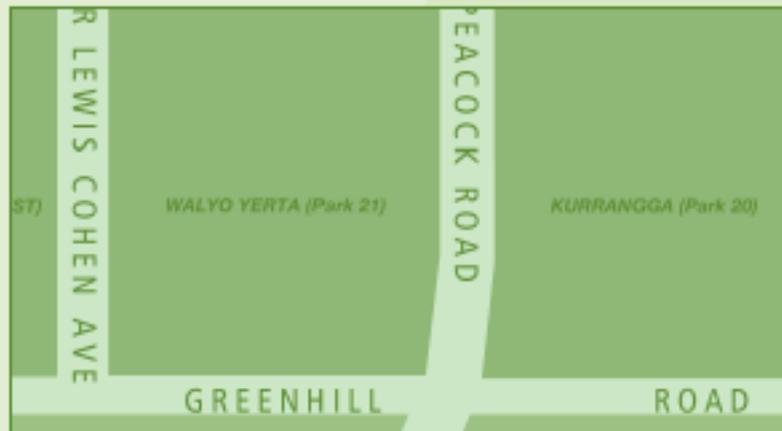


# Adelaide Park Lands Community Land Management Plans

## Walyo Yerta (Park 21)



## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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## **COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)**

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## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Management Plan (“**CLMP**”) for Walyo Yerta (Park 21) 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 aspects of the Park and significant input from the community to ensure that the CLMP reflects the diverse range of community needs and desires. The CLMP for Walyo Yerta (Park 21):

- 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 will assist in prioritising future Park Lands expenditure on a Park by Park basis. However actual budget allocations will depend also on broader Park Lands strategies and overall Council priorities.

#### 1.1 Vision

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

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

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

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

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### Vision for Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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

Walyo Yerta (Park 21) is designated as a combination of “predominantly recreational” and “predominantly cultural” landscapes.

“Predominantly recreational landscape” is defined as an area (which) primarily focuses on providing space and facilities for organised recreation and sport. “Predominantly cultural landscape” is defined as an area (which) includes dominant features, uses, activities, and associations which are of cultural significance to the community as a whole.

The “Vision” developed for Walyo Yerta (Park 21) through the CLMP process is that:

As a contributory part of the overall Adelaide Park Lands Walyo Yerta (Park 21) will continue to offer a range of quality recreational experiences through a combination of licensed sporting areas, semi natural open woodland and the more formal cultural settings provided by Veale Gardens.

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

### 1.2 Overview

- The Adelaide Park Lands are part of the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place, an important place for the Kurna long before Adelaide was established.
- This large Park is 31.0 hectares.
- The Park is effectively divided by the un-gazetted service road commonly referred to as Veale Lane, a rough roadway running east west from Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue primarily servicing the Adelaide Pavilion restaurant car park.
- The southern section of the Park has large open playing fields, with avenues of exotic and native trees.
- The playing fields are used for sporting purposes by Annesley College, Victoria Tennis Club and SA Women’s Soccer Association.
- Veale Gardens which occupies the South Terrace frontage was established in the 1960s, with features including a Conservatory, sunken rose garden, mounding and an artificial water course.
- Adelaide Pavilion restaurant is situated at the eastern end of Veale Gardens.
- Adelaide/Glenelg tramline runs along the eastern boundary of the Park.

### 1.3 Statement of Significance

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

Walyo Yerta (Park 21) has indigenous significance as one of the many parks which comprise the Park Lands as a place where the Kurna people lived.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### 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. This Park is now known as Walyo Yerta (Park 21) which translates as 'walyo root ground'. Walyo is an edible white root (resembling a radish) and yerta is the ground.

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

COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legal Framework and Land Control Details				
<b>Management Area</b>	Walyo Yerta (Park 21) is bounded by South Terrace, the Tramway adjacent Peacock Road, Greenhill Road and Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue.			
<b>Certificate of Title</b>	Title identification: CR 5707/712 Parcel identification: S6021 in the Hundred of Adelaide		Title identification: H105100 Tramway Parcel identification: H105100 Tramway Under State Control	
<b>Owner</b>	The Crown in the right of the State			
<b>Custodian</b>	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide			
<b>Lease/Licence Details</b>	<p>Annesley College currently holds a one-year licence for the playing fields in Walyo Yerta (Park 21) for:</p> <p>6 x tennis/netball courts – hard surface 2 x volleyball courts – grass surface Hockey / Cricket – 1 oval Soccer / Softball – 1 oval Athletics</p> <p>Victoria Tennis Club currently holds a one-year licence in Walyo Yerta (Park 21) for two synthetic surfaced tennis courts</p> <p>Adelaide Pavilion restaurant hold a lease until 30 June 2009 with two renewal periods of five years each.</p>			
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Owner/licence holder</b>	<b>Description</b>
	PR40138B	Leased	Council to	Adelaide Pavilion restaurant
	PR40139B	Council	Council	Veale Gardens Conservatory
	PR40140B	Council	Council	Gardeners Store & Pump House
	PR40141B	Council	Council	Toilets
	PR44052B	Licensed	Council	Victoria Tennis Club
	PR44096B	Licensed	Council	Annesley College Change Rooms
<b>Purpose for which land is held</b>	Adelaide City Council holds this land in trust for the community, and manages it in line with the Park Lands Management Strategy as a recreational and cultural landscape.			
<b>Native Title Status</b>	The Kaurna People have submitted a Native Title Claim over various Crown Titles within the Adelaide City Council. It has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia that there is a case to answer. The Kaurna Claim has only progressed to various directions hearings within the Courts. The claim is not ready to progress to mediation at this stage. As a result of the Kaurna interest in the Park Lands, the Kaurna people have been consulted during the CLMP process.			

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### 2.2 Park Lands Management Strategy 1999

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

- Commence a program of refurbishment, e.g. Veale Gardens and fern house
- Investigate and implement a program of narrowing and landscaping improvements to Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue
- Enhance Veale Gardens as an important civic and community place
- Consolidate sports grounds with green corridors linking pathways and defining fields.

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

### 2.3 Legislative and Policy Framework

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

#### 2.3.1 Relevant major legislative requirements

The relevant major legislative requirements are:

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

#### 2.3.2 Adelaide (City) Development Plan

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

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

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

Recommendations for the planting character and landscape design are as follows:

- Woodland planting of local native species should be introduced between playing fields to promote informal outdoor activities such as picnicking. The perimeter of the Policy Area should be planted to strengthen the desired woodland character.
- Veale Gardens should be retained as a formal landscaped garden area and integrated with additional woodland planting in the southern part of the park.
- The surrounds to the existing car parking areas should be landscaped to reduce visual impact of cars in the Park Lands. The Park Lands road at the rear of Veale Gardens should be landscaped.
- The area should be suitably surfaced, floodlit, and defined by planting with woodland species of local native species.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### 2.3.3 Relevant Council Strategies and Policies

The relevant Council Strategies and Policies are:

- Built Heritage Management Policy
- Children's Play Spaces Policy
- Community Safety Strategy 2003-2007
- Companion Animal Policy
- Environment Policy
- Indigenous Consultation Protocol
- Integrated Movement Strategy
- Light-n Up City Recreation and Sport Plan
- On Street Parking Policy and Operating Guidelines
- Park Land Olive Management Plan
- Park Lands Signage Plan
- Parks 21 and 22 Management Framework (Adopted 14/10/2002 - Strategy & Policy Committee ID 3666).
- Public Communication and Consultation Policy
- Public Convenience Policy
- Recreation and Sport Park Lands Facilities Policy

### 2.4 Community Values Methodology and Summary

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

section of Wirranendi (Park 23), Wikaparndo Wirra (Park 22), Minno Wirra (Park 21 W) and Walyo Yerta (Park 21).

Following consultation, the community values for Walyo Yerta (Park 21) can be summarised as follows:

*The Community appreciates Walyo Yerta (Park 21) as part of the Adelaide Park Lands. The Community values the open space, the contrasts between the opportunities for informal recreation and relaxation in Veale Gardens and the sporting and semi-natural environment to the south. People were generally happy with paths and facilities provided in the Park. Some concern was expressed over safety particularly at the rear of Veale Gardens. A number of submissions requested that recreational facilities such as the tennis courts should be open to the public.*

### 3. EXISTING USE

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

#### 3.1 Cultural Landscape

##### 3.1.1 Indigenous

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

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

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

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

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

The 2005 Draper Kurna Heritage Report identifies the need for a comprehensive surface archaeological survey (including for scarred trees) of the Southern Park Lands prior to any re-landscaping or earthworks occurring. 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.

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### 3.1.2 European

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

<b>Overall spatial patterns</b>	The overall Park retains its original shape and form as devised by Light <sup>1</sup> , and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accord with the spatial and species intent of Brown's <sup>2</sup> <i>Report</i> (1880) including perimeter pathway alignments. Even the central tree clump plantation appears to have been planted in somewhat the same location as proposed in the <i>Report</i> (1880). Notwithstanding this, the overall spatial integrity of the Park has been compromised by the division of the Park into two equal portions, the planting changes as a consequence of the construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, and the creation of Veale Gardens. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown's <i>Report</i> , and accordingly is contributory.
<b>Land Use</b>	The land use has shifted from a despoiled grazing wasteland to a park land with the commencement of the tree planting program in 1900 onwards. Veale Garden changed the image of the open expansive woodland by establishing more intensive planting approaches and enabling a change of land use function to ceremonial and intensive recreational roles. There is significance evident in terms of the ceremonial and recreation roles the Garden serves.
<b>Natural features</b>	The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The presence of a watercourse through the Park has been largely obscured with the advent of plantings for the original South Terrace frontage garden that placed drainage lines underground into channels and pipes. The subsequent Veale Garden development extensively destroyed and transformed the low-lying topography near South Terrace and established a lineal east-west mound that was extensively planted upon. Between the mound and the larger Park, a linear road and car park was also later constructed providing a further barrier between the two portions of the Park. In contrast the flat landscape, and its semi-enclosure by perimeter plantings and central clumps or plantations results in semi-expansive internal views outwards to the city and the Adelaide Hills. There are no natural significant features evident; the Veale Garden mound is an introduced topographical feature:
	<b>Veale Garden mound:</b> composed of introduced soil and loam to create a east-west visual feature and planting venue. The resultant feature provides height, a change of soil and drainage conditions, and has promoted prosperous tree growth resulting in a strong often dark plantation feature. <b>Of some design merit.</b>
<b>Circulation networks</b>	Prior to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on the Park. The <i>Report</i> proposed no such system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for the Park and that it would not be dissected into two portions. As a consequence Pelzer <sup>3</sup> had to devise a more suitable planting strategy, but still drew reference to Brown's <i>Report</i> (1880) as it related to other South Park Land blocks. Key principles were

<sup>1</sup> The Surveyor-General of Adelaide

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

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

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	the creation of strong perimeter plantings and a circulation route within, accompanied by a diagonal pedestrian avenue that dissected the Park. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer's re-interpretation of Brown's philosophical approach as applied in other South Park Land blocks that included straight axial lines with a main mono-tree avenue pathway possessing and a diverse species perimeter. This re-interpretation has enabled a visual uniformity and continuity between the Park and the neighbouring park blocks, and thereby contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer.
<b>Boundary demarcations</b>	No evidence is present of past demarcation devices and fencing apart from the fundamental road boundaries.
<b>Vegetation</b>	There are several main vegetation elements in the Park that possess cultural heritage merit:
	<b>South Terrace street tree plantation:</b> part of the overall street tree plantation along South Terrace stretching from Hutt Street to West Terrace that comprises English Elms on the south side and Hackberry on the north side of South Terrace. Possessing uniformity, the unusual mixture of the two species results in a strong visual corridor and canopy. <b>Of some significance aesthetically.</b>
	<b>English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) avenue</b> remnants along Lewis Cohen Drive, Remnants of Pelzer's original plantings, extant at the northern and southern ends of the Drive. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) avenue</b> along Lewis Cohen Drive. A young tree plantation, established in the 1980s, that are too densely planted to enable the full aesthetic experience desired in some 50 years time. <b>Of no merit.</b>
	<b>Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) clump</b> of some 6 trees in the central west flank of the Park. Possessing a healthy appearance and of some visual presence. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) lone specimen</b> on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road. In poor condition. <b>Of some historical merit.</b>
	<b>Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) lone specimen</b> on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road. In reasonable condition. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Norfolk Island Hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>) lone specimen</b> on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road and the Boule clubhouse. In reasonable condition. <b>Of some visual merit.</b>
	<b>Aleppo (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) and Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>) group planting</b> on the eastern flank of the Park adjacent to Peacock Road tram reserve. In reasonable condition. <b>Of some historical merit and visual merit.</b>
	<b>Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) lone specimen</b> on the eastern flank of the Park adjacent to Peacock Road tram reserve. In reasonable condition. <b>Of some historical merit.</b>
	<b>Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) lone specimen</b> on the eastern flank of the Park adjacent to Peacock Road tram reserve. In reasonable condition. <b>Of some historical merit.</b>
	<b>Canary Island Pine (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)</b> in the north-east corner of Veale Gardens on South Terrace frontage. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer's planting program. <b>Of some historical and visual merit.</b>
	<b>Corkscrew Willow (<i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa')</b> planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located on the pathway edge to the Pavilion Restaurant. <b>Of some botanical merit.</b>
	<b>Brown Pine (<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>)</b> planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located to the western flank of the Pavilion Restaurant. <b>Of some botanical merit.</b>

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	<p><b>Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) grove</b> immediately south of the Pavilion Restaurant. Planted in the 1930s. In somewhat elderly and poor condition. <b>Of some botanical and visual interest</b></p> <p><b>Cape Chestnut (<i>Calodendrum capense</i>)</b> planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace. <b>Of some botanical and visual merit.</b></p> <p><b>White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) groves</b> of eight specimens planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace on either side of the rose garden and forming squares. <b>Of some botanical merit.</b></p> <p><b>Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)</b> planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace. <b>Of some botanical merit.</b></p> <p><b>Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>)</b> in the north-west corner of Veale Gardens on South Terrace frontage. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer’s planting program. <b>Of some historical and visual merit.</b></p> <p><b>River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)</b> on the corner of South Terrace and Peacock Road. A visual feature of the intersection. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer’s planting program. <b>Of some historical and visual merit</b></p> <p><b>White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)</b> four specimens framing the conservatory in Veale Garden and planted as part of the planting program to visually enframe the conservatory. <b>Of some visual merit.</b></p> <p><b>English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>)</b> planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the south-west portion of the Garden. <b>Of some botanical merit.</b></p>
<b>Spatial arrangements</b>	<p>Only two main features are evident:</p> <p><b>Veale Gardens</b> remains as a characteristic 1960s styled semi-formal garden informed by contemporary urban European public garden designs and management practices. Partially realised from the vision of Colonel Veale, it was progressively modified according to budget constraints but was substantially realised as an example of the garden Veale was trying to achieve on the site. Possesses a mixture of deciduous and evergreen tree types, an extensive rosary, a conservatory, restaurant, and a circuitous water feature, it is a precedent garden in Adelaide.</p> <p><b>Pavilion Restaurant:</b> constructed in a contemporary architectural style drawing reference from a park restaurant in Cincinnati but also reminiscent of park architectural styles being applied in Europe in the late 1950s and early 1960s and often portrayed at Expos. <b>Of some architectural merit.</b></p>
<b>Structures</b>	<p>There are several minor recreation service structures in the Park, but the only distinctive structures of significance are:</p> <p><b>Veale Gardens Conservatory:</b> constructed in a simple pattern book design of brick and metal framing. <b>Of some architectural merit.</b></p> <p><b>Pavilion Restaurant:</b> constructed in a contemporary architectural style drawing reference from a park restaurant in Cincinnati but also reminiscent of park architectural styles being applied in Europe in the late 1950s and early 1960s and often portrayed at Expos. <b>Of some architectural merit.</b></p>
<b>Small Scale Elements</b>	<p>There are few elements present or remaining that have merit. These include:</p>

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	<p><b>Peacock Road tramline assemblage.</b> Originally dating from 1909, the Glenelg Tramway replaced an earlier steam train route that ran along King William Road into Victoria Square, of which many railway engineering sheds and buildings were erected on this linear tract of land, but subsequently removed (Steele &amp; Wheaton 1978). <b>Of some historical and engineering merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Veale Gardens waterfall and Grottos:</b> examples of garden treatments in the 1960s to realise contemporary water features in a public garden. <b>Of some landscape design merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>SA Army Nurses Fund Memorial Seat.</b> Located in the north-east corner of Veale Garden, adjacent to Peacock Road. <b>A feature seat, of some historical merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Former Rifle Butts Memorial:</b> Located adjacent to Lewis Cohen Drive. <b>Of some historical merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>‘Pan’,</b> designed and cast by sculptor John Dowie. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. <b>Of some artistic merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Bronze animal heads</b> (kangaroo, platypus, koala, quoll), designed and cast by Mr Logger using real models loaned from the South Australian Museum. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. <b>Of some artistic merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Sir Josiah Henry Symon white marble sundial,</b> based upon a sundial in Sir Walter Scott’s residence in ‘Abbotsford’ Scotland. Originally located at ‘Manoah’ in Upper Sturt it was shifted to the Veale Gardens as a memorial. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. <b>Of some historical and artistic merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Veale Garden main entrance bronze plaque,</b> unveiled in 1963. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. <b>Of some historical merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Visual outlook:</b> a sweeping vista towards the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills. <b>Of some visual merit.</b></p>
<b>Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities</b>	<p><b>Veale Gardens mound outlook:</b> a vista southwards over Park 21 from the crest of the Veale Gardens mound. <b>Of some visual merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Sugar Gums (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) grove vista:</b> located on the western flank of the Park, the vista offers excellent views eastwards towards the Adelaide Hills. <b>Of some visual merit.</b></p>
	<p><b>Peacock Road vista:</b> a vista north and south along Peacock Road affording views of the southern Adelaide Hills escarpment horizon line, and an unfolding framed vista of the city. <b>Of some visual merit.</b></p>

The Cultural Landscape Assessment concluded that:

*Walyo Yerta (Park 21) represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As distinct from many Park Land blocks, Pelzer had to re-interpret the planting design*

*philosophy during 1900-1932, as devised by Brown, given changes in the edges of Walyo Yerta (Park 21) that split it into two equal sized blocks. Additionally Walyo Yerta (Park 21) hosts the most intensive garden creation as advocated by Colonel Veale following his world study tour.*

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### 3.2 Environment

#### 3.2.1 Vegetation

- Kraehenbuehl (1996) notes that prior to European settlement, the area was characterised by Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) woodland.
- Remnant native plants of the woodland are scattered throughout the park including Spear-grass (*Austrostipa* sp.), Clammy Goosefoot (*Chenopodium pumilio*), Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncata*), Wallaby-grass (*Danthonia* sp.), Wingless Fissure-plant (*Maireana enchylaenoides*), and Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*).
- The area along South Terrace is set aside for the formal Veale Gardens.
- Remainder of site has large open playing fields with avenues of planted exotic and Australian tree species.
- Vegetation is either relatively mature or newly planted.

#### 3.2.2 Topography

- The Park is relatively flat.
- Artificial mounding in Veale Gardens is the only noticeable change to the topography.
- Soil in this Park is a mixture of heavy red brown clay to red brown clay, brown solonized soil, terra rossa, black earth, red brown clay and rendzina.

#### 3.2.3 Water

- As part of water conservation measures, there has been a reduction in the amount of water used to irrigate the Park Lands.
- In 2004 a Maxicom enabled irrigation system was installed in Veale Gardens to replace the old manual system.
- A constructed 'water garden' is one of the key features of Veale Gardens. Water flows from the east and west into the

middle of the garden, where it is collected in a sump and stored overnight for reuse the following day.

- Watering of the playing fields is the responsibility of licensees. Licensees are encouraged to implement best practice watering regimes to minimise water use and reinforce any government water-saving initiatives.
- The remaining areas are not irrigated.

### 3.3 Buildings and Structures

#### 3.3.1 Adelaide Pavilion restaurant

- Situated at the eastern end of Veale Gardens.
- Constructed in a contemporary architectural style.
- Popular restaurant and function centre.
- Current lease runs until 30 June 2009 with two renewal periods of five years each.

#### 3.3.2 Veale Gardens Conservatory and Gardeners' Shed

- Constructed in a simple pattern book design of brick and metal framing, this building is in a poor state of repair.

#### 3.3.3 Victoria Tennis Club Change Rooms

- Small brick building located next to the tennis courts.

#### 3.3.4 Annesley College Change Rooms

- Brick structure predominantly used by the sub-licensee (South Australian Women's Soccer Association), and has recently been upgraded internally by the Soccer Association
- Situated in the south-eastern corner of the Park.
- Its location means it is visibly unobtrusive but difficult to access.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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### 3.3.5 Gardeners' Store and Pumphouse

- Carey Gully sandstone structure situated at the rear of Veale Gardens.

### 3.4 Recreational Facilities

- Annesley College currently holds a licence for six tennis/netball courts, two grass volleyball courts and playing fields.
- The courts are in poor condition and are not considered suitable for use in school competitions.
- Victoria Tennis Club currently holds a licence for the two tennis courts that are located west of the courts licensed to Annesley.
- South Australian Women's Soccer Association sub-licence soccer pitches from Annesley.
- Dogs in this Park must be kept on a leash not exceeding two metres in length.

### 3.5 Events Management

- The Festival of Garden Living was held in October 2004 attracting 22,000 people.
- Veale Gardens is very popular for medium sized events and weddings.

## 3.6 Amenity

### 3.6.1 Facilities

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

### 3.6.2 Lighting

- One soccer pitch is lit with secondary lighting of the adjoining pitches licensed by Annesley.
- Lighting is provided in the vicinity of Adelaide Pavilion Restaurant.

- The eastern end of the service road is lit.

### 3.6.3 Signage

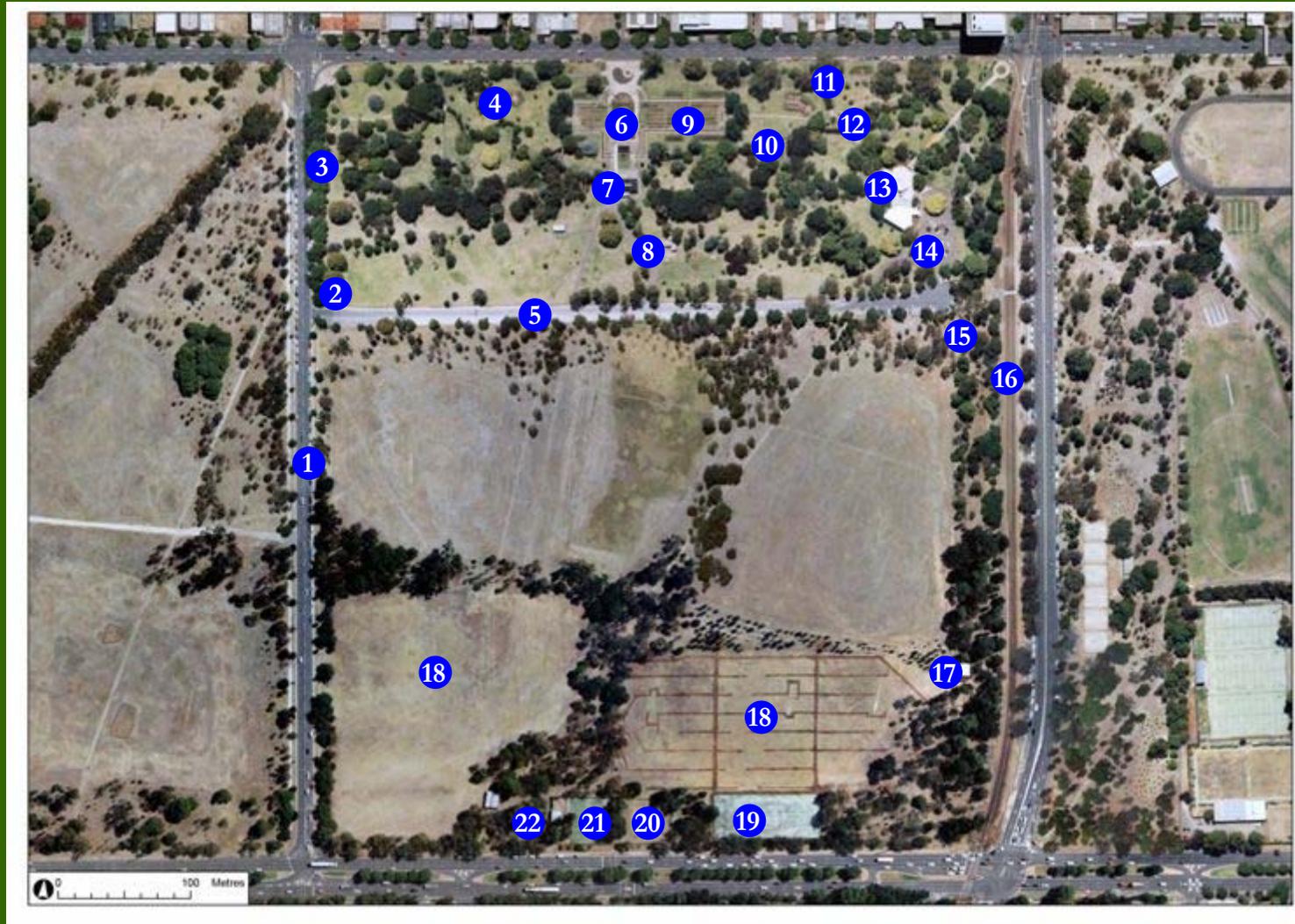
- There is a Kaurua naming sign on the corner of the service road and Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue.
- Adelaide Pavilion restaurant has two large unauthorised signs
- There is an interpretive sign located in Veale Gardens which relates to the 'Paddocks to Picnic Grounds' historical walking trail.
- Annesley College and Victoria Tennis Club have license holder information signs for their tennis courts that comply with Council's signage suite.
- A range of regulatory signs are located in the Park.

## 3.7 Accessibility

- There is a mix of parking restrictions on the roads surrounding the Park. Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue is used for all day commuter parking.
- The Park is well serviced by public transport.
- The Glenelg tram line runs along the eastern boundary of the Park providing a visual and physical edge.
- There are number of sealed and unsealed paths that meander through Veale Gardens.
- There is an unsealed path along Greenhill Road and Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue.
- There are informal unsealed paths running in a north east/ south west direction from the service road to Greenhill Road, and along the eastern boundary adjacent the tramline.
- Parking within the park is restricted to the car park at the rear of Adelaide Pavilion and along the southern edge of the un-gazetted service road required to provide vehicle access to the restaurant.

# Existing Use Map

1. Moreton bay Fig Avenue
2. Naming sign
3. Elm avenue
4. Garden bed
5. Un-gazetted service road
6. Pan sculpture
7. Conservatory
8. Pump house
9. Rose garden
10. Creek
11. Wysteria pergola
12. The Couple sculpture



13. Adelaide Pavilion
14. Car park
15. Garden compost/ rubbish
16. Tram line
17. Change rooms (Annesley)
18. Playing fields (Annesley)
19. Tennis courts (Annesley)
20. Volleyball courts (Annesley)
21. Tennis courts (Victoria Tennis Club)
22. Change rooms (Victoria Tennis Club)

### 4. ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

Part 4 assesses any issues which arise from uses, current policies, and community consultation of the area and recommends appropriate action. Walyo Yerta (Park 21) is a combination of recreational, sport and cultural landscape, as identified in the Strategy (see 1.1 above). Management recommendations outlined in this section are shown on the **Landscape Design/Future Use Map**.

#### 4.1 Cultural Landscape

##### 4.1.1 Indigenous

**Issue: Culturally significant sites need to be recognised, protected and enhanced where appropriate.**

- Prepare guidelines for the management of sites of archaeological significance.

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

- The importance of this area to the Kurna people will continue to be acknowledged through the provision of interpretive signage.

##### 4.1.2 European

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

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

- Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Walyo Yerta (Park 21) and continue a planting program.
- Incorporate these recommendations in a Park lands Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the Adelaide (City) Development Plan.

- Incorporate the Cultural Landscape Assessments recommendations for a Landscape Master Plan into the assessment of the entire Park Lands as State Heritage Areas.
- Remove all overhead wires and stobie poles from the Park.
- Conserve existing vistas from the flank of the Park to the City and the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills.
- Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12
- Ensure that trees of cultural significance are managed as part of the Tree Succession Management Plan.

#### 4.2 Environmental Context

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

- Conserve and reinforce the semi-natural character of the Park (where appropriate) through the planting use of local native species in revegetation.
- Reinforce planting along Greenhill Road with primary species of Eucalypts including; River Red Gum (*Euc. camaldulensis*), SA Blue Gum (*Euc. Leucoxydon leucoxydon*) and Grey Box (*Euc. microcarpa*).
- Maintain current feature Moreton Bay Fig plantings along Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue. Planted at approximately 20m intervals
- Undertake greening of the tramway.
- Enhance current feature Ironbark street tree planting to Peacock Road with further planting of Ironbark (*Euc. sideroxydon*).
- Maintain current feature English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) street tree planting to South Terrace with replacement plantings.
- Specimen trees to be planted in Veale Gardens include; Common Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Bunya Pine (*Auracaria bidwillii*), Hoop Pine (*Auracaria cunninghamii*), Norfolk Island Pine (*Auracaria heterophylla*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*),

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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Caterpillar Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*).

- Shade trees (Eucalypts) to be planted around the sport facilities and along walking / cycle paths.
- Eucalypt avenue trees to be planted along the existing diagonal pathway through the park south of the service road.
- Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Secondary species include; Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), Drooping Sheok (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), Native Pine (*Callitris preissii*), Native Apricot (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*), Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Round leaved wattle (*Acacia acinacea*).
- Maintain internal open grassland spaces.
- Maintain existing water features within Veale Gardens, which are integral to the landscape of the gardens.
- Where possible protect and enhance remnant vegetation.
- Where appropriate local native shrubs should be incorporated into planting to improve habitat and should be grown from local provenance seed sources.

### Issue – Senescence of Trees

- Retain existing trees (refer to 4.1.2) and enhance with further planting of trees, subject to climatic suitability and water requirements.
- Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan to ensure that trees throughout the Park are planted as part of a program of long-term replacement.

### 4.3 Buildings and Structures

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

#### 4.3.1 Adelaide Pavilion restaurant

- Support continued use.

#### 4.3.2 Sports buildings

- Consider, in the long term, the removal of both sports buildings and replacement with one more appropriately located and designed to adopt environmentally sustainable techniques and achieve high quality design outcomes that are site responsive.

#### 4.3.3 Conservatory

- Remove the conservatory and, given the popularity of the Gardens for weddings, replace with an architect-designed open structure to be used for weddings.

#### 4.3.4 Toilets

- Install automated toilet in Veale Gardens, close to South Terrace.

#### 4.3.5 Pump House

- Extend and refurbish pump house and relocate Gardeners' facilities (currently housed at the rear of the Conservatory) to this building.

### 4.4 Recreational Facilities

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

- Maintain the existing use of the southern section of the Park as a venue for active sports.
- Increase the passive recreational value by increasing public accessibility and safety.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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- Assess the use of the grass volleyball courts currently licensed by Annesley College to determine the feasibility of removing them and making greater use of the synthetic (tennis) courts currently licensed by the Victoria Tennis Club.
- Retain the three soccer fields currently licensed by Annesley College and utilised by the SA Women's Soccer Association.
- Retain existing informal open space areas south east of Veale Gardens for future use by events and sporting organisations.
- Retain existing playing fields in south-west corner of the Park.
- Retain sealed tennis/netball courts currently licensed by Annesley College and support an upgrade as required in the future. Improve community access these courts.
- Establish the Park Lands Trail travelling east-west along the current road at the rear of Veale Gardens. The Trail will link this Park with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Kurrangga (Park 20).

### Dog Management

- Maintain the Park as an on-leash area.

### 4.5 Events Management

- Support the continued use of this park for weddings and minor events.

## 4.6 Amenity

### 4.6.1 Facilities

**Issue: Appropriate facilities need to be provided to meet user needs while managing the impact of this use.**

- Provide picnic facilities to support informal gatherings in Veale Gardens and link facilities to Park Lands Trail

### 4.6.2 Lighting

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

- Support the enhancement of lighting for the two outer soccer pitches licensed to Annesley College to ensure all three fields are lit to a consistent standard.
- There is adequate lighting from streetlights on the periphery of these Parks.
- Install new lighting at the entrance to the new roadway on South Terrace and every 20 metres along the road.

### 4.6.3 Signage

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

- Provide signage to support use of the Park Lands Trail, Tramway Park and historic walking trail in Veale Gardens.
- Adelaide Pavilion signage is unauthorised. A development application should be lodged by the lease holder.
- Ensure signage associated with licence holders is minimised and adheres to the Park Lands Signage Plan.

## 4.7 Accessibility

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

- Proposals for the path network are illustrated on the **Path Network Map**.
- Remove service road at the rear of Veale Gardens and return to Park Lands
- Establish the Park Lands Trail travelling east-west along the route of the road. The Trail will link this Park with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Kurrangga (Park 20) crossing over the tram lines.

## COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

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- Ensure a strong link with the Trail and Veale Gardens.
- Construct new road from South Terrace through the north eastern section of Veale Gardens to link with the restaurant car park.
- Continue to allow maintenance and access requirements for horticulture staff to the pump house.
- Establish 3 metre sealed shared use path along the eastern edge of the Park as part of the Tramway Park Concept Plan and link with Park Lands Trail via pedestrian/cyclist crossing over the tram lines.
- Install vehicle access control measures on southern side of restaurant car park to prevent unauthorised access onto Park Lands and on western edge of the car park to prevent unauthorised access onto Park Lands Trail
- Formalise existing gravel path along Greenhill Road to provide a consistent pathway along the entire edge of the South Park Lands.
- Retain short term car park at rear of Adelaide Pavilion restaurant.

# Comparison of Existing and Proposed Future landscapes



Future development of Walyo Yerta (Park 21) will consider the existing mixed use of the site including formal landscape of Veale Gardens, the sporting facilities, and the semi-natural areas.

Perimeter planting should be reinforced with. Native trees will be planted around the perimeter of the playing fields to define edges and separate different land uses. Existing open grassland spaces shall be reduced but maintained for aesthetic and recreation reasons and to balance the heavily wooded perimeter. Formal avenue planting should be enhanced either side of the existing diagonal pathway in the park for shade and aesthetic reasons.

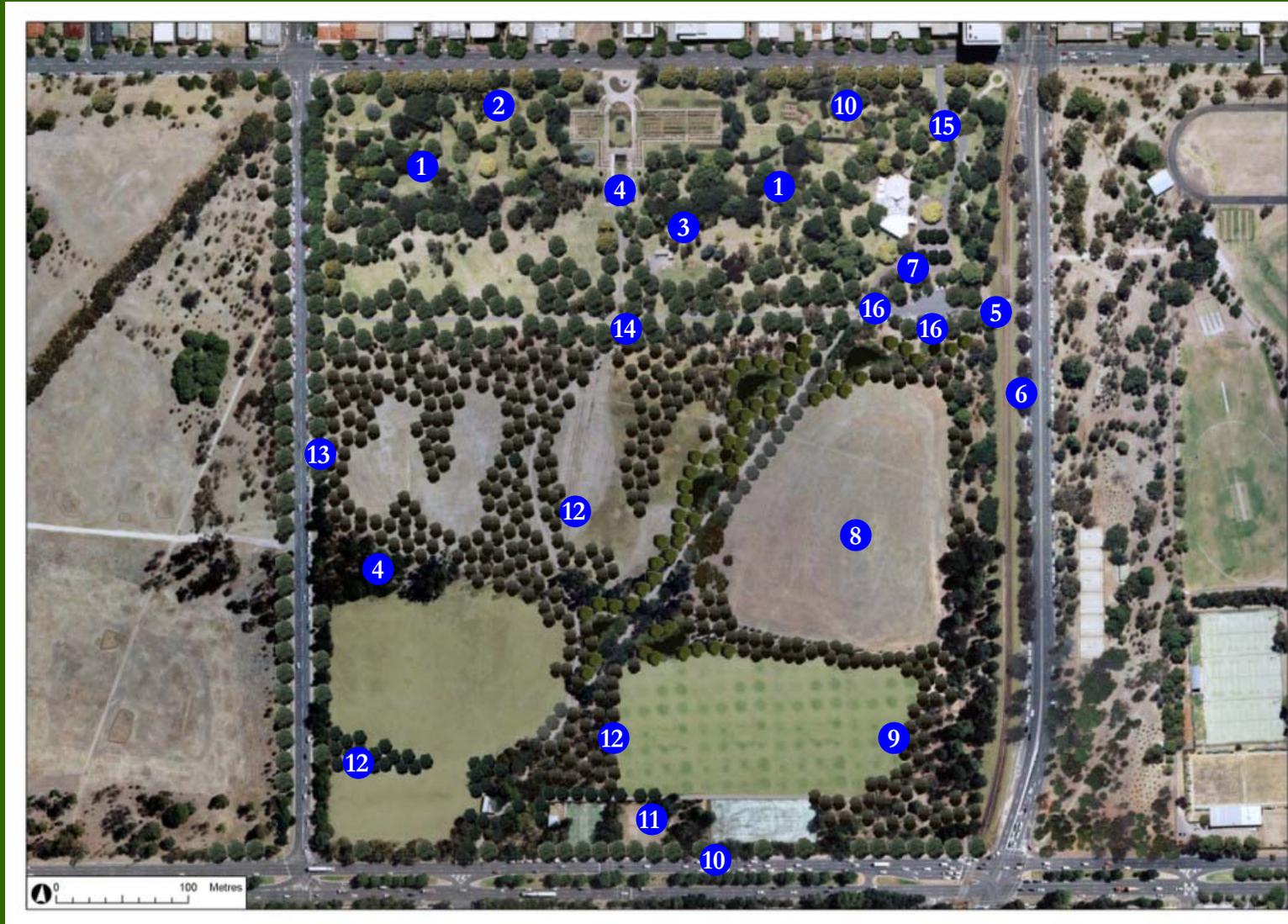
Maintain and enhance the ornamental park character in Veale Gardens with new specimen tree planting, irrigated grass, and formal garden beds.

Remove access road from behind Veale Gardens and incorporate Park Lands Trail with a crossing over the tram line to Peacock Road.

Provide vehicular access to Pavillon on the Park restaurant via a new road from South Terrace.

# Landscape Design/Future Use –Walyo Yerta (Park 21)

1. Plant specimen trees throughout Veale Gardens
2. Install automated toilet
3. Refurbish pump house as Gardeners' Facilities
4. Remove conservatory and replace with wedding feature
5. Install tramway crossing for pedestrians and cyclists
6. Greening of the Tram corridor
7. Retain Car Park
8. Retain open space and consider future sporting opportunities



9. Relocate Change rooms in the long term
10. Road side plantings of tall Eucalypts
11. Monitor use of volleyball courts and consider removal
12. Plant shade trees
13. Maintain Fig avenue
14. Remove service road and return to Park Lands (incorporating Park Lands Trail)
15. Build new access road to service restaurant
16. Install vehicle access control measures

# Path Network Map

— Adelaide Park Lands Trail

— 3 metre tramway path

..... New aggregate path

— Remove path/road

..... Retain path to provide a link from Park Lands Trail to Veale Gardens



## 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The budgetary implications for this CLMP are as follows:

- 1-2 years \$708k
- 3-5 years \$465k
- 6-10 years \$100k

**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

## DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)

### 5.1 Cultural Landscape

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	(KPI)	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain and manage significant tree species identified in 3.12	O	4	1	Urban Design	Horticulture	No additional cost
<p>Staged development and reinforcement of a general planting theme for the Park as per the Landscape Design/Future Use map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce planting along Greenhill Road with tall eucalypts including; River Red Gum (<i>Euc. camaldulensis</i>), SA Blue Gum (<i>Euc. Leucosylon leucosylon</i>) and Grey Box (<i>Euc. microcarpa</i>).</li> <li>Maintain current Moreton Bay Fig feature street tree planting to Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue</li> <li>Undertake greening of the tramway</li> <li>Enhance current Ironbark feature street tree planting to Peacock Road with further planting of Ironbark (<i>Euc. sideroxylon</i>).</li> <li>Specimen trees to be planted to Veale Gardens include; Common Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), Bunya Pine (<i>Auracaria bidwillii</i>), Hoop Pine (<i>Auracaria cunninghamii</i>), Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Auracaria heterophylla</i>), Cape Chestnut (<i>Calodendrum capense</i>), Caterpillar Tree (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>), Honey Locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>), Native Frangipani (<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>), Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), Golden Rain Tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>), White Cedar (<i>Melia azederach</i>).</li> </ul>	M/ O	4	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$25k/annum over 5 years

**DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shade trees to be planted around the sport facilities and along walking / cycle paths</li> <li>• Avenue trees to be planted along the existing diagonal pathway through the park</li> <li>• Provide general infill planting with secondary species to define edges to spaces, separate different land uses, and reinforce woodland planting character. Secondary species include; Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>), Drooping Sheok (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Native Pine (<i>Callitris preissii</i>), Native Apricot (<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>), Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>), Quandong (<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>), .</li> <li>• Provide buffer planting to Annesley College playing fields on Greenhill Road with secondary species including; Drooping Sheok (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Native Pine (<i>Callitris preissii</i>), Native Apricot (<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>), Quandong (<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>),</li> <li>• Maintain internal open grassland spaces.</li> <li>• Ensure future plantings maintain historic avenue arrangements.</li> </ul>						
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## DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)

### 5.2 Environment

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Prepare and implement a Tree Succession Management Plan	H	4/5/6/7	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$3k
Manage Planting Program within water restrictions	M/O	6	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No Additional Cost
Where possible protect and enhance remnant vegetation.	H/M	6	1,3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost.

### 5.3 Buildings and Structures

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPI	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Consider long term replacement of sports buildings with a more conveniently placed building	L	1/4	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	Licensee to be encouraged to apply for ACC grant
Demolish conservatory and attached gardeners' lunch room and replace with architect designed wedding feature.	L	1/4	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$50k
Extend and Refurbish pump house and relocate Gardeners' facilities (currently housed at the rear of the Conservatory) to this building.	M	1/2	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$100
Install automated toilet in Veale Gardens	H	1/2	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$130k

## DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)

### 5.4 Recreational Facilities

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Retain sealed tennis/netball courts currently licensed by Annesley College and support an upgrade as required in the future.	O	1/8	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost
Promote community access to tennis courts	O			Park Lands and Sustainability		No additional cost
Assess use of volleyball courts and investigate removal and making greater use of synthetic courts licensed to Victoria Tennis Club.	M	1/8	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost/potential grant funding
Retain the three soccer fields currently licensed by Annesley College and utilised by the SA Women's Soccer Association	O			Park Lands and Sustainability		No additional cost
Retain existing informal open space areas south east of Veale Gardens for future use by events and sporting organisations.	O			Park Lands and Sustainability		No additional cost
Establish the Park Lands Trail travelling east-west along the current road at the rear of Veale Gardens. The Trail to link this Park with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Kurrangga (Park 20). Ensure linkage with Tramway Park.	H	1/8	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	See 5.6

### 5.5 Amenity

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Support the enhancement of lighting for the two outer pitches licensed to Annesley College to ensure all three fields are lit to a consistent standard.	M	1/2/8	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No additional cost

## DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)

Install new lighting at the entrance to the new roadway on South Terrace and every 20metres along the road.	H	2,3,4	1,2,3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	See 5.6 (part of overall road construction budget)
Provide signage to support use of the Park Lands Trail, Tramway Park and historic walking trail in Veale Gardens.	M	1	2	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$10k

### 5.6 Accessibility

Action	Priority Level	Performance Targets	KPIs	Responsible	Liaison	Estimated Costing
Remove service road at the rear of Veale Gardens and return to Park Lands	H	1/2/3	2	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$75k
Establish the Park Lands Trail travelling east-west along the route of the road. The Trail is to link this Park with Minno Wirra (Park 21W) and Kurrangga (Park 20). Ensure linkage with Tramway Park.	H	1/8	1/3	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$120k
Investigate installing a crossing over the tram line	M	1/2/3/8	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$100k
Construct new road from South Terrace through the eastern section of Veale Gardens to link with the restaurant car park.	H	2/3	1/2	Asset Manager Roads	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$500k
Continue to allow maintenance and access requirements for horticulture staff to the pump house.	H	3	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	No Additional Cost
Retain existing footpath to ensure a strong link with the Trail and Veale Gardens.	O	1/2/5/8	2	Park Lands and Sustainability		No Additional Cost
Establish 3 metre sealed shared use path along the eastern edge of the Park as part of the Tramway Park Concept Plan and link with Park Lands Trail via pedestrian/cyclist crossing over the tram lines.	H	3	2	State Govt		No cost to Council
Install vehicle access control measures on southern side of restaurant car park to prevent unauthorised access onto Park Lands	M	2/3/4/5	1	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$10k

**DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)**

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Formalise existing gravel path along Greenhill Road	L	2	2	Asset Management	Park Lands and Sustainability	\$50k

**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.

## **DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)**

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

### **3.0 Accessibility**

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

### **4.0 Management and Funding**

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

## **DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)**

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

### **5.0 Community and Cultural Use**

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

### APPENDIX B

#### Community consultation report

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

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

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

The early stage of consultation included:

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

## **DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: WALYO YERTA (21)**

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

**APPENDIX C**

**Cultural Landscape Assessment for Walyo Yerta (Park 21) by Dr David Jones**



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Appendix 21

Walyo Yerta Park (21)

## Park 21: Walyo Yerta Park

### Historical Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Arising from Light’s plan, Park 21W consists of 31ha of land bounded by Goodwood and Greenhill Roads, Lewis Cohen Avenue and South Terrace. Originally Park 21W was envisaged as comprising the entire Park 21 + 21W, comprising 62ha, thus the same numerical designation. With the designation and construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, the area to the west was designated Park 21W and the core area designated Park 21. In essence no boundary changes have occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of the Park except to spatially split Park 21 into two equal portions.

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

The first activity to be recorded on the South Park Lands was the training of militia volunteers in rifle shooting and archery “between Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue and Goodwood Road.” The colonial government earmarked the existing rifle butts for rifle practice to commence in October 1859. This produced a varied response from the public, but was generally not well received by others who regularly used that portion of the Park Lands. A local who passed behind the butts twice a day, was “very concerned at the shooting abilities of those volunteers who had never fired a shot before” (Sumerling 2003, p. 13).

The rifle butts consisted of a series of earthen mounds, with targets erected thereon that were positioned on a north-south axis line at a location just east of the present Lewis Cohen Drive alignment. They can be discerned in a Duryea panorama photograph looking south from the Adelaide Town Hall. Due to public outcry at the dangers presented by the rifle shooting, this activity was suspended. According to *Annual Reports of 1878-79*, the Council felt that the “mounds of the old rifle butts can be worked in and made an ornamental feature in the landscape of the south Park Lands” but these thoughts arose out of discussions for the Conservator of Forests, John Ednie Brown (Sumerling 2003, p. 15).



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

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

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

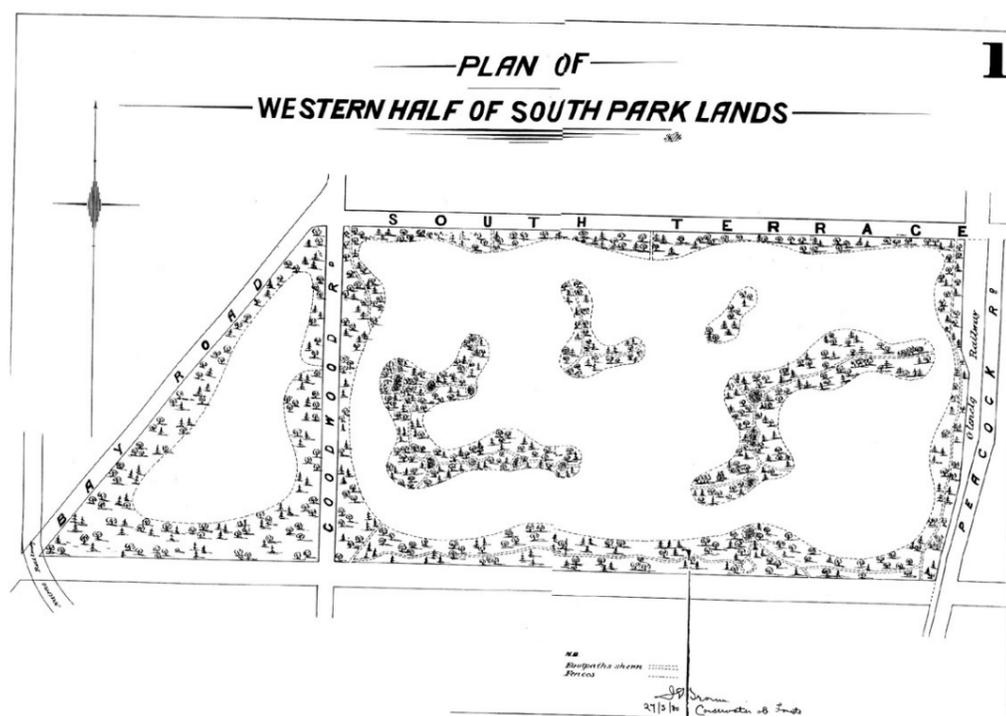
With this assessment Brown concluded that Park 21 was “not the most favourable one for planting operations.” He noted the existing plantations that had been established in the locality along the South Terrace frontage and a “few clumps here and there” in the Park. These tree species were recorded at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

Brown specifically pointed to tree clumps that had been successfully established in the eastern flank of Park 21 as being an unusual example, of which he proposed to incorporate into this design proposal:

The clumps in the body of the Park to which I have already referred, are of recent formation and have been planted with Red [Eucalyptus camaldulensis] and Blue Gums [Eucalyptus globulus]. Some of these plants are looking healthy—especially those in the clump near the Glenelg Railway Station, which are irrigated with the sewerage water from the Terrace.

The most important of these clumps will be included in the plantations which I am about to propose for the Park. It is not necessary, therefore, to refer further to them individually than that where the plants look unhealthy and spindley, these should be removed when the part is taken up for improvement, and trees of a more suitable class inserted in their stead (Brown 1880, p. 16).

While these were general assessment conclusions, Brown found interest and potential in the redesign of the rifle butts into a topographical feature. The dearth of topographical interest in the South Park Lands was of some concern to him, so any opportunity to create topographical interest and thereby delight and mystery in the Park Lands was important.



Drawing upon the above assessment Brown still proposed the incorporation of the “most important of these clumps ... in the plantations which I am about to propose.” His two constraints were devising a strategy, given the “exposure of the site necessitating a special system of planting” and to embrace the Rifle Butts “in such a manner that their present unsightly appearance will be converted into a pleasant feature in the landscape” (Brown 1880, p. 16).

Brown’s specific recommendations were quite detailed and it is valuable to quote most of the instructions:

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

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

The large clump on the eastern end of the block having a soil of a rather poor character, and the situation being somewhat exposed, I advise that when planted, it be filled up with wattles as nurses in the same way as proposed for other parts of this section ... (Brown 1880, p. 17).

A larger design discussion by Brown was focused upon the rifle butts and how to creatively transform them and their landscape:

At present the old Rifle Butts here are unsightly objects in the Park. I propose, therefore, to embrace them in the plantations and work them up in such a way that they will lose the bare and unpicturesque appearance which they now present and become pleasant features in the landscape. ...

The object in connection with these Butts is to save the expense of their removal, as well as utilise them as part of the capabilities of the ground for ornamentation.

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The first step towards this would be to enclose them in the plantation as shown on Plan. This done, they might then be left if the object was simply to hide them from view, as the trees would soon grow up and secure this end. But we want more than this, and I think an effort should be made to convert them into places of rustic beauty.

In order to this, I would suggest, that the soil and stones composing these mounds, be thrown together in such a way so as to represent natural knolls of rock and earth. In suitable places, here and there, on and about them, Pines [Pinus spp] of sorts could be planted so as to overshadow certain special spots of intricacy containing natural-looking seats of rock and wood.

In order to shorten description I give sketch, see Plate 14 of Plan and Sketches herewith attached, showing what I propose in this way.

On the top of one or two of the higher mounds seats might be put up, from which excellent views would be obtained of the Park and its combinations of grass and woodland scenery.

Walks would be formed through the plantations where the mounds are, and round these, as shown on Plan.

For the first few years after being planted, the trees about these mounds would require watering in the summer-time. This could be done by conveying water to them by pipes laid on from the Terrace. Were

*this done, one or two more drinking fountains might very judiciously be erected in the plantations for the use of the citizens when parading through the grounds* (Brown 1880, pp. 17-18).

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

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

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

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

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

On Saline Ground

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

On Limestone Sites

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

On Good Deep Loamy Soils

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

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

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

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

With Pelzer’s appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was applied and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown’s *Report* as the guiding master plan for this planting activities. In Park 21, from c.1880-1934 perimeter plantations were established together with additional clumps of plantings.

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

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

During 1885 Peacock Road was re-constructed so that it was aligned with King William Street, so creating the small curve at its southernmost point thereby connecting with King William

Road. JW Hayes, the City Gardener reported that, as part of these works, that he planted two rows of “cedars”, presumably the extant White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) “on the east side of Peacock-road, and on the path that leads to Chance’s Corner.” The road flanks were also re-fenced in “old materials” (*Annual Report* 1885-86, pp. 52, 112; 1886-87, p. 112).

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

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

From 1900-1910 Pelzer undertook a major renewal of plantings in the South Park Lands. Several new plantations were established, existing plantations reinforced with additional plantings, and a program of dead or diseased tree removal and replanting employed. During 1901 “avenues of white cedars in the South ... Park Lands ... [were] trimmed and the dead wood has been removed.” During 1901 Pelzer obtained three thousand roots of *Paspalum dilatatum* (a fodder grass) from New South Wales for experimentation in the South Park Lands. While many of the specimens arrived mouldy he proceeded with trialling the healthy specimens in the South Park Lands, and obtained newer specimens for planting in the North and East Park Lands. He also erected new foot gates and slip-gates into many of the fences (*Annual Report* 1901, pp. 41, 42, 44; 1902, p. 30; 1903, p. 46). During 1903 some 125 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) were planted along Peacock Road, and 13 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Unley Road (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 45). During 1903 Pelzer was directed to plant a further 126 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Lewis Cohen Avenue but he appears to have planted English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) instead (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 45). Pelzer also appears to have removed the former rifle butts mounds, comprising “good loamy soil,” this year and use it to assist the planting of trees in the South Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 45).

Notwithstanding this planting agenda, re-fencing of Park Land blocks was a continual need. Pelzer’s observation was that “the old Park Lands fences are in a bad condition, and I hope that provision will be made for gradually substituting sawn posts and wires for the old split post and rail fencing.” During 1901 fences were erected along stretches of South Terrace, Unley Road, and opening provided in the fencing for the Unley Road bicycle track (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 31). During 1904 4½ chains of Waite’s patent wire fencing was erected along the eastern side of Goodwood Road, as a trial. Post spacings were 24 feet apart and the cost was £5 5s. (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 74).

In 1902-03 Council commenced the construction of Lewis Cohen Drive comprising the “initial works of fencing and planting the avenue.” The planting was seen as an opportune event to link with the annual Arbor Day plantings that was eagerly accepted by the Chair of the Adelaide School Board, Alderman Wells, for 20 June 1902.

*The ceremony was highly successful and [Lord Mayor Cohen observes] it was gratifying to find that in addition to the hundreds of school children there was a very large gathering of parents and others as*

*interested spectators. I feel sure that the object lesson thus afforded these children will live long in their memories and create an interest in the growth and welfare of these trees, which in time to come will be a beautiful avenue of English Elm [*Ulmus procera*] trees (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 10-11).*

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

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

Ponder instigated the bicycle path construction initiative for the Council and it is perhaps appropriate that one of the first paths created was named in his honour. The ‘Ponder Avenue’, along the southern side of Glen Osmond Road, was constructed in 1901-02. “On both sides of “Cohen Avenue,” the pathways [were also formed] for the use of cyclists, and afford a short route for reaching the western portion of the City than hitherto,” and comprised some 39 chains of formed surface (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27). In 1921 council determined to close the cycle track on the west side of Unley Road (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 37).

Street tree plantings continued in subsequent years. South Terrace was planted in a mixture of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) during 1903-04 (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63). During 1903 Pelzer was instructed to plant 126 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Lewis Cohen Avenue, but he appears to have planted English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) instead (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 45). This inner row of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) was added to in 1904 with the planting of two outer rows, as part of the annual Arbor Day activities by children from the south Adelaide school to form a double row of English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). Some 131 English Elms were planted (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 11, 63). During 1908 he had to sink trenches and cut “the roots of large gum, pine, pepper, and sheoak trees ... so as to prevent them from interfering with the growth of the young elm trees.” Some 15 pines and 28 sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) were also planted. Heavy storms in on 13 February 1913 also prompted Pelzer to re-form many of the pedestrian paths in this Park, and 1 tennis court was erected (*Annual Report* 1908, pp. 44, 45; 1913, p. 63).

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

During 1907 Council rejected a proposal from the South Australian Football Association “for a lease of 10 or 12 acres of ground ... for an Oval” in Park 20. In 1908 it again considered an application from the Association for an oval lease on Park 20 and again rejected the proposal suggesting that Park 21 might be a better site (*Annual Report* 1907, p. 53; 1908, p. 20). Council recorded that the proposal was for:

*... a site of approximately 10 acres in Park No. 20 for an Oval, but the Sub-Committee after inspecting the locality, and in view of the many objections to the erection of fencing and ultimately a pavilion so near to South Terrace, was of opinion that the site asked for should not be allowed, and decided that all further negotiations must be in respect to an Oval in Park 21 (*Annual Report* 1908, p. 20).*

During 1900s-30s this planting program continued. During 1908 Pelzer arranged for the planting of “10, sterculias, 2 gleditschias [*Gleditsia triacanthos*], 4 lagunarias [Norfolk Island Hibiscus; *Lagunaria patersonii*], 4 grevilleas [Silky Oaks; *Grevillea robusta*], 8 tristantias [Queensland

Water Box, and] 6 sheoaks [River Sheoaks; *Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*] along the South Terrace frontage of the block together with 33 tree guards around these and other plantings. These plantings appears to form a plantation on the present site of Veale Gardens so may have been a precursor idea of Pelzer to develop a more extensive garden in this locality as he also proceeds with erecting a “inside fences [around this location] so as to enclose a reserve” and installing “1 seat” in this location (*Annual Report* 1907, pp. 72, 73). During 1908 he had to sink trenches and cut “the roots of large gum, pine, pepper, and sheoak trees ... so as to prevent them from interfering with the growth of the young elm trees,” and by the end of 1909 he had recorded that this garden had been laid out. A further 6 poplar trees were planted in 1910, and a line of 58 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) planted. Additional tree guards were also positioned around 58 trees in this Park also. Rose bowers and rusticated bridges were erected in 1912, and 2 public tennis courts were laid out, and many pedestrian paths had to be re-formed following heavy storms on 13 February 1913. By 1914 the Gillies Street School was a regular user of 1 acre of this Park, and upon the instigation of Mr H Angas Parsons Council officially set aside land in the Park for a proposed playground for use by the School (*Annual Report* 1908, p. 44; 1909, p. 48; 1910, p. 52; 1911, pp. 65, 66; 1912, pp. 61, 99; 1913, p. 63).

On 31 August 1912 the first Wattle Day plantings were undertaken in Adelaide, inaugurated by the Australian Wattle Day League. The plantings were carried out by kindergarten children and staff organised by the Kindergarten Union of South Australia and the Council. Plantings occurred in Osmond Garden, adjacent to the western side of Lewis Cohen Drive of some 71 trees, near the Bowden Railway Station, and in Kingston Gardens within the City of Adelaide. Additional wattles appear to have been planted in 1913 in the same precinct adjacent to the Drive (*Annual Report* 1912, pp. 11, 98; 1913, p.64).

Originally the first railway line in Adelaide, the ‘Glenelg Railway’ line from Glenelg to the city, terminated in Victoria Square. Steam trains regularly shunted into the middle of the Square and made their return journey to the beach. The route ran along the present Adelaide-Glenelg tram route. As part of the renovations to Victoria Square in the 1910s, and after several “years of agitation by the City Corporation and citizens” the role of this line started changing. In 1914 the ‘station’ in Victoria Square was shifted to the north-western corner of the intersection of South Terrace and Peacock Road at the present tram stop. The last train from the Square left at 11.00pm on Sunday 31 May 1914, and trams were instigated for use on the stretch between South Terrace and Angas Street (*Annual Report* 1914, p. 19).

By 1914 the Sturt Street School was a regular user of a portion of the Park. Upon the instigation of Mr H Angas Parsons council officially set aside land in the Park for a proposed playground (*Annual Report* 1914, p. 71; 1915, p. 35; 1916, p. 28).

In October 1917 the Wattle Day League approach the Council for permission to undertake additional wattle plantings near the established ‘Wattle Grove’ memorial plantation. The League proposed the reservation of an additional area of land immediately opposite—on the eastern side of Lewis Cohen Drive—for this reservation. The proposal was refused because of the possible impact it may have upon existing sporting and recreational facilities on the eastern side, and the council proposed land immediately adjacent to and north of the existing wattle grove as an alternative. The alternative proposal was approved on 22 August 1918 by the Council (*Annual Report* 1918, p. 28; 1919, p. 47; Thornton nd, p. 2).

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

From the 1925 to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Park 21 unless concentrated in the yet to developed Veale Garden or near to the ‘Wattle Grove’ in Park 21W. In 1925 three new earth tennis courts were established, a hockey ground laid out, and two basket-ball courts marked out (*Annual Report* 1925, p. 35). During 1927 Pelzer removed 22 stunted Elm trees (*Ulmus procera*) along the Lewis Cohen Drive and replaced them with new ones, and erected an additional tennis court in 1928. This tree planting action produced little success, perhaps because the stunted specimens were obtained from Ballarat and the new 53 specimens came from the Council’s nursery. Some four courts were added in 1929, and five large elm trees were grubbed out along peacock Road in advance of new tram track works. On the corner of Peacock Road and South Terrace he also “ploughed, harrowed, and levelled [the ground], a water-service has been installed, and lawn grass has been planted” (*Annual Report* 1927, p. 31; 1928, p. 45; 1929, pp. 34, 35; 1930, p. 15).

A new tramline was constructed between Victoria Square and Glenelg in 1930. The new line was opened on 14 December 1930, and included the transferral of a strip of land in Peacock Road back to the Council that had previously been associated with the former railway line and station. The strip, varying in width, enabled Pelzer to plant “ornamental herbaceous plants and flowering shrubs” (*Annual Report* 1930, p. 20).

During 1931 the Park hosted its first military function since its original use as a military artillery firing range. On 23 May 1931 the Park hosted a review of the militia forces of the state in connection with Empire Day celebrations. “The troops marched past His Excellency the Governor, who took the salute. Spectators were impressed by the smartness and steadiness of the citizen soldiers.” Further reviews took place on 28 May 1932, 3 June 1933, and 11 May 1935 but the latter had to be “discontinued before completion owing to heavy rain” (*Annual Report* 1930-31, p. 21; 1931-32, p. 26; 1933, pp. 22-23).

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.

Despite this concentrated attention, Park 21 was to attract the works budgets of Council in the 1960s because of the impetus of the Town Clerk. 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.

Veale proposed a major recommendation for Park 20 for the “establishment of a spacious public garden” over a site of 12 acres with a depth of 300 feet from South Terrace. This recommendation forms the basis of Veale Garden today. A key element of this recommendation was that the:

... design ... should include special features such as for instance, a conservatory of modest dimension ...; possibly a Floral Clock ..., Fountains and lily ponds ... (Veale 1958, p. 110).

Veale perceived:

... that a garden of this size with a big percentage of sit area in spacious lawns could also become noted for especial floral displays appropriate to the season, such as dahlia, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Pelargoniums, Coleus, Salvia, Canna, etc. in the garden, and Cyclamen, Schizanthus and such of those

*indicated in Para. 9. page 46 as are suitable within the conservatory. ... [A section of this garden] could be of the formal type of treatment ... and a Rose garden of great merit could be developed in a section of the area. ... [The rear of the garden] could be moulded to an approximate elevation of 7 feet, a section of which could be treated to form irregular terraces with suitable flower beds, whilst another section could consist of a rock garden or alpine garden, with running water to a water-lily and fish pond at its base (Veale 1958, pp. 110-111).*

Veale also perceived that a conservatory and small statuary could be included in the design, and “may possibly be provided by citizens interested in the development of the gardens of our City.” The overall works involved the relocation of several recreation playing fields, re-grading of the area to “eliminate some low-lying ground”, regrading, and “properly and extensively planted with suitable trees with particular attention to the landscaping effort” (Veale 1958, pp. 111-112). The overall recommendation was:

5. Public Garden and redesign of Playing Fields.

- (a) That a new public garden, approximately 12 acres in extent be established in Park No. 21 extending along the South Terrace frontage from Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue to Peacock Road for a depth of 300 feet.*
- (b) That the Playing fields in Park No. 21 be re-adjusted and improved, vide Para. 22, pages 110 to 113 (Veale, 1958, p. 139).*

Substantially this recommendation was enacted over the next 5 years, and carries the epithet Veale Garden in his memory today. No restaurant or vehicular car park was included in Veale’s original proposal.

Work began late in 1958 transporting soil excavated from a number of sites around the city including the lake in Rymill Park, the old Bartels Road rubbish tip and Bonython Park. A total of 96,000 cubic yards of soil was used in forming the undulations for the gardens and these characterised the extensive east-west mound that was created to provide topographical interest but also to accommodate an Alpine style garden. (Sumerling 2003, pp. 108-109). Ironically this was a design feature sought by Brown in his *Report* (1880), in the same Park Land block, for which no action was taken. It appears that Pelzer progressively removed the former Rifle Butts for planting soils progressively in 1903.

Veale’s revised design for this garden, and drawings were progressively prepared. The design included a “complicated arrangement” of formal and sunken gardens with grottos, rockeries, a floral clock, waterfalls among other water features, a conservatory, statuary, more roses and a ‘hyperbolic paraboloid’ structure for a restaurant. A great deal of time and effort was spent on details for this garden, but one by one many components were dropped from the scheme. Some initial ideas that did not come to fruition included ‘a thirty-two foot long grotto, a floral clock designed by a consultant brought out from Scotland especially to design and build it, a stroboscopic lit waterfall, and different types of statuary’ (Sumerling 2003, pp. 110-111).

One of the most important features that was retained in the scheme was The Alpine Restaurant now called the Pavilion Restaurant. The design was based upon a Cincinnati restaurant design by architect Woodie Garber that Veale had seen in an illustration in the publication *Architectural Record*. The design was reworked for the site, with tenders advertised in *The Advertiser* on 19 February 1962. The design proved to be quite controversial, particularly disliked by architectural critics around Adelaide at the time. The restaurant and the conservatory were constructed by builder Ezio Moroni (Sumerling 2003, pp. 110-111).

A number of sculptures were proposed to be located around the Garden including bronze sculptures for fountain-heads of a wild cat, kangaroo, platypus, and a koala. These features were prepared by a modeller, Mr Logger, who was lent stuffed animals from the South Australian

Museum to base his designs. Logger created plaster moulds that enabled the bronze animals to be cast.

Local sculptor, John Dowie was commissioned to create a piece for the Garden in 1962. This consisted “a six foot high sculpture of Pan, a bestial figure in shape with horns, legs and ears of a goat, would stand on natural boulders and be enveloped in mist emitted from the pipes of Pan.” During its construction Pan fell and was damaged; Dowie was forced to recast parts to Pan. This statue was a component of a water feature in the sunken garden housed within the glass conservatory, billed as being a major attraction for “keen home gardeners and horticulturalists” (Sumerling 2003, pp. 111-112).

The most controversial feature about the gardens, other than the restaurant building itself, was the six foot high sculpture of ‘The Couple’ designed by Dutch born Berand van der Struik who migrated to South Australia in 1957. Veale claimed that “this type of sculpture, which may be said to be new to South Australian parks, would undoubtedly create a great amount of interest;” he was not to know just how upset some people would become (Sumerling 2003, p. 112)

The sunken garden component of the Veale Gardens proved to be very popular for outdoor events. These included events such as children’s and office Christmas parties, beer garden concerts, Malay open air markets, orchid displays and so on. Following a change in 1963 under that *Commonwealth Marriage Act* that “allowed weddings to take place away from a Registry Office or a place of worship,” the sunken garden became a popular location for outdoor weddings to take place (Sumerling 2003, p. 113).

Water was a key feature in the Garden. The rock pools design, a ‘water garden’, was proposed to display different water situations. Within the garden, Veale proposed a bubbling fountain with a water jet rising to 8 feet high. Water was also originally proposed to jump between each pond by way of water jets; described as ‘dolphin display’. Under the design the original water supply was piped directly from the River Torrens through the West Terrace Park Lands. Later the supply was shifted to main supply. Former gardener John Alexander recalls “water effects all along West Terrace” when construction was undertaken to replace footpaths along West Terrace.

In November 1964 the Lady Mayoress unveiled a memorial seat to the South Australian Army Nurses Fund in memory of “gallant nurses” who served in both world wars. Veale claims the suggestion for a memorial seat arising from a meeting with several former nurses pointing to some “singular trees” in Veale Garden; “my idea is that the seat should be around a tree” City of Adelaide nd a, np).

The Garden was opened in 1963. Rose garden was first planted with some 1,400 roses of more than 50 different varieties. Some attention was paid to the planting location of rose standards to maximize colour and fragrance. A wide variety of exotic and Australian trees and flowering shrubs were also planted for delight, colour, texture contrast, and for botanical interest.

In 1964 a marble sundial was positioned in Veale Garden from the Symon family garden at Upper Sturt called ‘Manoah’. The sundial, a reproduction of Sir Walter Scott’s sundial at ‘Abbotsford in Scotland was originally sited at ‘Manoah’. It was placed in the Garden in memory of Sir Josiah Henry Symon, a distinguished lawyer and parliamentarian, who helped draft the Australian constitution.

During the 1960s the Hypar Shelter was erected in Veale Gardens. The Jarrah structure, is composed of two hyperbolic paraboloids, curved shapes made from straight lines.

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Walyo Yerta*, meaning ‘walyo root ground’, to this park. He derived the nomenclature form *walyo* meaning ‘edible white root resembling a radish’ and *yerta* meaning ‘ground’. This toponym has been adopted for use by Council.

The Park consists of a mixture of planting styles and historical layers. Part of Brown’s planting system advocated in his Report (1880) appears to have been implemented in terms of perimeter plantings along the eastern and southern flanks, together with several clump plantings. Pelzer appears to have carried forth these plantings, but altered strategies as to the South Terrace frontage and had to address the impact of Lewis Cohen Drive—a vehicular route unforeseen by Brown—and merge the landscape created into the rest of the South Park Lands landscape. He also removed the former Rifle Butts feature, a design and planting opportunity seized upon by Brown. Veale in the 1960s facilitated the transformation of the northern portion of the Park into a formal gardenesque European park landscape complete with conservatory and water features. In contrast, he turned his back on the rest of Park 20 letting it deteriorate and be the subject of few improvements.

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

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

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

#### ***ENVIRONMENT***

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

*The South Parks Precinct character should be that of woodland defining open grassed playing fields, so that there is a continuity of theme between the three parks. Veale Gardens should be retained as a formal landscape d garden area and integrated with additional woodland planting in the southern part of the park. Woodland planting should be introduced between playing fields to promote passive outdoor activities such as picnicking.*

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

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

##### ***Permanent Structures***

*Additional buildings should be limited and existing buildings rationalised. The retention of the existing conservatory in Veale Garden should be reviewed with a view to replacing the structure with a more appropriate building. Fencing, walling, paving and pathways should be rationalised.*

No area was identified as possessing significant landscape merit. No component of Park 21 Walyo Yerta has been identified on the National Trust of South Australia’s Register of Significant Trees.

### **Significant Components and Places**

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

#### ***Overall Spatial Patterns***

The overall Park 21 retains its original shape and form as devised by Light, and has evidence of substantial tree planting that accords with the spatial and species intent of Brown’s *Report* (1880) including perimeter pathway alignments. Even the central tree clump plantation appears to have been planted in somewhat the same location as proposed in the *Report* (1880). Notwithstanding this, the overall spatial integrity of Park 21 has been compromised by the division of Park 21 into two equal portions, the planting changes as a consequence of the construction of Lewis Cohen Drive, and the creation of Veale Gardens. Its significance is in its contribution to the overall plan by Light and Brown’s *Report*, and accordingly is contributory.

#### ***Land Use***

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

#### ***Natural Features Responsiveness***

The relatively flat topography, now heavily visually enclosed by vegetation, provides little significance. The presence of a watercourse through the Park has been largely obscured with the advent of plantings for the original South Terrace frontage garden that placed drainage lines underground into channels and pipes. The subsequent Veale Garden development extensively destroyed and transformed the low-lying topography near South Terrace and established a lineal east-west mound that was extensively planted upon. Between the mound and the larger Park, a linear road and car park was also later constructed providing a further barrier between the two portions of Park 21. In contrast the flat landscape, and its semi-enclosure by perimeter plantings and central clumps or plantations results in semi-expansive internal views outwards to the city and the Adelaide Hills. There are no natural significant features evident, whereas the Veale Garden mound is an introduced topographical feature.

- ❖ Veale Garden mound, composed of introduced soil and loam to create a east-west visual feature and planting venue. The resultant feature provides height, a change of soil and drainage conditions, and has promoted prosperous tree growth resulting in a strong often dark plantation feature. Of some design merit.

#### ***Circulation Networks***

Prior to Brown’s *Report* (1880) there is little evidence of any circulation system on Park 21. The *Report* proposed no such a system as it envisaged a more open landscape setting for Park 21 and that it would not be dissected into two portions. As a consequence Pelzer had to devise a more suitable planting strategy, but still drew reference to Brown’s *Report* (1880) as it related to other South Park Land blocks. Key principles were the creation of strong perimeter plantings and a circulation route within, accompanied by a diagonal pedestrian avenue that dissected the Park. Accordingly the internal circulation system reflects Pelzer’s re-interpretation of Brown’s philosophical approach as applied in other South Park Land blocks that included straight axial lines with a main mono-tree avenue pathway possessing and a diverse species perimeter. This re-interpretation has enabled a visual uniformity and continuity between Park 21 and the neighbouring park blocks, and thereby contributes to the significance of the overall planting activities undertaken by Pelzer.

#### ***Boundary Demarcations***

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

### Vegetation

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

- ❖ South Terrace street tree plantation (J&E: P.B20): part of the overall street tree plantation along South Terrace stretching from Hutt Street to West Terrace that comprises English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) on the south side and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) on the north side of South Terrace. Possessing uniformity, the unusual mixture of the two species results in a strong visual corridor and canopy. Of some significance aesthetically.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue remnants along Lewis Cohen Drive, Remnants of Pelzer's original plantings, extant at the northern and southern ends of the Drive. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) avenue along Lewis Cohen Drive. A young tree plantation, established in the 1980s, that are too densely planted to enable the full aesthetic experience desired in some 50 years time. Of no merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) clump of some 6 trees in the central west flank of the Park. Possessing a healthy appearance and of some visual presence. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) lone specimen on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road. In poor condition. Of some historical merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) lone specimen on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road. In reasonable condition. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) lone specimen on the southern flank of the Park adjacent to Greenhill Road and the Boule clubhouse. In reasonable condition. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Aleppo (*Pinus halepensis*) and Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) group planting on the eastern flank of the Park adjacent to Peacock Road tram reserve. In reasonable condition. Of some historical merit and visual merit.
- ❖ Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) lone specimen on the eastern flank of the Park adjacent to Peacock Road tram reserve. In reasonable condition. Of some historical merit.
- ❖ Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) in the north-east corner of Veale Gardens on South Terrace frontage. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer's planting program. Of some historical and visual merit.
- ❖ Corkscrew Willow (*Salix matsudana* "Tortuosa") planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located on the pathway edge to the Pavilion Restaurant. Of some botanical merit.
- ❖ Brown Pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located to the western flank of the Pavilion Restaurant. Of some botanical merit.
- ❖ Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) grove immediately south of the Pavilion Restaurant. Planted in the 1930s. In somewhat elderly and poor condition. Of some botanical and visual interest.
- ❖ Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*) planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace. Of some botanical and visual merit.
- ❖ White Poplar (*Populus alba*) groves of two x four specimens planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace on either side of the rose garden and forming squares. Of some botanical merit.
- ❖ Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the central portion of the Garden immediately adjacent to South Terrace. Of some botanical merit.
- ❖ Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*) in the north-west corner of Veale Gardens on South Terrace frontage. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer's planting program. Of some historical and visual merit.
- ❖ River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) on the corner of South Terrace and Peacock Road. A visual feature of the intersection. In reasonable condition, and planted in the 1930s and a remnant of Pelzer's planting program. Of some historical and visual merit.
- ❖ White Poplar (*Populus alba*) four specimens framing the conservatory in Veale Garden and planted as part of the planting program to visually enframe the conservatory. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) planted as part of the Veale Gardens development. Located in the south-west portion of the Garden. Of some botanical merit.

### Spatial Arrangements

Only one main feature is evident:

- ❖ Veale Gardens remains as a characteristic 1960s styled semi-formal garden informed by contemporary urban European public garden designs and management practices. Partially realised from the vision of Colonel Veale, it was progressively modified according to budget constraints but was substantially realised as a example of the garden Veale was trying to achieve on the site. Possesses a mixture of deciduous and evergreen tree types, an extensive rosary, a conservatory, restaurant, and a circuitous water feature, it is a precedent garden in Adelaide.

### Structures

There are several minor recreation service structures in Park 2i, but the only distinctive structures of significance are:

- ❖ Veale Gardens Conservatory: constructed in a simple pattern book design of brick and metal framing. Of some architectural merit.
- ❖ Pavilion Restaurant: constructed in a contemporary architectural style drawing reference from a park restaurant in Cincinnati but also reminiscent of park architectural styles being applied in Europe in the late 1950s and early 1960s and often portrayed at Expos. Of some architectural merit.

### Small Scale Elements

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

- ❖ Peacock Road tramline assemblage. Originally dating from 1909, the Glenelg Tramway replaced an earlier steam train route that ran along King William Road into Victoria Square, of which many railway engineering sheds and buildings were erected on this linear tract of land, but subsequently removed (Steele & Wheaton 1978). Of some historical and engineering merit.
- ❖ Veale Gardens waterfall and Grottos: examples of garden treatments in the 1960s to realise contemporary water features in a public garden. Of some landscape design merit.
- ❖ Hypar Shelter: Located in the western flank of Veale Gardens. A fascinating architectural exemplar. Of some architectural merit.
- ❖ SA Army Nurses Fund Memorial Seat. Located in the north-east corner of Veale Garden, adjacent to Peacock Road. A feature seat, of some historical merit.
- ❖ Former Rifle Butts Memorial: Located adjacent to Lewis Cohen Drive. Of some historical merit.
- ❖ 'Pan', designed and cast by sculptor John Dowie. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. Of some artistic merit.

- ❖ Bronze animal heads (kangaroo, platypus, koala, quoll), designed and cast by Mr Logger using real models loaned from the South Australian Museum. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. Of some artistic merit.
- ❖ Sir Josiah Henry Symon white marble sundial, based upon a sundial in Sir Walter Scott’s residence in ‘Abbotsford’ Scotland. Originally located at ‘Manoah’ in Upper Sturt it was shifted to the Veale Gardens as a memoriam. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. Of some historical and artistic merit.
- ❖ ‘The Couple’, sculpted by Dutch immigrant Berend van der Struik using Maroubra sandstone. The couple represents pioneers, a woman and a man. Located in the north-east corner of Veale Gardens. Of some artistic merit.
- ❖ Veale Garden main entrance bronze plaque, unveiled in 1963. Located in the centre of Veale Gardens. Of some historical merit.

- ❖ Veale Gardens mound outlook: a vista southwards over Park 21 from the crest of the Veale Gardens mound. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) grove vista: located on the western flank of Park 21, the vista offers excellent views eastwards towards the Adelaide Hills. Of some visual merit.
- ❖ Peacock Road vista: a vista north and south along Peacock Road affording views of the southern Adelaide Hills escarpment horizon line, and an unfolding framed vista of the city. Of some visual merit.

### Cultural Landscape Heritage Significance Evaluation

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

#### Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities

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

	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 21 generally	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Gardens precinct	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
South Terrace Street Trees ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> and <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> )	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ) remnant avenue in Lewis Cohen Drive	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) avenue in Lewis Cohen Drive	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) on Greenhill Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) on Greenhill Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island Hibiscus ( <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> ) on Greenhill Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) & Canary Is Pine ( <i>P canariensis</i> ) grove	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton Bay Fig ( <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> ) on Peacock Road flank	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Island Pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	-	-
Corkscrew Willow ( <i>Salix matsudana</i> ‘Tortuosa’)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Pine ( <i>Podocarpus elegans</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo Pine ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> ) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Chestnut ( <i>Calodendrum capense</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
White Poplar ( <i>Populus alba</i> ) groves	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey Cypress ( <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Pine ( <i>Pinus pinea</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	V	-	-	-	-	-
River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
White Poplar ( <i>Populus alba</i> ) grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-

English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Gardens precinct	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Veale Gardens Conservatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	V	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Garden Pavilion Restaurant	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Peacock Road Tramline assemblage	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Gardens waterfall and grottos	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypar Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australian Nurses War Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Rifle Butts Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
'Pan'	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronze Animal Heads	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sir Josiah Symon Sundial	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
'The Couple'	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Gardens entrance plaque	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veale Garden mound vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Gums ( <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ) grove vista	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peacock Road vistas	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Statement of Cultural Significance

Walyo Yerta Park 21 represents an integral segment of the overall Adelaide Park Lands that possesses associative cultural significance in reflecting the spatial and planting design intent and philosophies of John Ednie Brown and August Pelzer, and hosts several contemporary facilities that have partially compromised the original intent but provide additional cultural and social significance to the place. As distinct from many Park Land blocks, Pelzer had to re-interpret the planting design philosophy during 1900-32, as devised by Brown, given changes in the edges of Park 21 that split it into two equal sized blocks. Additionally Park 21 hosts the most intensive garden creation as advocated by Colonel Veale following his world study tour.

### Recommendations:

- ❖ Reinforce and conserve the planted perimeters of Park 21 and continue a planting program using a mixture of predominately Australian species and the species listed in Brown's *Report* (1880);
- ❖ Revise *City of Adelaide Development Plan* citations pertaining to PL12 to reflect the above conclusions and recommendations;

- ❖ Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Veale Garden that addresses the historical patterns of extant tree plantings and species, and gives effect to the PL12 policy recommendations and continues the planting design philosophy devised by Veale;
- ❖ Remove the presence of all stobie poles and overhead wires from Park 21;
- ❖ Consider thinning the plantings of Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) trees along Lewis Cohen Drive
- ❖ Conserve existing vistas from the flank of the Park to the city and the eastern escarpment of the Adelaide Hills.