

1.0 INTRODUCTION



Figure: Tinted postcard of ‘Timber cutters, Adelaide’, circa 1905, felling *Eucalyptus* ssp specimens in the Adelaide Park Lands, most likely in the southern Park Land blocks. Source: private collection.

*Adelaide is indeed a charming city.
The handsome public buildings with their fine towers, and the churches with their fine spires, loom grandly against the sunny sky.
Bounded by its range of lovely hills, surrounded by its park lands, plantations, and Arcadian-like terraces, the glory of the city, it is in itself more like a huge ornamental garden than anything else.
At the top of King William Street is the well-kept Victoria Square, with its four pretty green gardens, the imposing-looking courthouse, large public offices, and splendid post-office.
A bronze statue of our late revered Queen Victoria, from whom the square takes its name, stands in the centre. Light Square, Hindmarsh Square, Hurtle and Whitmore Squares, in all their fresh, green beauty, are within half-mile distance of each other, the whole, again forming a gigantic square bounded by East, South, North, and West Terraces, each overlooking a beautiful park, and then you have a faint idea of our garden city, the beauty of whose broad streets is noted by visitors from all parts of the world.
A very indefatigable Committee of the Corporation supervises the work of cleaning the city, park-lands, suburbs, and planting public gardens (Annual Report, May 1908, pp. 33, 35).*

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Project brief

This *Assessment Study* (2007) was commissioned in 2004 for the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, in accordance with a project brief dated 12 January 2004 prepared by the Corporation. The project was principally directed towards assessing the cultural heritage of the Adelaide Park Lands to inform the Corporation's Community Land Management planning process as required under the *Local Government Act*.

As part of this process, Corporation required cultural heritage assessments progressively per Park Land block to achieve their timelines, resulting in progressive assessments rather than a comprehensive assessment. This final report brings together all the progressive assessments into a comprehensive report.

While the scope and methodology of the *Assessment Study* (2007) were understood and agreed, the rigour and depth of inquiry together with the available information was unclear as this task had not previously been undertaken for the Adelaide Park Lands. Indeed, the Park Lands had been treated as a poor partner to previous cultural heritage investigations by Johnston & Elphinstone (1983), Donovan Marsden, Stark & Sumerling (1986), Marsden, Stark & Sumerling (1990), and Donovan & Associates (1999). The latter was commissioned through Hassell as part of the Adelaide Park Lands management plan review in 1998-99, and provided a preliminary cultural heritage assessment that recognised that a detailed investigation had not been undertaken..

It was very evident that once this project investigation commenced that the scope of primary source material available was more than that originally perceived. With this in mind, and recognising the benefits that could be obtained, the Corporation agreed to provide temporal flexibility to enable the detailed examination and assessments that serviced their Community Land Management planning process.

As the *Assessment Study* (2007) proceeded also, it became evident that the Corporation needed to review the Adelaide Squares as part of this Community Land Management planning process.

Accordingly the *Assessment Study* (2007) brief was widened to ensure that the Squares were also dealt with through the *Assessment Study* (2007) with the same rigour using the same methodological approach. This amendment has ensured a consistent level of inquiry for each Park Land block as well as each Square. The latter included North Terrace as a 'Square' although it formally is contained within the original Park Land blocks Tainmudilla/Park 11, Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26.

In addition, it was realised that the scope of the investigation could not exclude Kurna and Aboriginal associations and patterns with the Park Lands and Squares so this content was added to the chapters and their recommendations so that a comprehensive picture of occupation, use and development could be gained and understood rather than focusing upon post-contact events.

Coincidentally, during the 2001-07 period several major and related conservation studies or assessments were undertaken for tracts of land within the Adelaide Park Lands as defined within the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*, and because the author of this *Assessment Study* (2007) was also involved in these studies a degree of common thought, consistency of inquiry, and merging of insights was possible. These studies comprised:

- *Urban Design Guidelines: City East Campus, University of South Australia* (2001) by Swanbury Penglase Architects & Jensen Planning & Design
- *City East Campus Historical Landscape Assessment* (2001) by Jones
- *Adelaide Oval Conservation Review* (2001) by Swanbury Penglase Architects with Iwanicki & Jones
- *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006) by Aitken Jones & Morris
- *Government House Grounds, Adelaide, Landscape Conservation Study* (2004) by Jones with Bird
- *University of Adelaide (North Terrace Campus) Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (in progress; 2007) by Jones

The spatial scope of this brief excludes the properties of Parliament House, Government House, the University of Adelaide (North Terrace campus), the University of South Australia (City East campus), Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park, Adelaide Zoological Gardens, South Australian Museum, State Library of South Australia including the Institute Building, and the Art Gallery of South Australia despite all except the Government House grounds being included within the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*. Despite this, it was considered relevant to include summations of the recommendations arising from the above studies as they relate to the Adelaide Botanic Garden, Adelaide Zoological Gardens, Government House grounds, University of Adelaide (North Terrace campus) and the University of South Australia (City East campus) as these properties are integral to the Park Lands and Squares as a whole but also contribute and engage the Park Lands and Squares culturally, socially, horticulturally, aesthetically, and historically.

The project brief stated that this *Assessment Study* (2007) should:

Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Assessment

The Cultural Landscape Assessment will provide a more comprehensive perspective of the area by adding an historical dimension, showing how the landscape has been altered and influenced since European settlement.

The Assessment should enable those preparing the Management Plans to quickly identify areas, items or uses that are sufficiently significant to be retained, and those which could be modified without reducing the cultural significance of the park.

Methodology

The Cultural Landscape Assessment should be prepared in accordance with the cultural landscape methodology of the US National Park Service. The Assessment should also incorporate the substance and methodological framework of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) and the National Trust (NSW)'s Landscape Assessment Manual of Practice.

Scope

The Cultural Landscape Assessment is to include all parks under the care, control and management of the Adelaide City Council as per Attachment A. The Assessment should also include a consideration of any features or influences of adjacent areas which may impact on:

- *The significance of an area of Park Lands;*
- *Policies which inform future development of an area of Park Lands.*

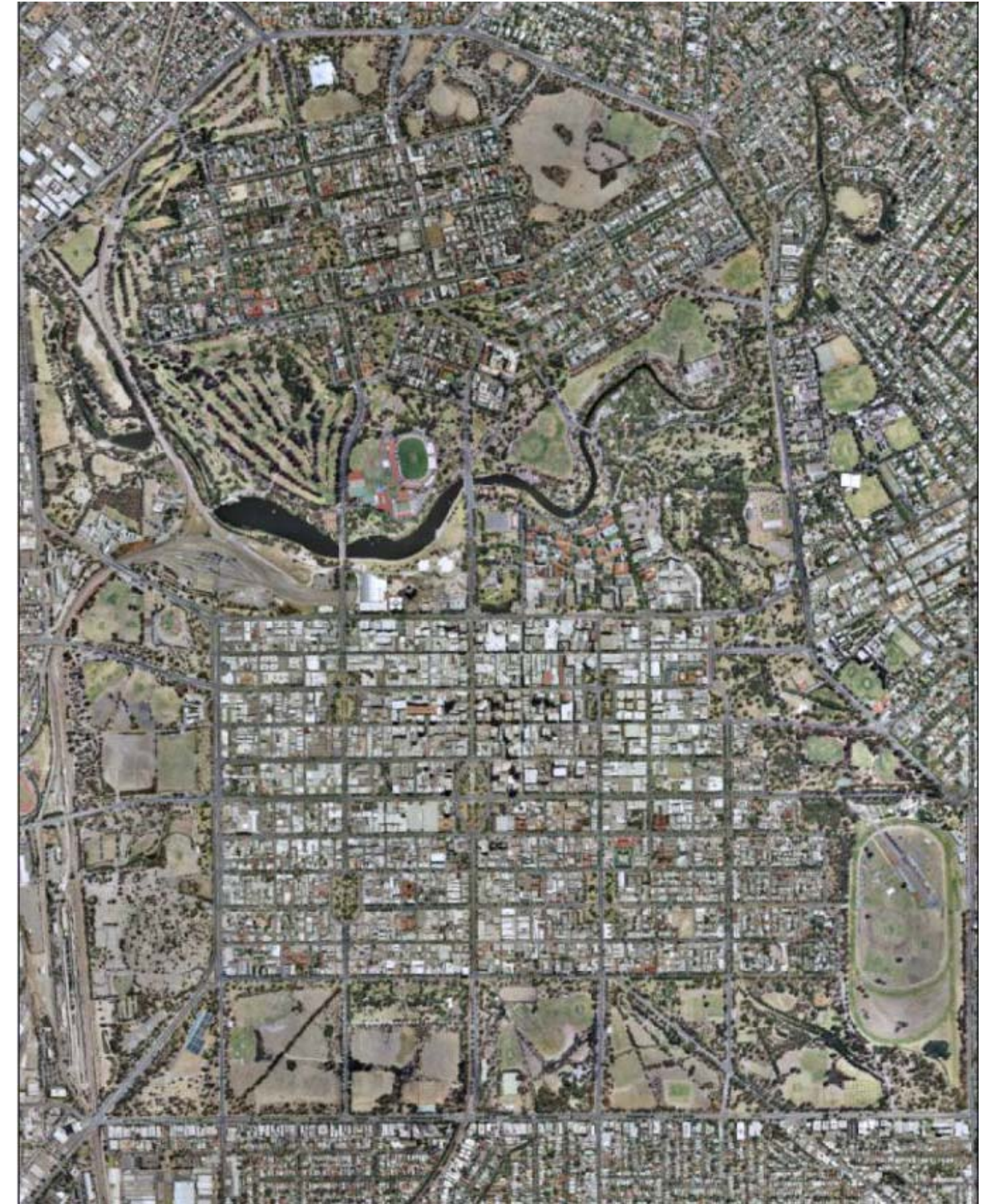
Content

The Cultural Landscape Assessment should address a broad variety of issues which take into account heritage values of each individual park as well as the historical, social, and architectural significance of the various elements which contribute to the character of individual parks. ... (City of Adelaide, brief, 12 January 2004).

1.1.2 Authorship

Overall management of this *Adelaide Park Lands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (2007) has been undertaken by Dr David Jones through Adelaide Research and Innovation Ltd, a research consulting arm of the University of Adelaide.

Tony Whitehill (Tree Advisory Services), Grant Lowe (South Australian Housing Trust) and Nigel Turner (dec.) have acted as sub-consultants.

1.1.3 Study area

Figure

Aerial photograph of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide illustrating the ring of Park Lands encompassing the city precincts of Adelaide and North Adelaide with their accompanying 'village greens' or Squares within. Source: ACC Archives, dated 2000.

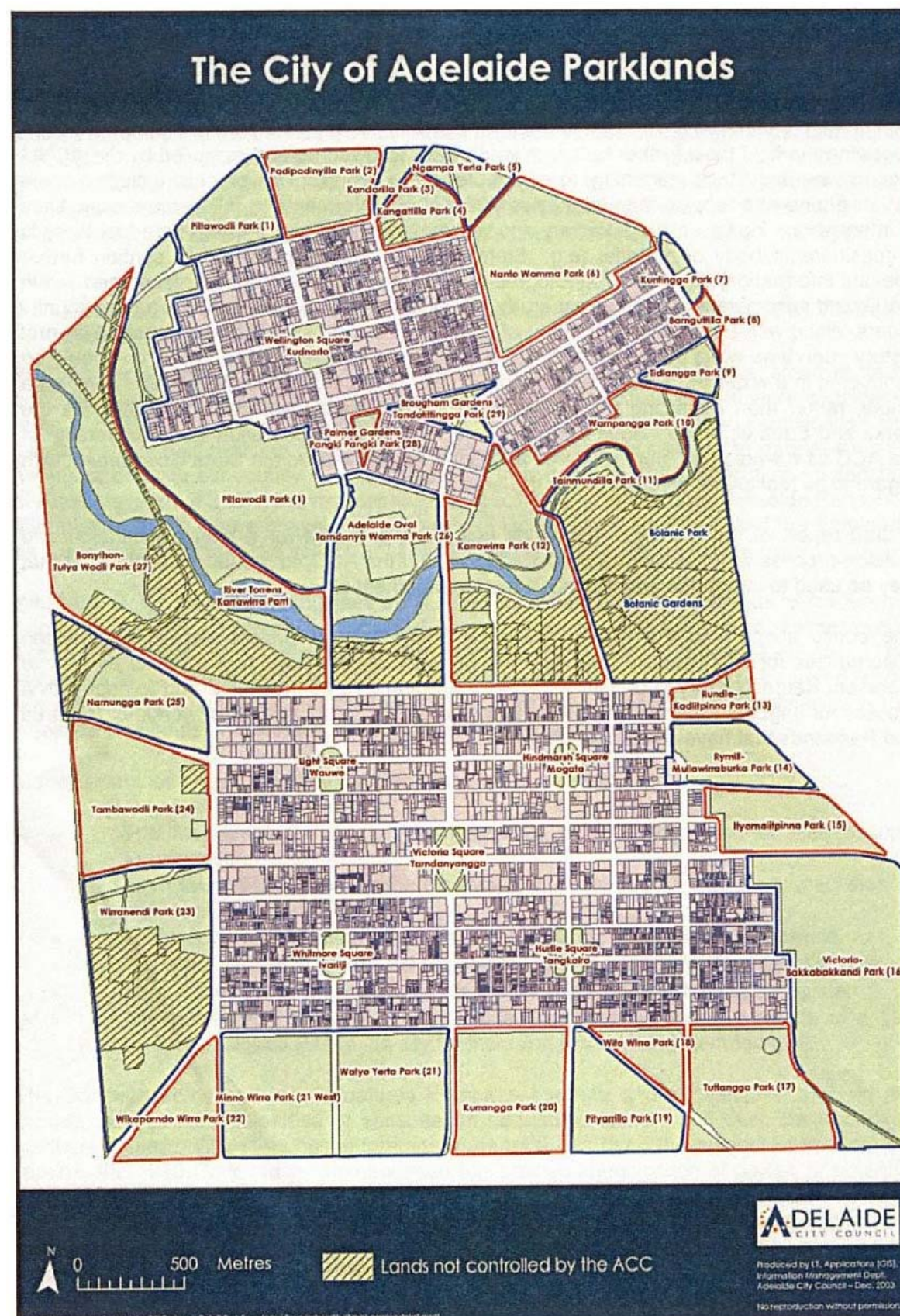


Figure
Map of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide depicting each Park Land block and Square including their spatial delineation, nomenclature and numerical designations. The spatial areas are, generally, those used in the chapters within this *Assessment Study* (2007). Source: ACC Archives.

The study area excludes the properties of SA Water in Thebarton, railway lines and corridors, Torrens Parade Ground and Building, Parliament House, Government House, the University of Adelaide (North Terrace campus), the University of South Australia (City East campus), Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park, Adelaide Zoological Gardens, South Australian Museum, State Library of South Australia including the Institute Building, and the Art Gallery of South Australia despite all except the Government House grounds being included within the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*. Notwithstanding this, it was found very difficult to isolate the historical development of these places from the Historical Overview sections so a decision was made to incorporate a large portion of their historical site development, events and activities thereon, so to better comprehend their interactions with, and impacts and influences upon adjacent Park Land and Square land as they are spaces within the Park Lands spatially, formally and legally and contextually cannot be excised from a thorough translation of the historical development of the Park Lands and Squares and accordingly the individual and overall cultural heritage of the place.

Further, it was considered relevant to include summations of the recommendations arising from completed conservation studies as they relate to the Adelaide Botanic Garden, Adelaide Zoological Gardens, Government House grounds, University of Adelaide (North Terrace campus) and the University of South Australia (City East campus) as these properties are integral to the Park Lands and Squares as a whole but also contribute and engage the Park Lands and Squares culturally, socially, horticulturally, aesthetically, and historically.

1.1.4 Acknowledgements

Over the 2004-07 period many people directly and indirectly provided information to and inform the process of the *Assessment Study* (2007). Several people also, prior to this *Assessment Study* (2007), also provided invaluable information that was consequently used in this *Assessment Study* (2007).

Special thanks should be given the staff of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide especially the Park Lands Management team under Ray Schoebeuk – Team Leader Park Lands Planning – and Martin Cook – Senior Park Lands Planner, including Katherine Brooks, Marty Reeve and Talitha Mascarenhas. Additionally, the support and time of Sam Cassar, Ray Sweeting, Cr Judith Brine, Cr Anne Moran, Thea Sarris, John Greenshield and the Corporation's Archivists in particular Rob Thonrton and Michial Farrow, together with former employees Graham Jones, Michael O'Connell, Iris Iwanicki, and Paul Stark, was much appreciated.

Staff of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide provided parallel assistance in the preparation of this *Assessment Study* (2007). Thanks should be given to Stephen Forbes (Director - Adelaide Botanic Gardens, and Director – Science & Conservation of the Department of Environment & Heritage) and Trevor Christensen (Manager - Scientific Services), and Karen Dankiw (Information Services Manager) with unrestricted access to the Library with its great wealth of documentary collections that was vital to the preparation of this *Assessment Study* (2007), together with Neville Byrne, Russell Starr, Thekla Reichtstein, John Sandham, and John Schutz for their assistance. Thanks also to former Directors, Noel Lothian (dec.) and Dr Brian Morley, and former staff members Ed McCallister, Barry Dangerfield, Allan Correy, and Doug 'Mick' Field for their assistance.

Thanks to staff at Heritage SA including Dr Brian Samuels, Hamish Angas, Alison Radford, Anna Pope, and Chris Giovannucci.

Special thanks should be recorded to Tony Ednie Brown who permitted a more informed insight into the activities of his great-grandfather, John Ednie Brown.

The CLMPs will be prepared within the context of the Park Lands Management Strategy 1999, which provides a broad policy framework based on extensive consultation.

Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Assessment

The Cultural Landscape Assessment will provide a more comprehensive perspective of the area by adding an historical dimension, showing how the landscape has been altered and influenced since European settlement.

The Assessment should enable those preparing the Management Plans to quickly identify areas, items or uses that are sufficiently significant to be retained, and those which could be modified without reducing the cultural significance of the park.

Methodology

The Cultural Landscape Assessment should be prepared in accordance with the cultural landscape methodology of the US National Park Service. The Assessment should also incorporate the substance and methodological framework of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) and the National Trust (NSW)'s Landscape Assessment Manual of Practice.

Scope

The Cultural Landscape Assessment is to include all parks under the care, control and management of the Adelaide City Council as per Attachment A. The Assessment should also include a consideration of any features or influences of adjacent areas which may impact on:

- *The significance of an area of Park Lands;*
- *Policies which inform future development of an area of Park Lands.*

Content

The Cultural Landscape Assessment should address a broad variety of issues which take into account heritage values of each individual park as well as the historical, social, and architectural significance of the various elements which contribute to the character of individual parks. The Assessment should address each numbered/ named park individually and should include the following content:

(1) Physical and documentary Analysis

- *A description and analysis of the physical environment; and*
- *A brief analysis of historical and other relevant documentation which contributes to an understanding of the cultural significance of a park.*

(2) Statements of significance

Concise statements which identify the cultural significance based on the physical and documentary analysis.

(3) Identification of places/items of potential heritage items

This should be done in consultation with Adelaide City Council heritage staff and may involve site visits with relevant staff.

(4) Elements of cultural/aesthetic significance

Identify the cultural/ aesthetic significance of:

- *Buildings or other items*
- *Plaques, statues and memorials;*
- *Landscape elements including:*
 - *Historical planting schemes and patterns;*
 - *Sites of aesthetic significance including important vistas and their contributing factors;*
 - *Spatial patterns; and*
 - *Trees with heritage significance;*

As well, thanks are due to Ian Barwick, Tony Whitehill (Tree Advisory Services), Patricia Michell, David Lawrie (Treenet), Sarah Cockerell (Treenet), Dr Roger Spencer (Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens), Keith Davis (City of Playford), Lewis O'Brien, Fran De Garis, John Dwight (dec.), Helen Lloyd, Dr Andrew Lothian, Isobel Paton (Bluegate Designs), Steve Duddy (Flightpath Architects), Barbara Maughan, Grant Lowe and David Hurst (South Australian Housing Trust), John & Helen (dec.) Bagot, Ann Herraman (Mount Lofty Historical Society), Kate McDougall and Liz Vines (McDougall & Vines), Trevor Nottle (TAFE SA), Pam Gurner-Hall (TAFE SA), Kevin Taylor and Simon Brown (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), Rhondda Harris, Steve Hemming (Flinders University), Michael Queale (Grieve Gillett Architects), Iris Iwanicki, Ross Bateup (URS Australia), Martin Ely (URS Australia), Rainer Jozeps (Adelaide Opera Company), Bernard Whimpress (South Australian Cricket Association), Ron Danvers (DASH Architects), Rob Cheesman (Cheesman Architects), Kyle Penick (Adelaide Park Lands Preservation Association), Gavin Keeney, Dr Philip Clarke (South Australian Museum), Craig Hill, Margaret Anderson (History Trust of South Australia), Gavin Walkley, Dr Rob Nicol, Dr Sue Marsden, Juliet Ramsay (Commonwealth Department of Environment), Joan Domecilj, Patricia Sumerling, Paul Stark (Planning SA), Peter Dungey (Planning SA), for their assistance.

At the University of Adelaide, thanks should be given to the support of the staff at Adelaide Research & Innovation Ltd (Valerie Morris, Melissa Coulthard, Mark Szolga), and the School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Urban Design (Professor Tony Radford, Ian Kowalick, Nicole Bailey, Darren Peter, Brett Grimm, Jamie Nancarrow, Velice Hazelwood, Louise Bird, Ben Birdseye, Dr Jenny Stock, Professor Wildred Prest, Kerrie Round, Tanya Court, Dr Rob Foster, Dr Katharine Bartsch, Carolyn Wigg, & Professor Robert Hill) of the University of Adelaide, together with staff in the Barr Smith Library and the University Archives. All of whom probably never fully knew the scope and significance of what was being undertaken in this *Assessment Study* (2007) at the time.

Thanks also to several academics and conservation practitioners around Australia including Professor Rob Freestone (UNSW), Adjunct Professor Donald Johnson (University of South Australia), Professor Chris Daniels (University of South Australia), Dr Scott Heyes (University of Melbourne), Dr Christine Garnaut (University of South Australia), Alan Hutchings (University of South Australia), Jeannie Sim (QUT), Dr Andrew Saniga (University of Melbourne), Professor Emeritus George Seddon (dec.) (University of Western Australia), Dr Peter Bell, Dr Pauline Payne, Richard Aitken, Colleen Morris, and Richard Heathcote (Carrick Hill).

1.1.5 Study Brief

The study brief draws originally from a project brief dated 12 January 2004 prepared by the Corporation of the City of Adelaide in respect of the *Adelaide Park Lands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (2007) that was modified to enable intellectual consistency with this major consultancy that reviewed the Adelaide Park Lands overall.

This brief states:

Background

The Local Government Act, 1999 requires that Community Land Management Plans (CLMPs) be prepared for all areas of the Adelaide Park Lands managed by the Adelaide City Council. The CLMPs must be completed and in place by 31 December 2004.

Although the Local Government Act 1999 sets out minimum requirements for all Community Land, the significance of the Park Lands is such that Adelaide City Council is prepared to go beyond these minimum requirements to ensure that the CLMPs process results in high quality plans that ensure a coherent, consistent, accountable and workable management system for the Park Lands.

- *Historic pathways, boundaries, fences and park furniture;*
- *Topographical features (natural and human-made);*
- *Changes or disruptive elements which have significantly affected the landscape; and*
- *Current and past land uses.*

(5) Policies

Based on the above, the assessment should include brief recommendations for appropriate management policies and actions, if appropriate, the identification of opportunities for sympathetic development. Recommendations should occur within the framework provided by the Park Lands Management Strategy.

For the purposes of this research, no further investigations as to changes, modifications and additions to the Park Lands and Squares were undertaken and incorporated in this report beyond 31 December 2006.

1.2 METHOD

1.2.1 Terminology

This *Assessment Study* (2007) uses terms which are widely accepted to those preparing conservation studies, but which may be unfamiliar to those involved with the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares and their management, as well as the general public. These terms are defined here and then used throughout the report without further explanation:

- *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.
- *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place*.
- *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes *maintenance* and may according to circumstance include *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
- *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* and retarding deterioration.
- *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- *Adaptation* means modifying a place to suit proposed *compatible uses*.
- *Compatible use* means a use that involves no change to the *culturally significant fabric*, changes that are substantially reversible, or changes which require minimum impact.

These definitions do not necessarily treat scientific or botanical significance in the same light as a scientist or botanist may approach the subject, but reflect the emphasis of this report upon an assessment of cultural significance overall.

To these have added several further definitions specific to the place:

- *Park Lands* pertains to all park land blocks surrounding the Corporation of the City of Adelaide as contained in the survey authored by Colonel William Light and includes roads, waterways, railway line corridors.
- *Squares* pertains to all park land blocks within the Corporation of the City of Adelaide as contained in the survey authored by Colonel William Light that now carry the epithet ‘Square’ with their nomenclature. For the sake of editorial consistency the North Terrace is treated as ‘Square’ in the chapters although it is formally part of Park Land blocks Tainmudilla/Park 11, Karrawirra/Park 12, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27.
- *Piltawodli/Park 1* refers to a Park Land block numerical designation as applied by the Corporation of the City of Adelaide to each Park Land block, in this instance Piltawodli/Park 1. Note, these designations have changed historically; contemporary designations are used in this *Assessment Study* (2007) but a review of these numerical and boundary changes are also provided in the **‘Historical Review’** section of each chapter as relevant.

1.2.2 Understanding the Place

Sections 1.0 to 5.0 of this *Assessment Study* (2007) comprise an understanding of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares through an assessment of the cultural significance of the place. The following information was typically collected in the assessment of cultural significance:

- Development sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
- Existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
- Rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
- Functions of the place and its parts;
- Relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
- Cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
- Significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
- Historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
- Scientific or research potential of the place;
- Relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
- Any other outstanding factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

1.2.3 Methodological framework

Conservation is a process which entails stewardship and management to retain historic character and integrity but acknowledges that change, sympathetic development and adaptation may be desirable.

The Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter) defines conservation as:

... the process of looking after a place to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may ... include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation; (Australia ICOMOS 2005).

This *Assessment Study* (2007) treated the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares as a cultural landscape. This is a concept recognised in the former Australian Heritage Commission’s criterion for listing on the Register of the National Estate, more recently incorporated within the criteria for the National Heritage List for Australia, and is a long-standing concept recognised by international ICOMOS in its consideration of applications for listing in their World Heritage Register. It is also a concept recognized by the state *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

A cultural landscape is a geographic area, whether urban or rural, that has been modified by human use and action. More specifically, in a non-urban setting, a cultural landscape is an area that includes cultural elements such as:

- ❖ building clusters,
- ❖ paddock boundaries,
- ❖ deliberate plantings,
- ❖ stockyards,
- ❖ circulation routes,
- ❖ and so on, and
- ❖ natural elements, and where there is a close interrelationship between the two.

Californian academic geographer Carl Sauer first devised the concept of a ‘cultural landscape’ in 1925. To Sauer, a “cultural landscape

... is fashioned out of a natural landscape by a culture group. The group is the active force, the natural area the medium (the milieu) in which the group works, the cultural landscape is the result (Sauer 1925 p. 190).

Thus, a cultural landscape is a representation of various factors that evolve through time resulting in the creating of various forms and manifestation on a tract of land. Accordingly, natural factors may include climate and vegetation as evidenced in topography, forests, agricultural estates, seashores, and watercourses. Culture is also deemed a factor in this landscape as it is brought to bear by a body of knowledge and ideas to create tangible human manifestations of human actions and beliefs. Thus, a cultural group is an agent of change and crafts cycles of cultural landscape development.

Australian cultural geographer Frawley has also provided a definition of the merits of identifying and conserving cultural landscapes, because they are:

... an important part of our heritage because they provide a cumulative record of human activity and landuse, insights into the values, ideals, and philosophies of communities and their relationship with place. They also have socio-historical significance and aesthetic qualities (Frawley 1989, p. 19).

Thereby widening the scope of a cultural landscape to possessing both tangible and intangible qualities, and also that it can be an expression of our ideals over time whether incrementally or suddenly. Both realms of qualities are considered integral to 'heritage' by the Australian and international heritage communities; a point included in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter) and in the international ICOMOS' criterion for world heritage registration.

English cultural historian Professor David Lowenthal has provided a more evocative definition:

It is the landscape as a whole – that largely man-made tapestry, in which all our other activities are embedded ... which gives them their sense of place.

Within these definitions is a premise that cultural landscapes embrace tangible and intangible qualities and values, and that while we socially treasure them as expressions of change in our human ideals, philosophies and human and natural actions, we are reticent to permit additional or further change to these places for fear of taking away our mental pictures and associative narratives of these places. Thus, cultural landscapes depict changes but we as humans fear about our loss of personal and collective attachment to the place or components within place.

Thus, North American landscape architect Kevin Lynch wrote prophetically a paragraph in *Image of a City* (1985) that could easily pertain to the Adelaide community's apprehension or outrage about tree-felling in the Park Lands:

Many symbolic and historic locations in a city are rarely visited by its inhabitants, however they may be sought out by tourists. But a threat to destroy these places will evoke a strong reaction, even from those who have never seen, and perhaps never will see, them. The survival of these unvisited, hearsay settings conveys a sense of security and continuity. A part of the past has been saved as being good, and this promises that the future will so save the present. We have the sense that we and our works will also reach uninterrupted old age (Lynch 1985, p. 40).

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Corporation of the City of Adelaide is required to undertake and prepare Community Land Management Plans (CLMPs) for all its Community Land assets including the Adelaide Park Lands. While the *Act* sets out the minimum requirements for all Community Land and guidelines for the need and scope of CLMPs, the Corporation determined that there was a need to go beyond these minimum requirements to ensure that high quality plans were prepared for the Adelaide Park Lands to ensure a coherent, consistent, accountable and workable management system for the Park Lands.

Arising from the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report* (1999), two aspects were clearly deficient.

- ❖ First, the Strategy process had been undertaken in a broadscale manner and resulted in a coherent vision document that lacked rigour and substance as to micro level management issues of assets in each Park Land block such as trees, tree, watercourses, cultural heritage values, etc.
- ❖ Second, the Strategy process inadequately assessed the cultural heritage of the Park Lands and undertook an acknowledged cursory preliminary assessment only. Thus, the full spectrum of cultural heritage and landscape qualities were not analysed, assessed and coherently considered.

During early 2004 the author was contracted by the Corporation to undertake a cultural landscape assessment of the Adelaide Park Lands. The initial contract embraced all Park Land blocks but this contract was later amended to include all Park Land blocks including the Squares and the North Terrace promenade.

The purpose of the assessment was to provide a comprehensive historical appreciation of each Park Land block and to identify and make policy recommendations as to cultural heritage assets within each block and contiguous blocks as relevant. The latter would inform and guide CLMP recommendations as to asset management, and importantly redress the deficiencies contained in the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report* (1999).

Accordingly, the consultancy sought a cultural landscape assessment that addressed a broad variety of issues that took into account heritage values of each individual park/square as well as the historical, social and architectural significance of the various elements that contributed to the character of each park/square. The assessment was required to consider each park/square individually and to

- ❖ quantify physical evidence and environment extant in each park/square;
- ❖ undertake a historical review of each park/square using primary and other documentation as relevant that might contribute to an understanding of the cultural significance of each park/square;
- ❖ prepare concise statements of significance of each park/square based upon the research, identification and assessment;
- ❖ identify places/items, renamed in the study as places and components, of potential heritage merit;
- ❖ identify places and components of cultural and aesthetic significance including buildings or other structures; plaques, statues and memorials; landscape elements including planting schemes, patterns and specimens; sites of aesthetic significance including important vista and their contributing factors; spatial patterns; trees with heritage significance; historic pathways, routes, boundaries, fencing, walling, park furniture; topographical features (natural and human-made), changes or disruptive elements that may impinge upon any heritage significance; and current and past land uses or patterns;
- ❖ prepare policies and recommendations based on the fore-going for the future management of these parks/squares, their heritage assets, for each park/square and the Park Lands overall.

Within each landscape are physiographic, ecological, and historical and cultural contexts of varying degrees and complexity. Every landscape exists within a physiographic context primarily determined by topography, water resources and predominant vegetation patterns. Every landscape exists within an ecological context primarily determined by a range of natural features or patterns including erosion, hydrology, soils, vegetation patterns and communities, and biotic communities. Every landscape also exists within a historical and cultural context that has been primarily shaped by knowledge, people as actors, demography, ideals and values, and social forces that include political, social, economic and anthropological events and trends. Each

landscape can be defined by ‘boundaries’ but such boundaries depend upon the nature of the context one is examining the landscape within as they can vary immensely in scale, dimension, and spatial configuration.

Accordingly, to examine a cultural landscape one must approach it through the historical and cultural context rather than as a physiographic or ecological model or as a set of discrete buildings or building assemblages like a conventional conservation study.

As a foundation preceding identification of each component, a comprehensive ‘**Historical Review**’ was undertaken to trace the human occupancy patterns, trends, processes, events, and manifestations that were imposed upon the landscape tract under consideration per Park Land block.

Then, 10 component types were used to analyse the historical and cultural space overall and within the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. The component typology provided an assessment framework and a cross-comparison tool to assist in the inventory and overall assessment of extant evidence of cultural occupancy and significance in the Park Lands and Squares, as follows:

‘**Overall Patterns of Landscape Spatial Organisation**’ were considered to analyse large-scale or medium-scale relationships amongst the major components including natural features and landforms. These patterns were discerned by field investigation and consideration of the larger physiographic characteristics of the landscape having regard to the City of Adelaide plan.

‘**Land Uses**’ were considered to analyse major human forces and processes that had been transposed upon the landscape, particularly those that had a degree of cultural continuity in aim and character, like recreation. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review.

‘**Response to Natural Features**’ was considered to analyse major natural features and patterns in the landscape that had constrained, influenced and directed human responses, like flooding. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review.

‘**Circulation Networks**’ were considered to analyse the routes of human passage through the landscape including regular routes by all means of transportation, including foot, wheel, and water. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous conservation assessments.

‘**Boundary Demarcations**’ were considered to analyse extant structures and ‘furniture’ that distinguish and define areas of control by humans, in particular fencing alignments and fencing types and forms, and including stobie pole alignments. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous conservation assessments.

‘**Vegetation**’ was considered to analyse both pre-settlement and post-contact ‘natural’ and culturally planted examples of trees, plantings, plantations, that may also bear symbolic, horticultural, botanic, historic associations, as well as simply the execution of a ‘design’ or “plan” by a human. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous conservation assessments.

‘**Structures**’ were considered having regard to their siting, purpose and function, materials, construction technique, and role in the Park Lands and Squares, including grandstands, toilets, storage buildings, pavilions, etc. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous built structure conservation assessments.

‘**Small-scale Elements**’ were considered having regard to their siting, purpose and function, materials, construction technique, and role in the Park Lands and Squares, including outbuildings, tennis courts, memorials, statues, etc. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous conservation assessments.

‘**Historical Views and Aesthetic Qualities**’ were considered to ascertain the way in which past and contemporary inhabitants visually engage in the landscape, including places and views regularly identified and or replicated in representation media, that signify, celebrate, survey views and vistas, including entry experiences, roadside views, Light’s Vision’, etc. These patterns were discerned by field investigation together with a synthesis of primary documentation as to the activities on that tract of land through the historical review linked to consideration of previous conservation assessments.

To achieve the information contained in this *Assessment Study* (2007) the following tasks were undertaken:

- (i) **Development of a methodological strategy**, formulation of a methodological approach that was consistent with the City of Adelaide brief for the project as well as meshing heritage criteria relevant from the state *Heritage Places Act 1993*, the federal *Environment Conservation & Biodiversity Act*, together with wider conservation approaches applied and expected in the Australia ICOMOS ‘Burra Charter’ as well as the international ICOMOS’s criteria as it relates to World Heritage List registration;
- (ii) **Review of primary resources**, a review of extant primary text and illustrative information and resources and in particular internal Corporation of the City of Adelaide reports, annual reports, park-relevant files and plans, photographs, postcards, etc., including Mortlock Library of South Australia, University of Adelaide and Botanic Gardens of Adelaide archive collections
- (iii) **Review of secondary resources**, a review of extant secondary text and illustrative information and resources;
- (iv) **Site Investigations**, field work for each park land and square involving multiple visitations, identification of components and places, and digital recording of extant evidence;
- (v) **Synthesis**, review of information obtained through tasks (ii-iv) resulting in the preparation of detailed historical reviews and assessment reviews per park land block and square;
- (vi) **Review**, formulating of conclusions and recommendations, having regard to items and criteria in (i).

1.2.4 Report structure

This report is divided into several sections as follows:

1.0 Introduction provides the preliminary information about the terms of reference of this *Assessment Study* (2007) together with the manner in which the *Assessment Study* (2007) has been undertaken and informed.

2.0 Contextual Development of the Adelaide Park Lands & Squares provides an appreciation of the key theories and events that informed decisions as to the development of the Park Lands and Squares, including the relevant documents and personalities.

3.0 Historical Development of the Adelaide Park Lands & Squares provides a detailed historical review of the development of each park land block and square.

4.0 Analysis, Assessment of Components reviews the extant cultural landscape evidence in each park land block and square, qualifying its cultural heritage merits and values, and draws policies as to the curatorship of these places and components.

5.0 Assessment of Cultural Significance summarises the cultural significance of each place and component identified in 5.0, and considers the wider cultural heritage merit of the landscape.

6.0 Recommendations draws statutory and strategic recommendations as they relate to cultural heritage arising from this *Assessment Study* (2007).

7.0 Bibliography lists the primary and secondary documentation considered in formulating this *Assessment Study* (2007) in conjunction with the field work entertained.

1.2.5 Assessment framework

In *6.0 Recommendations*, each component item identified or mapped in the subject Park Land block or Square is assessed against a set of criterion.

This assessment is recorded as individual entries with associated text and photograph, with a final sentence indicating the nature of the cultural heritage merit applicable (eg. geographical, botanical, design, aesthetic, historic, social, symbolic, etc.).

These components are thereupon tabulated and assessed the following set of criterion, but also making recommendations as to appropriate management actions necessary arising from this identification and assessment process. The criterion and recommendation headings are as follows:

Heading:	Intent Explanation:
Piltawodli/Park 1 Item / Component / Place	The name of the particular Park Land block or Square under assessment
Existing: Register of the National Estate	Identification of a place that carries existing registration on the now defunct Register of the National Estate under the commonwealth <i>Australian Heritage Commission Act 1972</i> (Y)
Existing: State Heritage Register	Identification of a place that carries existing registration on the State Heritage Register under the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> (Y)
Existing: Adelaide City Development Plan	Identification of a place that carries Local Heritage Significance registration under the <i>City of Adelaide Development Plan</i> as vested under the state <i>Development Act 1993</i> (Y)
Existing: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	Identification of a tree(s) that carries registration under the National Trust of South Australia’s Register of Significant Trees (Y)
High Significance	A place/component identified under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) as possessing High (H) cultural significance and merit, and

	relevant for registration as a State Heritage Place or Area under the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>
Medium Significance	A place/component identified under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) as possessing Medium (M) cultural significance and merit, and relevant for registration as a Local Heritage Place under the <i>City of Adelaide Development Plan</i>
Low Significance	A place/component identified under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) as possessing Low (L) or contributory cultural significance and merit, and which could be removed, relocated, felled, demolished, etc.
Vulnerable	A place/component that is subject to existing or evident future deterioration, damage, loss, death, demolition, removal through human and or natural occurrences, management practices or policies, or political actions and determinations; the purpose is to identify that risk vulnerability is applicable (V)
Recommended: National Heritage List	A place/component that is recommended for registration as a National Heritage Place under the commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Y)
Recommended: State Heritage Register, Section 16, <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>	A place/component that is recommended for registration as a State Heritage Place/Area under the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> (Y)
(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State’s history	Section 16 (a) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance	Section 16 (b) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State’s history, including its natural history	Section 16 (c) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance	Section 16 (d) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics	Section 16 (e) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.	Section 16 (f) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance	Section 16 (g) of the state <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and whether this place/component meets this criteria (Y)
Recommended: Adelaide City Development Plan	A place/component identified under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) that is recommended for inclusion under the relevant Precinct description and inventory text under the <i>City of Adelaide Development Plan</i> and or recommended for registration as a Local Heritage Place under this <i>Plan</i> of which the latter is specified in Chapter 5.0 of this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) (Y)
Proposed: National Trust of South Australia / Significant Tree Register	A tree(s) identified under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) that is recommended for registration under the National Trust of South Australia’s Significant Tree Register (Y)
Recommended: Preparation of a Conservation Study	A place/component under this <i>Assessment Study</i> (2007) that warrants a conservation study (assessment and management plan) undertaken to ensure its continuity, health and management (Y)

1.2.6 Rankings of cultural significance

In the analysis section of this *Assessment Study* (2007) (Section 4.0) one form of ranking using six categories has been applied per place or component identified. This enables the various places and components to be individually ranked to aid the overall assessment of the cultural significance of the place (discussed in Section 5.0).

Where a place or component has not been identified through the course of this *Assessment Study* (2007) it means that no documented or attributed heritage merit could be attached to the space or component. Notwithstanding this statement, it is conceivable that information may come to hand following the completion of this *Assessment Study* (2007) that might otherwise redesignate the merit of the place or component. Similarly, a component may die, be destroyed or impacted upon by natural processes or be relocated, as occurred in reality during the course of this *Assessment Study* (2007).

Accordingly, these assessments and recommendations are correct as of 31 December 2006, and every care has been taken by the author to review extant primary and secondary information at hand including numerous site inspections to qualify and verify the place and component under consideration.

The ‘rankings of cultural significance’ used are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • High cultural significance merit | H: Warranting State Heritage registration |
| • Medium cultural significance merit | M: Warranting Local Heritage registration |
| • Low cultural significance merit | L: Warranting no heritage registration |

In Section 5.0 these ‘rankings’ are re-applied as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Exceptional cultural significance merit | X: Warranting National/International registration |
| • High cultural significance merit | H: Warranting State Heritage registration; of major cultural significance |
| • Medium cultural significance merit | M: Warranting Local Heritage registration; of contributory cultural significance |
| • Low cultural significance merit | L: Warranting no heritage registration; of no appreciable cultural significance |
| • Intrusive | |
| • Alteration or loss that has jeopardised cultural significance | |

The main criteria have been the contribution a component makes to the development of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares individually and or collectively, and to the history of Adelaide Park Lands and Squares generally, its association with significant people and events in South Australia, its intactness or integrity, its rarity, and its aesthetic qualities. Brief explanations of the six categories are as follows.

Exceptional cultural significance means that the component or element in question contributes in a fundamental way to the understanding of the overall cultural significance of this landscape. It is of individual significance in its own right and intact. This ranking denotes components of national and or international cultural significance.

High cultural significance means that the component or element in question contributes in a fundamental way to the understanding of the overall significance of Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. It may also be of individual significance in its own right, and substantially intact. This ranking denotes components of state-wide cultural significance.

Contributory cultural significance is assigned to components that are of minor merit in their right but nevertheless contribute to the overall composition and importance of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. It may also mean that the component has been altered so that contributes in only a diminished way to the overall significance of the Park Lands and Squares. This ranking denotes components of local cultural significance. This category allows wide latitude in assessment as it forms a continuum from items of no appreciable significance up to those that fall into the category of high cultural significance.

No appreciable cultural significance means that the component does not contribute to the overall significance of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares and nor does it have any appreciable cultural significance in its own right. It has been used where components do not jeopardise the cultural significance of the place (in which case they would be ranked as intrusive).

Intrusive applies to components that downgrade the cultural significance of a component or of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares as a whole. This intrusive impact is clearly distinguished from the previous category, which denotes a more neutral category (neither intrusive nor culturally significant).

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance is used to rank components which have undergone either major change or removal from the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, and this action has jeopardised the cultural significance of the Park Lands and Squares. Such components have a similar effect to items that are intrusive, however the distinction between the two categories is that items ranked as intrusive are still extant, whilst items in the ‘jeopardised’ category are no longer present (in any appreciable form), and it is their *loss* that has jeopardised cultural significance.

The rankings are based on the analysis and assessment contained in this report, and are the opinion of the authors.

1.3 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

There is considerable contextual information pertaining the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares that documents biological, historical, heritage places, and social patterns. A large portion of this documentation has been read, reviewed and as relevant incorporated into the History and Assessment sections of each Park Land block and Square report as necessary. A complete inventory is set out in the Bibliograph to this *Assessment Study* (2007). Notwithstanding this, four pieces of information are relevant to table at this point.

1.3.1 Topography

As demonstrated in the below map, the municipality and 'City of Adelaide Plan' sits within a topographical landscape of contours, hills, escarpments, flats, valleys and watercourses routes. Colonel Light's 'Plan of Adelaide' has been carefully draped upon this topography and out the outset it is relevant to see how this 'Plan' so closely engages with this topography.

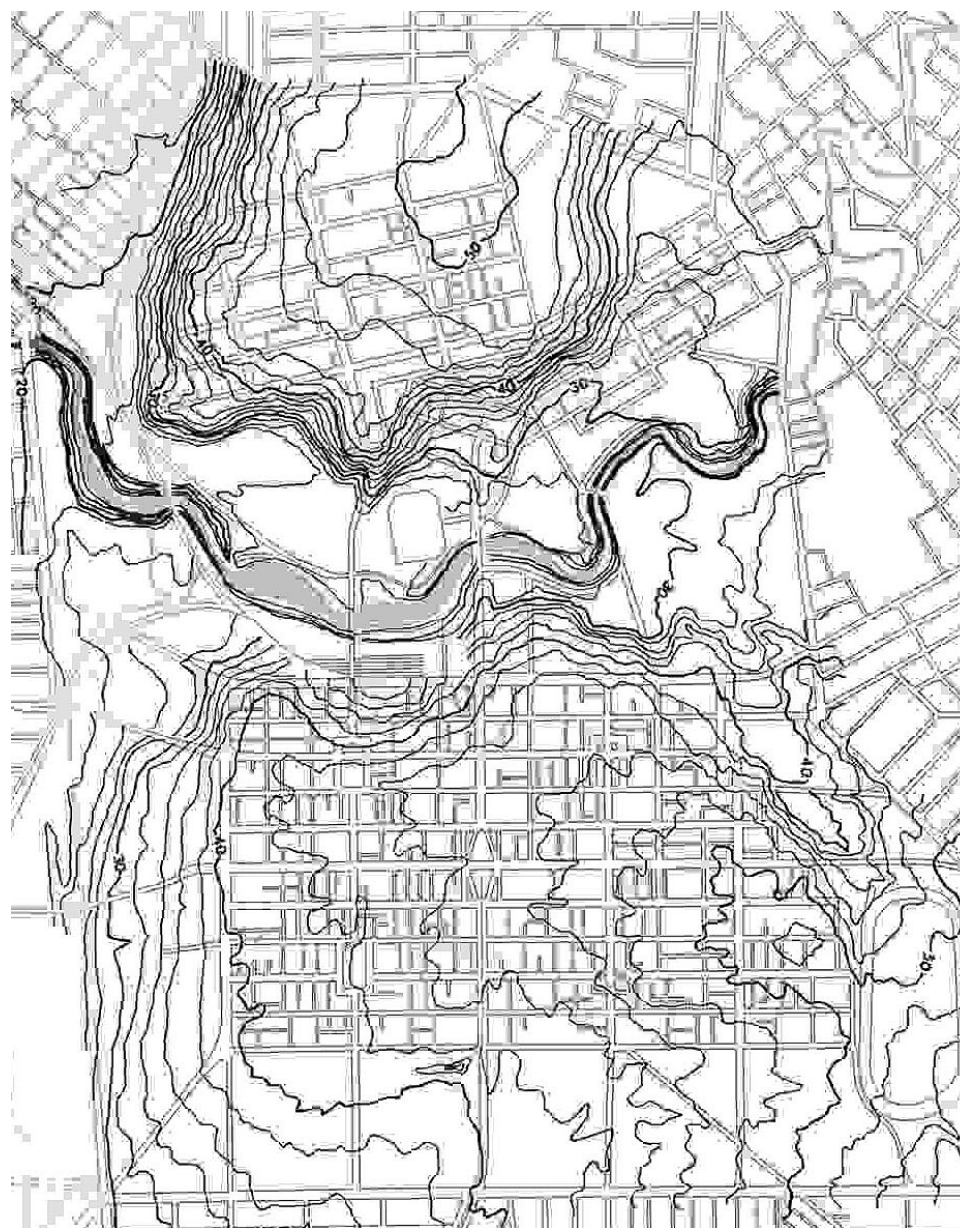


Figure
Topographical contour map of Adelaide laid over the existing 'City of Adelaide Plan'. Source: Adelaide Park Lands Preservation Association [www](http://www.adelaideparklands.org.au) site.

1.3.2 Vegetation

As documented by Long (2003) and Krahenbuehl (1996), with associated investigations by Crompton (1997, 1998), the municipality was once occupied by several vegetation communities. Their conclusions are that very few pre-settlement trees remain today within the Park Lands and Squares, and no remnant intact vegetation communities or niches. And, it is very clear that by 1865, having regard to period text, lithographic and photographic evidence, that the Park Lands and Squares had largely been defoliated of all nearly all pre-1836 era mature tree, shrub and grass vegetation through the practices of razing, felling, harrowing, agistment grazing, firing and burning, excavation and dredging, whether deliberate or accidental and whether legally authorised or not. Instead, what exists today as a vegetated landscape is a cultural creation of human intervention and management, and thus a 'cultural landscape' rather than a 'natural landscape'. Nature has sought to re-occupy and grow within this artificial creation.

Figure 17 – Original Native Vegetation of the City of Adelaide



Figure
Pre-1836 vegetation communities for the municipality as documented by Krahenbuehl (1999) and accepted by Long (2003). Source: City of Adelaide *State of Environment 2005 Report* (2005), p. 47.

1.3.3 Existing Heritage Registrations

Through the process of heritage assessment and reviews, since the 1980s, numerous places/components within the municipality have been identified as possessing state and or local heritage merit and have thereupon been included on the relevant register under the appropriate legislative instrument. The below map illustrates where these registered places/components are located in 2005 displaying a high concentration of places/components in the built areas of North Adelaide and Adelaide and only a few concentrations within the Park Lands and Squares themselves except where directly associated with an institution.

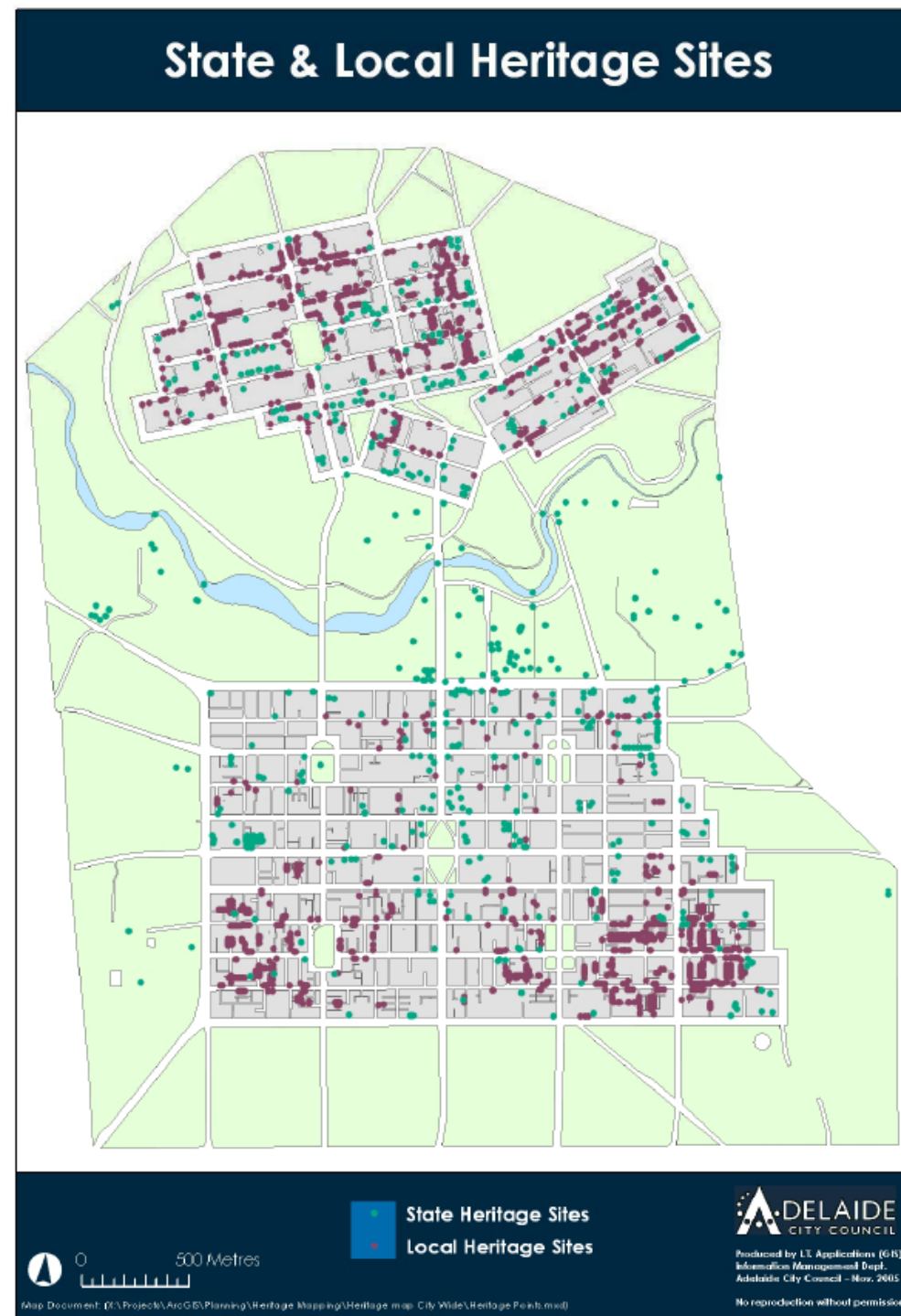


Figure
Locations of Local Heritage Places and State Heritage Places within the City of Adelaide in 2005. Source: ACC archives.

1.3.4 Landscape Management Planning

During 1998-99 the Corporation commissioned Hassell to prepare a management plan and strategy for the enhancement and future management of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. One recommendation arising from the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999) was a strategy plan that proposed 'Future Landscape Precincts' that were for 'predominantly natural landscape[s]' in green below, 'predominantly cultural landscape[s]' in blue below, and 'predominantly recreation landscape[s]' in beige below. This strategy was developed in the absence of a thorough historical review of the Park Lands and Squares, and a micro-level analysis of extant places/components, as noted in Hemming with Harris (1998) and Donovan & Associates (1998).

Figure 18 – Landscape Precincts as Designed by the Park Lands Management Strategy

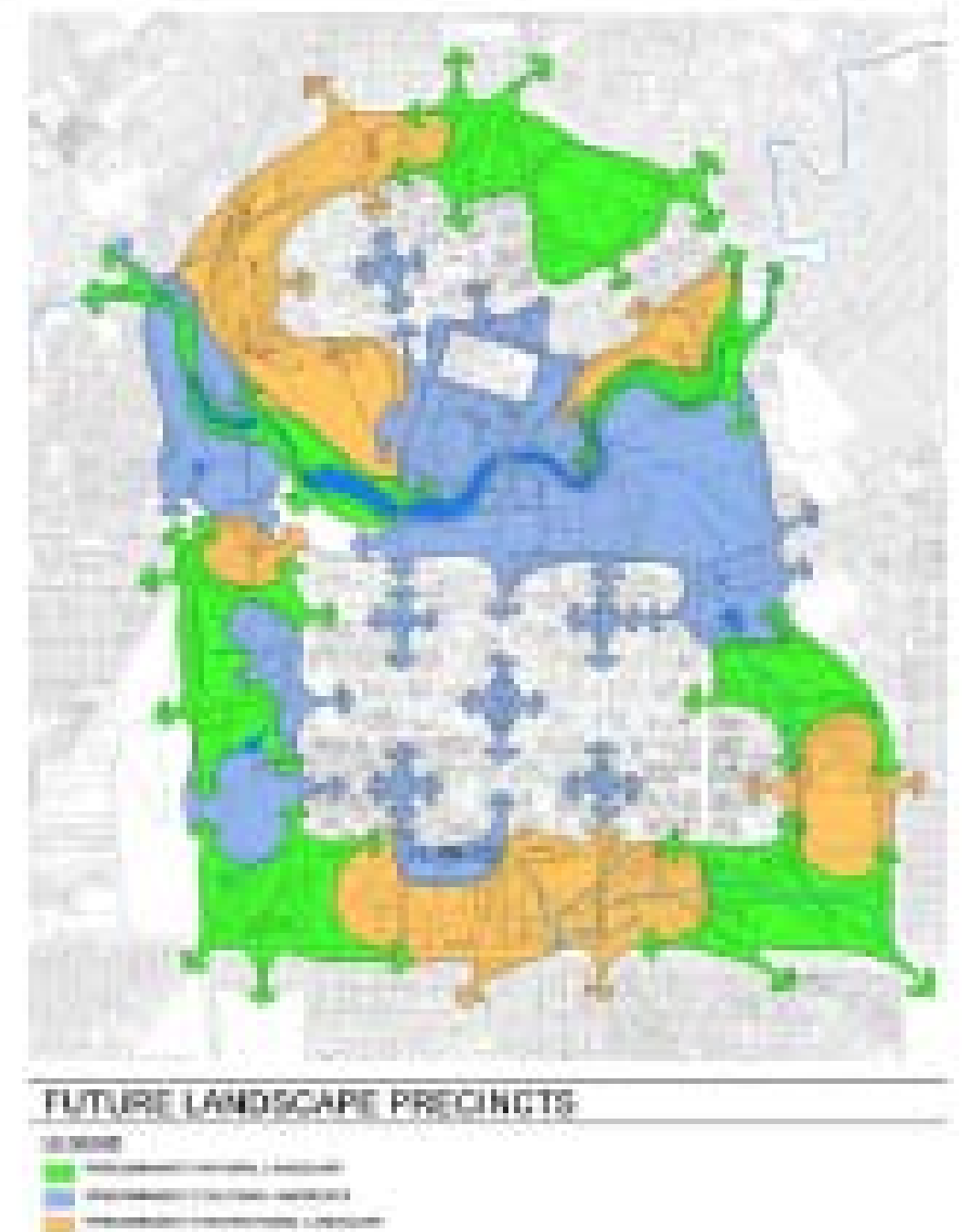


Figure
'Future Landscape Precincts' map as prepared by Hassell (1999). Source: City of Adelaide *State of Environment 2005 Report* (2005), p. 45.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES: A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology is a short chronological review of the evolution of the Park Lands and Squares and is not intended to be exhaustive. More detailed chronologies are contained in Sumerling (2004), Daly (1987), Aitken Jones & Morris (2006).

1836, August: Colonel William Light, arrives in brig, *Rapid*, to explore and determine site for the new capital, August.
1836: Colony of South Australia established
1836–37: Plan and survey of Adelaide undertaken on traditional land of the Kaurna people

1837 January 11: Colonel Light begins survey of site of Adelaide, 11 January.
1837 July: First burial in West Terrace Cemetery (Wirranendi/Park 23)
1837 July: Flood of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri
1837: Arrival of migrants from Glenelg to live on Park Lands while town surveyed in March; January
1837: Emigration Depot on West Terrace (Narnungga/Park 25) between Currie Street and North Terrace, established
1837: First and second sites for a botanic garden selected
1837: Native Location established in north Park Lands by Captain W Bromley (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)

1838 May 2: First public execution (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1838 May: First notice to occupiers to quit Park Lands, May
1838: A dozen huts, garden, schoolhouse, storehouse and residence at Native Location (Piltawodli/Park 1)
1838: First horse race on Park Lands, Thebarton, 1 January (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)

1839 April 16: Governor Gawler issues a promissory note of £2300 for the Park Lands
1839 August: First bridge over the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri opened in Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 east of present Morphett Bridge, and washed away in 1844
1839 October 15: Bill read first time for '*An Act for improving the City of Adelaide and the Park or Public Lands thereto adjoining and for preventing nuisance therein*' read for the first time
1839: Third site for a botanic garden selected on a bend in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, north of the later site of Botanic Park; garden placed under the care of John Bailey

1840 December 23: School for Aboriginal children opened at Native Location (Piltawodli/Park 1)
1840 July 6: West Terrace Cemetery - official register begins but burials occurred before this date (Wirranendi/Park 23)
1840 October 31: Establishment of first Corporation of the City of Adelaide
1840: Slaughterhouse on Tulya Wodli/Park 27 established
1840-42: James Hurtle Fisher elected inaugural Mayor of the Corporation

1841: Quarry north of Government House opened, now site of Torrens Parade Ground (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1842 October: Cessation of the first Corporation of the City of Adelaide Corporation
1842-43: Thomas Wilson elected Mayor of the Corporation

1843: City Bridge re-built
1843-49: City managed as a colonial government department

1844 August: City Bridge washed away again, back in use 3 Sept, but washed away on 21 September 1844
1844: South Australia Company plant first olive trees in the Park Lands
1844: First show of South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society on land between North Terrace and Frome Bridge (Park Land 11A); exhibition building erected in 1859 and site used for show purposes until 1925

1845 January 1: *Police Act* came into effect banning bathing between Frome Road and Adelaide Gaol

1846: First Hackney Road bridge built, (Company Bridge) (or 1844?)

1847 July 23: Storm waters wash away Morphett Street Bridge, Frome Bridge and breaches Hackney Bridge
1847 May 18: Opening of Morphett Street Bridge (lasts 9 weeks)
1847: Victoria Race Park established; horse racing continues from this year and is the first permanent home for a particular sporting event on the Park Lands (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)

1848 August: New Hindmarsh Bridge opened.
1848: Establishment of Agricultural and Horticultural Society; conducts shows, now on site of university grounds (Parks 11A and Karrawirra/12)

1849: Ordinance 11 of 1849 gazetted for the formation of a City Commission; 777.024ha of Park Lands transferred to control of Corporation
1849: Schedule J of *Municipal Corporation Act* gazetted, land between Morphett Street and Hackney Road to middle of river, 126.26ha, ceded to the Corporation (Parks Tarndanya Womma/26, Karrawirra/12, Tainmundilla/11, Warnpangga/10)
1849-52: City managed by Commissioners

1850: Third botanic garden site leased by George Francis (following earlier short-term leases) and run as a private botanic garden while Francis was working as a surveyor and valuator; site abandoned 1856 (Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11)

1851 August: Hackney Bridge destroyed by floods.

1852 June 1: Formation of the second Corporation of the City of Adelaide council
1852-56: Samuel Mason appointed inaugural Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation
1852-54: James Hurtle Fisher re-elected as Mayor of the Corporation

1853: Fourth site for a botanic garden at the north-west corner of Frome Road and North Terrace approved by the colonial Governor following agitation by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; site superceded by a fith site

1854-55: Joseph Hall elected Mayor of the Corporation

1855 March 26: William Kerville appointed to 'Conservator of the bed and banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri
1855 May: New Hackney Bridge opened
1855: Public controversy about first Grandstand erected at racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)
1855: Fifth (current) site for a botanic garden formalised following application by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1854; boundaries of site surveyed and adjacent hospital land excluded from area sought; inaugural Committee of Management constituted (Tainmundilla/Park 11)

1855: George Francis (1800–1865) appointed inaugural superintendent of Adelaide Botanic Garden; rapid progress made by Francis in designing and laying out the Garden
1855: Plans for damming the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri first mooted
1855-58: John Lazar elected Mayor of the Corporation
1855-58: William Kerville appointed Conservator of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to the Corporation

1856 April 21: First train runs between Adelaide and Port Adelaide
1856 June: Avenue Road created (becomes Sir Edwin Smith Ave 1931) (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1856 June: First substantial bridge over River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and formation of King William Road opens (Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tarndanya Womma/26)
1856 March 1: Amalgamation of the Conservator of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri & Park Lands Ranger positions by the Corporation
1856 October 13: Three miles of fencing places under the control of Park Lands Ranger
1856-58: William Kerville appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1857: First Corporation plan for Park Lands mooted
1857: North Adelaide Railway Station opens (Tulya Womma/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1)
1857: Botanic Garden opened to the public (4 October 1857); initial development focussed on southern section of the site (Tainmundilla/Park 12)
1857: First tree plantings in the Park Lands by council in vicinity of Pennington Terrace and along King William Road. First plantings failed (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1858-59: William Thompson Sabben elected Mayor of the Corporation
1858-60: William Jenkin Coles appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation
1858-60: William Jenkin Coles appointed Conservator of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to the Corporation

1859: Edmund William Wright elected Mayor of the Corporation
1859 October 16: Rifle Butts proposed to be constructed in South Park Lands (Walyo Yerta/Park 21)
1859-62: Edward Bootle Wilbraham Glandfield elected Mayor of the Corporation

1860 January-May: William James Ashton appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation
1860 May-November: B Ellis appointed Park Lands ranger to the Corporation
1860 December-64: Charles Tanner appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation
1860 April 28: First Football Match on south Park Lands near Parkside (Tuttangga/Park 17) by Adelaide Football Club.
1860 December 28: Reticulated water from Thorndon Reservoir flows into Adelaide for first time
1860 June 4: Valve House, situated on corner of Botanic Road and Dequetteville Terrace (Karrawirra/Park 12) opened
1860 May: Adelaide Football Club formed and hosts a match between North and South Adelaide teams on Park 26 where present Adelaide Oval exists (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1860: Observatory erected on West Terrace 1.62ha (Tambawodli/Park 24)

1861 December 21: First city baths opened on site of Festival Theatre (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1861: Rifle Butts (Walyo Yerta/Park 21) rebuilt and range increased in length
1861: Schedule D of *Municipal Corporation Act* No 16 gazetted; enabling alienation of land between North Terrace and centre of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri from Hackney Bridge to Morphett Street Bridge (Warnpangga/Park 10, Tainmundilla/Park 11, Karrawirra/Park 12, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1861-74: William O'Brien appointed inaugural City Gardener to the Corporation

1862: Crop of barley on land between slaughterhouse and Port Road harvested (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1862-63: Thomas English elected Mayor of the Corporation

1863: Victoria Park formalised; *Racecourse Act* gazetted; Section 14 enables powers to lease up to 52.6ha as public racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)
1863-64: Samuel Goode elected Mayor of the Corporation

1864 April 21: First Adelaide Cup held at Victoria Park Racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)
1864: Adelaide Amateur Athletic Club formed; first met on ground adjoining cricket ground at foot of Montefiore Hill (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), later shifted to Adelaide Racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)
1864: Completion of 5 miles of fencing on Park Lands
1864-66: William Townshend elected Mayor of the Corporation
1864-69: AG Burt appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1865: Richard Schomburgk (1811–1891) appointed Botanic Garden director

1866 April 23: Assistant Conservator position created and filled
1866 August: New cricket ground at North Adelaide completed (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1866 September: City Gardener reports of first works on the stabilisation of banks of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri by planting thousands of iris plants, willows and bamboo
1866-69: Henry Robert Fuller elected Mayor of the Corporation

1867 December: Beaumont Road (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 and Tuttangga/Park 17); 930 yards; dedicated for public use (portion closed, new portion opened 1963)
1867 January: Pound in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 approved to be erected
1867 June: Wooden weir erected to create first Lake Torrens (Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1)
1867 March 9: Description of plantings for a chain wide carriage drive all round the city by City Gardener seven years ago who now wants permission to mark out the drive
1867 May: First permanent buildings at Victoria Park constructed (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)
1867 November 6: Mile End Road dedicated for public use but closed in 1928 (Tambawodli/Park 24)
1867 October 5: Flood destroys new Lake Torrens weir erected 3 months before
1867 September: Report by City Gardener that 700 gums planted near slaughterhouse (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1867 September-October: Visit by Duke of Edinburgh

1869-71: Judah Moss Solomon elected Mayor of the Corporation
1869-97: Thomas Worsnop appointed Town Clerk to the Corporation
1869-11: William H Campbell appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1870 February 9: *River Torrens Improvement Act* gazetted
1870 June 21: Victoria Bridge (Morphett Bridge) opened
1870 June 6-82: William Linthwaite appointed to the revived Conservator of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri position by the Corporation

1871 August 16: Bundeys Road, 423 yards, opened for public use
1871 December 13: Barton Road, 157 yards opened as public road
1871 March 23: Bartels Road, 607 yards, opened for public use
1871: First mention of Town Clerk's Walk (extant) that traverses from City Bridge to MacKinnon Parade (Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tainmundilla/Park 11)

1871-73: Adolph Heinrich Friedrich Bartels elected Mayor of the Corporation

1872: Western slopes of northwest Park Lands proposed to be planted with olives
1872-82: Schomburgk appointed ‘Supervisor of Government Plantations’ for North Terrace etc

1873: Park Lands Ranger reports 57 miles of fencing erected
1873: Botanic Park established by Schomburgk and planted over ensuing years forming a complementary park-like space north of the Botanic Garden
1873: *Sewage Storage Yard Act* 1713 gazetted (Narnungga/Park 25)
1873-74: William Dixon Allot elected Mayor of the Corporation

1874-75: John Colton elected Mayor of the Corporation

1875-77: Caleb Peacock elected Mayor of the Corporation
1875-78: William Pengilly appointed City Gardener to the Corporation

1876 April 12: Peacock Road, 647 yards, dedicated for public use
1876 October: Opening of Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1877 March 25: Rebuilt City Bridge, King William Road, opened
1877: Deposit of night soil in the Park Lands authorised
1877-78: Henry Scott elected Mayor of the Corporation

1878 August 5: Reservoir proposed for erection on Barton Terrace
1878: Rifle butts in Walyo Yerta/Park 21 proposed to be closed and structures and mounds dismantled and removed
1878-79: William Christie Buik elected Mayor of the Corporation
1878-80: A McDonald appointed Gardener for the City Squares to the Corporation
1878-84: William Pengilly appointed Park Lands Gardener to the Corporation

1879 May 7: Albert Bridge near Zoo opened
1879: 6.0ha in Narnungga/Park 25 established as a store yard for Engineering and Water Supply Department
1879-80: Mayor’s Annual Report states, in connection with grand scheme for Park Lands “reservation of enclosed recreation grounds for cricket, football, archery, lawn tennis, croquet, polo, etc. ... these special recreation grounds must exist”
1879-82: Edwin Thomas Smith elected Mayor of the Corporation

1880: Hindmarsh Bridge over River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri rebuilt
1880: John Ednie Brown's *'Report on the System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands'* published including recommendation that the Corporation establishes their own nursery
1880: *Municipal Corporation Act 190, 1880*, Park Lands placed under care and control of Corporation

1881 July 21: Opening of Torrens Lake
1881 July 25: Water police station established between the Adelaide Bridge and Jolley’s Boathouse (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1881 October 12: Torrens Lake By-Laws come into operation

1882 November 28: Opening of Elder Rotunda (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1882: Numerical division of the Park Lands for first time with provision for fencing and gates (gates for pedestrians, perambulators, bikes and bathchairs)
1882 April-August: John Ednie Brown, colonial Conservator of Forests, appointed Supervisor of the Plantations to the Corporation
1882-83: Henry Robert Fuller elected Mayor of the Corporation

1883 May 23: Adelaide Zoo opens
1883: Rotunda Reserve, strip of land 4.5m wide between Rotunda and Corporation reserve, east of Victoria Bridge and footpath between the 2 bridges, ceded to the Corporation for care (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1883: Zoological Garden established in north-western portion of Botanic Park, progressive relocation of zoological exhibits from the Garden to new dedicated facility; additional strip of land ceded from Botanic Park to Zoological Gardens in 1886 (Tainmundilla/Park 12)
1883-86: William Bunday elected Mayor of the Corporation

1884 December: First test match held at Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1884 June 20: Opening of Carriage Drive through Botanic Park
1884 October 27: Bridge over Morphett street railway line opened
1884-85: R Patterson appointed Park Lands Gardener to the Corporation

1885 June: Rifle Butts stone used in constructing extension of King William Road across south Park Lands (Kurrangga/Park 20 and Wayo Yerta/Park 21); mounds not removed until 1903
1885-86: John Wood Hayes appointed Park Lands Gardener to the Corporation

1886 December 24: Fireman Gardner killed in fire in Rundle Street; memorial proposed and erected on edge of Elder Park and King William Road (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1886-87: Railway spur line constructed between Railway Station and Exhibition Building (Karrawirra/Park 12) to transport heavy machinery including a tunnel under King William Road
1886-88: (Sir) Edwin Thomas Smith re-elected Mayor of the Corporation
1886-99: John Wood Hayes re-appointed Head Gardener (City Surveyor’s Department) to the Corporation

1887 June 2: Victoria Drive between Frome and King William Road opens (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1887 June 20: First Arbor Day; trees planted on corners of East & South Terraces (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 and Tuttangga/Park 17)
1887 June 21: Opening of Jubilee Exhibition (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1887-88: Elder Park, including former Government Survey Yard and 1/2 acre of Governor’s Garden ceded to the Corporation over for inclusion in the new Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1888 July 24: Kingston Gardens (Wirranendi/Park 23) gazetted
1888-89: James Shaw elected Mayor of the Corporation

1889 April 15: Extraordinary flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, height over level of weir reached 3.0m, 3 lives lost
1889-91: Lewis Cohen elected Mayor of the Corporation

1890: *Municipal Corporation Act 497 of 1890*; provides for the ceding of the Rotunda Reserve to the Corporation

1891: Maurice Holtze (1840–1923) appointed Botanic Garden director
1891-92: Frederick William Bullock elected Mayor of the Corporation

1892 August 24: Frome Footbridge, adjacent Albert Bridge washed away (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1892 October: First meeting of the Adelaide Golf Club on Nanto Womma/Park 6
1892-94: Charles Willcox elected Mayor of the Corporation

1894: Establishment of Torrens Parade Ground north of Government House (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1894: Botanic Park formally dedicated to Board of Adelaide Botanic Garden under new *Botanic Garden Act*

1894-88: Charles Tucker elected Mayor of the Corporation

1895 January 28: Approval by Corporation for fencing Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1895 January 4: Special Corporation Committee formed to devise more efficient and profitable utilisation of Park Lands.

1896: South Australian Cricket Association extends grounds to almost 6.47ha (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1897: First bowling club on Park Lands established adjacent northern end of Kintore Avenue (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1897: Racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16) renamed Victoria Park

1898 June 14: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1898: Wattle Blossom Society formed in Adelaide

1898-99: Adam Wright appointed Town Clerk to the Corporation

1898-01: Arthur Wellington Ware elected Mayor of the Corporation

1899: Corporation Nursery off Frome Road (Karrawirra/Park 12) established

1899-15: Torrington George Ellery appointed Town Clerk to the Corporation

1899-32: August Wilhelm Pelzer appointed City Gardener to the Corporation

1901 July 11: Duke of York (George V) plants *Ficus* sp trees on mound at north-western end of Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1901-04: Lewis Cohen re-elected Mayor of the Corporation

1902: Formation of carriage way on southern bank between Rotunda Reserve and Morphett Street (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1903 January: Removal of mounds of old rifle butts on Walyo Yerta/Park 21

1903 May 19: Park Lands Preservation League formed

1903 May 4: First cremation at West Terrace Cemetery (Wirranendi/Park 23)

1903: Lewis Cohen Avenue dedicated for public use (Walyo Yerta/Park 21 and Minno Wirra/Park 21W)

1903: Ponder Avenue bicycle path (Pityarrilla/Park 19)

1904-07: Theodore Bruce elected Mayor of the Corporation

1905 July 8: North Adelaide Golf Course opened by Lady Way

1905: Plans to transform Pennington Gardens East into a park (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1906: Pennington Gardens West laid out and planted (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1906: Victoria Drive first established (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1906-10: Pennington East and Creswell Gardens established (Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1907 July: Official naming of Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1907: Major flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1907: Rundle Park named (Kadlitpinna/Park 13)

1907: South Terrace east gardens named Osmond Park (Pityarrilla/Park 19)

1907-09: Frank Johnson elected Mayor of the Corporation

1908 February 13: Land reservation gazetted dedicated to railways along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri west of Morphett Street bridge (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)

1908 February 22: Opening of South Park Bowling Club (Tuttangga/Park 17)

1908 January: Bicycles use on all footpaths in the Park Lands sanctioned for first time

1908: Major flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1909: 2 fountains removed from Jubilee Exhibition grounds and relocated to Osmond Park (Wita Wirra/Park 18) & Creswell Gardens (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1909: Bandstand erected in Kingston Gardens (Wirranendi/Park 23)

1909: Creswell Gardens established (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1909: Dequetteville Terrace gardens planted (Mullawirraburka/Park 14)

1909: New Tram Depot (currently Plant Biodiversity Centre) and Goodman Building (currently administration building) on Hackney Road opened

1909-10: Lewis Cohen re-elected Mayor of the Corporation

1910 July 11: University sports pavilion on Karrawirra/Park 12 opened by Governor Bosanquet

1910 March 17: Sir Edwin T Smith Kiosk opened at Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1910: August: First Wattle Day celebrated

1911: Banks of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri west of Morphett Street beautified (Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1)

1911: Military moved from Montefiore Hill (Piltawodli/Park 1) to Kurrangga/Parks 20, Piltawodli/Park 1A and Tamawodli/Park 24

1911: University Rowing Boatshed opened (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1911-13: John Lavington Bonython elected Mayor of the Corporation

1911-20: WT Shepley appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1912: Deer Park established by Zoo off Frome Road, 2.8ha (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1913 May 1: 21 year lease granted to Parkside Bowling Club (Tuttangga/Park 17)

1913: Beautification works in vicinity of Jolley's Boathouse

1913: South Australian Lawn Tennis Association granted permit for tennis use on Wikaparndo/Park 22

1913-15: Alfred Allen Simpson elected Mayor of the Corporation

1914 April 22: Jolleys Boathouse destroyed by fire

1914: Wattle League plants trees in the Osmond (Wita Wirra/Park 18), Kingston (Wirranendi/Park 23), East Terrace (Ityamaipinna/Park 15) and Creswell Gardens (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1915 September 7: Wattle Grove planted and 12 foot granite obelisk erected in Walyo Yerta/Park 21W to commemorate the landing of Australian troops at Gallipoli

1915: River banks around Zoo (Warnpangga/Park 10) and vicinity of Morphett Street (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) beautified through Mayors Patriotic Fund

1915: South Australian Lawn Tennis Association leases land adjacent Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1915: Tramway through Pityarrinya/Park 19 at Hutt Street & Glen Osmond Road constructed

1915-17: Isaac Isaacs elected Mayor of the Corporation

1916-37: Horace Percy Beaver appointed Town Clerk to the Corporation

1917 July 17-19: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri - level reaches 2.86m over crest of weir

1917: *Act 1275 of 1917*, City Council exchanged 0.8ha in western Park Lands north of Port Road and adjoining gaol reserve (site of police barracks) (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) for Parade Ground and the surrounding gardens at rear of Government House (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1917: John Bailey (1866–1938) appointed Botanic Garden director

1917-18: Formation of Barr Smith Drive at western end of Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1917-19: Charles Richmond John Glover elected Mayor of the Corporation

1918 December 19: Glover Playground, South Terrace (Kurrangga/Park 20), opened by Lord Mayor Glover

1918: 12 seats for wounded soldiers undergoing treatment at Keswick Military Hospital positioned along Bay Road (Anzac Highway) (Wikaparndo/Park 22 and Wirranendi/Park 23)

1919 March: Jubilee Oval used as a quarantine isolation camp for influenza (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1919 November 2: Ratepayers poll sanctions lease of part of Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 to the South Australian Lawn Tennis Association and additional land to be used by the University for oval purposes (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1919 October 28: First section of War Memorial Drive opened (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1919: Charles Richmond John Glover inaugural Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1919-21: Frank Beaumont Moulden elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1920 August 8: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1920 December 14: Lefevre Terrace Playground opened (Nanto Womma/Park 6)

1920 July: Extension to West Terrace Cemetery (Wirranendi/Park 23)

1920: Women's War Memorial, including Cross of Sacrifice, established (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1920-51: H Frost appointed Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1921 April: Terracing of mounds at Adelaide Oval undertaken (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1921 October 18: South Australian Lawn Tennis Association opens grounds (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1921-23: Lewis Cohen re-elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1922: An additional 1.0ha added to South Australian Lawn Tennis Association grounds (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1922: Golfhouse built on corner of Strangways and Hill Streets (Piltawodli/Park 1)

1922: New Hackney Bridge opened.

1922: South Park Bowling Green extended by 15.24 x 12.19m (Tuttangga/Park 17)

1923 April 1: Golf course (Piltawodli/Park 1) officially taken over by Corporation

1923 April 25: Shrine of Remembrance opened in Pennington Gardens East (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1923 August 11: Municipal Golf Course officially opened on Piltawodli/Park 1

1923 September 22: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri; water 3.0m over weir.

1923: John Creswell stand built at Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1923: Removal of military exercising of horses and guns from golf links (Piltawodli/Park 1) to Victoria Racecourse (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)

1923: Unnamed (Henley Beach) Road approved through Park 24 as an extension of Currie Street

1923-25: Charles Richmond John Glover re-elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1924 December 4: Opening Night of the floating dance hall, 'Palais', on Lake Torrens (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1924 October 10: West Terrace Playground (Wirranendi/Park 23) opened

1924: Deer Park closes (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1924: Montefiore Road widened to 12.19m removing hump on crest (Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1925 October 28: Completion of the construction and planting of the fourth and final section of War Memorial Drive (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1925 September 11: East Terrace Playground opened by Lord Mayor Glover (Ityamaiitpinna/Park 15)

1925 September 11: Fourth and final section War Memorial Drive, Frome to Hackney Road opened by Governor General and Lord Mayor (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1925: Glover Avenue road extension completed under *Act 1713*

1925-27: (Sir) Wallace Bruce elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1926: Car park in Wikaparndo/Park 22 formally created

1926: Snake Park, 1/5 acre, approved but not opened until 1927 (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1927 August 5: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1927 October 3: Cohen Avenue renamed Sir Lewis Cohen Drive

1927: 21 date palm trees removed from King William Road for road widening purposes (Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1927: Railways Institute lease land for sports in Narnungga/Park 25

1927-30: John Lavington Bonython re-elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1928 June 1: New Golf Clubhouse opened by Lady Mayoress, Jean Bonython (Piltawodli/Park 1)

1928 November: Floating 'Palais' mysteriously sinks at its moorings (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1928: River Police station on Victoria Drive constructed (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1929 January 4: Floating 'Palais' closes (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1929 May 23: Official opening of new Weir sluice gates (Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1)

1929 May: 'Inspector of Boats', given role as 'Keeper of Swans'

1929 September 7: Reedman Memorial in Pennington Gardens West (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) unveiled

1929: Angas Gardens Memorial relocated to Angas Gardens (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1929: Appointment of William CD Veale as Building Surveyor and City Engineer

1929: Lundie Garden named (Minno Wirra/Park 21W)

1929: Metropolitan Tramways Trust takes over the South Terrace railway (Walyo Yerta/Park 21) and electrifies the tramway; electric line opened on 14 December 1929

1929: Princess Elizabeth Playground (Minno Wirra/Park 21W) opened

1929: Realignment of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri adjacent to the Zoo (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1930: Statue of Hercules relocated to Pennington Gardens West (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1930-33: Charles Richmond John Glover re-elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1931 March 5: Adelaide Bridge opened (Karrawirra/Park 12 and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1931 September 14: Sir Edwin Smith Avenue dedicated (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1931 September: Flood of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1932: Harold Greaves (1882–1959) appointed Botanic Garden curator and subsequently director

1932: Retirement of August Wilhelm Pelzer as City Gardener to the Corporation

1932: Alfred George Anderson appointed City Gardener to the Corporation and the Corporation's Parks & Gardens Department re-organised

1933: River banks adjacent to Angas Gardens, 143.25m, collapse (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1933-37: (Sir) Jonathon Robert Cain elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1934 November 7: Serious flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1935-39: A Stanley Orchard appointed Curator of Parks & Gardens to the Corporation
1935s-50s: Beautification of lake between King William Road and Frome Road commenced by City Gardener Orchard (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1936: State Centenary celebrations

1937 August 9: University footbridge opens, including terracing and footpaths under Orchard (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1937 March: Lights Vision at Montefiore Hill completed (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1937: Land excised from western side of the Botanic Garden (ceded to Adelaide Hospital and the Education Department) in exchange for adjoining land to the west (part of the former Lunatic Asylum) at the corner of Hackney Road and North Terrace; new land subsequently developed as a works depot and lawns; the pre-existing East Lodge and Gates (1865) provide a new entrance to the Botanic Garden
1937: Snake Park converted to a Koala Farm
1937-41: Arthur George Barrett elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
1937-47: AJ Morison appointed Town Clerk to the Corporation

1938: Statue of Colonel Light moved from Victoria Square to Montefiore Hill to become 'Light's Vision' (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)

1939-43: Benjamin JE Bone appointed Curator of Parks & Gardens to the Corporation

1940 November: Archery Club granted part of Tainmundilla/Park 11 under lease
1940 October: ANZAC obelisk in Wattle Grove (Minno Wirra/Park 21W) relocated to Lundie Gardens (Minno Wirra/Park 21W)

1941 April 19: Lady Muriel Barclay-Harvey unveils Pioneer Women's Memorial Gardens (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1941-43: Lt. Col. (Col.) Arden Seymour Hawker elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1942 January: Construction of air raid shelters in Park Lands begin
1942 March: Occupation of Adelaide Oval by military and civil defence

1943-46: Reginald Walker elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
1943-66: Benjamin JE Bone re-appointed to the new titled position of Director of Parks & Gardens to the Corporation

1944 March 20: South Australian Women's Amateur Athletic Association granted 0.5ha leasehold in Kurrangga/Park 20
1944: Formal establishment of Archery Club in Park 10

1946-49: John McLeay elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1947 January – November 1965: William CD Veale appointed Town Clerk
1947 June: Torrens Parade Ground perimeter hedge removed (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1947: New 5 acre Corporation nursery established on site of 7 acre former Deer Park (Warnpangga/Park 10)

1948 December 10: Construction of 50 yard mound for Archery Society of South Australia in Warnpangga/Park 10 approved
1948: Noel Lothian (1915-2004) appointed Botanic Garden director

1949-50: Arthur Earnest William Short elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1950-53: Arthur Campbell Rymill elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1951: Adelaide Boys High School opens (Tambawoldi/Park 24)
1951-79: Lance Dowden Shattock appointed Depasturing Officer/Park Lands Ranger to the Corporation

1952: Land lost along the eastern boundary (negotiated in 1937) of the Botanic Garden resumed by Adelaide Hospital during 1951–52 necessitating demolition of the glasshouses and director's residence
1952: New Hindmarsh Bridge built over River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri (Piltawodli/Park 1, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1952: Second 18 hole golf course developed; known as 'North Course', developed (Piltawodli/Park 1)

1953 August 22: Bonython Park (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) first used by a circus
1953 July: Planting of low-lying areas of Victoria Park with poplars (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16)

1954 August: Extension of Kintore Avenue displaces Adelaide Bowling Club (Karrawirra/Park 12) which is moved to Mullahirraburka/Park 14 on a 20 year lease
1954: Lake Torrens fountain installed and lit from below by 36 lights, providing 8 colour changes to floodlight the 18.28m high jets (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1954: Pinky Flat beautification works undertaken (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1954-57: John Scott Philips elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1955 June: Walkerville & District Pony Club, the Walkerville & District opens Nanto Womma/Park 6
1955: Centenary of establishment of Adelaide Botanic Garden marked by publication of new history, catalogue, and guide (keyed to 1953 plan)

1956-57: Final removal of Corporation nursery from Karrawirra/Park 12 to present site in Warnpangga/Park 10

1957: William CD Veale undertakes overseas study tour
1957-60: Lancelot Morton Spiller Hargrave elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1958 July: Reopening of Adelaide Bowling Club in Mullahirraburka/Park 14
1958: Veale presents 8 schemes for the renovation of the Park Lands following his overseas study tour
1958-59: In Albert Bridge area, eroded west bank reconstructed with terracing necessitating the realignment of part of War Memorial Drive by 24.38m (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1959 December: Rymill Lake begins filling up with water (Mullahirraburka/Park 14)

1960 August 10: Opening of new Golf Course clubhouse opened by Lord Mayor Glover (Piltawodli/Park 1)
1960 December 17: Alice in Wonderland statue in Rymill Gardens unveiled (Kangattilla/Park 14)
1960 December 19: Dog Obedience Club of South Australia granted a leasehold in Tuttangga/Park 17

1960 December 6: Jungle Jim elephant erected in Rymill Park (Mullawirraburka/Park 14)
1960 February 26: Opening of boating lake in Rymill Park (Mullawirraburka/Park 14)
1960 July 20: Official naming of Pinky Flat (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1960 June 26: Opening of Christian Brothers College new oval and dressing rooms (Ityamaiitpinna/Park 15)
1960 March 19: Opening of Skid Kid's Race Track in south Park Lands (Kurrangga/Park 20)
1960 March 3: Opening of 3 par golf course in Park 1 by Lord Mayor Hargeaves
1960 May 23: Closure of Koala Park, fencing not removed until 1961 (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1960 November 6: Death of Sir Langdon Bonython
1960 October 20: Unveiling of Piccaninny Fountain in Rymill Park (Mullawirraburka/Park 14) by Lord Mayors of Adelaide and Melbourne.
1960 September: Severe flooding on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri
1960: Sundial in Veale Gardens presented by Oliver Symon (Walvo Yerta/Park 21)
1960-63: Charles John Glover re-elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1961 April 16: Opening of Rymill Park Rose Garden off Bartels Road (Mullawirraburka/Park 14)
1961 December: 2 shallow lakes at Bonython Park opened to public (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1961 March 10: Opening of Torrens Weir (Ernest's) Restaurant (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)

1962 August 1: Flood on River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri rising 2.4m in 50 minutes
1962 March 31: Round Pond, 73.15m in diameter, opened in Bonython Park (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1962: Apex Children's Playground opened in Pityarrilla/Park 19 to celebrate 25th anniversary of Adelaide Apex Club
1962-63: Old Slaughterhouse Road closed and old slaughterhouse complex demolished (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)

1963 January 31: Alpine Restaurant in Veale Gardens opened (Walvo Yerta/Park 21)
1963 November 23: Boating Lake at Bonython Park opened by Lord Mayor (Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1963-64: Closure of Beaumont Road (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 and Tuttangga/Park 17)
1963-66: James Campbell Irwin elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1964 March 3: 'Pan' statue in Veale Gardens unveiled (Walvo Yerta/Park 21)
1964 May 18: Official naming of Veale (Walvo Yerta/Park 21) and Bonython (Tulya Wodli/Park 27))
1964 May 31: Renaming of Park Terrace to Greenhill Road
1964-65: Cross of Sacrifice garden reconstructed (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1965 November: WCD Veale retires as Town Clerk to the Corporation
1965: New Hackney Road Bridge over River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri opened

1966 January: Road to Oval named Victor Richardson Drive (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1966-67: Montefiore Road realigned (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1966-68: Walter Lewis Bridgland elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
1966-83: Val Bertram Harold Ellis appointed Director of Parks & Recreation to the Corporation

1967 October 20: Victor Richardson commemorative Gates opened at Adelaide Oval (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1967: Rymill Park named (Mullawirraburka/Park 14)

1968 March: Morphett Bridge opened
1968: Bequest by Robin Laffer for memorial within Pennington Gardens West (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
1968: North Adelaide Swimming Centre erected (Padipadinyilla/Park 2)

1968-71: Robert Evelyn Porter elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1969 March 31: Naming of Grundy Gardens (Karrawirra/Park 12)
1969: ANZAC memorial in Lundie Gardens renovated (Minno Yerta/Park 21W)

1971-73: William Hubert Hayes elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1973 June 2: Festival Theatre opens
1973-75: Robert Wyndham Clappett elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1974: First Adelaide Town Plan
1974-79: Bruce J Whitbread appointed inaugural Landscape Design Officer to the Corporation

1975-77: John Justin Roche elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1976: Police Station on Victoria Drive no longer manned daily (Karrawirra/Park 12)

1977 May 20: National Trust of South Australia places Torrens Weir on Recorded List (Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
1977-79: George Joseph elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1979: Metrological Bureau buildings on West Terrace (Tambadwodli/Park 24) demolished
1979-81: James Vincent Seaton Bowen elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1980: Waterworks complex on Kadlitpinna/Park 13 demolished and site returned to Park Lands

1981: Dr Brian Morley appointed Botanic Garden director
1981-83: Arthur John Watson elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1982: Renumbering of parks: Park 11 becomes Warnpangga/Park 10 (Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11)
1982: South Park Lands reservoir off Beaumont Road returned to Corporation (Tuttangga/Park 17) under *Glenelg Waterworks Act 1880*

1983 September 12: Val Ellis Plaque unveiled in Ellis Park (Tambawodli/Park 24)
1983: Andrew Taylor appointed Director of Parks & Recreation for the Corporation.
1983-85: Mrs Wendy Chapman elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1984 December: KJ Tomkinson appointed to '*Review of opportunities for, and feasibility of returning land occupied by Crown Agencies in the City of Adelaide Parklands to Parkland use*'

1985 April 3: Opening of Adelaide-Himeji Japanese Garden (Wita Wirra/Park 18)
1985-87: James Bickford Jarvis elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1986 November 2: The boundary of Karrawirra/Park 12 opened as Sri Chinmoy Track for runners and walkers

1987 April 27: *Decisions and Disasters: Alienation of the Adelaide Parklands* published
1987: Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association reformed
1987-93: Steve George Condous elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation

1993 November: Bikeway development on northern side of Lake Torrens between Albert and Hackney bridges and on the southern side from Albert Bridge to eastern boundary of Zoo (Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11)

- 1993:** 2 islands added to Torrens Lake for bird nesting (Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27)
- 1993-95:** Bikeways completed along river both sides of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, from Athelstone to Henley Beach, as part of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri Linear Park project (Warnpangga/Park 10, Tainmundilla/Park 11, Karrawirra/Park 12, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26, Tulya Wodli/Park 27, and Piltawodli/Park 1)
- 1993-97:** Henry Jacques Ninio elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
- 1996:** *Pre-European Vegetation of Adelaide; A Survey from the Gawler River to Hallett Cove* published
- 1996:** *After Light: A History of the City of Adelaide and its Council, 1878-1928* published
- 1996:** Building of new Hindmarsh Bridge over River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri
- 1996-97:** Bush Tucker trail created in Wirranendi/Park 23
- 1997:** Control of land along Hackney Road assumed by Board of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens
- 1997:** 'Sea of Hands' reconciliation event held at Elder Park by Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26)
- 1997-00:** Dr Jane Lomax-Smith elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
- 1998-99:** Part of Beaumont Road returned to Park Lands (Tuttangga/Park 17)
- 1998-99:** *Adelaide Park Lands Management Plan* prepared by Hassell
- 1999:** Refurbished tramway buildings opened for use as administration (Goodman Building) and Plant Biodiversity Centre; National Wine Centre constructed, building opened in 2001
- 2000:** International Rose Garden opened, pre-existing rose garden re-established as Economic Garden
- 2000-03:** Alfred Huang elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
- 2001 August 7:** Register of the National Estate, as administered by the Australian Heritage Commission, includes the City of Adelaide Plan historic layout
- 2001:** Esther Lipman Rose Garden planted to commemorate Adelaide's first woman councillor (Karrawirra/Park 12)
- 2001:** Stephen Forbes appointed Botanic Garden director
- 2003:** *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* and *Adelaide Botanic Gardens Master Plan* preparation initiated for Garden; planning commenced for sesquicentenary of Garden (2005–07)
- 2003-:** Michael Harbison elected Lord Mayor of the Corporation
- 2004:** Noel Lothian dies;
- 2004:** City of Adelaide commissions *Adelaide Parklands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study*
- 2005:** *Adelaide Parklands Act 2005* approved by state parliament
- 2006 January:** Parliament House & Old Parliament House gazetted for inclusion on the National Heritage List under the commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
- 2006 November:** Adelaide Parklands Authority gazetted and established
- 2006 November 10:** Parklands Symposium held; *Proceedings of The Adelaide Parklands Symposium - A Balancing Act: Past-Present-Future* published
- 2006:** *Those Turbulent Years: a history of the City of Adelaide 1929-1979* published
- 2006:** *Adelaide Parklands Act 2005* part gazetted

1.5 CHRONOLOGY OF KEY STAFFING IN THE CORPORATION

1.5.1 Mayors of the City of Adelaide (1840-1919)

Term	Name
1840 – 1842	James Hurtle Fisher
1842 – 1843	Thomas Wilson
1843 – 1849	City managed as Government Department
1849 – 1852	City managed by Commissioners
1852 – 1854	James Hurtle Fisher
1854 – 1855	Joseph Hall
1855 – 1858	John Lazar
1858 – 1859	William Thompson Sabben
1859	Edmund William Wright
1859 – 1862	Edward Bootle Wilbraham Glandfield
1862 – 1863	Thomas English
1863 – 1864	Samuel Goode
1864 – 1866	William Townshend
1866 – 1869	Henry Robert Fuller
1869 – 1871	Judah Moss Solomon
1871 – 1873	Adolph Heinrich Friedrich Bartels
1873 – 1874	William Dixon Allot
1874 – 1875	John Colton
1875 – 1877	Caleb Peacock
1877 – 1878	Henry Scott
1878 – 1879	William Christie Buik
1879 – 1882	Edwin Thomas Smith
1882 – 1883	Henry Robert Fuller
1883 – 1886	William Bunday
1886 – 1887	Edwin Thomas Smith
1887 – 1888	Sir Edwin Thomas Smith
1888 – 1889	James Shaw
1889 – 1890	Lewis Cohen
1891 – 1892	Frederick William Bullock
1892 – 1894	Charles Wilcox
1894 – 1898	Charles Tucker
1898 – 1901	Arthur Wellington Ware
1901 – 1904	Lewis Cohen
1904 – 1907	Theodore Bruce
1907 – 1909	Frank Johnson
1909 – 1911	Lewis Cohen
1911 – 1913	John Lavington Bonython
1913 – 1915	Alfred Allen Simpson
1915 – 1917	Isaac Isaacs
1917 – 1919	Charles Richmond Glover

1.5.2 Lord Mayors of the City of Adelaide (1919-present)

Term	Name
1919	Charles Richmond Glover
1919 – 1921	Frank Beaumont Moulden
1921 – 1923	Lewis Cohen
1923 – 1925	Charles Richmond Glover
1925 – 1926	Wallace Bruce
1926 – 1927	Sir Wallace Bruce
1927 – 1930	John Lavington Bonython
1930 – 1933	Charles Richmond Glover
1933 – 1936	Jonathan Robert Cain
1936 – 1937	Sir Jonathan Robert Cain
1937 – 1941	Arthur George Barrett
1941 – 1942	Lt Col Arden Seymour Hawker
1942 – 1943	Col Arden Seymour Hawker
1943 – 1946	Reginald Walker
1946 – 1949	John McLeay
1949 – 1950	Arthur Earnest William Short
1949 – 1950	John McLeay
1950 – 1953	Arthur Campbell Rymill
1954 – 1957	John Scott Philps
1957 – 1960	Lancelot Morton Spiller Hargrave
1960 – 1963	Charles John Glover
1963 – 1966	James Campbell Irwin
1966 – 1968	Walter Lewis Bridgland
1968 – 1971	Robert Evelyn Porter
1971 – 1973	William Hubert Hayes
1973 – 1975	Robert Wyndham Clampett
1975 – 1977	John Justin Roche
1977 – 1979	George Joseph
1979 – 1981	James Vincent Seaton Bowen
1981 – 1983	Arthur John Watson
1983 – 1985	Mrs Wendy Chapman
1985 – 1987	James Bickford Jarvis
1987 – 1993	Steve George Condous
1993 – 1997	Henry Jacques Ninio
1997 – 2000	Dr Jane Lomax-Smith
2000 – 2003	Alfred Huang
2003 – Present	Michael Harbison

1.5.3 Town Clerks of the City of Adelaide (1869-1965)

Term	Name
1869 – 1897	Thomas Worsnop
1898 – 1899	Adam Wright
1899 – 1915	Torrington George Ellery
1916 – 1937	Horace Percy Beaver
1937 – 1947	AJ Morison
1947 – 1965	William CD Veale

1.5.4 City of Adelaide Parks & Gardens Personnel and their Job Titles (1852-1979)

Park Lands Ranger

1852-1856	Samuel Mason
1856-1858	William Kerville
1858-1860	William Jenkins Coles
1860 January-May	William James Ashton
1860 May-November	B Ellis
1860-1864	Charles Tanner
1864-1869	AG Burt
1869-1911	William H Campbell
1911-1920	William T Shepley
1920-1951	HDS Frost

Depasturing Officer / Park Lands Ranger

1951-1979	Lance Dowden Shattock
1979-1985	Trevor Naismith
1911-1920	William T Shepley
1987-	Brent Williams

Principal Park Lands Ranger

1987-	Trevor Naismith
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Conservator of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1855-1858	William Kerville
1858-1860	William Jenkin Coles
1870-1882	William Linthwaite

Assistant Conservator of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri

1866-1868	CJ Lucy
1858-1860	M McDonald
1870-1882	Felix Jones

Conservator of the Plantations

1882 April-August	John Ednie Brown
1882 August-1883 June	John Ednie Brown

Issuer of Sand Licences

1882-1887	William Linthwaite
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Gardener for the City Squares

1878-1880	A McDonald
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Park Lands Gardener

1878-1884	William Pengilly
1884-1885	Richard Patterson
1885-1886	John Wood Hayes

Head Gardener (City Surveyor's Department)

1886-1899	John Wood Hayes
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City Gardener

1861-1874	William O'Brien
1875-1878	William Pengilly
1899-1932	August Wilhelm Pelzer
1932	Alfred George Anderson

Curator of Parks & Gardens

1935-1939	A Stanley Orchard
1939-1943	Benjamin JE Bone

Director of Parks & Recreation/Gardens

1943-1966	Benjamin JE Bone
1966-1983	Val Bertram Harold Ellis
1983	Andrew Taylor

Assistant Director of Parks & Gardens

1961-1962	David Walter Hobrough
1962-1963	Kenneth Gordon Hunter
1966-1979	AF Potter

Senior Foreman

1963-1966	AF Potter
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Landscape Design Officer

1974-1979	Bruce J Whitbread
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Technical Officer

1975-1979	John Tomlin
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Recreation Officer

1975-1979	Peter M Noble
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1.6 RESEARCH RESOURCES

It is appropriate to comment upon the research resources utilised in compiling this *Assessment Study* (2007). Within reason, all sources recorded in the bibliography were read, viewed and analysed and drawn into the research and documentation.

Notwithstanding this, it is fair to say that this study does not comprise an exhaustive review and analysis given the terms of reference set by the Corporation, the volume of extant data that was held in the Corporation's Archives, the time available to the consultant, access to documentation, and the ability to draw the documentation together. Thus, it is not a complete 'history of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares'.

Further, the Corporation sought not a detailed review of the cultural history and (social, political, economic, and landscape) evolution of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, but rather a detailed examination of the extant cultural landscape resources present in the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares in which to make an informed decision about the status of and future management of these qualities, assets and components. This is important to comprehend as this *Assessment Study* (2007) was commissioned to inform the Corporation's Community Land Management Planning Process, to address deficiencies in the 1998-1999 Adelaide Park Lands Management Planning Process (Hassell 1999; Donovan 1998) and the 2004-2005 *North Terrace Urban Design Study* (Taylor Cullity Lethlean 2005), and not to provide a holistic survey of part or all of the history that is otherwise detailed in Marsden *et al* (1990), Sumerling (2004), Daly (1987), Rebbeck (1978), Morton (1996), Linn (2006), or Riddle (1992).

The framework of the *Assessment Study* (2007) also, that required a detailed examination of the Park Lands and Squares by each Park Land block and Squares, negated a holistic historical review of this overall landscape. Thus, review, examine and quantify the cultural heritage assets and components of each Park Land block and Square individually, and progressively according to the timeline proposed by the Corporation. Accordingly the *Assessment Study* (2007) report is structured in this manner.

Notwithstanding these points, it is fair to say that a substantive holistic examination eventually transpired because of the nature of the primary and secondary resources examined, the theoretical framework applied, and the necessity to translate what was going on where and in which Park Land and Square at what time, under whom and involving what species or works or contructions, has resulted in occasional portions that are holistic and contextual so as to position the importance, significance or temporal nature of the Park Land or Square or component within a logic discussion and analysis.

In terms of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, these lands received cursory heritage assessments when the Corporation undertook a review of its heritage assets in the early 1980s as part of its overall planning processes. As part of this review, detailed examinations of heritage places were undertaken for the private and public property lands within the Corporation external to the Park Lands and Squares, much of which was re-summarised in *Heritage of the City of Adelaide: an Illustrated Guide* (1990) prepared by Marsden, Stark & Sumerling (eds) [Marsden *et al* 1990]. To address the Park Lands and Squares content, a special sub-consultancy was engaged to review the Park Lands and Squares. The report, *City of Adelaide Heritage Study: Landscape – Streetscape Inventory* (1982), by Johnston & Elphinstone, with evidence of accompanying historical research, provided a summation and a guide on known and possible places of heritage significance in the Park Lands and Squares. Those places or components identified in this *Inventory* (1982) have been cross-referenced in the recommendations in Chapter 4.0 of this *Assessment Study* (2007) with the abbreviation of (eg.: J&E: LA5) referring to the code numbering system employed by Johnston & Elphinstone in their *Inventory* (1982). A later inventory of street trees and trees generally, but again mainly in the non-Park Lands and Squares precincts of the