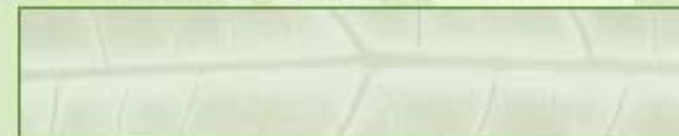


Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

Karrawirra (Park 12)



COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Karrawirra (Park 12) has been prepared within the context of, and giving effect to, the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999.

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 Karrawirra (Park 12):

- 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

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recreation, sport and leisure fostering well being through healthy lifestyles.”

Vision for Karrawirra (Park 12)

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

Karrawirra (Park 12) is designated as primarily of a “predominantly cultural landscape” with two small sections of natural and recreational landscape. “Predominantly cultural landscape” is defined as an area (which) include dominant features, uses, activities and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole. Elements of a natural landscape are present along the River, and elements of a recreational landscape are present as the oval is currently licensed to the University of Adelaide.

Karrawirra (Park 12) will be managed as a contributory part of the Adelaide Park Lands, and as a predominantly cultural and civic precinct with a traditional European landscape, accommodating a range of sport, recreation, civic and cultural activities.

The Park’s significance to the Kaurna 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 Kaurna long before Adelaide was established.

- This Park is 55.5 hectares.
- The Park is an area of high use because of its central location linking the City centre to North Adelaide and is a well used pedestrian commuter route.
- Prominent due to both Frome Road and King William Street acting as gateways to the City centre.
- A popular venue for organised sporting and cultural events. The Park hosts a number of sporting organisations including various rowing clubs and the University of Adelaide’s sporting grounds. The Park adjoins the Torrens Parade Grounds where many services held there often extend into various parts of the Park.
- The Park contains Peace Park, Angas Gardens, Roberts Reserve, Grundy Gardens, the Cross of Sacrifice Garden, the South Australian Naval Memorial Garden, Lady Esther Lipman Gardens, Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, Town Clerk’s Avenue/ Walk, the Pathway of Honour and the River Torrens precinct all of various social, cultural and heritage merit.
- The Park features many important military and other memorials which contribute to the character of the Park.
- The Torrens Parade Ground is currently managed by State Government and therefore not included in this Community Land Management Plan.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Karrawirra (Park 12) has cultural significance to the Kaurna people as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where they lived. The Park also 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 recreational spaces and venues that provide additional cultural and social significance to the place together with hosting the main military venue

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

for the state, and an assemblage of the main war memorial places in the state. It is a highly symbolic tract of landscape that has always been a stage for South Australian primary symbolic, commemorative, memorial and recreational events and activities prior to and following colonization; a role it shares equally with Tarndanya Womma (Park 26).

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. The Park is now known as Karrawirra (Park 12) which loosely translates as 'river red gum forest.'

1.5 Project Objectives

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

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

In addition, this CLMP sets out the goals, objectives and criteria by which Council authorities manage community land. Land management

plans ensure that the main purposes of a park are considered when land use decisions are made. They:

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

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details			
Management Area	Karrawirra (Park 12) is bounded by North Terrace, Frome Road, Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and King William Road.		
Certificate of Title	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Title identification: CR5452/84 106100/1194* CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5737/419 CR5707/712 CR5707/712 CR5707/712 CT5612/151*</td> <td>Parcel identification: S1648 in the Hundred of Yatala S1194 in the Hundred of Yatala S1612 in the Hundred of Yatala S1630 in the Hundred of Yatala S1633 in the Hundred of Yatala S1018 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q20 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q21 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q22 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 A23 in the Hundred of Adelaide</td> </tr> </table> <p>*State Control</p>	Title identification: CR5452/84 106100/1194* CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5452/84 CR5737/419 CR5707/712 CR5707/712 CR5707/712 CT5612/151*	Parcel identification: S1648 in the Hundred of Yatala S1194 in the Hundred of Yatala S1612 in the Hundred of Yatala S1630 in the Hundred of Yatala S1633 in the Hundred of Yatala S1018 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q20 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q21 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 Q22 in the Hundred of Adelaide F38386 A23 in the Hundred of Adelaide
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Owner	The Crown in the right of the State		
Custodian	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide (except for * which are State Control)		
Lease/Licence Details	<p>The University of Adelaide currently holds a one-year licence for the playing fields in Karrawirra (Park 12) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 x playing fields 6 x synthetic practice cricket pitches 3 x turf practice cricket pitches 3 x tennis courts Soccer/ Lacrosse Softball/ Tennis Cricket/ Touch football Australian Rules Football <p>Prince Alfred College Rowing Club currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p> <p>Adelaide University Rowing Building currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p> <p>Christian Brothers College Rowing Club currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p> <p>Torrens Rowing Club currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p>		

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

	<p>Adelaide High School Rowing Club currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p> <p>St Peters College Rowing Club currently holds a 10 year lease for a Club House and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p> <p>Jolley's Boathouse Restaurant currently holds a 29year lease for the Boathouse/Restaurant.</p> <p>Popeye currently holds a monthly lease for Lounders Boathouse for the servicing of their boats and a 1 year River Torrens Activity Licence.</p>			
Buildings	Asset No.	Tenure	Owner/licence holder	Description
	PR40102B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Gardeners Shed (Brick & Stone)
	PR40103B	Leased	Lessee – Jolley's Boathouse Bistro Pty Ltd	Jolley's Boathouse Restaurant
	PR40105B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Lunch Room & Toilet (PARK INSP)
	PR40106B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Gardeners Shed (Brick & Stone)
	PR40107B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Pumphouse Bunker
	PR40108B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Gardeners Shed (Brick & Stone)
	PR40113B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Gardeners Shed (Brick & Stone)
	PR40114B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Gardeners Shed (Wood & Iron)
	PR44011B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Adel Uni Pav - toilet
	PR44012B	PERMIT	Licence Holder – University of Adelaide	Adelaide Uni Build
	PR44013B	PERMIT	Licence Holder – University of Adelaide	Adel Uni Shed
	PR44014B	PERMIT	Licence Holder – University of Adelaide	Adelaide Uni Score Board/Store
	PR44015B	Leased by 2 parties	Lessee - Keith A/Elma H Altmann & Tony T & Lidija B Shuman	Lounders Boathouse
	PR44016B	Leased	Lessee - Prince Alfred College Incorporated	Prince Alfred College Rowing Club
	PR44017B	Leased	Lessee - The University of Adelaide	Adelaide Uni Rowing Building
	PR44018B	Leased	Lessee - The Christian Brothers Incorporated	CBC Rowing Club
	PR44019B	Leased	Lessee - Torrens Rowing Club Incorporated	Torrens Rowing Club Building
	PR44020B	Leased	Lessee - Minister for Education & Children's Services	Adelaide H.S. Rowing Club
	PR44021B	Leased	Lessee – The Church of England Collegiate School of St Peters	St Peters College Rowing Club
PR44077B	Council	Adelaide City Council	Implement Shed	
PR44093B	Utility	SA Water	Sewer Vent House (Frome Road)	
PR44121B	no tenure	Adelaide City Council	Pump House (at the Zoo Bridge)	

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Purpose for which land is held	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 cultural landscape, defined as areas (which) include dominant features, uses, activities and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole.
Native Title Status	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:

- Undertake tree planting to establish and enhance vegetation corridors.
- Enhance Park Lands water courses by laying back of creeks' banks, the creation of natural detention basins, where appropriate and implementation of best practice riparian and urban stormwater management.
- Annually audit and remove surplus fencing and signage.
- Investigate return of Crown leases to Council to enable coordinated approach to management, eg some Rowing Clubs
- Improve pedestrian/cycle links through Adelaide University to the River Torrens.
- Review and upgrade lighting in high use and other specific areas in accord with appropriate Standards. Particularly King William Street, Adelaide University boat shed and Adelaide University gym and sports grounds.

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

2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

- Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005
- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993 and Adelaide (City) Development Plan 2006
- 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 Karrawirra (Park 12) is in the River Torrens East Policy Area 31 and Adelaide Oval Policy Area 38 of the Development Plan.

The desired character of the Policy area is:

- The desired character for the Policy Area is comprised of:

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- informal and formal outdoor recreation and areas of open grassed playing fields with a perimeter of significant woodland plantings adjacent to the corridor of indigenous plantings on the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri;
- a strong theme of local native plant species in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri Valley in conjunction with the deciduous tree character around North Adelaide;
- viable habitat for native wildlife assisted through the planting of the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in accordance with the Torrens Linear Park indigenous vegetation planting theme
- the undergrounding of power lines.
- gardens containing the Cross of Sacrifice as an area for informal outdoor recreation activities within a formal garden setting.
- The theme of mixed deciduous and evergreen tree species should be continued.
- The formal historical character with carefully designed planting beds should be maintained.
- The Policy Area should retain its soft landscape character and be carefully integrated with the
- The open sports fields of Parks 9, 10 and 12 should be enclosed by perimeter plantings of mixed exotic and native woodland plantings.
 - Items of significant landscape interest include:
 - the stand of Eucalyptus trees adjoining MacKinnon Parade west
 - the mixed exotic and Australian native plantings surrounding the University Oval in Park 12.
- These trees should be retained to maintain the environmental character of those parts of the Policy Area.

Items of significant landscape interest include:

- the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden;
- the Palm trees surrounding the Parade Ground;

- the Women's War Memorial Gardens;
- the avenue of Elms along Victoria Drive;
- the Pennington Gardens (west); and the Creswell Gardens.
- These plantings should be retained to maintain and enhance the landscape character of those parts of the Policy Area.

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

2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

Details of the Community Consultation undertaken are provided in **Appendix B**. Consultation was undertaken in two parts: Saturday 14 August at Warnpangga (Park 10) next to the Lower North Adelaide Playground on Mackinnon Parade. The consultation covered Tidlangga (Park 9), Warnpangga (Park 10), part of Tainmundilla (Park 11) and Karrawirra (Park 12) – the area north of the River Torrens; and on

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Sunday 7 November at Elder Park, off King William Road. The consultation covered part of Tainmundilla (Park 11), part of Tarndanya Womma (Park 26) and Karrawirra (Park 12) - the area south of the River Torrens.

Following consultation, the community values for Karrawirra (Park 12) can be summarised as follows:

The community appreciates Karrawirra (Park 12) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The community values the open space, attractive setting near the River and the opportunities for recreation. Shade trees and the grassed areas are valued. There were a number of requests for the development of an affordable café bordering the River. The need for increased security and the ongoing need for management of litter accumulation within the Park and in the River was highlighted and 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

Groups of Indigenous people met in the area along the south bank of the Torrens east of the King William Street Bridge because of its proximity to the Protector's Office in Kintore Avenue. This was also a general area for socialising on visits to the City prior to and following colonization, and was a role that continued to serve intermittently in the Park and was still used in the 1970s as a place for meetings. There are various newspaper reports recalling the north side of the Torrens repeated the observation that the area was subject to regular encampments. These include:

"In coming over North Adelaide...we had to pass the natives encampment...the dim form of various wurlies ad the glowing light of the many fires...The Aborigines often set fire to a whole tree which at night forms a curious spectacle" (The Register 15 August 1843)

"Hearing that there was going to be a corrobbery this evening, I marched down with Thomas and William Hay. Arriving there I walked through each successive encampment for there are ever so many ..." (The Register 29 March 1844).

Early colonial resident Thomas Day, in *Memories of the Extinct Tribe of Cowandilla* (1902) recalled some of the activities he observed in the *Karrawirra parri* watercourse prior to 1843:

"Women and children spent most of their time at the Torrens river – children bathing and practicing with spear and small waddy – Women crab[b]ing and going in the river with a net bag and picking up cockles. I have seen them go down – And I thought they would never see gaian, They got many cockles And rose again

on the other side after being under water A long time. The river torrens was A chain of water holes very deep When not in flood. It was full of timber Very dangerous to go amongst. Their time was also employed making mats, nets and rope clothes lines They would then sell or exchange for food from the settlers..." (Day 1902 in Hemmings 1998, p. 43).

Traditional camping, ceremonial and burial grounds were located on both sides of the Torrens and areas near the Torrens may contain archaeological or burial sites.

The south side of the River is *Tarnda Kanya*, the Red Kangaroo rock site, a highly significant cultural heritage site concerned with this Creation Ancestor. This site was quarried out for building stone. The outcrop is of the Pliocene Hallett Sandstone formation. One section of the quarry is the Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment (area between the Torrens Parade Ground & Government House grounds). The Festival Centre and Parliament House precincts in Tarndanya Womma (Park 26) also overlie the rock formation. This is a very important cultural site, associated with Kurna men's business and linked to both Victoria Square (also associated with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming) and the River Torrens. The cultural associations of this place are complex and confidential. At the same time, it is important that any landscaping or earthmoving work associated with this Park or involving the remaining sandstone formation should be subject to prior consultation with the Kurna Heritage Board, and if operational, the Kurna Men's Group.

The Torrens Parade Grounds was probably also the site of the first Queen's birthday distribution of rations to the Indigenous people.

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Peace Park is recorded for its historical significance as a major meeting place for native title and reconciliation gatherings. In 1997 a major meeting of the Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation was held in the Park.

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 Karrawirra (Park 12):

Overall spatial patterns	Overall, the Park retains its spatial pattern and form north of the River Torrens. Areas south of the River Torrens were never conceived by O'Brien ¹ and Pelzer ² as a part of the Park until the Park Lands transfer of land started occurring. Thus, Victoria Drive and the Torrens Parade Ground precincts were not conceived as landscape pieces within the Park but as they became available the Council and City Gardeners progressively incorporated them into the landscape, retaining much of the pre-1930s extant vegetation on these tracts often moving the trees around to suit this proposal. Accordingly, the area north of the River Torrens is distinctively a landscape with strong traditions to the original pre-1900 landscape designs and survey drawings by Brown ³ and O'Brien, and Colonel Light ⁴ , respectively, and land south of the River Torrens were additional pieces reclaimed back from the original Government Domain and thus Park Lands as conceived by Light.
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 the 1860s. O'Brien was probably forthright in his idea that this would be a formal garden tract of the Park Land and planted English Elms and Moreton bay Figs in locations today that are integral to the overall character and spatial design of the landscape. Notwithstanding this, the University Oval and the Torrens Parade Ground have consistently maintained their functions over the years. There are several areas of significance evident in terms of its use and function:
	University Oval: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, an oval sporting ground space that appears to have been used as a sporting venue consistently since the 1860s whether for football or cricket. Of some social and cultural merit.
	Torrens Parade Ground: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park and pre-1936 known as the Military Parade Ground, has been consistently used for military parade and storage use since settlement in the 1830s. Of some social and historic merit.
Natural features	The Park deceptively exists with a wide range of topographical features despite the majority of the land being relatively flat topography. Most features have been subjected to human modification by O'Brien, Pelzer and Orchard over the years intentionally to improve their visual appearance. The significant features evident:

¹ William O'Brien, City Gardener

² August Pelzer, City Gardener 1899-1934, who commenced a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands

³ John Ednie Brown was Council's Supervisor of the Parks, engaged to prepare a Report on the System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands (1880).

⁴ Surveyor-General of Adelaide

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

	<p>Drainage Swale: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, an open contoured drainage swale that runs from Frome Road to the rear of the University of Adelaide ‘pavilion’ diagonally across the Park. An interesting feature that was the main drainage swale across the Park that Pelzer regraded into its present shape and alignment. Of some historic, engineering and design merit.</p>
	<p>Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, the extant escarpment left as a consequence of the original quarry on the site in the 1840s and the subsequent spur railway line cutting in the 1903, and possessing associative significance the Kaurna community. Of some social, cultural, historic, and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>River Torrens Watercourse and Lake: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, the designation includes the River Torrens watercourse and embankments, and Lake Torrens development resulting in a distinct topographical landscape sweeping through the southern portion of the Park. Of some geographical, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
Circulation networks	<p>Historically road and circulation routes have underpinned the use and development of much of this Park. Accordingly there are several pedestrian, water and vehicular routes that perform and have design, aesthetic and historic relationships and significance to the Park landscape. As a footnote, the Frome Road London and Oriental Planes are not included within the Park and thereby this Appendix. These circulation routes include:</p>
	<p>King William Road: Of some social, design, aesthetic and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Grundy Garden Pathways: Of some social, design, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>University Footbridge Access: Of some social, engineering, aesthetic, design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Victoria Drive: Of some aesthetic, design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Pathway of Honour: located between Kintore Avenue and King William Road adjacent to the northern Government House grounds wall. Comprised of a narrow slither of land with a partially curved pedestrian pathway with associated war memorial plaques and stones. A circulation route formalised in the 1980s to honour war fallen, it was a pedestrian route that evolved in the 1920s as Pelzer developed the landscape into an open grassed park. Lined with a row of young Oriental Plane trees. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>War Memorial Drive: Of some social, aesthetic, design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Lake Torrens watercourse: located between the Weir and Frome Road bridge, this was historically the predominant route of all watercraft using the Lake since the Lake’s creation with the construction and opening of the Weir in 1882. It still serves this function and role today. Of some social, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Town Clerk’s Avenue or Walk: located in the Park, an axial pedestrian pathway from Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Angas Gardens leading to Frome Road developed in c.1917 with tree planting and pathway formation by Pelzer. A route and designation that was used by Pelzer from 1917 to his retirement in 1932, and a designation often found on period Council maps. Consisting of a pathway route with a mixture of trees adjacent. Of some design, social and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Torrens Parade Ground Axis: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a diagonal axis line that dissects across the Parade Ground that was extant in the 1880s, has consistently appeared as a pathway route historically and an interesting design feature visually removed in the south-eastern portion in the 1970s with re-grassing. Of some historic, design and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.</p>
Boundary demarcations	<p>No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.</p>
Vegetation	<p>All vegetation of cultural significance outlined in Appendix C</p>
Spatial arrangements	<p>Several areas are present:</p>
	<p>Angas Gardens: located on the southern corner of King William Road and War Memorial Drive and featuring the Angas Statue and</p>

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	<p>Memorial. An important feature garden that was originally conceived and developed by Pelzer as a formal garden with pathways and bedding, before the statue was located into the Garden; in subsequent years Pelzer and Orchard removed the pathways and bedding, and original ornamental trees and shrubs, resulting in a grassed Gardenesque landscaped garden featuring the statue and lacking much of its original structure and ornamental vegetation. Named after South Australian pioneer and pastoralist George Fife Angus. Of some design, aesthetic and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Roberts Place: located on the corner of Frome Road and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, and an original extension of McKinnon Terrace, a triangular portion of land originally conceived by Pelzer as a formal garden centred upon a mature Moreton Bay Fig that including garden beds, ornamental trees and a pathway system. Over the years Pelzer and Orchard modified the Place removing fencing, bedding and pathways, creating a Gardenesque landscape, but retaining most of the mature trees and palms within and surrounding the Place. Named after retired American merchant and South Australia Colonization Commissioner Josiah Roberts. Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Grundy Gardens: located between Frome and King William Roads and War Memorial and Victoria Drives. An expansive, visually prominent, passive recreational landscape with views, bridges, watercraft, dry stone walling, and occasional trees being its dominant features and advantages. A landscape designed by Orchard, drawing upon extant tree plantings and pathway systems established by Pelzer, and taking coincidental advantage of the construction of the Adelaide and University Foot bridges at the same time, resulting in a largely 1930s styled landscape garden that has Edwardian and Arts & Crafts undertones in its construction, design, and execution. Named after long-standing Councillor and Alderman Ton Hadfield in recognition of 34 years of service. Of some design, historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>Pennington Gardens East: located between King William Road, Pennington Terrace and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. A triangular shaped garden that Pelzer conceived and developed as a formal garden including bedding, ornamental trees, pathways and seating that was severely modified in 1919 onwards with the imposition of the Women's War Memorial Garden that Pelzer accommodated. It features a 'Cross of Sacrifice' The Garden was thereupon transformed from a formal Picturesque landscape into a simplified Gardenesque space dominated by the Memorial Garden that dictates its aesthetic character and relationships. With the development of the Memorial Garden in 1920, Pelzer and Orchard progressively removed trees and pathways creating the lawned garden character today. Garden named after South Australian Colonization Commissioner James Pennington. Of some social and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Women's War Memorial Garden: located within Pennington Gardens East, a formal rectangular configured 'Cross of Sacrifice' Garden reminiscent of a cathedral floor plan, designed by architect Alfred Wells and garden by Sir Herbert Baker and developed by the that includes the predominant use of low Olive hedging, Lavender, and Roses today and distinguished by a central axial pathway crowned by the Cross of Sacrifice, to a design by Sir Reginald Blomfield, at the north-west end and the Remembrance Stone, to a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens, at the south-eastern end. While developed and planted under an agreed design in 1919-20, Pelzer progressively modified the plantings upon the Committee's direction in the 1920s. Cross unveiled and Garden opened on 25 April 1922, and Stone unveiled 25 April 1923. Includes today a low Olive hedge, Iceberg standard roses, Lavender, rando Carey Gully stone paving edged by concrete strips, red carpet roses, and the Cross and Stone. Of some social, design, historic and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.</p>
	<p>Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion between the Ground and the northern Government House grounds wall. A place identified and proposed in 1937 by the Women's Council of South Australia as a venue to honour the pioneer women of South Australia, under a Committee chaired by Adelaide Miethke. Waikerie limestone statue sculptured by Olna Cohn and garden designed, planted and constructed by landscape designer Elsie Cornish in 1938. Statue unveiled 19 April 1941. Garden renovated by the Council in 2002. The Garden possesses associative significance to the foundation of the Royal Flying Doctor Service in Alice Spring. Of some social, historic, design, and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.</p>

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	<p>Pathway of Honour: located between Kintore Avenue and King William Road, a narrow corridor comprising a pedestrian pathway with associated war memorials edged by young Oriental Plane trees. A pathway formally established in the 1980s, that Pelzer originally developed in the 1920s as a route as part of his transformation of the Parade Ground landscape from sheep agistment land to an open grassy park, affording a semi-curved pedestrian route with sweeping views northwards. Of some social, historic and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Torrens Parade Ground: located between King William Road, Victoria Drive, Kintore Avenue and the Government House grounds, a semi-rectangular flat expanse that was historically developed to enable military activities including parades, and which served and continues to serve this function today. The area excludes the gardens adjacent and includes only the bitumen expanse fronting the Building, and associated perimeter fencing. Of some social, historic, and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.</p> <p>Heritage Rose Garden: Developed in 1995-1996 and located on the north bank of the River Torrens, the garden was designed by the Heritage Rose Society.</p> <p>King William Road: located between North Terrace and the Cathedral, a narrow vehicular and pedestrian corridor that while predominately a vehicular route provides an important social and cultural space in Adelaide. The corridor is the main commemoration and celebratory route in the City, and is a conduit for visitations to the important venues of the military Parade Ground, religious Cathedral, cultural Adelaide Oval and Festival Centre, and social to Elder Park and the River Torrens recreational corridor and Linear Park. It also forms a symbolic axial connection between north and south Adelaide and the seats of politics and religion sweeping across the River Torrens valley and watercourse. Of some symbolic, design, historic, and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>University Oval: located in the centre of the Park. A semi-circular expanse formally developed in the 1910s to serve as the principal venue for University of Adelaide sporting activities but historically used as football ground and cricket pitch since the 1860s. Space edged by a drainage swale, scoreboard, tennis fencing, grandstand ‘pavilion’, and unstructured exotic and native ornamental tree plantings. A space that affords views in all directions from within and around its perimeter. Of some social, aesthetic and historic merit.</p> <p>McKinnon Parade Closed Road: a corridor of land that originally separated Roberts Place from the Park that was closed and grassed in the 1960s, that served as an extension of McKinnon Parade. Edged on the south by tall mature Aleppo Pines and on the north by two rows of younger Desert Ash and English Elm trees respectively, it presents a curious east-west space in the Park. The latter trees are either in senescence or have died and will need to be removed. Of some design and historic merit.</p>
<p>Structures</p>	<p>There are numerous structures in the Park of significance:</p> <p>Maintenance Building: located in the University Oval portion of the Park between the University Oval ‘pavilion’ and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, a red brick structure with curved Carey Gully sandstone walling as designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford in the 1960s. Of some design merit.</p> <p>Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box & Plaque: located in the University Oval portion of the Park on the edge of the oval, a small two-storey cricket scorers box with plaque recording Dean Dawson as the Captain of the first University of Adelaide Inter-Varsity Football Team in 1904, and donated by KT Hamilton as erected in 1920. This box replaced an earlier box, and was donated by Alex J Melrose in 1920. Of some social merit.</p> <p>University of Adelaide ‘Pavilion’: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a prominent and elegantly designed grand stand structure including 5 gables, wrought iron metal strap seats, Mintaro slate steps, wrought iron support posts, and plaque. Of some historic merit.</p> <p>University of Adelaide Outbuilding: located in the University Oval portion of the Park adjacent to the Oval, a small red brick red terra cotta tiled single storey symmetrical structure with front portico designed in the 1930s bearing the period style characteristics of Woods Bagot architects. Of some historic merit.</p> <p>Maintenance Shed: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a green-painted galvanised iron gabled Council maintenance</p>

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structure, with green-panted metal lean-to, sited behind the University 'pavilion'. Of some historic merit.
Sewer Outlet: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a green painted utility obscure structure with flue for sewer purposes. Of some engineering merit.
Christian Brothers College Boathouse: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a nondescript red brick two storey structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River. Erected in 1961 by builders Blunden & Co at a cost of £8,000. Of some social merit.
University of Adelaide Boathouse A: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River. Designed in an Edwardian style by architects English & Soward, Robert Barr Smith funded the "handsome boathouse," measuring 18.2 x 9.1m, at a cost of £750. The boatshed included a balcony that provided views of the Lake and a finishing line for races and electric lighting. Extensively changed and altered since 1910. Of some social merit.
Prince Alfred College Boathouse: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River and erected in c.1930. While the College and the Old Collegians Association had been active in rowing prior to 1930 it was the enthusiasm of rower HWA Miller than enabled the Association to advance £1,250 to construct a boat house and to buy rowing boats. An Edwardian red and white painted timber slat structure with red painted gabled corrugated iron roof erected, and opened on 10 December 1930 by ex-Headmaster WR Bayly. Of some architectural, historic, aesthetic and social merit.
University Footbridge: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a dramatic cantilevered footbridge over the River Torrens of much picturesque charm and presence. Designed by the South Australian Railways department by engineers John Adrian Farghar and Reginald Bridgland with plans carrying the signature of the chief engineer of the Railways, Robert Hall Chapman, construction of the footbridge proceeded with monies from the Council as part of its commitment to the state's centenary celebrations, and with a gift of £2,000 from Misses E and L Waite. The footbridge was opened on 9 August 1937. Of some engineering, design, historic, social and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.
Victoria Drive Maintenance Building: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park at the eastern end of Victoria Drive, a red brick structure with curved Carey Gully stone walling designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford in the 1960s. Of some design merit.
Collegiate of St Peter Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a two-storey red brick structure with gabled roof in one portion and skillion on the other. Of some social merit.
Popeye's Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a single storey green painted timber and red-painted galvanised roofed rectangular structure with feature finial dating from the 1910s associated with the Popeye licence. Of some architectural, social and aesthetic merit.
Adelaide High School Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a two storey skillion roofed red brick structure with balcony erected in the 1970s replacing an earlier structure. Of some architectural and social merit.
Torrens Rowing Club Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park next to Jolley's Boathouse, a contemporary two storey red brick structure, with club formation origins dating back to 1903. Of some social merit.
Jolley's Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, the two-storey Jolley's Boathouse and restaurant composed within a timber and sheet metal clad structure dating from the 1910s following the 1914 fire of the original Jolley's Boathouse. Of some historic and social merit.
Adelaide Bridge: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, Council prepared plans for a new bridge, to be called the Adelaide Bridge, which was officially opened on 5 March 1931 by the State Governor. A bridge some 40.2m wide with footpaths and carriage

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	<p>ways of the same dimensions of King William Street south of the bridge was proposed. The design by the City Engineer involved a three hinge reinforced concrete structure with a 36.5m main span and two 11.58m span bow-string arches over sub-portal footways. Construction commenced in June 1929 and works completed at the end of 1930. Light standards on pylons erected in 2003. Of some engineering, design and aesthetic merit. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.</p> <p>Victoria Drive Toilets: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park to the south of Jolley's Boathouse, a Carey Gully faced gabled roofed toilet structure erected in the 1960s to a design by Council's landscape architect Bruce Whitford. Of some design and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Victoria Avenue Police Station: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, positioned in the north-west corner of Victoria Drive overlooking the River Torrens, a single storey rendered brick, cream coloured structure featuring portico, wrought iron security bars on windows, and red terra cotta roof tiling all composed in a Spanish architectural style. Designed and erected in 1928 to serve as a Water Police Station to police watercraft and water-based recreational activities on the River Torrens, its Spanish architectural style is similar to the Hartley Building in Kintore Avenue erected in the late 1920s, and it was in use until 1956. Of some design, architectural, historic, aesthetic and social merit.</p>
<p>Small Scale Elements</p>	<p>There are numerous elements in the Park that have merit. These include:</p> <p>Cross of Sacrifice: located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a 11.6m high Tea Tree Gully stone 'Cross of Sacrifice' modelled with permission of original designer Sir Reginald Blomfield, as erected at Clare, Wiltshire, and incorporated by architects Alfred Wells and Sir Herbert Baker in the overall design for a Women's Memorial Garden. A Garden instigated by Mayoress Charles Glover, paid for by the women of South Australia, and unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1922. Includes a bronze plaque unveiled on 25 April 1965 replacing the original 1922 inscription of the cross that had deteriorated. Has associated spotlighting that received an Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia & New Zealand (South Australia Branch) award for lighting on 19 September 1997. Of some historic, design and social merit.</p> <p>Cross of Sacrifice Plaque: located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a bronze plaque unveiled on 25 April 1965 replacing the original 1922 inscription of the cross that had deteriorated. Bearing a laurel leaf motif around its surrounds and various military insignias. Of some design, historic and social merit.</p> <p>Remembrance Stone and Seat: located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, the South Australian red granite carved Remembrance Stone inscribed with 'their names liveth for evermore' re-copied with permission from a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1923. Of some design, historic and social merit.</p> <p>Street Bollards: located in the Pennington Gardens East portion, 4 silver painted wrought iron bollards repositioned on the corner of Pennington Terrace and King William Road to demark pedestrian access into the Garden. Of some historic and engineering merit.</p> <p>Australian Women's Army Service Memorial: located on the south-eastern flank of the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a bronze plaque positioned beneath a Blue Atlantic Cedar unveiled by Miss MS Douglas of the Service on 17 February 1963. Of some social merit.</p> <p>Lamp Post: located in the south-western corner of the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a good example of the Paragon brand of lamp especially erected by the Council as part of the state's Centenary in 1936 including tapering concrete standard. Of some design and aesthetic merit.</p> <p>Freedom and Democracy Memorial: located in the University Oval portion, a Carey Gully sandstone configured memorial laid out in a circular form with a square black marble in a central position with a carving of a dove thereon. Erected in 1989 and unveiled by state Premier Don Dunstan on 4 June 1990. Of some design and social merit.</p> <p>America Remembers Memorial: located along Sir Edwin Smith Drive adjacent to a grove of elderly Moreton Bay Figs and laid in</p>

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	<p>conjunction with the planting of a Moreton Bay Fig. Erected by the American Ex-Servicemens' Association of South Australia and unveiled by Ross L Wilson, US Consul General on 24 March 1996. Bronze plaque on a stone. Of some social merit.</p>
	<p>Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile Memorial and Sign: located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue opposite Pennington Terrace, a Carey Gully sandstone boulder with bronze plaque and accompanying blue painted timber sign. Unveiled on 2 November 1986 by state Minister of Sport & Recreation Kym Mayes to record the designation of 'Peace Park' to the main portion of the Park and the opening of the mile lone walking/recreation pathway. Of some social merit.</p>
	<p>Peace Pole Memorial: located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, a metal pole inscribed in various languages surrounded by a circular children hand-stencilled red brick circle embedded in the lawn, unveiled in 1987. Of some social merit.</p>
	<p>South Australian Naval Memorial Garden: located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. Comprised of a memorial and garden laid out in the shape of an anchor and planted with <i>Courage</i> roses with the Phineas Philip Davies memorial and flagpole at the base. Garden opened by Commander CJ Bates on 8 April 1995. Of some design and social merit.</p>
	<p>South Australian Naval Memorial Garden Anchor & Plaque: located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, an anchor mounted on a concrete plinth with associated plaque recording the opening of the Garden by Commander CJ Bates on 8 April 1995. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>Phineas Philip Davies Memorial: located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue in conjunction with the overall South Australian Naval Memorial Garden. The original grave headstone of Phineas Philip Davies as relocated from the Cheltenham Cemetery in April 1995. White marble headstone records the death of Davies on the HMCS <i>Protector</i> who was killed by a premature explosion of a cartridge when firing the salute at the Glenelg Commemoration day 28 December 1885. New concrete rear headstone support added in 1995 as part of the relocation. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>Gates: located in the University Oval portion of the Park hidden within the University of Adelaide 'pavilion' rear perimeter hedging, two different styled wrought iron metal strap gates with curved hand forging and a Sunshine foundry motif on one, mounted on simple sawn jarrah gate posts. While the gates date from the 1890s, the hedge dates c.1901 when the 'pavilion' was erected. Apparently served as foot access to the rear of the 'pavilion'. Of some historic and design merit.</p>
	<p>George V Memorial: located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. A large more than life-size equestrian statue of King George V in regalia carved by Maurice Lambert in England from Waikerie sandstone, located in a somewhat obscured position on the Avenue. Of some design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>University of Adelaide Oval Seating: located in the University Oval portion of the Park adjacent to the Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box, a wrought iron metal strap bench with timber slats in relatively good condition and dating from the 1930s. Of some design merit.</p>
	<p>University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' Plaque: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, and positioned inside upper of the 'pavilion', a bronze plaque recording the donations of £100 by Samuel Way, CN Angas, TE Barr Smith, B Barr Smith, FJ Fisher, CH Goode, John Gordon, RT Melrose, AJ Murray, GJR Murray, SS Ralli, TR Scarfe, and Sir E Shackleton to enable the erection of the 'Pavilion'. Interesting leaf motif surround design. Of some social and design merit.</p>
	<p>Angas Memorial: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in Angas Gardens. A statue memorial with foundations poured in April 1913 and final works completed in 1915 where it was located in North Terrace Gardens. In 1930 the statue complex was relocated to the present site. The statue consists of a white marble statue with canopy supported by four white marble columns supporting a memorial pedestal with embossed Colton-designed bronze reliefs. The reliefs depict events associated with the Angas family in the settlement of South Australia, including German emigrant transportation, the foundation of South Australia and the annexation of New</p>

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	<p>Zealand. Relief busts of George Fife Angas and John Howard Angas, inscribed as ‘Patriot, Politician and Philanthropist’ and ‘Pioneer, Pastoralist and Philanthropist’ are included. Atop the pedestal is a carved ornate Elizabethan ship with unclear associations to the Angas family. To one side stands a life size bronze women with flowing robes and feathered wings commencing to ascend the memorial steps. Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Street Bollards: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in Angas Gardens, 2 cast iron silver painted pedestrian bollards marking the pedestrian entrance to Angas Gardens from King William Road. Of some design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>University Footbridge Light Standards: four original Paragon lamp standards on concrete posts located at the northern end of the University footbridge. Of some historic, design and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Grundy Gardens sign: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in the south-eastern area of the Garden, a series of letters set on concrete on a sweeping Carey Gully wet-stone wall. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>George Duncan plaque: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a triangular plaque positioned on a stone pillar to the southern landing to the University footbridge, recording the drowning of homosexual academic Dr George Duncan in the River Torrens on 10 May 1972, and the subsequent decriminalisation of homosexual relations by the state Government in 1975. Of some historic and social merit.</p>
	<p>University footbridge southern lamp standard: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, an original Paragon lamp standard positioned on the southern landing of the University footbridge as developed by Orchard in the 1930s. Of some aesthetic, historic and design merit.</p>
	<p>Waite donation plaque: located in the River Torrens portion of Park, a small plaque affixed to the University footbridge recording the donation of funds by the Misses Waite to enable the construction of the footbridge in 1936. Of some social and historic merit.</p>
	<p>University footbridge north-eastern lamp standard: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, an original Paragon lamp standard positioned below the northern landing of the University footbridge as developed by Orchard in the 1930s. Of some design, aesthetic and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Grundy Gardens lamp standards: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, two original Paragon lamp standards as intended for and placed at a staircase in the 1930s Grundy Gardens development by Orchard. Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Bollards: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, twelve silver painted cast iron pedestrian bollard position adjacent to Jolley’s Boathouse and Adelaide Bridge dating from the 1880s that were repositioned here in the 1930s. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Mural: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a blue-green ceramic tile mural erected on the southern undercroft of the Adelaide Bridge depicting scenes and messages from the historic and biogeography of the River Torrens. Of some social and design merit.</p>
	<p>Jolley’s Lane Sign: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a 1930s period sign on a contemporary post. Of some design and historic merit.</p>
	<p>Lady Esther Lipman Garden: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, the Lady Esther Lipman Garden honours Lady Lipman who was the first woman City Councillor, Alderman and Deputy Lord Mayor of the City who lived 1900-1991. Garden includes extensive use of Roses, English Box, crush rock pathways as designed in a rectangular cross format by landscape architect Alison Radford in the late 1990s. Of some design and aesthetic merit.</p>
	<p>Pioneer Women’s Plaque: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, positioned on an entrance pillar to the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, a small bronze plaque honouring the centenary of the Pioneer Women of South Australia and the Flying Doctor’s Base in Alice Springs, 1836-1936. Of social merit.</p>

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<p>Adelaide Miethke Seat: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a red sandstone bench honouring the role of Adelaide Miethke in establishing the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden and her role on the National Council of Women of South Australia. Erected as part of the Garden development in 1936. Of some design, historic and social merit.</p>
<p>National Council of Women in South Australia Seat A: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, positioned in the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, 1 red granite bench of a simple design erected in 1936. Of some social and design merit.</p>
<p>Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment Fence: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a length of white painted sawn jarrah post and 2 wire (designed for 3 wires) fencing along the escarpment erected by Pelzer in 1927. Of some historic merit.</p>
<p>Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden Statue: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, the Olna Cohn designed and sculpted statue as part of the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden unveiled in 1941. Of some design merit.</p>
<p>Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden Plaque: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a bronze plaque erected on an entrance pillar to the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, erected in 18 November 2000, recording the opening of the Garden in 19 April 1941 and the role of Adelaide Miethke, Phebe N Watson, Gisela Siebert, Dorothy BC Dolling and Frances M McGuire in establishing the Garden. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Lady Dunstan Tree Plaque: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park within the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, a red granite plaque unveiled by Lady Dunstan on 29 April 1986 commemorating 150 years of settlement in South Australia. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>National Women’s Council of South Australia Seats: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park within the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, three red granite bench seat of a simple design erected in 1991. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Torrens Parade Ground Fencing: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a small remnant portion of small iron hoop fencing used in parks and gardens by Pelzer in the 1910s-30s hidden in a hedge that formerly surrounded maintenance shed for the Ground. Of some design and historic merit.</p>
<p>Veterans Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, on the Path of Honour, a granite memorial to the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, Australian Contingent, who served in the occupation of Japan 1945-1952; unveiled Colonel Donald Beard; dedicated Reverend Peter Randle; 20 July 1997. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Colonel Sybil Irving Seat: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a memorial seat with plaque to Colonel Sybil Irving MBF, Controller AWAS 1941-46, Honorary Colonel WRAAR 1956-61. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>10th Infantry Battalion (Adelaide Rifles) Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the 10th Battalion, unveiled by Brigadier JG McKinna in 1997. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>7th Australian Division AIF Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the 7th Australian Division AIF, unveiled by Hon Norman K Foster on 3 September 2000. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Pathway of Honour Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a memorial to the women of South Australia who served in the defence forces 1939-45. Unveiled by Trish Worth 20 April 1997 on behalf of the Council of United Ex-Servicewomen (South Australia) Inc in conjunction with Council President Coral E Farrelly, and designed by artist Janette Moore in association with Margaret Worth. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque honouring those who served in World War II in Malaya and Borneo 1941-45, the Malayan Emergency 1948-60, and the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66 erected by the National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association (South Australian Branch) and unveiled by Brigadier PW Beale and the President of the SA Branch BJ Selby on 10 August 2003. Of some social merit.</p>

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<p>Reserve Forces of South Australia Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the loyal services of the Reserve Forces of South Australian in peace and war, unveiled by state Governor Sir Eric Neal on 30 June 2000, and commemorating the 200th anniversary of the formation of the first reserve units in Australia. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>South Australian Prisoners of War in Sandakan Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>2/1st, 2/2nd, 2/3rd, 2/4th Australian Pioneer Battalions Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque to the 2/1st, 2/2nd, 2/3rd, 2/4th Australian Pioneer Battalions. Unveiled by Brigadier JG McKinna, 31 May 1998, and dedicated by Reverend Des Smith. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Drinking Fountain Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque recording a drinking fountain that was situated near the State War Memorial in North Terrace that was presented to the Council by the South Australian Association of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1988 to mark the bicentennial, recording that this plaque was relocated in 2003 and re-unveiled by state Governor Marjorie Jackson-Nelson on 4 December 2003 on the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Association. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Medical Services Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 105 General Hospital, 2/9 General Hospital, 110 Casualty Clearing Station, 2/6th Field Ambulance, and 2/8th Field Ambulance in World War II, unveiled by Graeme Houghton and dedicated by Reverend Peter Miller on 29 April 2001. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>2/3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 2/3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion unveiled by Lieutenant HM Weir on 5 March 2000. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>27 Australian Infantry Battalion Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 27 Australian Infantry Battalion (the South Australian Scottish Regiment). Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Arctic Conveys Veterans Association of South Australia Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the Arctic Convoys Veterans Association of South Australia, established in 1990, and memorial unveiled by state Governor Marjorie Jackson-Nelson on 18 April 2002. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>2/27th Infantry Battalion Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque honouring the 2/27th Infantry Battalion. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Australian Special Air Service Regiment Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a black rough and polished granite memorial stone with bronze plaques honouring the Australian Special Air Service Regiment donated by the Special Air Service Association (South Australian Branch) and DIA, unveiled on 19 July 2003. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Royal Australian Artillery Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque to the Royal Australian Artillery erected by Gunners SA, unveiled by Colonel John Derbyshire on 26 October 1997, and dedicated by Reverends Peter Miller and Kyle Waters. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98 South Australia, Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98, South Australia, unveiled by state Governor Sir Donald Dunstan and dedicated by Reverend Peter Miller. Of some social merit.</p>
<p>2/48th Infantry Battalion Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque to the members of the 2/48th Infantry Battalion recording Victoria Cross recipients WX9858 Stan Gurney, WX10426 Percy</p>

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	Gratwick, SX7089 Bill Kirby and SX7964 Tom Derrick. Of some social merit.
	2/43rd Infantry Battalion Memorial: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque honouring the 2/43 rd Infantry Battalion. Of some social merit.
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities	The Park is relatively undulating and dissected by the River Torrens resulting in numerous views and aesthetic places:
	Women’s Memorial Garden visual axis: located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, the visual and symbolic visual axis line through the Women’s Memorial Garden to St Peter’s Cathedral as featured in numerous period and contemporary photographs and postcards. Of some aesthetic and symbolic merit.
	Frome Road north vista: a controlled vista from Victoria Drive to the Zoological Gardens that terminates with the Zoological Gardens walls curving suddenly to cross the Frome Road bridge, with sweeping views westwards over the River Torrens and Grundy Gardens. Planted with Oriental Planes in the 1950 and not of the same visual prominence as the London Planes and Oriental Planes between Victoria Drive and North Terrace that were mainly planted in 1903. Of some aesthetic merit.
	University footbridge east vista: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge eastwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens. Of some aesthetic merit.
	University footbridge west vista: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge westwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens. Of some aesthetic merit.
	University footbridge south vista: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge southwards to the University of Adelaide precinct and the city skyline. Of some aesthetic merit.
	University footbridge north vista: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge northwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens and partially the North Adelaide skyline and escarpment. Of some aesthetic merit.
	Victoria Drive vistas: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, the curved Victoria Drive that sweeps alongside the southern flank of the River Torrens as developed in the 1880s. An unusual sweeping roadscape in Adelaide offering views over the River Torrens and a greenbelt or parkway atmosphere as was originally intended by the Council. Of some aesthetic merit.
	King William Road south vista: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a southern vista framed by extensive street tree planting opening up the city skyline. Of some historic, social and aesthetic merit.
	King William Road north vista: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a northern vista framed by extensive street tree planting and Adelaide Bridge opening up the Cathedral and North Adelaide skyline. Of some historic, social, aesthetic merit.
	Torrens Parade Ground Diagonal vista: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a unique diagonal axis through the Ground that offers views to the south-east and north-west linking the University of Adelaide buildings with the Adelaide Oval buildings. Of some historic and aesthetic merit.
	Kintore Avenue north vista: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a vista down Kintore Avenue, over the original site of the Adelaide Bowling Club, with a frame of Hackberry trees planted in 1958, that looks northwards over the tree skyline towards North Adelaide. Of some aesthetic merit.
	Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden vista: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a sweeping vista from the Pathway of Honour northwards over the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden. Of some aesthetic merit.
	Pathway of Honour east-west vistas: located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, an enclosed east-west visual axis line along the Pathway of Honour that is slightly curved resulting in a sense of journey and mystery, and complimented with an extensive collection of memorials. Of some aesthetic merit.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

Karrawirra (Park 12) 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 recreational spaces and venues that provide additional cultural and social significance to the place together with hosting the main military venue for the state, and a assemblage of the main war memorial places in the state. It is a highly symbolic tract of landscape that has always been a stage for South Australian primary symbolic, commemorative, memorial and recreational events and activities prior to and following colonization; a role it shares equally with Tarndanya Womma (Park 26).

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

- Krachenbuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the indigenous landscape of the area would have been a transition site between Mallee Box Woodland (*Eucalyptus porosa*) to River Red Gum Woodland (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).
- Due to the largely built up nature of this park no pre-European species lists are available (Biodiversity Survey).
- The Park is largely open with a mixture of planted exotic and interstate trees.

3.2.2 Topography and Soils

- The Park is composed of mostly alluvial soils of the River Torrens, grading to the solonised brown soils in the southern sections.
- The River Torrens is the lowest part of the Park. The land gently rises to the northern and southern edges of the Park.

3.2.3 Water

- The Park is situated within the Torrens Catchment Water Management Board.
- A drainage channel runs through Peace Park along the University of Adelaide Hedge towards the River Torrens.
- A SA Water Sewer Outlet is present in the University Oval north east portion of the Park.
- Pumphouse 6 is in operation and provides Torrens water to irrigate a small area between War Memorial Drive and the University of Adelaide Ovals and the area between the River Torrens and Victoria Drive until the University footbridge.
- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of license holder. License holders are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.

- The River Torrens, a major water course flows through the Park.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

- #### 3.3.1 Location and current tenure of buildings are illustrated on the **Existing Use: Buildings Map**.

Maintenance Building (1)

- Adelaide City Council building located in the University Oval portion of the Park. Of low heritage significance.

Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box & Plaque (2)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park. Of low heritage significance.

University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' (3)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park. Of medium heritage significance.

University of Adelaide Outbuilding (4)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park adjacent to the Oval. Of low heritage significance.

Maintenance Shed (5)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a green-painted galvanised iron gabled structure. Of low heritage significance.

Sewer Outlet (6)

- Located in the Roberts Place Portion, sited near Frome Road North of the Ovals. Of low heritage significance.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

Various Boathouses (7)

- Christian Brothers College (CBC) Boathouse: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, sited near War Memorial Drive. A nondescript red brick two storey structure. Of low heritage significance.
- University of Adelaide Boathouse: Located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River. Of medium heritage significance.
- Prince Alfred College Boathouse: located in the University Oval portion of the Park, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River and erected in c.1930. Of medium heritage significance.
- Popeye's Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a single storey green painted timber and red-painted galvanised roofed rectangular structure. Of medium heritage significance. It is recommended for listing on the State Heritage Register and in the Adelaide City Council Development Plan as a Place of Cultural heritage Significance.
- Adelaide High School: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a two storey skillion roofed red brick structure with balcony. Of low heritage significance.
- Torrens Rowing Club: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park next to Jolley's Boathouse, a contemporary two storey red brick structure. Of low heritage significance.
- Jolley's Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a two-storey Jolley's Boathouse and restaurant. Original building is of medium heritage significance.
- Collegiate of St Peter Boathouse: located in the River Torrens portion of the Park on the River Torrens, a two-storey red brick structure. Of low heritage significance.

University Footbridge (8)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a dramatic cantilevered footbridge over the River Torrens. The footbridge was opened on 9 August 1937. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.

Victoria Drive Maintenance Building (9)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park at the eastern end of Victoria Drive, a red brick structure with curved Carey Gully stone walling. Of low heritage significance.

Victoria Avenue Police Station (10)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, positioned in the north-west corner of Victoria Drive overlooking the River Torrens, a single storey rendered brick structure. Erected in the late 1920s, and it was in use until 1956. It is now used by the Gardeners as a lunch room, office and for storage. Of medium heritage significance.

Victoria Drive Public Toilets (11)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park to the south of Jolley's Boathouse, a Carey Gully faced gabled roofed toilet structure. Of low heritage significance.

Adelaide Bridge (12)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, which was officially opened on 5 March 1931. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.

3.3.2 Location and current tenure of structures are illustrated on the Existing Use: Structures Map

Street Bollards (1)

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Located in the Pennington Gardens East portion, 4 silver painted wrought iron bollards. Of low heritage significance.
- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in Angas Gardens, 2 cast iron silver painted pedestrian bollards.
- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, twelve silver painted cast iron pedestrian bollards.

Light standards (2)

- University Footbridge: Four original Paragon lamp standards. Of medium heritage significance.
- University footbridge southern lamp standard: located on the southern landing of the University footbridge. Of low heritage significance.
- University footbridge north-eastern lamp standard: positioned below the northern landing of the University footbridge. Of medium heritage significance.
- Grundy Gardens lamp standards: two lamp standards. Of medium heritage significance.
- Lamp Post: located in the south-western corner of the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park. Of medium heritage significance.

Gates (3)

- Hidden within the University of Adelaide 'pavilion' rear perimeter hedging. Of medium heritage significance.

University of Adelaide Oval Seats (4)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park adjacent to the Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box. Of medium heritage significance.

University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' Plaque (5)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park, and positioned inside upper of the 'pavilion'. Of medium heritage significance.

Grundy Gardens sign (6)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in the south-eastern area of the Garden. Of low heritage significance.

Waite donation plaque (7)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of Park, a small plaque affixed to the University footbridge. Of medium heritage significance.

Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Mural (8)

- Mural erected on the southern undercroft of the Adelaide Bridge. Of low heritage significance.

Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment Fence (9)

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, fencing along the escarpment. Of medium heritage significance.

Jolley's Lane Sign

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park. Of medium heritage significance.

National Women's Council of South Australia Seats

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park within the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden. Of medium heritage significance.

National Council of Women in South Australia Seat A

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, positioned in the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden. Of medium heritage significance.

Torrens Parade Ground Fencing

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a small remnant portion of small iron hoop fencing. Of medium heritage significance.

3.3.3 Location and current tenure of Memorials are illustrated on the **Existing Use: Memorials Map**.

Cross of Sacrifice & Plaque (1)

- Located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a 11.6m high Tea Tree Gully stone 'Cross of Sacrifice'. Unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1922. Plaque also located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a bronze plaque unveiled on 25 April 1965 replacing the original 1922 inscription of the cross that had deteriorated. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.

Remembrance Stone & Seat (2)

- Located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park. Unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1923. Of medium heritage significance.

Australian Women's Army Service Memorial (3)

- Located on the south-eastern flank of the Pennington Gardens East portion of the Park, a bronze plaque positioned beneath a Blue Atlantic Cedar. Unveiled on 17 February 1963. Of low heritage significance.

Freedom and Democracy Memorial (4)

- In the University Oval portion, a Carey Gully sandstone configured memorial laid out in a circular form. Unveiled on 4 June 1990. Of low heritage significance.

America Remembers Memorial (5)

- Located along Sir Edwin Smith Drive adjacent to a grove of elderly Moreton Bay Figs. Erected on 24 March 1996. Of low heritage significance.

Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile Memorial and Sign (6)

- Located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue opposite Pennington Terrace. Unveiled on 2 November 1986. Of low heritage significance.

Peace Pole Memorial (7)

- Located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, unveiled in 1987. Of low heritage significance.

South Australian Naval Memorial Garden (8)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. Garden opened on 8 April 1995. Of medium heritage significance.

South Australian Naval Memorial Garden Anchor & Plaque (8)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, recording the opening of the Garden. Of medium heritage significance.

Phineas Philip Davies Memorial (9)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue in conjunction with the overall South

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

Australian Naval Memorial Garden. Of medium heritage significance.

George V Memorial (10)

- Located in the University Oval portion of the Park alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. Currently listed as a State Heritage Place.

Angas Memorial (11)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park in Angas Gardens. Of medium heritage significance.

George Duncan plaque (12)

- Located in the River Torrens portion of the Park, a triangular plaque positioned on a stone pillar to the southern landing to the University footbridge. Of low heritage significance.

Lady Esther Lipman Garden (13)

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park. Of medium heritage significance.

Pioneer Women's Garden (14)

- Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Statue
- Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Plaque
- Lady Dunstan Tree Plaque
- Adelaide Miethke Seat
- Of medium heritage significance.

Colonel Sybil Irving Seat (15)

- Located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of the Park, a memorial seat with plaque. Of low heritage significance.

Pathway of Honour (16)

This is the pathway between Government House and the Torrens Parade Grounds lined with the following memorials:

- Pathway of Honour Memorial;
- 10th Infantry Battalion (Adelaide Rifles) Memorial;
- Veterans Memorial;
- Reserve Forces of South Australia Memorial;
- 7th Australian Division AIF Memorial;
- Medical Services Memorial;
- National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association Memorial;
- 2/3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion Memorial;
- 27 Australian Infantry Battalion Memorial;
- Arctic Conveys Veterans Association of South Australia Memorial;
- 2/27th Infantry Battalion Memorial;
- Australian Special Air Service Regiment Memorial;
- Royal Australian Artillery Memorial;
- Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98 South Australia, Memorial;
- 2/48th Infantry Battalion Memorial;
- South Australian Prisoners of War in Sandakan Memorial;
- 2/43rd Infantry Battalion Memorial;
- 2/1st, 2/2nd, 2/3rd, 2/4th Australian Pioneer Battalions Memorial;
- Drinking Fountain Memorial.

Town Clerk's Avenue/Walk (17)

- A pedestrian pathway from Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Angus Gardens leading to Frome Road developed in c.1917 with tree planting and pathway formation by Pelzer. Of medium heritage significance.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

Rose Garden (18)

- Located on the northern bank of the River Torrens, a formal garden from Frome Road stretching downstream approximately 140m.

3.4 Recreational Facilities

3.4.1 University of Adelaide

- The University currently holds the licence for three playing fields under lights, 6 synthetic and 3 turf practice cricket pitches and three tennis courts.
- The licence area is available for use by the community when not in use by the licensee.
- The River Torrens is used for various recreational activities including rowing, kayaking, Popeye scenic cruises and paddle boat hire.
- The River Torrens Linear Park paths are used for various recreational and leisure activities.

3.4.2 Dog Management

- Dogs in this Park are required to be kept on a leash which does not exceed two metres in length.

3.5 Events Management

- The Strategy identifies the Torrens Parade Grounds as a key area for major events, the impacts of which are often noted within the surrounding Park Lands. This area is primarily used for Anzac Day, but also for Vietnam Veterans Day and various other remembrance services.
- The Adelaide Festival of Arts 'Red Square' is held within the Parade Grounds.
- Fringe events are occasionally held within the Parade Grounds.

- Writer's week is held on the Southern Escarpment of the Torrens Parade Grounds every two years.
- Various community events including SA Day are held just north of the University Footbridge.
- Peace Park is an annual venue for small scale activities including World Peace Day and other human rights associated functions.
- The Cross of Sacrifice in Pennington Gardens east is also used on Anzac Day.
- Angas Gardens is used for outside broadcast of Anzac Day and is often the temporary set-up site for various telecommunications infrastructure for the day.
- Jolley's Restaurant is also the site for various small-scale private functions.
- The Park is often affected (especially the on-road parking) by large scale events held at Adelaide Oval and Elder Park.
- Parking for major events occurs on the Parade Grounds. The current Policy is that this can only occur for a Community event and as a result the parking is free.

3.6 Amenity

3.6.1 Facilities

- There are a number of seats and bins, drinking fountains and barbeque and picnic facilities in the Park. These are primarily situated close to the River Torrens.

3.6.2 Lighting

- The Ovals licensed to the University of Adelaide are serviced by lighting.
- The paths along the River Torrens are lit.
- The Strategy states that this Park, together with other "civic precincts" should be appropriately lit to increase safety and security at night.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

3.6.3 Signage

- Signage in the Park is provided by a naming sign from the Park Lands Signage Strategy.

3.7 Accessibility

- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park. Most sections are ticket parking although a few are used for all day parking by City commuters.
- The Park is well serviced along the King William Road frontage by public transport.
- In general, pedestrian and bicycle access are both available especially along the River Torrens.
- Due to the fenced off nature of the University Ovals there is no pedestrian access directly across the Park. However both the northern and southern sections are well serviced by paths both in the Park and along the road frontages.
- There are two formal paths through the Park of significance, the Pathway of Honour and the Town Clerk's Avenue/Walk.
- There is an informal pathway along the southern side of War Memorial Drive between the two pedestrian crossings. At one section this pathway narrows and eventually disappears resulting in many pedestrians walking along the road.
- There is a potential collision hazard between rowers and path users at the corner of the two eastern paths -one leading down to the River Torrens from the pedestrian crossing (near the CBC and University of Adelaide Boathouses) and the other approaching from the east along the Torrens banks; as visibility of oncoming path users is impeded by the angle of the slope at that corner.
- There is also a potential collision hazard located on the River Torrens path running adjacent to Jolley's Boathouse Restaurant, where it narrows and the dual lane shared use path suddenly merges into one narrow pathway.

Existing Use: Buildings Map

1. Maintenance Building
2. Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box & Plaque
3. University of Adelaide 'Pavilion'
4. University of Adelaide Outbuilding
5. Maintenance Shed



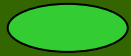
6. Sewer Outlet
7. Various Boathouses
8. University Footbridge
9. Victoria Dr Maintenance Building
10. Victoria Ave Police Station
11. Victoria Dr Public Toilets
12. Adelaide Bridge

Existing Use: Structures Map

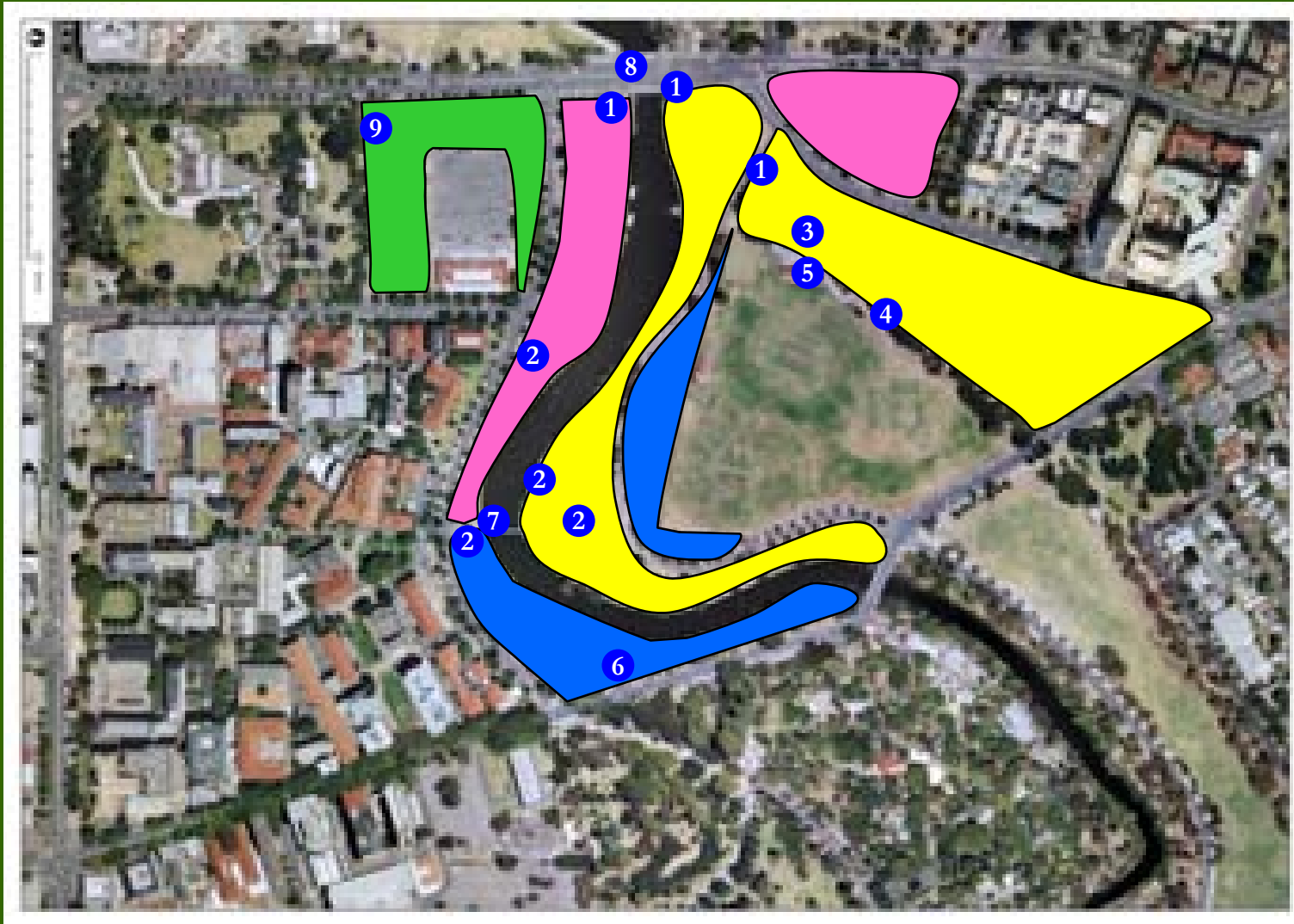
- 1. Street Bollards
- 2. Light standards
- 3. Gates
- 4. University of Adelaide Oval Seats
- 5. University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' Plaque



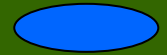
= ACC Irrigation system - stand alone manual



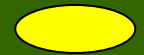
= ACC Irrigation system - stand alone auto



- 6. Grundy Gardens sign
- 7. Waite donation plaque
- 8. Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Mural & Bollards
- 9. Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment Fence



= ACC Irrigation system - Torrens water, stand alone manual



= ACC Irrigation system, maxicom enabled

Existing Use: Memorials Map

1. Cross of Sacrifice & Plaque
2. Remembrance Stone & Seat
3. Australian Women's Army Service Memorial
4. Freedom & Democracy Memorial
5. America Remembers Memorial
6. Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile Memorial & Sign
7. Peace Pole Memorial
8. South Australian Naval Memorial Garden Anchor & Plaque



9. Phineas Philip Davies Memorial
10. George V Memorial
11. Angas Memorial
12. George Duncan plaque
13. Lady Esther Lipman Garden
14. Pioneer Women's Garden
15. Colonel Sybil Irving Seat
16. Pathway of Honour
17. Town Clerk's Walk/Avenue
18. Rose Garden
19. Vietnam War Memorial

4. ISSUES AND DIRECTION

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from the functions, assessment against policies, and community consultation and recommends appropriate action. Karrawirra (Park 12) is a combination of a predominantly recreational landscape and a predominantly cultural landscape, as identified in the Strategy (see 1.1 above). Management recommendations outlined in this section are shown on the **Future Use/Landscape Design Map**.

4.1 Cultural Landscape

4.1.1 Indigenous

Issue: Aboriginal culture needs to be recognised and appreciated.

- The Red Kangaroo Rock is a very important cultural site, associated with Kurna men's business and linked to both Victoria Square (also associated with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming) and the River Torrens. As the cultural associations of this place are complex and confidential, ensure that they are not reported or included in Park interpretation or signage or material.
- Consider the impact of any re-landscaping or earthworks on any culturally significant site 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 need to 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.

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

- Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along King William Road and seek to strengthen the roadscape character paying particular attention to views, co-ordinated tree planting strategies, and display of adjacent features and views.
- Seek the removal of Council maintenance infrastructure from the Park in the long term.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park prioritising the Roberts Place Portion, Angas Gardens, and the King William Road corridor.
- Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for State Heritage Areas into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.
- Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for various Conservation Studies and Landscape Master Plans into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.
- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.
- Consider the nomination of the following buildings as Local Heritage Places: University of Adelaide Pavilion, University of Adelaide Outbuilding, University of Adelaide Boathouse A, Prince Alfred College Boathouse, Victoria Drive Police Station, and various memorials located within the Park. These places have been identified as potential Local Heritage Places and a comprehensive heritage review of the Park Lands is required.
- Manage and preserve the integrity of the significant spatial arrangements identified in the Park such as the Women's War Memorial Gardens and the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Undertake an inventory of the existing memorials in the Park to assess their relevance, the rationale behind their location and for their future management. Council is often approached by organisations and individuals to accommodate memorials of various types, such as war memorials or memorials to individuals. This Park is a popular choice given its historical role; however there are no criteria to guide this decision-making process. Careful consideration should be given to the location, number, the level of community support and suitability of memorials in the Park, prior to considering the placement of any other future memorials.
- A current proposal by the Legacy organisation to install a memorial within the existing Cross of Sacrifice area is deemed suitable subject to Council working with Legacy to arrive at a suitable design and location.
- Implement tree plantings along the western flank of Frome Road to the University sports grounds so to create a visual buffer between the Park and Warnpangga (Park 10), and a vegetative edge to the sports grounds.
- Investigate the possibility of the renovation of the Town Clerk's Walk into a more formal pedestrian route, with a consistent tree planting strategy.
- Investigate the need for a Landscape Master Plan for the renovation of Victoria Drive as recommended in the Cultural Landscape Assessment.
- Consult with the Kaurna Heritage Board and Kaurna Elders should any landscape modification of the quarry outcrop on the eastern side of King William Road between the Torrens Parade Grounds and Government House be proposed. This area has been identified as being of significance to the Kaurna people as the "Red Kangaroo Rock" site.
- Ensure that all trees of cultural significance are incorporated into the Council's tree management plans.

- Complement the chosen landscape character by developing and reinforcing a general planting theme for the Park based on plants that have acceptable maintenance requirements and that are ecologically appropriate for site-specific requirements.
- Develop a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.
- Ensure future plantings retain areas of open space suitable for events especially around the Torrens Parade Grounds.
- Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions.

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

4.2 Environmental Context

Issue: Natural environment needs to be promoted and protected.

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

- Reinforce perimeter planting to War Memorial Drive with primary species including; River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), and SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxylon leucoxylon*).
- Reinforce specimen planting to Frome Road with further planting of Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) or similar shade tree.
- Reinforce avenue planting along pedestrian paths adjacent to Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Frome Road with primary species including; London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*).
- Provide new avenue planting along pedestrian path linking Frome Road with War Memorial Drive with primary species including;

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*) and SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*).
- Retain and enhance the feature plantings with native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the corner of King William Road and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, grown from local seed sources.
 - Retain the Heritage Rose Garden plantings.
 - Retain and enhance the feature plantings with native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the area north of the University footbridge, where possible grown from local seed sources.
 - Enhance the Women's War Memorial Gardens by reinforcing perimeter planting with English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), providing additional shade trees with primary species including; London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), and providing feature planting including native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses, grown from local seed sources.
 - Provide additional shade trees close to picnic areas with secondary species including; European Nettle Tree (*Celtis australis*), Sugar Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), Lemon Scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*), Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*), Japanese Pagoda Tree (*Sophora japonica*), Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium australe*), Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*), Water Gum (*Tristanopsis laurina*), Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*).
 - Provide specimen trees close to picnic areas with species including; Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Bottle Tree (*Brachychiton repestis*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*), Catapillar Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), Native Frangipanni (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Sweet Gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*), White Cedar (*Melia azederach*).
- Provide infill planting to open spaces defining edges and separating potential different spaces with primary species including; River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*) and SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*).
 - Minimise but maintain internal open grassland spaces to balance heavily wooded perimeter.
 - Implement measures to remove and restrict the amounts of gross pollutants present in the River Torrens as these detract from the visual aesthetics of the area especially around the University Footbridge precinct.
 - Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the River Torrens banks.
 - Plant sedges (*Juncus sp.* and *Cyperus sp.* grown from local seed sources), in any instances where the banks along the River Torrens are not reinforced.
 - Ensure that future plantings do not impact on the existing playing fields
 - Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species and Weed species of National Significance in landscaping within the Park Lands.
 - Develop and implement a regular inspection and removal program of the silt build up adjacent the PAC boat landing.
 - Review the locations of all aerators within the River Torrens and as necessary relocate them in consultation with River Torrens Activity License Holders.

4.2.1 River Torrens

- Implement best management practice of the River Torrens through the implementation of a range of existing programs/projects to control Blue Green Algae arising from the Torrens Lake Algal Bloom Action Plan 1999, including:

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Torrens Lake replanting trials of aquatic macrophytes (increase both number and diversity of plants) to address water quality issues.
- Installation and operation of mechanical destratifiers designed to increase water circulation.
- Ongoing installation and maintenance of Gross Pollutant Traps to restrict large quantities of litter from entering the Lake through stormwater run-off, which would increase nutrient loads.
- Reductions in irrigation extractions from the River Torrens thereby increasing flows.
- Restoration of riverbank areas through tree planting to provide a filtration buffer to stormwater run-off.
- Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species in landscaping within the Torrens River Precinct.
- Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the Torrens River banks.
- Encourage the planting of sedges (*Juncus* sp. and *Cyperus* sp. grown from local seed sources), along the north bank of the Torrens, from Adelaide Bridge to Pinky Flat.
- Implement recommendations of the River Torrens Symposium where appropriate and feasible.
- Review the hours of operation of the River aerators with River Torrens License Holders. If necessary connect aerators to a timer system to ensure consistent operating hours.

Issue – Senescence of trees

- Retain existing healthy trees (refer to 4.1.2) and enhance with further planting of trees as per recommendation above in 4.2.
- Replace any moribund deciduous trees along the River Torrens with River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) except those of significance as determined by the Cultural Landscape Assessment, outlined in 3.1.2 and any other trees identified as Significant Trees.

- Replace moribund trees at other locations within the Park and with site specific species as per recommendations above in 4.2.
- 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, including elms, are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.
- Remove the moribund poplar trees between the kaffir apple hedge and the drainage swale north of the University Pavilion and replace with non-deciduous species as prescribed above in 4.2.

4.3 Buildings and Structures

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

There are a number of buildings in the Park which are not in use or are in a degraded condition. These have an impact on the overall appearance of the Park, both from within the Park and from the exterior:

- Continue to maintain the University of Adelaide footbridge to the original high standard.
- Support any successful refurbishment of the University Pavilion by granting a 20 year lease arrangement (subject to the provisions of the Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 which require any lease over ten years to be presented for the approval of both Houses of Parliament) for this building (but not including other areas or structures covered by the current Annual Sporting Licence).
- Work with the University to support any application for the listing of the Pavilion as a State Heritage Place.
- Determine the level of current usage and the feasibility of removing the Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box and relocating the Dean Dawson Memorial Plaque to an area within the University of Adelaide Pavilion.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Restore the Popeye Boathouse to its original character as the building is in a state of disrepair.
- Review use of boathouse given its historical significance and high profile location on the banks of the River Torrens.
- Support the upgrade of rowing clubs to improve accessibility and amenities for rowing training and competitions.
- Seek retraction of Jolley's activities into the original building footprint.
- Remove the existing metal shed located behind the University Grandstand and if necessary consider the installation of a replacement shed.

4.4 Recreational Facilities

Issue: Recreational facilities need to be promoted where appropriate and rationalised where necessary.

- Retain the playing fields currently licensed by Adelaide University. Retain the high fence on the southern boundary of the playing fields. Investigate alternatives to replace the fence in the future and or ameliorate its visual impact.
- Reduce the area currently fenced around the three grass tennis courts to accommodate two courts in recognition of the large Moreton Bay Fig tree on the western boundary of the courts, which deters use of the third court. Remove equipment being stored in this area.
- Retain a mix of formal and informal recreation use of the River Torrens including Popeye, paddleboat hire, rowing, kayaking, canoeing and dragon boating. Investigate opportunities to improve access to the River for rowing and canoeing/kayaking.
- Install wooden cladding or similar along the edge of the metal landing to stop damage to water crafts.

- Upgrade the River Torrens Linear Trail paths as needed to complement the design of the Park Lands Trail (3m wide shared use path).

4.5 Events Management

- Continue to permit the staging of major events within and around the Torrens Parade Grounds and minimise the associated impacts on the surrounding Park Lands.
- Investigate opportunities for more memorial and cultural events in this Park.
- Restrict parking for events to within the Torrens Parade Ground Area (hard surface area).
- Enter into negotiations with the Torrens Parade Ground to increase use of this area for parking for major events particularly those held at Adelaide Oval.

4.6 Amenity

4.6.1 Facilities

Issue: Need to ensure that facilities meet user needs.

- Retain existing amenities and replace as required.
- Install metal surrounds around green wheelie bins.
- Install recycling bins in high use areas particularly the Torrens Parade Ground and the University Footbridge and complement with appropriate educational signage.

4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Retain the lighting over the Adelaide University Ovals.
- Support the lighting of the Adelaide University tennis courts and cricket pitches.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Retain significant Adelaide light standards as outlined by the Cultural Landscape Assessment along the Torrens banks (see photograph on page 28 of Cultural Landscape Assessment).

4.6.3 Signage

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

- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.
- Provide Park information and interpretive signage at key visitor/commuter gateways.
- Provide and upgrade interpretive signage of the significant memorial sites within the Park.
- Encourage the use of the Historical Walking Trail “Famous Faces and Commemorative Places.”
- Install signage for path users approaching from the two eastern paths on the River Torrens (near the pedestrian crossing of War Memorial Drive near the boathouses) about the potential collision hazard.
- Replace Sri Chimnoy Peace Park sign and replace with Park Lands sign.
- Install signage to support the use of the Park Lands Trail.
- Work in collaboration with adjacent Councils and the State Government to implement a standard River Torrens Linear Park Trail signage style.

4.7 Accessibility

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

- Widen the current “choke point” in the path in front of Jolley’s Boathouse Restaurant on the southern bank of the River Torrens. There are safety concerns in this area due to the narrowness of the path which is currently 1.5 metres wide. The standard along the River is a 3 metre shared use path. It is proposed that the path be extended up to the alignment of the roofed area of the Restaurant thereby gaining up to 2 metres to enable the construction of an adequate path.
- Take the opportunity in the long term to remove the dining extension to the Jolley’s Boathouse Restaurant to maximise the original façade and character of this row of former boatsheds on this prominent site on the River. The exclusive use of the Park Lands by the restaurant is also considered inappropriate. As leases expire or other mechanisms become available to Council, the footprint for the Restaurant should be reviewed.
- Retain street car parking restrictions as existing which allow use of the Park Lands consistent with the On-Street Parking Policy.
- Improve access for pedestrians along the southern section of War Memorial Drive between the two pedestrian crossings by formalising the desire line with an unsealed path. Due to the steepness of the slope and existing ‘River Sheoak Specimen’, it will be necessary to install a boardwalk or similar structure along this section as the pathway narrows and eventually disappears.
- Taper the retaining wall into the ground adjacent to the River Torrens (near the pedestrian crossing of War Memorial Drive near the CBC boathouse) to increase visibility and to reduce likelihood of a collision between path users at the corner of the two eastern paths.
- Conduct a review of the parking controls adjacent to the boat sheds in consultation with the relevant license holders.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Karrawirra (Park 12)

- Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.

Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future Landscapes



The Landscape Design reflects the diversity of landscape characteristics within the Park.

The design complements and reinforces the 1930s character of the Park.

Avenue plantings along pathways will be reinforced.

The River Torrens precinct particularly the South Bank will be enhanced with a variety of feature plantings and native shrubs, trees, groundcovers and grasses.

Future Use/Landscape Design Map

1. Reinforce perimeter planting to Sir Edwin Smith Ave
2. Reinforce perimeter planting to Frome Road.
3. Provide and reinforce avenue plantings along pedestrian paths in the Roberts Place Portion
4. Retain and provide areas of feature plantings
5. Reinforce the perimeter plantings surrounding the Women's War Memorial Garden
6. Remove moribund poplar trees & replace with feature trees
7. Potential removal of the Scorer's Box



8. Restoration of Popeye's Boathouse to original character
9. Retain sporting fields
10. Remove the University Oval fencing
11. Implement a consistent planting theme for the Town Clerk's Avenue/ Walk
12. Taper retaining wall and install signage to avoid collisions between path users near the CBC Boathouse
13. Remove raised garden bed and widen and realign the path

Path Network Map – Torrens Parade Grounds

LEGEND

- ==== Create sealed path
- Retain sealed path



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Paths around Torrens Parade Ground

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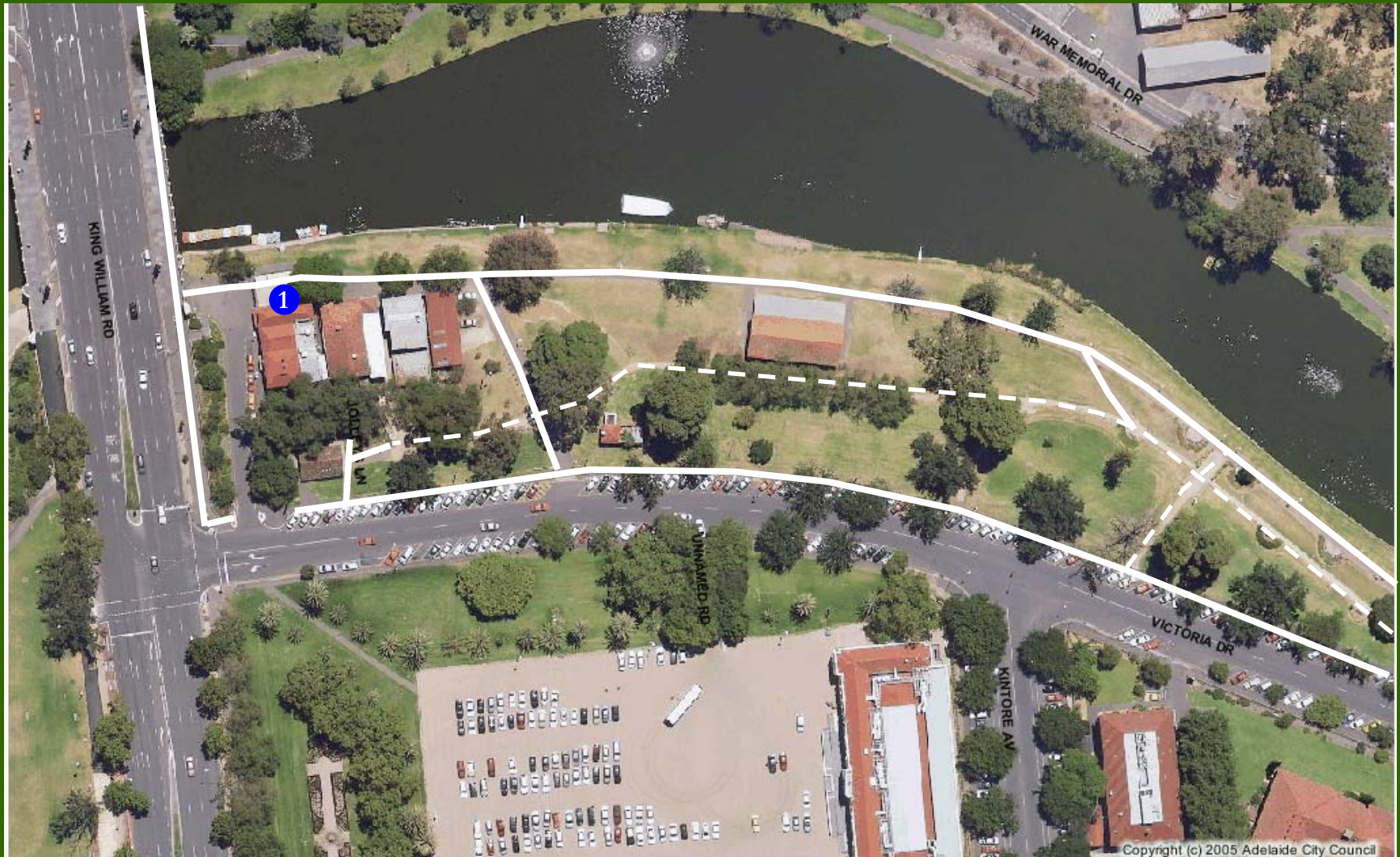
Path Network Map - South Bank Area

LEGEND

— Retain
sealed
path

- - Retain
unsealed
path

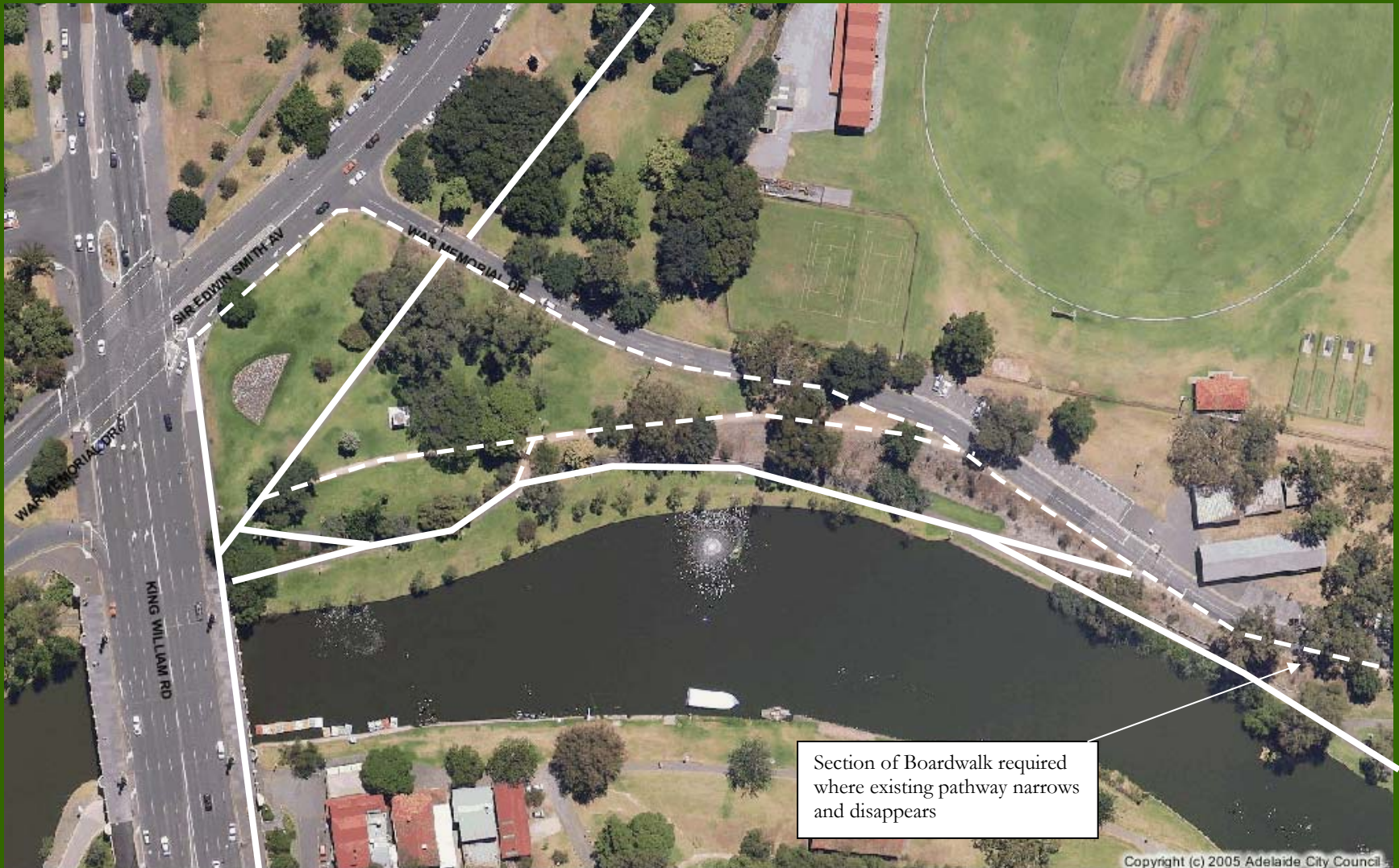
1. Realign path
to improve
safety for Park
users



Path Network Map – Angas Gardens

LEGEND

- Retain sealed path
- - Retain unsealed path

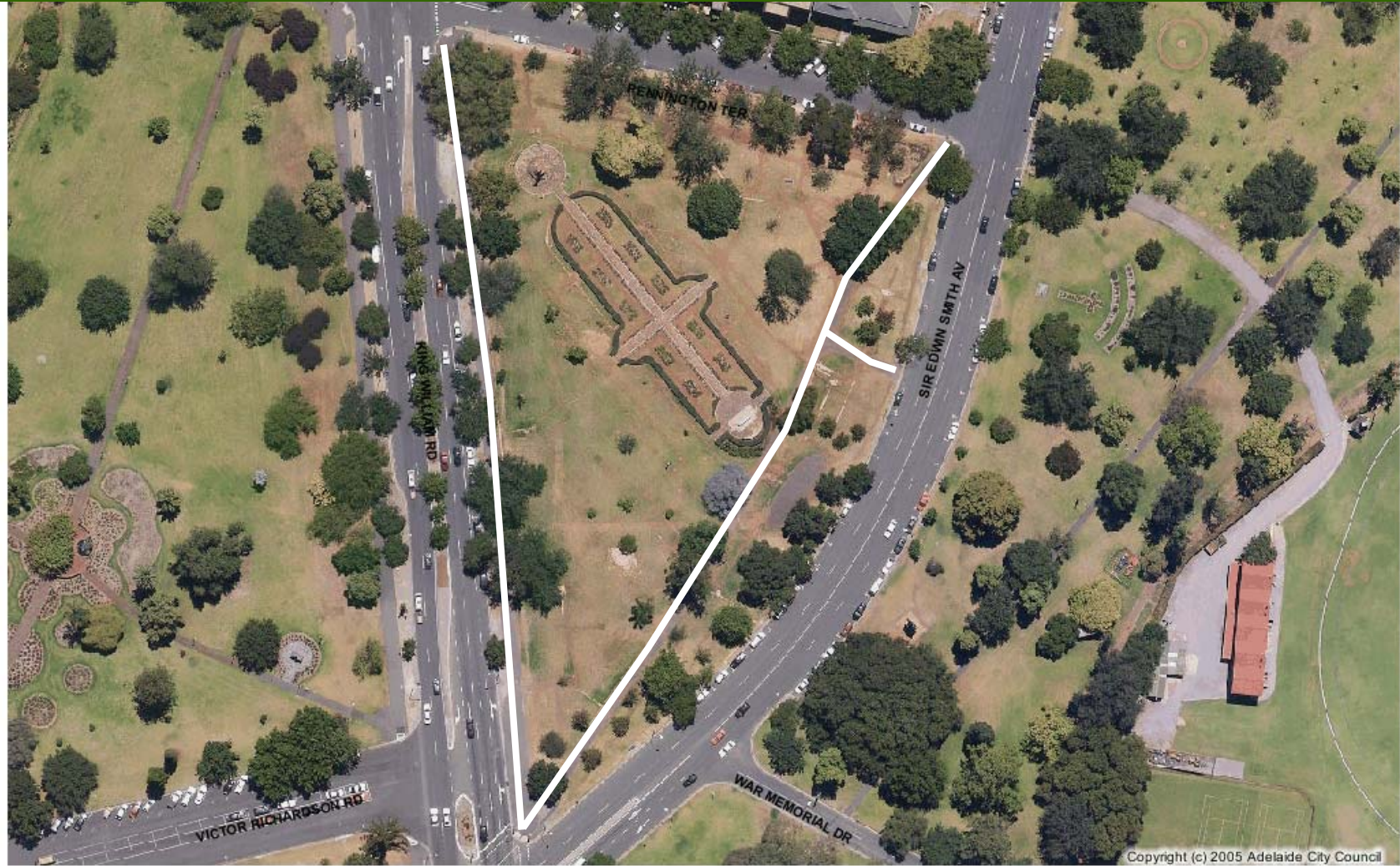


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Path Network Map - Pennington Gardens East

LEGEND

— Retain sealed path



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Pennington Gardens East

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Path Network Map - Grundy Gardens area

LEGEND

- Retain sealed path
- Remove pathway
- - Retain unsealed path



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Eastern Portion

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Path Network Map - Peace Park and University Oval Area

LEGEND

- Retain sealed path
- === Create sealed path
- - Retain unsealed path



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5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$220,950
- 3-5 years \$677,950
- 6-10 years \$40,000

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 FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider the impact of any re-landscaping or earthworks on any culturally significant site 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 need to be engaged prior to the inception stage.	O	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost
The Red Kangaroo Rock is a very important cultural site, associated with Kaurna men's business and linked to both Victoria Square (also associated with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming) and the River Torrens. As the cultural associations of this place are complex and confidential, ensure that they are not reported or included in Park interpretation or signage or material.	M	5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along King William Road and seek to strengthen the roadscape character.	L	5	1	Infrastructure & Property Management	Horticulture	No additional cost.
Implement tree plantings along the western flank of Frome Road to the University sports grounds so to create a visual buffer between the Park and Warnpangga (Park 10), and a vegetative edge to the sports grounds.	L	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	Refer to 5.2
Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park prioritising the Roberts Place Portion, Angas Gardens, and the King William Road corridor;	M	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$100k
Incorporate these recommendations in a Park lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

Consider the nomination of the following buildings for Local Heritage Places: University of Adelaide Pavilion, University of Adelaide Outbuilding, University of Adelaide Boathouse A, Prince Alfred College Boathouse, Victoria Avenue Police Station, and various memorials located within the Park.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy; Park Lands & Sustainability	Licence Holder	No additional cost
Review the heritage significance of all memorials and other small scale elements at time of preparing heritage review for a Park Lands PAR.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for State Heritage Areas into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.	M	5	1,3	Development & Transport Policy	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Investigate the possibility of the renovation of the Town Clerk's Walk into a more formal pedestrian route, with a consistent tree planting strategy.	M	4,5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
An inventory should be undertaken of the existing memorials and their suitability in the Park.	M	5	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability		\$10k
Seek the removal of Council maintenance infrastructure from the Park in the long term.	L	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability; license holder	\$35k
Investigate the need for a Landscape Master Plan for the renovation of Victoria Drive as recommended by the Cultural Landscape Assessment	L	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Ensure that all trees of cultural significance are incorporated into the Council's tree management plans, including the retention and succession planning for elms	H	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Consult with the Kaurna Heritage Board and Kaurna Elders should any landscape modification of the quarry outcrop on the eastern side of King William Road between the Torrens Parade Grounds and Government House be proposed.	O	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

Complement the chosen landscape character by developing and reinforcing a general planting theme for the Park based on plants that have acceptable maintenance requirements and that are ecologically appropriate for site-specific requirements.	H	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$5k
Develop a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.	H	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Ensure future plantings retain areas of open space suitable for events especially around the Torrens Parade Grounds.	O	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Ensure replacement tree species are appropriate for both local and climatic conditions	O	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12 and any other trees identified as Significant Trees.	O	4	1	Infrastructure & Property Management	Horticulture	No additional cost
Retain existing healthy trees (refer to 4.1.2) and enhance with further planting of trees as per recommendation above in 4.2.	O	1,4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost
Implement best management practice of the River Torrens through the implementation of a range of existing programs/projects to control Blue Green Algae as outlined in Section 4.2.3 Torrens Lake above.	H/ O	1,4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Engineering & Environmental Services	\$50k
Minimise but maintain internal open grassland spaces to balance heavily wooded perimeter.	O	1,2,3,4	2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Operations	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

Implement measures to remove and restrict the amounts of gross pollutants present in the River Torrens as these detract from the visual aesthetics of the area especially around the University Footbridge precinct.	M	2,4,6	1,2,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Operations; Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Review the locations of all aerators within the River Torrens and as necessary relocate them in consultation with River Torrens Activity License Holders.	H	1,2,3	1	Engineering & Environmental Services;	License holder; Operations; Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Develop and implement a regular inspection and removal program of the silt build up adjacent the PAC boat landing.	H/ O	1,2,3,4	1,3	Engineering & Environmental Services	Operations; Park Lands & Sustainability	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"> • Reinforce perimeter planting to War Memorial Drive. • Reinforce formal Avenue planting to Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, Victoria Drive. • Provide new formal Avenue planting to King William Road. • Reinforce specimen planting to Frome Road with further plantings. • Reinforce avenue planting along pedestrian paths adjacent to Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Frome Road. • Provide new avenue planting along pedestrian path linking Frome Road with War Memorial Drive. • Retain and enhance the feature plantings with native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the corner of King William Street and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, grown from local seed sources. • Implement tree plantings along the western flank of Frome Road to the University sports • Plant sedges, <i>Juncus sp.</i> and <i>Cyperus sp.</i> grown from local seed sources), in any instances 	M/ O	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$30k/annum over 5 years

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

<p>where the banks along the River Torrens are not reinforced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit any future plantings of deciduous trees along the River Torrens banks. • Retain and enhance the feature plantings with native shrubs, groundcovers and grasses to the north of the University footbridge. • Prohibit the use of Prescribed Weed Species and Weed species of National Significance in landscaping within the Park Lands. • Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along King William Road. • Enhance the Women’s War Memorial Gardens by reinforcing perimeter plantings providing additional shade trees and providing feature plantings. • Provide additional shade trees close to picnic areas. • Retain the Heritage Rose Garden plantings. • Provide specimen trees close to picnic areas. • Provide infill planting to open spaces defining edges and separating potential different spaces. • Ensure that future plantings do not impact on the existing playing fields. • Provide general infill planting with secondary local native species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. • Replace moribund deciduous trees along the River Torrens with River Red Gums. • Replace moribund trees elsewhere in the Park and with site specific species as per recommendations 4.2. • Remove the moribund poplar trees between the kaffir apple hedge and the drainage swale north of the University Pavilion and replace with non-deciduous species. 						
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COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Continue to maintain the University of Adelaide footbridge to the original high standard.	M	5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$5k
Determine the level of current usage and the feasibility of removing the Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box and relocating the Dean Dawson Memorial Plaque to an area within the University of Adelaide Pavilion	H	4	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Licence Holder	No additional cost
Restore the Popeye Boathouse to its original character as the building is in a state of disrepair.	M	4,5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Lessee	Lessee
Review use of boathouse	H	1,4,5	1	Park Lands & Sustainability		No additional cost
Support the upgrade of rowing clubs to improve accessibility and amenities for rowing training and competitions.	L	1,3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Licence Holder, Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Seek retraction of Jolley's activities into the original building footprint.	H	1.3.4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Licence Holder	To be determined.
Remove the existing metal shed located behind the University Grandstand and if necessary consider the installation of a replacement shed.	H	1,2,3	1	Infrastructure & Property Management	Licence Holder	To be determined.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain the playing fields currently licensed by Adelaide University.	M	1	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Licence Holder	Licence Holder, See 5.3
Reduce the area currently fenced around the three grass tennis courts to accommodate two courts in recognition of the large Moreton Bay Fig tree on the western boundary of the courts, which deters use of the third court. Remove equipment being stored in this area.	M	1,3	1	Licence Holder; Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Upgrade the River Torrens Linear Trail paths as needed to complement the design of the Park Lands Trail (3m wide shared use path). Where appropriate, colour the sections of the park ochre which form part of the Park Lands Trail.	M	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	See 5.7
Retain a mix of formal and informal recreation use of the River Torrens including Popeye, paddleboat hire, rowing, kayaking, canoeing and dragon boating. Investigate opportunities to improve access to the River for rowing and canoeing/kayaking.	M/ O	1,2,3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Licence Holder, Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost.
Install wooden cladding or similar along the edge of the metal landing to stop damage to water crafts.	M	1,2,3	1	Engineering & Environmental Services		\$2k

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

5.5 Events Management

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Investigate opportunities for more memorial and cultural events in this Park.	L	1	1,3	Park Lands & Sustainability	Events	No additional cost
Restrict parking for events to within the Torrens Parade Ground Area (hard surface area).	M	1	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Development & Transport Policy	No additional cost
Enter into negotiations with the Torrens Parade Ground to increase use of this area for parking for major events particularly those held at Adelaide Oval.	M	1	1,3	Events	Development & Transport Policy	No additional cost
Continue to permit the staging of major events within and around the Torrens Parade Grounds and minimise the associated impacts on the surrounding Park Lands.	L	1	1,3	Events	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

5.6 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain existing amenities and replace as required.	O	1,3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost
Install metal surrounds around green wheelie bins and recycling bins in high use areas particularly the Torrens Parade Ground and the University Footbridge and complement with appropriate educational signage.	M	4,6	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$30k
Retain significant light standards as outlined by the Cultural Landscape Assessment along the Torrens banks.	M	4	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$50k

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

Retain the lighting around the Adelaide University Ovals.	O	1,3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		No additional cost
Support the lighting of the Adelaide University tennis courts and cricket pitches.	L	1,3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost
Provide Park information and interpretive signage at key visitor/ commuter gateways.	M	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
Provide and upgrade interpretive signage regarding facilities and memorials in the Park	M	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$20k
Install signage for path users approaching from the two eastern paths on the River Torrens (near the pedestrian crossing of War Memorial Drive near the boathouses) about the potential collision hazard.	H	2	2	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$200
Replace Sri Chimnoy Peace Park sign	H					\$5k
Install signage to support the use of the Park Lands Trail.	L	2	2	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$5k
Work in collaboration with adjacent Councils and the State Government to implement a standard River Torrens Linear Park Trail signage style.	L	2	2	Park Lands & Sustainability	Infrastructure & Property Management Urban Design/Graphics	No additional cost
Encourage the use of the Historical Walking Trail “Famous Faces and Commemorative Places.”	M	4,5	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$5k

5.7 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove raised garden bed at the northern aspect of Jolley’s Boathouse Restaurant and realign and widen the path on the southern bank of the River Torrens directly in front of the Restaurant.	H	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	No additional cost

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

Retain street car parking restrictions as existing which allow use of the Park Lands consistent with the On-Street Parking Policy.	O	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Development & Transport Policy	No additional cost
Improve access for pedestrians along the southern section of War Memorial Drive. Due to the steepness of the slope and existing 'River Sheoak Specimen', it will be necessary to install a boardwalk or similar structure along this section as the pathway narrows and eventually disappears.	H	2	2	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$100k
Taper the retaining wall into the ground adjacent to the River Torrens (near the pedestrian crossing of War Memorial Drive near the CBC boathouse) to increase visibility and likelihood of a collision between path users at the corner of the two eastern paths.	H	2	2	Infrastructure & Property Management		\$750
Conduct a review of the parking controls adjacent to the boat sheds in consultation with the relevant license holders.	H	1,3	1	Engineering & Environmental Services; Approvals	License Holder	No additional cost
Upgrade and realign the path network to improve paths through the Park. Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the Path Network Map.	M	3	1,3	Infrastructure & Property Management	Park Lands & Sustainability	\$100k

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 FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

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

3.0 Accessibility

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

4.0 Management and Funding

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

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

5.0 Community and Cultural Use

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

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.
- Consultation was undertaken in two parts for the Park: on Saturday 14 August at Warnpangga (Park 10) next to the Lower North Adelaide Playground on Mackinnon Parade. The consultation covered Tidlangga (Park 9), Warnpangga (Park 10), part of Tainmundilla (Park 11) and Karrawirra (Park 12) – the area north of the River Torrens; and on Sunday 7 November at Elder Park, off King William Road. The consultation covered part of Tainmundilla (Park 11), part of Tarndanya Womma (Park 26) and Karrawirra (Park 12) - the area south of the River Torrens.
- 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 50 questionnaires were distributed and staff spoke with around 20 people.
- Questionnaires were reviewed and summarised and their suggestions assessed in the course of preparing this CLMP.
- Fliers were distributed to adjoining Councils and schools.
- Substantial consultation has been undertaken with Council's internal stakeholders.

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KARRAWIRRA (12)

APPENDIX C

Cultural Landscape Assessment for Karrawirra (Park 12)
by Dr David Jones

Appendix 12

Karrawirra Park (12) Assessment



Park 12: Karrawirra

Existing Planning / Development Plan Context

Several components in Park 12 Karrawirra are identified in the State Heritage Register, including:

- ❖ Albert Bridge, Frome Road
- ❖ Adelaide Bridge, King William Road, file 15163
- ❖ GF & JH Angas Memorial, Angas Gardens
- ❖ Women's War Memorial Garden and Cross of Sacrifice, Pennington Gardens East
- ❖ Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, Torrens Parade Ground reserve
- ❖ University Footbridge, across the River Torrens
- ❖ Torrens Training Depot and Parade Ground

Park 12 Karrawirra exists within the University Oval Precinct PL7 of the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (pp. 422-424). Its 'Environment' is described as:

ENVIRONMENT

Planting Character and Landscape Design

The University Oval Precinct should be characterised by informal plantings of mixed exotic and native woodland around large arrears of irrigated sports field, manicured lawns and the riverbank garden area.

Permanent Structures

No additional buildings should be allowed. Expansion of existing buildings should be restricted. Replacement buildings should be designed in accordance with the Council Wide Principles

Areas of Significant Landscape Character

The Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, the Plane and Palm trees plantings surrounding the Parade Ground, the mixed exotic and Australian native plantings surrounding the University Oval, the avenue planting along Victoria Drive and the mixed planting along the Torrens River should be maintained.

Several components of Park 12 Karrawirra have been identified on the National Trust of South Australia's Register of Significant Trees.

Significant Components and Places

Given the expansive and complex nature of this Park, the following assessment has been broken into portions to delineate particular spatial precincts in the Park to aid locating component elements. They are not spatial precinct areas of merit in their own right unless specified below. They include:

- ❖ Roberts Reserve portion: the portion comprising the original Roberts Reserve;
- ❖ University Oval portion: the portion comprising the University Oval and surrounds, and former Frome Road Nursery;
- ❖ Pennington East portion: the portion containing Pennington Gardens East and bounded by King William Road, Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Pennington Terrace;
- ❖ River Torrens portion: the portion within War Memorial Drive, King William Road, Victoria Drive and Frome Road, that includes Angas Gardens, Grundy Gardens, and the river;
- ❖ Torrens Parade Grounds portion: the portion comprising the Torrens Parade Ground and Kintore Avenue.

Overall Spatial Patterns

Overall, Park 12 retains its spatial pattern and form north of the River Torrens. Areas south of the River Torrens were never conceived by O'Brien and Pelzer as a part of Park 12 until Park Lands transfer of land started occurring. Thus, Victoria Drive and the Torrens Parade Ground precincts were not conceived as landscape pieces within Park 12 but as they came available the Council and City Gardeners progressively incorporated them into the landscape retaining much of the pre-1930s extant vegetation on these tracts often moving the trees around to suit these proposals. Accordingly, the area north of the River Torrens is distinctively a landscape with strong traditions to the original pre-1900 landscape designs and survey drawings by Brown and O'Brien, and Light, respectively, and land south of the River Torrens were additional pieces reclaimed back from the original Government Domain and thus Park Lands as conceived by Light.

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 1860s. O'Brien was probably forthright in his idea that this would be a formal garden tract of the Park Land and planted English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and Moreton bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) in locations today that are integral to the overall character and spatial design of the landscape. Notwithstanding this, the University Oval and the Torrens Parade Ground have consistently maintained their functions over the years. There are several areas of significance evident in terms of its use and function:

- ❖ **University Oval:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, an oval sporting ground space that appears to have been used as a sporting venue consistently since the 1860s whether for football or cricket. **Of some social and cultural merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 and pre-1936 known as the Military Parade Ground, has been consistently used for military parade and storage use since settlement in the 1830s. **Of some social and historic merit.**



Natural Features Responsiveness

Park 12 deceptively exists with a wide range of topographical features despite the majority of the land being relatively flat topography. Most features have been subjected to human modification by O'Brien, Pelzer and Orchard over the years intentionally to improve their visual appearance. The significant features evident are:

- ❖ **Park 12 Drainage Swale:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, an open contoured drainage swale that runs from Frome Road to the rear of the University of Adelaide 'pavilion' diagonally across the Park. An interesting feature that was the main

drainage swale across the Park that Pelzer regraded into its present shape and alignment.

Of some historic, engineering and design merit.

- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, the extant escarpment left as a consequence of the original quarry on the site in the 1840s and the subsequent spur railway line cutting in the 1903, and possessing associative significance the Kaurana community. **Of some social, cultural, historic, and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **River Torrens Watercourse and Lake:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, the designation includes the River Torrens watercourse and embankments, and Lake Torrens development resulting in a distinct topographical landscape sweeping through the southern portion of Park 12. **Of some geographical, historic and aesthetic merit.**



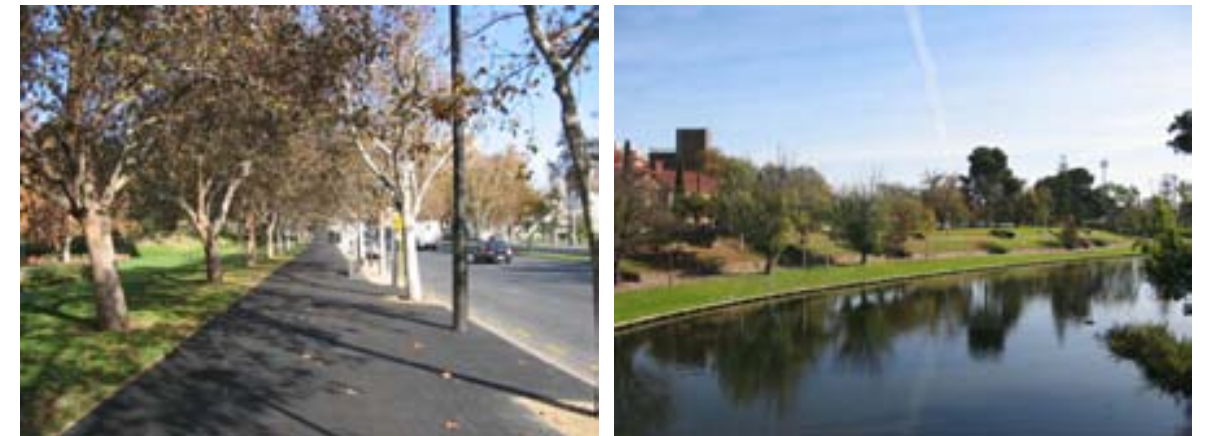
Circulation Networks

Historically road and circulation routes have underpinned the use and development of much of this Park. Accordingly there are several pedestrian, water and vehicular routes that perform and have design, aesthetic and historic relationships and significance to the Park landscape. As a footnote, the Frome Road London (*Platanus x acerifolius*) and Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) are not included within Park 12 and thereby this Appendix. These circulation routes include:

- ❖ **King William Road:** located between North Terrace and the Cathedral, a route that evolved into a major tree-lined boulevard connecting the north and south of Adelaide. An important streetscape, formally created between 1830s and 1850s, and then widened in 1935 in conjunction with the construction of the Adelaide Bridge in 1935, resulting in a relatively straight and wide boulevard. Planted originally in the 1870s-90s with English Elms, Palms and Planes (*Platanus* spp), with widening the Palms were removed and

relocated, and over the years the treed landscape has resulted in predominately double-lines of Oriental (*Platanus orientalis*) and London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*) south of the River Torrens and single lines of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) north of River Torrens, with accompanying wide pedestrian pathways. The Road affords major views north and south along the road corridor, sweeping views over the River Torrens and parks including Elder Park, Parade Ground, Angas Gardens, Pennington Gardens East and West, and features St Peters Cathedral as a major visual accent. Symbolically it was notionally the original north-south connection across the River Torrens, albeit in a ford in Park 26 now under the Lake, and progressively it became the major celebration and commemoration route for the City. **Of some social, design, aesthetic and historic merit.**

- ❖ **Grundy Garden Pathways:** located between Frome and King William Road, and War Memorial and Victoria Drives, this is a series of consolidated crush rock pathways that were deliberately constructed by Pelzer in 1911-12 and extensively renovated by Orchard in 1936-36 to form the present Grundy Garden. An extensive pathway system that parallels the River Torrens enabling efficient pedestrian and cycle use throughout, together with a series of staircases that enable access between the levels. **Of some social, design, historic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **University Footbridge Access:** located between Victoria and War Memorial Drive, a linear pathway servicing principally pedestrians that includes a straight pathway and a footbridge. A route created as a consequence of the donation and construction of the footbridge in 1936 that Orchard had to integrate into his then under construction Grundy Gardens and especially re-design the river edge on the northern flank. A route that offers panoramic views over the riverscape and to the University and City structures and skylines. **Of some social, engineering, aesthetic, design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **Victoria Drive:** located between Frome Road and King William Road, this curved tree-lined boulevard, was created as a consequence of the 1888 Adelaide International Exhibition. Envisaged as a “continuation of the beautiful drive through Botanic Park;” opened on 2 June 1887. Originally it was planted with Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), with Date Palms (*Phoenix dactyifera*) as entry accents, Pelzer and Orchard progressively removed the Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) due to their growth incompatibility with the English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). This felling was perhaps the first incident of public and Councillor protest against street tree felling in the municipality. The route today provides a graceful avenue, slightly contorted near Kintore Avenue, a tree enclosed scene, and an aesthetic outlook over Grundy Gardens and the River Torrens. **Of some aesthetic, design and historic merit.**



- ❖ **Pathway of Honour:** located between Kintore Avenue and King William Road adjacent to the northern Government House grounds wall. Comprised of a narrow slither of land with a partially curved pedestrian pathway with associated war memorial plaques and stones. A circulation route formalised in the 1980s to honour war fallen, it was a pedestrian route that evolved in the 1920s as Pelzer developed the landscape into an open grassed park. Lined with a row of young Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees. **Of some historic and social merit.**
- ❖ **War Memorial Drive:** located between Frome Road and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, this was the first section of War Memorial Drive constructed, and it has antecedents in the original ideas of O'Brien and Brown, and persistence in Pelzer continually seeking its realisation. It was also constructed and planted with funds from the Commonwealth Patriotic Fund and with returned servicemen labour in conjunction with Pelzer's staff. A sweeping river-side boulevard affording extensive views over the River Torrens and towards the University and City skyline. **Of some social, aesthetic, design and historic merit.**



- ❖ **Lake Torrens watercourse:** located between the Weir and Frome Road bridge, this was historically the predominant route of all watercraft using the Lake since the Lake's creation with the construction and opening of the Weir in 1882. It still serves this function and role today. **Of some social, historic and aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **Town Clerk's Avenue or Walk:** located in Park 12, an axial pedestrian pathway from Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Angas Gardens leading to Frome Road developed in c.1917 with tree planting and pathway formation by Pelzer. A route and designation that was used by Pelzer from 1917 to his retirement in 1932, and a designation often found on period Council maps. Consisting of a pathway route with a mixture of trees adjacent. **Of some design, social and historic merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Axis:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a diagonal axis line that dissects across the Parade Ground that was extant in the 1880s, has consistently appeared as a pathway route historically, and an interesting design feature visually removed in the south-eastern portion in the 1970s with re-grassing. **Of some historic, design and aesthetic merit.**



Boundary Demarcations

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

Vegetation

There are numerous vegetation elements in Park 12 that possess cultural heritage merit, and given the number they are reviewed sequentially per Park portion.

Roberts Place Portion:

- ❖ **Roberts Place Palm specimens:** located in the original Roberts Place reserve, four palms of different species positioned surrounding the central Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*). Includes specimens of Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), and Senegal Date Palm (*Phoenix reclinata*). Their spatial positioning was part of the original design of Roberts Place as conceived and developed by Pelzer. Specimens may have been donations from prominent politicians or nurserymen of the 1890-1910 period. Specimens in relatively good health and condition. **Of some historic and design merit.**



- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen:** located originally in the centre of Roberts Place, and dating from the 1860s under O'Brien, the specimen was incorporated in 1901 as a focal point in a formal garden by Pelzer that included pathways, bedding and seating. An elderly specimen with a beautiful contorted root system, or relatively good health, in need of some arboricultural treatment for dead wood. Of some historic, design and aesthetic merit.



Pennington Gardens East:

- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen:** located in the northern edge of Pennington Gardens East portion, an elderly specimen that has been subject to extensive arboricultural treatment over the years resulting in its contorted form. Of mixed health not aided by its age. **Of some botanic merit.**

- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen:** located in the north-western corner of Pennington Gardens East portion, an elderly specimen in good form and health that would date from the 1860s under O'Brien, occupying a prominent corner intersection and opposite the Cathedral. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**



- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) street trees:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, along Pennington Terrace. Some 5 mature English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimens, in relatively good health, that were originally planted as street trees that provide a strong visual edge to the northern side of Pennington Gardens East. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **English Oak (*Quercus robur*) specimen:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, along its King William Road frontage. A single English Oak (*Quercus robur*) in relatively good form and health. **Of some botanic merit.**



- ❖ **English Oak (*Quercus robur*) specimen:** located in the north-eastern corner of Pennington Gardens East portion, a lovely healthy large specimen. **Of some botanic merit.**



- ❖ **Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* ‘Glauca’) specimen:** located in the south-eastern flank of the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, planted by Miss MS Douglas to honour the Australian Women’s Army Service, AMF, 1941-1946, on 17 February 1963. A good healthy specimen. **Of some botanic and social merit.**



University Oval:

- ❖ **McKinnon Parade Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) row:** located on the original southern flank of McKinnon Parade in the northern part of the University Oval portion of Park 12, a tall east-west line of elderly Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) that provides a dominant visual feature in this part of the Park. Of good health and form. **Of some botanic merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion, on Sir Edwin Smith Drive opposite the intersection with Kermodie Street. A tall specimen with a strong visual presence on the intersection in relatively good health considering condition, age and position. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**



- ❖ **America Remembers Memorial Tree specimen:** located along Sir Edwin Smith Drive adjacent to a grove of elderly Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and planted in conjunction with the unveiling of a memorial plaque. A young Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen established by the American Ex-Servicemens’ Association of South Australia and planted by Ross L Wilson, US Consul General on 24 March 1996. Bronze plaque on a stone. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) grove:** located on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue in the University Oval portion, a cluster of 8 elderly Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) planted in the 1860s by O’Brien. In relatively good form, health, and shape, providing an interesting and dark visual feature in the Park and along the roadscape. **Of some historic, botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and a large grove of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), an elderly specimen planted in the 1870s by O’Brien that

provides an interesting visual feature in the streetscape. A relatively healthy specimen. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **Weeping Elm (*Ulmus procera* 'Camperdownii') specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, adjacent to the George V memorial, a young specimen of this species and the only recorded in the Park Lands. **Of some botanic merit.**



- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrocarpa*) (J&E: T.A45) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 adjacent to the George V statue and the intersection of Sir Edwin Smith and War Memorial Drive, resulting in a major visual feature of this roadscape. A large, approximately 18m high x 19m wide, and healthy specimen planted in the 1860s by O'Brien. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**
- ❖ **Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citrodora*) specimen:** located on War Memorial Drive in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a lovely specimen prominently located on a bend in the Drive. In good health and form. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 to the rear of the University of Adelaide 'pavilion' and aligned to the Park 12 Drainage Swale. Planted in conjunction with the development of the 'pavilion'. **Of some design and botanic merit.**
- ❖ **Camphor Laurel (*Camphor cinnamomum*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, on the corner of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and War Memorial Drive, slightly hidden behind the dark mass and form of the adjacent Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*). A lovely specimen that Pelzer planted in the 1920s-30s. **Of some botanic and historic merit.**



- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, behind the University 'pavilion' and Park 12 Maintenance Shed, a large healthy specimen planted in the 1860s by O'Brien. **Of some aesthetic and historic merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) grove:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a grove of River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) planted in the 1930s-40s by Pelzer perhaps intended to obscure views of the Council Nursery that was immediately behind the grove in the sports grounds. **Of some aesthetic and botanical merit.**



- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a lovely specimen that terminates the north-south University footbridge axis line, and planted in the 1920s by Pelzer. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**
- ❖ **Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, adjacent to Frome Road, a good specimen partially associated with the Town Clerk's Walk and planted in the 1900s by Pelzer. **Of some botanic merit.**



- ❖ **Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*):** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 and alongside the Town Clerk's Walk at Frome Road, a very large specimen of a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), visually somewhat obscured from view due to other mature trees surrounding it. **Of some botanic, and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) avenue along King William Road (J&E: P.B24):** located from the Cathedral to North Terrace. A strong formal visual landscape dating from the 1870s-1930s in the

majority of its plantings, and mainly undertaken during the Pelzer years. **Of some historic, social and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*) specimens:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, four specimens of the Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*) tree planted in the 1930s under Pelzer in relatively good health. **Of some botanic merit.**
- ❖ **Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) specimen:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a lone specimen of a Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) probably planted in the late 1930s early 1940s under Orchard. A relatively healthy specimen. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



River Torrens Portion (Grundy + Angas etc):

- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen A:** located in the River Torrens portion in Angas Gardens, a large healthy specimen with some visual prominence on the flank of War Memorial Drive dating from the 1910s-20s under Pelzer that may have been part of the original Angas Gardens tree plantings. **Of some historic and visual merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen B:** located in the River Torrens portion in Angas Gardens, a large healthy specimen with some visual prominence on the flank of War Memorial Drive dating from the 1910s-20s under Pelzer that may have been part of the original Angas Gardens tree plantings. **Of some historic and visual merit.**



- ❖ **Seven palm trees:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in Angas Gardens, four palm tree specimens including 1 Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) aged in the 1880s, 3 *Washingtonia robusta* palms, 1 Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) aged in the 1870s, 1 small Senegal Date Palm (*Phoenix reclinata*) dating mainly prior to the 1930s, and 1 Chusan Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*). These were planted or transplanted to this area as part of the development of the Angas Gardens in the 1910s by Pelzer. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in Angas Gardens, an elderly specimen in poor senescence condition occupying a corner location in the Gardens. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Two Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) specimens:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in Angas Gardens, 2 Canary Island Pines in excellent form and shape, providing a strong visual feature to the Gardens' backdrop planted by Pelzer in the 1910s with the development of the original Garden. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **River She Oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to War Memorial Drive, a lovely specimen probably part of the Councillor McEwin River She Oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) plantings in the 1930s and possessing strong visual prominence on the Avenue. **Of some historic, botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the University of Adelaide Boathouse B. An elderly but still healthy specimen planted in the 1870s-80s by O'Brien. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*) specimens:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the University footbridge, four healthy specimens planted

by Orchard in the 1930s as part of the Grundy Gardens development. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Four White Poplars (*Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis')** specimens: located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, planted by Orchard in the 1930s as part of the Grundy Gardens – University footbridge garden development to the east of the footbridge northern landing. Four specimens framing the termination of a pathway, providing some visual interest but in mixed-poor health and condition. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Four White Poplars (*Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis')** specimens: located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, planted by Orchard in the 1930s as part of the Grundy Gardens – University footbridge garden development to the west of the footbridge northern landing. Four specimens framing the termination of a pathway, providing some visual interest but in mixed-poor health and condition. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)** specimen: located in the River Torrens portion of Park adjacent to the River and the northern landing of the University

footbridge walk, a good specimen planted in the 1870s by O'Brien. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**

- ❖ **Queensland Kauri (*Agathis robusta*)** specimen: located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the University of Adelaide Boathouse B, a well proportioned specimen that dates from the 1930s that was probably part of the Councillor McEwin Arboretum proposal that Pelzer partially implemented. **Of some botanic, historic and aesthetic merit**



- ❖ **Captain Cook Pine (*Araucaria columnaris*)** specimen: located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the River and the northern landing of the University footbridge walk, a good specimen planted in the 1930s by Pelzer or Orchard. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**
- ❖ **Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)** specimen: located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the southern University footbridge landing, planted in the 1930s by Pelzer or Orchard, and possessing some visual prominence to foot, bridge and water traffic. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**



- ❖ **Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 at the northern end of Frome Road, a large feature tree of the roadscape overlooking the River, planted in the 1870s by O'Brien. In some poor health and looking apparently stressed. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**
- ❖ **Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, on the side of the River, a large specimen that forms a feature when in flower due to its position and planted in the 1930s by Orchard. In good-mixed health and condition. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Aleppo (*Pinus halepensis*) and Canary Island (*Pinus canariensis*) Pine grove:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a strong and mature grove of trees consisting of 16 Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and 3 Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) and planted in the 1880s-90s in association with the Victoria Drive construction project possibly in the late 1890s by Pelzer. Provides string visual and shady presence. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to Victoria Drive west, a handsome specimen planted in the 1930s by Orchard as part of the Grundy Gardens development. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 adjacent to the St Peters College boathouse, a lovely specimen kept by Orchard in his 1930s development of Grundy Gardens and probably dating from the 1920s under Pelzer. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Pepper (*Schinus aeria var molle*) Trees:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 located to the south of Jolley's Boathouse, two large specimens dating from the 1880s

associated with the original boathouse developments adjacent to the Adelaide Bridge.

- Of good form and health. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **River She Oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 between the boathouses on the River Torrens. A remnant specimen associated with Councillor McEwin's interest in River She Oaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) in the 1930s as planted by Pelzer. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Pepper Tree (*Schinus aeria var molle*) grove:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a line of 21 Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria var molle*) probably planted originally by Pelzer as a top fence feature to disguise the original Collegiate of St Peter Boathouse. An interesting feature. **Of some botanic, aesthetic and design merit.**
- ❖ **Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a strong and relatively healthy specimen in the Grundy Gardens development dating from the 1930s under Orchard. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**



- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a large healthy English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen, but looking stressed, probably planted in the 1930s by Orchard as part of the Grundy Gardens development. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



Torrens Parade Ground:

- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Palms (J&E: P.A11):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, an extensive collection of palms mainly consisting of Date Palms (*Phoenix dactyifera*) numbering 58 and 3 Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) dating from the first plantings in the Parade Ground in 1892 and also including specimens shifted by Pelzer into the Ground as a consequence of King William Road widening in the 1930s, and possibly also the Date Palm (*Phoenix dactyifera*) specimens that were originally located at the entrances to Victoria Drive as planted in 1887. The largest concentration of palms in Adelaide and a strong visual character. **Of some historic, botanic and aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **Lady Dunstan Tree:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 and within the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, a *Malus* sp tree planted by the wife of the state Governor, Lady Dunstan, on 29 April 1986 recognising 150 years of settlement in South Australia. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, five young Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') that replaced, in 2003, five elderly Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') as planted by landscape designer Elsie Cornish in 1936 as part of the Garden design. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a significant grove of mature London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*) planted in the 1930s by Pelzer and Orchard as part of the re-landscaping of the Ground. **Of some botanic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **King William Road Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a double line of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) forming a strong pedestrian experience and circulation route, established in the 1930s by Pelzer accompanying the King William Road road widening works. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Italian Cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 within the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, two mature Italian Cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) planted in 1936 by landscape designer Elsie Cornish as part of the overall Garden design. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, three lovely specimens of Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) aged in the 1880s. Where they were located prior to the early 1930s when Pelzer relocated many palms into this Ground is unclear. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**



- ❖ **Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden Holm Oaks (*Quercus ilex*):** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, 2 specimens planted by landscape designer Elsie Cornish as part of the Pioneer Women’s Garden development in 1935. **Of some aesthetic, design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue (J&E: P.B28):** located along Victoria Drive. A series of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) mainly planted in 1887 in conjunction with the construction of the drive arising from the *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1885*, and the development of the Adelaide International Exhibition. The trees were the subject and place of much protracted public and Councillor debate about tree felling that annoyed Pelzer and Orchard, in mixed to poor health, condition and form, and subject to excessive vehicle damage in parts, but providing a semi-curved visual avenue of trees. Many trees are of poor health and condition arising from their age, past root and canopy competition, soil compaction from road construction works, white any infestation, and vehicular bumper damage. An avenue that may have to be felled in the next 5-10 years. **Of some historic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Cotton Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) specimen:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 on the Pathway of Honour, an elderly specimen of a Cotton Palm relatively un-maintained but dating from the 1880s. Unclear as to whether this is its original site. **Of some aesthetic and botanic merit.**

Spatial Arrangements

Several areas are present:

- ❖ **Angas Gardens (J&E: L.B1):** located on the southern corner of King William Road and War Memorial Drive and featuring the Angas Statue and Memorial. An important feature garden that was originally conceived and developed by Pelzer as a formal garden with pathways and bedding, before the statue was located into the Garden; in subsequent years Pelzer and Orchard removed the pathways and bedding, and original ornamental trees and shrubs, resulting in a grassed Gardenesque landscaped garden featuring the statue and lacking much of its original structure and ornamental vegetation. Named after South Australian pioneer and pastoralist George Fife Angas. **Of some design, aesthetic and historic merit.**
- ❖ **Roberts Place (J&E: L.B1):** located on the corner of Frome Road and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, and an original extension of McKinnon Terrace, a triangular portion of land originally conceived by Pelzer as a formal garden centred upon a mature Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) that including garden beds, ornamental trees and a pathway system. Over the years Pelzer and Orchard modified the Place removing fencing, bedding and pathways, creating a Gardenesque landscape, but retaining most of the mature trees and palms within and surrounding the Place. Named after retired American merchant and South Australia Colonization Commissioner Josiah Roberts. **Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.**

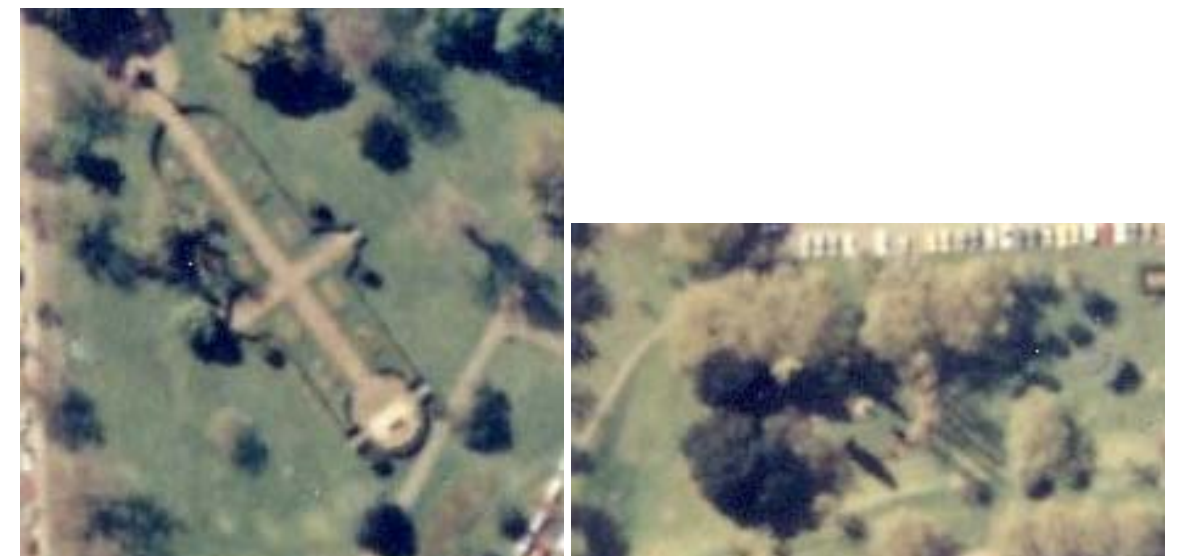




- ❖ **Grundy Gardens:** located between Frome and King William Roads and War Memorial and Victoria Drives. An expansive, visually prominent, passive recreational landscape with views, bridges, watercraft, dry stone walling, and occasional trees being its dominant features and advantages. A landscape designed by Orchard, drawing upon extant tree plantings and pathway systems established by Pelzer, and taking coincidental advantage of the construction of the Adelaide and University Foot bridges at the same time, resulting in a largely 1930s styled landscape garden that has Edwardian and Arts & Crafts undertones in its construction, design, and execution. Named after long-standing Councillor and Alderman Ton Hadfield in recognition of 34 years of service. **Of some design, historic and social merit.**
- ❖ **Pennington Gardens East:** located between King William Road, Pennington Terrace and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. A triangular shaped garden that Pelzer conceived and developed as a formal garden including bedding, ornamental trees, pathways and seating that was severely modified in 1919 onwards with the imposition of the Women's War Memorial Garden that Pelzer accommodated. It features a 'Cross of Sacrifice' The Garden was thereupon transformed from a formal Picturesque landscape into a simplified Gardenesque space dominated by the Memorial Garden that dictates its aesthetic character and relationships. With the development of the Memorial Garden in 1920, Pelzer and Orchard progressively removed trees and pathways creating the lawned garden character today. Garden named after South Australian Colonization Commissioner James Pennington. **Of some social and historic merit.**
- ❖



- ❖ **Women's War Memorial Garden:** located within Pennington Gardens East, a formal rectangular configured 'Cross of Sacrifice' Garden reminiscent of a cathedral floor plan, designed by architect Alfred Wells and garden by Sir Herbert Baker and developed by the that includes the predominant use of low Olive (*Olea europaea*) hedging, Lavender, and Roses (*Rosa* spp) today and distinguished by a central axial pathway crowned by the Cross of Sacrifice, to a design by Sir Reginald Blomfield, at the north-west end and the Remembrance Stone, to a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens, at the south-eastern end. While developed and planted under an agreed design in 1919-20, Pelzer progressively modified the plantings upon the Committee's direction in the 1920s. Cross unveiled and Garden opened on 25 April 1922, and Stone unveiled 25 April 1923. Includes today a low Olive (*Olea europaea*) hedge, Iceberg standard roses (*Rosa* spp), Lavender, random Carey Gully stone paving edged by concrete strips, red carpet roses (*Rosa* spp), and the Cross and Stone. **Of some social, design, historic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion between the Ground and the northern Government House grounds wall. A place identified and proposed in 1937 by the Women's Council of South Australia as a venue to honour the pioneer women of South Australia, under a Committee chaired by Adelaide Miethke. Waikerie limestone statue sculptured by Olna Cohn and garden designed, planted and constructed by landscape designer Elsie Cornish in 1938. Statue unveiled 19 April 1941. Garden renovated by the Council in 2002. The Garden possesses associative significance to the foundation of the Royal Flying Doctor Service in Alice Spring. **Of some social, historic, design, and aesthetic merit.**





- ❖ **Pathway of Honour:** located between Kintore Avenue and King William Road, a narrow corridor comprising a pedestrian pathway with associated war memorials edged by young Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees. A pathway formally established in the 1980s, that Pelzer originally developed in the 1920s as a route as part of his transformation of the Parade Ground landscape from sheep agistment land to an open grassy park, affording a semi-curved pedestrian route with sweeping views northwards. **Of some social, historic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground:** located between King William Road, Victoria Drive, Kintore Avenue and the Government House grounds, a semi-rectangular flat expanse that was historically developed to enable military activities including parades, and which served and continues to serve this function today. The area excludes the gardens adjacent and includes only the bitumen expanse fronting the Building, and associated perimeter fencing. **Of some social, historic, cultural and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **King William Road:** located between North Terrace and the Cathedral, a narrow vehicular and pedestrian corridor that while predominately a vehicular route provides an important social and cultural space in Adelaide. The corridor is the main commemoration and celebratory route in the City, and is a conduit for visitations to the important venues of the military Parade Ground, religious Cathedral, cultural Adelaide Oval and Festival Centre, and social to Elder Park and the River Torrens recreational corridor and Linear Park. It also forms a symbolic axial connection between north and south Adelaide and the seats of politics and religion sweeping across the River Torrens valley and watercourse. **Of some symbolic, design, historic, and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **University Oval:** located in the centre of Park 12. A semi-circular expanse formally developed in the 1910s to serve as the principal venue for University of Adelaide sporting activities but historically used as football ground and cricket pitch since the 1860s. Space edged by a drainage swale, scoreboard, tennis fencing, grandstand 'pavilion', and unstructured exotic and native ornamental tree plantings. A space that affords views in all directions from within and around its perimeter. **Of some social, aesthetic and historic merit.**





- ❖ **McKinnon Parade Closed Road:** a corridor of land that originally separated Roberts Place from Park 12 that was closed and grassed in the 1960s, that served as an extension of McKinnon Parade. Edged on the south by tall mature Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and on the north by two rows of more younger Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees respectively, it presents a curious east-west space in the Park. The latter trees are either in senescence or have died and will need to be removed. **Of some design and historic merit.**



- ❖ **McEwin ‘War Memorial Drive’ Arboretum:** a tract of land first proposed by Councillor McEwin, son of prominent horticulturist George McEwin, as a major arboretum for the City that would display and trial specimen trees appropriate for the Adelaide environment and for public education purposes. Proposed in 1921, first planted in 1921 and 1922, documented by the Field Naturalist Society in 1925, the complex predates the Waite Arboretum proposal that was floated in 1924 when the management of the land occurred under the University of Adelaide and a design plan

prepared, of which the first trees were planted in 1928. Thus, this tract is the first “arboretum” in South Australia outside the Botanic Park area that Schomburgk envisaged, designed and planted as an “arboretum”, and which Lothian later renovated within his definition of an “arboretum.” **Of some design, historic, horticultural, social and cultural merit.**



Structures

There are numerous structures in Park 12 of significance:

- ❖ **Park 12 Maintenance Building:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 between the University Oval ‘pavilion’ and Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, a red brick structure with curved Carey Gully sandstone walling as designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford in the 1960s. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box & Plaque:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 on the edge of the oval, a small two-storey cricket scorers box with plaque recording Dean Dawson as the Captain of the first University of Adelaide Inter-Varsity Football Team in 1904, and donated by KT Hamilton as erected in 1920. This box replaced an earlier box, and was donated by Alex J Melrose in 1920. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **University of Adelaide ‘Pavilion’:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a prominent and elegantly designed grand stand structure including 5 gables, wrought iron

metal strap seats, Mintaro slate steps, wrought iron support posts, and plaque. **Of some design, historic, architectural, and social merit.**

- ❖ **University of Adelaide Outbuilding:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 adjacent to the Oval, a small red brick red terra cotta tiled single storey symmetrical structure with front portico designed in the 1930s bearing the period style characteristics of Woods Bagot architects. **Of some historic merit.**



- ❖ **Park 12 Maintenance Shed:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a green-painted galvanised iron gabled Council maintenance structure, with green-painted metal lean-to, sited behind the University ‘pavilion’. **Of some historic merit.**
- ❖ **Park 12 Sewer Outlet:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a green painted utility obscure structure with flue for sewer purposes. **Of some engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Christian Brothers College Boathouse:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a nondescript red brick two storey structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River. Erected in 1961 by builders Blunden & Co at a cost of £8,000. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **University of Adelaide Boathouse A:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River. Designed in an Edwardian style by architects English & Soward, Robert Barr Smith funded the “handsome boathouse,” measuring 18.2 x 9.1m, at a cost of £750.

The boatshed included a balcony that provided views of the Lake and a finishing line for races and electric lighting. Extensively changed and altered since 1910. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Prince Alfred College Boathouse:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, a two storey gabled iron roofed structure sited on War Memorial Drive overlooking the River and erected in c.1930. While the College and the Old Collegians Association had been active in rowing prior to 1930 it was the enthusiasm of rower HWA Miller than enabled the Association to advance £1,250 to construct a boat house and to buy rowing boats. An Edwardian red and white painted timber slat structure with red painted gabled corrugated iron roof erected, and opened on 10 December 1930 by ex-Headmaster WR Bayly. **Of some architectural, historic, aesthetic and social merit.**
- ❖ **University Footbridge:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a dramatic cantilevered footbridge over the River Torrens of much picturesque charm and presence. Designed by the South Australian Railways department by engineers John Adrian Farghar and Reginald Bridgland with plans carrying the signature of the chief engineer of the Railways, Robert Hall Chapman, construction of the footbridge proceeded with monies from the Council as part of its commitment to the state’s centenary celebrations, and with a gift of £2,000 from Misses E and L Waite. Reputed to be the first welded steel bridge in South Australia it involved a balanced cantilever structure formed in two identical halves pivoting on two pin bearings. The halves were joined at the middle by two lateral shear locks to minimise sideways movement. The span was 152 feet (46.3m), and the bridge was fabricated by L Grove & Sons of Highgate from steel sourced from Perry Engineering. The footbridge was opened on 9 August 1937. **Of some engineering, design, historic, social and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Victoria Drive Maintenance Building:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 at the eastern end of Victoria Drive, a red brick structure with curved Carey Gully stone walling designed by Council landscape architect Bruce Whitford in the 1960s. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Collegiate of St Peter Boathouse:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 on the River Torrens, a two-storey red brick structure with gabled roof in one portion and skillion on the other. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Popeye's Boathouse:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 on the River Torrens, a single storey green painted timber and red-painted galvanised roofed rectangular structure with feature finial dating from the 1910s associated with the Popeye licence. **Of some architectural, historic, social and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Adelaide High School Boathouse:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 on the River Torrens, a two storey skillion roofed red brick structure with balcony erected in the 1970s replacing an earlier structure. **Of some architectural and social merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Rowing Club Boathouse:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 next to Jolley's Boathouse, a contemporary two storey red brick structure, with club formation origins dating back to 1903. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Jolley's Boathouse:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, the two-storey Jolley's Boathouse and restaurant composed within a timber and sheet metal clad structure dating from the 1910s following the 1914 fire of the original Jolley's Boathouse. **Of some historic and social merit.**
- ❖ **Adelaide Bridge:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, Council prepared plans for a new bridge, to be called the Adelaide Bridge, which was officially opened on 5 March 1931 by the State Governor. A bridge some 40.2m wide with footpaths and carriage ways of the same dimensions of King William Street south of the bridge was proposed. The design by the City Engineer involved a three hinge reinforced concrete structure with a 36.5m main span and two 11.58m span bow-string arches over sub-portal footways. Construction commenced in June 1929 and works completed at the end of 1930. Light standards on pylons erected in 2003. **Of some engineering, design and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Victoria Drive Toilets:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 to the south of Jolley's Boathouse, a Carey Gully faced gabled roofed toilet structure erected in the 1960s to a design by Council's landscape architect Bruce Whitford. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Victoria Avenue Police Station:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, positioned in the north-west corner of Victoria Drive overlooking the River Torrens, a single storey rendered brick, cream coloured structure featuring portico, wrought iron security bars on windows, and red terra cotta roof tiling all composed in a Spanish architectural style. Designed and erected in 1928 to serve as a Water Police Station to police watercraft and water-based recreational activities on the River Torrens, its Spanish architectural style is similar to the Hartley Building in Kintore Avenue erected in the late 1920s, and it was in use until 1956. **Of some design, architectural, historic, aesthetic and social merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Hall:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, the Torrens Parade Ground Hall was erected in 1935 to an Inter-War Spanish Classical style by architect CB Davies and finished in white painted cement render and Marseilles red terra cotta tiles, with an extension to the south-east in the 1950s. **Of some historic, architectural, social and design merit.**
- ❖ **Albert Bridge:** construction commenced in 1879 by Davies & Wishart, under the supervision of city surveyor JH Langdon, to a design by (John Harry) Grainger & Worsley for a new road bridge. It occupied the site of an earlier timber carriage bridge that was washed away with floodwaters in the 1840s. The Albert Bridge foundation stone was laid by Mayor Henry Scott in August 1878, and the bridge opened on 7 May 1879 by Mayoress Mrs Buik at a large public gathering. It spanned 120 feet, with a central span of 60 feet between two central *caissons* filled with concrete. Tea Tree Gully sandstone complimented imported cast iron work obtained in England. The bridge cost £9,000. **Of some historic, engineering, social, and aesthetic merit.**



Small Scale Elements

There are numerous elements in Park 12 that have merit. These include:

- ❖ **Cross of Sacrifice:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, a 11.6m high Tea Tree Gully stone ‘Cross of Sacrifice’ modelled with permission of original designer Sir Reginald Blomfield, as erected at Clare, Wiltshire, and incorporated by architects Alfred Wells and Sir Herbert Baker in the overall design for a Women’s Memorial Garden. A Garden instigated by Mayoress Charles Glover, paid for by the women of South Australia, and unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1922. Includes a

bronze plaque unveiled on 25 April 1965 replacing the original 1922 inscription of the cross that had deteriorated. Has associated spotlighting that received an Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia & New Zealand (South Australia Branch) award for lighting on 19 September 1997. **Of some historic, design and social merit.**

- ❖ **Cross of Sacrifice Plaque:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, a bronze plaque unveiled on 25 April 1965 replacing the original 1922 inscription of the cross that had deteriorated. Bearing a laurel leaf motif around its surrounds and various military insignias. **Of some design, historic and social merit.**



- ❖ **Remembrance Stone and Seat:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, the South Australian red granite carved Remembrance Stone inscribed with ‘their names liveth for evermore’ re-copied with permission from a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Unveiled on Anzac Day 25 April 1923. **Of some design, historic and social merit.**
- ❖ **Street Bollards:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion, 4 silver painted wrought iron bollards repositioned on the corner of Pennington Terrace and King William Road to demark pedestrian access into the Garden. **Of some historic and engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Australian Women’s Army Service Memorial:** located on the south-eastern flank of the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, a bronze plaque positioned beneath a Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* ‘Glauca’) unveiled by Miss MS Douglas of the Service on 17 February 1963. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Lamp Post:** located in the south-western corner of the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, a good example of the Paragon brand of lamp especially erected by the Council as part of the state’s Centenary in 1936 including tapering concrete standard. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Freedom and Democracy Memorial:** located in the University Oval portion, a Carey Gully sandstone configured memorial laid out in a circular form with a square black marble in a central position with a carving of a dove thereon. Erected in 1989, and unveiled by state Premier Don Dunstan on 4 June 1990. **Of some design and social merit.**
- ❖ **America Remembers Memorial:** located along Sir Edwin Smith Drive adjacent to a grove of elderly Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and laid in conjunction with the planting of a Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*). Erected by the American Ex-Servicemens' Association of South Australia and unveiled by Ross L Wilson, US Consul General on 24 March 1996. Bronze plaque on a stone. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile Memorial and Sign:** located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue opposite Pennington Terrace, a Carey Gully sandstone boulder with bronze plaque and accompanying blue painted timber sign.

Unveiled on 2 November 1986 by state Minister of Sport & Recreation Kym Mayes to record the designation of 'Peace Park' to the main portion of Park 12 and the opening of the mile lone walking/recreation pathway. **Of some social merit.**

- ❖ **Peace Pole Memorial:** located in the University Oval portion on the side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, a metal pole inscribed in various languages surrounded by a circular children hand-stencilled red brick circle embedded in the lawn, unveiled in 1987. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **South Australian Naval Memorial Garden:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. Comprised of a memorial and garden laid out in the shape of an anchor and planted with *Courage* roses (*Rosa* spp) with the Phineas Philip Davies memorial and flagpole at the base. Garden opened by Commander CJ Bates on 8 April 1995. **Of some design and social merit.**
- ❖ **South Australian Naval Memorial Garden Anchor & Plaque:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, an anchor mounted on a concrete plinth with associated plaque recording the opening of the Garden by Commander CJ Bates on 8 April 1995. **Of some historic and social merit.**



- ❖ **Phineas Philip Davies Memorial:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue in conjunction with the overall South Australian Naval Memorial Garden. The original grave headstone of Phineas Philip Davies as

relocated from the Cheltenham Cemetery in April 1995. White marble headstone records the death of Davies on the HMCS *Protector* who was killed by a premature explosion of a cartridge when firing the salute at the Glenelg Commemoration day 28 December 1885. New concrete rear headstone support added in 1995 as part of the relocation. **Of some historic and social merit.**

- ❖ **Gates:** located in the University Oval portion of the Park hidden within the University of Adelaide 'pavilion' rear perimeter hedging, two different styled wrought iron metal strap gates with curved hand forging and a Sunshine foundry motif on one, mounted on simple sawn jarrah gate posts. While the gates date from the 1890s, the hedge dates c.1901 when the 'pavilion' was erected. Apparently served as foot access to the rear of the 'pavilion'. **Of some historic and design merit.**

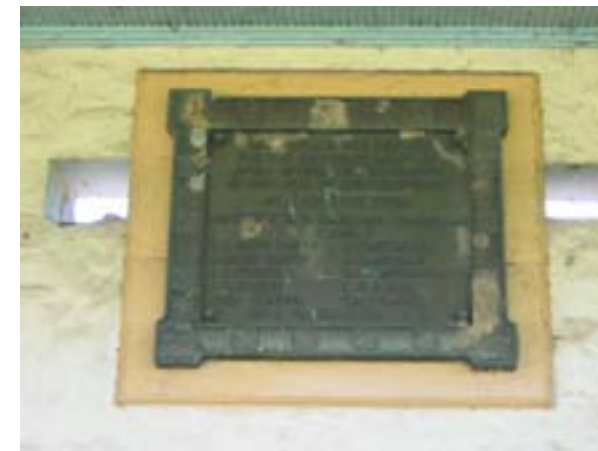


- ❖ **George V Memorial:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 alongside Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. A large more than life-size equestrian statue of King George V in regalia carved by Maurice Lambert in England from Waikerie sandstone, located in a somewhat obscured position on the Avenue. **Of some design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **University of Adelaide Oval Seating:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 adjacent to the Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box, a wrought iron metal strap bench with timber slats in relatively good condition and dating from the 1930s. **Of some design merit.**



- ❖ **University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' Plaque:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12, and positioned inside upper of the 'pavilion', a bronze plaque recording the donations of £100 by Samuel Way, CN Angas, TE Barr Smith, B Barr Smith, FJ Fisher, CH Goode, John Gordon, RT Melrose, AJ Murray, GJR Murray, SS Ralli, TR Scarfe, and Sir E Shackleton to enable the erection of the 'Pavilion'. Interesting leaf motif surround design. **Of some social and design merit.**

- ❖ **Angas Memorial:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in Angas Gardens. A statue memorial with foundations poured in April 1913 and final works completed in 1915 where it was located in North Terrace Gardens. In 1930 the statue complex was relocated to the present site. The statue consists of a white marble statue with canopy supported by four white marble columns supporting a memorial pedestal with embossed Colton-designed bronze reliefs. The reliefs depict events associated with the Angas family in the settlement of South Australia, including German emigrant transportation, the foundation of South Australia and the annexation of New Zealand. Relief busts of George Fife Angas and John Howard Angas, inscribed as 'Patriot, Politician and Philanthropist' and 'Pioneer, Pastoralist and Philanthropist' are included. Atop the pedestal is a carved ornate Elizabethan ship with unclear associations to the Angas family. To one side stands a life size bronze women with flowing robes and feathered wings commencing to ascend the memorial steps. **Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Street Bollards:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in Angas Gardens, 2 cast iron silver painted pedestrian bollards marking the pedestrian entrance to Angas Gardens from King William Road. **Of some design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **University Footbridge Light Standards:** four original Paragon lamp standards on concrete posts located at the northern end of the University footbridge. **Of some historic, design and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Grundy Gardens sign:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12 in the south-eastern area of the Garden, a series of letters set on concrete on a sweeping Carey Gully wet-stone wall. **Of some historic and social merit.**
- ❖ **George Duncan plaque:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a triangular plaque positioned on a stone pillar to the southern landing to the University footbridge, recording the drowning of homosexual academic Dr George Duncan in the River Torrens on 10 May 1972, and the subsequent decriminalisation of homosexual relations by the state Government in 1975. **Of some historic and social merit.**



- ❖ **University footbridge southern lamp standard:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, an original Paragon lamp standard positioned on the southern landing of the University footbridge as developed by Orchard in the 1930s. **Of some aesthetic, historic and design merit.**
- ❖ **Waite donation plaque:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a small plaque affixed to the University footbridge recording the donation of funds by the Misses Waite to enable the construction of the footbridge in 1936. **Of some social and historic merit.**



- ❖ **University footbridge north-eastern lamp standard:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, an original Paragon lamp standard positioned below the northern

landing of the University footbridge as developed by Orchard in the 1930s. **Of some design, aesthetic and historic merit.**

- ❖ **Grundy Gardens lamp standards:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, two original Paragon lamp standards as intended for and placed at a staircase in the 1930s Grundy Gardens development by Orchard. **Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Bollards:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, twelve silver painted cast iron pedestrian bollard position adjacent to Jolley's Boathouse and Adelaide Bridge dating from the 1880s that were repositioned here in the 1930s. **Of some historic and aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Mural:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a blue-green ceramic tile mural erected on the southern undercroft of the Adelaide Bridge depicting scenes and messages from the historic and biogeography of the River Torrens. **Of some social and design merit.**



- ❖ **Jolley's Lane Sign:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a 1930s period sign on a contemporary post. **Of some design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **Lady Esther Lipman Garden:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, the Lady Esther Lipman Garden honours Lady Lipman who was the first woman City Councillor, Alderman and Deputy Lord Mayor of the City who lived 1900-1991.

Garden includes extensive use of Roses (*Rosa* spp), English Box (*Buxus sempervirens*), crush rock pathways as designed in a rectangular cross format by landscape architect Alison Radford in the late 1990s. **Of some design and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Pioneer Women Plaque:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, positioned on an entrance pillar to the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, a small bronze plaque honouring the centenary of the Pioneer Women of South Australia and the Flying Doctor's Base in Alice Springs, 1836-1936. **Of social merit.**
- ❖ **Adelaide Miethke Seat:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a red sandstone bench honouring the role of Adelaide Miethke in establishing the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden and her role on the National Council of Women of South Australia. Erected as part of the Garden development in 1936. **Of some design, historic and social merit.**



- ❖ **National Council of Women in South Australia Seat A:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, positioned in the Pioneer Women's Memorial

Garden, 1 red granite bench of a simple design erected in 1936. **Of some social and design merit.**

- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment Fence:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a length of white painted sawn jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and 2 wire (designed for 3 wires) fencing along the escarpment erected by Pelzer in 1927. **Of some historic merit.**



- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Statue:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, the Olna Cohn designed and sculpted statue as part of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden unveiled in 1941. **Of some design merit.**
- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Plaque:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a bronze plaque erected on an entrance pillar to the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, erected in 18 November 2000, recording the opening of the Garden in 19 April 1941 and the role of Adelaide Miethke, Phebe N Watson, Gisela Siebert, Dorothy BC Dolling and Frances M McGuire in establishing the Garden. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Lady Dunstan Tree Plaque:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 within the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, a red granite plaque unveiled by Lady Dunstan on 29 April 1986 commemorating 150 years of settlement in South Australia. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **National Women's Council of South Australia Seats:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 within the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, three red granite bench seat of a simple design erected in 1991. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Fencing:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a small remnant portion of small iron hoop fencing used in parks and gardens by Pelzer in the 1910s-30s hidden in a hedge that formerly surrounded a maintenance shed for the Ground. **Of some design and historic merit.**
- ❖ **Veterans Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, on the Path of Honour, a granite memorial to the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, Australian Contingent, who served in the occupation of Japan 1945-1952; unveiled Colonel Donald Beard; dedicated Reverend Peter Randle; 20 July 1997. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Colonel Sybil Irving Seat:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a memorial seat with plaque to Colonel Sybil Irving MBF, Controller AWAS 1941-46, Honorary Colonel WRAAR 1956-61. **Of some social merit.**

- ❖ **10th Infantry Battalion (Adelaide Rifles) Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the 10th Battalion, unveiled by Brigadier JG McKinna in 1997. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **7th Australian Division AIF Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the 7th Australian Division AIF, unveiled by Hon Norman K Foster on 3 September 2000. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Pathway of Honour Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a memorial to the women of South Australia who served in the defence forces 1939-45. Unveiled by Trish Worth 20 April 1997 on behalf of the Council of United Ex-Servicewomen (South Australia) Inc in conjunction with Council President Coral E Farrelly, and designed by artist Janette Moore in association with Margaret Worth. **Of some design and social merit.**



- ❖ **Government House Western Wall Garden:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a linear garden created as a consequence of the 1930s road widening of King William Road excising land from the Government House Domain. Strip garden containing a line of Dragon's Blood Trees (*Dracena draco*) that will form a stunning landscape effect in the longer term future. Walling of polychrome bricks and sandstone constructed in the mid 1930s as part of the road widening. **Of some historic, botanic and aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque honouring those who served in World War II in Malaya and Borneo 1941-45, the Malayan Emergency 1948-60, and the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66 erected by the National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association (South Australian Branch) and unveiled by Brigadier PW Beale and the President of the SA Branch BJ Selby on 10 August 2003. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Reserve Forces of South Australia Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the loyal services of the Reserve Forces of South Australian in peace and war, unveiled by state Governor Sir Eric Neal on 30 June 2000, and commemorating the 200th anniversary of the formation of the first reserve units in Australia. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **South Australian Prisoners of War in Sandakan Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **2/1st, 2/2nd, 2/3rd, 2/4th Australian Pioneer Battalions Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque to the 2/1st, 2/2nd, 2/3rd, 2/4th Australian Pioneer Battalions. Unveiled by Brigadier JG McKinna, 31 May 1998, and dedicated by Reverend Des Smith. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Drinking Fountain Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque recording a drinking fountain that was situated near the State War Memorial in North Terrace that was presented to the Council by the South Australian Association of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1988 to mark the bicentennial, recording that this plaque was relocated in 2003 and re-

unveiled by state Governor Marjorie Jackson-Nelson on 4 December 2003 on the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Association. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Medical Services Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 105 General Hospital, 2/9 General Hospital, 110 Casualty Clearing Station, 2/6th Field Ambulance, and 2/8th Field Ambulance in World War II, unveiled by Graeme Houghton and dedicated by Reverend Peter Miller on 29 April 2001. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **2/3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 2/3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion unveiled by Lieutenant HM Weir on 5 March 2000. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **27 Australian Infantry Battalion Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 27 Australian Infantry Battalion (the South Australian Scottish Regiment). **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Arctic Conveys Veterans Association of South Australia Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque recording the Arctic Convoys Veterans Association of South Australia, established in 1990, and memorial unveiled by state Governor Marjorie Jackson-Nelson on 18 April 2002. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **2/27th Infantry Battalion Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial stone with bronze plaque honouring the 2/27th Infantry Battalion. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Australian Special Air Service Regiment Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a black rough and polished granite memorial stone with bronze plaques honouring the Australian Special Air Service Regiment donated by the Special Air Service Association (South Australian Branch) and DIA, unveiled on 19 July 2003. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Royal Australian Artillery Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque to the Royal Australian Artillery erected by Gunners SA, unveiled by Colonel John Derbyshire on 26 October 1997, and dedicated by Reverends Peter Miller and Kyle Waters. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98 South Australia, Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite memorial with bronze plaque to the Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98, South Australia, unveiled by state Governor Sir Donald Dunstan and dedicated by Reverend Peter Miller. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **2/48th Infantry Battalion Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a granite stone memorial with bronze plaque to the members of the 2/48th Infantry Battalion recording Victoria Cross recipients WX9858 Stan Gurney, WX10426 Percy Gratwick, SX7089 Bill Kirby and SX7964 Tom Derrick. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Building Foundation Stone:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12 and attached to the south-western corner of the Building, a white marble stone laid by the Commonwealth Minister of Defence Robert Archdale Parkhill on 14 December 1935 together with Brigadier RPM McFarlane, Commandant. **Of some social merit.**



- ❖ **Russian Siege Gun A:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, one of two Russian siege guns positioned in front of the Torrens Parade Ground building dating the battles in Sebastopol and the Crimea War. **Of some historic merit.**
- ❖ **Russian Siege Gun B:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, one of two Russian siege guns positioned in front of the Torrens Parade Ground building dating the battles in Sebastopol and the Crimea War. **Of some historic merit.**



- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Building Opening Plaque:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a bronze plaque attached to the front of the Building by its doorways recording the opening of the building by the state Governor Sir Winston Joseph Dugan on 22 September 1936 during the state's centennial celebrations. **Of some social and historic merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground First Mustering Plaque:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a bronze plaque attached to the front of the building by its doorways recording the first mustering of South Australian soldiers on the site that left to join the South African or Boer War 1899-1902, that included 84 officers and 1450 other ranks. **Of some social and historic merit.**



- ❖ **War Memorial Drive Sign/Plaque:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 on the corner of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and War Memorial Drive, the bronze sign records the opening of the first stage of War Memorial drive by state Governor Sir HL Galway on 30 October 1919, and the completion of the fourth stage on 30 October 1925, with the works being undertaken under Charles Glover's tenure as Lord Mayor, 1918-19, 1924-25. **Of some design and historical merit.**
- ❖ **Frome Road Drainage Exit:** located in the University Oval portion of Park 12 alongside Frome Road, a bluestone drainage exit constructed in the 1920s as part of the development of University Oval as a park. **Of some engineering merit.**



- ❖ **Albert Bridge Opening Plaque north-west:** located on the north-western abutment of the Albert Bridge, a white marble plaque engraved with information as to Davies & Wishart as contractors in 1879 with John H Grainger and HE Worsley as engineers. **Of some historic merit.**
- ❖ **Albert Bridge Opening Plaque north-east:** located on the north-eastern abutment of the Albert Bridge, a white marble plaque engraved with information as to the opening on 7 May 1879 by Mrs Buik, under Mayor WE Buik, Town Clerk Thomas Worsnop, and City Surveyor JHC Langdon. **Of some historic merit.**



- ❖ **Red Granite Kerb:** located on the corner of King William Road and Victoria Drive, a segment of curved red granite kerbing probably laid in 1886 as part of the construction of Victoria Drive. A rare example of this type of kerbing extant. **Of some design, historic and engineering merit.**
- ❖ **2/43rd Infantry Battalion Memorial:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a concrete memorial with bronze plaque recording the role of the 2/43rd Infantry Battalion. **Of some social merit.**
- ❖



- ❖ **University Footbridge east lamp standard:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, one original Paragon lamp standard as intended for and placed in the 1930s Grundy Gardens development by Orchard. **Of some design, historic and aesthetic merit.**



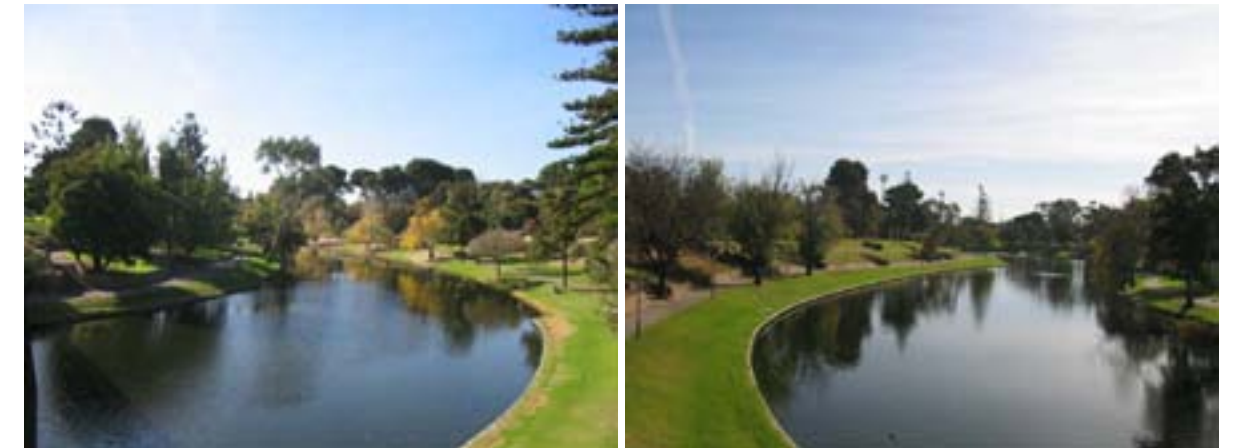
Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

Park 12 is relatively undulating and dissected by the River Torrens resulting in numerous views and aesthetic places:

- ❖ **Women’s Memorial Garden visual axis:** located in the Pennington Gardens East portion of Park 12, the visual and symbolic visual axis line through the Women’s Memorial Garden to St Peter’s Cathedral as featured in numerous period and contemporary photographs and postcards. **Of some aesthetic and symbolic merit.**
- ❖ **Frome Road north vista:** a controlled vista from Victoria Drive to the Zoological Gardens, that terminates with the Zoological Gardens walls curving suddenly to cross the Frome Road bridge, with sweeping views westwards over the River Torrens and Grundy Gardens. Planted with Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) in the 1950 and not of the same visual prominence as the London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*) and Oriental Planes between Victoria Drive and North Terrace that were mainly planted in 1903. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **University footbridge east vista:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge eastwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **University footbridge west vista:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge westwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **University footbridge south vista:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge southwards to the University of Adelaide precinct and the city skyline. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **University footbridge north vista:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, a sweeping vista from the University footbridge northwards of the 1930s created Grundy Gardens and partially the North Adelaide skyline and escarpment. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Victoria Drive vistas:** located in the River Torrens portion of Park 12, the curved Victoria Drive that sweeps alongside the southern flank of the River Torrens as developed in the 1880s. An unusual sweeping roadscape in Adelaide offering views over the River Torrens and a greenbelt or parkway atmosphere as was originally intended by the Council. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **King William Road south vista:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a southern vista framed by extensive street tree planting opening up the city skyline. **Of some historic, social and aesthetic merit.**

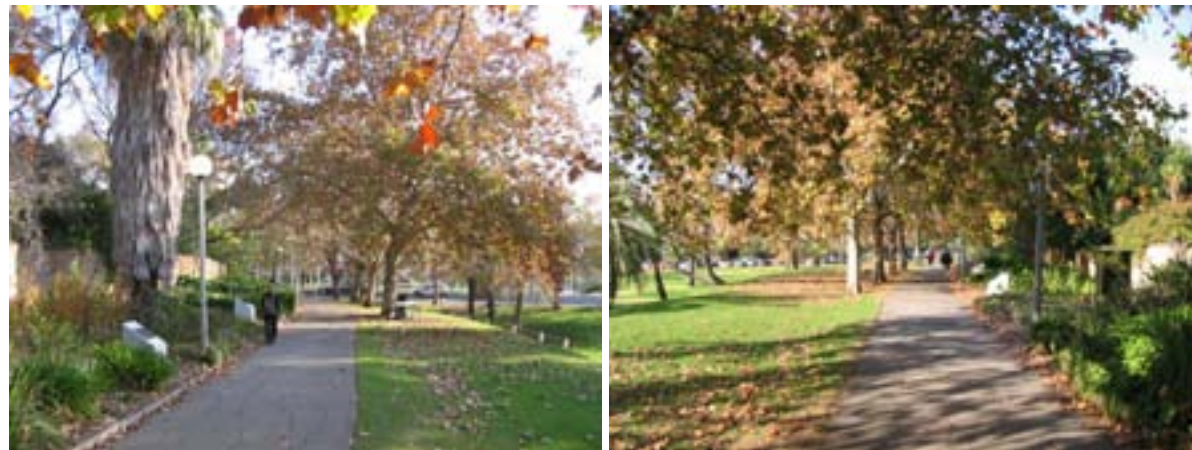


- ❖ **Kintore Avenue north vista:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a vista down Kintore Avenue, over the original site of the Adelaide Bowling Club, with a frame of Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) trees planted in 1958, that looks northwards over the tree skyline towards North Adelaide. **Of some aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden vista:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a sweeping vista from the Pathway of Honour northwards over the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden. **Of some aesthetic merit.**

- ❖ **King William Road north vista:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a northern vista framed by extensive street tree planting and Adelaide Bridge opening up the Cathedral and North Adelaide skyline. **Of some historic, social, aesthetic merit.**
- ❖ **Torrens Parade Ground Diagonal vista:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, a unique diagonal axis through the Ground that offers views to the south-east and north-west linking the University of Adelaide buildings with the Adelaide Oval buildings. **Of some historic and aesthetic merit.**



- ❖ **Pathway of Honour east-west vistas:** located in the Torrens Parade Ground portion of Park 12, an enclosed east-west visual axis line along the Pathway of Honour that is slightly curved resulting in a sense of journey and mystery, and complimented with an extensive collection of memorials. **Of some aesthetic merit.**



Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

The following table summarises the cultural landscape heritage components present in Park 12. A separate assessment, in the Main Report, positions Park 12's cultural landscapes in the context of the wider Adelaide Park Land.

Park 12 – Karrawirra 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 12 generally	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 12 (Roberts Place portion)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	-	Y
Park 12 (University Oval portion)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Park 12 (River Torrens portion)	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y
Park 12 (Pennington Gardens East portion)	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Park 12 (Torrens Parade Ground portion)	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
University Oval Space	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Space	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Park 12 Drainage Swale	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
River Torrens Watercourse and Lake	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King William Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Grundy Garden pathways	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
University Footbridge Access	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Pathway of Honour	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
War Memorial Drive	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	Y	Y	-	Y
Lake Torrens Watercourse	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Town Clerk's Avenue or Walk	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	-

Torrens Parade Ground Axis	Y	Y	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	Y
Roberts Place Palm specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	Y	Y
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Blue Atlantic Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca') specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
McKinnon Parade Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) row	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
America Remembers Memorial Tree (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Bunya Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Weeping Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i> 'Camperdownii') specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Kaffir Apple (<i>Doryalis caffra</i>) hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camphor Laurel (<i>Campora cinnamomum</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) & Oriental Plane (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>) avenue along King William Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Fiddlewood (<i>Citbarexylum spinosum</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen A	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen B	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Seven palm trees	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Two Canary Island Pines (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
River She Oak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Bunya Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Fiddlewood (<i>Citbarexylum spinosum</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four White Poplars (<i>Populus alba</i> 'Pyramidalis') specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Four White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i> 'Pyramidalis') specimens	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Queensland Kauri (<i>Agathis robusta</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Captain Cook Pine (<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Indian Coral Tree (<i>Erthyria indica</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Aleppo (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) & Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aeria</i> var <i>molle</i>) specimens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
River She Oak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus aeria</i> var <i>molle</i>) line	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-

Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) specimen	-	-	-	-	-		L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Palms	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Torrens Parade Ground London Planes (<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
King William Road Oriental Planes (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Lady Dunstan Tree (<i>Malus</i> ssp)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Italian Poplars (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica')	-	-	-	-		M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Italian Cypresses (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>)	-	-	-		-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Torrens Parade Ground Cotton Palms (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>)	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Holm Oaks (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) along Victoria Drive	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>) specimen	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Angas Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Roberts Place	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	Y
Grundy Gardens	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Pennington Gardens East	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Women's War Memorial Garden	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Pathway of Honour	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
King William Road	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Oval	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
McKinnon Parade Closed Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
McEwin 'War Memorial Drive' Arboretum	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y
Park 12 Maintenance Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dean Dawson Memorial Scorers Box & Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Adelaide 'Pavilion'	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
University of Adelaide outbuilding	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 12 Maintenance Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park 12 Sewer Outlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christian Brothers College Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Adelaide Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Prince Alfred College Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	Y	Y	-	-
University Footbridge	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Victoria Drive Maintenance Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collegiate of St Peter Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Popeye's Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Adelaide High School Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Rowing Club Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jolley's Boathouse	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Adelaide Bridge	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Victoria Drive Toilets	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria Drive Police Station	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y
Torrens Parade Ground Hall	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Albert Bridge	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Cross of Sacrifice	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Cross of Sacrifice Plaque	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Remembrance Stone & Seat	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y

Street Bollards	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Women's Army Service Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp post	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Freedom & Democracy Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
America Remembers Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile Memorial & Sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Pole Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Naval Memorial Garden	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
South Australian Navel Memorial Garden Anchor & Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Phineas Philip Davies Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Gates	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George V Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
University of Adelaide Oval Seat	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	-
University of Adelaide 'Pavilion' Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Angas Memorial	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Street Bollards													
University Footbridge Light Standards	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Grundy Gardens sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Duncan plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
University Footbridge southern lamp standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waite donation plaque	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
University Footbridge north-eastern lamp standards	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Grundy Gardens lamp standards	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Bollards	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adelaide Bridge Undercroft Mural	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jolley's Lane Sign	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Lady Esther Lipman Garden	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Pioneer Women's Plaque	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Adelaide Miethke Seat	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
National Council of Women in South Australia Seat	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Torrens Parade Ground Escarpment Fence	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Statue	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lady Dunstan Tree Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Women's Council of South Australia seats	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Torrens Parade Ground Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	Y	-	Y
Veterans Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonel Sybil Irving Seat	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 th Infantry Battalion (Adelaide Rifles) Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 th Australian Division AIF Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pathway of Honour Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government House Western Wall Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Malaya & Borneo Veterans Association Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve Forces of South Australia Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Prisoners of War in Sandakan Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
2/1 st , 2/2 nd , 2/3 rd , 2/4 th Australian Pioneer Battalion's Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking Fountain Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Services Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
2/3 rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Australian Infantry Battalion Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctic Convoys Veterans Association of South Australia Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
2/27 th Infantry Battalion Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Special Air Service Regiment Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Australian Artillery Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-

Normandy Veterans Association, Branch No 98 South Australia, Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
2/48 th Infantry Battalion Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Building Foundation Stone	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Siege Gun A	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Siege Gun B	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Opening Plaque	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Mustering Plaque	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Drive Sign/Plaque	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Frome Road Drainage Exit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albert Bridge Opening Plaque north-west	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albert Bridge Opening Plaque north-east	Y	Y	Y	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Granite Kerb	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
2/43 rd Infantry Battalion Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Footbridge east lamp standard	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Women's Memorial Garden visual axis	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Frome Road north vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Footbridge east vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Footbridge west vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Footbridge south vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
University Footbridge north vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Victoria Drive vistas	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
King William Road south vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
King William Road north vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Torrens Parade Ground Diagonal vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Kintore Avenue north vista	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y
Pathway of Honour vistas	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-

Statements of Cultural Significance

Karrawirra Park 12 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 William O'Brien, John Ednie Brown, August Pelzer, and A Stanley Orchard, and hosts several recreational spaces and venues that provide additional cultural and social significance to the place together with hosting the main military venue for the state, and a assemblage of the main war memorial places in the state. It is a highly symbolic tract of landscape that has always been a stage for South Australian primary symbolic, commemorative, memorial and recreational events and activities prior to and following colonization; a role it shares equally with Park 26.

Recommendations:

- ❖ Conserve and reinforce the strong roadside tree plantings along King William Road and seek to strengthen the roadscape character paying particular attention to views, co-ordinated tree planting strategies, and display of adjacent features and views;
- ❖ Seek an urgent tree health assessment and succession plan for all trees along the King William Road corridor;
- ❖ Seek the removal of Council maintenance infrastructure from Park 12;
- ❖ Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park 12 prioritising Grundy Gardens, Torrens Parade Ground, Pennington Gardens East, Angas Gardens, and the King William Road corridor;

- ❖ Revise City of Adelaide Development Plan citations pertaining to PL7 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;
- ❖ Prepare a Conservation Study and Landscape Master Plan for Grundy Gardens, from the Frome Road Bridge to the King William Road Bridge, along the south and north sides of the River Torrens, between War Memorial Drive and Victoria Drive, that seeks to conserve and sensitively renovate the area, including walling, pathways, plant bedding, light standards, signage, tree selection, shrub selection, kerbing and edging, seeking to conserve a 1930s character and style throughout consistent with the original development, and have regard to the Councillor McEwin 'War Memorial Drive' Arboretum;
- ❖ Investigate options for the re-instatement of the Councillor McEwin 1921 recommended, and Field Naturalist Society of South Australia supported, Arboretum established by Pelzer on the tract of northern River Torrens embankment between 1921-1925 from Angas Gardens eastern flank to the Albert Bridge that sought to engage the Botanic Garden and University in specimen plantings and monitoring and interpretation, and assess the extant Australian specimen collection;
- ❖ Prepare a Conservation Study and Landscape Master Plan for the landscape of the Torrens Parade Ground including the Pathway of Honour and the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden;

- ❖ Prepare a Conservation Study and Landscape Master Plan for Roberts Place Reserve that considers its original plantings, pathway systems and furniture as to a possible re-interpretation;
- ❖ Implement tree plantings along the western flank of Frome Road to the University sports grounds so to create a visual buffer between Parks 12 and 10, and a vegetative edge to the sports grounds consistent with that proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880);
- ❖ Consider the renovation of the Town Clerk's Walk into a more formal paved and decorative pedestrian route that records the services of Lord Mayors, Mayors, Aldermen, Councillors and Council staff, together with a consistent tree planting strategy;
- ❖ Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for the renovation of Victoria Drive respecting the intent of the original purpose and aesthetic expectations of the Drive but seeks to renovate tree planting, kerbing and edging, footpaths, fencing, furniture, removes overhead stobie poles and wires, considers treatments for vehicular access points onto Victoria Drive, considers the re-instatement of palms as accent trees, and seeks to enhance the visual qualities originally conceived and intended for the Avenue;
- ❖ Establish design guidelines for boathouse exterior design and treatments that are consistent with a 1900-20 architectural style in terms of façade or referential design treatments;
- ❖ Consideration should be given to the policy recommendations of Draper et al (2005, pp. 65-66) as it pertains to the old quarry embankment in Park 12 between the Parade Ground and the Government House wall should any modification of ground surfaces be entertained;
- ❖ Prepare nominations to the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act, 1993*, for the trees, places, structures and features identified in the above tables as being of state heritage significance;
- ❖ Propose the assemblage of Pennington Gardens West (including all Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) trees in a cluster to the west of the Garden and the adjacent White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) pedestrian avenue), Pennington Gardens East (including the Cross of Sacrifice, Memorial Garden), Creswell Gardens (including Oak (*Quercus robur*) tree), Angas Gardens (including the Angas Memorial), King William Road streetscape (from the junction of King William Road and Pennington Terrace to the junction of King William Road with North Terrace and including the Boar War Statue and associated pedestrian pathways and street trees), Oval Road, Adelaide Bridge (including abutments, light pylons and plaques), and Torrens Parade Ground (including the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, Pathway of Honour, bitumen expanse of the Ground and the associated building) including all trees, statues, flower beds and gardens, pathways, road channels and kerbs, road curtilages, nature strip tree plantings, period light standards, general landscape contoured ground surfaces, and the larger visual corridor along King William Road to the Cathedral and the city edge, as the *King William Road Corridor & Gardens State Heritage Area* on the basis of symbolic, social, design, historical, aesthetic significance merit reasons;
- ❖ Prepare a Conservation Study and Landscape Master Plan for the above recommended *King William Road Corridor & Gardens State Heritage Area* recognising the 1910-1935 period of plantings, furniture, roadscape treatments, park design style that were applied in this Area and which underpin the historical and cultural character of the Area today;
- ❖ Propose the War Memorial Drive precinct from Bunday's Road (to the east) to Park Terrace to the west) including the curvilinear space, street trees, view points, indigenous species trees along and within the alignment that might be considered the 'nature strip', lamp standards, pathways, signage, and plantings, as the *War Memorial Drive State Heritage Area* on the basis of symbolic, social, design, historical, aesthetic significance merit reasons;
- ❖ Prepare a Conservation Study and Landscape Master Plan for the above recommended *War Memorial Drive State Heritage Area* recognising the 1930s period and style of plantings, furniture, roadscape treatments, signage that were applied in this Area, which underpin the historical and cultural character of the Area today, and consider options for the renovation of street tree plantings.

Appendix 12

Karrawirra Park (12) Report



Park 12: Karrawirra

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are several specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Park 12 (Hemmings 1998).

Dissecting Park 12 is *Karra Wirra Parri* or *Karrawirra parri* or *Tanda:njapari* (River Torrens) that was an important economic and symbolic thread. The former importance was in terms of providing food and hunting resources and the transmigration of these resources, and the latter importance was in terms of its association with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming. The watercourse was an important source of aquatic foods including fish, and the watercourse banks were rich in tuberous and fibrous food and equipment sources. Amery (1997, p. 4) has also concluded that along the southern banks, near the Festival Centre site, was *Tarnda Kanya*—the ‘red kangaroo rock’—that was integral to the Dreaming story. The watercourse edges also provided favoured encampment, meeting point locations, and *Palti* or *Kuri* (corroborees) prior to and following colonization, and it was a role that it continued to serve intermittently in Park 12 into contemporary days. For example, the Park was a venue for Aboriginal gatherings prior to enlistments for the First World War and also gatherings prior to visits to the second Native School off Kintore Avenue, or the Aboriginal Protectors office off Kintore Avenue, or to the Government House for rations and blankets (Draper et al 2005, pp. 42, 55, 64, 65; Hemmings 1998, pp. 18-19, 20, 21, 23, 43-44, 45, 47-48; Kartinyeri 1996).

While Amery and successive writers point to the *Tarnda Kanya* being destroyed as part of sand stone quarrying activities on the Festival Centre site, it is also probable that this site may have pertained to land within the Torrens Parade Ground that was also subject to extensive quarrying for sandstone. The stone, of Pliocene Hallett Sandstone origins, was draped as a swath across the northern escarpment of North Terrace running from the present railway station to the Main Walk in the Adelaide Botanic Garden. It was the source of stone used in the Old Legislative Building, at least one church on North Terrace, and the original Government House structure and associated stone walling (Heritage SA file 101194; Draper et al 2005, pp. 42, 55, 65).

In terms of the Government House, there is a watercolour painting by Martha Berkeley entitled ‘*The first dinner given to the Aborigines, Adelaide 1838*’ that depicts a gathering of Aborigines presumably on the site of the present Parade Ground flats. This was the first Queens Birthday ration distribution undertaken by the colonial Government (Draper et al 2005, p. 66; Hemming 1998, pp. 47-48).



Figure
‘*The first dinner given to the Aborigines, Adelaide 1838*’, watercolour painting by Martha Berkeley; provenance Art Gallery of South Australia. Kaplitpinna, Mullawirraburke and Ityamailpinna are standing at the centre right (arrow). The escarpment in the Torrens Parade Ground can be discerned to the background. Source: Draper et al 2005, p. 66.

There is considerable evidence as to Indigenous encampments along *Karrawirra parri* in this vicinity. A plaque on the north-east pylon of the King William Bridge also depicts an image of the first bridge and an Indigenous camp. A watercolour by artist ST Gill of ‘Old Government House’ in c.1837, illustrated in *Adelaide: An Illustrated History* (1974) depicts an encampment on the approximate site of the present King William Bridge south, with old Government House in the backdrop (Draper et al 2005, pp. 42, 64, 65; Hemmings 1998, pp. 45, 47-48; Colwell & Naylor 1974, p. 10). Various newspaper reports, recalling the north side of the River Torrens in Parks 26 and 12, also repeated the observation that the area was subject to regular encampments. These include:

In coming over North Adelaide ... we had to pass the natives encampment ... the dim form of the various wurlies ad the glowing light of the many fires ... The Aborigines often set fire to a whole tree which at night forms a curious spectacle (*The Register* 15 August 1843).

Hearing that there was going to be a corrobory this evening, I marched down wit Thomas and William Hay. Arriving there I walked through each successive encampment for there are ever so many ... (*The Register* 29 March 1844).

As many as a hundred naked and ornamented savages joined in the performance of a [corroberrie] ... of a surpassing kind, commencing about nine in the morning, on the north side of the river (‘Viator’, *The Register* 8 December 1847, p. 3).

Their camping ground was on the northern side of the Torrens. The government built them little brick sheds but they would not occupy them long, they preferred their bow wurley. The men when in camp would at times be busy making rigs with opossum skins. They would stretch them, peg them out on the ground ... ('Viator', The Register 8 December 1847, p. 3).



Figure
One of four plaques on the Adelaide Bridge, this one depicting a scene at the site of second bridge with an Aboriginal encampment on the south-western side.

Early colonial resident Thomas Day, in *Memories of the Extinct Tribe of Cowandilla* (1902) recalled some of the activities he observed in the *Karrawirra parri* watercourse prior to 1843:

Women and children spent most of their time at the Torrens river – children bathing and practicing with spear and small waddy – Women crab[b]ing and going in the river with a net bag and picking up cockles. I have seen them go down – And I thought they would never see gaian, They got many cockles. And rose again on the other side after being under water A long time. The river torrens was A chain of water holes very deep When not in flood. It was full of timber Very dangerous to go amongst. Their time was also employed making mats, nets and rope clothes lines They would then sell or exchange for food from the settlers ... (Day 1902 in Hemmings 1998, p. 43).

While *unio dubia* (water cockles), *ngampa* (edible roots) and *kar'li* (crayfish) were favoured foods in *Karrawirra parri* (River Torrens), there was also continual colonial pressure to remove the presence of Aboriginals from *Karrawirra parri*, or at least from public view:

Something ... ought to be done to keep the Natives out of the river. From the Botanic Garden, downwards, it is full of them; not much, we should think, to the improvement of the water, which all the inhabitants who have not wells are obliged to use (The Register 5 February 1840, pp. 55-6).

More contemporary places include the Peace Park installation on Sir Edwin Smith Avenue that has been used for several outdoor meetings associated with reconciliation, including a large meeting in 1997 of the Australians for Native Title & Reconciliation (Hemmings 1998, p. 48).

Historical Overview: Site Context

Arising from Light's plan, the main and Pennington Gardens East portions of Park 12 consist of 14.62ha of land bounded by Sir Edwin Smith Avenue (formerly Avenue Road), Pennington Terrace, King William Road, the River Torrens, and Frome Road. It includes the University of Adelaide sports field, Pennington Gardens East, and Angas Gardens. These spatial segments have remained consistent.

This Park has carried several names over the years. Formally it is today known as Karrawirra Park 12, but it has also been known as the University Oval 'park' (from the 1910s onwards), the Nursery 'park' (from c.1900-1930s), and the 'Peace Park'. The 'University' designation is due to the long term occupancy of the sports fields by the University of Adelaide. The Nursery 'park' designation comes about from Council staff reports during the Pelzer period. The 'Peace Park' is a designation applied in 1986 with the opening of the Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile. Further, Park 12 also comprises two triangular parks or gardens.

To the west is Pennington Gardens East, bounded by Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, Pennington Terrace and King William Road.

In the north was Roberts Reserve or Place which applied to land north of a closed road that connected Finnis Street to Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. From the 1860s-1950s Roberts Place appears to have been managed by Parks & Gardens staff as an annexe to the Brougham Place Garden. Roberts Place was named after Colonization Commissioner Josiah Roberts.

A portion on the corner of King William Road and War Memorial Drive is also known as Angas Gardens since the 1930s with the development of a garden and erection of a statue here.

Along the River Torrens much of the area was simply called the River Torrens riverside or river edge. Following park establishment along the River Torrens much of the area was renamed the Grundy Gardens after Alderman Tom Hadfield Grundy. The Park also now includes the Torrens Parade Ground that was transferred to the Council in 1917, together with Victoria Drive and the lower portion of Kintore Avenue that was formerly the Adelaide Bowling Club before its relocation to Park 14.

In reviewing, and assessing, this Park, given the different names and areas of the Park, the following framework has been adopted:

- ❖ Roberts Reserve portion: the portion comprising the original Roberts Reserve;
- ❖ University Oval portion: the portion comprising the University Oval and surrounds, and former Frome Road Nursery;
- ❖ Pennington East portion: the portion containing Pennington Gardens East, War Memorial Garden, and bounded by King William Road, Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and Pennington Terrace;
- ❖ River Torrens portion: the portion within War Memorial Drive, King William Road, Victoria Drive and Frome Road, that includes Angas Gardens, Grundy Gardens, and the river;
- ❖ Torrens Parade Grounds portion: the portion comprising the Torrens Parade Ground, Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden and Kintore Avenue.

Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations

In the original survey Light intended that King William Road not exist but rather that the Government House residence and grounds occupy the head of King William Street on North Terrace. This was deemed the Government Domain and it included land partially down to the River Torrens although Governor Hindmarsh failed to realise the land reaching the watercourse as the Resident Commissioner Fisher refused his proposal. While the vision was there, the actual geology of the site required that the House be relocated to the east to provide a flatter location and to enable better foundations to be formed. By March 1837 Governor Hindmarsh had erected a three-roomed mud-walled House on the Domain. Upon Governor Gawler's arrival in October 1838 a new House, in a simple Georgian style to a design by architect and politician George Kingston, was constructed further to east enabling a vernacular vehicular route to be formed directly from King William Street across to the River Torrens ford (located in Park 26) to North Adelaide; a route that was formalised by the Governor in 1854 as King William Road that excised land from the Domain for this purpose. Builders East & Breeze constructed "a splendid building in a commanding and delightful spot, two storeys high with twelve commodious rooms" (*South Australian* 18 September 1839; Jones 2004, pp. 2: 1-10; Daly 1987, pp. 47, 48; Worsnop 1879, p. 24).

Kingston wrote about the reasons for the eastward shift as follows:

*On proceeding to mark out the reserve it was seen that owing to the rapid fall of the western half of the ground it was not well adapted for building purposes. It was therefore thought advisable to remove the block a little to more level ground on the east, without, however, altering the area of the reserve (George Kingston, *The Advertiser*, 12 November 1877).*

With the House, tenders were let and awarded in November 1838 for the fencing of the Domain. This included substantial posts, railings 2.7m long, and palings not less than 10cm wide, with the timber being sourced from the Adelaide Hills. The first proposal for a wall around Government House was in 1847. Initially it included a wall of hammer dressed limestone on a concrete foundation with decorative entrance gates proposed for the yard, extending to enclose the stables. A boundary wall around the Domain was however, considered more appropriate and the contract for the wall was awarded to John Williams and Robert Palmer in 1849, construction beginning in the same year. As the length of the wall was now considerably longer than initially costed the concrete foundations and gates were dispensed with and the hammer dressed limestone was replaced with limestone rubble from the Government Quarry on the Torrens Parade Ground. The height of the wall varied with the fall and rise of the land and it was considered to have been constructed in a "substantial and workmen like manner." By September 1849 the northern boundary wall to Government House had been erected involving random rubble limestone with 65mm brick quoins at the ends. At the same time, in 1855, a "small portion of Government Domain" was excised to enable the continuation of King William Street (State Records GRG 35/585/41; GRG 24/4 O (1847) 212; GRG 24/6 A (1849) 2292; GRG 24/4D (1838) 15; GRG 24/2 B (1837) 314; Colonial Architect Outgoing Correspondence 105/53; National Trust file No 2330; Jones 2005, pp. 2: 1, 9, 12).

As part of these immediate building works, quarters and ground for the military and police were needed. Light had proposed a site adjacent to the Domain, to the east and south. While most of the police and military barracks were erected to the east, drawing upon Light's experience in the Peninsula Wars where prospect was exceedingly important, the Sappers and Miners 'Barracks'—"neat little boxes"—were constructed to the north approximately where Victoria Drive is aligned today. These soldiers comprised 15 Sappers and Miners from the Corps of the Royal Engineers who arrived with Surveyor General Lieutenant Frome in 1839. The structures were still there in 1855. On this "well shaded plain ... the voluntary military performed their drill on Mondays and Fridays" in 1855 (*The Register* 8 March 1855; Daly 1987, pp. 48, 49, 50).

Below Government House, to the north, was created by the Council a quarry in 1841 to provide stone for various government buildings and to service the Council's road making activities. The use of this quarry however languished due to the quality of the stone and better resources being obtained from quarries in the Adelaide Hills. The quarry was progressively used for rubbish dumping until 1892 when the land was levelled to accommodate a Parade Ground. The Ground was officially opened on 20 June 1893 (Heritage SA file 101194; Daly 1987, p. 51; Draper et al 2005, p. 42, 55, 65).



Figure
Extract of an 1849 map inscribed with red ink indicating the existing buildings of the Government House and Barracks areas (in Park 12), existing Government House gardens (in Park 12) and market gardens (in Park 26) to the north-west in black ink, and road widening proposals in red ink. The map also delineated the original vernacular position and alignment of King William Road before road construction was entertained Source: Mortlock Library.

Discussions by Council and the Lord Mayors about landscaping the River Torrens embankments are commonplace in reviews of Parks 12 and 26 on either side of King William Road from the 1860s onwards.

On 9 February 1870 the *River Torrens Improvement Act, 1869*, No 70 was enacted requiring the Council to beautify the Torrens watercourse and edges "for the purposes of public recreation, amusement, health and enjoyment." Land, now comprising the boathouses was specifically designated to accommodate sheds, landing stages, and other buildings allied to "public use and recreation." This reservation, one of three under the legislation, enabled the William Joll[e]y Boathouse to be constructed in the 1870s (Daly 1987, pp. 54, 140). In particular the Act vested power in the Council:

... the conservancy of the said sheets of water, the power to grant exclusive rights of erecting sheds, boat houses, stands, and landing stages, the right to control fishing, and licensing of all pleasure craft and boats plying for hire upon the river (Clause 7, River Torrens Improvement Act, 1869; Thornton nd, p. 2).

Domain was beginning to look disproportionately small and overcrowded (National Trust file No 2330; Jones 2004, p. 2: 3, 20).

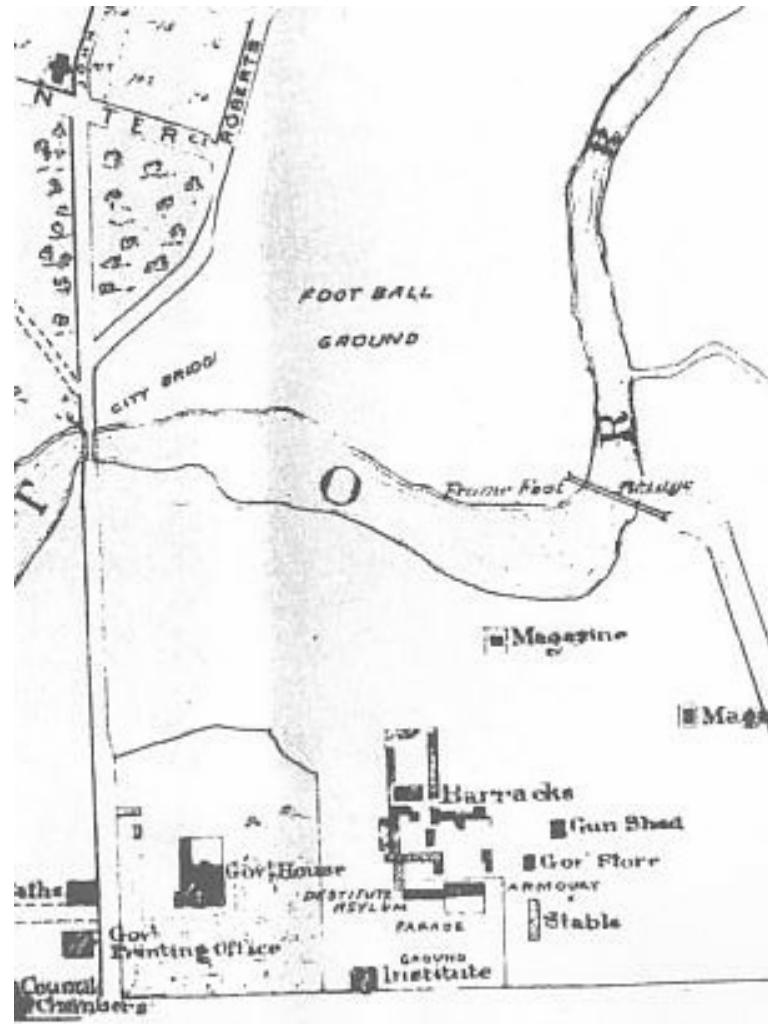


Figure
Extract of a plan of Adelaide contained in *Boothby's Almanack* (1871) that depicts buildings and works extant in Park 12. Note the position of the "Frome Foot Bridge," the northern gun powder "Magazine" that was demolished during the construction of Victoria Drive, evidence of a garden in Pennington Park East, and the use of the yet unformalised University Oval as a "Football Ground." Source: *Boothby's Almanack* (1871).

While several licences and works were instigated as a consequence of this *Act*, it was not until the Weir was constructed from 1879, and opened on 21 July 1881, that the full weight of this legislation could be utilised. With the opening of the Lake in 1881, Council passed a series of by-laws pertaining to the "preservation of waters impounded by the Dam from pollution, regulations as to boats and boating on the waters; and regulations as to fishing in the said waters" as enabled under Clauses 9 and 10 of the *Act*. Thereupon the first 'Inspector of Boats and Collector of Licence Fees', WL Furze, was employed in June 1882 to administer the Act and the by-laws and provided him with a boat and a cottage. The cottage was erected on the Lake immediately adjacent to the future site of the Jolley's Boathouse which was erected in 1888 on its current site (Jenkin 2005, pp. 46, 47; *Digest of Proceedings* 1880-81, pp. 35, 394; Thornton nd, pp. 2, 3).

Due to a bequest in 1872 by wealthy pastoralist Walter William Hughes, the colonial government was obliged to alienate in 1874 additional land along North Terrace to enable the development of the University of Adelaide. This was the first Government Reserve land allocation to an institution under legislation. Some 2.02ha was allocated from the Government Reserve under the Adelaide University Act, 1874 (Daly 1987, p. 55).

In 1873 King William Street was widened, the western boundary of the Domain shifted again, this time approximately 20 feet (6.09 m) to the east. The boundary planting was demolished and the boundary wall rebuilt. As part of these works the Guardhouse was rebuilt copying much of the original 1855 design by Kingston. As a result of this incursion the western section of the



Figure
Photograph of the timber "Frome Foot Bridge" over the River Torrens that existed from c.1863 to 1869. Note the timber Exhibition Building to the rear of the photograph together with the mature *Eucalyptus* spp along Frome Road and Victoria Drive alignment, and the extensive use of timber post and double rail fencing at the rear and along roadways. Source: MLSA B3324; Marsden et al 1990.

In 1879 Mayor Buik noted the implementation of sewerage works in the City might prompt a beautification of the River Torrens banks. This is because the drain system, "which at present discharge[s] noxious matter into the river," would be replaced by a sewerage system that could enable "a system of adorning the Park Lands ... for the embellishment of their stream and its banks [enabling] graceful curves, irreproachable in their river-like scenery and charm, and a little judicious planting with the weeping-willow [*Salix babylonica*], the drooping elm [*Ulmus* sp], the birch, as well as the graceful palms or pillar-like tree ferns ..." (*Annual Report* 1878-79, pp. 80-81). These types of statements were commonplace throughout the 1870s-1960s, so a large part of this Appendix reviews the works and aspirations occurring.

In 1877 the City Bridge was erected across the River Torrens joining King William Road. This bridge, the second on the site, lasted until the 1920s when engineering concerns about its structural stability to handle tram cars and increasing heavier amounts of vehicular traffic resulted in its demolition, and the erection of the present Adelaide Bridge in 1929-30. As part of

these construction works, the City Gardener planted Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) along King William Road, and London Planes (*Platanus x acerifoliosa*) along Frome Road in the late 1870s. These trees struggled during the summer of 1883-84 and City Gardener R Patterson found that they had been planted “in small holes cut out limestone” and sought to enlarge the holes and have them “filled in with suitable compost.” This assessment of tree health is another example of the poor quality of works and supervision undertaken by City Gardener William Pengilly between 1878-1884 (*Annual Report* 1880-81, p. 109; 1883-84, pp. 116-117).

The construction of Albert Bridge, at Frome Road, was commenced in 1879. It occupied the site of an earlier timber carriage bridge that was washed away with floodwaters in the 1840s. The Council first sought the construction of Albert Bridge in August 1871 seeking funding assistance from the colonial government. In the absence of the road bridge a timber pedestrian bridge was in place in the 1863-69. This bridge was positioned south from the Frome Road bridge on a 45° angle across the River Torrens. An image of this bridge depicts its south-eastern visual termination point as focusing upon the former Exhibition Building in Frome Road. Finally, after considering various options including the relocation of the old City Bridge on King William Road, Council let a tender to Davies & Wishart, under the supervision of city surveyor JH Langdon, to a design by (John Harry) Grainger & Worsley for a new road bridge (*The Register* 9, 10, 15 August 1871; 18 November 1874; 24 April 1875; 9 March 1876; 9 May 1877; 5 September 1878; 29 January 1879; 15 May 1879; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 277-278).

The Albert Bridge foundation stone was laid by Mayor Henry Scott in August 1878, and the bridge opened on 7 May 1879 by Mayoress Mrs Buik at a large public gathering. It spanned 120 feet, with a central span of 60 feet between two central *caissons* filled with concrete. Tea Tree Gully sandstone complimented imported cast iron work obtained in England. The bridge cost £9,000 (*The Register* 9, 10, 15 August 1871; 18 November 1874; 24 April 1875; 9 March 1876; 9 May 1877; 5 September 1878; 29 January 1879; 15 May 1879; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 277-278).

During July-August 1880 Adelaide hosted the Adelaide Exhibition of Arts & Industries in structures associated with the Royal Adelaide Agricultural & Horticultural Society. The exhibition grounds included the series of buildings, levels, and grounds associated with the Society that occupied land to the east of Frome Road (Park 11) and a large portion of the lower grounds of the present University of Adelaide North Terrace campus. The Council was a large contributor to the organisation of this Exhibition, chaired by (Sir) Mayor Edwin Smith. The colonial Government granted the Exhibition Committee the leasehold right to use these lands for the purposes of the Exhibition. This was a precursor exhibition to the larger and more significant Adelaide International Exhibition that was held in 1885 on the same grounds (*Annual Report* 1880-81, pp. 28-31; 1884-85, pp. 9-12).

The other initiative the Council entered into in 1879-80 was the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). In this *Report* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of the best “soil and capabilities for ornamentation” that any other Park Land block. The soil was rich, of a good depth, and the block itself was central offering several natural features and outlines “making it a good field for the operations of the Landscape Gardener.” He was critical of the extant tree plantation along the river-banks as having no ornamental character, resulting in too much “sameness,” and recommended the removal of “all the Gums and the most unpromising of the Cypress.” In terms of the *Eucalyptus* ssp. he noted that they were unhealthy, displaying “early decay,” and should be removed before the compromise the landscape. The Cyresses were too dense in planting resulting in a “formal and church-yard appearance” proposing a major thinning and the provision of species of “greater variety of foliage and combination of contrasts” (Brown 1880, p. 21).

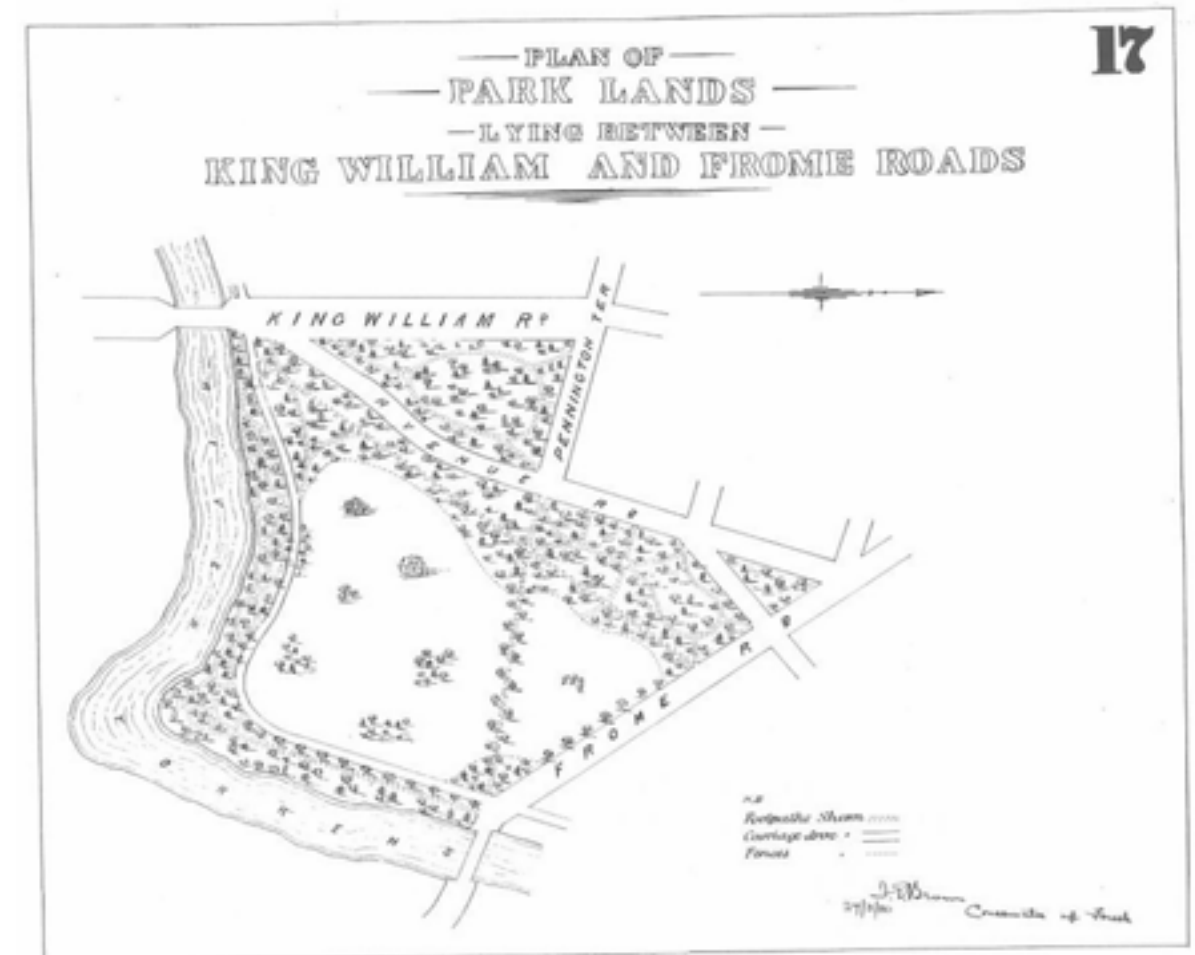


Image:
Plan 17 prepared by Brown (1880) in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting the extensive tree planting proposed by Brown in the University portion of Park 12 together with Roberts Place Reserve and Pennington Gardens East. A pathway was also proposed linking Pennington Terrace with the Frome Road Bridge, and a carriage way drive proposed along the northern bank of the River Torrens. Source: ACC Archives.

As part of the design, detailed in his Plan 17, he recommended that a carriage drive be established along the northern banks of the River Torrens; approximately along the present alignment of War Memorial Drive today.

Brown also observed that an existing tree plantation along Avenue Road (now Sir Edwin Smith Avenue) was quite healthy and should be incorporated into any design. His particular attention was drawn to the healthy stands of non-*Eucalypt* spp growing within the Sir Edwin Smith Avenue - Frome Road and the River Torrens. He was impressed with their growth, health, and quality of form, recommending the select felling of unhealthy *Eucalyptus* spp specimens in this precinct:

With the exception of the Eucalypti, the other kinds of trees planted here are doing remarkably well. I think it is now evident that the Gums which occupy this portion of the grounds are not of a character to make the most of its capabilities in an ornamental point of view. The soil here is of a good rich quality, and the site being somewhat sheltered, it is capable of growing a great variety of forest flora to fair dimensions and representative forms. Under these circumstances, I have to advise with regard to the plantations under notice, that the greater portion of the Gums should be removed—leaving a few only of the better ones as representatives of their class; and that, afterwards, trees of a more ornamental character

be planted in the Park. Of course, this operation of removing the trees and replanting others, would have to be performed in a gradual manner, so that the present clothed appearance of the ground would always be maintained (Brown 1880, p. 21).

The site to the rear of Government House, which is currently the parade ground, was closed in the mid 1850s as a limestone quarry. In the following forty years or so it was used as a dump for street sweepings, despite attempts to fill it in during the late 1870s. It was not until 1891 before the area around it was contoured with terraces, planted out and the original site transformed into a parade ground (Sumerling 2003, p. 37)

Brown's tree planting recommendations for Park 12 were:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
Schinus Molle	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree
Grevillea robusta	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Cupressus sempervirens	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
Cupressus Lawsoniana	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
Cupressus Benthamii	?	
Pinus Insignis	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
Pinus Sabiniana	?	
Pinus Longifolia	?	
Pinus Halepensis	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Pinus Gerendiana	?	
Pinus Canariensis	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
Pinus Jeffreyii	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
Pinus Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
Pinus Montana	?	
Cedrus Deodara	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
Cedrus Atlantica	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
Cedrus Libani	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon
Abies Douglasii	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
Abies Excelsa	?	
Abies Menziesii	?	
Abies Orientalis	?	
Picea Pinsapo	?	
Picea Amabilis	?	
Picea Nobalis	?	
Picea Balsamia	?	
Thuja Gigantea	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Thuya, Western Aborvitae, Western Red Cedar
Thuja Menziesii	?	
Juniperus Virginiana	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
American and Turkey oaks		
American and English ash		
Poplars (all the common kinds)	<i>Populus spp.</i>	
Ficus Macrophylla	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
Platanus accifolia	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
Platanus orientalis	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
Legunaria Patersonii	?	
Araucaria Excelsa	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Paulownia imperialis	?	
Biota orientalis	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Bookleaf Cypress, Biota
Carya alba	?	
Tristanea conferta	<i>Tristanea conferta</i>	Brush Box

Taxus baccata	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common Yew
Eucalyptus corynocalyx	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum

In conjunction with his recommendations for the Park Lands Brown also recommended the establishment of “a Nursery and its management, in order to the rearing of young trees suitable for the purposes of the Corporation (Brown 1880, p. 4). While his reasons were specific his proposed site was adjacent to the Park Ranger's residence in Park 27. Notwithstanding this it is worthy to quote his logic as to the purpose and establishment of the Nursery as it mirrors, albeit in a smaller scale, the reasoning that Pelzer used to recommend and establish the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. It is also important to note that the spatial and functional design proposed by Brown was conceptually adopted by Pelzer in the development of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. Brown wrote:

All trees used in the formation of ornamental grounds and parks require to be grown specially for the purpose, in order that by having plenty of fibrous roots, well-trained stems, and the characteristic points and peculiarities of each different specie fully developed, the trees planted may assume the forms required, and the anticipation of the designer in regard to outlines, groupings, and combinations, be realised.

This amount of attention cannot be given to the young trees by public nurserymen; and besides, by having a private nursery the plants can always be had at command, and by rearing them of a good size before they are put out, immediate effect can be produced on the ground being operated upon.

In order that my suggestions regarding the planting of the Park Lands of this City may, if adopted, be carried out with every chance of ultimate success, I have to advise that a small Nursery be established by the Corporation for the purpose of growing the young trees required, of a character likely to conduce to this end.

I have, therefore, to offer you a few suggestions regarding its formation and management.

A suitable site for the purpose could be got on that portion of the Corporation grounds adjoining the residence of the Park Ranger. This part appears to me to be well adapted to meet the exigencies of the case, as the soil is of a good deep loamy nature, thereby likely to excite the trees to throw out plenty of fibrous roots and attain a fair size in a short time; the site is sheltered, so that the specimens would be allowed to assume the establish their characteristic peculiarities of habit without any particular care or training, while the situation commands an ever continuous supply of water, all essential qualities and requisites in a nursery devoted to the rearing of trees required solely for ornamental purposes ... I have to recommend that the ground enclosed for the purposes of a nursery be at least two acres [0.8ha] in extent. This should be laid off in an artistic and commodious manner in accordance with the outlines of the ground, and enclosed with a “paling” fence. An open drain three feet [0.9m] deep would be necessary round the whole of the enclosure on the inside, ending in an outlet to the river on the lowest part of the site, so as to avoid flooding in the rainy season. Afterwards, the ground would require to be trenched to about two feet [0.6m] in depth, so as to take out all obstructions and make the soil of a free nature, suitable for encouraging expanded roots and easy of being detached from them without much injury to the ramified fibrous roots when the plants come to be removed to the Park Lands (Brown 1880, p. 4).

Brown also proposed a major renovation of the River Torrens edge to craft a more Gardenesque setting. This recommendation applied to the River Torrens embankments from the present Morphett Street bridge to the Hackney Road bridge, and while general in its description occasionally makes specific references to portions within each Park. Conceptually this recommendation was quite detailed in its planting design strategy, adopting a strong Gardenesque philosophy, and was accompanied by a suite of lithograph images so to portray the visual outcomes Brown was seeking to achieve.

The following is therefore a summation of his recommendations but includes specific references to Park 12 where made.

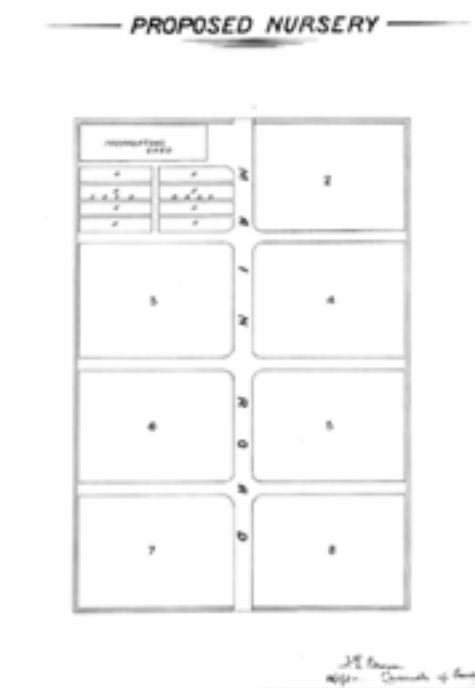


Image:
Plan of a Proposed Nursery prepared by Brown (1880) in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands*.

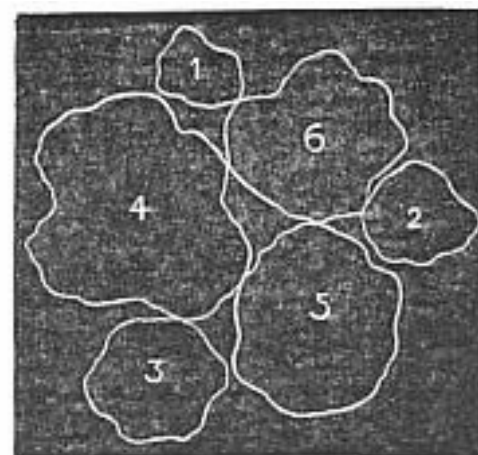


Image:
Plan 4 prepared by Brown (1880) in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands*.

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

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

One of the most important points to be attended to in improving the subject, would of course be the presenting as much variety and contrasts as possible, and, in order to attain this end, all the natural contours and irregularities of each part would have to be carefully studied, embraced, and, if necessary, on occasions enlarged or extended. Anything approaching to regularity or mechanical stiffness should be rigidly avoided.

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

Key recommendations in implementing this program of works included:

- ❖ Banks should be levelled to 45° more or less;
- ❖ Avoid uniformity in slope forming;
- ❖ Make the banks “as natural as possible” and take advantage of “hollows, ledges, ridges, knolls, flats, and water-washed crevices and gullies;”
- ❖ Where already sufficiently sloped leave unchanged;
- ❖ “Natural flats, ridges and terraces, have grand natural features for ornamentation” and should be taken advantage of;
- ❖ Consolidated crushed rock levelled footpaths, 2.4-3.0m wide should be constructed adjacent to the River banks and follow the natural windings of the landscape sinuously winding around natural clumps of trees;
- ❖ Tree planting plans should be meticulously prepared having regard for the “desired effect;”
- ❖ The “system of planting suitable ... would be of the most approved ornamental kind;”
- ❖ Regularity of newly planted tree distances should be avoided;
- ❖ Tree distances should have regard to mature foliage canopy and spread;
- ❖ Clump trees of different spreads, often of “six different kinds of trees of which No. 1 will measure 10 feet; No. 2, 12 feet; No. 3, 15 feet; No. 4, 50 feet; No. 5, 40 feet; and, No. 6, 30 feet in diameter” as depicted in the following diagram;
- ❖ The “distances at which the tree should be planted apart must be such as to allow each to attain to its open natural habit and full spread of branches, and thus realise the pictorial view intended;”
- ❖ Do not plant the banks “regularly all over with trees”
- ❖ “We must have single trees standing out prominently alone in places, groups of one kind and of several kinds judiciously intermixed in others and so on,” (Brown 1880, pp. 11-12).

In conjunction with his recommendations for the Park Lands Brown also recommended the establishment of “a Nursery and its management, in order to the rearing of young trees suitable for the purposes of the Corporation (Brown 1880, p. 4). While his reasons were specific his proposed site was adjacent to the Park Ranger’s residence in Park 27. Notwithstanding this it is worthy to quote his logic as to the purpose and establishment of the Nursery as it mirrors, albeit in a smaller scale, the reasoning that Pelzer used to recommend and establish the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. It is also important to note that the spatial and functional design proposed by Brown was conceptually adopted by Pelzer in the development of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’. Brown wrote:

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Overall these were very specific and deliberate recommendations for Park 10 and in particular in terms of the landscape experience Brown was trying to craft along the River Torrens corridor. The specificity mirrors the detailed planting design principles devised for the River Torrens Linear Park segments in the 1970s (Hassell 1975).

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 Brown also drew special reference as to the positioning and atmosphere of the proposed carriage drives:

I have to recommend that a Carriage Drive and Footpath be made to run along the top of the banks on the north side, from which the citizens in their carriages or on foot could view the varied scene presented by hundreds of boats plying upon the water, and the intricacies of foliage, colour, groupings and combinations of the trees planted on the banks. The Carriage Road should be through an Avenue of trees, with the footpath betwixt it and the brink of the banks [sic.] (Brown 1880, p.12).

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

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



Sketch shewing River and Park Scenery

13



Sketch shewing undulating River Banks

11



Sketch shewing Avenues and River Banks

9

and deepening or filling up a hollow in another place; so that, when the works are completed, the whole ground operated upon will, when viewed from any one direction, present a combination of pleasing effects and contrasts (Brown 1880, p. 11).

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

With Brown's appointment as 'Supervisor of the Plantations', upon the invitation of City of Adelaide Mayor Edwin Smith in April 1882, Brown commenced foundational work in implementing parts of the *Report's* recommendations. The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911) was advised that Brown shall have "general supervision of the tree planting in the Park Lands" and to "render Mr. Brown every facility for this purpose ..." (Town Clerk's Dept Outwards Letter Book, 1882/602/18). A fractious relationship occurred with Brown and Pengilly, and a specific incident over street tree plantings along Barton Terrace West prompted Brown's resignation from this position in August 1882. While Council sought to remedy the situation, continued disobedience and contrary activities by the City Gardener and his workforce eventually prompted Brown's formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote "I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility." With this decision the Council determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

Notwithstanding Brown's activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities. In his report of 1883 Pengilly records the planting of "various kinds of trees" numbering 100 in the Square and "Roberts-place." The nature of the species and the location of plantations Pengilly was establishing in the Park Land blocks is unclear. It would be logical that Pengilly also tackled plantings in "Park 12" at the same time although he does not specifically record this action (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 134).

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." Campbell thereupon fenced Robert's Place using 14 chains of this new ornamental fencing. Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 102-103).

As part of the celebrations of the colony's Jubilee in 1885, the colonial Government orchestrated the Adelaide International Exhibition. The Jubilee recognised the arrival of the first "vessel for the colonization" on 27 July 1835, and the "proclamation establishing a British Colony in South Australia" on 28 December 1835. As part of these celebrations the Government enacted the *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1883*, but was subsequently voted out of office by a vehement rural voting public, and the Act was repealed. Not to be deterred, the Exhibition's proponents succeeded in enacting the *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1885, no 351*, to "acquire and dedicate" land on the eastern side of Frome Road, and the lower portion of the present University of Adelaide, comprising some 7.48ha, together with 3.2ha on the "upper level" along North Terrace. The land selection followed the recommendations of a Royal Commission set up in 1883 "to make arrangements for the international exhibition to be held in Adelaide" that considered nine sites three of which were in the park lands (Daly 1987, pp. 55-56; (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 9-12).

A permanent Exhibition Building was proposed for the North Terrace site together with a spur railway line from the "North-terrace terminus, under King William-road," to enable the

movement of "stock, machinery, &c., to the Exhibition." Included in the *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1885*, was the reservation of land along the southern River Torrens "to form an extension of the Botanic Park drive;" this land was not included in the original *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1883*. All the land designated was allocated to the Exhibition Trust and had to revert to the Government following the exhibition from June 1887 to January 1888. This legislative reservation concerns the identification and reservation of land to enable the construction of the present Victoria Drive, which prior to 1885 did not exist, and its transferral from the colonial Government to the Council, and the Council surrendering its title to a road "leading from opposite Pulteney-street to Frome-road." Thus in one piece of legislation Council gained Victoria Drive and its frontage to the River Torrens, and surrendered its title over an undeveloped road that dissected the proposed Exhibition site. The government allocated £32,000 to the construction of the Exhibition Building and associated works. Rail access to the site was however not to occur until 1903 (Daly 1987, pp. 56, 62-63; *Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 9-12).

Victoria Drive, following gazettal of the *Jubilee Exhibition Act, 1885*, was laid out and constructed in 1887. As part of the construction works, the Sappers & Miners cottages and the northern gun powder magazine were demolished. The Drive was named in honour of Queen Victoria, and opened on 2 June 1886. In all Council references to Victoria Drive in the 1880s, it is clearly intended that the drive be part of a carriage-way drive system through the Park Lands rather than connecting or arterial road, and that a deliberate tree-planting strategy be employed to enhance its character. City Gardener John Woods Hayes was managing these plantings (*Annual Report* 1885-86, p. 52; 1886-87, p. 15).

... forming a continuation of the beautiful drive through the Botanic Park ... to the Adelaide Bridge. English elms [Ulmus procera] and sugar gums [Eucalyptus cladocalyx] have been planted alternately on each side of the drive, and at both sides of the eastern and western entrances splendid date palm [Phoenix dactyifera?] have been placed which add much to the beauty of the scene (Annual Report 1886-87, p. 15).

The Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and Date Palms (*Phoenix dactyifera?*) have since been removed, and the English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) are in a senescent condition. However, the Date Palms may be today part of the Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis* and *Phoenix dactyifera?*) collection extant at the adjacent Torrens Parade Ground. Park Lands Ranger also erected 37 panels of post and wire fencing along this newly created road in 1886, and a further 40 panels along the south-side of Victoria Drive in 1887. In addition, "diagonal fencing" panels were relocated from Elder Park and repainted before being "erected along the top of the embankments" along Victoria Drive (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 112; 1887-88, pp. 81, 82).

Fencing predominated in Council Parks Lands Rangers and City Gardeners reports through out the late 1880s and 1890s. During 1886 Campbell erected 29 panels of post and wire fencing along the western side of Frome Road along the main portion of Park 12, and 12 panels of wrought iron ornamental fencing along Avenue Road. A further 12 panels of ornamental fencing was erected on both sides of King William Road in 1887 due to damage caused by "vehicular traffic" damaging the original two-wire cable fencing. Eighteen panels of post and wire fence was erected in 1889 along the western side of Frome Road through Park 12, and a further 36 panels opposite the Zoological Gardens in 1889 (*Annual Report* 1886-87, pp. 111, 112; 1887-88, p. 82; 1888-89, p. 135; 1889-90, p. 119).

Progressively from 1882 the role and function of the 'Inspector of Boats and Collector of Licence Fees' changed in the 1880s despite the "healthful amusement and recreation for untold numbers of the public" that the Lake now provided. On 4 March 1889 the Council proposed the transfer of boat inspections and licensing to the Water Police Constable in lieu of the 'Inspector'. As part of this arrangement, Council ceded occupancy of the 'Inspectors' Cottage,

immediately adjacent to Jolley’s Boathouse, to the Police. This Boathouse was erected in 1888 by George Jolley following the destruction of the original Boathouse by fire; the original Boathouse was located on the banks of the River Torrens next to the Victoria Bridge of Morphett Street. On 31 July 1905 Council also revised and consolidate existing by-laws pertaining to the control of uses on the Lake into *By-Law XX* (Jenkin 2005, pp. 46, 47; *Annual Report* 1889-90, p. 58; *Town Clerk’s Docket* 513 of 1889; *Town Clerk’s Outward Letter Book*, 1889, Acc 602, Item 25; *ACC By-Law XX*; Thornton nd, pp. 3-4).

In 1892 the old Council-developed quarry in the Parade Ground Reserve was filled in and a formal flat Parade Ground established. A Drill Hall, originally located behind the Museum, was also relocated and rebuilt adjacent to the Ground. Works on the Ground include levelling, laying of piping and drains, and the planting of palm (*Phoenix* spp) trees. This shift, formalised in the *South Australian Defences Act, 1895*, enabled the Commonwealth Government to formally take charge of the land, from the Government Domain, in 1901 upon federation. Prior to 1893 the Military Parade Ground was located in the South Australian Museum forecourt on North Terrace (Heritage SA file 14617; Daly 1987, p. 51).



Figure
 “Military Parade Ground” in c.1890s as featured in a water-coloured postcard looking north-west across the Ground. Note the diagonal axial path in the foreground (since removed) and its continuation across the Ground (still extant). White painted posts holding five wires on the left and right, and young palm plantings in the foreground lawns. Source: private collection.

During 1893 (City) Head Gardener Hayes replanted the Pengilly-planted, Patterson-replanted, Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees along King William Road with “an avenue of Date Palms [*Phoenix dactylifera*?] and English elms [*Ulmus procera*].” Clearly the original species had not been successful probably more to the manner of planting than the species itself. But again the trees struggled to develop (*Annual Report* 1893-94, p. 69; 1898-99, p. 150). In desperation, Pelzer acted quickly in late 1899 recording that:

The trees along King William Road have been dug around. Most of these trees have a poor and hungry appearance, and the soil in which they are growing is of a very bad nature, being mostly pipe-clay, lime-rubble, &c., and next winter, when the trees are dormant, I propose to have trenches dug the full width

between the asphalt and the kerbstone, three [0.9m] or more feet away from each tree trunk, according to the size of the trees, and the earth taken out to a depth of at least four feet [1.2m], and replaced by a good loamy soil, mixed with bone dust and well-rotted manure (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 150; 1899-1900, p. 294).

He also removed 30 palms from King William Road in 1901 relocating them to Brougham Place gardens, and for future use in the Frome Road Nursery. In the same report he noted that his trenching of the Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along King William Road and the Avenue (Sir Edwin Smith Avenue) had brought a healthy improvement to the streetscape, and that gaps in the plantings were replaced with mature specimens that he excavated and transported from sporadic plantings elsewhere in the park lands (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 42).

The Council also reconstructed a drainage line that traversed the Frome Road exhibition land, with a 0.9m wide underground drain that egressed into the River Torrens, at a cost of £138 7s 9d, as a separate drain to the existing stormwater line that drained Frome Road itself (*Annual Report* 1893-94, p. 69; 1894-95, p. 66).



Figure
 Photograph of the Torrens Parade Ground in c.1900 depicting in the fore-ground the escarpment with its newly planted palm trees, the single line railway line, hedging surrounding the Parade Ground, the crushed rock surface of the Ground, the relocated Drill Hall and another structure that served as the barracks. Behind the barracks are the timber spires of the bowling club pavilion. Source: ACC Archives HP1534

During 1897 Council considered several recommendations from its Engineer-in-Chief concerning flooding along the River Torrens, the weir and Lake, and general embankment observations. While there were numerous recommendations and suggestions, several centred upon enabling ease of flow along the Torrens watercourse before its waters reached Lake Torrens. In particular, the “steep banks near Frome Bridge should be sloped down, and the projecting angles should be rounded off.” This recommendation mirrors Brown’s *Report* (1880)

planting design strategy recommendations for the River Torrens in this precinct (*Annual Report 1897-98*, p. 72).

In the same year the Adelaide Bowling Club was founded with much assistance of the Superintendent of the Public Works Owen Smyth. While Joseph Bower imported the sport into South Australia, it was Smyth who arranged the allocation of 0.41ha of land on the Government Reserve, in a rectangular shape, on what today forms the northern portion of Kintore Avenue. A site the Club occupied until 1958 (Daly 1987, pp. 59, 150). This was the first sporting club to specifically obtain use of the Government Reserve in the Park Lands matched also by the first 24 hour liquor licence in the state being granted to the Club. Smyth created a five year lease with an annual rental of £10, and that was revised in 1902 with a 21 year lease with a special water concession:

Our present lease of five years will expire on the 25th of May 1903 so that in accordance with the concession granted to you, we are to enjoy the use of water free of charge for a period of six years from that date, nominally till the 25th of May 1909 (Letter, Honorary Secretary, Adelaide Bowling Club to Commissioners of Public Works, 24 July 1902, docket CPW 729/02; cited in Daly 1987, p. 59).

By December 1898 the bowling green and a ‘temporary’ Club House had been erected (Heritage SA file 101194). From the 1940s onwards the state Government and the Council variously pressed for the extension of Kintore Avenue and the removal of the Adelaide Bowling Club on traffic movement grounds. But discussions were two way between the Council and the state Government as many Club members were involved in these two organisations.



Figure
The Adelaide Bowling Club “temporary club house” in c.1900 as depicted in a watercolour postcard. While ‘temporary’ it was clearly a fashionable Federation style timber fretwork design with finials and gables. Image is looking south-south-west along the Kintore Avenue alignment. Source: private collection.

With Pelzer’s appointment in mid 1899 a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was undertaken and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown’s *Report* as the guiding master plan for his planting activities. A key recommendation was the development of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’ in neighbouring Park 12, an action that Pelzer immediately sought to implement in 1899-1900. Pelzer took consideration interest in the development of this nursery as can be evidenced by his reports of its activities. There appears also to have been minor engineering works along the River Torrens embankment slopes near Albert Bridge (Frome Road Bridge) requiring the planting of trees (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, pp. 295-296; 1902, p. 31; 1903, p. 44). Pelzer reported that:

*The steep banks near the Albert Bridge are being gradually sloped off and planted with various trees, shrubs, &c., such as upright poplars [*Populus alba* ‘Pyramidalis’], willows [*Salix* spp], tamarisks [*Tamarix aphylla*], white acacias [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*], silver poplars [*Populus alba*], pampas grass, &c. (*Annual Report 1902*, p. 31).*

1899 was also important in the first mustering of volunteers and troops on the newly formed Parade Ground as a departure point for the Boer War. The first contingent of 125 South Australian soldiers assembled and left in October 1899 from the Ground farewelled by large crowds. The Drill and Gun Sheds, then located behind the Museum, were thereupon dismantled and reassembled on the Ground by November 1899 (Heritage SA file 101194).



Figure
Return of the first contingent of South Australian soldiers from the 1899-1902 Boer War parading on the Military Parade Ground in c.1900. Note the young planted palms and fencing in the foreground, and the hedge along the northern flank of the Ground. Also, the established English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) along Victoria Drive. Source: MLSA B45675.



Figure
A photograph looking south-east across the Military Parade Ground in 1893 possibly taken at the opening of the Ground depicting its first Military Parade. Note the young palm trees and white painted post and double rail fencing in the foreground, and the diagonal pathway leading up the escarpment in the background. Source: MLSA B5384.

There are regular references in Pelzer's annual reports to the Council about minor earthworks and tree planting activities on the slopes near Albert Bridge from 1899 onwards. These references appear to relate to land downstream of Albert Bridge within Park 12 and not upstream in Park 10 as the works coincide with the construction and development of War Memorial Drive. There are no distinct references to planting upstream of Albert Bridge until discussions commence in 1919 about the construction of War Memorial Drive through Park 10.

On 29 March 1900 Pelzer tabled before Council an ambitious plan to establish the Council's second plant nursery to support his planting strategy. The first nursery was established in 1899 adjacent to the Gaol in Park 27 for "the purpose of ... fencing, shade houses and obtaining young trees" (*Digest of Proceedings* 1898-99, p. 202). For the second Pelzer proposed a site in Park 12 between University Oval and the River Torrens to enable the "cultivation of trees." It appears that Pelzer desired a nursery specifically designed to enable the propagation and nurturing of street tree specimens whereas the Park 27 nursery was targeted for normal flower and shrub cultivation for Council displays, although numerous tree specimens continued to be propagated at this nursery. Council adopted this recommendation on 9 April 1900, and the nursery in Park 27 began colloquially known as the 'West Park Nursery' and the new nursery the 'Frome Road Nursery' (*Town Clerk's Dockets* 157 of 1900 and 1164 of 1900; *Digest of Proceedings* 1899-1900, p. 188; *Annual Report 1899-1900*, p. 106).

By November 1900 Pelzer reported on the development of the 'Frome Road Nursery', or 'planting-out ground' that:

... had been laid out in the North Park Lands below the Albert Bridge, near the River Torrens, covering an area of two acres [0.8ha].

*The fence consists of jarrah posts and twelve barb wires, and ... a hedge of African box thorn [*Lycium ferocissum*] planted along the fence.*

The Nursery has been laid out in beds 100 feet [30m] long and 33 feet [10m] wide, with paths 6 feet [1.8m] wide between the beds, and a roadway 12 feet [3.6m] wide.

So far four of the large beds have been trenched to a depth of 2 feet [0.6m], and twenty loads of manure have been worked into each of them. The beds have been laid out with mounds and ridges, and the trees planted on the mounds 4 feet [1.2m] apart each way and alternate in the rows.

*By planting the trees on mounds their work of lifting them, when ready for removal, will be greatly facilitated, and the ridge will serve as channels for the purpose of watering the trees in the summer (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, pp. 295-296).*

He also advised that the Forest Department, administered by Walter Gill, had provided some 750 trees of several varieties that were growing now successfully in the Nursery. The donation included 250 Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), 200 Elm trees (*Ulmus* ssp), "50 White Acacias (Robinia) [*Robinia pseudoacacia*], 200 White Cedars (Melia) [*Melia azedarach* var *australis*]," 25 Spreading Poplars (*Populus* ssp), 25 Upright Poplars (*Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis'). The nursery perimeter fencing was also completed (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, pp. 295, 296).

With the turn of the century Pelzer focused part of his attention on the creation of formal parks in the pocket triangles created in Light's Plan. From 1899 Roberts Place Reserve, comprising approximately 0.2ha, received Pelzer's attention. Pelzer planted several Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) in the reserve following a donation of 100 palms from politician George Brookman, obtained from Henry Sewell's Payneham Nursery, together on Elder Park, Palmer and Brougham Place gardens, and various Squares (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, p. 293; 1910, p. 23). Pelzer reported the design, development and planting of Roberts Place in late 1901:

*Roberts Place Reserve has been laid out according to the plan, which you approved. The dying and stunted gum trees have been grubbed and removed with the exception of six, which were topped and ringed, and climbers such as ivy [*Hedera helix*], tecoma, and ampelopsis, have been planted to cover them. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed, and levelled, and a mixture of couch and perennial rye grass seeds have been sown and has come up freely. The banks of the storm-water catchment, running through this reserve, have been sloped off preparatory to being planted around the large Moreton Bay fig [*Ficus macrophylla*] tree which is growing therein, and paths from the three entrances have been made. One of the paths crosses the storm-water catchment, and a substantial foot-bridge has been put across it. Six palms have been planted on the lawns, and three elm [*Ulmus procera*] trees along the western fence. Next planting season I purpose planting plane trees along the other boundary fences [sic] (*Annual Report 1901*, p. 41).*

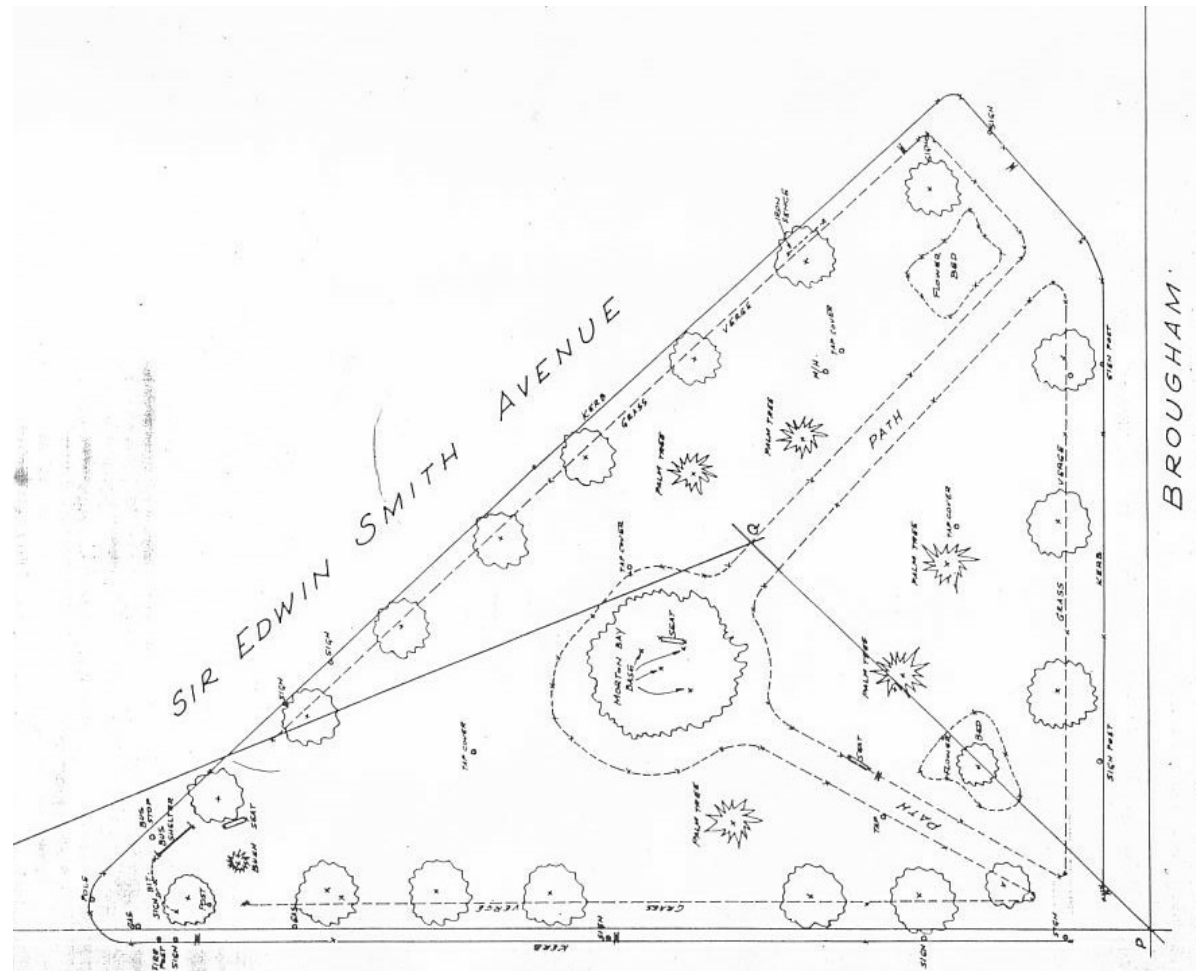


Figure
Detailed plan of Roberts Place Reserve in 1920 depicting the central Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) and the pathway system extant at that time, together with the five extant palm trees, two flower beds and seating. Source: ACC Underground Ducts & Lighting plan, Z79/20.

By 1901 the Frome Road Nursery was in full operation. Pelzer reported that all trees were doing well, and that six additional beds of 30m x 10m were being established. The latter were to accommodate seedlings and specimens obtained from the Mount Macedon Forests Department Nursery in Victoria and the South Australian Woods & Forests Department including:

- 550 plane trees [*Platanus orientalis*]
- 475 elm trees [*Ulmus* ssp]
- 350 white cedars [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*]
- 40 white acacias [*Robinia pseudoacacia*]
- 50 poplars [*Populus* ssp]

and the former nursery beds were to accommodate seeds and cuttings of:

- 48 sugar gums [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*]
- 36 lagunarias [*Lagunaria patersonii*]
- 65 ash trees [*Fraxinus* ssp]
- 16 pepper trees [*Schinus aeria* var *molle*]
- 50 prunus [*Prunus* ssp]
- 15 ailanthus [*Ailanthus altissima*]
- 70 aberias [*Aberia* ssp]
- 20 rhamnus [*Rhamnus* spp]

- 15 pampas grasses [*Cortaderia selloana*]
- 8 laburnums [*Laburnum* ssp]
- 12 oleanders [*Nerium oleander*]
- 15 veronicas [*Hebe* ssp]
- 15 tecomas
- 70 coprosmas [*Coprosma repens*] (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43).

These lists provide a very important overview of what tree and flowering shrubs species that Pelzer sought immediately to propagate ready for transportation into the City's streets and parks. He appears to have prioritised mass street trees in planes (*Platanus orientalis*) and elms (*Ulmus* ssp), a pattern and preference which had changed by the late 1900s. This tree raising pattern was evident in later years (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43; 1902, p. 31; 1903, pp. 25, 45; 1904, p. 39; 1905, p. 65).

With this mass production of street trees at hand, he started extensive street tree planting. Further Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) were added in the Avenue in 1901, together with "various trees such as poplars (*Populus* ssp), willows (*Salix* ssp), elms (*Ulmus* ssp), &c., along the banks of the River Torrens." Council allocated an additional £50 towards street tree planting in the Avenue in its 1902 budget and these trees included 9 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), 3 planes (*Platanus orientalis*), 2 Silver Poplars (*Populus alba*), 3 Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*), and 1 Tecoma shrub. In Roberts Place 8 Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), 3 Elms (*Ulmus procera*) were planted together with 1 Oleander (*Nerium oleander*), 1 Tecoma, 1 Aberia, and 2 palms. He projected that two rows of trees would be planted along the Avenue Road in 1903. Along the "banks of the River Torrens" were 3 "white acacias" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), 11 upright poplars (*Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis'), 7 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), 20 spreading poplars (*Populus* ssp), and "30 bushes of pampas grass." It is difficult to ascertain where Pelzer was specifying as "banks of the River Torrens" in his reports as was in the process of landscaping all River banks from the Frome Road bridge to the Morphett Street bridge having been allocated additional land from the state Government in front of the present Convention Centre, so the latter needs to be placed in context rather than being interpreted as spatially accurate (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43; 1902, pp. 20, 30, 31; 1903, p. 27). Notwithstanding this, Pelzer reported on River embankment works downstream of the Frome Road bridge in 1902:

The steep banks ... are being gradually sloped off and planted with various trees, shrubs, &c., such as upright poplars [Populus alba 'Pyramidalis'], willows [Salix ssp], tamarisks, white acacias [Robinia pseudoacacia], silver poplars [Populus alba], pampas grass, &c. (Annual Report 1902, p. 31).

By 1903 the tree stock in the Frome Road Nursery included:

- 150 Elms [*Ulmus* ssp]
- 413 Planes [*Platanus orientalis*]
- 50 Ash Trees [*Fraxinus* ssp]
- 50 White Cedars [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*]
- 142 White Poplars [*Populus alba*]
- 175 Silver Poplars [*Populus* ssp]
- 40 Balsam Poplars [*Populus tacamahaca*]
- 107 White Acacias [*Robinia pseudoacacia*]
- 26 Tamarisks [*Tamarix aphylla*]
- 20 Palms
- 34 Coprosmas [*Coprosma repens*]
- 150 Roses [*Rosa* ssp]
- 99 Pines [*Pinus* ssp]
- 34 Various Shrubs (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 25).

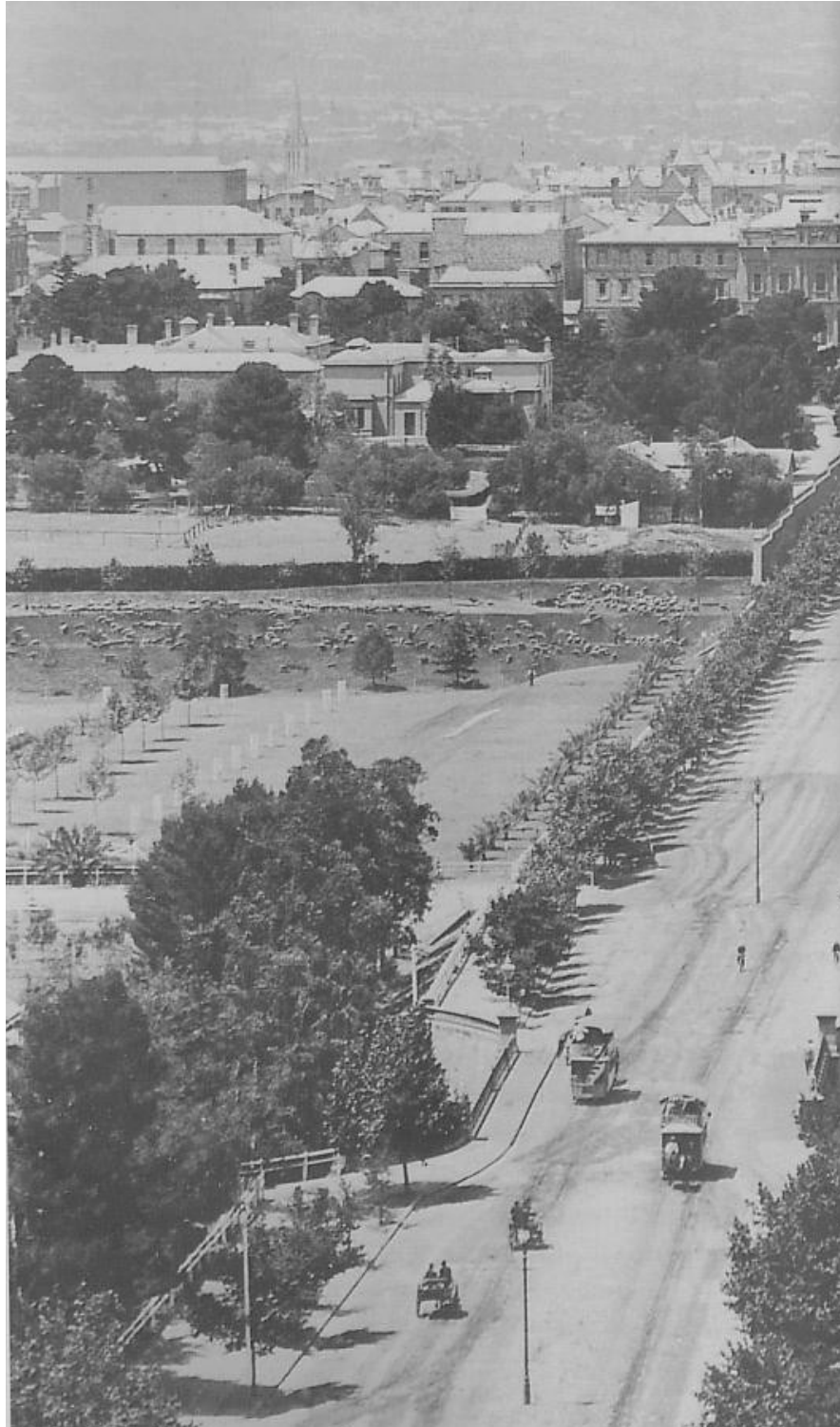


Figure
 Extract of a photograph featuring the City Baths, King William Road, and the Festival Centre site dated 1903. Note the young Plane trees (*Platanus* spp) established along King William Road east side; the second Adelaide Bridge and its dimensions against the Road itself; the line of young palms adjacent to King William Road in the Military Parade Ground land and the absence of palms on the southern embankment; the sheep grazing on the southern embankment; lines of young Plane trees (*Platanus* spp) inside the centre of the Parade Ground expanse thus indicating it was smaller in dimensions than today's bitumen covered version; and extant walling along the northern and western flanks of the Government House.
 Source: Campbell 1998, pp.18-19.

Various members of the public were donating various trees and shrubs, and most of the new Poplars were being sourced annually from the Woods & Forests nurseries. A further 92 trees were planted along the “banks of the River Torrens” in 1903, and Pelzer reported the completion of bank sloping works downstream of the Frome Road Bridge. Two further trees and 30 shrubs were planted in Roberts Place, 11 Plane Trees (*Platanus* spp) along Frome Road, 4 ash (*Fraxinus* spp) and 5 white cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) along Pennington Terrace, 25 Plane Trees (*Platanus* spp) along King William Road, and 48 White Cedars (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees along the Avenue in the same year. Tree root trenching also occurred around select street trees in King William Road and Frome Road. Town Clerk Ellery profiled the King William Road – its “shapely rows” - and Frome Road – “the finest of any public thoroughfare in

Australia” - tree-lined avenues in two lantern slide lectures in August and September 1904 (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 25, 44, 45; 1904, pp. 9-10, 39).

Fencing works also continued to occupy Pelzer’s and Campbell’s staff. In 1902-03 “perambulator” gates were added to the fencing around Roberts Place and around Park 12 generally. A fence was also erected around the sweepings depot in the north-east corner of Park 12; this was the corner of Frome Road and former MacKinnon Parade (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 31; 1903, p. 46). In 1904 Council commissioned fencing contractors to erect the “Anchor” style of sawn jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co was the appointed contractor. In 1904 Campbell also erected 16 chains of “cable wire fencing with iron posts” along the west side of Frome Road north of Frome Road Bridge in Park 12, and in the following year Pelzer installed two new “perambulator gates and bars” in the Roberts Place fencing (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 39, 74; 1905, pp. 41, 55).

In 1903 a review of all Council depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands noted that there were no rubbish tips located in Park 12 except within the confines of the Frome Road Nursery, a depot in the north-east corner of Park 12, and a dump for “street sweepings” and “street scrapings” on the northern corner of Frome Road and Victoria Drive. All were deemed important and thereby recommended for “permanent reservation” under the City Gardener and latter two under the City Surveyor respectively. Accompanying these recommendations was a recommendation that Pelzer establish dense hedges to surround these compounds (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29).

In the same year the South Australian Railways gained and constructed a railway line from the railway station to the Jubilee Exhibition grounds then occupied by the Royal Adelaide Agricultural & Horticultural Society. This was a spur line located between the Parade Ground and the northern Government House wall and included a bridge under King William Road. The line was regular used especially during shows to transport produce and stock. As part of the construction a ‘Produce Depot’ was also reserved dedicating an area specifically for railways purposes. The ‘Depot’ was thereupon leased to the South Australian Fruit & Vegetable Company for 21 years. The Company however went into liquidation in 1905 and the land was then leased to the Society for 21 years. The Society also re-leased its show grounds from the state government in 1908 for 50 years, which included land to the east of Frome Road within the same agreement (*Government Gazette* 15 January 1903; Daly 1987, pp. 62-63).

The Torrens Rowing Club was formed in 1903 to take advantage of the Lake Torrens waters, eventually erecting a boat house next to Jolley’s Boathouse. In the following year, entrepreneur Frank Jolley introduced the first motorboat to cruise on Lake Torrens; a 9m long Stern Wheeler capable of holding 30 passengers (Jenkin 2005, pp. 46, 47).

In 1903-10 Pelzer commenced the creation of several gardens in the Park Lands. In 1904 his attention turned to Pennington Gardens East, that he proposed to be “grassed and planted with shrubs and flowers similar to the gardens in Brougham and Palmer Places” and shifted fencing to accommodate these works. He also expressed a wish for additional funds to commence Pennington Gardens West in the following budget (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 39, 66; 1905, p. 41). He reported:

The Reserve east of King William Road south has been ploughed and harrowed, and will be laid out and planted as a garden, according to the plan which I have submitted to you; the steep bank on the western side of the Reserve has been filled in, and a gradual slope towards the lower level has been formed; the work of levelling and planting Couch grass lawns will be taken in hand next month (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63).



Figure
 A collection of period water coloured postcards depicting Pennington Gardens East as designed and developed by Pelzer in c.1910. Note the picturesque circuitous pathway system; an obviously mature English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) that Pelzer incorporated into the design; the circular timber seat around the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*); extensive flower beds. The view is looking approximately along the alignment of the later developed Memorial Garden. Source: private collection.

Down on the Lake, the condition of the old 'Inspector of Boats and Licenses' wooden Cottage was now reported to be in a deteriorating condition. This was a cottage erected immediately adjacent to Jolley's Boathouse to accommodate the Inspector, and thereupon the Water Police Constable. Council's own Sanitary Inspector deemed it to be in an unsanitary condition and directed its demolition in 1904. The structure was demolished and the Constable shifted his functions to the North Adelaide Police Station which was an unsuitable location to monitor the Lake (*Town Clerk's Dockets* 2307 of 1904; 527 of 1909; Thornton nd, p. 4). Constable J Robb's duties, in confirming his appointment to the Council, included control over the water from the Weir to Hackney Bridge and

... to attend to all reports made of anything occurring in that locality ... also to search the Lake for bodies of persons who are missing ... [and] to prevent acts of indecency and bad language and accidental drowning (Town Clerk's Docket 4024 of 1904).

Work on creating Pennington Gardens East were complete by 1905:

This reserve has an area of about three acres [1.2ha]. From the various entrances, path. 10 feet [3.0m] wide have been made, dividing the reserve into five large lawns of various shapes, Plots of various designs have been laid out in the lawns and planted with Shrubs, Cannas, herbaceous, and other flowering plants [sic]

Ornamental trees and palms, etc., have been planted here and there about the lawns and a flower-bed 40 feet [12.2m] in diameter has been laid out in the centre lawn [sic].

*An octagon-shaped seat has been erected around the large elm [*Ulmus procera*] tree which is growing in this reserve, and which by the way is the largest specimen about Adelaide, the girth of the trunk measuring eight feet [2.4m].*

*Near this elm [*Ulmus procera*] tree a small rockery has been built and planted with various succulents and other creeping plants.*

*The soil in this reserve consist of sandy loam, with a good strong subsoil, and in selecting the trees and shrubs to be planted there, I have included some choice species which delight in rich soil, such as Jacaranda [*Jacaranda mimosifolia*], Scarlet and Portugal Oaks, Maiden-hair Fern, Baubinia, Cherry Laurel, Flame Tree, Weigala, Forsythia, Tabernaemontana, Camphora [*Camphora cinnamomum*], *Cedrus deodara aurea* [*Cedrus deodara* 'Aurea'], *Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis aurea*, etc. (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 53).*

Street planting activities also continued. Some 150 trees were planted along the River Torrens banks, 6 Pepper (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) trees, 5 planes (*Platanus* ssp) and 1 Elm (*Ulmus procera*) along King William Road, 1 White Cedar (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) along the Avenue Road in 1904, together with a thorough pruning of the King William Road elms (*Ulmus procera*) "so as to allow free circulation of air between the branches." Around the Frome Road Nursery Pelzer established a 3,615 African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferrocissum*) hedge, accompanied by a 45 sawn jarrah post and 12 lines of barb wire fence, to address an easterly extension to the Nursery that had been undertaken in the same year. Pelzer prioritised the planting of Poplars (*Populus* ssp) along both the north and south sides of the River Torrens and along Victoria Drive, as well as willows (*Salix* ssp) on the north bank of the River Torrens in Park 12 in 1905. Additional trees were planted in the Avenue Road and along the "river banks", and shrubs in Roberts Place in 1905 and Pelzer extended the African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferrocissum*) hedge on the northern edge of the Nursery with an additional 21 plants, while fixing the rabbit damaged wire netting at the same time, in 1905. He also shifted the fencing along Avenue Road. In the following year it was

additional plantings in Victoria Drive, on the "river banks," two palms in Victoria Drive and generally tree maintenance works. Finally, in 1909 he removed the remaining internal fences within Park 12 and erected "rustic-railings" of the stairway to the south-east of the King William Road bridge (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 63, 64, 65, 66; 1905, pp. 42, 43, 54, 55, 56; 1906, pp. 44, 62; 1909, p. 65).

In 1903 Pelzer also undertook a major evaluation of trees along Victoria Drive noting past errors of planting design logic and the health of extant trees, leading to several strategic recommendations to renovate the streetscape of Victoria Drive. Despite his evaluation he appears to have faced a public and Councillor outcry about the act of tree felling, and this is the first incidence of an outcry that he expresses in his reports – very carefully with reasoning in this first report quoted below – demonstrating the early politicization of tree felling in Adelaide:

*VICTORIA DRIVE.—This drive along the southern bank of the river between King William and Frome Roads was originally planted about 25 years ago with sugar gums [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] and English elms [*Ulmus procera*] alternately, and the stupidity of planting such divergent species side by side has long been apparent.*

*The gum trees [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] made most vigorous growth and, except near the Frome Road, completely choked the English elms [*Ulmus procera*]; consequently in 1903 it was decided to remove the sugar gums, save what elms were worth saving, and replace those that were not.*

*Owing to the pressure of departmental work a start was not made until last year [1905], when about a dozen were felled. This year [1906] the work of removing the gums was again proceeded with in face of strong opposition from a section of the public, and opinion was divided in the Council as to the wisdom of the policy. Ultimately it was resolved to leave the best of the sugar gums immediately behind the grounds of the Royal Agricultural Society [now the lower campus of the University of Adelaide], and to remove the rest of them towards King William Road. In place of the stunted elm [*Ulmus procera*] and gum trees [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] removed, sterculias [*Brachychiton populneus*], English ash [*Fraxinus excelsior*], and evergreen oaks are to be planted next year [1907].*

The gums that were removed were utterly unsuitable for his avenue, and experience has proved that they are relatively short-lived (Annual Report 1906, p. 42).

Pelzer quotes the above in his 1907 *Annual Report*, with slight modifications, perhaps still having to deal with public machinations about tree felling (*Annual Report* 1907, p. 54). In another section of his 1905 *Annual Report* he states a strong case for the:

*REMOVAL OF GUM TREES.—Now a word as to the removal of gum trees in various localities. Nearly every time the axe is put into a stunted, diseased, dying, or misshapen gum tree of whatever species, there is a fuss made by a section of the public. The gum tree apparently is their fetish. I must, in justification of the [Parks & Gardens] department's work, say that no gum trees are or ever have been removed without the sanction of the Committee controlling this branch of the Corporation's work, and without my personal inspection before removal. Every gum tree that has been cut down during the past seven years (with the exception of the sugar gums—*eucalyptus corynocalyx*—[*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] growing in the Victoria Drive) was either dead, dying, or diseased. One clump of the gums has been left in the locality referred to at the earnest request of the Field Naturalists' Association, although they spoil the continuity of the avenue from a landscape gardening point of view, and the original order for their removal was given because of the impossibility of sugar gums [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] and English elms [*Ulmus procera*] thriving side by side. One species had to go (Annual Report 1906, p. 43).*

A shade house, 21 x 12m, was erected in the Frome Road Nursery for young plant raising in 1906, and the following tree species in the Nursery in 1904:

265 elms [*Ulmus* spp]
 390 planes [*Platanus* spp]
 36 ash [*Fraxinus* spp]
 100 white cedars [*Robinia pseudoacacia*]
 63 white poplars [*Populus alba*]
 112 spreading and upright poplars [*Populus* spp and *Populus alba* ‘Pyramidalis’]
 40 balsam poplars [*Populus tacamahaca*]
 250 white acacias [*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*]
 180 various pines [*Pinus* spp]
 20 tamarisks [*Tamarix aphylla*]
 16 various palms
 150 roses [*Rosa* spp]
 113 various shrubs (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 65; 1906, p. 63).

The Frome Road Nursery appears to have been more efficiently laid out and managed than the West Park Lands Nursery, that Council adopted a proposal in May 1906 to close the latter and shift its operations to the Frome Road Nursery. Undoubtedly this proposal was at Pelzer’s request, presumably to enable further park development in Park 27, but a later City Gardener AS Orchard eventually regretted this decision. A clippings pit was also constructed in 1910 for the purposes of burning these clippings and prunings (*Digest of Proceedings* 1905-06, p. 191; *Town Clerk’s Docket* 2428 of 1936; *Annual Report* 1910, p. 52).

The footpaths in Roberts Place Reserve were widened in 1909, and three Camphor Laurel (*Campora cinnamomum*) trees together with three Silver Poplars (*Populus alba*) were planted in Park 12. In 1905 he planted 30 Pines (*Pinus* spp) on the riverbanks below the Frome Road Bridge and renewed trees planted along the Government House wall in King William Road using Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees (*Annual Report* 1906, pp. 41, 42; 1909, pp. 63, 64).

Fencing works continued to occur. Fences were repaired around the Nursery to prevent “horses from nipping the young trees” under cultivation in 1906, and the first seats were installed in Roberts Place. In Pennington Gardens East 28 additional shrubs and palms were planted (*Annual Report* 1906, pp. 63, 64; 1907, pp. 71, 72). But he also proposed the continuation of his Victoria Drive tree felling for his 1908 works program, and undertook the planting of the following species between Victoria Drive and the River Torrens in 1907: 1 white acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), 2 ailanthus (*Ailanthus altissima*), 2 grevilleas (*Grevillea robusta*), “4 sterculias” (*Brachybiton populneus*), 1 tristania (*Lophostemon costata*), “1 gleditschia” (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), 8 peppers (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), 2 sheoaks (*Allocasuarina* spp), 1 Spanish oak, and 4 pines (*Pinus* spp). A shed in the Victoria Drive depot was also erected and painted in 1907, and seats installed in Pennington Gardens East (*Annual Report* 1907, pp. 72, 73).

In September 1909 Sir Samuel Way wrote to the Council on behalf of the Angas family proposing the erection of a statue in memory of Messrs George Fife and John Harris Angas. Way, and the family, proposed the north-eastern corner of the north-western portion of Victoria Square, but it was found that the Sturt Committee had been allocated this site in 1907 but had failed to act on their proposal. Following Council and public debate the Sturt Statue Committee was re-allocated their promised site, and the Angas family was proposed an alternate site in the then unnamed Prince Henry’s Garden in North Terrace (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 58; 1914, p. 6; *The Register* 7 May 1915, p. 6; *The Times* 14 November 1921, p. 14; ACC Archives files F64R, 1629/12; Cameron 1997, pp. 58-61).

Charles Harris Angas managed the statue project for the family, and commissioned architect George Soward to oversee the project; but it was a protracted commission. Royal Academy

trained sculptor William Robert Colton designed the canopy and completed the bronzes. The foundations were poured in April 1913. The canopy, carved in Italy arrived the next year, and final works completed in 1915. The frustration of these delays, and a total cost of £4,000, is perhaps why the statue was never unveiled by the family. In 1930 the statue complex was relocated to the present site, together with a redeveloped Angas Gardens, due to road widening works in North Terrace, and shifted by local stone masons Ciprano & Co at a cost of £365 (Cameron 1997, pp. 58-61).

The statue consists of a white marble statue with canopy supported by four white marble columns supporting a memorial pedestal with embossed Colton-designed bronze reliefs. The reliefs depict events associated with the Angas family in the settlement of South Australia, including German emigrant transportation, the foundation of South Australia and the annexation of New Zealand. Relief busts of George Fife Angas and John Howard Angas, inscribed as ‘Patriot, Politician and Philanthropist’ and ‘Pioneer, Pastoralist and Philanthropist’ are included. Atop the pedestal is a carved ornate Elizabethan ship with unclear associations to the Angas family. To one side stands a life size bronze woman with flowing robes and feathered wings commencing to ascend the memorial steps (Cameron 1997, pp. 58, 60).

While the statue development was protracted, Charles Angas also put before the Council a donation of £250 “towards the cost of making a garden area in Angas Park.” This is the present location of the Angas Gardens which comprised 1.0ha. Garden works involved 1 gardener full time for most of the year (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 6, 23, 24). Pelzer described these works, and interestingly his predilection in this instance to planting “Australian origin” plants in this Garden, as comprising:

ANGAS PARK.—A portion of this Park, comprising an area of about two-and-a-half acres [1.0ha], and situated north-east of the Adelaide Bridge, has been laid out and planted this year. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed, and levelled and three lawns of various sizes planted. Along the division fences borders have been laid out and planted with various ornamental trees and shrubs, principally of Australian origin. The large slope facing the Adelaide Bridge has been planted with shrubs, palms, cannas, etc., and a rustic guard railing along one side of the path leading to the foot of the large slope (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 51).

Some 4 trees and 131 shrubs were planted in the Garden together with fencing that was relocated, and an English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) was planted in Roberts Place in 1910. Along the eastern flanks of Angas Gardens Pelzer planted 114 Kaffir Apples (*Dovyalis caffra*) to form a hedge, erected a wire netting trellis near to the pine (*Pinus* spp) trees and planted ten climbing roses (*Rosa* spp) to grow on the trellis in 1911; some 11 trees and 10 shrubs were also planted together with an additional 20 shrubs in Pennington Gardens East and 25 trees along the newly contoured River Torrens banks. Iron hoops and wire-netting finished the works in Angas Gardens. Three more trees and 26 shrubs were additionally planted in the Garden in 1912 together several lengths of “fluted iron” fencing “so as to prevent road dust from being blown on to the lawn.” Excessive rains in February 1913 forced the replanting of parts of the Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge, and re-establishment of several parts of the garden beds including the planting of 49 shrubs (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 52, 53; 1911, pp. 64, 65, 66; 1912, pp. 99, 100; 1913, pp. 49, 62).

Donations of funds for various recreational purposes in the 1930s was common in Adelaide. In early 1930 past Prince Alfred College student and champion rower HWA Miller encouraged the Colleges’ Old Collegians Association to advance £1,250 to the School to erect a boat house on the River Torrens edge and to buy rowing boats. The Arts & Crafts styled structure was duly erected and opened on 10 December 1930 by the ex-Headmaster WR Bayly (Gibbs 1984, p. 224; Ward 1951, pp. 85, 184-185)

Adjacent to the Angas Garden, Pelzer commenced clearing and re-contouring the southern banks of the River Torrens for garden development. This embankment, “next to Jolley’s boathouse,” was cleared of fennel, “marshmallows,” and weeds, a retaining wall constructed, and the slope “reformed.” Re-sloping works appears to have extended along most of the southern banks and to have joined up with bank re-contouring works near the Frome Road Bridge that had been completed in the preceding years. Flower borders were planted, couch grass lawns laid out, and a “rustic stairway” near the Bridge extended and strengthened. Most of the willows (*Salix* spp) along the slopes of the River Torrens, on both sides, were also lopped and grubbed. Fencing was also erected along these banks. Pelzer proposed similar re-contouring and tree planting works for the length of the northern banks of the River Torrens in his 1911 forward works program. In 1912 Pelzer re-fenced the existing “manure depot” on the corner of Victoria Drive and Frome Road, and proposed additional “tree clump” plantings along the southern and northern banks of the River Torrens. Further re-contouring works were carried out in 1913 (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 51, 52, 53, 54; 1911, pp. 65, 67; 1912, pp. 64, 101; 1913, pp. 49, 50). By 1913 Pelzer could report:

TORRENS LAKE.—The banks of the Torrens Lake, near the St Peter’s College Boathouse have been improved by filling in, sloping and planting with couch-grass, and a path, 10 feet [3.0m] wide, has been formed and dressed with limestone rubble and metal screenings (Annual Report 1913, p. 62).

While development works proceeded with a statue and a garden honouring the Angas family contribution to the settlement and development of the colony, and Pelzer also formalised the garden developments along the River Torrens embankments, the University of Adelaide sought permission from the Council to develop land to the north of the River Torrens in Park to accommodate various sporting functions and facilities.

The University of Adelaide leased a portion of Park 12, known as the ‘Nursery Paddock’, following an application on behalf of the students to Town Clerk Ellery by Professors Naylor and Henderson. The purpose was the development of a sports oval. Naylor and the Mayor inspected the riverbank to the east of King William Road in June 1908 finding the most ideal site was subject to an existing agistment licence and that the Council was reluctant to relinquish this revenue. As a consequence the University proposed a payment of £500 in the form of improvements to the site in the first five years of the lease. By 1912 some £3,448 had actually been spent of ground improvement and facility construction works. In conjunction with the oval, a sports pavilion and a boatshed were also proposed for the site (*Annual Report* 1912, p. 91; Sumerling 2003, p. 51).

Architects English & Soward designed both the boathouse and the “sports pavilion” for the University and these structures were erected in 1909-10. Robert Barr Smith funded the “handsome boathouse,” measuring 18.2 x 9.1m, at a cost of £750. The boatshed included a balcony that provided views of the Lake and a finishing line for races. Electric lighting, still new to Adelaide, was also installed in both the boatshed and the sports pavilion (*Annual Report* 1908, p. 19; Sumerling 2003, p. 51).

The University also instigated fund raising activities to erect a grandstand associated with the newly developed Oval. This “pavilion,” a two storey, Carey Gully sandstone structure, with red brick detailing, five gabled corrugated iron roof, cast iron posts, and metal strap seating, came out of direct donations by a number of benefactors together with smaller donations to an overall cost of £1,200. The majority of the funds came from £100 donations from Sir Samuel Way, CN Angas, TE Bar Smith, B Barr Smith, FJ Fisher, CH Goode, John Gorton, RT Melrose, AJ Murray, GJR Murray, SS Ralli, TR Scarfe and Sir E Shackleton. A memorial was also unveiled with the opening of the ‘pavilion’ in 1910. By 1909 the University sports ground had been

“suitably fenced and planted;” the fencing was extended southwards in 1911 (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 47; 1911, p. 66; Sumerling 2003, p. 51). Pelzer also erected two tennis courts in this Park in 1913 and it is unclear whether these were for University or public use. A further two tennis courts were constructed in 1920, and another 1 in 1922 (*Annual Report* 1913, p. 63; 1920, p. 31; 1922, p. 37).

It was at this time that the idea of a swingbridge to connect the sports fields and facilities to the campus was first flagged, but it was not until 1937 that a bridge was built.

During 1909 Pelzer undertook user surveys for various parks and gardens within the municipality. For Pennington Gardens East he recorded an average visitation of 2,500-3,000 adults, and 300-500 children per month. For lower Brougham Place and Roberts Place he recorded about 1,000 adults and 400-600 children visitations per month (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 46).

In a general reflection of the state of the park lands, Mayor pointed to the need not to extend the carriage way drive system in the park lands:

PARK DRIVEWAYS.—Nothing has been done to give effect to the plans of the late J. Ednie Brown, F.L.S. The formation of the Victoria Drive in 1887, was undertaken in connection with other park work at the time when preparations were in progress for the Jubilee Exhibition of that year. In my opinion the policy of delaying the building of park driveways is a wise one. Although the park lands area (1900 acres [769ha] is large, yet it must be remembered that it forms a ring around the City, and in no place is it more than one-third of a mile [0.5km] in width. There are good roadways along the whole of the inner and out terrace frontages, and considering the relatively small number of people who would habitually make use of interior driveways through the parks, the heavy expense of construction does not seem to be warranted. Again in our summer climate it must be borne in mind that every driveway for horse drawn and motor vehicles would mean an additional funnel for dust. It seems to me therefore that the driveway around the Botanic Park should be sufficient for the needs of the people at present, especially while we have still so many years planting work ahead of us in the park lands proper [sic] (Annual Report 1909, pp. 49-50).

By the 1910s a large part of the re-contouring works along the River Torrens southern and northern embankments had been completed. At the same time the Council was engaged in negotiations with the state Government over the future and transfer of various land parcels along North Terrace and in the Torrens Parade Ground and former Showgrounds. The Jubilee Oval, land in front the present Barr Smith Library was proposed for University extensions with the Royal Agricultural Society being granted £30,000 to shift to land in Wayville that forms its present site. The Military and Police Barracks, and the Destitute Asylum, behind the Museum was also proposed for relocation. The North Terrace Gardens were also transferred from the state Government to the Council, and the western stone fence to the Government House grounds was demolished as part of road widening works along King William Road widening works. Council eagerly also proposed the cessation of the Government House functions from its present site and its creation “as a public park” and “as soon as the Commonwealth Military authorities abandon the present parade ground ... it is presumed that it will be changed into lawns and gardens. This will be a decided improvement, as the present bare space is unsightly” (*Annual Report* 1911, p. 22; 1912, pp. 10-11).

From the mid 1910s Pelzer undertook occasional tree planting works in Park 12 together with regular tree and garden maintenance works. Some 5 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) were added to Roberts Place in 1913 together with some 10 trees along the River banks, and 49 shrubs in Angas Gardens. In the following year, an additional “rustic arch, 10 feet (3.0m) across and 6 feet (1.8m) deep,” was erected in Angas Gardens and climbing roses placed over it. Jolley’s

Boathouse was destroyed in a fire in 1914, and several adjacent trees—“eight large pine (*Pinus* spp) and pepper trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*)—were lopped and removed respectively. The existing structure was erected on the same site following the fire. Two Flowering Peach (*Prunus* spp) and 17 roses (*Rosa* spp) were also planted in Pennington Gardens East. Additional river bank sloping works were undertaken in 1915 through the Relief Branch of the Mayor’s Patriotic Fund as well as regrading works on several open drains in various Parks. The River Torrens flooded in 1915 damaging parts of its banks; below Angas Gardens the banks were scoured and Pelzer erected pilings and planted willows (*Salix* spp) to stabilise the banks. In 1915 8 trees were planted in Angas Gardens with 40 shrubs and roses (*Rosa* spp). A large flood in July 1917 caused extensive damage to the Lake and the river banks. Pelzer found that he again had to repair and replant the banks below Angas Gardens. In the same year he removed the “dilapidated octagonal-shaped seat under the large Moreton Bay fig tree” (*Ficus macrophylla*) in Roberts Place and replaced it with “rustic seats” (Jenkin 2005, pp. 46, 47; *Annual Report* 1913, p. 64; 1914, pp. 80, 81; 1915, pp. 36, 66, 68; 1917, pp. 28-29, 41).

At the same time, the Frome Road Nursery was in full production of ready plants, and subject to regular maintenance works. Three new glass frames, each 4.8 x 2.4m, were erected in 1912 and the leaf mould pit re-dug. An additional glass house was erected in 1914 together with a water tank on stand, 4.2m high, and a 2.5cm water pipe laid from King William Road to the tank. The large shade house was re-built in 1915 and the potting shed shifted and enlarged. The original African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedge that divided the original nursery from its later extension was removed and grubbed in 1916. In 1917 an additional glass house was erected, a “dilapidated small shade-house” rebuilt, and a pumping house iron shed demolished. Various lengthy trellises were also erected to train creepers and climbing roses before their relocation to Gardens, and the front Nursery gates were replaced in 1918. Nursery fence maintenance works, “to prevent rabbits getting into the Nursery” appears to be regular concern. An additional shade house was erected in 1921 (*Annual Report* 1911, pp. 65-66; 1912, p. 100; 1913, pp. 64-65; 1914, pp. 82-83; 1915, p. 69; 1916, p. 46; 1917, p. 44; 1918, pp. 34, 35; 1919, p. 48; 1920, p. 32; 1921, p. 38; 1922, p. 28; 1923, p. 38; 1924, p. 39; 1926, p. 42).

By 1914 the matter of policing recreational and other activities on the Lake was brought to a head by the Police. Clearly the lack of a base on the Lake, demolished in 1904, was a real problem in being able to police the waters and edges. In June 1914 the Council entered into an agreement with the state Government for the Police Department to lease, for a period of 42 years, an area of land 20 x 24m adjacent to Victoria Drive for the purpose of erecting a new Police Station. The lease was actioned but the Station not erected until 1928; this is the small Spanish style structure on Victoria Drive near St Peter’s College boathouse (*Town Clerk’s Docket* 1662 of 1926; Thornton nd, p. 4).

During 1915 Pelzer noted that the Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees along King William Road were under stress. They had a “very sickly appearance ... have suffered greatly from the severe drought experienced last summer ... [and were] also affected with “leaf scorch” (*Gleosporium nervisequum*), a fungous disease which attacks the young shoots of plane trees.” The latter was diagnosed by the Victorian Government Pathologist, DM McAlpine, and to remedy the situation Pelzer proposed extensive pollarding works during the winter of 1916. This was not the only observation of tree stress—the Frome Road plantations were also affected—arising from the previous summer drought but it was the tree plantation that concerned Pelzer the most. Notwithstanding this conclusion, Pelzer removed and replaced 28 Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees in King William Road (*Annual Report* 1915, pp. 67-68; 1916, pp. 29-30, 44, 45; 1917, p. 42; 1919, p. 47).

Finally, in the late 1910s Councils negotiations for land transfers started become realised. As part of the transfer of Sheep and Cattle Yards from the North Terrace land Council agreed to

the transfer of 27 acres (10.9ha) of land in Park 27 to the Railways Commissioner for the creation of railway yards, together with the transfer of 5 acres (2.02ha) of land to enable the erection of Police Barracks in Port Road in return for land, in Park 12, immediately north of Government House now occupied by the Torrens Parade Ground without restrictions. The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, No 1140, was passed in 1913 to enact this exchange and the Council sought immediate management control of the latter land not occupied by military functions following an invitation by the Superintendent of Public Buildings but subject to it being vested by legislation in the control of the Council. The proposal to transfer management of the non-military portion of the land failed to be realised immediately. In anticipation of the transfer of non-military land to the north of Government House Pelzer’s staff took control of the land and started implementing landscape renovations but what actual works his staff undertook are not reported (*Annual Report* 1914, p. 18; 1915, pp. 36, 68, 70; 1916, p. 30; 1917, p. 25; Moreton 1996, p. 154). The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, finally legislated for the swap of Parade Ground land—excluding the Torrens Parade ground itself—for additional land to be allocated to the Police Barracks, as agreed by the Council and the state Government two years earlier. In 1918 Council rejected a further proposal to transfer part of the land to the Commonwealth in exchange for the Commonwealth transferring to the state land to the rear of the State Library and Museum (*Annual Report* 1917, p. 25; 1918, p. 26; 1927, p. 19; Daly 1987, pp. 59-60).

With this transfer of land, there is little specific information in Pelzer’s reports as to his landscape renovations of the Torrens Parade Ground gardens. For many years he simply calls the area the ‘Parade Ground Reserve’. Between 1921-25 additional palm trees were shifted into the area supplementing the original 1892-93 planted palms, and the old railway line to the Jubilee Oval from the Railway Station was closed and re-contoured. In 1918 he removed most of the African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedges in the ground, and also removed all boundary fences (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 32, 35). Tree guards were erected around clumps of poplars (*Populus* spp), Camphor Laurels (*Camphora cinnamomum*) and Cedars (*Cedrus* spp) in Park 12 in 1918. In 1919 Pelzer recorded the removal of old steps in the embankments, and a re-seeding of lawns. Minor lawn and fence removal works were undertaken in 1921. The date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*) were still extant in Victoria Drive in 1921 as Pelzer reported their trimming and sucker clearance. Further fencing associated with extant African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) were removed and grubbed in 1922 and he had had previously erected a small tool-house in the ‘Reserve’ that was repaired in 1923. The railway bridge and abutments were still extant in 1924 as Pelzer had to undertake fencing works to ensure public safety around these drops (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 35; 1919, p. 46; 1921, pp. 36, 37; 1922, p. 29; 1923, p. 38; 1924, p. 83).

At the same time, in 1916 the Domain was considered as part of the *North Terrace Reserves and Railway Centres Royal Commission* as to the “future use of public reserves on North Terrace” (*SAPP* No. 60 of 1916, p.iii), but its recommendations were substantially not executed. In considering its evidence the Commission recommended:

That the area comprising Government House Domain, the Military Parade Ground, and the Bowling Green, should, when resumed from their present uses, be-

- (a) created a public pleasure resort;*
- (b) dedicated to the purposes of the University;*
- (c) retained as a site for some important State or civic building with pleasure grounds attached* (*SAPP* No. 60 of 1916, p. iv).

In March 1918 the Lord Mayor, Charles Glover, tabled a proposal to construct a War Memorial Drive connecting Hackney Bridge to Port Road. A plan, tabled, identified existing park ways including carriage drives in Botanic Park, Victoria Drive, proposing the route to enable the

construction of a “more permanent improvement to our City” than simply “carrying out expenditure in illumination.” Mayor Glover proposed:

My suggestion was that this year that portion lying between Frome Road Bridge and [Sir Edwin Smith] Avenue Road should be put in hand. The cost of grading, forming, draining, macadamising, and tar-dressing the roadway was estimated as about £,850, to which must be added the cost of necessary tree-planting, fencing, etc., £,150; making the total cost of this one section, £,1,000. If this project commenced itself to the Council, I was prepared to contribute the sum of £,500 towards the cost of this work, which should be carried out within the next month or two. I further suggested that the Council formally adopt the plan submitted to it embracing other portions of the works, the carrying out of which could be undertaken in the near future as opportunity presented itself (Annual Report 1919, p. 7).

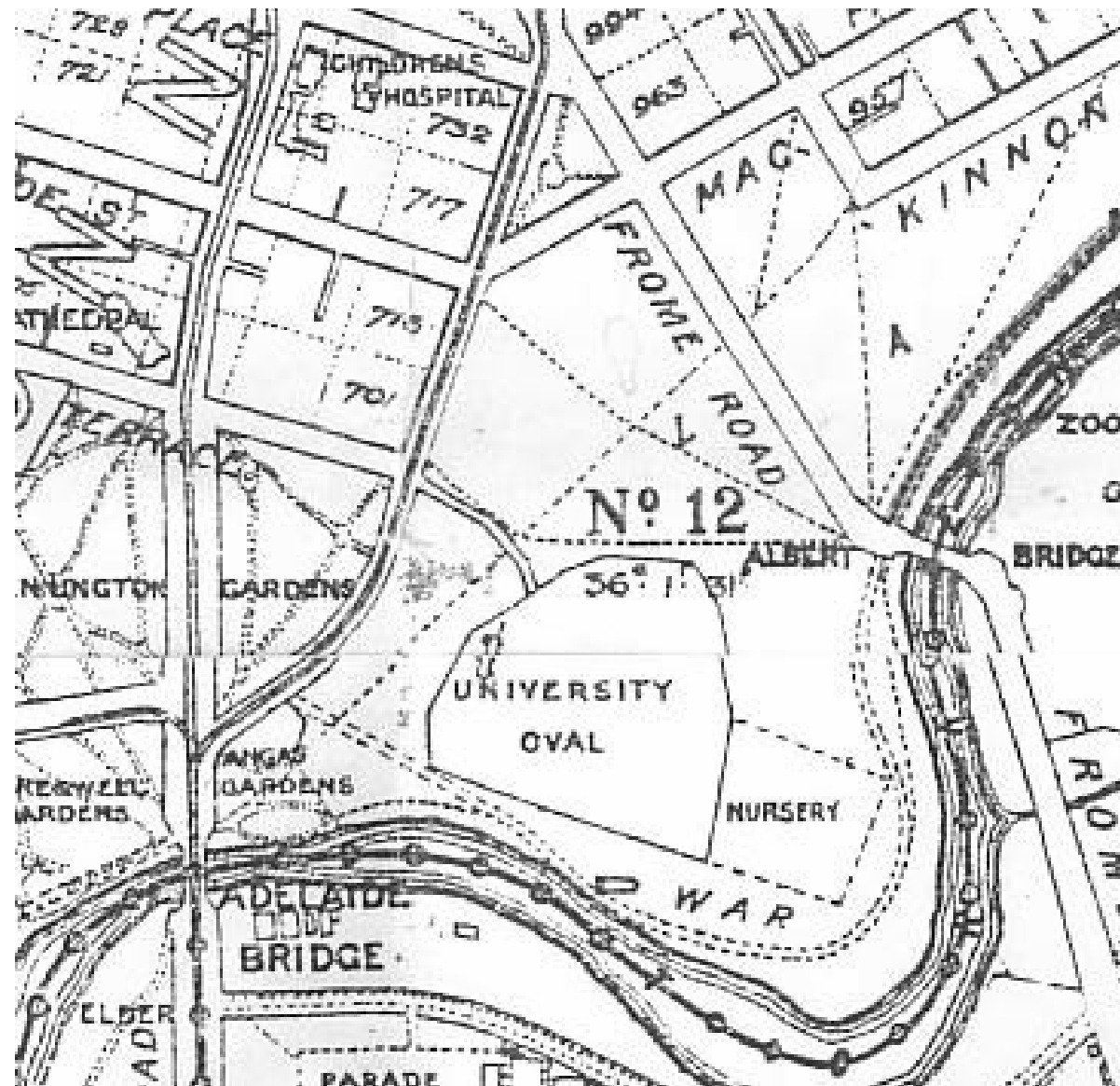


Image:
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the pathway system in Park 12, with Roberts Place (the triangular portion) to the north), the Frome Road Nursery location adjacent to the University Oval. Source: City of Adelaide.

With this proposal, and generous donation, Lord Mayor Glover re-ignited a vision of a carriageway alongside the River Torrens first suggested by City Gardener William O’Brien, and conceptually mapped and envisaged by Conservator of Forests John Ednie Brown, and long treasured as a dream by City Gardener William Pelzer. Council “unanimously recommended its adoption” in April 1918, gained additional Commonwealth government funding assistance on £240 through a returned soldier employment scheme, and the works were opened on 30 October 1919 by the Governor Galway; Glover observed that it was fittingly opened on the day that the King had bestowed the ‘Lord Mayoralty’ upon the City. Returned soldiers were employed in the road forming and tree planting of this first stage of the Drive (*Annual Report 1919*, pp. 7-8, 28). Second stage, from King William Road to Montefiore Road, was under construction in 1920 (*Annual Report 1920*, p. 6).

The second major “improvement” work was the design, construction and planting of a Women’s War Memorial Garden. Perhaps not to be outdone by her husband, Lady Mayoress Glover initiated a scheme and public meeting on 12 March 1919 to sponsor the Garden idea, and Council took up this initiative and first proposed a site near the Art Gallery (*Annual Report 1919*, p. 9; Cameron 1997, pp. 81-82). However, Sir Herbert Baker, an architect who had worked with Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir Erwin Lutyens in planning war cemeteries in France, proposed a site within Pennington Gardens East:

“I doubt whether on these small lawns between public roads and tramways you would ever get the atmosphere of peace and reverence which is necessary to stimulate the mind in such memorials. I suppose there is no more restful place of spaces round your City than the Cathedral, where some ground might be enclosed, which would form a sacred place where other memorials might be added in the future, and would link up the history of the Country from age to age” (Annual Report 1919, p. 9).

The suggestion was supported by the Lady Mayoress and her Committee, and subsequently by Council. Mayor Glover reviewed the proposal and concept plan with Council and Pelzer, as prepared by architects Alfred Wells and Sir Herbert Baker, noting that only one Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), two English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), and a diagonal path would be affected by the design, and Council adopted the proposal on 1 March 1920. The “Garden of Remembrance” was designed by Herbert Baker including a Cross of Remembrance and Stone of Remembrance inscribed with words by Kipling from Ecclesiasticus—“Their Name liveth for Evermore”—with a foundation stone laid by Governor Dir Archibald Weigall on 4 August 1920 (*Annual Report 1919*, p. 9; 1920, p. 6). Mayor Glover perceived the Garden to be:

*... somewhat the form of an open air cathedral, the walls of which will be formed of an olive [*Olea europaea*] hedge, the stone of remembrance being placed in the apse, from which a tessellated paved pathway will lead to the cross at the eastern end ... It is expected that the cost of the memorial will be about £4,000, the whole of which is being raised by means of voluntary contributions from the women of the State (Annual Report 1920, p. 6).*

The Garden consists of a Cross of Sacrifice, 11.6m high, heading a rectangular garden aligned to the façade of St Peter’s Cathedral. The Cross and Stone were concepts derived from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to unify graves in France with memorials proposed in Australia. Baker sought, and gained, the permission of Blomfield and Lutyens to use their design of the original Cross and Stone at nominal fees. The proposal coincided with a similar proposal by the Cathedral to erect a similar Cross at its entrance; a proposal that was negotiated resulting in the Church’s cross being located in their present car park. The project involved Tea Tree Gully sandstone from the St Peter’s College quarry, under local architect Sir Alfred Wells, and builder Walter Torode undertook the works; the latter gained only £100 for his labours. The Cross was unveiled on 25 April 1922 with the Garden, Anzac Day, in conjunction with the servicemen’s parade, by local hero Brigadier General Leane, and the Remembrance Stone was

unveiled on Anzac Day in 1923 (*Register* 5 August 1920, p. 5; *Advertiser* 26 April 1922, p. 7; Cameron 1997, pp. 80-83).

Pelzer, in 1922, records the final work he managed and perhaps his annoyance in the impact it had to his already established Garden:

This [Garden] consists of a large stone cross at the western end and the stone of remembrance (now in course of construction) at the eastern end of the Garden. An area of about 300 feet [91.5m] by 75 feet [22.8m] feet has been enclosed with a hedge of Olive [Olea europaea] plants. There are two pathways in the enclosure forming a cross, the centre path leading from the stone of remembrance to the stone cross. The remaining area has been planted with lawn grass and flower-beds have been laid out and planted. As it was desired by the Committee of the Memorial Fund that the Garden should be situated in the axis of the Cathedral, the site in Pennington Gardens was chosen. It has been laid out in a formal geometrical style, according to the rough sketch submitted by the Committee, and in consequence the general design of Pennington Garden has been upset and various alterations had to be carried out (Annual Report 1921, p. 26).



Figure
Black and white postcard of Pennington Gardens East with the Memorial Garden and Cross of Sacrifice with the Cathedral behind c.1935. Note the flower beds in contrast to the current Rosary gardens within the Memorial Garden. Source: private collection.

Both were major landscape works that fell to Pelzer to orchestrate and manage. Some 46 trees were planted along the new War Memorial Drive, stage 1, a new depot with burning pit established adjacent with newly planted New Zealand Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*), some 39 stile posts and 12 guard posts erected, and a further 12 trees in 'Town Clerk Avenue' in Park 12. Pelzer recorded in 1920 that preliminary works had been carried out on the Garden including the relocation and transplantation of "various shrubs, palms, and trees" and the 12m English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trenched ready for relocation in the winter of 1921. Even in 1922 he was removing pathways in Pennington Gardens East and re-instating them with lawn presumably to drive pedestrian traffic (*Annual Report* 1919, pp. 46, 47, 49; 1920, p. 31; 1922, p. 36).

In terms of Angas Gardens, in 1919 Pelzer sought to regrade and hide an open stormwater swale that skirted the rear of the University Oval through Park 12, that existing through the Garden. He also relocated a 9m high English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) in the Gardens that was growing too close to a Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*). Works that were completed over 1920, and the tool house in the Garden was replaced in 1921. Pelzer removed his dilapidated rustic staircase below the south-eastern corner of the King William Bridge in 1921 and replaced it with a ramp with "rustic railings" to serve the boathouses. A "rustic shelter structure" was erected adjacent to the University Oval in 1921. The rose arches or trellises were re-instated in 1922 (*Annual Report* 1919, p. 46; 1920, p. 31; 1921, pp. 37, 38, 39; 1922, p. 36).

By the 1920s the Council had noted the deteriorating condition of the City Bridge. This was the bridge across the River Torrens at the present Adelaide Bridge site. The narrow bridge, erected in 1877, was now struggling to sustain the heavy vehicular traffic, congestion, the demand the tram cars placed upon the structure. The question of a replacement bridge was first raised in Council on 4 November 1907. With these difficulties in mind Council prepared plans for a new bridge, to be called the Adelaide Bridge, which was officially opened on 5 March 1931 by the State Governor. A bridge some 40.2m wide with footpaths and carriage ways of the same dimensions of King William Street south of the bridge was proposed. The design by the City Engineer involved a three hinge reinforced concrete structure with a 36.5m main span and two 11.58m span bow-string arches over sub-portal footways. Construction commenced in June 1929 and works completed at the end of 1930 (*Annual Report* 1920, pp. 17-18; 1921, p. 24; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 241-242; Veale 1932, pp. 37-50).

In 1921, perhaps trying to emulate his father's tree proponent legacy, Councillor McEwin submitted a proposal for the development of an arboretum along the northern banks of the River Torrens adjacent to the Memorial Drive between King William Road and Frome Road bridges. He proposed that the area be "gradually planted with trees of economic value, and that such trees should be labelled and catalogued," recording also the existing trees growing on the site. McEwin proposed that the University, Botanic Gardens, Woods & Forests Department, and the Council Nursery, citing the tourism benefits that could be derived similar to that in Europe and America. Council adopted this recommendation and recommended that work start on the "scheme" (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 25). It appears that Pelzer may not have acted quickly on this proposal, because the same idea is raised again in 1925. However, he does record the planting of 68 various trees in the "War Memorial Drive (Arboratum) [sic]" in 1922, and "72 various trees" in 1923 but not the tree species (*Annual Report* 1922, p. 28; 1923, p. 37).

Pelzer appears to have had to undertake regular renovation works to the Women's War Memorial Garden during the 1920s to satisfy the Memorial Committee. In 1922 he altered and widened the original planting beds laid in the "shape of graves," diversified the bedding plants in use, and planted new hedges of rosemary along the central pathway. In the following year, in King William Road he discovered that several of the large Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees were "infested with white ants." He directed the clearing of these hollows and in-filling of "cement-concrete" to address the situation. In 1924 he lopped a White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) pedestrian avenue that connected the Avenue (Sir Edwin Smith Avenue) with Frome Road. He also erected 30 white-painted tree guard posts along the western side of Kintore Avenue in 1924. In 1925 he was again at Pennington Gardens East this time completely harrowing and re-grassing the park with "a mixture of couch and Kentucky blue grass seeds" top-dressed with loam, and also repainted the tool shed in this park. Finally in 1929 he directed the removal of all tar-paved pathways in Pennington Gardens East and their replacement with new paths laid with "quarry sand" (*Annual Report* 1922, p. 36; 1923, p. 37; 1924, pp. 39, 40; 1925, p. 33; 1929, pp. 33, 36).

In the same year the state Government approved the excision of a further 6.09-6.70m of land on the western side of the Domain, the Government House grounds, to enable further road widening works for King William Road. The Domain gardens underwent a period of redevelopment and rejuvenation, made necessary by further incursions along the western boundary and southeast corner of the Domain in the mid 1920s. This provided the impetus for a 1927 Act of Parliament to reserve the lands of the Government House Domain for all time therefore preventing any further losses to the grounds. The *Government House Domain Dedication Act No 1780 of 1927* dedicated the Domain “for the purposes of being used as a site for the residence of the Governor ... reserved for all time and shall not be used for any other purpose” (*Government House Domain Dedication Act No 1780 of 1927*, clause 7, section 2; Jones 2004, p. 2: 4, 21-22). In debating the Bill the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated:

... we have surrounded the City of Adelaide with an abundance of park lands; no city in the Commonwealth has a greater area of parklands adjoining it than this city, therefore, it cannot be agreed that it is necessary to close Government House in order that the grounds may be used for recreation purposes (House of Assembly Debates, 13 September 1927).

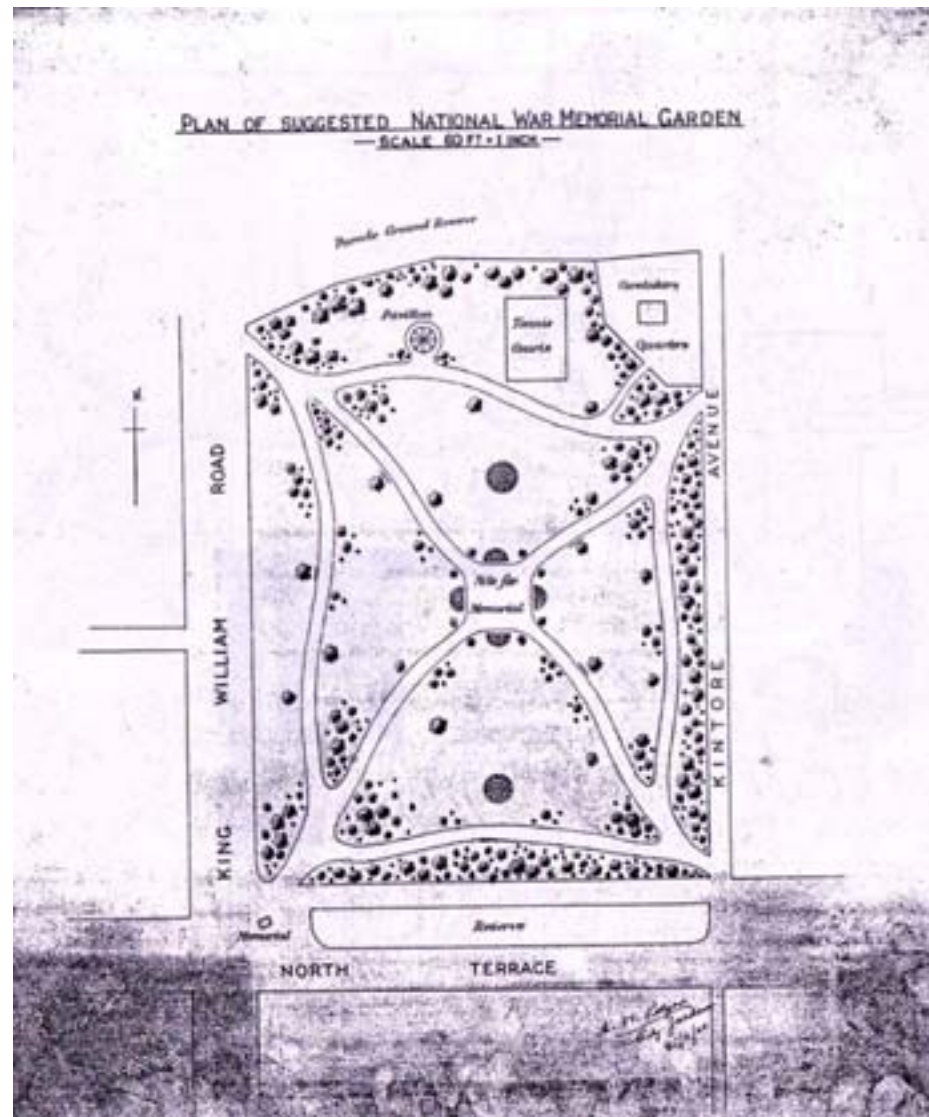


Figure 'Plan of Suggested National War Memorial Garden' as prepared and signed by Pelzer dated 8 May 1925, that also appropriated an existing cottage to serve as a Caretakers Cottage for the Garden. Source: ACC Archives 4889/194.

Land was excised for the National War Memorial, on the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace, in 1926, but not before the Council proposed the total acquisition of the Government House grounds for a 'National War Memorial Garden'. An idea that stirred some controversy; Pelzer diligently prepared a design plan in May 1925 to aid Council's thoughts on this matter.

During 1925 AJ Morison, a Committee Member of the Field Naturalist Society, recorded the tree planting activities of Pelzer in the tract of newly planted park land along the River Torrens and War Memorial Drive between the Adelaide and Frome Bridges. In the article he talked about Pelzer establishing an 'arboretum' on this site (Anon 1925, pp. 65-66). The following species list provided an indicative list of what was being propagated in the Council nursery and being planted in the 1920s in the Park Lands by Pelzer. Interesting the list is a rich mixture of deciduous and evergreen exotic and native species and not directed towards one preference indicating that Pelzer may have been using the area as an 'arboretum' as well as a trial ground for plantings elsewhere in the Park Lands. Morison recorded:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Aleppo Pine | (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>), |
| Bunya Bunya Pine | (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>), |
| Camphor Laurel | (<i>Camphora cinnamomum</i>), |
| Canary Island Pine | (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>), |
| English Ash | (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), |
| English Oak | (<i>Quercus robur</i>), |
| False Acacia | (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), |
| Hawthorn | (<i>Crataegus oxyantha</i>), |
| Hickory | (<i>Carya tomentosa</i>), |
| Kauri Pine | (<i>Damara australis</i>), |
| Lemon-scented Gum | (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>), |
| Maidenhair Tree | (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>), |
| Norfolk Island Pine | (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), |
| Pecan Nut | (<i>Carya olivaeformis</i>), |
| Pyramidal Oak | (<i>Quercus pedunculata 'fastigiata'</i>), |
| Round-headed Acacia | (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia var incrinis</i>), |
| Scotch Elm | (<i>Ulmus montana dover</i>), |
| Silky Oak | (<i>Grevillea robusta</i>), |
| Tamarisk | (<i>Tamarix gallica</i>), |
| Torch Tree | (<i>Dais cotinifolia</i>), |
| Tree of Heaven | (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>), |
| Tuart Gum | (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>), |
| Flax Wattle | (<i>Acacia linifolia</i>), |
| Coast Wattle | (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>), |
| Golden Wattle | (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>), |
| Golden Wreath Wattle | (<i>Acacia saligna</i>), |
| White Cedar Tree | (<i>Melia azedarach var australica</i>), |
| White Poplar | (<i>Populus alba</i>), |
| Yate Gum | (<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>), |
- (Anon 1925, pp. 65-66; Note: scientific and common nomenclature has been updated).

In March 1926 Alfred K Minchin, director of the Zoological Gardens, applied for a lease to open a snake park on a small portion of Park 12 between Avenue Road (Sir Edwin Smith Avenue) and the University of Adelaide “pavilion,” comprising land 45.7 x 30.5m, for 5 years. Minchin claimed “it had become necessary for Adelaide to possess a snake park which will bring it in line with London and other places where snakes were under conditions that are as near as possible to nature.” A passionate man with a strong belief in the importance of his work, convinced the council of the need for a snake park, was within a month travelling to South Africa to obtain “all the best specimens he could procure.” Initially Council rejected the proposal, but later in May Council determined a lease for a period of 2 years, a rental fee of £5 per annum, and an area of 24 x 30.5m being allocated in Park 12. A meeting of ratepayers confirmed this determination, and a lease was issued. The park was opened in February 1927 (*Annual Report 1926*, p. 26; 1935-36, p. 34; Daly 1987, p.160; Sumerling 2003, pp. 82-83).

The snake park continued into the 1930s, transforming to become ‘Snake Park and Koala Farm’, before its lease of the land expired in 1946. The lease land was extended to an area on 0.4ha under a new lease issued in 1936 with an annual rental of £25. This proposal was again endorsed by a vote of ratepayers and Minchin proceeded with expending a further £2,000 on improvement works at the site. In 1946, the lease for the space was extended, despite its commercial nature upsetting a number of people, with what became known as the ‘Koala Farm’ expanding into camels and seals. The lease was finally terminated and the park closed on 23 May 1960 and the koalas went to a National Trust property near Renmark, and the camel, snakes, kangaroos, ponies and birds given to the Adelaide Zoo (*Annual Report 1935-36*, p. 33; Daly 1987, p. 160; Sumerling 2003, p. 83)

As part of numerous road-widening works in the 1920s, King William Road was widened in 1926-27 extending it eastwards and alienating land from the Torrens Parade Ground and the Government House Grounds. Pelzer had to remove 8 Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees and 21 “large date-palms” (*Phoenix dactyifera*) as a consequence, and re-grade the new bank between the Road and the House Grounds, or ‘Domain’, and address excess highly-mineralised ground water that was experienced. These palms were located in a line parallel to King William Road. Tenders for the road construction works were let in August 1927 to Messrs Townsend & Traeger at £2,429 16/3 and Messrs F Burgoyne & Co at £2,941 13/1 for bituminous paving. The palms were apparently shifted in the Parade Ground Reserve are part of the extant collection of palms today. Pelzer also removed all old post-and-rail fencing and replaced it with sawn jarrah posts with three-wires (*Annual Report 1926*, p. 40; 1927, pp. 9, 29-30, 32).

In conjunction with the road tenders, the future of the railway easement, from the railway station to the former Jubilee Oval (now on the University of Adelaide grounds) arose. The state Architect-in-Chief sought in September 1927 Council’s interest “to accept control of the land formerly traversed by the railway-line.” Council eagerly accepted this proposal and responded back inviting the opportunity to take charge of the former railway-line reserved land on the western side of King William Road. In late 1927 Council was successful in gaining the western reserved land necessitating a legislative amendment in state Parliament, and in 1929 directed landscape treatment works for the western side (*Annual Report 1927*, p. 20; 1928, p. 30; 1929, p. 26).

Landscape treatment works appear to have been completed by the mid 1920s along Victoria Drive and the River Torrens embankments adjacent. In 1926 Pelzer the river pedestrian pathway in front of the boathouses was re-formed and re-sheeted. A severe hailstorm destroyed most of the glazing in glasshouses in the Nursery in 1927, and “large iron hoops” were positioned around the garden beds in Angas Gardens. In 1928 Council also wrote to Architect-in-Chief seeking improvements to the “old fence” between Government House and the Parade Ground Reserve’ but with little success. Eight damaged English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) were replaced on Sir Edwin Cohen Drive in 1928. In the same year the Police Department finally erected a Police Station on Victoria Drive to service their water policing activities of the Lake, as enabled in a 42 year lease with the Council actioned in June 1914. As part of the lease Council designated a parcel of land for this purpose. The Police Station erected included an office and accommodation, and was undertaken in a Spanish style of architecture including wrought iron window bars and red terra cotta roofing. This Station remained in use until 1976; the same year that the Jolley’s Boathouse complex was sold out of the Jolley family (Jenkin 2005, p. 47; *Annual Report 1926*, p. 41; 1927, p. 32; 1928, pp. 31, 45; *Town Clerk’s Docket* 1662 of 1926; Thornton nd, pp. 4-5).

In 1927 the University of Adelaide sought a renewal and extension of its leasehold in Parks 10 and 12 of land for the purposes of sport fields. The University proposed a consolidation of its

existing leases, an extension of area 0.2ha, right to charge admission, and a 21 year lease period. Council agreed to these proposals (*Annual Report 1927*, p. 20).

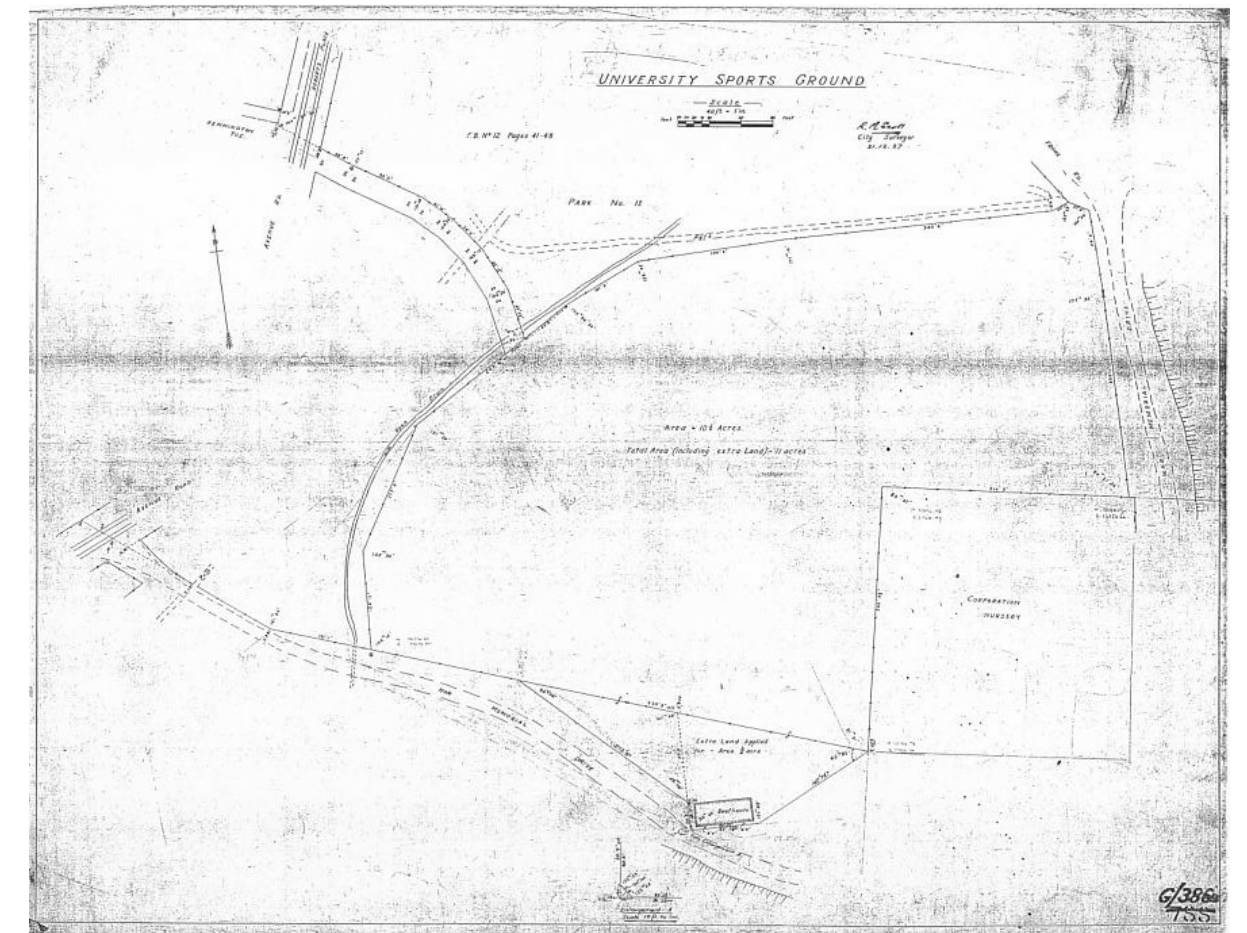


Figure:
Plan of the University Sports Ground land extensions dated 21 December 1929. The plan depicts an area of 10 1/2 (4.25ha) being allocated the University; the existing University boathouse on a 0.30ha leasehold; the existing “Corporation Nursery” occupying an approximate square of land measuring 314’ 2” x 342’ 3 1/2” (95.8 x 104.3m). Source: City of Adelaide G/386.

In the following year the University also approached the Council as to the construction of a footbridge across the River Torrens to service its students accessing the campus from the North Adelaide colleges and also to access its leased sports fields. Tentative plans were prepared in 1928 but the Depression years delayed construction the University Footbridge until 1937 (Marsden et al 1996, p. 271).

The Torrens Parade Ground was the venue for a major waterside Workers strike prior to their march through the city in 1928. As part of an Australia-wide protest, it also signalled the started of the 1928-30 Depression and the use of the Ground as a rally-point for other community and social events (Heritage SA file 101194).

Because of road widening works to North Terrace in 1929-30 the Angas statue was required to be moved. On 19 March 1929 Council considered the situation and resolved to relocate the statue in Angas Gardens. The state Government offered £250 to assist the removal subject to the approval of the proposed site by the donors of the Memorial. Mrs Lilian Gertrude Angas approved the site. In mid 1929 the George Fife and John Harris Angas statue was relocated, by Messrs Ciprano & Co at a cost of £365, to its present site in Angas Gardens due to road

widening works along North Terrace where it was originally sited. Council also directed Pelzer to remove the “stunted and unsightly gumtrees at the rear of the Garden” and their replacement with “more ornamental trees.” Following the positioning of the base Council reconsidered the site, and recommended that it be shifted eastwards “to the back of the Garden ... then occupied by a lower-bed, with pine-trees (*Pinus canariensis*) as a background.” Pelzer reported the completion of this relocation in late 1929 and that he had to undertake “alteration and extension” works to the Garden as a consequence (*Annual Report* 1929, pp. 10, 33; Cameron 1997, pp. 59, 61).

While road widening works were being undertaken on North Terrace, Council also determined to commence the demolition and construction of a new bridge on King William Road of a suitable width to accord with road widening works being undertaken in the Road. Plans were prepared for a new bridge, to be called the Adelaide Bridge that was officially opened on 5 March 1931. A bridge some 40.2m wide with footpaths and carriage ways of the same dimensions of King William Street south of the bridge was proposed. The design by the City Engineer involved a three hinge reinforced concrete structure with a 36.5m main span and two 11.58m span bow-string arches over sub-portal footways. Construction commenced in June 1929 by Messrs Essery & Cartledge and works completed at the end of 1930 (*Annual Report* 1920, pp. 17-18; 1921, p. 24; 1929, pp. 10-11, 34; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 241-242; Veale 1932, pp. 37-50). Council also determined to erect four plaques recording historical information as to the past bridges and the bridge to be opened. The former plaques were proposed to state:

The first bridge over the River Torrens was situated 1,650 feet [503m] west of the Adelaide Bridge. The Town Surveyor, Mr. Alfred Hardy, supervised the erection in 1839. After being damaged twice by floods, it was destroyed in September, 1844.

On the 1st February, 1854, the first bridge on this site was commenced. The ironwork arrived from England in February, 1856, and the bridge was completed in October of the same year. The bridge was constructed and presented to the City by the Government.

*The Adelaide Bridge was erected under the supervision of the City Engineer, Mr. J.L. Hyndman. It was opened and named by His Excellency the Administrator, Sir. W.W. Cairns, K.C.M.G., on the 25th April, 1877. The span, 100 feet [30.5m] long and 54 feet [16.5m] wide, provided a roadway width 40 feet [12.2m] wide and footpath 7 feet [2.1m] wide (*Annual Report* 1930, p. 14).*

In association with road widening works in King William Road, Pelzer was busy with a series of smaller renovation activities in the Park. In 1929 he removed the cable wire fences enclosing Roberts Place and guard fences erected around the inlet of the open swale drain in this reserve. The English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) in Victoria Drive were trimmed “to clear vehicular traffic and overhead telephone wires.” Council also executed the first trial of a cement-penetration road surface construction in Frome Road between Victoria Drive and Albert Bridge at a cost of £3,750 comprising some 213m of concrete that was surfaced with bitumen (*Annual Report* 1929, pp. 34, 35, 36; 1930, p. 14).

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 Parks 3, 4 and 5 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

As an illustration of the dilemma over the future of the Torrens Parade Ground, the Commonwealth commenced construction of the present building on the site in 1935. The

Council and state Government could not stop this project as it was on Commonwealth land, but the Council was mailed a copy of the plans “for perusal.” The original design was to be sited on the King William Road frontage of the land, but through public debate, Council pressure, and a site meeting in December 1934 with senior Commonwealth representatives, the building was shifted to the Kintore Avenue frontage of the Reserve. The Depot was erected in an Inter-War Stripped Classical architectural style, as interpreted by architect CE Davies, with a symmetrical form, low scale simplified classical motifs and Art Deco decorative elements. It was faced in white cement render and roofed in red Marseilles terra cotta tiles, and described at the time as a “modern but restrained design.” Davies was architect and director of the Works & Services branch of the Commonwealth’s Department of the Interior in Adelaide. It was erected by builder RJ Nurse & Co at a cost of just under £20,000. It became the home to the Adelaide Rifles, later known as the Royal South Australian Regiment, and was occupied by the 43/48th Battalion and reoccupied by the 10th Battalion. At its opening in 1936 it was named the Torrens Parade Ground where previously it was officially known as the Military Parade Ground or the Military Drill Hall. As part of these works the old Parade Ground metal screed surface was re-laid in bitumen, the original timber post and rail fence replaced with a round wrought iron post and chain about 1m in height (Heritage SA file 101194; *Annual Report* 1935-36; Daly 1987, pp. 59-61).

As one of the ideas floated as part of the State’s Centenary celebrations in 1936, the Council recommended a feasibility study as to the cost of illumination of various gardens and public features including King William Road, Pennington Gardens East and West, the Adelaide Bridge and the Cathedral. The City Engineer recommended that “pale blue and green lights should be used in the illumination of trees in ... the gardens adjacent to King William Road,” and that flags and coloured lanterns to adorn the roadways be borrowed from the City of Melbourne. Costs for these illuminations were £90 with a running cost of £16 3s 4d for lighting the Adelaide Bridge, and £80 with a running cost of £11 13s 4d for lighting the trees along King William Road. Lighting and lanterns were erected along the length of King William Road, and also lit up the Adelaide Bridge and Angas Gardens. In addition, Council also voted for £1,550 for improvement works to the southern banks of the River Torrens adjacent to the University (*Annual Report* 1935-36, pp. 6-7; 1936-37, pp. 7, 9). As part of these works Council also introduced a new decorative lamp standard, “very chaste in design ... to mark the Centenary,” several of which still stand in Grundy Gardens and along the North Terrace Gardens:

*[These] ... consist of the Paragon Senior type of globe, mounted on an ornamental concrete standard 12 feet [3.6m] in height. These lamps are most effective and lend character to ... reserves, the effect at night being particularly pleasing (*Annual Report* 1936-37, p. 9).*

Of these works, Orchard found that the River Torrens bank improvement was the most extensive undertaking (Sumerling 2003, p. 91). This was also the two biggest landscape projects undertaken by the Council as part of its commitment to the State’s centenary celebrations; the other being the development of Light’s Vision. The embankment was totally re-contoured, paths laid, retaining walls constructed, trees planted, and new lamps and staircases installed:

Following the sheet-piling of the River frontage ... the high precipitous banks made been distanced some 40 feet [12.2m] from the sheet-piling. The work was undertaken to mark the Centenary of the State. Briefly, it consists of two footways of different elevation, of irregular grades, formed with dry stone walling as the basis. Several semi-circular recesses have been made in the stone walling and these contain seats. A feature was made at the western end, on the flat area, by forming a path circular in shape, edged with flower beds, with lawn in the centre. Two wide flights of stairs with stone walls connect the footpath level of Victoria Drive with the two paths of different levels, and two ornamental lamps and columns have been installed on each of the stairs. The lower path is approximately eight feet [2.4m] from the water’s edge, and this is separated from the Lake by a graded lawn. The University authorities were granted approval to

place a footbridge over the Lake at this site, and the work has been made to harmonize with it. A wide entrance, marked by two low stone pillars, with its centre line corresponding with that of the bridge, leads off Victoria Drive just opposite the main gates of the University. A small winding stairs with stone walls provided access to the lower path on the west side of the bridge, whilst an easy ramp bounded with low stone walls serves a similar purpose on the eastern side. The Curator of Parks and Gardens has carried out some very beautiful display of flowers. His treatment is excellent, and when the whole work has been completed the result should be satisfactory [sic] (Annual Report 1936-37, pp. 9-10).

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

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

With January 1936 King George V passed away after a brief illness. His death prompted considerable attention in Adelaide, prompting the formation of a memorial committee in February but with mixed success and great ambitions. The committee proposed an equestrian statue, projected a budget of £5,000, the state Government donated £500, but the proposal languished due to a lack of strong public donations. The commission fell to young sculptor Maurice Lambert, son of World War I artist George Lambert, who prepared a model in 1935. Lambert's enthusiasm ensured the creation of the memorial, but the work was delayed due to World War II until its completion in London in 1948 where it set on the docks at Port Adelaide. Therein followed a debate about where to locate the statue, most preferring a non-high profile location, resulting in its present site in an obtuse location adjacent to the Women's Memorial Garden but with no plaque. While the Council proposed and agreed to a site in Pennington Gardens East in 1937, the King George V Memorial Fund disagreed and sought a site in Brougham Gardens about opposite the end of Bagot Road, which Council accepted on 21 November 1937. This agreed site was however to be over-turned in 1948 wherein the present site was eventually agreed upon. Governor Sir Willoughby Norrie unveiled the Waikerie freestone and granite statue on Anzac Day 25 April 1950 (Annual Report 1937-38, p. 14; 1938-39, p. 8; 1939-40, p. 28; Cameron 1997, pp. 119-123).

The statue consists of a larger than life-size bronze relief of King George V on a horse dressed in field marshal regalia including plumed hat. The royal coat of arms is positioned on the front of the sandstone pedestal with 'George V' carved in the front and 'George Frederick Ernest Albert Windsor, born 3 June 1865, ascended the throne 6 May 1910. Died 20 January 1936' inscribed at the rear (Cameron 1997, p. 119).

Orchard recommended the abandonment of the Frome Road Nursery and the development of a new nursery on a "clean site elsewhere." This proposal was slow in coming to fruition. Finally Council on 18 March 1940 adopted a report that a new Nursery be established in Park 10 on an area of approximately five acres (2.0ha). This is the present site of the Council Nursery. While this recommendation was slow in coming, it took a further 18 years before the Director of Parks & Gardens, B Bone, could report to Council of the complete transfer of the nursery operations including all construction works and glasshouse accommodation being re-established (Town Clerk's Docket 2428 of 1936; Digest of Proceedings 1939-40, p. 380; Annual Report 1957-58, p. 31).

Mr A Stanley Orchard FRHS, appointed Curator of Parks & Gardens on 15 April 1933, appears also to have been just as active in tree planting and garden development activities as Pelzer; he just had less staff than Pelzer. It was only his untimely death on 15 March 1939 that stopped

further extensive works, and coincides with a shift of budget by Council away from major park land, garden and street tree works. In 1936 Orchard planted 13 Plane (*Platanus* ssp) trees in the Parade Ground Reserve. A new irrigation service was also installed in Pennington Gardens East in 1936 and various unused pathways were broken up and grassed over (Annual Report 1933, pp. 33, 36, 37; 1938-39, pp. 1, 8).

In the same year that Orchard recommended the relocation of the Nursery, the University of Adelaide prepared plans for the erection of the University Footbridge. The final plans, prepared within the South Australian Railways department by engineers John Adrian Farghar and Reginald Bridgland, carried the signature of the chief engineer of the Railways, Robert Hall Chapman. Perhaps Orchard knew what was quietly happening and foreshadowed the opportunity to relocate the Nursery to enable aesthetic improvements to be undertaken in Park 12 in conjunction with a new footbridge. Initially Council deferred the project approval for fear of its apparent awkward siting within the River Torrens environment, but its final report on 20 July 1936 with recommendation noted:

... that the graceful curves of the double cantilever type, together with the web-like fabrication of its members, make it very sensible for this site, from an aesthetic point of view (Digest of Proceedings 27 July 1936; Annual Report 1936-37, p. 29).

Council recorded that the bridge was proposed to be erected mid-way between the Adelaide and Albert Bridges, and its central long was a "prolongation" of the central pathway through the University campus. The northern approach to the bridge coincided with an existing side road off War Memorial Drive that serviced an "emergency water tank" managed by the Council thereby necessitating its relocation. There was also a stobie pole crossing of the River at this point that was also removed to enable the bridge (Annual Report 1936-37, pp. 27-29; Advertiser 17 June 1936; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 271-272). The Council recorded also its preference to a cantilever rather than a suspension bridge that was originally envisaged by the University stating:

Having regard to all factors, the cantilever type bridge ... was greatly to be preferred to the suspension type. The total length of the proposed bridge would be 210 feet [64m], the main span would measure 151 feet 8 inches [46.2m], and the two approach spans each 29 feet 2 inches [8.9m]. The width between handrails would be 6 feet [1.8m], and the maximum height above water-level would be 21 feet 3 inches [6.5m]. The footbridge would probably be occasionally used by crowds to watch boating and swimming events on the Lake, and to provide for this contingency it had been designed to sustain as many people as are able to stand on it. The bridge would be illuminated at each end ... The level of the bridge approaches would be approximately the same as the northern footpath at this site in Victoria Drive. This would necessitate an embankment (containing 2,600 tons of earth, approximately), on the northern side of the River, being constructed to a height of 16 feet [4.9m] and for a length of 60 feet [18.2m]. The remaining length of the embankment would be graded to meet the natural surface of the surrounding Park Lands at a position 235 feet [71.6m] north of the structure. Five or six small gumtrees would have to be removed and the road leading to the water tank would have to be deviated if the water tank was to remain (Annual Report 1936-37, p. 28).

With this project, Orchard had to arrange extensive earthworks and bank stabilisation measures, on the northern side, before he commenced stone wall, tree planting and garden establishment. Orchard had also to modify the landscape design for the southern embankment, then under construction, to integrate the bridge. These included minor changes, including alterations to paths and path heights to enable an uninterrupted pathway system and repositioning an arc landing originally proposed for approximately the same location to serve as the southern forecourt for the bridge. These landscape works, on both the sides of the River, were finished before Christmas 1936 although works on the northern side were delayed due to the cost. Soil for the new northern embankment was sourced from building excavations in to the City over

the 1936-38 period. Orchard was also directing soil filling associated with the new Prince Alfred College boatshed that had just been erected on the northern bank of the River Torrens (*Annual Report 1936-37*, pp. 27-29; 1937-38, p. 14).

As part of these works, Council requested Orchard to review and assess the 70 River Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) trees planted at the direction of Councillor McEwin in 1934 between the King William and Frome Road bridges. Orchard recorded that 47 had been established, 6 had been replaced by Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*), two were to be removed due to the footbridge, and 15 required replacement (*Annual Report 1936-37*, p. 29).



Figure
 Rose series P9479 black and white postcard of the side of Grundy Garden in c.1930. Note the completed landscape works including pathway, young trees, stone walling on staircases and stone recesses with hedge planting behind, and a mature hedge along the edge of the Garden separating the Garden from the Victoria Drive pedestrian pathway. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Rose series P9499 black and white postcard of the side of Adelaide Bridge and Jolley's Boathouse in c.1930. Note the extensive form of the Boathouse, and the extant staircase and plantings behind, and the since removed palm tree. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Rose series P9456 black and white postcard of the side of Government House grounds in c.1930. Note the young plantings of Plane trees (*Platanus* spp) along the eastern side of King William Road as against the western side, mature trees along Victoria Drive, the openness of the Torrens Parade Ground, and a generally well established landscape. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Rose series P9447 black and white postcard of the Grundy Garden looking west from the southern landing of the University footbridge depicting the established pathway system, newly planted embankment garden, and the young trees. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Rose series 3427 black and white photo postcard depicting a more mature Grundy Garden landscape including the Collegiate of St Peter boathouse to the right, University of Adelaide boathouse to the left; extensive tree planting, and pampas grass in the foreground. A Popeye's boat is plying the waters. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Rose series P9484 black and white photo postcard depicting a more mature Grundy Garden landscape that the preceding Rose series postcard. Note the more extensive gardens established between the middle path and the nature strip; the nature strip hedge has been removed; good growth of river side trees. Source: private collection.



Figure
 Extract of a black and white aerial photograph of the University of Adelaide campus in c.1936-37. Note the Torrens Parade Ground in the foreground; the axial pathway and lines of palms planted; the extant two green Adelaide Bowling Club with the Federation style "temporary club house" between with associated shed; an existing pathway along the Pathway of Honour site; extensive landscape development works established in Grundy Garden along the River Torrens. . Source: University of Adelaide Property Services collection.

Construction of the footbridge proceeded with monies from the Council as part of its commitment to the state's centenary celebrations, and with a gift of £2,000 from Misses E and L Waite, daughters of pastoralist Peter Waite who bequeathed the Waite Campus of the University. Reputed to be the first welded steel bridge in South Australia it involved a balanced cantilever structure formed in two identical halves pivoting on two pin bearings. The halves were joined at the middle by two lateral shear locks to minimise sideways movement. The span was 152 feet (46.3m), and the bridge was fabricated by L Grove & Sons of Highgate from steel sourced from Perry Engineering. The footbridge was opened on 9 August 1937 (*Advertiser* 17 June 1936; *Town Clerk's TC Docket* 1943 of 1936; *Annual Report* 1936-37, pp. 27-29; 1937-38, p. 14; Marsden et al 1996, pp. 271-272).

Victoria Drive's Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) debate came back to test Orchard in 1936. Obviously Pelzer had given up addressing the public and councillor debate about the future of the Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and had left them for a future generation to deal with. That task fell to Orchard. On 10 August 1936 Orchard recommended the felling of five Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in Victoria Drive only to have his recommendation over-turned by Council. Council prologued this recommendation until acceding on 1 March 1937 whereupon the trees were quickly felled (*Annual Report* 1936-17, p. 22).

As if there was not enough on Orchard's shoulders in 1936-37, the Women's Centenary Council of South Australia approached Council and proposed a "Garden of Memory" to be laid out in the Parade Ground Reserve on the flat between the parade ground and the Government House wall. This is the present Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden today. The proposal

*... was for a formal garden, approximately 120 feet [36.5m] by 80 feet [24.4m], surrounded by a dwarf brick wall, with long central pathway of brick leading up three short steps to a sundial and figure as its central unit (to denote the passing of time), within the base of which would be placed a casket containing the records of the first centenary celebrations. Garden beds, shrubs, and ornamental trees, such as jacaranda [*Jacaranda mimosifolia*] and flametrees [*Brachychiton acerifolius*], with a background of golden poplars [*Populus nigra* 'Italica'], were proposed, and an offer was made to expend £1,000 on the layout, furnishing, and upkeep of the Garden (*Annual Report* 1937-38, pp. 13-14).*

Council approved this proposal and proposed site, "subject to the work being carried out to the Curator's satisfaction." The work was carried out to Orchard's satisfaction but it was Veale who entered into a series of arguments with the Women's Centenary Council chair Adelaide Miethke, and subsequently chair of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust, and the landscape designer and constructor of the Garden, Elsie Marion Cornish, over design and water supply; matters that delayed the fruition of the project until its completion in November 1938. The Council also determined to manage the Garden in the first instance, in lieu of the City Council, before handing it over to the care of the City (*Annual Report* 1938-39, p. 25; Cameron 1997, pp. 113-118).

The semi-rectangular red-brick walled garden, reputedly inspired by the St Peter's Cathedral floor plan, hosts a female figure statue prepared by Melbourne-based sculptor Olna Cohn within a garden designed, planted and erected by landscape designer Elsie Cornish. On the 3-ton Waikerie limestone statue are two reliefs including a sundial inscribed 'Designed by George F Dodwell Esq Government Astronomer 1941' and a bronze book inscribed 'The hours vanish yet are they recorded'. In the garden are six pink marble seat benches including one honouring Adelaide Miethke "whose life was dedicated to education and betterment of women." On one entry gate pillar is a bronze plaque reading 'This garden of remembrance and the flying doctors base at Alice Springs were established in the centenary year 1936.' Trustees were Adelaide Miethke, Gisela Siebert, Margaret McGuire, Dorothy Dolling, and Phoebe Watson, and a plaque

records their contribution. In the Garden are specimens of (*Cupressus lusitanica* 'Adelaide Gold') propagated by Council Garden C Small (Cameron 1997, pp. 113-118).

The statue was unveiled on 19 April 1941 coinciding with the opening of the Royal Flying Doctor Base in Alice Springs, and a special radio link occurred between the two events at the same time. As part of the proceedings Adelaide Miethke handed the title deed of the new air base to the president of the Australian Aerial Medical Services Mr N Taylor, before presenting the Garden to the Lord Mayor. Lady Muriel Barclay-Harvey, state Governor's wife, unsuccessfully unveiled the statue (ACC Archives file 1778/38; *Advertiser* 21 April 1941, p. 12; Cameron 1997, pp. 117-188).

Allied with this new Garden, Council directed Orchard to review Angas Gardens. The Acting Curator proposed the relocation of a hedge eastwards, replacement of existing poorly River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*) trees with suitable trees and shrubs together with the removal of a further 14 trees and the embankment to be regraded and grassed at a cost of £200. The proposal was listed in the 1939-40 works program. He appears to have also reviewed the open drainage swale system in the University Oval portion of Park 12 at the same time and started investigation the possibility of putting these swales into underground drains similar to that proposed and implemented for the swale that crossed through Angas Garden (*Annual Report* 1938-39, p. 26).

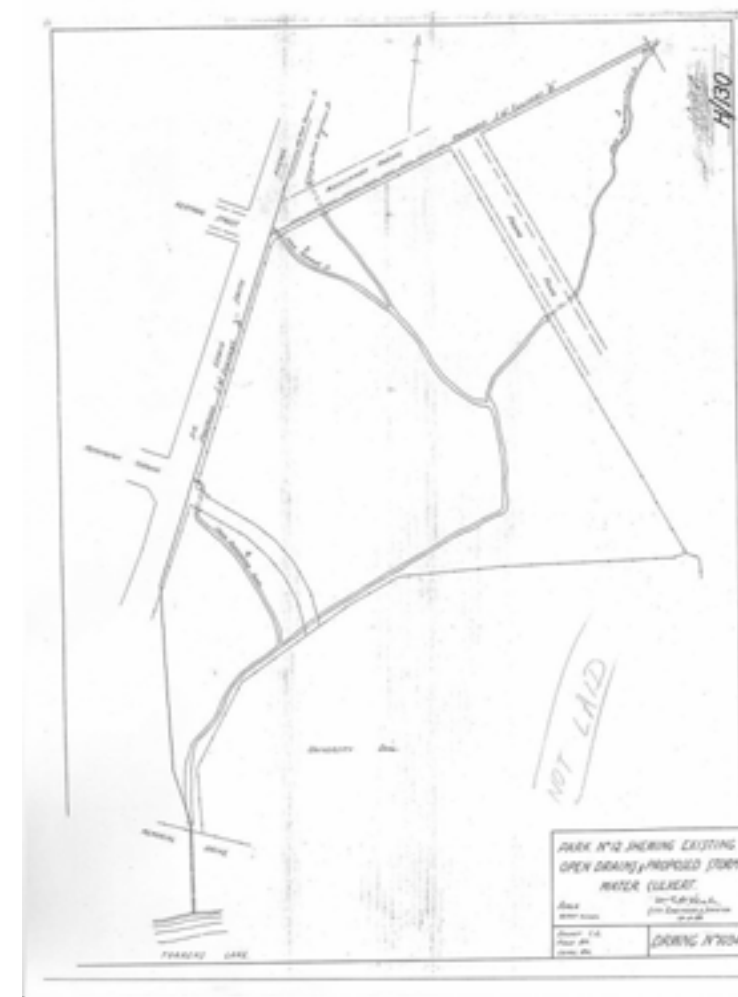


Figure
Plan of Park 12, University Oval portion, depicting the system of open drainage swales extant on 19 April 1939, and the underground drainage line that dissected Angas Gardens. Source: ACC H/130.

Due to repeated vandalism in the Pennington Gardens East gardens and hedges, Council erected a 500-watt floodlight on a tramway pole on the western side of Sir Edwin Smith Avenue at a

cost of £15. The floodlight was to be kept illuminated until 2.00am each night (*Annual Report 1938-39*, p. 27).

In 1945 the University of Adelaide unsuccessfully entertained discussions with the Commonwealth as to the future of the Torrens Parade Ground, as possible development site to extend its campus. This was not the first time the University had sought to extend its campus westwards, as it launched a strong argument in the 1910s when state Government and Royal Commission debate considered the future of the Government House reserve (Daly 1987, pp. 60, 64-65).

Albert Bridge was re-decked in the 1950s.

In 1958 the lease of the Adelaide Bowling Club over 0.4ha of land in the Government Reserve, sandwiched between the Torrens Parade Ground and the University, was not renewed. The future of the Club, and the need to increase vehicular access in the locality was subject to frequent discussions between state Government and Council back to the 1940s but without any substantive in legislation or Council policy. Town Clerk Veale finally, in 1952, enabled Council to determine “that the extension of Kintore Avenue is desirable.” The Club sought options and was proposed and accepted an alternate location in Park 14 fronting Dequetteville Terrace, and Kintore Avenue was constructed in 1958 (ACC Works & Highways Committee, 25 August 1952; Daly 1987, p. 59, 71, 150).

The northern bank of the Torrens Lake was given little consideration after the construction of the university footbridge in 1937. This area had previously been a swamp and while plans were made for its beautification at the time of centenary celebrations, these were deferred until 1957, and then again until April 1959 (Sumerling 2003, p. 91).

The northern banks were applied much the same treatment as those on the side of the university, being terraced between the lake level and that of Memorial Drive into three distinct terraces. ‘Pathways with flights of stairs were interconnected by three-foot high sandstone walling with seating built into the walls’. (92) Following the construction and earth moving works, the site was planted with shrubs, trees and hardy perennials. (Sumerling 2003: 92)

On Anzac Day, 25 April 1950, Governor Sir Willoughby Norrie unveiled the King George V statue on Sir Edwin Smith Avenue (Cameron 1997, p. 123).

In 1955 extensions to the Torrens Parade Ground hall, to the north east, were undertaken extending the 1936 erected structure but generally maintaining its architectural lines and style (Heritage SA file 101194).

In 1956 the Police Department determined to cease occupancy and manning of the Victoria Drive Water Police Station. Constable WW Burk continued his duties as ‘Inspector’ until his retirement in 1987 whereupon Council transferred boat worthiness and safety obligations to the boat owners themselves (Thornton nd, p. 5).

During March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There were no specific recommendations for Park 12 and its River edges.

From 1901 to 2004 the future of the Torrens Parade Ground, and the public and Council desire to retransfer it to Park Land was subject to considerable debate and negotiations. The Commonwealth continually stalled on making any decisions as to the future of the land. Incrementally land was transferred as embraced in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, and the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, that resulted in various excisions, transfers, and pre-empted obligations upon the Commonwealth. In 1961 the state also gazetted the *Adelaide Parklands Alteration Act, 1961*, No 17, that allocated to the Council a small triangular portion of land in the Parade Ground together with a diagonal footway on the north-western and south-eastern corners of the Reserve as was “deemed to form part of the Adelaide Parklands under the care, control and management of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide” (*Adelaide Parklands Alteration Act, 1961*, No 17).



Image:
Aerial photograph of Park 12 in 1947 depicting the tree-lined road reserves, the original 'Frome Road Nursery', and the extension of Mackinnon Terrace through the Park.

In 1961 the Christian Brothers College championed a proposal with the Council to erect a boat house. While the College had been successful at rowing, Brother Bourke in charge of the College, realised that this success could only be strengthened by providing venue for rowing activities. After negotiations with the Council the College was successful in gaining a site adjacent to the University of Adelaide boathouse and construction was undertaken by Blunden

& Co at a cost of £8,000 with an additional and unforeseen cost of £1,580 being incurred for placing electricity underground to satisfy the Council (Healy 1978, pp. 112, 161).

On 17 February 1963 Miss MS Douglas planted an Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* 'glauca') and unveiled a bronze plaque in Pennington Gardens East to commemorate the role of the Australian Women's Army Service. The site was to the south of the War Memorial Garden. Two years later the main plaque on the War Memorial, now deteriorating, was replaced with a new plaque unveiled at the 1965 Anzac Day service.

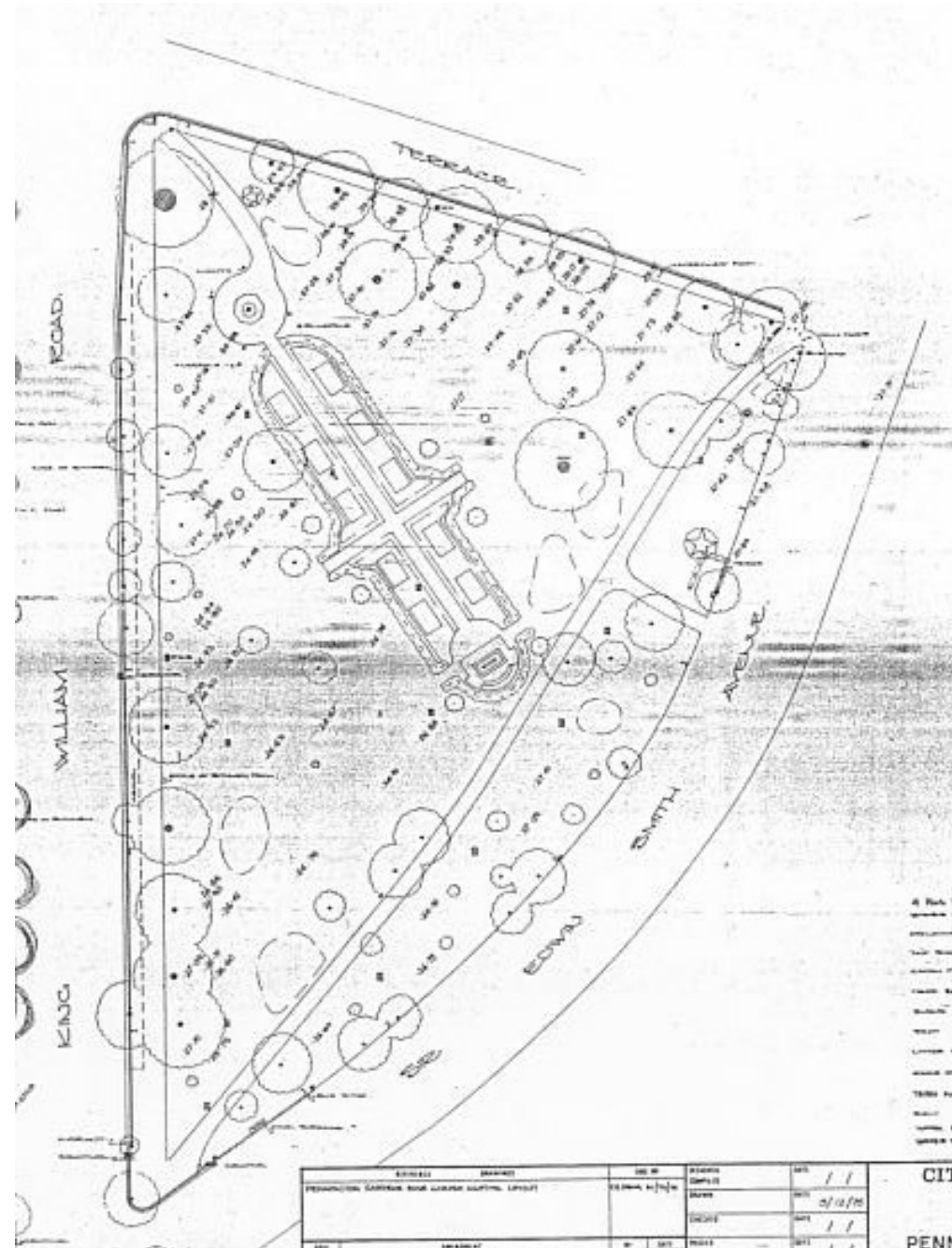


Figure:
Extract of a plan of Pennington Gardens West and East in 1975 depicting the layout of Pennington Gardens East and the Memorial Garden, including the Council maintenance shed location to the immediate east of the Garden near Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. Source: ACC B1 75/60M.

On 31 March 1969 Council determined to name the southern banks of the River Torrens, between the University foot bridge and the Zoo after former Councillor and Alderman Tom Hadfield Grundy in recognition of 34 years service to the Council. The name Grundy Gardens was adopted and bronze letters were mounted on a curved sandstone wall overlooking the Garden and the River Torrens (Sumerling 2003, p. 92).

In 1976 the Jolley family sold their Boathouse operations that had been in their family for some 90 years (Jenkin 2005, pp. 46-47).

Albert Bridge was re-decked in 1982 in addition to adding structural members to address the increasing weight of vehicles and trucks upon the structure.

During the 1980s-90s the Park appears to have been appropriated as a venue for various memorials, and most of these were located along Sir Edwin Smith Avenue. The state Minister of Sport & Recreation, Kym Mayes, opened the Sri Chinmoy Peace Mile on 2 November 1986. This opening included the unveiling of a bronze plaque and sign, and the designation 'Peace Park' being applied to Park 12. On 24 March 1996 the United States Consul General, Ross L Wilson, unveiled an 'America Remembers' memorial plaque and planted a Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) on behalf of the American Ex-Servicemen's Association of South Australia.

In 1987 the original random rubble limestone wall, with red brick quoining, along the northern boundary of Government House was reconstructed using much of the original stone (Jones 2004, p. 2: 6).

On 8 April 1995 Commander CJ Bates opened the South Australian Naval Memorial Garden. This garden includes flagpole, an anchor, rose garden in a cross with 32 bronze plaques laid out in 2 arcing garden strips representational of curved flukes of an anchor and planted with *Courage* roses (*Rosa* spp), and the relocation of the Phineas Philip Davies AB memorial from the Cheltenham Cemetery. The white marble and lead-inset lettered Davies memorial commemorated the death of Davies who was killed by a premature explosion of a cartridge when firing the salute at the Glenelg Commemoration Day on 28 December 1885 on HMCS *Protector*. The headstone was relocated to the Garden in April 1995. The Garden now forms the venue for annual celebratory service close to 4 October (*The Register* 29 December 1885, p. 6; Cameron 1997, pp. 153-155).

In 1997 a large public gathering occurred as part of the Australians for Native Title & Reconciliation at Peace Park in Park 12 (Hemmings 1998, p. 48).

In 2002 a conservation review was undertaken as to the Pioneer Womens' Memorial Garden given the deterioration of the dwarf brick walling, but no substantive research was undertaken as to the garden design and planting design originally devised (Jones, pers comm., 2002; Bird pers comm., 2002)

Amery (1997; 2002: 270) proposed the toponym *Karra Wirra*, meaning 'River red gum forest', to this park. Although noting that the original location of such an appellation is unclear, he points to the original name for the River Torrens as *Karrawirraparri* or *Karrawirra parri* meaning 'red gum river' which flowed through the *karra wirra* 'red gum forest' (Draper et al 2005, p. 64).

Currently Park 12 is an amalgam of picturesque and gardenesque planting styles as established by O'Brien and Pelzer, with a strong 1930s character due to the transformations undertaken by Orchard. It is a landscape rich in special places, significant trees and cultural meanings for the Adelaide and South Australian community.