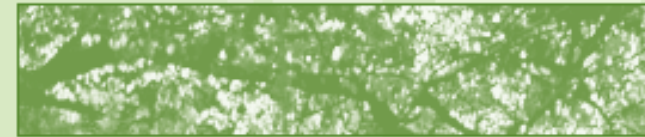


# Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

## Minno Wirra (Park 21 West)



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21 West)

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## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21 West)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) has been prepared within the context of, and giving effect to, the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999 (“**the Strategy**”). Its preparation has included assessment of all relevant 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 for Minno Wirra (Park 21 West):

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.1 Vision

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

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

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

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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### Vision for Minno Wirra (Park 21 West)

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

Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) is designated as a combination of a “predominantly recreational landscape” and a “predominantly natural landscape”. “Predominantly recreational landscape” is defined as an area (which) primarily focuses on providing space and facilities for organised recreation and sport. A “Predominantly natural landscape” is defined as an area with a predominance of native vegetation.

As a part of the unique open space system of the Park Lands, the “Vision” developed for Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) through the CLMP process is that:

***Minno Wirra (21 West) will continue to provide a range of recreation and sporting opportunities in conjunction with an environmentally significant areas of remnant native vegetation.***

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

### 1.2 Overview

- The Adelaide Park Lands are part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna long before Adelaide was established.
- This large Park is 31.0 hectares.

- The Park contains some of the most diverse areas of remnant vegetation in the Park Lands.
- There is a local native revegetation site in the Park.
- The remainder of the Park is generally open with a mixture of older planted exotics and non-indigenous native trees and younger indigenous species.
- A dominant avenue of Sugar Gums, planted c. 1930, runs diagonally across the Park.
- Remains of the historically important Wattle Grove plantings, established in 1915, exist in the north-eastern corner of the Park.
- Most of the southern areas of the Park are used for car parking during the Adelaide Show.
- Princess Elizabeth Playground, a historic feature of the Park is underutilised compared with other playgrounds in the Park Lands.
- Lundie Gardens, an informal Garden area originally developed around 1914, is situated west of the Princess Elizabeth Playground along South Terrace.
- The ovals licensed to the Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association are used as a formal recreation area for cricket and football.
- A Petanque piste and barbecue area on South Terrace are popular with local residents.

### 1.3 Statement of Significance

Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) has indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kurna people lived. The southern Park Lands are associated with traditional and early colonial camps (prior to the 1860s). It has European significance as an integral segment of the overall Park Lands that possess associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and design intent of various City Gardeners.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) should be managed as a contributory and integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands in terms of its significance and planning in regards to cultural landscape (eg planting themes), environment (eg. green corridors), accessibility (eg. continuity of paths) and use.

### 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 21 West is now known as Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) which translates as 'golden wattle grove' from "minno" – wattle tree and "wirra" - forest. Minno was reputedly a staple food for the Kaurna people.

### 1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

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

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

It is a legislative requirement that this CLMP be reviewed within 3 years. Effective future management of the Park Lands is dependent on the development of a range of strategies for issues which apply across the Park Lands.

## 2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
<b>Management Area</b>	Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) is bounded by South Terrace, Goodwood Road, Greenhill Road and Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue.			
<b>Certificate of Title</b>	Title identification: CR 5707/712 Parcel identification: S6021 in the Hundred of Adelaide			
<b>Owner</b>	The Crown in the right of the State			
<b>Custodian</b>	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
<b>Lease/Licence Details</b>	Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association currently holds a one-year licence for three ovals in Minno Wirra (21 West) There are no lease holders.			
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Owner/licence holder</b>	<b>Description</b>
	PR40142B	Council	Council	Gardeners' shed and toilets
	PR44074B	Licensed	Council	Adelaide Lutheran Change Rooms
<b>Purpose for which land is held</b>	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and manages it in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a predominantly recreational landscape and semi-natural landscape with a primary focus on organised recreation and sport.			
<b>Native Title Status</b>	The Kurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kurna people have been consulted during the CLMP process.			

### 2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

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

- Temporary parking to be reduced over time, with protection of significant remnant indigenous grassland vegetation.
- Limit area for the Adelaide Show week – co-ordinate use of other car parking facilities with public transport and ticketing
- Undertake protection and enhancement of native vegetation.

- Enhance and protect areas which are important habitat for Park Land fauna.

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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### 2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

#### 2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

- Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005
- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan
- Environment Protection Act 1993
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972
- Native Title Act 1994
- Native Vegetation Act 1991
- Natural Resources Management Act 2004

#### 2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan

The Adelaide (City) Development Plan establishes the legislative requirements for development in the City (including the Park Lands), under the Development Act. Walyo Yerta (Park 21) is in Policy Area 35 of the Development Plan. The relevant Principles of Development Control are:

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

- *informal and formal shared recreation use characterised by a series of open grassed areas enclosed by peripheral woodland or gardens, with waterways integrated through design and water conservation measures;*
- *Veale Gardens as a formal landscaped garden area and integrated with additional woodland planting in the southern part of the park;*
- *significant areas of remnant vegetation.*

- Woodland planting of local native species should be introduced between playing fields to promote informal outdoor activities such as picnicking. The perimeter of the Policy Area should be planted to strengthen the desired woodland character.
- The surrounds to the existing car parking areas should be landscaped to reduce visual impact of cars in the Park Lands. The Park Lands road at the rear of Veale Gardens should be landscaped.
- Temporary car parking should be permitted and consolidated within Parks 21W and 22 to support activities in the Park Lands and special events at the Wayville Showgrounds.
- The area should be suitably surfaced, floodlit, and defined by planting with woodland species of local native species.

#### 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



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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- 'Park 21 and 22 Management Framework 2002' (Adopted 14/10/2002 - Strategy & Policy Committee ID 3666).

### 2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken on Saturday 20 November 2004 in Minno Wirra (Park 21 W), next to the Princess Elizabeth Playground on South Terrace. The consultation covered the southern section of Wirranendi (Park 23), Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22), Minno Wirra (Park 21 W) and Walyo Yerta (Park 21).

Following consultation, the community values for Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) can be summarised as follows:

*The community appreciates Minno Wirra (Park 21 West) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community values the open space, recreation areas, and the opportunities to walk their dogs without a leash. Shade trees and the contrast between the semi-natural and more formal areas are valued. The petanque piste and barbecue area are well used and popular with the local residents. There were a number of requests for lighting and shade around the piste and facilities. There was a mixed response to the number and type of facilities provided in the Park.*

### 3. EXISTING USE

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

#### 3.1 Cultural Landscape

##### 3.1.1 Indigenous

The Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM) Report 2005, states that the Park Lands adjacent to South Terrace are associated with traditional and early colonial camps which were inhabited prior to the 1860s. They were probably driven out after this time as several prominent houses along South Terrace were constructed. It has been reported that Indigenous people camped here on their way between the city and Glenelg (and other southern areas). Kurna descendent, Veronica Brodie, also recalled the South Park Lands as a camping place. “Her mother was born in a camp in Glenelg ... and Veronica remembers her talking about people camping in the South Park Lands sometimes on the way through to Glenelg” (Veronica Brodie pers comm., 1998, quoted in Hemmings 1998, p. 56).

Further to this early accounts by Mr Chaik recalled:

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

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

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

The ACHM Report notes that some Kurna people associate areas in this Park with spiritual danger and believe the park has historical links to suspected colonial violence in the dispossession of their ancestors.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

### 3.1.2 European

Council engaged Dr David Jones to undertake a cultural landscape assessment. This Report is included as Appendix C. It identified the following significant components and places in Minno Wirra (Park 21 West):

<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. Because of the dissection of the Park into two portions with the construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, the overall configuration of the Park as conceptualised by Brown substantially changed. The more open structure, with defined perimeter plantings altered to a more intense planting design strategy under Pelzer <sup>3</sup> . To address this change Pelzer appears to have copied the planting design principles theorised by Brown for other South Park Land blocks and established perimeter plantings and created a diagonal pedestrian avenue.
<b>Land Use</b>	The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in 1900 onwards. The 'Wattle Grove', Princess Elizabeth Gardens Playground and Lundie Garden changed the image of the open expansive woodland by establishing more intensive planting approaches and enabling a change of land use function to ceremonial and intensive recreational roles. There is significance evident in terms of the ceremonial and recreation roles the Park serves.
<b>Natural features</b>	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The presence of a watercourse through the Park has been largely obscured with the advent of plantings for the original South Terrace Garden that placed drainage lines underground into channels and pipes. In contrast the flat landscape, and its strong enclosure by perimeter plantings with little central clumps or plantations results in expansive internal views outwards to the city and the Adelaide Hills. This affords different character and atmosphere not experienced in other South Park Land blocks. There are no natural significant features evident.
<b>Circulation networks</b>	Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on the Park. The <i>Report</i> proposed no such a system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for the Park and that it would not be dissected into two portions. As a consequence Pelzer had to devise a more suitable planting strategy, but still drew reference to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) as it related to other South Park Land blocks. Key principles were the creation of strong perimeter plantings and a circulation route within, accompanied by a diagonal pedestrian avenue that dissected the Park. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer's re-interpretation of Brown's philosophical approach as applied in other South Park Land blocks that included straight axial lines with a main mono-tree avenue pathway possessing and a diverse species perimeter. This re-interpretation has enabled a visual uniformity and continuity between the Park and the neighbouring park blocks, and thereby contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer. <b>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) pedestrian Avenue</b> that dissects the Park from the intersection of Greenhill and Goodwood Roads to the corner of South Terrace and Lewis Cohen Drive, planted in 1920. <b>Of some historical and design merit.</b>
<b>Boundary demarcations</b>	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> August Pelzer, City Gardener 1899-1934

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

<b>Vegetation</b>	There are several main vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:
	<b>South Terrace street tree plantation:</b> part of the overall street tree plantation along South Terrace stretching from Hutt Street to West Terrace that comprises English Elms ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ) on the south side and Hackberry ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> ) on the north side of South Terrace. Possessing uniformity, the unusual mixture of the two species results in a strong visual corridor and canopy. <b>Of some significance aesthetically.</b>
	<b>English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) avenue remnants</b> along Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue. Remnants of Pelzer’s original plantings, extant at the northern and southern ends of the Drive. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) avenue</b> along Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue. A young tree plantation, established in the 1980s, that are too densely planted to enable the full aesthetic experience desired in some 50 years time. <b>Of no merit.</b>
	<b>Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp) Grove</b> south of Princess Elizabeth Playground. A visually interesting feature consisting of four groups of trees, each with 15-20 specimens that date from plantings in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Sense of enclosure within the open landscape, providing an oasis in the wider open landscape of the Park. <b>Of some significance visually and historically.</b>
	<b>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) pedestrian Avenue</b> that dissects the block running from the intersection of Greenhill and Goodwood Roads to the corner of South Terrace and Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue, planted in 1920. A dominant feature on the landscape and also upon the Park. <b>Of some visual and design merit.</b>
	<b>Wattle Grove remnant plantings of wattle (<i>Acacia</i> spp) and some five White Cypress Pines (<i>Callitris columnaris</i>)</b> on the site of the original ‘Wattle Grove’ memorial plantation established in 1915. This is an area on the north-western side of the Park south of the main diagonal path. <b>Of some historical and design merit.</b>
<b>Spatial arrangements</b>	Several feature components are evident, including:
	<b>‘Wattle Grove’ memorial plantation,</b> on the western side of Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue, which although not bearing the clear distinguishing boundaries as originally designed by Walter C. Torode (a prominent architect) and planted by members of the Wattle Day League, still holds the basic spatial presence that is accentuated by the disparate wattle ( <i>Acacia</i> spp) plantings extant. Important also because of the Vice Regal associations and endorsement of the site and its meaning. <b>Of some historical and design merit.</b>
	<b>Lundie Garden,</b> originally called South Terrace Garden, as first designed and developed by Pelzer in 1914-15, consists of a large rectangular area adjacent to South Terrace as a formal garden with extensive pathways and plantings. Defined by clear hedge plantings originally around the southern eastern and western perimeters, with a gardenesque tree planting strategy within the rectangle. <b>Of some historical and social merit.</b>
	<b>Princess Elizabeth Playground,</b> on South Terrace, excised from Lundie Garden, and designed and developed by Pelzer in 1927 within a small enclosed rectangular shape. Defined by fencing, Pelzer ensured the provision of several mature shade trees for inclusion within the reserve and also laid out the locations of the Playground’s recreational facilities and spaces.
<b>Structures</b>	There are several minor recreation service structures in the Park, but the only distinctive structure of significance is:
	<b>Goodwood Road Sporting Pavilion</b> comprising a building structure with galvanised iron gabled roof, located along the Goodwood Road frontage of the Park. Simple architectural form somewhat visually hidden within the dense perimeter plantings. <b>Of minor merit.</b>
	<b>Princess Elizabeth Playground</b> comprising a fenced enclosure and series of playground equipment. No original equipment and fencing exist having been replaced progressively in the 1960s and 1980s with more modern and safer equipment. <b>Of some historical and design merit.</b>
	<b>Princess Elizabeth Playground Toilets (Shelter Shed)</b> comprising a red brick Edwardian style structure with terracotta tiled gabled roofing. <b>Of some architectural and historical merit.</b>
<b>Small Scale Elements</b>	There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

	<b>‘Wattle Grove’ war memorial:</b> ‘Wattle Grove’ white granite obelisk and memorial, the original ‘Wattle Grove’ memorial that was relocated from the Wattle Grove to Lundie Garden in 1940 and subsequently renovated in 1960 with alternate stone being used for the cross. <b>Of some historical and design merit.</b>
<b>Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities</b>	While the Park is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit, as follows:
	<b>Goodwood Road visual corridor:</b> entailing views north and south along the Goodwood Road reserve towards the city building edge and the southern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Minno Wirra internal views:</b> a series of viewpoints located approximately in the centre of the Park that enable uninterrupted views towards the city and the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

*Minno Yerta (Park 21W) 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 various City Gardeners, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As distinct from many Park Land blocks, the planting design philosophy was reinterpreted during 1900-32, given changes in the edges of the Park that split it into two equal sized blocks. Additionally the Park hosts the significant Princess Elizabeth Playground, Lundie Garden, and the nationally significant ‘Wattle Grove’ which celebrates the Wattle Day League and the first war memorial established to honour Australian servicemen at Gallipoli.*

### 3.2 Environment

#### 3.2.1 Vegetation

- Kraehenbuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the area was part of a transition zone between Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) and Grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) woodland.
- The Park is largely open with a mixture of planted exotic and interstate trees around the periphery with an avenue crossing diagonally across the Park.
- Vegetation is either relatively mature or newly planted – there is very little of middle age.
- The park is one of the most diverse areas of remnant vegetation in the Park Lands. Remnant plants are widespread in the Park and include: Berry Saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), Spear-grass (*Austrostipa* sp.), Clammy Goosefoot (*Chenopodium pumilio*), Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncata*), Wallaby-grass (*Danthonia* sp.), Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*), Wingless Fissure-plant (*Enterpogon ramosus*) *Maireana enchylaenoides*), Native Sorrel (*Oxalis perennans*) and Grey Germander (*Teucrium racemosum*).
- An area in the south of the Park has been revegetated with plants that were a part of the original woodland in conjunction with the State Government’s Million Trees program.
- Areas have been set aside to protect and enhance remnant vegetation. These are shown on the Existing Use Map.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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- The Park contains extensive areas of remnant vegetation and revegetation. These areas are currently managed to continue to allow the Park for occasional event car parking. During car parking the areas are roped with bunting to restrict access.

### 3.2.2 Topography and Soils

- The Park is flat.
- Visually enclosed by vegetation although there are views from the centre of the Park towards the City and the Adelaide Hills.
- Soils in this Park are a mixture of brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.

### 3.2.3 Water

- The level of irrigation along the South Terrace frontage has been reduced by fifty percent compared with previous levels. There has been no change to the watering regime for Princess Elizabeth Playground.
- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of licensees. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.
- The remaining areas are not irrigated.

## 3.3 Buildings and Structures

### 3.3.1 Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation

#### Association Change rooms

- Situated on the western edge of the Park on Goodwood Road. A large brick building.

### 3.3.2 Princess Elizabeth Playground toilets

- Red brick Edwardian style structure with terracotta tiled gabled roofing.

- It comprises a toilet at each end, shelter shed and a disabled toilet in the centre (which was the former supervisor's office).
- The building was built in 1928, the year the playground was established, funded from money left over from the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth), hence the name Princess Elizabeth.
- The building is in good condition, having been altered only to install new toilet facilities and cyclone wire fencing around its perimeter. There are original wooden benches
- Intended for use by adults and children in the Playground, there is a problem with its use by vulnerable people which may deter people from entering them.

## 3.4 Recreational Facilities

- Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association currently holds a licence for the three ovals in the Park. These are situated in the north-east corner of the Park.
- Ovals are available for use by the community at any time outside the licensee's hours and at any time during the licensee's hours if the licensee is not using the facility.
- A petanque piste is located west of the Princess Elizabeth Playground in the Lundie Gardens and is well used by local residents.
- Two cricket nets are located on the western side of the main oval.
- Dogs are permitted to be off-leash (except in the playground) at any time, subject to the dogs being under effective control.

## 3.5 Events Management

- There are no major events held in this Park, however it has been used for events in the past eg. Local Government Expo.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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### 3.6 Amenity

#### 3.6.1 Facilities

- There are seats and bins, as well as drinking fountains, picnic facilities and a barbeque in the Park. These are primarily situated in and around Lundie Gardens.

#### 3.6.2 Lighting

- The main oval (central western) and Petanque piste are lit.
- Lighting is provided on the surrounding roads.

#### 3.6.3 Signage

- Kaurna naming signs are located at both ends of the Sugar Gum Avenue.
- Regulatory signs are located in the Park.

### 3.7 Accessibility

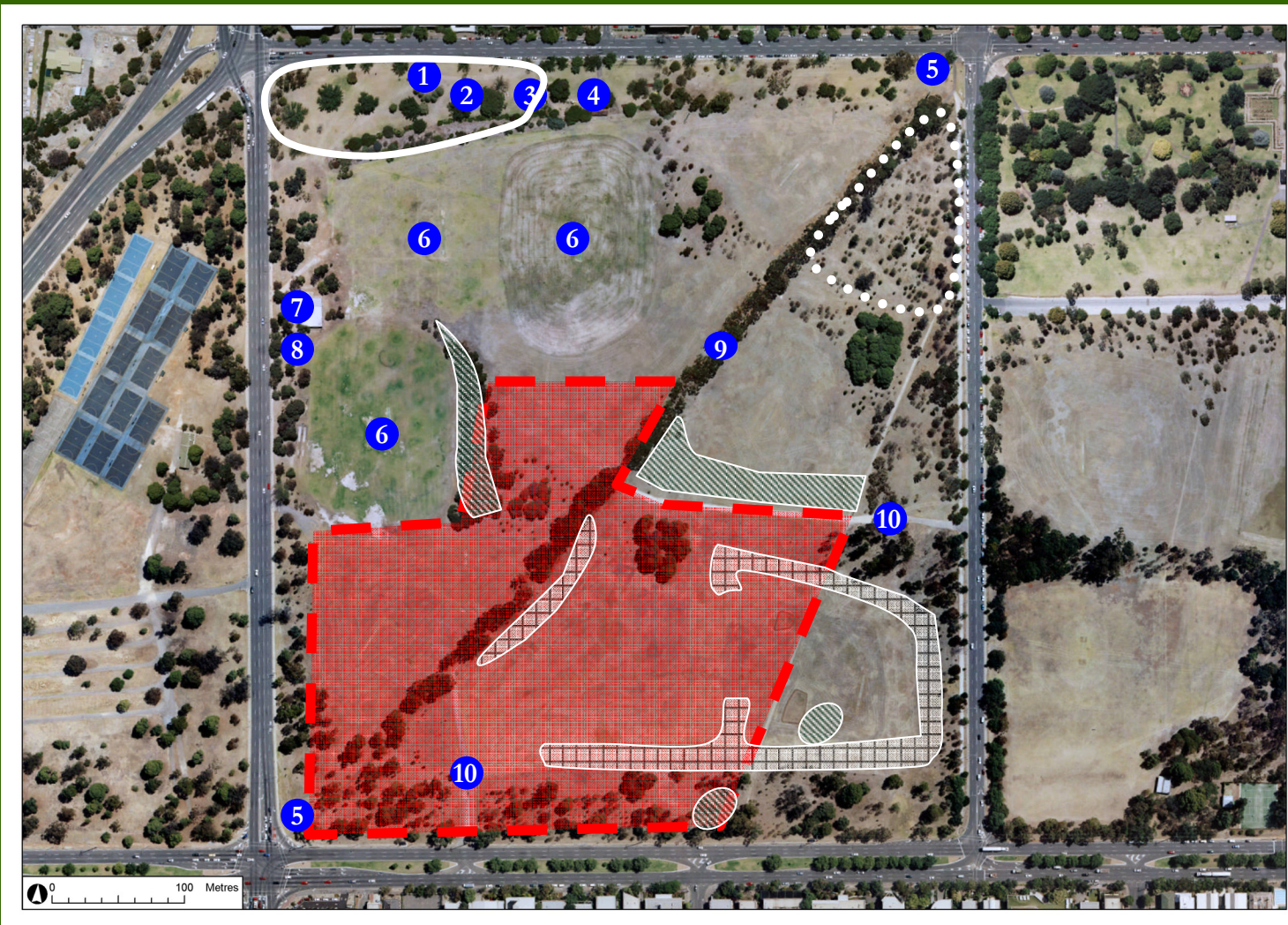
- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park; however these current restrictions do not meet the needs of the park's licence holders.
- The Park is well serviced by public transport along adjacent roads.

- The Sugar Gum Avenue, which is a popular commuter path, dissects the Park.
- There are unsealed paths around the perimeter of the Park.
- The Adelaide Show is held for 10 days in September in the Wayville Showgrounds, within the Unley Council area. During this period, the Park is used as a temporary car park for approximately 2000 cars over the Show period.
- Two service roads exist to facilitate the car parking for this event – one sealed, one unsealed.

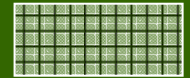


# Existing Use Map

1. Relocated Wattle Grove Obelisk and plantation
2. Petanque piste
3. Picnic facilities
4. Princess Elizabeth Playground
5. Kaurna naming sign
6. Ovals (Adelaide Lutheran)
7. Change rooms (Adelaide Lutheran)
8. Cricket nets (Adelaide Lutheran)
9. Sugar Gum avenue
10. Car Park Service Road



Million Trees revegetation sites



Remnant vegetation protection area



Lundie Gardens



Original Wattle Grove Plantings



Existing car parking for events at Wayville Showgrounds





## 4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 provides management recommendations for the Park. Management recommendations outlined in this section are shown on the **Landscape Design/Future Use Map**.

### 4.1 Cultural Landscape

#### 4.1.1 Indigenous

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

- The importance of this area to the Kurna people has been acknowledged through the provision of interpretive signage.
- As there were traditional camps within these southern Park Lands, there continues to be a high potential for burials or archaeological sites to be disturbed by landscaping and earthworks. As a result, consider the impact of any re-landscaping or earthworks in these Parks, at the conception stage, prior to any planning being carried out. If works are considered appropriate within the site and are approved then Archaeologists, Kurna Cultural Monitors and if operational, the Kurna Men's Group should be engaged prior to the inception stage and for the duration of any works.

#### 4.1.2 European

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

- Reinforce avenue planting along Greenhill Road with tall indigenous primary species eucalypts including: River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and Grey Box (*Euc. microcarpa*).
- Remove moribund English Elm street trees on South Terrace and gradually replace with elms.

- Plant specimen trees in Princess Elizabeth Playground and Lundie Gardens; to include: Common Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Bunya Pine (*Auracaria bidwillii*), Hoop Pine (*Auracaria cunninghamii*), Norfolk Island Pine (*Auracaria heterophylla*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*), Caterpillar Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), White Cedar (*Melia azederach*).
- Maintain avenue trees along the existing diagonal pathway through the Park:
- Plant shade trees (River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and Grey Box (*Euc. microcarpa*)) around the sport facilities on Goodwood Road and along walking / cycle paths.
- Maintain internal open grassland spaces.

### 4.2 Environmental Context

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

- Continue to conserve and reinforce the natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting of local native species in revegetation.
- Expand the remnant vegetation protection sites in the Park and manage the area to accommodate car parking.
- Protect remnant vegetation during the Adelaide Show parking period through the erection of temporary fencing.
- Provide general infill planting with secondary local native species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Species should include Golden Wattle (*Accacia pycnantha*), Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasurina verticillata*), Native

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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Pine (*Callitris preissii*), Mallee Box (*Euc. Porosa*), Native Apricot (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Roundleaf (*Acacia acinacea*), Kangaroo thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*).

- Plant local native shrubs to create structural diversity and to enhance habitat value. Ensure only trees and low shrubs/grasses are planted close to paths, sports fields and playgrounds to ensure clear sight lines are maintained around these facilities.
- Place small logs as additional habitat.
- Ensure all local native plants used in plantings are grown from local provenance seed sources.

### 4.2.3 Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing healthy trees (refer to 4.1.2) and enhance with further planting of trees.
- Remove moribund trees.
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.
- Ensure that trees of cultural significance (see 3.1.2 above) are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.

### 4.3 Buildings and Structures

- Support the upgrade or replacement of the existing sports building currently licensed by Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association
- Consider replacement of the sports building with a new building designed subject to guidelines which incorporate environmentally sustainable design techniques, and achieves high quality design outcomes that are site responsive.
- Retain the Princess Elizabeth Shelter Shed which is an intact historical structure. Maximise opportunities for the structure by

using it as a focus for interpretation of the significance of early playgrounds in Adelaide, and this playground in particular.

- Install an automated toilet adjacent to the playground to replace existing toilets within the shelter shed.
- Secure the shelter shed with high visual quality heavy duty purpose designed fencing which is partially buried to prevent digging into the building. Display interpretive materials inside the fencing.
- Permit booking of the shelter shed for activities within the playground (eg children's birthday party). Access to be facilitated by Council staff (eg Park Lands Ranger).

### 4.4 Recreational Facilities

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

- Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail through the Park linking it with Walyo Yerta (Park 21) and Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22).
- Retain the existing sports ovals currently licensed by Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association. In particular, ensure the oval nearest the playground is maintained in a safe and acceptable standard for structured and unstructured community use subject to the licensee's right of use as explained in 3.4 above.
- Support the relocation of the existing cricket practice nets closer to the existing playground to further enhance community recreation opportunities in this area.
- Formalise vehicle access to the sports building through the use of kerbing/bollards in order to prevent unauthorised car parking/access. Allow car access to the sports building for loading and unloading only.
- Retain the community petanque piste and provide increased shade through shade structures over picnic facilities and additional tree plantings.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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- Redevelop the playground in line with Council's Children's Playspaces Policy. In particular improve accessibility, shade and increase creative and active play opportunities.
- Maintain Park as an off-leash area.

### 4.5 Events Management

- Prohibit formal events within the fenced area of the playground.

#### 4.5.1 Event car parking

- No car parking will be allowed in this Park for events held outside the Park Lands, excluding the Royal Adelaide Show.
- The RAHS should manage their own car parking demand for events (other than the Royal Adelaide Show) by:
  - working with Adelaide City Council to develop strategies to maximise use of car parking facilities available in the City;
  - maximising their footprint within the Showgrounds for car parking;
  - working with Unley City Council and the State Government to identify other areas for car parking, eg Keswick Army Barracks; and
- identifying as a high priority a new multi-level car park in their master plan
- Council to work with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society to identify opportunities and develop actions to eventually remove the need for Show parking in the Adelaide Park Lands.
- In the short term retain the continued use of car parking for approximately 2000 cars during the Royal Adelaide Show week until suitable alternative arrangements can be found.

- On grass car parking will only be permitted in this Park subject to suitable ground conditions on the day. This will be assessed by Council's Operations or Asset Management department.
- UPark will ensure that, as part of their set up, parking patrons are able to access the event at the Show Grounds safely through the provision of supporting infrastructure (e.g. lighting, traffic barriers etc).
- All event parking on the Park Lands will be managed by Council's UPark department, and impacts monitored, in consultation with the Biodiversity Officer and Park Lands Asset Manager to ensure that revegetation sites are not compromised.

### 4.6 Amenity

#### 4.6.1 Facilities

- Install automated toilet adjacent to the playground. The existing toilets at the playground have safety issues with use by vulnerable people.
- Install dog drinking and bag dispenser facilities adjacent to pathway
- Provide supporting elements including interpretive elements (seating, drinking fountain, interpretive information, rubbish bins) as part of the Park Lands Trail. Locate these to maximise use by oval users.

#### 4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Upgrade lighting around petanque piste.

#### 4.6.3 Signage

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Install signs at the Playground to indicate that adults need to be accompanied with children and also providing information about the nearest point for emergency assistance and how to report security problems.

### 4.7 Accessibility

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

- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Establish the Adelaide Park Lands Trail along route as indicated. See 4.4 above.
- Enhance pedestrian circulation in and around the Park by upgrading the aggregate path adjacent to Greenhill Road.
- Install a pedestrian crossing on Goodwood Road between this Park and Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22) to ensure that park users can access this Park safely given the parking restrictions along Goodwood Road.

# Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



The Landscape Design reflects the diversity of landscape characteristics within the Park. The design reinforces avenue plantings along the major roadways bordering the Park with Eucalypt planting (River Red Gum, SA Blue Gum and Grey Box).

Infill planting with local native species around the edges of ovals will define these areas and separate different land uses and reinforce the desired overall woodland planting character.

Avenue plantings along pathways will be reinforced with local native species.

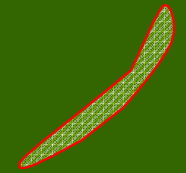
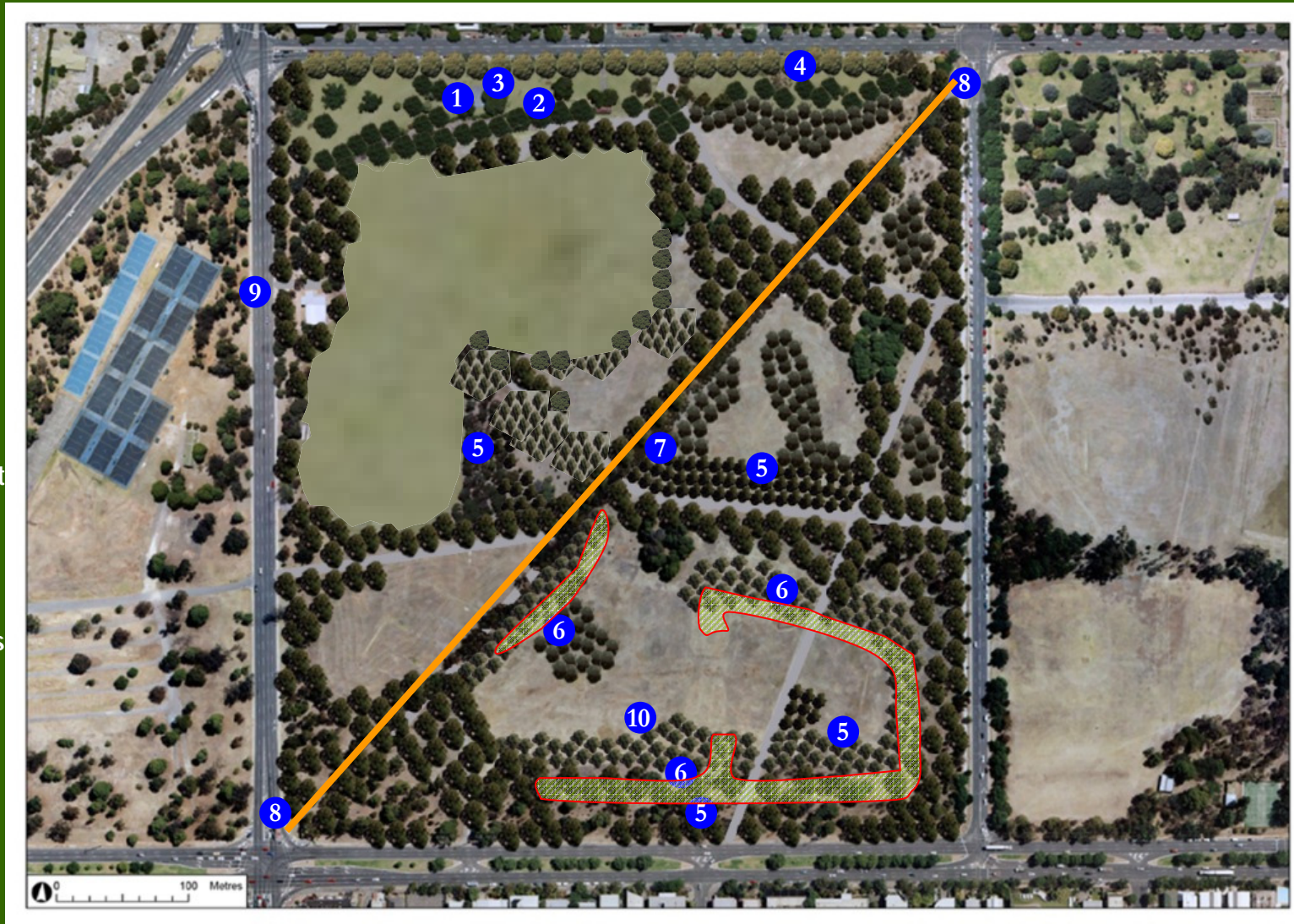
Planting will maintain views to the Mount Lofty Ranges with internal grassland spaces.

Remnant vegetation will continue to be managed and areas of protection expanded while maintaining areas for parking for the Royal Adelaide Show.



# Future Use/Landscape Design Map

1. Petanque Piste – upgrade lighting, install shade structures over picnic facilities
2. Secure toilet block
3. Install automated toilet
4. Replace existing moribund Elms with new elm planting
5. Continue to conserve remnant vegetation and revegetate with local native plants
6. Revegetation sites
7. Provide supportive elements for the Park Lands Trail
8. Information sign
9. Install a pedestrian crossing
10. Install temporary fencing to protect remnant vegetation








Million Trees  
Revegetation  
Site



# Path Network Map

## LEGEND

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



## 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years      \$337k
- 3-5 years      \$335k
- 6-10 years     \$30k

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

### **Performance Targets Key:**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1. Monitoring program by Park Lands and Sustainability Unit**

Implement a management matrix and distribute to relevant business units. Conduct an annual audit to ensure targets are achieved.

#### **2. Community feedback**

Monitor results from existing ACC Customer Satisfaction Monitoring surveys. Develop a mechanism to systematically record and implement ongoing community feedback (from Customer Centre)

#### **3. Establishment of a structured inspection and maintenance program**

Re-develop a program to ensure management actions are implemented



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

### 5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider the impact of any re-landscaping or earthworks in these Parks, at the conception stage, prior to any planning being carried out. If works are considered appropriate within the site and are approved then Archaeologists, Kaurna Cultural Monitors and if operational, the Kaurna Men's Group should be engaged prior to the inception stage and for the duration of any works.	O	5	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Social Development	No additional cost
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12	O	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Urban Design	No additional cost
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce avenue planting along Greenhill Road with tall indigenous species eucalypts including: River Red Gum (<i>Enc. camaldulensis</i>), SA Blue Gum (<i>Enc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon</i>) and Grey Box (<i>Enc. microcarpa</i>).</li> <li>Remove moribund English Elm street trees on South Terrace and replace with elms</li> <li>Plant specimen trees in Princess Elizabeth Playground and Lundie Gardens; to include; Common Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), Bunya Pine (<i>Auracaria bidwillii</i>), Hoop Pine (<i>Auracaria cunninghamii</i>), Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Auracaria heterophylla</i>), Cape Chestnut (<i>Calodendrum capense</i>), Caterpillar Tree (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>), Honey Locust (<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>), Native Frangipani (<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>), Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), Golden Rain Tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i></li> </ul>	M/ O	4	1,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$25k/annum over 5 years

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

<p><i>paniculata</i>), White Cedar (<i>Melia azederach</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant shade trees around the sport facilities on Goodwood Road and along walking / cycle paths; to include: River Red Gum (<i>Enc. camaldulensis</i>), SA Blue Gum (<i>Enc. Leucoxyton leucoxyton</i>) and Grey Box (<i>Enc. microcarpa</i>).</li> <li>Maintain avenue trees along the existing diagonal pathway through the Park:</li> <li>Maintain internal open grassland spaces.</li> <li>Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character; to include Golden Wattle (<i>Accacia pycnantha</i>), Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasurina verticillata</i>), Native Pine (<i>Callitris preissii</i>), Mallee Box (<i>Enc. Porosa</i>), Native Apricot (<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>), Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>), Roundleaf (<i>Accacia acinacea</i>), Kangaroo thorn (<i>Acacia paradora</i>).</li> <li>Protect remnant vegetation during the Adelaide Show parking period through the erection of temporary fencing.</li> </ul>						
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### 5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Continue to conserve and reinforce the natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting of local native species in revegetation.	O	4,6	2	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

Plant local native shrubs to create structural diversity and to provide habitat. Ensure only trees and low shrubs/grasses are planted close to paths, sports fields and playgrounds to ensure clear sight lines are maintained around these facilities.	O	4,6	2	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	See 5.1
Expand the remnant vegetation protection sites in the Park and manage the area to accommodate car parking.	O	4,6	2,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Consider removal of car parking from this Park in the long term, given its important biodiversity values.	L	4,6	2,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	City Businesses	No additional cost
Provide small logs as additional habitat.	M	4,6	2,3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	See 5.1
Implement water conservation and irrigation efficiency measures.	O	6	2,3	Engineering and Environmental Services		No additional cost
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan and ensure that trees of cultural significance are managed as part of the Plan.	H	4/5/6/7	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$3k

### 5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Support the upgrade or replacement of the existing sports building currently licensed by Adelaide Lutheran Sports and Recreation Association.	L	1/4	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure & Property Management	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

Consider replacement of the change rooms in the long term with a building designed subject to guidelines which will adopt environmentally sustainable design techniques, site buildings to minimise visual impacts, and achieve high quality design outcomes that are site responsive.	L	1,4	1	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost
Secure the building to prevent access with the use of high quality heavy duty fencing	M	1,3	1	Infrastructure & Property Management	Development and Transport Policy (heritage)	\$30k
Provide Interpretation of the history of playgrounds in Adelaide	M	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Development and Transport Policy (Heritage)	\$10K
Permit booking of the shelter shed for activities within the playground	O	8	2	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Install Exeloo facility immediately west of playground.	H	2	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Urban Design/Development and Transport Policy	\$130k

### 5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Establish the Park Lands Trail linking it with Walyo Yerta (21) and Wikaparndo Wirra (22).	M	1/8	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$40k
Support the relocation of existing cricket pitches closer to the playground.	M	1/8	1/3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Formalise vehicle access to the change rooms.	H	1/2/4	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services		No additional cost
Retain the petanque piste and provide increased shade opportunities (see 5.6).	M	1/7/8	1/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Infrastructure & Property Management	No additional cost
Redevelop the playground.	M	1/8	1/2/3	Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$150k
Maintain Park as an off-leash area.	M	1/8	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

### 5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
No car parking will be allowed in this Park for events held outside the Park Lands, excluding the Royal Adelaide Show.	H	1,2,3,6	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
<p>The RAHS should manage their own car parking demand for events (other than the Royal Adelaide Show) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>working with Adelaide City Council to develop strategies to maximise use of car parking facilities available in the City;</li> <li>maximising their footprint within the Showgrounds for car parking;</li> <li>working with Unley City Council and the State Government to identify other areas for car parking, eg Keswick Army Barracks; and</li> <li>identifying as a high priority a new multi-level car park in their master plan</li> </ul>	O	1,2,3	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Council to work with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society to identify opportunities and develop actions to eventually remove the need for Show parking in the Adelaide Park Lands.	H/O	1,2,3,6	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
In the short term retain the continued use of car parking for approximately 2000 cars during the Royal Adelaide Show week until suitable alternative arrangements can be found.	O	1,2,3		City Business/U Park	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

On grass car parking will only be permitted in this Park subject to suitable ground conditions on the day. This will be assessed by Council's Operations or Asset Management department.	O	1,3		City Business/U Park		No additional cost
UPark will ensure that, as part of their set up, parking patrons are able to access the event at the Show Grounds safely through the provision of supporting infrastructure (e.g. lighting, traffic barriers etc).	O	1,2,3		City Business/U Park		No additional cost
All event parking on the Park Lands will be managed by Council's UPark department, and impacts monitored, in consultation with the Biodiversity Officer and Park Lands Asset Manager to ensure that revegetation sites are not compromised	O	1,2,3,6		City Business/U Park		No additional cost

### 5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Upgrade lighting around petanque piste.	H	1,2,8	2	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$50k
Provide increased shade opportunities over picnic tables adjacent to Petanque Piste	H	1	2	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$5k
Replace licence holder signs.	M	4	1	Engineering and Environmental Services	Approvals	Cost to licence holders
Install 2 x dog drinking facilities and bag dispensers adjacent to pathway	H	1	2	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$4k

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

Provide supporting elements including interpretive elements (seating, drinking fountain, interpretive information, rubbish bins) as part of the Park Lands Trail. Locate these to maximise use by oval users.	H	1,3,6,8	2	Urban design/ Engineering and Environmental Services	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$40k
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### 5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park	L	1/3/8	1,2	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$30k
Upgrade the aggregate path adjacent to Greenhill Road	M	1,3,8	1,2	Engineering and Environmental Services		\$30k

## 6. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

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

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

#### **1.0 Environment**

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

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

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



## **COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)**

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

### **3.0 Accessibility**

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

### **4.0 Management and Funding**

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)

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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 early stage of consultation included:

- Council staff met with the key stakeholders.
- Every household in the Council area received a brochure detailing the CLMP process.
- A Park Lands and Sustainability website has been established with information about the CLMP process and the opportunity to provide feedback through the internet.
- Broad community consultation also occurred with a booth at Rundle Mall on Wednesday 25 February 2004 from 11am to 2pm, a booth at the Central Market on Saturday 28 February 2004 from 9am to 12pm, and a booth at WOMAD from Friday 5 March to Sunday 7 March. Questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke on an informal basis with interested people.
- A consultation session for Area 12 was held on Saturday 20 November in Minno Wirra (Park 21 W), next to the Princess Elizabeth Playground on South Terrace.
- Almost six thousand fliers about the event were distributed around the adjoining area. A sign was erected at the location some days prior to the event. It was advertised in *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers.
- At the Area-based consultation, about 25 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with around 20 people.
- A public meeting was held on July 6 for the South West Residents' Group at the Community Arts Network, Sturt Street, Adelaide.

## **COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)**

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- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

**COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Minno Wirra (Park 21W)**

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**APPENDIX C**

**Cultural Landscape Assessment for MINNO WIRRA (21 WEST)**  
**by Dr David Jones**

Appendix 21W

Minno Yerta Park (21W)



## Park 21W: Minno Yerta Park

### Historical Overview

There are no specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 21W. There are however some general references to Kurna and Aboriginal use of the South Park Lands that point to the regular use of the South Park Lands as a camping venue. An early colonist, Mr Chaik recalled,

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

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

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

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

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 21W consists of 31ha of land bounded by Goodwood and Greenhill Roads, Lewis Cohen Avenue and South Terrace.

Originally Park 21W was envisaged as comprising the entire Park 21 + 21W, comprising 62ha, thus the same numerical designation. With the designation and construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, the area to the west was designated Park 21W and the core area designated Park 21. In essence no boundary changes have occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of the Park except to spatially split Park 21 into two equal portions.

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

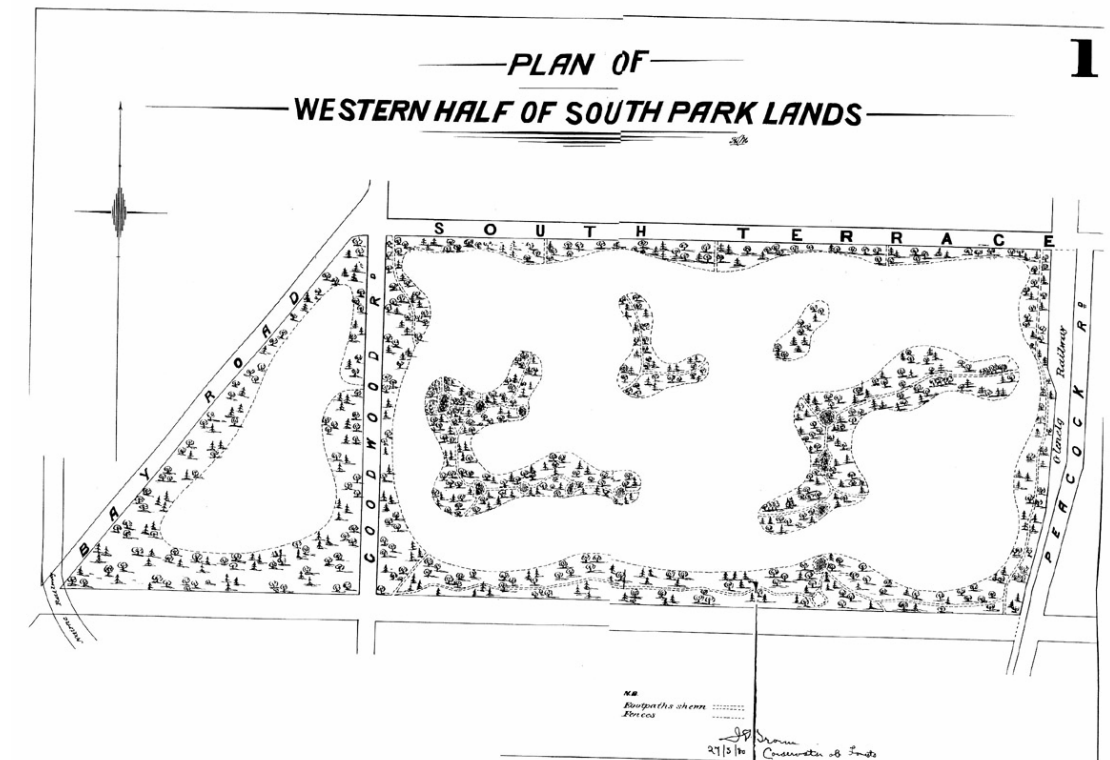
During 1878-79 the Council undertook extensive erection of new fencing and repairs to the exiting fencing of the south and western Park Lands. In the south, most of this work involved the erection of new fencing of white painted post and rail with 2-3 strands of wire. Access gates for pedestrians and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

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of a light scatter of planted trees and plantations with no logic as to location and species selection. In examining Park 21W Brown concluded that it was characterised by:

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

*particularly on the lower-lying parts of it—the soil is more or less impregnated with saline matter (Brown 1880, p. 16).*

With this assessment Brown concluded that Park 21W was “not the most favourable one for planting operations.” He noted the existing plantations that had been established in the locality along the South Terrace frontage and a “few clumps here and there” in the Park. These tree species were recorded at River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and (Tasmanian?) Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and also their poorly condition as the “site is most unsuitable for the kinds of trees planted on it.” The exception was the trees along South Terrace that were much healthier. “Besides, Gums are not to be recommended as shade-producing trees, and South Terrace being considerably exposed to the south-west winds, the plantation in the Park Lands opposite to it ought to be of such a character as will temper these to the greatest extent” (Brown 1880, p.16).



Drawing upon the above assessment Brown still proposed the incorporation of the “most important of these clumps ... in the plantations which I am about to propose.” His other constraint was devising a strategy, given the “exposure of the site necessitating a special system of planting.” Brown’s specific recommendations were quite detailed and it is valuable to quote most of the instructions:

*Round the boundaries of this block I have to suggest that a plantation be formed of the dimensions at the various points, as represented on the Plan. The planting of the most exposed portions of it—the south and west boundaries—I recommend to be made up with wattles [Acacia spp] as nurses in the manner described above.*

*The inside of the Park I propose to lay off with clumps of trees having the sinuous boundaries represented. If formed in the way shown, the plantations would have a better chance of throwing off the blasts from the north-west, and the trees would in consequence succeed better upon the ground than if the clumps were laid off in square; besides, the effect from the Terrace in the one case would far exceed that of the other in a picturesque point of view (Brown 1880, p. 17).*



In discussing his planting strategy Brown referred to a plant ‘nurse’ strategy. This a conventional shelterbelt strategy employed today whereby fast growing species are planted to provide shade and protection to enable slower growing and upper storey species to gain a foothold in the plantation. Brown described this strategy as follows:

*In planting here, I advise that the trees be inserted from sixteen to twenty-five feet apart, one from another, according to the dimensions which each kind is likely to attain to on the site at maturity, and that wattles be sown amongst them as “nurses” to a distance of about three feet over all the ground* (Brown 1880: 17).

In summation Brown (1880,p.18) proposed the following species for Park 21W according to the particular soil type evident:

#### XIV Suggestions for the Improvement of the Western portion of the South Park Lands

I give the following list of those kinds of trees which, in my opinion, might be planted in the Park under notice with every chance of success:-

On Saline Ground

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

On Limestone Sites

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

On Good Deep Loamy Soils

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Pinus Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Pinus Maritima	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Pinus Radiata	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Pinus Pinaster	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus aerea var. molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Ulmus Suberosa	?	
Ulmus Montana	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm

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

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

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

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

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

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

During 1886-87 Campbell re-fenced the western flank of Hutt Street with “old fencing” materials, and also extensive lengths along South Terrace and Park (now Greenhill Road) Terrace. These works were part of a continuous fencing maintenance program that Campbell undertook in the 1880s in the South Park Lands that included the flanks of Glen Osmond Road, Peacock Road, Greenhill Road, Goodwood Road, South Terrace, Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) and Hutt Street (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 112; 1888-89, pp. 134-135; 1889-90, pp. 118-120).



In 1898 the Wattle Blossom Society was formed in Adelaide, the first such organisation in Australia. This society was the precursor to the later Wattle Day League. The first meeting was held in the Town Hall with the Mayoress, Mrs AW Ware, serving as chair and was elected the first President of the League. Wattle Day was first celebrated in Adelaide in 1910, commencing of the first Saturday in September each year. In 1910 the many buildings and statues in Adelaide were dressed in garlands of wattle. Council supported this initiative “unanimously in accord” as celebrating patriotic ideals and national sentiments (Thornton, nd, p. 1).

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

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

Notwithstanding this planting agenda, re-fencing of Park Land blocks was a continual need. Pelzer’s observation was that “the old Park Lands fences are in a bad condition, and I hope that provision will be made for gradually substituting sawn posts and wires for the old split post and rail fencing.” During 1901 fences were erected around both sides of the carriage drives surrounding the racecourse (*Annual Report 1901*, p. 31), and additional fencing erected along Bay Road of sawn jarrah posts and galvanised wires by Messrs. Geo Wills & Co using their ‘Anchor’ patented fencing (*Annual Report 1904*, pp. 39, 74).

During the 1900s Councillor Ponder instigated a bicycle path construction initiative for the Council and it is perhaps appropriate that one of the first paths created was named in his honour. While ‘Ponder Avenue’, along the southern side of Glen Osmond Road, was constructed in 1901-02, “on both sides of “Cohen Avenue,” the pathways [were also formed] for the use of cyclists, and afford a short route for reaching the western portion of the City than hitherto” in 1903. These works comprised some 39 chains of formed surface (*Annual Report 1903*, p. 27).

In 1902-03 Council commenced the construction of the proposed ‘Lewis Cohen Drive’ comprising the “initial works of fencing and planting the avenue” (*Annual Report 1903*, pp. 10-11, 27-28). The planting was seen as an opportune event to link with the annual Arbor Day plantings that was eagerly accepted by the Chair of the Adelaide School Board, Alderman Wells, for 20 June 1902. This was not the first area planted in Adelaide as part of the Arbor Day initiative.

*The ceremony was highly successful and [Lord Mayor Cohen observes] it was gratifying to find that in addition to the hundreds of school children there was a very large gathering of parents and others as interested spectators. I feel sure that the object lesson thus afforded these children will live long in their*

*memories and create an interest in the growth and welfare of these trees, which in time to come will be a beautiful avenue of English Elm [Ulmus procera] trees (Annual Report 1903, pp. 10-11).*

During 1903 Pelzer was instructed to plant 126 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Lewis Cohen Avenue, but he appears to have planted English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) instead (*Annual Report 1903*, p. 45). This inner row of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) was added to in 1904 with the planting of two outer rows, as part of the annual Arbor Day activities by children from the south Adelaide school to form a double row of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). Some 131 English Elms were planted (*Annual Report 1904*, pp. 11, 63).

Mayor Cohen, still chuffed by the 1903 Council naming of the avenue in his honour, noted that

*... it is pleasing to record the marked success which has attended this work ... The spirit of mischief which possesses the young has been conspicuous by its absence and I am convinced that this healthy state of affairs is due in no small measure to the splendid lessons taught the children by these Arbor Day Celebrations (Annual Report 1904, p. 11).*

Lewis Cohen Drive was officially opened on 1 August 1906 by Mrs Lewis Cohen, wife of the Alderman and the ex-Mayor Lewis Cohen. The current Mayor, Theo Bruce, perceived that, “the thoroughfare, planted as it is on either side with a double row of elm trees [*Ulmus procera*], will be a handsome boulevard in years to come, and already is a great convenience to the residents of Wayville” (*Annual Report 1906*, p. 12).

Street tree plantings continued in subsequent years. South Terrace was planted in a mixture of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) during 1903-04 (*Annual Report 1904*, p. 63). Some “22 various trees” were also planted along the South Terrace frontage of the block in 1910 (*Annual Report 1910*, p. 52). In 1904 Pelzer proposed the planting of 150 trees along the east side of Goodwood Road in a plantation, and a scatter of trees through the block (*Annual Report 1905*, p. 42). In 1906 Pelzer projected the need to plant 150 trees in plantations along the east side of Goodwood Road. Notwithstanding this plan, Pelzer did arrange for the planting of “27 pines” in the block, and had to replace “14 gums” damaged by the weather (*Annual Report 1906*, p. 44; 1907, pp. 55, 71, 72). Whether any of these plantings were concentrated along the South Terrace frontage of the block is unclear but certainly several of the extant trees date from this period, it would mirror a similar planting strategy that Pelzer was developing in Park 20. He also provides the functional infrastructure through the provision of “2 seats” in this location, and the erection of “two chains of fences, of sawn jarrah posts and galvanized wires, with slip panel and gate” (*Annual Report 1907*, p. 73; 1908, p. 46).

A further Arbor Day planting, by school children, in 1905 resulted in “two clumps of pines,” comprising 33 pines, being planted at “South Terrace West.” Mayor Theo Bruce observed that “the very extensive area here presented at all times an unbroken and barren appearance which will be relieved by the growth of these trees and provide an excellent shelter.” Clump plantings of 22 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) were also established. Tree-guards were also erected around these Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) together with additional fencing around “two clumps of trees” in the block (*Annual Report 1905*, pp. 41, 54, 56; 1906, p. 63). Further plantings occurred around this Drive comprising a further “50 pines” and “50 Sugars” (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) were planted on 1 August 1906 on either side of the Drive as part of an Arbor Day activity. Wire-netting was erected around most of these new tree plantings “so as to prevent horses from nipping their barks” (*Annual Report 1906*, pp. 12, 41, 43, 61).

In 1911 the Council appears to have first welcomed the concept of wattle plantings in the Park Lands in association with the annual Wattle Day celebrations. In debating the proposal Mayor Cohen lamented the decline and vandalism of wattle trees in the Park Lands (Thornton nd, p. 1).

The site became known as the 'Wattle Grove'. A white granite obelisk and cross was erected on this site that was later shifted to the Lundie Garden. The site was possibly the first memorial commemorating the Gallipoli landing and Australian fallen in Australia. Each year a memorial service was also held at the site on Wattle Day, and numerous trees planted. By 1940 the 'Grove' had become badly neglected, and unsuccessful attempts were made to tidy up the grove and its plantings.

On 23 August 1915 the Council accepted a proposal by the Wattle Day League to establish a grove of wattle trees to commemorate the landing of Australian troops at Gallipoli. The 'war memorial plantation' was designed by prominent architect Walter C Torode who was also a member of the League. Torode also designed a 12 feet high granite obelisk carrying a stone cross, to be positioned in the middle of the 'memorial plantation', that was inscribed with "Australasian soldiers, Dardenelles, April 25<sup>th</sup> 1915".

The *Register* reported the design on 17 August 1915 as follows:

*It is proposed to fence in an area of about 150ft. square, with entrances from four sides ... In the centre will be a small obelisk of red-and-grey granite, with the simple inscription "Dardanelles, 25/4/15." Around and above this will be a rustic pavilion, 25ft. in diameter ... to have wide openings on four sides. Beyond this an outer circle, with a radius of 33ft. from the centre will provide space for future gatherings. In this area five trees will be planted as emblems of the Allies. The outer area will be a circle of 66ft. radius, making four quadrants, in which will be planted 72 wattle tees of assorted variety, with a wide pathway on the outer circle of wattles ... The main entrance to the park will be through a rustic pergola, over which will be the letters "Wattle Grove, 1915" (Register 17 August 1915).*

The opening ceremony, officiated by the Governor General Sir Ronald and Lady Munro Ferguson, and the South Australian Governor, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, included the unveiling of the obelisk (Thornton nd, pp. 1-2).

Some 140 trees were planted at the site using trees supplied by the Botanic Gardens director:

*Various species of the trees were put in order to ensure continuous blooming. A number of these trees, which will be utilised in various parts of the parks and other reserves were supplied by the Board of Governors of the Botanic Gardens through the courtesy of the Director (Annual Report 1915, p. 36).*

*Wattle trees ... [were] planted by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Galway, the Hon the Premier, the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Adelaide, the President and members of the Wattle Day League, and other prominent citizens (Annual Report 1915, p. 66).*

As part of its establishment, the League entered into an agreement with the Council as to the use of the plantation. The League agreed to erect and maintain the 'Grove' and fencing, while Council agreed to supply regularly the trees and to prepare and holes for the trees to be planted in. Plantings and memorial services were undertaken regularly from 1915 until the end of the 1920s. Guard rails were also erected "opposite the openings to the wattle grove so as to prevent cattle from entering." In 1916 some 44 trees and additional roses were planted. The Governor and Lady Galway participated in further tree planting at the site on 1 September 1917 (*Annual Report* 1915, pp. 66, 68, 70; 1917, p.42).

In October 1917 the League again approach the Council for permission to undertake additional wattle plantings near this fenced reserve. The League proposed the reservation of an additional area of land immediately opposite—on the eastern side of Lewis Cohen Drive—for this

reservation. The proposal was refused because of the possible impact it may have upon existing sporting and recreational facilities on the eastern side, and Council proposed land immediately adjacent to and north of the existing wattle grove as an alternative. The alternative proposal was approved by Council on 22 August 1918 (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 28; 1919, p. 47). In 1919 only one tree was planted. Uniquely it was dropped from an aeroplane to commemorate the role of Australian aviators during World War I. A small bronze tablet was placed at the spot where this tree was planted, but the tablet has since been removed and is in the care of the City Council (Thornton nd, p. 2).

During 1914-1915 Pelzer commenced levelling works to form an ornamental garden on the corner of Goodwood and South Terrace, on the site of a proposed playground. By 1915 Pelzer reported the progress on this activity:

*A new garden plot at the corner of South and West Terraces [sic] is in course of construction. The area has been ploughed and harrowed, and the necessary alteration to the fencing has been completed. Two open storm water drains in this area have been regraded. The course of one drain has been altered, and a rustic bridge erected across it. A water services is now being laid, and, when completed, the planting of lawn grass will be taken in hand (Annual Report 1915, p. 66).*

Pelzer reported in more detail, these works, in the subsequent year:

*SOUTH TERRACE GARDEN.—This is a new reserve about 3 acres in extent, laid out and planted near the corner of South Terrace ad Goodwood Road. Seven couch grass lawns of various sizes have been planted. Five and a half chains of paths, 9 feet wide, have been formed and made, and top-dressed with screenings. Two rustic bridges have been erected across an open watercourse, and 3 seats have been erected to date. Along the eastern and southern boundaries long flower borders have been laid out and planted. A hedge of Kaffir apple [*Doryalis caffra*] has been planted along the northern boundary. Groups of ornamental shrubs have been planted in the borders, and trees and palms dotted about on the lawns (Annual Report 1916, p. 43).*

From 1917 onwards Pelzer undertook additional improvements to the 'South Terrace Garden'. A small tool house was also erected to facilitate the maintenance of this new Garden, additional drainage works were carried out in 1917, and the southern perimeter fence increased in height to reduce damage by cattle. Seating was added and a 135 plant Golden Privet hedge planted along the Goodwood Road frontage. In 1923 Pelzer extended the Garden by one acre, which he "laid out in pathways, lawns, and flower-borders," and noted the pending erection of a "rustic bridge over an open drain," and that both works had been hampered by the unusually wet weather in the year. The bridge was erected in the subsequent year (*Annual Report* 1916, p. 46; 1917, pp. 27, 42, 45; 1918, pp. 32, 34; 1923, p. 36; 1924, p. 38).

During 1919 Pelzer established a tennis court in the Park (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 28; 1919, p. 47).

In 1920 Council approved a proposal from the Markets & Parks Committee to establish a diagonal pedestrian pathway across Park 21W. Some £180 was allocated for this work that was planted in Elm trees (*Ulmus procera*) over 1920. Pelzer continued his program of maintenance works in this Park, and in 1923 he replaced several chains of "old dilapidated" fencing around several tree clumps (*Annual Report* 1920, pp. 16, 32; 1923, p. 38). In 1924 he planted an avenue of 134 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) in the Park (*Annual Report* 1924, p. 39).

In 1921 Pelzer planted an additional 102 wattle trees in the 'Wattle Grove', or the 'Wattle Day Reserve', as he was beginning to call it in his reports. In the following year some 150 Wattle trees, some 10 species, were additionally planted. Pelzer also caused a line of "84 Pagoda Trees"

(*Sophora japonica*) to be planted linking the 'Grove' to Greenhill Road, paralleling Lewis Cohen Drive. A further 152 "Wattle Trees" were planted in 1923, and several "old dilapidated" fences surround tree clumps were replaced. In 1924 he caused the planting of "105 wattle-trees" in the 'Grove'. Forty-five specimens were planted in 1925, and a further 20 specimens in 1926 (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 38; 1922, p. 28; 1923, pp. 37, 38; 1924, p. 39; 1925, p. 35; 1926, p. 41).

The weather was rough in 1925 and many garden in the City experienced some damage. In the South Terrace Garden Pelzer had to removed a large sheoak (*Allocasuarina* ssp.) damaged by storms and lopped two large overgrown gum trees. He reinstated the large bridge in 1926 due to storm and drainage water damage (*Annual Report* 1925, p. 33; 1926, p. 42).

By 1924 the 'Wattle Grove' was somewhat full of plantings. A proposal was again unsuccessfully launched to establish a second 'Wattle Grove;' on the opposite site of Lewis Cohen Drive. Council refused this proposal as it compromised the grounds of several athletics clubs, so the League proposed to plant both sides of the Avenue (Thornton nd, p. 2).

From the 1925 to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Park 21W except works concentrated in the South Terrace Garden and the 'Wattle Grove'. In 1925 Pelzer developed two hockey grounds in the Park, and constructed two tennis courts in 1926 (*Annual Report* 1925, p. 35; 1926, p. 41). During 1927 he removed 22 stunted Elm trees (*Ulmus procera*) along the Drive and replaced them with new ones (*Annual Report* 1927, p. 31). All these tree planting works were not without incidents of tree senescence or vandalism which Pelzer quickly skirted over in his annual reports. Only prominent or frustrating incidences of vandalism occupied more than a sentence. Events in 1928 for this park appear to have been one of these instances, as some "10 fine elm-trees about 12 feet high and with trunks of about four inches in diameter were broken off about 12 inches above the ground" in the diagonal pedestrian path that year. He replaced these and a further 8 stunted elms along Lewis Cohen Drive (*Annual Report* 1928, p. 45).

During 1928 received council approval to substantially renovate part of the informal playground in the South Terrace Garden. This work was considerable and also included the designation of the playground as the 'Princess Elizabeth Children's Playground'. These playgrounds were constructed by Council in several locations, and a Council employee was engaged to serve as 'Supervisor' whereas in other municipalities the Education Department employed the 'Supervisors'. These playgrounds:

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

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

This playground was established with unexpended funds arising from the 1927 visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and named in the Princesses honour. Pelzer summarised the works:

*The area is a little over one area in extent. Provision is made for a shelter-house, with supervisor's room and lavatory accommodation. Two large plots have been planted with various flowering shrubs, cannas, and other herbaceous plants. A hedge has been planted along the southern boundary fence. Two large areas have been planted with lawn-grass, and shade trees have been planted. An open storm-water drain*

*in this area has been diverted. A total of 18 pieces of apparatus of various kinds has been erected. Plenty of seating accommodation has been provided for* (*Annual Report* 1928, p. 44).

The Playground was opened by the Lady Mayoress, Lady Bonython, on 17 September 1929, and Miss Grace Shannon appointed Supervisor of the ground. The works were considerable and included re-sloping the steep bank of an open storm-water drain and the use of a "large quantity of good virgin soil ... for tree-planting." In the following year Pelzer gained approval to plant groups of trees south of the playground "to act as a breakwind, and form a suitable background for the Playground as seen from South Terrace." Some 38 trees of various species were planted as part of this work. Additionally, "wire-netting" was fastened to the fences surrounding the playground "to exclude dogs" (*Annual Report* 1928, p. 44; 1929, pp. 27, 35, 36).

While the South Terrace Garden had been first created in 1917 Council had retained the generic nomenclature in all its reports. In January 1929 Council adopted a recommendation that the Garden, as distinct from the Playground, be named 'Lundie Garden' (*Annual Report* 1929, p. 26).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (*Annual Report* 1931-32, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In terms of Park 21W little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s. In 1935 the council broke up and grassed disused pathways in Lundie Garden (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

In 1934 Council's attention was drawn to the derelict state of the 'Wattle Grove' memorial plantation. A popular feature in the late 1910s and early 1920s, it appears that the last memorial planting ceremony was in 1927. By 1934 the plantation was long forgotten; wattles were neglected and allowed to run wild, the pergola was overgrown with creepers thereby obscuring sight of the memorial obelisk, and axe-marks were evident on some trees suggesting their use of firewood. Council hesitated on how to address the situation. On 30 September 1940 Council adopted a motion to move the memorial from the 'Grove' to nearby Lundie Garden. The obelisk was moved in October 1940, and in the following year Council instructed its City Gardener to "clean up" the 'Grove'. Over later years the memorial became known as the 'Anzac Memorial' (Thornton nd, p. 3).

From the 1930s onwards Park 21W received little Council attention other than maintaining the Lundie Garden, the Playground, and what remained of the 'Wattle Grove'. During March – August 1957, however, the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There was no specific recommendation for Park 21W.

In 1969 Council renovated the 'Wattle Grove' obelisk memorial. A semi-circle of cypresses were also planted around the obelisk. At the same time the 'Wattle Grove' pergola was removed and the stone cross was replaced with a dark granite cross that matched the base (Thornton nd, p. 3). Today the original 'Wattle Grove' consists of some 40 wattle species in an unorganised configuration with 5 White Cypress Pines (*Callitris columellaris*) in a central location.

In the 1990s many of the elderly and senescent English Elms along Lewis Cohen Drive were removed and replanted with Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*). The plantings appear to be struggling and are too close together should the specimens progressively grow.

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Minno Wirra*, meaning ‘golden wattle grove’, to this park. He derived the nomenclature from *minno* meaning ‘golden wattle; wattle gum’ and *wirra* meaning ‘forest’. *Minno* was reputedly a staple food for the Kaurna.

The main use of the southern portion of Park 21 West is as an overflow parking space for the Royal Adelaide Show Grounds.

*This site is largely open with a mixture of planted exotic and interstate trees around the periphery with an avenue crossing diagonally across the park. In areas adjacent Goodwood Road there are a number of native herbaceous species growing on limestone soil overlayed by shallow red loams. Here several *Austrostipa* sp., at least two *Danthonia* sp., *Chloris truncata*, *Arthropodium* sp., *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Oxalis perennans*, *Chenopodium pumilio*, *Atriplex semibaccata* and *Dichondra repens* can be found. (Long 2003, p. 47).*

Because of this botanical merit, there are a number of areas within Park 21W that have been roped off to protect the indigenous species from car parking and the mowing and spraying during Adelaide City Council maintenance.

The Park consists today as bearing the underpinning plantings and planting design pattern as proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880). Strong perimeter plantings were established around the western, southern and eastern edges of the Park, with feature clumps of *Pinus* ssp, a diagonal Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) pedestrian avenue, and remnant plantings associated with the Wattle Day League around the former ‘Wattle Grove’ and the edge of Lewis Cohen Drive. A more formal gardenesque landscape exists along the South Terrace frontage with the Lundie Garden and the Princess Elizabeth Gardens Playground.

Interestingly the Park retains much of the spatial planting structure as proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880) except in terms of the northern and eastern edges because of subsequent garden and road construction initiatives. It appears also that Brown’s tree planting schedules contain the species that most successfully thrive in the Park today.

#### **Existing Planning / Development Plan Context**

No component in Park 21W Minno Yerta is identified in the State Heritage Register.

Park 21W Minno Yerta exists within the South Parks Precinct PL12 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 435-436). Its ‘Environment’ is described as:

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

##### ***Planting Character and Landscape Design***

*The South Parks Precinct character should be that of woodland defining open grassed playing fields, so that there is a continuity of theme between the three parks. ... Woodland planting should be introduced between playing fields to promote passive outdoor activities such as picnicking.*

*The banks of Park Lands Creek should be regraded to improve safety and amenity and the variation in landform and parkland feature provided by this creek should be acknowledged in its planting character. Drains should be landscaped to improve the aesthetic and functional qualities of the Precinct.*

*Increase in paved areas in the Precinct should be limited, however earthworks such as mounding for an amphitheatre may be appropriate.*

#### **Permanent Structures**

*Additional buildings should be limited and existing buildings rationalised. ... Fencing, walling, paving and pathways should be rationalised.*

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 21W Minno Yerta 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 21W 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.

Because of the dissection of Park 21 into two portions with the construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, the overall configuration of Park 21 as conceptualised by Brown substantially changed. The more open structure, with defined perimeter plantings altered to a more intense planting design strategy under Pelzer. To address this change Pelzer appears to have copied the planting design principles theorised by Brown for other South Park Land blocks and established perimeter plantings and created a diagonal pedestrian avenue.

##### *Land Use*

The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in 1900 onwards. The ‘Wattle Grove’, Princess Elizabeth Gardens Playground and Lundie Garden changed the image of the open expansive woodland by establishing more intensive planting approaches and enabling a change of land use function to ceremonial and intensive recreational roles. There is significance evident in terms of the ceremonial and recreation roles the Park serves.

##### *Natural Features Responsiveness*

The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The presence of a watercourse through the Park has been largely obscured with the advent of plantings for the original South Terrace Garden that placed drainage lines underground into channels and pipes. In contrast the flat landscape, and its strong enclosure by perimeter plantings with little central clumps or plantations results in expansive internal views outwards to the city and the Adelaide Hills. This affords different character and atmosphere not experienced in other South Park Land blocks. There are no natural significant features evident.

##### *Circulation Networks*

Prior to Brown’s *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 21W. The *Report* proposed no such a system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for Park 21 and that it would not be dissected into two portions. As a consequence Pelzer had to devise a more suitable planting strategy, but still drew reference to Brown’s *Report* (1880) as it related to other South Park Land blocks. Key principles were the creation of strong perimeter plantings and a circulation route within, accompanied by a diagonal pedestrian avenue that dissected the Park. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer’s re-interpretation of Brown’s philosophical approach as applied in other South Park Land blocks that included straight axial

lines with a main mono-tree avenue pathway possessing and a diverse species perimeter. This re-interpretation has enabled a visual uniformity and continuity between Park 21W and the neighbouring park blocks, and thereby contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer.

- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) pedestrian Avenue, that dissects Park 21W from the intersection of Greenhill and Goodwood Roads to the corner of South Terrace and Lewis Cohen Drive, planted in 1920. Of some historical and design merit.

#### Boundary Demarcations

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

#### Vegetation

There are several main vegetation elements in Park 21W that possess cultural heritage merit:

- ❖ South Terrace street tree plantation (J&E: P.B20): part of the overall street tree plantation along South Terrace stretching from Hutt Street to West Terrace that comprises English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) on the south side and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) on the north side of South Terrace. Possessing uniformity, the unusual mixture of the two species results in a strong visual corridor and canopy. Of some significance aesthetically.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue remnants along Lewis Cohen Drive. Remnants of Pelzer's original plantings, extant at the northern and southern ends of the Drive. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) Grove south of Princess Elizabeth Playground. A visually interesting feature consisting of four groups of trees, each with 24 specimens that date from plantings in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Sense of enclosure within the open landscape, providing an oasis in the wider open landscape of Park 21W. Of some significance aesthetically and historically.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) pedestrian Avenue that dissects the block running from the intersection of Greenhill and Goodwood Roads to the corner of South Terrace and Lewis Cohen Drive, planted in c.1930 replacing an earlier English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue that did not succeed. A dominant feature on the landscape and also upon Park 21W. Of some visual and design merit.
- ❖ 'Wattle Grove' remnant plantings of wattle (*Acacia* spp): successional specimens on the site of the original 'Wattle Grove' memorial plantation established in 1915 including specimens of Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) and Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*). Of some historical and social merit.
- ❖ 'Wattle Grove' remnant White Cypress Pines (*Callitris columnaris*) specimens: five specimens located on the site of the original 'Wattle Grove' memorial plantation established in 1915. Spatial configuration as designed by architect and builder Walter Torode. Of some historical, social and design merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) avenue: located along both sides of Lewis Cohen Avenue, a line of young Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) planted in the 1990s on either side of the Avenue. Of some aesthetic merit.
- ❖ War Memorial Blue Atlantic Cedars (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca') specimens: located to frame the relocated 'Wattle Grove' war memorial, some 7 Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca') planted in an arc in 1960 as part of the relocation for the memorial. Of some aesthetic and social merit.
- ❖ Brazilian Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) specimen: located on the corner of Lewis Cohen Drive and South Terrace, an unusual specimen tree possibly the only specimen of

this species planted in the Park Lands and dating from the 1930s. Vulnerable for lack of knowledge of its existence. Of some botanical and aesthetic merit.

- ❖ Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywoodii') specimens: located in the Princess Elizabeth Playground, four Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywoodii') trees planted as part of the original playground development by Pelzer. Of some aesthetic, design and historic merit.
- ❖ Pepper Tree (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*): located on the corner of Lewis Cohen Drive and Greenhill Road, a lone specimen in good aging form, planted in the 1920s during the perimeter tree planting program by Pelzer. Of some aesthetic merit.

#### Spatial Arrangements

Several feature components are evident, including:

- ❖ 'Wattle Grove' memorial plantation, on the western side of Lewis Cohen Drive, which although not bearing the clear distinguishing boundaries as originally designed by Torode and planted by members of the Wattle Day League, still holds the basic spatial presence that is accentuated by the disparate wattle (*Acacia* spp) plantings extant. Important also because of the Vice Regal associations and endorsement of the site and its meaning. Of some historical and design merit.
- ❖ Lundie Garden, originally called South Terrace Garden, as first designed and developed by Pelzer in 1914-15, consists of a large rectangular area adjacent to South Terrace as a formal garden with extensive pathways and plantings. Defined by clear hedge plantings originally around the southern eastern and western perimeters, with a Gardenesque tree planting strategy within the rectangle. Of some historical and aesthetic merit.
- ❖ Princess Elizabeth Playground, on South Terrace, excised from Lundie Garden, and designed and developed by Pelzer in 1927 within a small enclosed rectangular shape. Defined by fencing, Pelzer ensured the provision of several mature shade trees for inclusion within the reserve and also laid out the locations of the Playground's recreational facilities and spaces. Of some historical and design merit.

#### Structures

There are several minor recreation service structures in Park 21W, but the only distinctive structure of significance is:

- ❖ Adelaide Lutheran Sports Club Pavilion comprising a building structure with galvanised iron gabled roof, located along the Goodwood Road frontage of Park 21W. Simple architectural form somewhat visually hidden within the dense perimeter plantings. Of minor merit.
- ❖ Princess Elizabeth Playground (J&E: L.A20) comprising a fenced enclosure and series of playground equipment. No original equipment and fencing exist having been replaced progressively in the 1960s and 1980s with more modern and safer equipment. Of some architectural and design merit.
- ❖ Princess Elizabeth Playground Shelter Shed (J&E: p. 74) comprising a red brick Edwardian style structure with terracotta tiled gabled roofing. Of some architectural and historical merit.

#### Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ 'Wattle Grove' war memorial: 'Wattle Grove' white granite obelisk and memorial unveiled by Governor General Sir R Munro Ferguson on Wattle Day, 7 September 1915. The original 'Wattle Grove' memorial was relocated from the Grove to Lundie Garden

in 1940 and subsequently renovated in 1960 with alternate stone being used for the cross. Of some historic, social and design merit.

- ❖ Lundie Seat: located in the Lundie Gardens, a seat with brass plaque honouring Councillor Frank Lundie for 22 years of service to the Council, recognising the Councillor and Garden opening in 14 January 1929. Of some social merit.

#### Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

While Park 21W is relatively flat it possesses some aesthetic merit, as follows:

- ❖ Goodwood Road visual corridor: entailing views north and south along the Goodwood Road reserve towards the city building edge and the southern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. Of some visual merit.

- ❖ Park 21W internal views: a series of viewpoints located approximately in the centre of Park 21W that enable uninterrupted views towards the city and the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. Of some visual merit.

#### Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 21W. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 21W's cultural landscape in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

Park 21W – Minno Yerta Park Item / Component / Place	Existing: Register of the National Estate	Existing: State Heritage Register	Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Vulnerable	Recommended: Register of the National Estate	Recommended: State Heritage Register	Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study
Park 21W generally	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) pedestrian Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	-
South Terrace Street Trees ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> and <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ) Lewis Cohen Drive avenue remnants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-
Pine ( <i>Pinus</i> ssp) Grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	-
'Wattle Grove' wattle ( <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Acacia saligna</i> ) plantings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	Y	Y
'Wattle Grove' White Cypress Pines ( <i>Callitris columnaris</i> ) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Blue Atlantic Cedar ( <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca') specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Brazilian Pepper Tree ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	-
Desert Ash ( <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywoodii') specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Pepper Tree ( <i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i> ) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Adelaide Lutheran Sports Club Pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Princess Elizabeth Playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Princess Elizabeth Playground Shelter Shed	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
'Wattle Grove' precinct	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	V	-	Y	Y	-	-
Lundie Garden precinct	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princess Elizabeth Playground precinct	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
'Wattle Grove' war memorial	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Lundie Seat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-

Goodwood Road visita	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 21W internal vistas	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Statement of Cultural Significance

Minno Yerta Park 21W 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 distinct from many Park Land blocks, Pelzer had to re-interpret the planting design philosophy during 1900-32, as devised by Brown, given changes in the edges of Park 21 that split it into two equal sized blocks. Additionally Park 21W hosts the state significant Princess Elizabeth Playground, Lundie Garden, and the nationally significant ‘Wattle Grove’ which celebrates the Wattle Day League and the first war memorial established to honour Australian servicemen at Gallipoli in South Australia.

### Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 21W 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 PL12 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Lundie Garden and the Princess Elizabeth Playground that addresses the historical patterns of extant tree plantings and species, and gives effect to the PL12 policy recommendations and continues the planting design philosophy devised by Pelzer in their establishment;
- ❖ Prepare a landscape management plan for the reinstatement of the ‘Wattle Grove’ in accordance with the design prepared by Walter Torode, and seek to replant and re-fence the ‘Grove’ in recognition of Wattle Day itself.

- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 21W.
- ❖ Consider the re-location of the ‘Wattle Grove’ war memorial obelisk to the ‘Wattle Grove’ back to its original location.
- ❖ Consider thinning the plantings of Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) trees along Lewis Cohen Drive
- ❖ Conserve existing vistas from the centre of the Park to the city and the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills.
- ❖ Conserve the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) pedestrian avenue and ensure replacement plantings in the same species.
- ❖ Conserve the Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) grove and consider additional plantings including additional species as per the list proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880).
- ❖ Prepare nominations to the State Heritage Register and the National Trust of South Australia Significant Tree Register for the ‘Wattle Grove’.