

# Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

## Tambawodli (Park 24)



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Tambawodli (Park 24) has been prepared within the strategic context of and giving effect to the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant areas in the Park, including extensive input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP:

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

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

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

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

#### 1.1 Vision

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

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

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

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

### Vision for Tambawodli (Park 24):

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

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

The Strategy classifies Tambawodli (Park 24) as a combination of “predominantly natural landscape” and “predominantly cultural landscape” however this ignores the significant proportion used for sports and recreation (Adelaide High School Ovals and Ellis Park) and management of the Park should take into account this important recreational component.

“*Predominantly natural landscape*” is defined as an area that takes its character from a predominance of native vegetation. The planting structure will follow a natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect pockets of native and indigenous planting.

“*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.

The Park will contain significant semi-natural landscapes but also provide the host setting for the cultural activities associated with Adelaide High School as well as opportunities for sports and recreation. It is significant to Kaurna people as an important former camping area and has cultural value for its gardens and the presence of Adelaide High School, and as the site of the former, now demolished, Emigration Square, the former Observatory, and the Post and Telegraph Store.

### 1.2 Overview

- Tambawodli (Park 24) is a combination of semi-natural landscapes and sporting/recreational facilities with an informal garden landscape along the West Terrace frontage.
- The Park was an important camping area for Kaurna people and is part of the “Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kaurna long before Adelaide was established.”
- The Park is 35.7 hectares in area including the land occupied by Adelaide High School.
- Historically, the Park was the site of Emigration Square (now cut by the present day Glover Avenue), a series of weatherboard huts, which operated until the 1840s and was the point of arrival for new migrants to the colony.
- Ellis Park is the sporting field in the south-eastern corner of the Park and has in the past been used for large-scale events (presently only used for the Glendi Festival). Ellis Park contains public toilets and change rooms. Ellis Park does not extend to the West Terrace frontage
- There is a large flat under-utilised area behind Ellis Park commonly called “the Plateau”. This area contains landfill. It is commonly used for parking during events in Ellis Park and was used in 1996/7 as an evaporation pond site for sludge dredged from the River Torrens.
- Adelaide High School occupies alienated land in the north-western corner of the Park and is a State Heritage Place (recognising its important 1950’s international architectural style). Behind the School on the Park Lands are a number of Ovals and nine tennis courts held under an Annual Sporting Licence by the School.
- The western flank of the Park is wooded and backs onto the railway lines.

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- This Park was the site of the Post and Telegraph Store (off West Terrace) in Colonel Light's Plan for Adelaide.
- Tambawodli (Park 24) should be managed as part of the Park Lands in terms of its contributory significance to the Park Lands as a whole. The Park should also be managed to ensure that the diverse range of uses (sporting and semi-natural landscapes) co-exist and complement each other.

### 1.3 Statement of Significance

Tambawodli (Park 24) has indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kaurna people lived and camped. The Park has European significance in terms of the historical sites of Emigration Square, Post and Telegraph Store and Observatory and the present day site of the architecturally important Adelaide High School together with the sporting facilities of Ellis Park.

### 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 24 is now known as Tambawodli (Park 24) which means "plains 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, the CLMP sets out the goals, objectives and criteria by which Council authorities manage community land. Land management plans ensure that the main purposes of a park are considered when land use decisions are made. They:

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

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

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2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
<b>Management Area</b>	Tambawodli (Park 24) is bounded by Glover Avenue to the north, West Terrace to the east, Sir Donald Bradman Drive to the south and the railway lines to the west.			
<b>Certificate of Title</b>	Title identification: CT 5520/698* 105100/0436 CT 3100/167 CT5721/686* 105100/0519 * State Control	Parcel identification: F1485 A17 in the Hundred of Adelaide – railway land D23350 Q51 in the Hundred of Adelaide – Park Land F215356 A105 in the Hundred of Adelaide – former Post and Telegraph site S543 in the Hundred of Adelaide – Adelaide High School S519 in the Hundred of Adelaide – old Meteorological Bureau site		
<b>Owner</b>	The Crown in the right of the State			
<b>Custodian</b>	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide (except for the area occupied by Adelaide High School)			
<b>Lease/Licence Details</b>	Adelaide High School (AHS) currently holds an Annual Sporting Licence for the three Ovals, six tennis courts, three netball courts and the cricket nets present in Tambawodli (24). Western District Amateur Athletic Club currently holds an Annual Sporting Licence as does Adelaide Comets Soccer Club for Ellis Park. There are no lease holders.			
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Description</b>
	PR44055B	Licensed	Council	Adelaide High School sports building on Ovals
	PR40151B	Council	Council	Horticulture Storage
	PR40150B	Licensed	Council	Adelaide Comets Sports Building and Public Toilets
	PR44054B	Licensed	Council	Western Districts Amateur Athletics
<b>Purpose for which land is held</b>	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 combination of semi-natural areas and sporting areas where the planting structure will follow a semi-natural character enabling vegetation corridors to evolve and connect pockets of native and indigenous planting.			
<b>Native Title Status</b>	The Kaurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kaurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted in the CLMP process.			

### 2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

The Strategy provides the guiding principles for management of the Park Lands and this CLMP needs to be read in conjunction with the Strategy. The Strategy outlines a number of management recommendations. For Tambawodli (Park 24), it recommends the continuation of Ellis Park as a major event venue; and that it provide a future focus for sports activities. The Park Lands Management Strategy – Summary of Directions, and Overall Frameworks for the purpose of the CLMPs forms **Appendix A**.

### 2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

#### 2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan and Park Lands PAR (yet to be approved by the Minister)
- Environment Protection Act 1993
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972
- Native Title Act 1994
- Native Vegetation Act 1991
- Natural 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. Tambawodli (Park 24) is in Precinct PL15 West Parks Precinct of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control include:

- The West Parks Precinct should be maintained as an area for active and passive recreation activities within an open woodland setting. Alienated land should be returned to Park Lands usage.
- The Precinct should retain its open woodland character which should be extended to screen buildings, the railway area to the west, and to define playing fields within the Precinct. The existing open space grassland along the railway corridor should be planted with native woodland.
- Car parking areas should be consolidated to support activities in the Park Lands.

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

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

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

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

The Draft PAR includes Principles of Development Control that:



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- Buildings should be rationalised and where unrelated to educational or recreational use, should be removed.
- Any intensification of Adelaide High School should be limited and contained within the existing site.
- An open woodland theme should be established for most of the Policy Area, surrounding and screening the formal sporting areas from the surrounding roads, railway tracks and the Cemetery. Peripheral woodland planting should therefore define specialised recreation areas and enhance the overall visual quality of the Policy Area.
- Plantings with native woodland species should be carried out to improve the edge of the Park Lands and should include screening to the perimeter of the Cemetery, other buildings within the Policy Area and along the open space grassland corridor of the railway area to the west.
- Car parking areas should be consolidated to support activities in the Park Lands and should be suitably surfaced and defined by planting of woodland species. Access routes, pathways and paving should be rationalised.

### 2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy

- Light-n-Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- On Street Parking Policy and Operating Guidelines
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Public Art Policy – Watch this Space
- Public Communication and Consultation Policy
- Public Convenience Policy
- Recreation and Sport Park Lands Facilities Policy

### 2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken on Sunday 23 May 2004 from 2-5pm for Area 5 which comprises Wirranendi (Park 23), Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnugga (Park 25).

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

Following consultation, the community values for Tambawodli (Park 24) can be summarised as follows:

*The community values the open space, the contrasts between the natural and the recreational environments, and the open space, but expressed concern about the poor access, noise from West Terrace, and the dry appearance of the Park compared to other Parks.*

### 3. EXISTING USE

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

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

#### 3.1 Cultural Landscape

##### 3.1.1 Indigenous

- In 1844 Moorhouse, the Protector of Aborigines, reported that:
- “on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, there was an attempt to repeat the annual contest between the Encounter Bay Tribe and Murray Tribes. From three to four hundred natives were assembled near Emigration Square armed with weapons for attack, but the prompt interference of the Police Force effectually prevented it.” (State Records, reported in A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands, by Steve Hemming, dated July 1998).
- Schurmann wrote about the same incident that “as they were marching to meet each other on the old Bay road, three horse police very unceremoniously stopped them”. (Schurmann letters, 2/4/1844, reported in Steve Hemming report above).
- This Park was also an important camping place for Aborigines, especially in the 1890s and 1900s, when there are reports of camping behind the Observatory on West Terrace.
- The Kaurna Meyunna Heritage Committee has conducted a surface heritage survey of the Park with archaeologist Rhondda Harris in relation to preliminary location studies for the ‘Lie of the Land’ artwork situated either side of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. During the survey stone artefacts were found to the west of Adelaide High School.

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### 3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment and his Report forms **Appendix B**. It identified the following significant components and places in Tambawodli (Park 24):

<b>Overall spatial patterns</b>	The overall Park retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light <sup>1</sup> , and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's <sup>2</sup> <i>Report</i> (1880) including perimeter plantations. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880), and accordingly is contributory.
<b>Land Use</b>	The Park was originally used for soil and stone extraction, agistment, and council works storage before becoming used for recreational purposes in the 1920s onwards wherein a tree planting program intermittently occurred. There is no extant evidence of the council works depot, the Observatory allotment and structures, and the Post & Telegraph allotment and structures, and the Cattle Track today.
<b>Natural features</b>	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. There are no natural significant features evident.
<b>Circulation networks</b>	No historical pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns are evident within the Park except the external road alignments.
<b>Boundary demarcations</b>	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices, fencing, and the original communications and meteorological functional areas apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
<b>Vegetation</b>	<p>There are several main vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:</p> <p><b>Lemon-scented Gum</b> (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) and <b>Spotted Gum</b> (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>) <b>specimens</b> (2): located on the corner of West Terrace and Glover Avenue. Two young specimens that are prominent in their corner appearance due to their white bark on trunks. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Desert Ash</b> (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>oxycarpa</i>) <b>plantation</b>: boundary plantings along West Terrace. The plantation provides a formal edge to the roadscape. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Monterey Cypress</b> (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'gold form') <b>specimen</b>: located centrally in the garden alongside West Terrace. Generally a good specimen, but the specimen has experienced some damage over the years. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Sugar Gum</b> (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) <b>specimen</b>: located on the West Terrace boundary, in a central position. An old specimen. A not particularly good example of the species. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Sugar Gum</b> (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) <b>specimen</b>: located at the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. A generally good all-round specimen. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Simon Poplar</b> (<i>Populus simonii</i>) <b>specimens</b>: Two specimens located on the corner of West Terrace and Sir Donald Bradman Drive. A relatively rare species in Adelaide. Mature specimens, with origins in Japan/China.</p>

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

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

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	<p><b>Of some botanic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Moreton Bay Fig</b> (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) <b>specimen:</b> located on a flank of the railway line on the western boundary of the Park. In a poor condition probably due to a lack of water as a consequence of relatively recent earth works. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Moreton Bay Fig</b> (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) <b>specimen:</b> located in the north-western corner of the Park. The specimen perhaps receives more water than other species close by. A good specimen. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Canary Island Pine</b> (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) <b>specimens:</b> two specimens located just north of the western end of the pathway running east-west through the Park. Of some 40-50 years of age. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>South Australian Blue Gum</b> (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. rosea</i>) <b>grove:</b> the ‘Olympic Grove’ that runs in a west-east direction through the Park, adjacent to Adelaide High School tennis court. <b>Of some historic and aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Monterey Pine</b> (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) <b>specimen:</b> located further east along the pathway than the Canary Island Pines (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>). Around 20 years of age. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p> <p><b>Desert Ash</b> (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa</i>) <b>plantation:</b> boundary plantings along Glover Avenue. <b>Of some aesthetic merit.</b></p>
<b>Spatial arrangements</b>	<p>Several feature components are evident, including:</p> <p><b>The Adelaide High School precinct,</b> as recognised in the <i>Adelaide High School Conservation Study</i> (1998) and associated State Heritage Register designation and recording;</p>
<b>Structures</b>	<p>There are several structures in the Park of merit including:</p> <p><b>Adelaide High School complex:</b> a mixture of the period Fitzgerald &amp; Brogan designed assemblage of buildings, together with more recent sympathetically designed and integrated new buildings and extensions. <b>Of architectural and social merit.</b></p> <p><b>Western Districts sporting pavilion:</b> white painted brick structure with a galvanised iron roof. <b>Of no merit.</b></p> <p><b>Grey painted, flat galvanised iron roofed, brick maintenance/sporting pavilion</b> adjacent to the tennis courts. <b>Of no merit.</b></p> <p><b>Unpainted red brick, flat galvanised iron roofed, sporting pavilion and storage building.</b> <b>Of no merit.</b></p>
<b>Small Scale Elements</b>	<p>There are four elements present or remaining which have merit. These include:</p> <p><b>‘Lie of the Land’ installation</b> by Jude Walton and Alex Danko. <b>Of some social merit.</b></p> <p><b>Olympic Grove Memorial:</b> plaque on a stone associated with a South Australian Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) tree grove. <b>Of social merit.</b></p> <p><b>Colonial Infirmary and Dispensary Memorial:</b> plaque on a stone. <b>Of social merit.</b></p> <p><b>Val Ellis Memorial plaque:</b> brass plaque on a red brick wall on the corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and West Terrace. <b>Of social merit.</b></p>
<b>Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities</b>	<p>While the Park is relatively flat it does not possess aesthetic merit.</p>

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In 1897/98 a cattle track was fenced along the western edge of the Park Lands to allow the safe passage of cattle and sheep from the Slaughterhouse paddocks (between present day Bonython Park and North Terrace) to the Keswick Railyards. The track was still commonly used in 1907.

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

***Tambawodli (Park 24) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer<sup>3</sup>, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including Tambawodli (Park 24) lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and historic landscape character typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess the significant Adelaide High School building complex.***

### 3.2 Environment

#### 3.2.1 Vegetation

- The original vegetation of the area was *Eucalyptus porosa* (mallee box) Woodland. Scattered remains of the woodland are found in the Park including: Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), Spear Grass (*Stipa spp.*), Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncate*), Berry Saltbush (*Artiplex semibaccata*), Wallaby Grass (*Danthonia spp.*) and Wingless Bluebush (*Maireana enchylaenoides*).

- This Park consists of irrigated sports fields, spacious open areas of trees, shrubs and ground covers.
- Both the northern and southern parts of the Park are planted as open woodlands.
- The site has been replanted with many species of native trees and shrubs.
- The site is a classic example of the post 1950 era when an assortment of interstate tree species were planted together with exotic species (Kraehenbuehl pers.comm. 2003).

#### 3.2.2 Topography

- The soil is brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.
- The landscape description is plains.
- A constructed embankment runs along the western edge of the Park to prevent flood waters from reaching the railway.

#### 3.2.3 Water Use

- Ellis Park and the West Terrace and Sir Donald Bradman Drive frontages are irrigated using a maxicom system.
- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of the licensee. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives. Council has recently provided financial assistance to Adelaide High School in installing automatic irrigation systems for two of its Ovals to improve watering practices.

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

### 3.3 Buildings and Structures

#### 3.3.1 Adelaide High School

- Adelaide High School has a considerable presence in the Park but sits on alienated Park Lands. The building is a State Heritage Place, identified for its architectural significance.
- The south western corner of the new Gym building protrudes beyond the alienated land boundary on to Park Lands proper. When approval for this construction was given, in compensation for this protrusion, it was agreed that the top storey of the sports building located between the top and middle Ovals would be removed.
- The Adelaide High School buildings and site are managed by the State Government. However the Ovals west of the School buildings are on Park Lands and held under an Annual Sporting Licence. The small sports' building between the top and middle Ovals is on Park Lands and an Adelaide City Council asset.

#### 3.3.2 Ellis Park Toilets and Change Rooms

- A red brick structure within Ellis Park, the western and eastern ends of which are public toilets.

#### 3.3.3 Western District Athletic Club Inc. Change Rooms

- A cream painted and rendered structure in the north eastern corner of Ellis Park.

#### 3.3.4 Gardeners' Shed

- A red brick structure located to the west of the toilets and change rooms and used for storage of maintenance equipment.

#### 3.3.5 Adelaide High School Storage Shed

- This structure is situated between the top and middle Ovals.

#### 3.3.6 Lie of the Land Artwork

- The Lie of the Land is a public art project jointly funded by the State Government and Council. It is a contemporary sculptural installation by Jude Walton and Aleks Danko comprising 25 stone dome structures, 1.8m. high, intended to be reminiscent of the wurleys in Von Geurard's 1855 scene of an Aboriginal camp by the River Torrens. It is sited on both the northern and southern sides of Sir Donald Bradman Drive.
- The installation has been completed with in-ground lighting, stone edging, gravel and planting of local provenance seed trees and native kangaroo grass as well as interpretative signage.

### 3.4 Recreational Facilities

#### 3.4.1 Ellis Park

- Ellis Park is named after Mr Val Ellis, Director of Parks and Gardens from 1966 to 1983. A memorial wall near West Terrace carries a plaque which bears the inscription "His knowledge of horticulture and sport contributed greatly to the improvement of this and other parks". This plaque was unveiled by the Lord Mayor, Dr John Watson in September 1983.
- Ellis Park is situated in the south east corner of Tambawodli (Park 24). There is currently an athletics track marked out in Ellis Park which is used by the Western Districts Amateur Athletics Club and five soccer pitches used by the Adelaide Comets Soccer Club.
- Ellis Park has been used as a major events venue in recent years but this use is largely inconsistent with its original and primary purpose of a sporting field. Consequently Council has recently approved year round use by the Adelaide Comets Soccer Club and Western District Athletics Club and will restrict major events to that of the Glendi Festival only.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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- The Park is irrigated and partly fenced with cyclone wire fencing in poor condition.
- There are three buildings in Ellis Park – see 3.3.2, 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 above.

### 3.4.2 Ovals

- The Park contains four Ovals, all of which are currently licensed to Adelaide High School. Three of the Ovals contain cricket pitches. Two are turf and a third is concrete with a green synthetic cover. A fourth area contains a ‘rough’ Oval.

### 3.4.3 Tennis/Netball Courts

- The Park contains six tennis/netball courts, all of which are currently licensed to Adelaide High School.

### 3.4.4 Basketball Courts

- The Park contains three basketball courts, all of which are currently licensed to Adelaide High School.

### 3.4.5 Dog Management

- The western part of the Park, including “the Plateau” is an off-leash area (see 1.2 above).

### 3.4.6 Cricket Nets

- The Park contains a set of cricket nets which are currently licensed to Adelaide High School. They use retractable netting to reduce visual impact.

## 3.5 Events Management

- This Park has been the venue for Glendi Festival, a celebration of Greek culture, held annually in March.

- In the past, it has also been the venue of the Australian Four Wheel Drive Show, the first season of Cirque du Soleil and Opera in the Park.
- It has been infrequently used for other small events.

## 3.6 Amenity

### 3.6.1 Facilities

- Apart from the public toilets, the Park contains no facilities except for benches around Ellis Park.

### 3.6.2 Lighting

- This Park contains limited lighting and the Strategy does not recommend increasing (ambient) lighting in this Park (fig.30). There are however uplights in the trees in the south-east corner of the Park.
- Council has recently installed new sports lighting in Ellis Park.

### 3.6.3 Signage

- “Ellis Park” sign on brick wall – north eastern corner of Ellis Park
- Val Ellis Memorial brass plaque on a red brick wall on the corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and West Terrace
- Kurna interpretation sign near Ellis Park which also provides information regarding community access.
- Dog information signs at the end of the car park and at the entrance to the Plateau from Sir Donald Bradman Drive.
- Olympic Grove Memorial plaque on a stone associated with a South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) tree grove just west of the end of the roadway between Ellis Park and Adelaide High School (see 3.1.2 above).

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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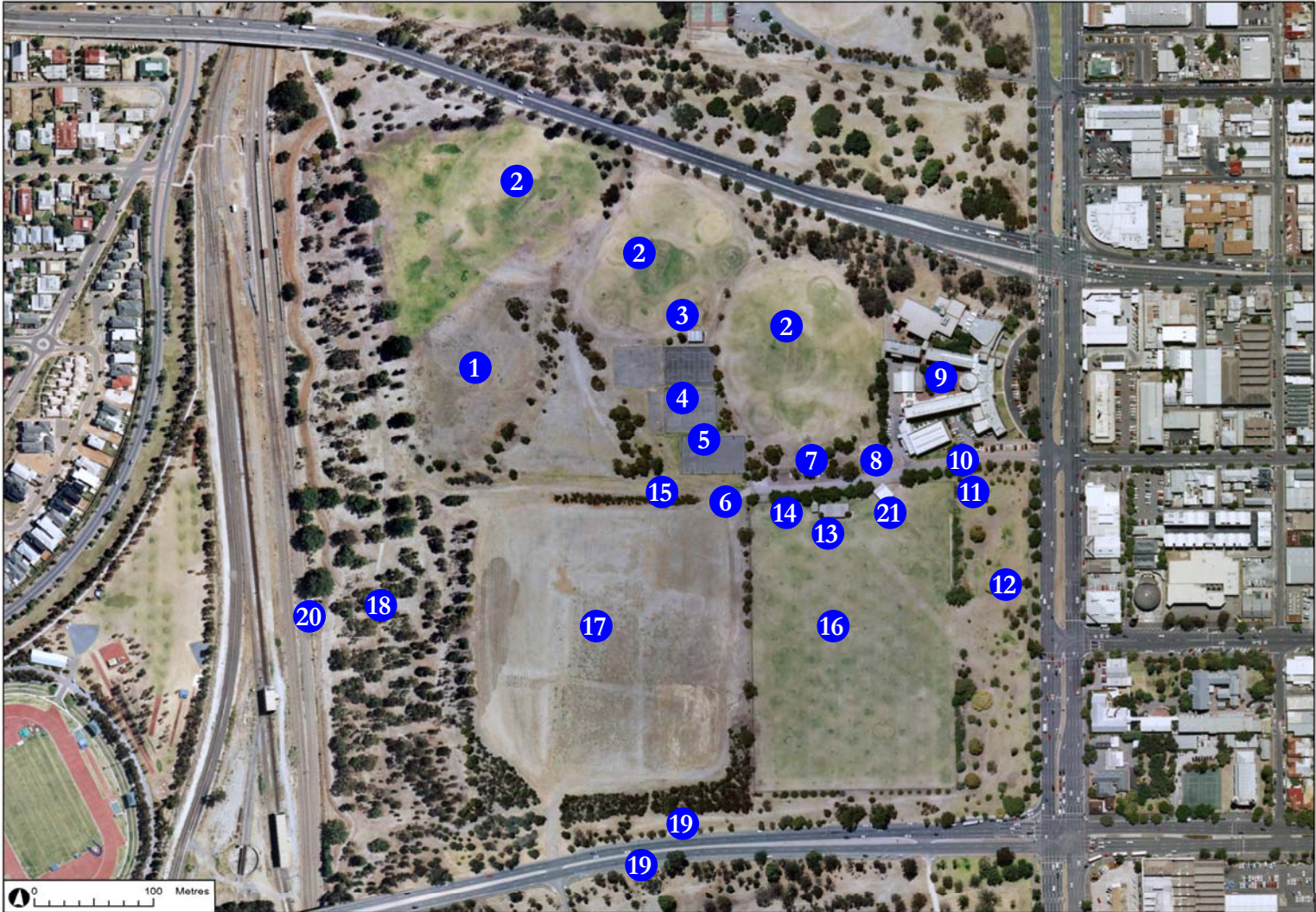
- Colonial Infirmary and Dispensary Memorial plaque on a stone in front of Adelaide High School.

### 3.7 Accessibility

- The Park contains car parking on the grounds of Adelaide High School. Students and sporting groups also use the roadway within the Park Lands between Ellis Park and the School for car parking. This area is partly sealed and partly gravel.
- Car parking on the roads around this Park is mainly no-stopping zones with only 11 car parks on Glover Avenue which have a 4-hour limit but is unrestricted after hours and on weekends and a number of parks on Sir Donald Bradman Drive with a 3-hour limit on weekdays and Saturday morning.
- A wide unsealed path runs along the western edge of the Park. An unsealed path recently re-gravelled extends westwards from the end of the roadway between the School and Ellis Park. A dual use path (3 metres wide) runs along West Terrace from Anzac Highway to Port Road.
- A proposal to replace the existing Bakewell Bridge with either an overpass or underpass has been developed by the State Government (Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure). The favoured option is an underpass and it is not anticipated that this will cause any long-term impact on the Park.



# Existing Use Map



- 1. Un-irrigated oval
- 2. Adelaide High Oval
- 3. Adelaide High Storage Shed
- 4. Tennis/netball Courts (6)
- 5. Basketball courts (3)
- 6. Kaurna signage
- 7. Car park
- 8. Cricket nets
- 9. Adelaide High School
- 10. East/west access road
- 11. Ellis Park sign
- 12. West Terrace frontage – informal park setting
- 13. Ellis Park Change rooms and public toilets

- 14. Gardeners' Shed
- 15. 'Olympic Grove' plantings
- 16. Ellis Park sporting fields
- 17. 'The Plateau'
- 18. Wooded area
- 19. 'Lie of the Land' Installation
- 20. Flood mitigation embankment
- 21. Western District Athletic Club Rooms

## 4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from the uses of the Park, assessment against policies, and community consultation of the areas considered in Part 3 above, and recommends appropriate action. Tambawodli (Park 24) is a combination of semi-natural landscapes and sporting use. Council engaged landscape architects 'Oxigen' to prepare a landscape plan with planting recommendations for the Park. These are incorporated into the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map**.

### 4.1 Cultural Landscape

#### 4.1.1 Indigenous

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

- Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through interpretive signage.
- The west Park Lands as a whole should be subject to further Aboriginal heritage field surveys before any major ground-disturbing works are undertaken.

#### 4.1.2 European

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

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

- Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of the Park and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominantly Australian species.

- Recognise the European heritage of the area, in particular Emigration Square, Observatory, Signal Station and old Cattle Track.
- Retain all existing individual tree species identified in the cultural landscape assessment.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.
- Ensure the landscaping associated with the proposed Bakewell Bridge is integrated and consistent with that of the rest of the Park. The Bakewell Bridge proposal is a new infrastructure project to rebuild and improve this facility. It will affect both Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnungga (Park 25) in terms of access; landscaping and aesthetics (see 4.7).
- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.

### 4.2 Environment

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

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

- Commence a long term tree planting program including local native species to ensure that the tree canopy is maintained and enhanced.
- Encourage irrigation efficiency by licence holders.
- Enhance screening of railway line with native trees.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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- Maintain and enhance the informal park character of the West Terrace frontage with new specimen trees, irrigated grass and remove existing perennial garden beds.
- Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road. Suitable species are South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*) and River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).
- Enhance street tree planting of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and Glover Avenue with planting of large Eucalypts (South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon leucoxylon*) and River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)) and possible infill planting with smaller native trees.
- Plant up western embankment with large native trees.
- Provide infill planting with smaller trees (*Euc. sp*) to define edges to playing fields, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Infill planting should not occur adjacent to the Park Lands Trail.

### **Issue: Senescence of Trees**

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

### **4.3 Buildings and Structures**

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

- There is an opportunity to consolidate the two change rooms in Ellis Park (Western District Athletic Club and Adelaide Comets Soccer Club) into a single building which will service the playing

fields. This is a long-term plan to improve facilities. However, in the short-term, support the upgrade of existing facilities.

- Enclose the public toilets in Ellis Park in order to integrate them with the change rooms.
- Respect the heritage value of the Adelaide High School in any actions in the Park and encourage implementation of the policies in the Adelaide High School Conservation Study (1998) by Habitable Places.

#### **Issue: Promote public art in the Park Lands.**

- Promote and interpret the new Lie of the Land Artwork.

### **4.4 Recreational Facilities**

#### **Issue: Provide appropriate facilities to encourage use of the Park.**

- Retain Ellis Park for formal sporting use including soccer and athletics.
- Restrict any increase in capacity of sporting use of Ellis Park or any other part of the Park without consideration of the infrastructure such as parking which is required to facilitate this use.
- Retain sports lighting in Ellis Park to facilitate sports training sessions and competitions.
- Remove in the long term cyclone wire fencing (and shrubbery on the eastern side) around Ellis Park which is in poor condition. Do not replace. The fence detracts from the appearance of the Park and acts as a visual barrier excluding park users.
- Retain playing fields and tennis/netball courts currently licensed to Adelaide High School, situated at the rear of the school. Support an upgrade of these courts, including fencing.
- Retain the Plateau area for future sporting use, and associated car parking. This open flat area would be well-suited for further expansion of sporting use in this Park, with investment in

appropriate infrastructure and consideration of parking requirements.

- Install new cricket pitch between two western Ovals pursuant to recommendation of the Adelaide Park Lands Committee. This is to be funded by Adelaide High School.
- Maintain current dog management in this Park except to signpost and promote the “off-leash” area.

### 4.5 Events Management

- Phase out use of Ellis Park for major cultural events as this use conflicts with the upgrade of this area for sports use. In the long term, it is considered that there are opportunities for use of the Plateau adjacent to Ellis Park for complementary activities. The area may be used for sports-related events but must be considerate of existing user groups.

## 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.**

- Install drinking fountain near Ellis Park to service active use of the area. Liaise with licence holders to ensure it is most conveniently situated.

### 4.6.2 Lighting

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

- No new ambient lighting is required in this Park.

### 4.6.3 Signage

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

- Install ‘Welcome to Adelaide’ sign- a complementary element to the Park Lands, serving as a natural gateway to the City.
- Retain Ellis Park sign and Kaurna signage.
- Install/upgrade signage identifying licence holders in the Park, including Adelaide High School.
- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Install interpretive signage outlining significance of the former Observatory, Post and telegraph Store and Emigration Square. Associate this with the Park Lands Trail.

## 4.7 Accessibility

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

- Maintain the path network to ensure adequate paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Establish Adelaide Park Lands Trail along the western side of the Park linking the Park to Wirranendi (Park 23) and Narningga (Park 25).
- Ensure access routes associated with the Bakewell Bridge redevelopment incorporates Park Lands Trail
- Redesign car park in the area north of Ellis Park to maximise and increase parking capacity, improve run off and enhance the appearance of the site. (see Car Park Map). The current informal arrangement which allows students from Adelaide High School to park in this area is inconsistent with the Strategy and the

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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Development Plan, and sets an inappropriate precedent for other facilities in and around the Park Lands. Council has made strategic decisions to encourage sporting use of Ellis Park and dogs' off-leash on the Plateau, both uses which should be encouraged by the availability of parking, consistent with the Strategy. However, given that most sporting use occurs in the evening and on weekends, it is considered reasonable that part of the car park be made available for students.

- Given the intensive sporting use of the Park and the likely loss of parking in Glover Avenue due to the redevelopment of Bakewell Bridge, undertake an investigation into additional opportunities for formal parking.
- Prepare Traffic Impact Study for the road/car park to reflect the following recommendations:
  - Half of the car park is to be sign-posted as three hour limits to deter use by students to the exclusion of other park users. Consider blocking access from this road into the rest of the Park with a barrier rather than a gate.
  - Erect additional No Standing signs or paint yellow lines on the southern and northern sides of the roadway towards West Terrace to facilitate safe vehicle movement where the road is too narrow to permit parking.

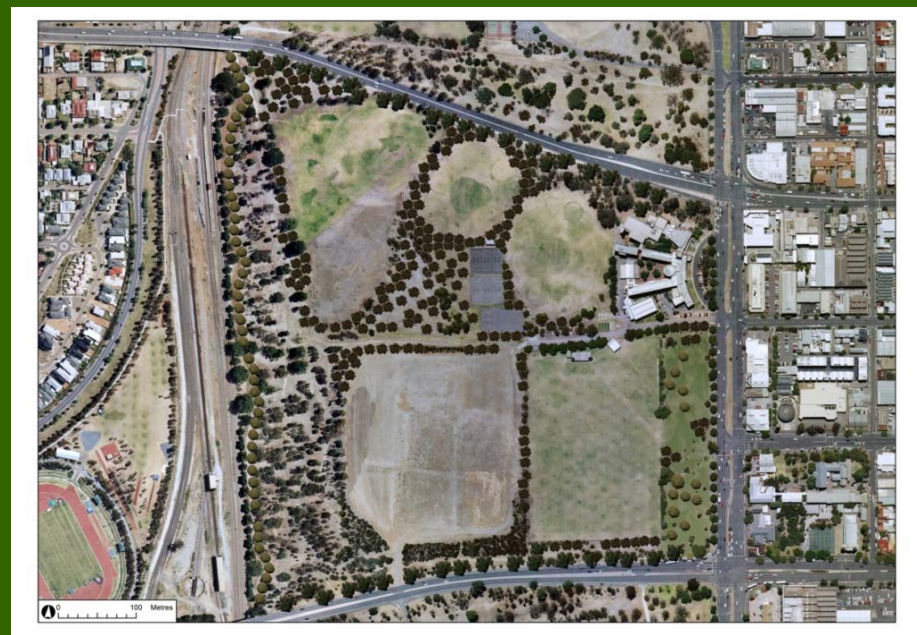
**Issue: Ensure Bakewell Bridge project is undertaken with input from Council's Urban Design Unit. The project should:**

- Seek to reinstate the original landform of the park (i.e. as existed before construction of the overpass and drainage revetments)
- Provide a north/south "green bridge" between Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnungga (Park 25) across Glover Avenue
- Use batters of minimum feasible gradient in order to minimise visual impact of earthworks and obviate need for safety fencing
- Remove or reduce superfluous drainage revetment

- The project should incorporate the following elements:
  - Creation of a significant gateway between the City, the Park Lands and the western suburbs
  - Strengthening of the Park Land edge and its landscape qualities
  - Strengthening connectivity between residential areas and Park Lands
  - Protection of existing significant trees
  - Addresses stormwater management issues with sustainable management
  - Improvement of visual access into the Park Lands
  - Inclusion of public art, drawing on local themes, community values and qualities of local settings.
  - Landscaping and revegetation
  - Adoption of CPTED principles
  - Improvement of interconnectivity between pedestrian routes and modes and recreational and commuter bicycle networks
  - Ensure pedestrian and cycle access associated with the proposed Bakewell Bridge is integrated into the Park.



# Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



Future development of the Park will consider the mixed use of the site including sports fields, semi natural Park Land and the informal park setting of the West Terrace frontage.

Future development will also consider the Adelaide High School which occupies part of the site, and work collaboratively with the school to achieve consistency in landscape design.

Replace existing West Terrace street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road.

Perimeter planting to Sir Donald Bradman Drive and Glover Avenue should be reinforced with large native trees including River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and SA Blue Gums (*E. leucoxylon leucoxylon*).



# Future Use Map

1. Enhance street tree planting of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and Glover Avenue with planting of large Eucalypts

2. Screening of railway

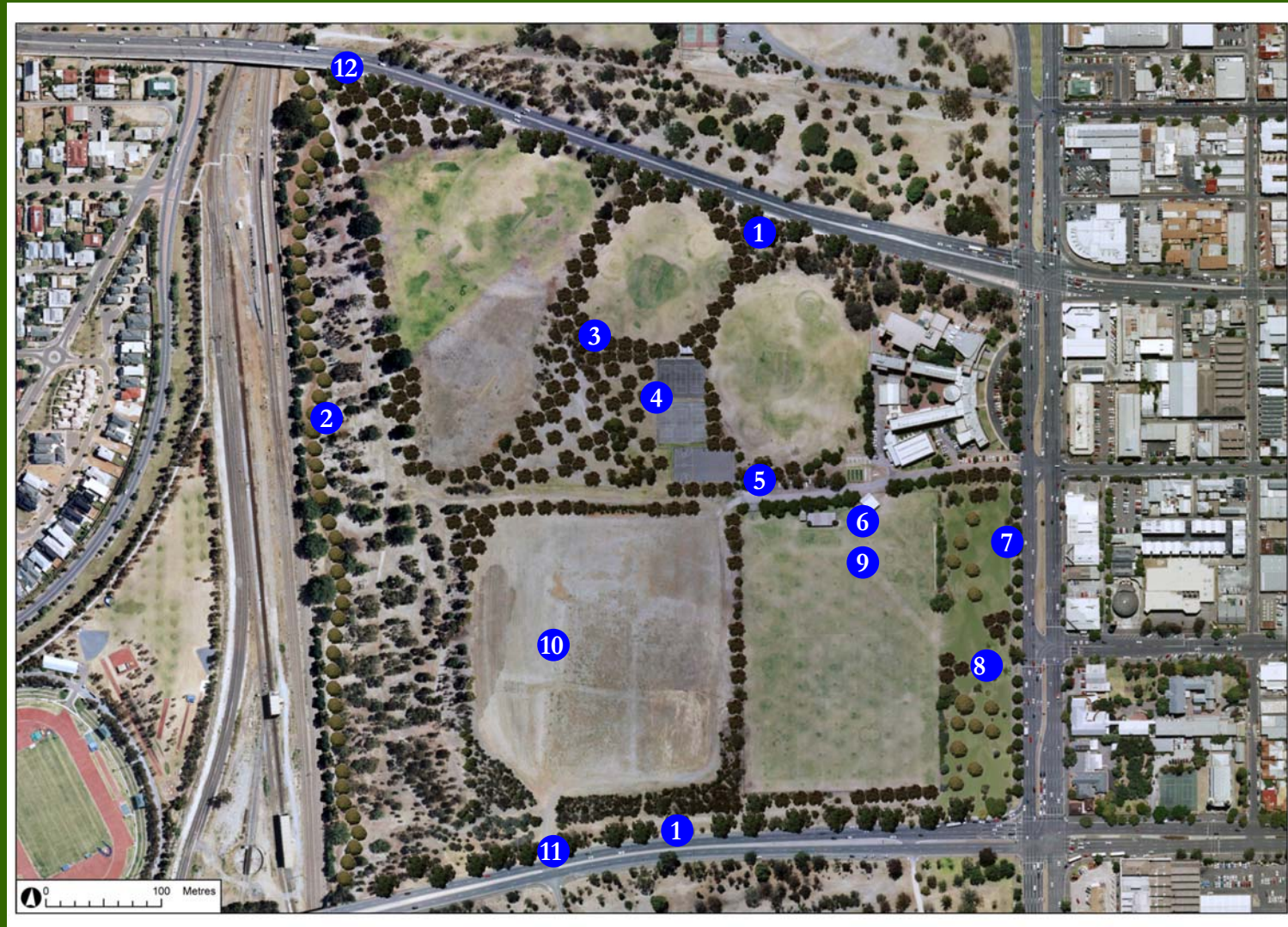
3. Infill planting

4. Retain sports facilities

5. Formalise car park

6. Rationalise buildings

7. Replace existing West Terrace street trees (as required) with larger trees.



8. Enhance existing plantings

9. Facilitate use of sports field

10. Retain area to be formalised as space for recreation and sporting activities with associated car parking.

11. Install 'Welcome to Adelaide' gateway sign

12. Bakewell Bridge redevelopment



# Path Network Map

LEGEND

- Retain sealed path
- - Retain unsealed path
- ■ ■ Rec Trail





## 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budget implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$ 370, 000
- 3-5 years \$ 604, 000
- 6-10 years \$ 190,000

**Priority Level Key:** Low priority (L) = 6-10 years  
Medium priority (M) = 3-5 years  
High priority (H) = 1-2 years  
Ongoing (O) = ongoing issues with no completion date

### **Performance Targets Key:**

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

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

### **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):**

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

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Continue to recognise the importance of this area to the Kaurna people through interpretative signage.	O	5	2	Social Development	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
The west Park Lands as a whole should be subject to further Aboriginal heritage field surveys before any major ground-disturbing works are undertaken.	O	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Social Development	No additional cost
Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of the Park and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominantly Australian species.	M	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Recognise the European heritage of the area, in particular Emigration Square, Observatory, Signal Station and old Cattle Track.	O	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Development Planning	No additional cost
Retain all existing individual tree species identified in the cultural landscape assessment.	O	4,5,6	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles	L	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$40k
Ensure landscaping associated with the proposed Bakewell Bridge is integrated with rest of the Park.	O	4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management; Horticulture	No additional cost
Incorporate these recommendations in a Park Lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.	M	5	1,3	Development Planning	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Encourage irrigation efficiency by licence holders	O	7	3	Approvals	Asset Management	No additional cost - grants
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commence a long term tree planting program including local native species.</li> <li>• Enhance screening of railway line with native trees.</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance the informal park character of the West Tce frontage with new specimen trees, irrigated grass &amp; remove existing perennial garden beds.</li> <li>• Replace existing West Tce street tree planting (as required) with larger trees to provide a suitably scaled presence in keeping with the width of the road.</li> <li>• Enhance street tree planting of Sir Donald Bradman Dr and Glover Ave &amp; possible infill planting with smaller native trees.</li> <li>• Plant up western embankment with large native trees.</li> <li>• Provide infill planting with smaller trees (Euc. sp) to define edges to playing fields, separate different land uses &amp; reinforce woodland planting character. Infill planting should not occur adjacent to the Park Lands Trail.</li> </ul>	O	7	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$15k/annum over five years
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan	M	4,5,6	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	\$3k

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Enclose the public toilets in Ellis Park in order to integrate them with the change rooms.	M	2,3	1	Asset Management		\$200k
There is an opportunity to consolidate the two change rooms in Ellis Park (Western District Athletic Club and Adelaide Comets Soccer Club) into a single building which will service the playing fields. This is a long-term plan to improve facilities. However, in the short-term, support the upgrade of existing facilities.	H	1,4	1	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	\$300k*
Respect the heritage value of the Adelaide High School in any actions in the Park and encourage implementation of the policies in the Adelaide High School Conservation Study (1998) by Habitable Places.	M	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Promote and interpret the new Lie of the Land artwork	H	1,5	1,3	Marketing	Social Development	No additional cost

\*Assuming this would be a joint funding venture between Council and Sporting Licence Holders.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain Ellis Park for formal sporting use including soccer and athletics.	O	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Restrict any increase in capacity of sporting use of Ellis Park or any other part of the Park without consideration of the infrastructure such as parking which is required to facilitate this use.	H	1,3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Provide sports lighting in Ellis Park to facilitate sports training sessions and competitions.	H	1,2	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	\$140k
Remove in the long term cyclone wire fencing (and shrubbery on the eastern side) around Ellis Park which is in poor condition. Do not replace.	L	1,3	1	Asset Management		\$100k
Retain playing fields and tennis/netball courts currently licensed to Adelaide High School, situated at the rear of the school. Support an upgrade of these courts, including fencing.	O	1	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Retain the Plateau area for future sporting use, and associated car parking. This open flat area would be well-suited for further expansion of sporting use in this Park, with investment in appropriate infrastructure and consideration of parking requirements.	O	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Install new cricket pitch between two western Ovals pursuant to recommendation of the Adelaide Park Lands Committee. This is to be funded by Adelaide High School.	H	1	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		Funded by licence holder
Maintain current dog management in this Park except to signpost and promote the “off-leash” area.	O	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Phase out use of Ellis Park for major events	O	1	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Events	No additional cost

### 5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Install drinking fountain near Ellis Park to service active use of the area. Liaise with licence holders to ensure it is most conveniently situated.	M	2	1,3	Asset Management		\$1k
Install 'Welcome to Adelaide' sign- a complementary element to the Park Lands, serving as a natural gateway to the City.	M	1	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$10k
Retain Ellis Park sign and Kaurna signage.	O	1,5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Install/upgrade signage identifying licence holders in the Park, including Adelaide High School.	M	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$5k
Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.	H/ O	1,2	1,2,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No additional cost
Install interpretive signage outlining significance of the former Observatory, Post and telegraph Store and Emigration Square. Associate this with the Park Lands Trail.	L	1,5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$50k

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

### 5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Maintain the path network to ensure adequate paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the <b>Path Network Map</b> .	M	3	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Establish Adelaide Park Lands Trail along the western side of the Park linking the Park to Wirranendi (Park 23) and Narnungga (Park 25).	M	3	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$200k
Ensure access routes associated with the Bakewell Bridge redevelopment incorporates Park Lands Trail	H	3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Asset Management	No additional cost
Redesign car park in the area north of Ellis Park to maximise and increase parking capacity, improve run off and enhance the appearance of the site. (See Car Park Map).	H	3,4		Park Lands & Sustainability	Approvals	\$40k
Given the intensive sporting use of the Park and the likely loss of parking in Glover Avenue due to the redevelopment of Bakewell Bridge, undertake an investigation into additional opportunities for formal parking.	H	3	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Approvals	No additional cost
Prepare Traffic Impact Study for the road/car park to reflect the following recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Half of the car park is to be sign-posted as three hour limits to deter use by students to the exclusion of other park users. Consider blocking access from this road into the rest of the Park with a barrier rather than a gate.</li> <li>○ Erect additional No Standing signs or paint yellow lines on the southern and northern sides of the roadway towards West Terrace to facilitate safe vehicle movement where the road is too narrow to permit parking.</li> </ul>	H	1,2,3	1	Development Planning	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

Seek to reinstate the original landform of the park (ie as existed before construction of the overpass and drainage revetments)	H	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Provide a north/south "green bridge" between Tambawodli (Park 24) and Narnungga (Park 25) across Glover Avenue	H	1,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Use batters of minimum feasible gradient in order to minimise visual impact of earthworks and obviate need for safety fencing	H	1,2,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Remove or reduce superfluous drainage revetment	H	2,4	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
<p>The Bakewell Bridge project should incorporate the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Creation of a significant gateway between the City, the Park Lands and the western suburbs</li> <li>○ Strengthening of the Park Land edge and its landscape qualities</li> <li>○ Strengthening connectivity between residential areas and Park Lands</li> <li>○ Protection of existing significant trees</li> <li>○ Addresses stormwater management issues with sustainable management</li> <li>○ Improvement of visual access into the Park Lands</li> <li>○ Inclusion of public art, drawing on local themes, community values and qualities of local settings.</li> <li>○ Landscaping and revegetation</li> <li>○ Adoption of CPTED principles</li> <li>○ Improvement of interconnectivity between pedestrian routes and modes and recreational and commuter bicycle networks</li> <li>○ Ensure pedestrian and cycle access associated with the proposed Bakewell Bridge is integrated into the Park.</li> </ul>	H/ O	1,2,3,4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Development Planning	No additional cost (State Government funded project)



## 6. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

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

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

#### **1.0 Environment**

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

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

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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

### 3.0 Accessibility

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

### 4.0 Management and Funding

- 4.1 Identify and implement sustainable management practices.
- 4.2 Revise licence and lease agreements to improve public access

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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

### 5.0 Community and Cultural Use

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

### APPENDIX B

#### Community consultation report

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

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

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

The key stakeholders for Tambawodli (Park 24) were identified as:

- *Adelaide High School*
- *Western District Amateur Athletic Club*
- *Adelaide Comets Soccer Club*

The early stage consultation included:

- Council staff met with the key stakeholders.
- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Tambawodli (Park 24)

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- Broad community consultation also occurred with a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people.
- A consultation session for Area 5 was held on Sunday 23 May 2004 from 2-5pm in Wirranendi (Park 23), next to the Glover Playground off West Terrace. Around 3500 fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 40 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with about 25 people.
- In response to community concerns raised at the initial consultation, a public meeting was held on July 6 2005 for the South West Residents' Group at the Community Arts Network, Sturt Street, Adelaide.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

**APPENDIX C**

Refer to accompanying document – Appendix 24

Appendix 24

Tambawodli Park (24)





## Park 24: Tambawodli Park

### Historical Overview

There are several specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 24. The South Australian Museum has a record of a stone flake artefact that was obtained in the West Park Lands (Hemming 1998, p. 56; SA Museum Records, Unit 14, Shelf 8, Lot 2934).

In 1844 the Protector of Aborigines, Moorhouse, reported a gathering of Aboriginal clans, associated with an inter-tribal fight, on the Emigration Square:

*On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, there was an attempt to repeat the annual contest between the Encounter Bay Tribe and Murray tribes. From three to four hundred natives were assembled near Emigration Square armed with weapons for attack, but the prompt interference of the Police Force effectually prevented it* (State Records, GRG 24/6A/1844/712 in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Pastor Schürmann recorded the same incident:

*... as they were marching to meet each other on the old Bay road, three horse police very unceremoniously stopped them* (Schürman letters, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1844, p. 46, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

There are however some general references to Kurna and Aboriginal use of the West Park Lands that point to the regular use of the West Park Lands as a camping venue. Aboriginal use of Park 24 continued even into the late 1800s notwithstanding attempts by the Government to prevent occupancy and encampments. Charles Knuckey recalled several encampments in the 1890s-1900 behind the Observatory paddock:

*Some thirty to fifty Aborigines from the north of South Australia would camp under the trees at the back of the property during the summer months* (Charles Knuckey, oral history, SLSA, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Surveyor Freeling's Adelaide map of 1849 records the conceptual location of Emigration Square. Emigration Square was an important spatial location in the origins of the colony as it served as an emigration 'office' to process and assist new arrivals in the colony.

Arising from Light's plan, Park 24 consists of 35.7 ha of land bounded by Sir Donald Bradman Drive, West Terrace, Mile End Railway Yards and Glover Avenue.

The *Municipal Act* of 1849 excised four acres (1.6ha) of Park 24 for the purposes of a Government barracks. The *Municipal Act (Amending) Act* of 1861 continued the excision of the Observatory site from the Park Lands. The Adelaide Observatory stood on the north-eastern corner of the Park from 1860-1952. It existed on Latitude 34° 55' 38" S and Longitude 138° 34' 58" E and was the standard geodetic survey point for South Australia.

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

During 1878-79 the Council undertook extensive erection of new fencing and repairs to the exiting fencing of the south and western Park Lands. In the south, most of this work involved the erection of new fencing of white painted post and rail with 2-3 strands of wire. Access gates

for pedestrians and vehicles were also included in these works (*Annual Report 1878-79*, pp. 77-78).

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that some planting has been undertaken along Sir Donald Bradman Drive and Glover Avenue, which for the most part, consist of Eucalypti species:

*The strip of those along [Sir Donald Bradman Drive] is of recent date, and as yet the trees in it are looking well, but, from the indications of the older plantations of the same kind of trees here, these, like the latter, will no doubt soon begin to show signs of early decay* (Brown 1880, p. 26)

As regards the soil in this location, he concluded it as being "good in parts." But as a general guide, he concluded that the Park as a whole should be considered "to be unsuitable to the healthy growth of the Red Gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*]." Once again, Brown recommended as elsewhere, that "the Eucalypti will have to be removed from the ground before the site can be made truly ornamental" (Brown 1880, p. 26)

*On Plan 25 will be seen my proposals for the laying out of the block under notice; and for a list of the trees recommended for planting upon it, I have to draw attention to those named under the heading of "Suggestions for the improvement of the western portion of the South Park Lands"* (Brown 1880, p. 26)

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

#### On Saline Ground:

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

#### On Limestone Sites:

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

#### On Good Deep Loamy Soils:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
Pinus Halepensis		Aleppo Pine
Pinus Maritima	?	
Pinus Pinaster		Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine



Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus aerea var molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Ulmus Suberosa	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Holm Oak
Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Robinia Pseudoacacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Lagunaria patersonii	<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Casuarina Stricta	<i>Allocasuarina verticillate</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
Cupressus (several)	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	
Acacia (several)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	
Frenela robusta	?	

Brown's planting design proposed a series of dense plantations adjacent to all road frontage, within which was a series of circuitous pathways. In the open spaces left, a series of clump plantations were proposed. Along West Terrace some discretion appears to have been applied to enable the development of more intricate formal gardens to the north of the Observatory allotment and between the Observatory and the Signals allotment.

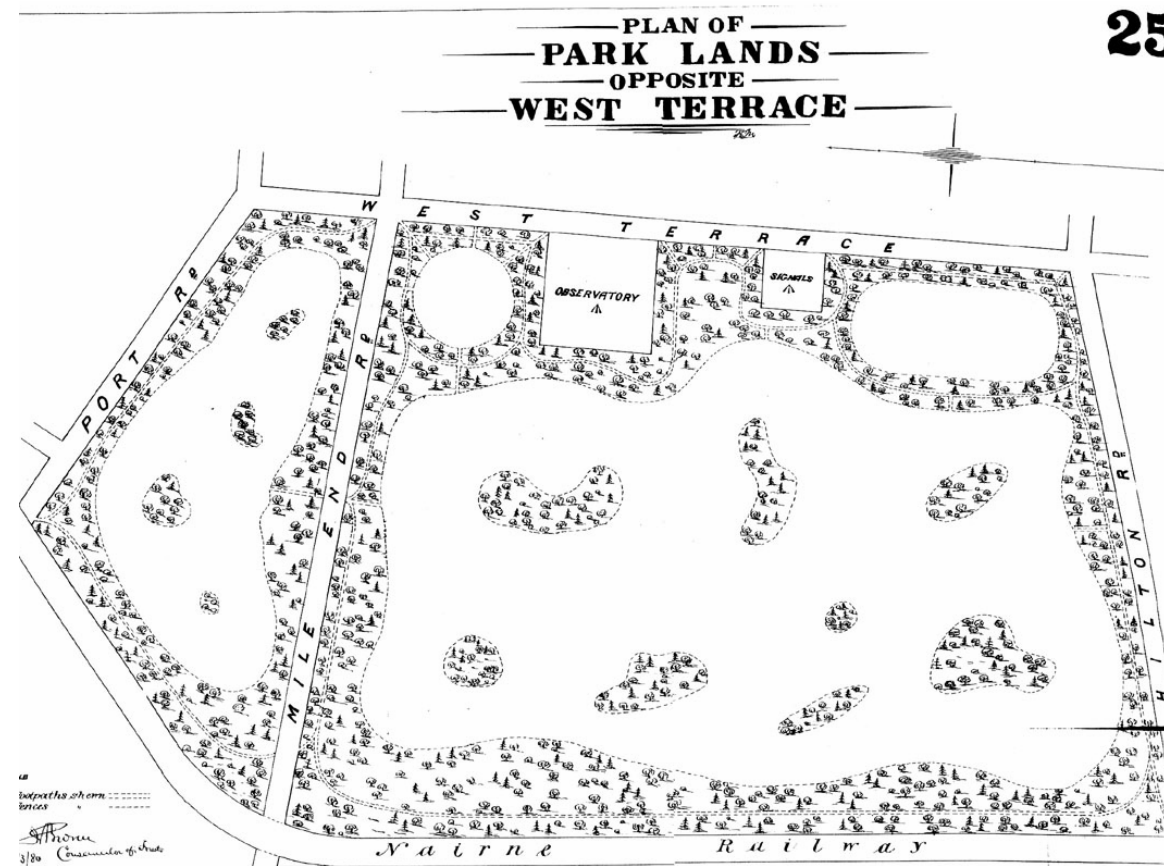


Image:  
Extract from Brown's (1880) *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* depicting the West Park Land blocks of Parks 24 and 25.

With Brown's appointment as 'Supervisor of the Plantations', upon the invitation of City of Adelaide Mayor Edwin Smith in April 1882, Brown commenced foundational work in implementing parts of the *Report's* recommendations. The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911) was advised that Brown shall have "general supervision of the tree planting

in the Park Lands" and to "render Mr. Brown every facility for this purpose ..." (Town Clerk's Dept Outwards Letter Book, 1882/602/18). A fractious relationship occurred with Brown and Pengilly, and a specific incident over street tree plantings along Barton Terrace West prompted Brown's resignation from this position in August 1882. While Council sought to remedy the situation, continued disobedience and contrary activities by the City Gardener and his workforce eventually prompted Brown's formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote "I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility."

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

Notwithstanding the dismissal of Pengilly's last report to Council records an extensive tree planting program. In the West Park Lands he recorded the planting of some 600 trees, of "various kinds," during 1882-1883. In addition a "plantation of some 2,000 trees was "laid out." There is however no record as to where specifically and of what species (*Annual Report 1882-83*, pp. 134-135).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

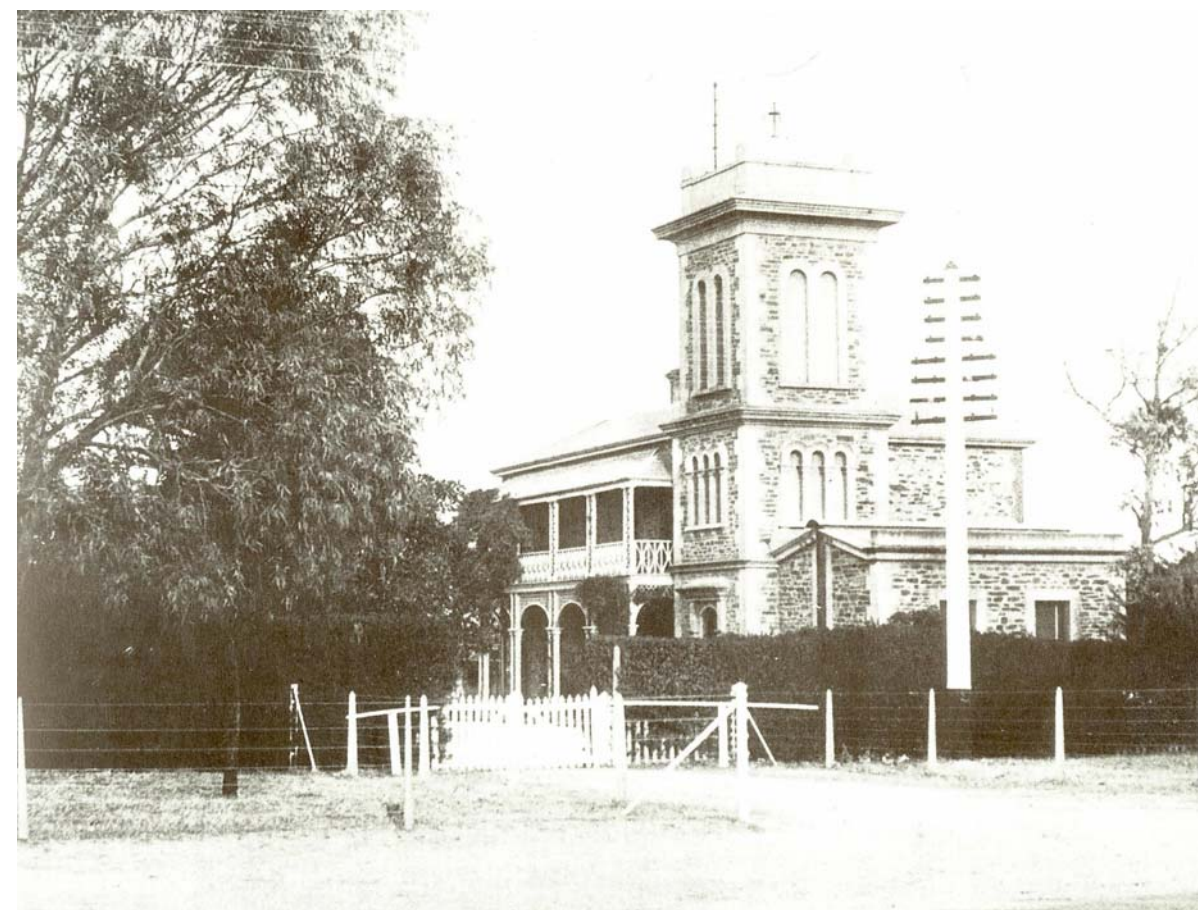


Image:  
Photograph of the Observatory structure and residence, depicting fencing and street tree plantings in West Terrace in c.1883.

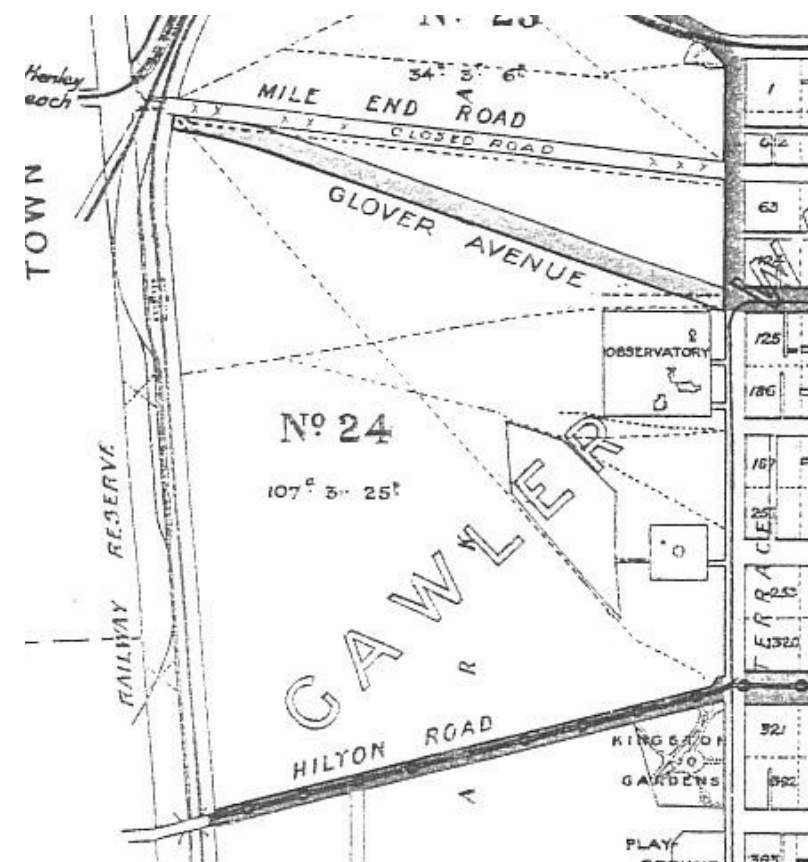


Image:  
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the fencing and pathways associated with the Observatory, the Post & Telegraph Store square enclosure, the council works yard and fenced ‘blinding’ pit paddock in Park 24. Source: City of Adelaide.



To the rear of the Observatory was a rubbish, or 'blinding', pit that had been in use for several years. As part of a Council review of all rubbish venues in 1903 the Council proposed the continuation of this tip but its re-designation as one of several "Permanent Depots for Sweepings and Screenings, fixed for the City Surveyor" and for a "blinding" pit—a source of road making materials—for "several years to come." Interesting a key recommendation arising from this review was that all "permanent Depots in the Park Lands will be fenced and hidden with trees and hedges as soon as possible." Pelzer reports that this hedging was established by 1905 (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28, 29; 1905, p. 64).

During 1904 Pelzer caused the erection of 'stile posts' along the western side of West Terrace "to keep the road traffic off the footpath." A footpath was also proposed to be constructed and planted from Mile End (Glover) Road to Grote Street along the Park Land (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 75; 1905, p. 42; 1907, p. 55).

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

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

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

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

During 1910 the Federal government proposed the excision of approximately 40 acres from the West Park Lands "for offices for the district military headquarters staff ... on which to erect buildings for military purposes, in return for which the Federal Government offered the parade

ground on King William Road with the buildings thereon." The proposal was hotly debated in both the state parliament and the Council chambers, and subsequently withdrawn. As part of its debate and submission Council pointed to the alienation of the Park Lands by government agencies in particular "the Waterworks Yard, and the unsightly Sewers Depot on the western boundary of the City," and the Council's resolution to cease the Sheep and Cattle Markets and to revert these lands to Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 24-26).

Tree planting works continued in the West Park Lands while Kingston Gardens was being created. The Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Mile End Road were replaced in 1910 with "white acacia [*Robinia pseudoacacia*], elm [*Ulmus procera*], and ash [*Fraxinus* ssp.] trees." The bicycle path along Mile End Road was fitted with openings in the fencing, and new fencing was erected along Hilton Road near the railway end. During 1912 Pelzer planted some 42 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the West Park Lands. Unfortunately the specifics of what Pelzer was planting in the West Park Lands is obscured behind his constant reference "improvements to be made" and "improvements being made" as referring to the 1904 West Park Lands Improvement motion agreed to by Council. In 1913 Pelzer however records the erection of the first tennis courts in Parks 24 and 25 with 1 and 2 courts respectively been formed and fenced, and the planting of some 240 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the "West Park" Lands with an additional 11 shrubs in Kingston Garden. Two additional courts were erected in 1928 and another 2 in 1929 (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 52, 53; 1911, p. 67; 1912, pp. 64, 99; 1913, pp. 50, 63, 64; 1928, p. 45; 1929, p. 34).

While the development of the Kingston Gardens playground was occurring Pelzer continued planting and fencing works in Park 24. The Mile End Road bicycle path was re-sheeted with limestone rubble in 1915 together with replanting trees along both sides of Hilton Road, and the sweepings depot in Park 24 was re-fenced (*Annual Report* 1915, pp. 66, 68, 70).

During 1914 the frontage of Park 24, between the Observatory and the Post & Telegraph Store was considered as a site for a playground. However due to costs of works involved the present site in Park 23 was selected. Council recorded the deliberations as follows: In September 1914 Council set aside a portion of Park 24,

*... for a playground for the Observation School, Currie Street. The ground was offered to the Education Department, which did not avail itself of the same, and the Town Planning Association was subsequently offered and accepted the site. On account of lack of funds and of other reasons the Association was not in a position to take any active steps to establish the playground until the beginning of this year [1914], when, after going thoroughly into the matter, it was of the opinion the site was unsuitable for the purpose. After an inspection of the West Park Lands another locality was suggested in Park No. 23 running in a southerly direction from Hilton Road and adjoining the Kingston Gardens on the west. It was found that this was also unsuitable, as the area was not only too small but was bounded on three sides by an open drain, which was objectionable and a danger to small children. A space was chosen in Park No. 24, between the Observatory and the Post and Telegraph Stores, West Terrace, but when plans were prepared it was ascertained that, among other things, the deviation of paths and alterations to the roadway leading to the Corporation Depot would be necessitated. This would have entailed the expenditure of a greater sum than was expected, so the Association looked to Gouger and Wright Streets, to a length of 420 ft. [128m] by a depth of 550 ft [167.6m], was applied for. The Markets and Parks Committee considered the application on 30<sup>th</sup> September and 14<sup>th</sup> October [1914], and, on its recommendation, it was decided to grant the use of the site and that the management of the ground be vested in the Association under an agreement to be entered into with the Corporation. The Government has agreed to provide a supervisor of play for this ground (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 26-27).*

On 19 July 1915 the Council's Markets & Parks Committee considered an application from the South Australian Town Planning & Housing Association to develop several playgrounds in the

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

During 1918-19 Pelzer caused the development of a new Works Depot in the West Park Lands in Park 24 with access from between the Observatory and Post & Telegraph Store lands. He records planting a new Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge with 140 plants around the Depot in 1918 together with the erection of a 6ft (1.8m) high jarrah post and barbed wire fence around the Depot. Some 30 chains of post and wire fencing was also erected along the side of the Mile End bicycle path along Hilton Road in the same year, and the pathway was re-sheeted in consolidated limestone rubble the following years. A “dilapidated footbridge” was also replaced with a new pedestrian bridge in 1919 (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 33, 34; 1919, pp. 46, 48; 1922, p. 27).

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

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

The future and condition of Council depots in the Park Lands attracted the Councillor’s attention in the 1920s. A tip for road sweepings had long existing in Park 24 to the rear of the Observatory land but by 1924 was observed as being relatively full. The Government Astronomer complained of the “nuisance caused by the proximity of the tip to the Observatory” and the Council noted that the construction of a new tramway through the Park from Currie Street to the Mile End Bridge would further add “unsightly accumulations” of litter and waste to tram users. Accordingly, Council proposed:

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

Pelzer executed this recommendation over 1924-25 and opened up a new tip in Park 23 later called ‘Turner’s Tip’. The tramline was also constructed together with Glover Avenue and fenced in 1926. The “steep embankments along the newly constructed Glover Avenue”

prompted Pelzer to widen them and deposit a large quantity of soil to “form a gradual slope” which he sowed with Kentucky Blue seeds. Street trees were planted along Glover Avenue in 1928. During 1929 Pelzer constructed a “burning-pit” near the western end of Hilton Road “for the destruction of prunings from trees, shrubs, and hedges” and a further 24 trees (*Annual Report* 1924, pp. 5, 8; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 30; 1928, p. 45; 1929, pp. 35, 35).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener’s Branch (*Annual Report* 1931-32, p. 27). Following Pelzer’s retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. Further, little attention by City Gardeners and the Council of the West Park Lands also occurs until the 1960s (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

In 1938 the Commonwealth Meteorological Offices advised Council that they intended to erect new meteorological offices on their West Terrace site. The building measured 12x44m, and would be two-storey and “would occupy the whole of the land.” The request included permission to tree felling on the Glover Avenue frontage for overhanging eaves. Council consented to the works subject to re-fencing costs. This development application coincidentally occurred at the same time as a Council report that recommended landscape improvements in front the Commonwealth buildings complex including the removal of “old pine trees and the planting of ornamental trees” (*Annual Report* 1938-39, pp. 25, 26). In 1939 a design competition called for the design of a high school, now comprising the Adelaide High School. The competition conditions, with a stipulated budget of £60,000, included:

1. Ground formation, paths, assembly ground paved areas etc. within the building site
2. Fencing of an within the area reserved for school buildings
3. Architects fees
4. School desks, laboratory benches, library fixtures etc.
5. Electric lighting and power and central heating and exclusion of .
  1. Movable furniture other than desks
  2. Demolition of existing buildings on this site
  - 3 Fencing of Sports Area (Conditions of Architectural Competition, 1939, p. 4)



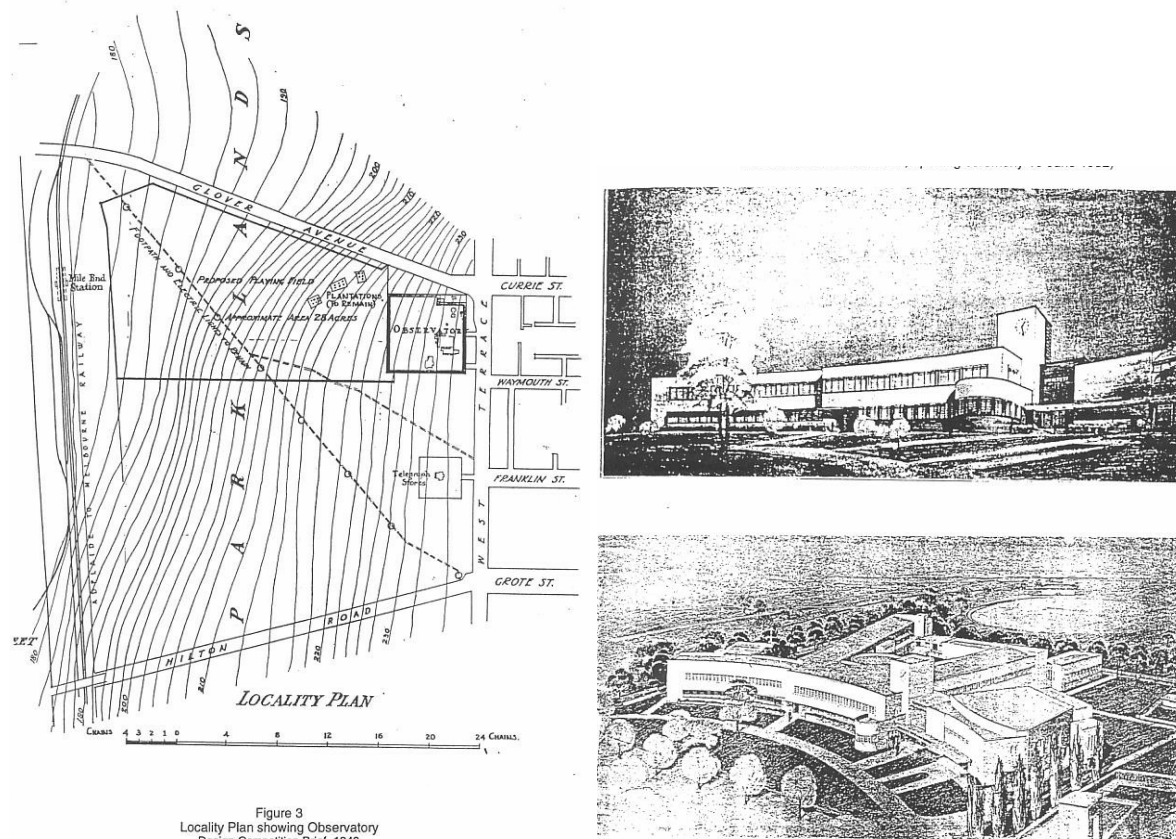


Figure 3  
Locality Plan showing Observatory  
Design Competition Brief, 1940

Images:

Left: Locality Plan provided to entrants in the Adelaide High School design competition, depicting contours, proposed playing fields, existing tree plantations, existing buildings and fenced enclosures associated with the Meteorological Station, the Observatory and the Telegraph Store, and an existing cross-axial pathway across Park 24, dated 1940.

Right: Winning design perspectives submitted by Fitzgerald & Brogan, architects, December 1940.  
Source: *Adelaide High School, Conservation Study* (1998).

In 1940 the north-eastern corner of the Observatory reservation was excised by the Commonwealth for the Bureau of Meteorology. It served this organisation until 1977.

Notwithstanding the design competition for the School, works did not proceed due to World War II. The project was tendered in 1946 to AW Baulderstone for £90,014-9-4, and therefore in excess of the competition budget. Donovan has concluded:

*According to an architect prominent at that time, Baulderstone's was not the lowest tender, moreover Bert (Baulderstone) was also competing against Henry Wilckens (of Wilckens and Burnside) who had gone to the school and was eager for the contract: the lowest tendered had based his price on an error in calculation and when he reconsidered his price and discovered the error withdrew his bid, leaving the field to A.W. Baulderstone (Donovan p.19).*

*The construction of the Adelaide Boys High School was a watershed project for the fledging company of A.W. Baulderstone. Albert (Bert) Baulderstone had founded the firm in 1938 concentrating initially on domestic construction and subcontracting (Donovan, p. 5).*



Of 83 registrations for the design competition, some 62 submissions were received with the winner, EB Fitzgerald & JR Brogan of Sydney being selected as announced by Premier Thomas Playford on 30 September 1940. The architects design report stressed functionality and planning issues ahead of aesthetic and design form making themes:

*1. The design for a building of this nature must be influenced first and foremost by practical consideration such as light, ventilation, aspect, ease of control, accessibility, materials and construction, and the like. The design, therefore, call for a scheme which is open in its conception and sufficiently compact for ease of control and accessibility to all parts.*

*Being in mind the practical use of materials and construction, the School must be welcoming, a place of light an colour combining strength with lightness and sufficiently monumental to be worthy of an important public building.*

*2. The location of the Weather Bureau building must be carefully considered, as this obstructs the view of the school building from the north-east corner. It is, therefore, essential to dissociate the school building from the Weather Bureau, and to concentrate the main facade to West Terrace: plantation of ornamental trees should be placed along southern side of Weather Bureau Building (Architecture 1 December 1940, p. 251).*



Image:

Left: Extract of an aerial photograph of the Park Lands in 1949 depicting the Adelaide High School construction site, the Meteorological Station just north of the site, the Telegraph Store and works yards, the cross-axis path through Park 24, and the council works depot to the lower south-west portion of the Park.



Prior to the annexation of the Observatory property for the purposes of Adelaide High School, the paling fenced property enclosed premises for a Equatorial Observatory, weather instruments and rain gauges, stellar cameras, a seismography house, transit house, zenith telescope, wireless mast, astronomers residence comprising a substantial two storey sandstone residence with tower, stables and enclosed yard.

The Observatory complex was demolished as part of these works. By May 1951 half of the building had been erected, partially occupied, and the remainder of the building completed for occupancy in February 1952. The School was officially opened on 10 June 1952 by state Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Norrie.

As part of the Royal Adelaide Hospital sequicentenary, a plaque was unveiled in Park 24 to record the 3<sup>rd</sup> site of the Colonial Infirmary and Dispensary in 1990 by the Royal Adelaide Hospital Heritage & History Committee. On 21 July 1996 the Lord Mayor, Henry Ninio co-veiled with the Consul-General of Greece, Mr Spyros Aliagas, a memorial to record the centenary of the modern Olympic Games, in association with the Eton Society of South Australia Inc., and the planting of a South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) tree grove. On 12 September 1982 the Lord Mayor, Dr John Watson, unveiled a memorial comprising a brass plaque on a red brick wall to honour the service of Val Ellis who served as City of Adelaide Director of Parks & Recreation from 1966-83.

In 1998 the *Adelaide High School Conservation Plan* (1998) studied the High School built complex and proposed the registration of the complex as follows:

National Estate

*Adelaide High School is of national significance as an exceptional and intact modernist architectural masterpiece.*

*It is recommended that the school be nominated as a place of national historic value in its own right.*

State Heritage

*The State heritage listing and protection of Adelaide High School should be retained.*

*It is the 1951 building that has heritage value, rather than the various additions or the complex as a whole. However the setting of the original curtilage and the exterior of the adjoining additions.*

City of Adelaide Heritage Register

*The City of Adelaide heritage listing of the Adelaide High School should be retained* (Habitable Places et al 1998, p. 96).

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



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

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Narnungga*, meaning 'native pine place', to this park. He derived the nomenclature form *narnu* meaning 'native pine' and *-ngga* meaning 'location'.

In terms of vegetation 'the site has been replanted with many species of native trees and shrubs. A small gully depression, near Bakewell Bridge, has a stand of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*. The site is a classic example of the post 1950 era when all sorts of interstate tree species were planted together with exotic species' (Kraehenbuehl cited in Long 2003, p. 50).

**Existing Planning / Development Plan Context**

Park 24 Tambawodli exists within the West Parks Precinct PL15 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 443-445). Its 'Environment' is described as:

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Planting Character and Landscape Design**

*The Precinct should retain its open woodland character which should be extended to screen buildings, the railway area to the west, and to define playing fields within the Precinct. The existing open space grassland along the railway corridor should be planted with native woodland.*

**Permanent Structures**

*Advertising boardings should not be permitted.*

*Additional buildings should only be permitted to provide facilities for approved sporting activities and passive recreational purposes.*

*Buildings should be rationalised and where unrelated to educational or recreational use, should be removed.*

*Any intensification of the Adelaide High School should be limited and contained within the existing site.*

Adelaide High School is a recognised as a State Heritage Place.

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 24 Tambawodli has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

### Significant Components and Places

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

#### Overall Spatial Patterns

The overall Park 24 retains part of its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown's *Report* (1880) including perimeter plantations. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's *Report* (1880), and accordingly is contributory.

#### Land Use

Park 23 was originally used for soil and stone extraction, agistment, and council works storage before becoming used for recreational purposes in the 1920s onwards wherein a tree planting program intermittently occurred. There is no extant evidence of the council works depot, the Observatory allotment and structures, and the Post & Telegraph allotment and structures today.

#### Natural Features Responsiveness

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

#### Circulation Networks

No historical pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns are evident within Park 24 except the external road alignments.

#### Boundary Demarcations

No evidence is present of past demarcation devices, fencing, and the original communications and meteorological functional areas apart from the fundamental road boundaries.

#### Vegetation

There are several main vegetation elements in Park 24 that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) specimens (2): located on the corner of West Terrace and Glover Avenue. Two young specimens that are prominent in their corner appearance due to their white bark on trunks. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa*) plantation: boundary plantings along West Terrace. The plantation provides a formal edge to the roadscape. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa 'gold form'*) specimen: located centrally in the garden alongside West Terrace. Generally a good specimen, but the specimen has experienced some damage over the years. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) specimen: located on the West Terrace boundary, in a central position. An old specimen. A not particularly good example of the species. Of some aesthetic merit.

- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) specimen: located at the eastern end of Sir Donald Bradman Drive. A generally good all-round specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Simon Poplar (*Populus simonii*) specimens: 2 specimens located on the corner of West Terrace and Sir Donald Bradman Drive. A relatively rare species in Adelaide. Mature specimens, with origins in Japan/China. Of some botanic merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen: located on a flank of the railway line on the western boundary of the Park. In a poor condition probably due to a lack of water as a consequence of relatively recent earth works. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen: located in the north-western corner of Park 24. The specimen perhaps receives more water than other species close by. A good specimen. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) specimens: two specimens located just north of the western end of the pathway running east-west through Park 24. Of some 40-50 years of age. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. rosea*) grove: the 'Olympic Grove' that runs in a west-east direction through Park 24, adjacent to Adelaide High School tennis court. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) specimen: located further east along the pathway than the Canary Island Pines (*Phoenix canariensis*). Around 20 years of age. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa*) plantation: boundary plantings along Glover Avenue. Of some aesthetic merit.

#### Spatial Arrangements

Several feature components are evident, including:

- ❖ The Adelaide High School precinct, as recognised in the *Adelaide High School Conservation Study* (1998) and associated State Heritage Register designation and recording;

#### Structures

There are several structures in Park 24 of merit including:

- ❖ Adelaide High School complex: a mixture of the period Fitzgerald & Brogan designed assemblage of buildings, together with more recent sympathetically designed and integrated new buildings and extensions. Of some architectural and social merit.
- ❖ Western Districts sporting pavilion: white painted brick structure with a galvanised iron roof. Of no merit.



- ❖ Grey painted, flat galvanised iron roofed, brick maintenance/sporting pavilion adjacent to the tennis courts. Of no merit.



- ❖ Unpainted red brick, flat galvanised iron roofed, sporting pavilion and storage building. Of no merit.



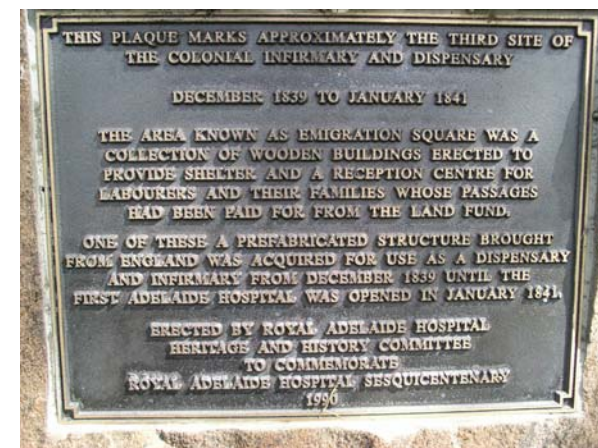
*Small Scale Elements*

There is one element present or remaining that has merit. This includes:

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



- ❖ Olympic Grove Memorial: plaque on a stone associated with a South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) tree grove. Of social merit.
- ❖ Colonial Infirmary and Dispensary Memorial: plaque on a stone. Of social merit.



- ❖ Val Ellis Memorial plaque: brass plaque on a red brick wall on the corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive and West Terrace. Of social merit.





### Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

While Park 24 is relatively flat it does not possess aesthetic merit.

### Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 24. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 24's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 24 generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon-scented Gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Desert Ash ( <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp <i>oxycarpa</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey Cypress ( <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'gold form') specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simon Poplar ( <i>Populus simonii</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> ) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Blue Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ) 'Olympic' grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey Pine ( <i>Pinus radiata</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desert Ash ( <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp <i>oxycarpa</i> ) plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adelaide High School precinct	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Adelaide High School building assemblage	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-

West Districts sporting pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey painted sporting pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpainted sporting pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
'Lie of the Land' installation	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olympic Grove memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Infirmary & Dispensary memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Val Ellis memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Statement of Cultural Significance

Tambawodli Park 24 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As indicative of the historical attention paid to the quality of the West Park Lands by the Council, the West Park Lands including Park 24 lacks a quality 1880s-1940s landscape and landscape character typical of many park land blocks. Notwithstanding this, it does possess the significant Adelaide High School building complex.

### Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 24 and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominately Australian species and the species listed in Brown's *Report* (1880);
- ❖ Revise *City of Adelaide Development Plan* citations pertaining to PL15 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 21W.
- ❖ Encourage the implementation of the *Adelaide High School Conservation Study* (1998) recommendations and policies;
- ❖ Prepare nominations to the State Heritage Register and the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the trees recommended in the above table.

