An interesting feature. **Of some design merit.**



- ❖ **Croatian Community Memorial:** a white granite hand carved memorial erected by the Adelaide Croatian Community on 28 June 1992 to record the planting of native trees. Inscription reads "Vulovar 200". **Of some design and social merit.**
- ❖ **Harmony Day Memorial:** a memorial seat with brass plaque, erected above and overlooking the Croatian Community Memorial, recognising 'Harmony Day 2004'. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Jubilee Playground Water Fountain:** a small rectangular-formed children's sized water drinking fountain, rendered in Carey Gully sandstone with small brass plaque, and designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford as part of the original Jubilee Playground development within Bonython Park in the mid 1960s. Erected by the Rotary Club of Adelaide 1924-1974. An interesting feature, now not operating. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Jubilee Playground:** a contemporary playground in the central section of Bonython Park that was originally developed in the early-mid 1960s and which has since had its playground furniture replaced. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Port Road / Slaughterhouse Entrance Art Sculpture:** a sculpture piece with two Smooth-Barked Apple Myrtle (*Angophora costata*) trees erected and planted as part of road reconstruction and widening works for Port Road. The sculptures and trees were opened by Transport Minister Diana Laidlaw and Lord Mayor Jane Lomax-Smith on 13 December 1997. The site, although not described, marks an entry to the Slaughterhouse and the West Park Nursery off Shierlaw Terrace (Port Road). No trees extant. Sculpture features a gate/fence and a wheel shapes placed on angled mound faces covered in artificial sandstone pavers. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Thebarton Council Ward Marker:** a cast iron marker denoting the edge of wards – Strangways and Musgrave - in the original Thebarton municipality, presumably relocated to the present location due to Port Road widening works, and now located immediately

adjacent to the above sculpture installation. Founded by J Martin in Thebarton. **Of some social and design merit.**



- ❖ **Bonython Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial A:** a bronze plaque on a boulder, on the southern edge of the Pond, honouring the work of the Adelaide Parklands Youth Project on 9 December 1996, that involved students from the Daws Road Centre, Prospect Centre, Possibility 14, Netley Centre, Beafield Education Centre, Aberfoyle Hub Learning Centre, Newstart Hamilton Secondary School, and Choices 96 in undertaking brick paving laying, and pergola and seat construction around the pond. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Bonython Circular Pond Pergolas:** a series of 2 treated pine timber pergolas erected on the southern and north-western flanks of the pond. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Bonython Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial B:** a bronze plaque on a boulder, on the southern edge of the Pond, honouring the work of the Adelaide Parklands Youth Project on 23 June 1997, that involved students from the Daws Road Centre, Prospect Centre, Possibility 14, Netley Centre, Beafield Education Centre, Aberfoyle Hub

Learning Centre, Newstart Hamilton Secondary School, and Choices 96 in undertaking brick paving laying, and pergola and seat construction around the pond. **Of some social merit.**

- ❖ **Bonython Park Sign:** a large bronze plaque on a white granite boulder honouring the development and opening on Bonython Park in 1962. **Of some social and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Central Bonython Park Playground:** a series of contemporary play equipment located adjacent to the central Bonython Park toilet block. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **North Adelaide Station Road slate edging:** Mintaro slate edging positioned on both sides of the North Adelaide Station Road, between the Station and Park Terrace, in the northern portion of Park 27, that dates from the 1870s-80s and exhibits good craftsmanship. Perhaps the best example of this work found in the streets and kerbs in the Adelaide Park Lands. **Of some design, engineering and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Port Railway Line Culvert:** a small red brick drainage culvert under the Port Railway Line near to Park Terrace located between Park 27 central and northern portions. Dating from the construction of the railway line in the 1860s, of good craftsmanship. **Of some design, and historical merit.**
- ❖ **Park 27A footbridge:** a small rough Carey Gully faced footbridge located in Park 27A, in the northern portion of Park 27, across a drainage swale formed by Pelzer in the late 1920s – early 1930s, with contemporary railings and fencing. **Of some historical merit.**



- ❖ **Wrought Iron Gate Post:** a silver painted wrought iron colonial park gate post, located at the end of the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) avenue in the central portion of Park 27. **Of some historical merit.**
- ❖ **Finlayson’s Seat:** a seat with bronze plaque located in Park 27 central portion overlooking the Lower Weir. The plaque records the planting of “one hundred and fifty River Red Gums” (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) by staff from Finlaysons Lawyers on 7 May 2000 to commemorate their 150th anniversary as a practice. **Of some social merit.**



Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

There are several views associated with Park 27 that have merit:

- ❖ **‘Billabong’ outlook:** an outlook created in the mid 1960s with the development of the ‘Billabong’ terraced garden, affording views now partially obscured over the shallow lake formed by the low weir. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **‘The Pont’:** located above the Lower Weir, a bench seat with bronze memorial plaque deliberately positioned to honour the services of Peter Pontikinas who “tendered these

gardens for twenty years” as a Council gardener from 1960-2004, and affording excellent views over the Lower Weir and lake. **Of some aesthetic, social and historical merit.**



- ❖ **Hindmarsh Bridge South Vista:** the visual corridor southwards from Port Road towards the southern Adelaide Hills escarpment, not obscured by the plantings of Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees and tall stobie poles. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Park Terrace South Vista:** a view south from the Park Terrace railway bridge to the West End Brewery complex. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Port Road East Vista:** a view from the Port Road – southern Railway Line Bridge, opposite the Police Barracks, that affords a dramatic visual entrance to the immediate city together with the Adelaide Hills escarpment beyond. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Park Terrace North Vista:** a view from the Park Terrace Bridge looking northwards towards Ovingham and Fitzroy, offering a long vista along the western flank of the Park Lands. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 27. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 27’s cultural landscapes in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance	(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.	(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics	(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance	(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State’s history, including its natural history	(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance	(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State’s history	Recommended: State Heritage Register, Section 16, <i>Heritage Act 1993</i>	Recommended: Register of the National Estate (now defunct)	Recommended: National Heritage List	Vulnerable	Low Significance	Medium Significance	High Significance	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Park 27 – Tulya Wodli Park Item / Component / Place
Park 27 – southern – generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 27 – central – generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 27 – northern generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Park 27 Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation	-	Y	Y	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Gaol Precinct	-	Y	Y	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
'The Billabong'	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
River Torrens Corridor (Morphett Street – Weir)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
River Torrens Corridor (Weir – Railway Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
River Torrens Corridor (Railway Bridge – Hindmarsh Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Adelaide Gaol Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughterhouse Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
West Park Nursery Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) corridor	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>) road corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation A	-	Y	Y	Y	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation B	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation C	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Hedge Privet (<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> 'Aureum') hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australasica</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation hedge	-	Y	Y	Y	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Cypress (<i>Taxodium distictum</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Norfolk Island Hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina indica</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) & Italian Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica') grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Indian Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina indica</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i> 'van Houtteii') specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>) avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Playground Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island Hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) A	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) B	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-

Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Finlaysons Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Zelkova (<i>Zelkova serrata</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle (<i>Angophora costata</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation A	-	-	Y	Y	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) Plantation B	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 27 Maintenance Depot	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Barracks Training Ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magic Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
'The Billabong'	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
'The Billabong' Terraced Garden	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) & Italian Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica') grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Croatian Community Native Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Basketball & Tennis Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Circular Pond	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 27A Drainage Swale	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former 'The Location' site and former Slaughterhouse and Cattle Yards Sites	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Park27 Maintenance & Storage Sheds	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Bridge Pedestrian Abutments	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphon Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Bridge and Abutments	-	Y	Y	Y	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Refreshment Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Maintenance Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Weir	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Weir Access Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Bonython Park Toilets	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Weir	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Weir Access Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindmarsh Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Bonython Park Toilets	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Adelaide Railway Station Platform	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park Terrace Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Road Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 27A Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Vaughan Equestrian Park Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Electricity SubStation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adelaide Station Yards Signal Cabin	-	Y	Y	Y	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
WYE Signal Cabin	-	Y	Y	Y	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Wrought Iron Strip Metal Gate	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Concrete Well Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Wrought Iron Foot Gate	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totem Pole	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Pole	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totem Pole Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Environment Day 2000 Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Concrete Water Fountain	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Sand Pit	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Croatian Community Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Harmony Day Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jubilee Playground Water Fountain	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Jubilee Playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Road / Slaughterhouse Entrance Art Sculpture	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thebarton Council Ward Marker	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Bonython Park Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial A	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Circular Pond Pergolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Circular Pond Youth Project Memorial B	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonython Park Sign	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Central Bonython Park Playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Adelaide Railway Station Road Slate Edgings	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Port Railway Line Culvert	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Park 27A Footbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrought Iron Gate Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finlaysons Seat	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The 'Billabong' Outlook	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
'The Pont'	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindmarsh Bridge South Vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park Terrace South Vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Road East Vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park Terrace North Vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statements of Cultural Significance

Tulya Wodli Park 27 represents a highly modified landscape that has experienced complete defoliation during the initial years of colonial settlement. While possessing the general spatial integrity of the form devised by Light in his Plan of Adelaide, it has experienced considerable excisions and alienations thereby reducing the overall volume of the Park. These alienations have however introduced several new layers of cultural development – Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation, Adelaide Gaol, Police Barracks, railway lines and marshalling yards – that are illustrative of government infrastructure history and thus underpin the development of the State. In particular, the Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations are a significant manifestation of the horticultural advancement and vision of the colony that still characterises the Adelaide landscape today. The Plantation is also the largest extant example of an Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantation established in the Park Lands in the 1860s, and has witnessed somewhat regular and repeated maintenance and harvesting. The Bonython Park development introduced a 1960s Gardenesque landscape into the southern and central portions of Park 27, providing a new landscape purpose designed for recreational functions. Tulya Wodli has conceptual antecedents to the origins of the Park Lands but has been extensively changed and transformed to craft a formal organised recreational landscape except places that bear historical meanings to the foundations of the colony.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Undertake a landscape management plan for the 1960s developed area of Bonython Park to review its design, layout, infrastructure, tree strike rate and health, and safety, and consider renovations to improve the aesthetic appearance and design integrity of the place;
- ❖ Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) tree plantings along Port Road;

- ❖ Seek the removal of ETSA infrastructure from Park 27.
- ❖ Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from Park 27;
- ❖ Seek to enhance the communication of the pre-1960s historical layers in Park 27 in particular the Slaughterhouse, the 'Billabong', the Olive (*Olea europaea*) Plantations, West Park Nursery, etc.;
- ❖ Conserve and enhance the autumnal style of plantings around the 'Billabong' and conserve plantings of Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*);
- ❖ Consider the health and future of the Magic Forest;
- ❖ Renovate the 'Billabong' Terraced Garden in terms of its construction, safety, and established plantings, and consider a renovation of ground cover and shrub plantings appropriate to the 1960s period;
- ❖ Conserve and enhance the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) avenue plantings in the central portion of Park 27;
- ❖ Conserve the sense of an open Gardenesque garden landscape between the Circular Pond and Port Road, especially the open placed mature trees;
- ❖ Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL16 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a nomination to the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the trees identified in the above table.
- ❖ That the Adelaide Tribe 'sheds' site be considered as a potential archaeological investigation site while recognising that changes of ground levels due to railway line construction and Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantation development may have impacted upon the site, and having regard to research by Harris (1999, 2005); this recommendation should be considered in conjunction with recommendations contained in Appendix 1 as it relates to the *Piltawodli* 'Location';

- ❖ That the ‘Old Aboriginal Location’ site be considered as a potential archaeological investigation site while recognising that changes of ground levels due to slaughter house and park development work may have impacted upon the site, and having regard to research by Harris (1999, 2005); this recommendation should be considered in conjunction with recommendations contained in Appendix 1 as it relates to the *Piltawodli* ‘Location’;
- ❖ That the Slaughterhouse site be considered as a potential archaeological investigation and interpretation site for Park 27; that it should be recognised that the site and the associated cattle yards have experienced extensive ground surface changes and soil compaction over the years, and again in the 1960s with the development of the Bonython Park landscape treatments;
- ❖ Seek the implementation of the Landscape recommendations contained in Flightpath’s *Adelaide Gaol – Conservation & Management Strategy* (2002) and integrate them within a landscape master plan that addresses the Gaol entry roadscape from Port Road, Slaughterhouse Road, and adjacent barren vacant Gaol reserve land, to better integrate this landscape into the Park Lands characteristic landscape;
- ❖ Consider road designations over the access road to the Gaol, and the road to the Powder Magazine. Possible nomenclature might honour William Boothby in terms of his tenure at the Gaol and his role upon the adjacent Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, and resurrecting the ‘Slaughterhouse Road’ designation that originally applied to the latter road;
- ❖ Consider a road designation over the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) avenue in Park 27 central portion;