

2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES



Figure: Tinted postcard entitled 'Sheep on Montefiore Hill', near the present Light's Vision lookout, looking north-east towards St Peter's Cathedral, c.1910. Source: private collection.

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2.1 ABORIGINAL HISTORY OF THE SITE

2.1.1 Introduction

This section summarises the main Aboriginal and Kaurna historical associations with the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. It is a cursory summation only, does not purport to be definitive, and more detailed and authoritative examinations of Aboriginal and Kaurna associations and places of significance, pre-1836 and post-1836, are discussed in the reports by Hemming with Harris (1997) and Draper Mollan Maland and Pemberton with Hemming (2005) entitled *Tarndanyungga Kaurna Yerta: A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands* (1997) and *Community Land Management Plans: Adelaide Parklands and Squares – Aboriginal Heritage* (2005) respectively. Further, Harris (1999, 2005, 2006), Jones (2005), Gara (1990, 1998), Amery (1997), Amery and Williams (2002), Amery and Rigney (2006), Aitken Jones & Morris (2006), and Sumerling (2004) discuss specific facets of Aboriginal and or Kaurna residency on the Park Lands and Squares. These references and individuals have been drawn upon when composing each **Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations** sections for each Park Land and Square in conjunction with the **Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations** that discusses Kaurna and Aboriginal activities on the subject land following European colonization commencing in late 1836.

It is important to understand that there are three thematic layers of Aboriginal ‘history’ associated with this place, as follows:

- the pre-1836 layer when the landscape, the ‘country’, was curated by the Kaurna communities;
- the post-1836 to today layer where the country has been curated by the Kaurna within the constraints of colonisation; and,
- the post-1836 to today layer where the country was colonised by non-Kaurna Aboriginals as a consequence of colonial and post-colonial Government and or religious policies and or simply normal migration and settlement activities in Adelaide.

2.1.2 The Kaurna People

Today the Aboriginal people of the Adelaide Plains call themselves *Kaurna* (pronounced Gar-na) but we are unclear what their ancestors called themselves before Europeans arrived in 1836. Most early Europeans simply referred to Aboriginals by the nearest European placename they were located or where first contact occurred phonetically. For example, early written descriptions of Aboriginals just called the *Kaurna* the “Adelaide Tribe”, as opposed to the “Murray Tribe” or the “Encounter Bay Tribe”. Missionaries and others who studied Aboriginal languages more closely, recorded the name *Cowandilla* for the local people in the nineteenth century. Another version of this name, *Kouandilla*, suggests that the words *Kaurna* and *Cowandilla* may in fact be more closely related than they appear at first glance, perhaps variants of one word (Hemming, 1990, pp.128–29). It was not until the early twentieth century that the word *Kaurna* first appeared in writing to mean the clan who had lived in the immediate vicinity of metropolitan Adelaide. By then most of its pre-1836 born members were dead, but some descendants were returning from outlying places such as Poonindie, Point Pearce, and Raukkan.

In 1972, the South Australian Museum published Robert Edwards’ *The Kaurna People of the Adelaide Plains* (1972), a work that helped to establish the name in the public mind. Two years later Norman Tindale’s monumental *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* (1974) published a map

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showing *Kaurna* land extending from Cape Jervis in the south to the River Broughton in the north. Many historians and anthropologists doubt that all the people living over such a large territory called themselves *Kaurna*, and some have also questioned Tindale’s whole notion of the ‘tribe’ as the organisational unit of Aboriginal society, but since the 1970s there has been general use of the name *Kaurna* in the Adelaide area. The Kaurna Plains Aboriginal School opened in 1986, and the name is now universally accepted as the traditional name for the indigenous people of what is now metropolitan Adelaide.

The actual length of time Kaurna people have occupied this landscape is unclear; certainly it has been thousands of years as sites on Kangaroo Island have been carbon dated to 21,000 years ago. Undoubtedly the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was an important resource, providing the most reliable water supply on the Adelaide plains. Throughout Australia, river estuaries usually supported a fairly large population, and we can assume that the abundant marine and bird life of the lower River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri wetlands and the Port River would have been a valuable asset to the Kaurna people. The locality lacks a convenient and reliable supply of surface fresh water, however, and would have been a difficult place to live in summer, and there was probably a cyclical—perhaps annual—pattern of migration between the estuary and the hills (Jones 2006). The Adelaide plains offered a range of environments to the Kaurna people, extending from the coast across the plains to the foothills of the ranges, offering different foods and water sources at different times of the year. Most likely the waterholes of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri played a part in those movements (Ellis, 1976).

Where possible, this information has been discussed specific to each Park Land block and Square when composing each **Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations** section in conjunction with the **Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations** that discusses Kaurna and Aboriginal activities on the subject land following European colonization commencing in late 1836.

2.1.3 Kaurna Places

Place and place nomenclature carries multiple meanings and associations to the Kaurna. Many place names resonate with an ‘event’ in time, or a particular ecological resource. Some Kaurna vocabulary was recorded in the 1840s, and there has been recent research into the reconstruction of some placenames in the Kaurna language. The River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri is variously identified as *Karrawirraparri* (red gum river) or *Tandanjapari* (red kangaroo river) (Hemming, 1998, p. 18; Amery, 1997, p. 1) and the Corporation has recently adopted the dual nomenclature of ‘River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri’ to identify the watercourse and as part of its reconciliation commitment.

Central to name is myth and cultural meaning. Imbedded within this are the cultural stories that explain ‘histories’, ‘events’, ancestral and curatorial endowments and obligations, as well as the special nature of places. Of these, two places perhaps embody a high level of importance in the Park Lands and Squares: the site of the red kangaroo ‘dreaming’ or ‘Tarnda Kanya’, and Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square. The former has been identified as a now-excavated rock located possibly on the site of the Festival Centre which held a key role in the Red Kangaroo ‘dreaming’ of the Kaurna (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), whereas the latter has been identified as a ‘central’ camping location of the Kaurna and today carries the designation (Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square). *Tarndanyangga*, therefore, derives from the *Kaurna* word for *tarnda* (‘red kangaroo’) and *kanya* (‘rock’), *-ngga* is a suffix frequently found in Kaurna place names to denote location.

Amery was commissioned by the Corporation in 1997 to provide a discussion paper and recommendations as to suitable toponyms of Kaurna and or Aboriginal associations and or meanings that could be applied to tracts of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. This

research and subsequent investigations by Amery *et al.* underpin the formal adoption of dual names for many of the Adelaide Park Land blocks and Squares by the Corporation as part of its reconciliation commitment. This research is largely documented in Amery (1997), Amery and Williams (2002), and Amery and Rigney (2006).

Harris has sought to investigate and document the archaeological 'heritage' of Aboriginal occupancy in the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. Her thesis, investigating principally 'The Location' site in Piltawodli/Park 1, and subsequent investigations has quantified the location of encampments, together with 'The Location' and its structures and associated structures in Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27 (Harris 1999, 2006).

While Pulleine (1933-34), Fenner and Cleland (1935), Krahenbuehl (1996) and Long (2003) have sought to document the pre-contact and post-colonisation vegetation extant and introduced to the Adelaide Plains landscape, it is only Heyes (1999) and Jones (2006) whom have sought to translate this scientific information woven with an anthropological understanding to identify Kurna occupancy patterns and the seasons of the landscape. Place, place name, place meaning were identified as integral to realizing this thesis. Notwithstanding this, it is very evident that the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri conduit was a major venue for food and material resource harvesting activities.

Post-contact Aboriginal activities in the Park Lands and Squares are considered in social histories undertaken by Morton (1986), Linn (2006), and Sumerling (2004) but these are cursory references often to political events, protests and incidents, than patterns of occupancy. Harris (1999), Jones (2003), Hemming with Harris (1997), Draper *et al.* (2005), and Aitken *et al.* (2006) have sought to identify the specifics of these 'events' to the places they occurred, but a thorough social 'history' of pre-1836 and post-1836 Aboriginal activities in the Park Lands and Squares is still wanting. Notwithstanding this, it is very evident that the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri conduit was a major venue for social activities.

Where possible, this information has been discussed specific to each Park Land block and Square when composing each **Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations** and **Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations** section.

2.2 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

2.2.1 Introduction

This section reviews the main temporal phases that influence the historical evolution of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, including the main actors in this evolution together with their key summarised documents, and planting, development and management actions.

The sections correspond with the periods of tenure of Gardeners, City Gardeners, Town Clerks, Mayors, Lord Mayors, and related persons and legislation that have directly had, and the individual and their influence and contribution is discussed in summation. It should be noted that the periods often overlap and some are condensations, and this is deliberate.



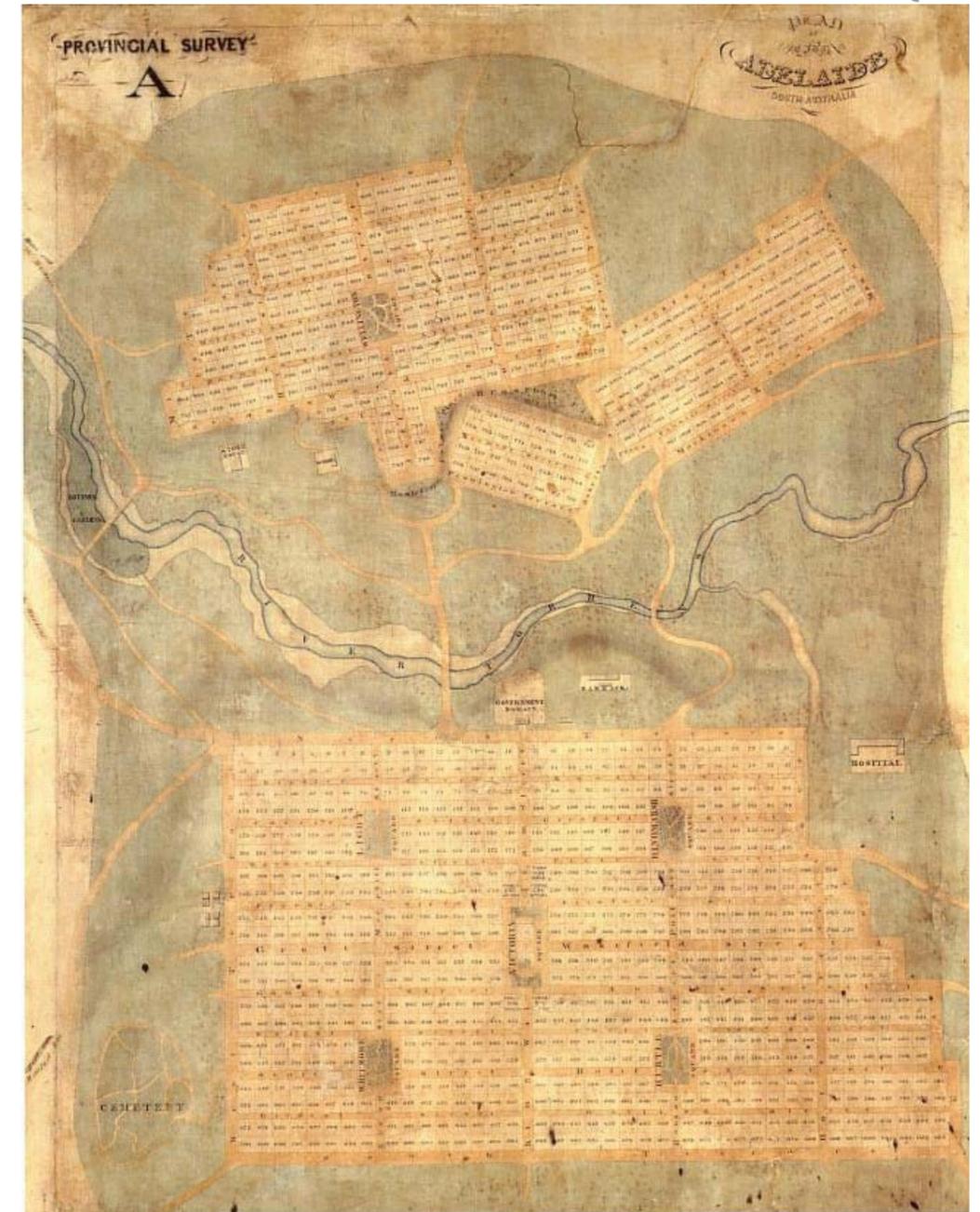
Figure
Statue of the “Late Queen Victoria’s Statue, King William Street, Adelaide, Decorated,” as featured in a watercolour postcard c.1901, displaying colonial crests, flags and floral displays as mounted by the Corporation as part of the January 1901 Commonwealth federation celebrations. The statue was also ‘dressed-up’ in floral tributes following the death of Queen Victoria (1819-1901) on 22 January 1901. The statue was donated to the Corporation by [Sir] Edwin Smith. Source: private collection.

2.2.2 William Light survey (1836-37)

William Light (1786-1839) migrated from London to Adelaide in 1836 serving as the inaugural surveyor-general for the colony of South Australia and undertaking the survey of Adelaide (1836-37) and the Adelaide plains (1837-38) before resigning in frustration in 1838 to establish the private surveying firm of Light, Finniss & Co. A soldier and surveyor, he travelled and served in the Mediterranean region including the Crimea before being appointed to the position by the South Australian Colonisation Commissioners. Within his survey party was surveyor, later architect and politician, George Strickland Kingston, whom laid out much of the survey of Adelaide and had an unclear role in the theoretical and practical creation of the survey layout.

Light was instrumental in the survey and creation of the City of Adelaide Plan, dated 1837, and the later survey of the Adelaide plains in 1838. The Plan was simple yet powerful in its configuration that meshed contemporary Garden City thought to the topographical constraints at hand and addressed the urgent real estate imperatives at hand. The Plan embodied the concept of a Park Land encompassing the two portions of the City, with various Squares, and triangular parks within according to survey alignments, and a clear intent to chart a new physical form to match the new philosophical realm that the colony of South Australia was seeking to achieve. A question exists as to the authorship of the actual concept of the Plan but this is minor to the actual form and spirit of the design executed.

The role of this Plan is as a significant symbolic expression of the spirit of the new colony and the essence of the Wakefieldian vision upon which it was based. The Plan is a significant spatial design, in terms of its town planning legacy, but also the role it played and continues to play in articulating a design and planning character for the City as well as numerous other settlements throughout South Australia that reside within versions of the same plan model. Thus, there is symbology value with the Plan associated with the origins of the settlement, value in its contribution to town planning and settlement theory both in South Australia and internationally, and aesthetic and spiritual value to the City that it encircles and symbolises.



Figure

Plan of the City of Adelaide, water-coloured tinted, as prepared by Colonel William Light dated 1837, that depicts the road and allotment layout of Adelaide and North Adelaide much like a real estate poster. But included in this survey depiction are sites indicated for the 'Government House', 'Hospital', 'Cemetery', 'Barracks', 'Botanic Garden', together with an envisaged circulation system of curvaceous carriage drives through the Park Lands and detailed pedestrian pathways through the Squares. Main road routes out of Adelaide to the Port (north-west), Bay (south-west), and surrounding pastoral districts (north, north-east, east, south, south-east, and north-west) are also depicted. Source: ACC Archives.

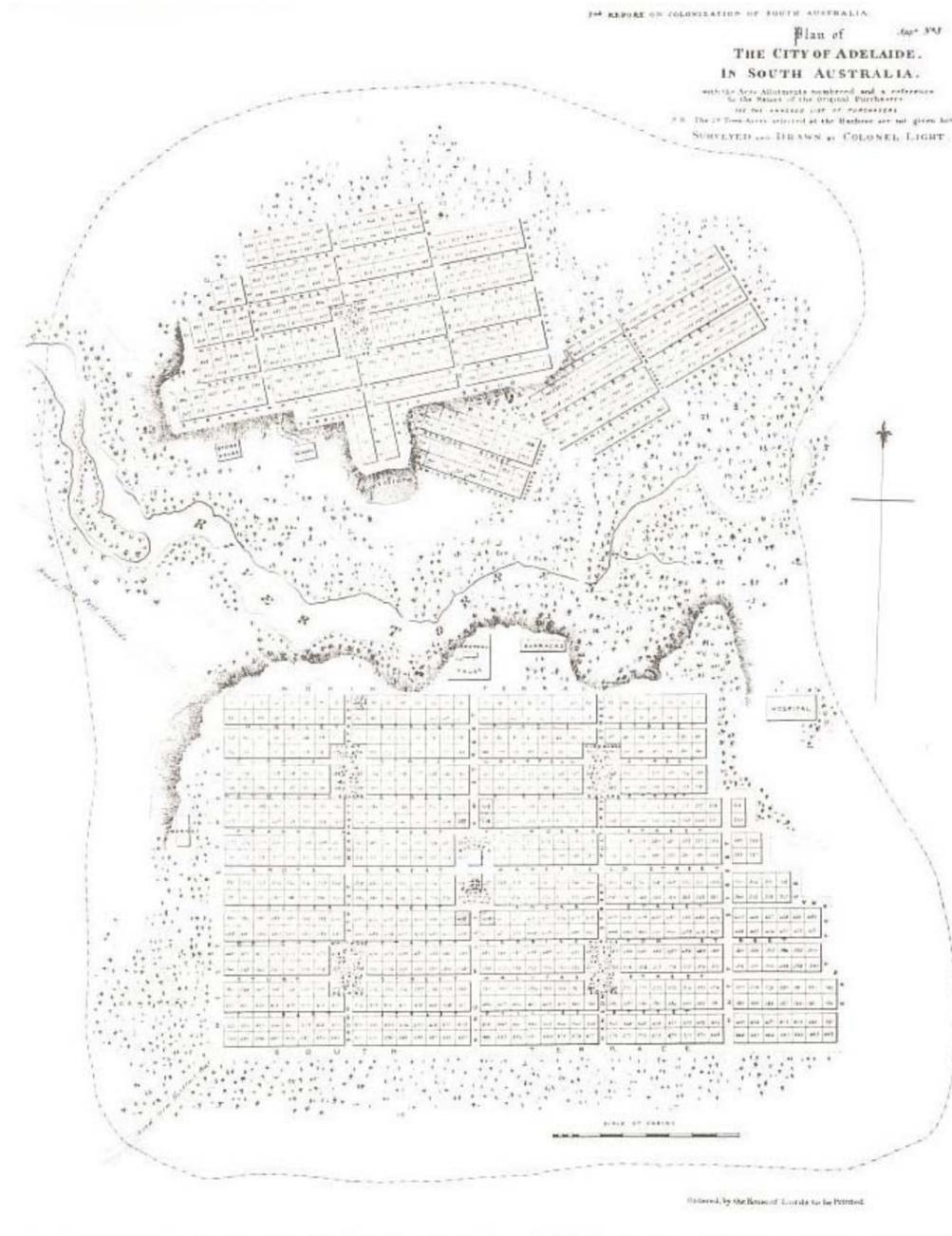


Figure
 Surveyors uncoloured 'Plan of the City of Adelaide' as prepared by Colonel William Light in 1837 that is partially embellished with topographical and vegetation representations of where the escarpments and extant vegetation respectively were present at the time of survey. Some of the pedestrian circulation system ideas for the Squares are also incorporated in this plan together with several of the envisaged carriage drives and road routes to the Bay and Port. Source: ACC Archives.

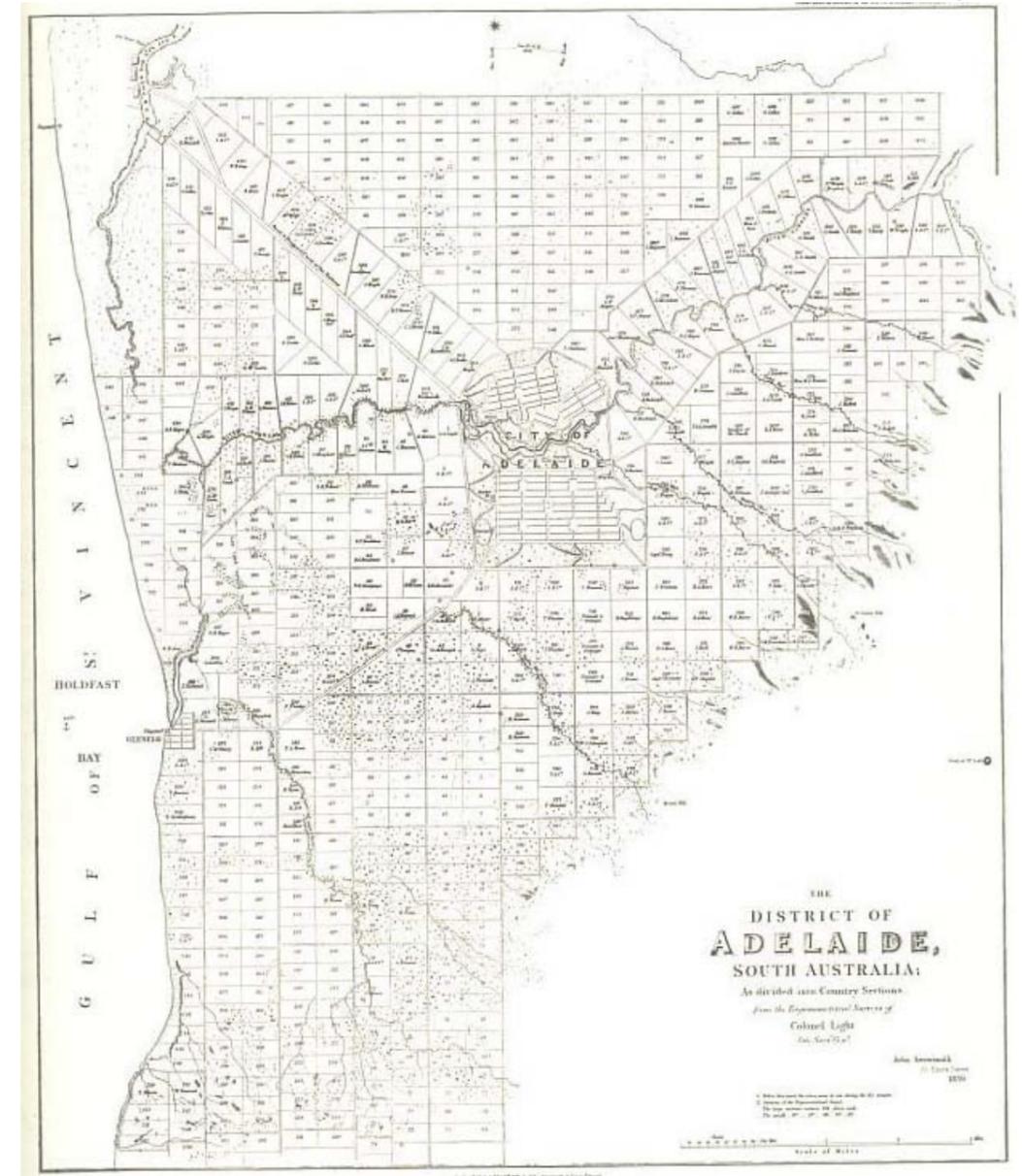


Figure
 'Plan of the District of Adelaide' as prepared by Colonel William Light in 1837 depicting Light's survey of the Adelaide Plains for subdivision and road establishment, including the mapping of hydraulic, vegetational, and topographical information as to the locations of inundated lands, streamlines, swampy areas (which includes the South Park Lands), the Mount Lofty Ranges escarpment and gullies, but also apparently the post-settlement road network through the Park Lands including the provision of a racecourse at Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 and Cemetery at Wirranendi/Park 23. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.3 George Francis years (1849-65)

George William Francis (1800-1865) migrated from London to Adelaide in 1849 becoming the inaugural director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden (1855-65). A botanist, horticulturist and botanic gardens director, trained in botany and horticulture in London he travelled through France, Spain and Italy in his twenties and taught at Boulogne, France (1844-46). Francis was instrumental in advancing the establishment and development of the Adelaide Botanic Garden and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens, and actively supporting the establishment of various literary, horticultural, agricultural, scientific societies in the early years of Adelaide and South Australia. He was also an advocate of civic plantings regularly speaking and contributing articles to the local newspapers.

In terms of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, Francis was an advocate of establishing a quality series of civic urban parks and gardens in Adelaide. He actively and successfully tendered for the planting and management of Pangki Pangki/Palmer Gardens, Tandotittinga/Brougham Gardens and Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square gardens to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide Council. He often propagated tree specimens in his own private leasehold nursery on the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri straddled over Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11, before enabling the propagation of trees in the plant nurseries of the Botanic Garden to be provided to the Corporation for street tree and garden planting. His passions were economic botany, plant propagation, and his landscape design work was formal European with intricate patterns and displays. His tree palette was both Australian natives and introduced exotic species including Olives (*Olea europaea*), and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*).

His important role and contribution to the Park Lands and Squares is in establishing the foundational tree plantings and landscape designs for Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, Pangki Pangki/Palmer Gardens, and Tandotittinga/Brougham Gardens, that were subsequently modified by inaugural City Gardener William O'Brien, while also serving as a valuator and surveyor for the Council. It is probably through Francis' advocacy that the position of City Gardener was first established in the Corporation enabling the appointment of O'Brien (Best 1986).

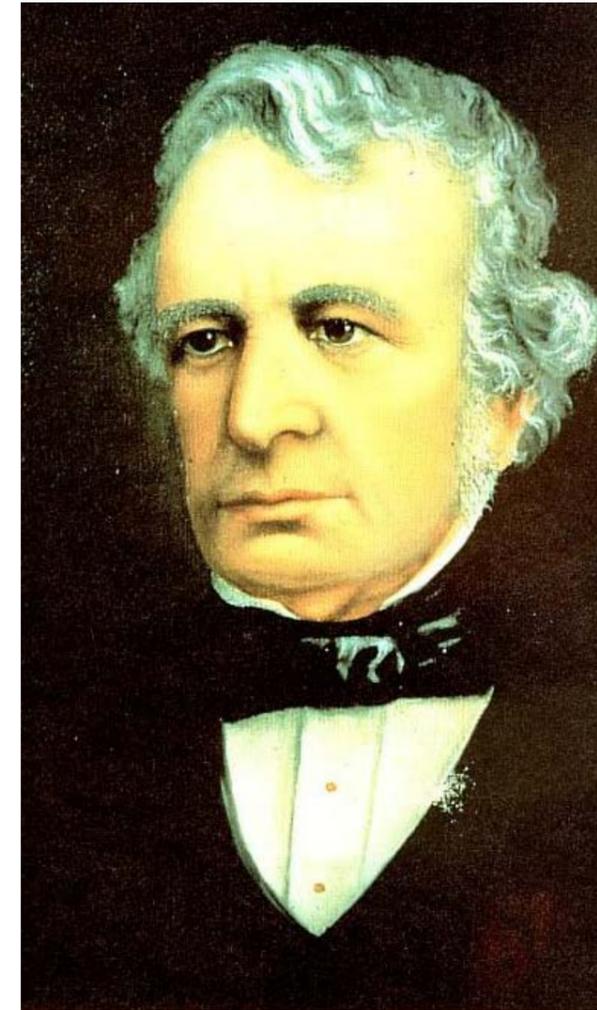


Figure
Painting of George Francis as included in Best (1986, p. ii).

2.2.4 William O'Brien years (1861-74)

William O'Brien (c.1812-84) migrated to Adelaide on the *Utopia* in 1858 becoming the inaugural City Gardener to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide Council in 1861. This was a position probably instigated by George Francis. It appears to have been a successful appointment given the expertise and experience O'Brien brought to the position and the way he executed his tasks. O'Brien was born in Dublin, Ireland, and trained as a horticulturist in Dublin and London, working on several estates and parks, before migrating to Adelaide. In Adelaide he obtained several positions in the horticultural industry, gaining the patronage of Francis as a job referee. He appears as a thorough, competent parks and gardens manager that was resourceful in gaining political support, internal Corporation funds, and tree donations to enable him to create and manage the parks and gardens he was entrusted to.

During his tenure as City Gardener, O'Brien established the horticultural and design frameworks for the Squares, including the North Terrace promenade. The latter is despite the Terrace not being the prerogative of Corporation management control as later articulated by colonial public works superintendent Owen Smyth.

O'Brien's immediate task was the laying out of Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, and thereupon the rest of the Squares including North Terrace. On the former he was exceedingly successful in choosing and establishing trees and perennial garden bedding plants, although there appears to be little design expertise in the planting arrangements as they tended to be linear, parallel and in lines aligned to roadsides and occasionally pathways. Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square and the pre-Pelzer era Pennington Gardens West (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) areas are examples of a planting design style that imposed formal lines upon the landscape often with minimal species diversity, that indicated little skill and knowledge in the principles of Picturesque or Gardenesque garden and public park design that were commonly discussed in the literature at the time. This regimented strategy was also applied in the Park Lands where the opportunity arose to established plantation lines adjacent to roadways such as Glen Osmond [Melbourne] Road, Anzac Highway [Bay Road], Rundle Street, Unley Road, Bartels Road and Peacock Road. Interestingly O'Brien planted only Australian native species in the Park Lands road shelterbelt corridors, and a mixture of exotic and native tree species in the Squares. In the 1870s O'Brien shifted this planting strategy to one that continued mass tree planting but located specimens along pedestrian routes that he was establishing, often in semi-union jack configurations for each Square, and in promenades for North Terrace; the latter disappeared from his jurisdiction in 1872 when Schomburgk formally took charge of North Terrace as manager of the 'Government Plantations'.

Thankfully O'Brien left several detailed inventories of what plant species he was planting in the Corporation during his tenure. From these inventories it is clear that he was using a lot of long-lived tree species but also species that were conducive to the Adelaide environment, rainfall, climate and soils. It was also clear that while there was a preference towards northern hemisphere deciduous tree species it was also evident that O'Brien was using species from the Mediterranean regions as well as Australian tree species thereby echoing the advocacy of Francis' preferences in street tree plantings.

These included the prolific use of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), of which a representative sample now exists in Hurtle Square, and which were once planted extensively along Wakefield and Grote Streets, were perhaps one of his most favoured species together "with sweet briar [*Rosa* ssp] acacia [*Acacia* ssp?], almond [*Prunus dulcis*], olive [*Olea europaea*], gums [*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* ssp], poplars [*Populus* ssp], cypress [*Cupressus* ssp] and others, laburnum [*Laburnum* ssp], honeysuckle [*Melaleuca* ssp], willows [*Salix* ssp], Spanish broom [*Spartium junceum*], aloes [*Aloe* ssp], cactus, geraniums [*Geranium* ssp], roses [*Rosa* ssp] and some bulbs" and South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and Sheoak

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(*Allocasuarina* ssp) (Register 1863). In 1873 he tabled "a list of Ornamental Trees suitable for planting in the Squares of the City" comprising: 2 Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*), 4 Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), 6 (*Grevillea robusta*), 6 Thuja (species unspecified), 6 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), 6 Kurrajongs (*Brachybiton populneus*) and 6 Cassia (*Cassia bicapsularis* syn. *Cassia candolleana*) (Town Clerk's Docket 714 of 1874). The sources of these trees are not stated but it would be probable that the Botanic Garden through directors Francis and Schomburgk assisted, especially with the Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*). In contrast, O'Brien clearly excelled at flower bed displays, often receiving plaudits from Councillors and the media, and this activity was a clear policy action to strategically appease the Corporation.

In August 1867 O'Brien wrote to Mayor William Townsend advising of extensive tree planting works that were carried out over the previous autumn planting season under his care in the Squares and Park Lands. The list is extensive and the specimens included "Laurels [*Laurus nobilis*; 249 in number], Oleanders [*Nerium oleander*; 216], Moreton Bay Figs [*Ficus macrophylla*; 6], China Privet [*Ligustrum lucidum*; 21], Stone Pines [*Pinus pinea*; 78], Native Pines [*Callitris/Casuarina/Allocasuarina* ssp; 1,627], Cupressus [*Cupressus* ssp; 24], White Cedar [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*; 12], Gums [*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* ssp; 4,450], Poplars [*Populus* ssp; 100], Olives [*Olea europaea*; 10,600], Ficus [*Ficus* ssp; 99], Oaks [*Quercus* ssp; 280], Laurestinas [sic; *Viburnum tinus*; 149], Laburnums [*Laburnum x watereri*; 48], Sycamors [sic; *Platanus* ssp; 48], Elms [*Ulmus* ssp; 6], Walnuts [*Juglans regia*; 24], Pomegranates [*Punica granatum*; 2], Ash [*Fraxinus* ssp; 50], Aristolochias [*Aristolochia* ssp; 74], Evergreen Oaks [*Quercus ilex*; 24], Whitethorn [*Crataegus monogyna*; 30], Acacias [*Acacia/Robinia* ssp; 14], Ches[t]nuts [*Castanea sativa*; 18], also, about one thousand willow [*Salix* ssp] and poplar [*Populus* ssp] cuttings, making a grand total of about 19,249 plants." In addition, O'Brien records donations of an unspecified number poplar (*Populus* ssp), rose (*Rosa* ssp), herbaceous plants and bulbs, willow (*Salix* ssp), bamboo (*Bambusa* ssp), privet (*Ligustrum* ssp), weeping willows (*Salix babylonica*), and five mulberries (*Morus* ssp) from various individuals. These were planted in various locations throughout the municipality including along "Both sides of the River Torrens" from Albert Bridge to the Weir; along East, West, North and South Terraces; along the "North Terrace Esplanade"; in the East Park Lands; in Victoria, Hindmarsh and Light Squares; along Unley Road through the Park Lands; along the Slaughterhouse Road; behind the Cattle Yards in North Terrace adjoining the River; and, "19 native pines" to surround the house at the "old Botanic Gardens" (Letter from W O'Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives).

His role and contribution is in bringing to the Corporation a high quality of horticultural expertise needed at the time, and an individual whom was resourceful and skilled to create the foundations of the present Squares in the City of Adelaide today. Each Square was developed as a display space for the growth of trees, pedestrian pathway systems often in formal lines similar to conventional English urban square or 'village green' designs, and plantations were established along major roadways through the Park Lands within fenced shelterbelt enclosures. This 12 years of busy planting and garden establishment left in-coming City Gardener, William Pengilly, with an established landscape to simply build upon within needing a solid appreciation of landscape design or horticultural expertise (Jones 2002).

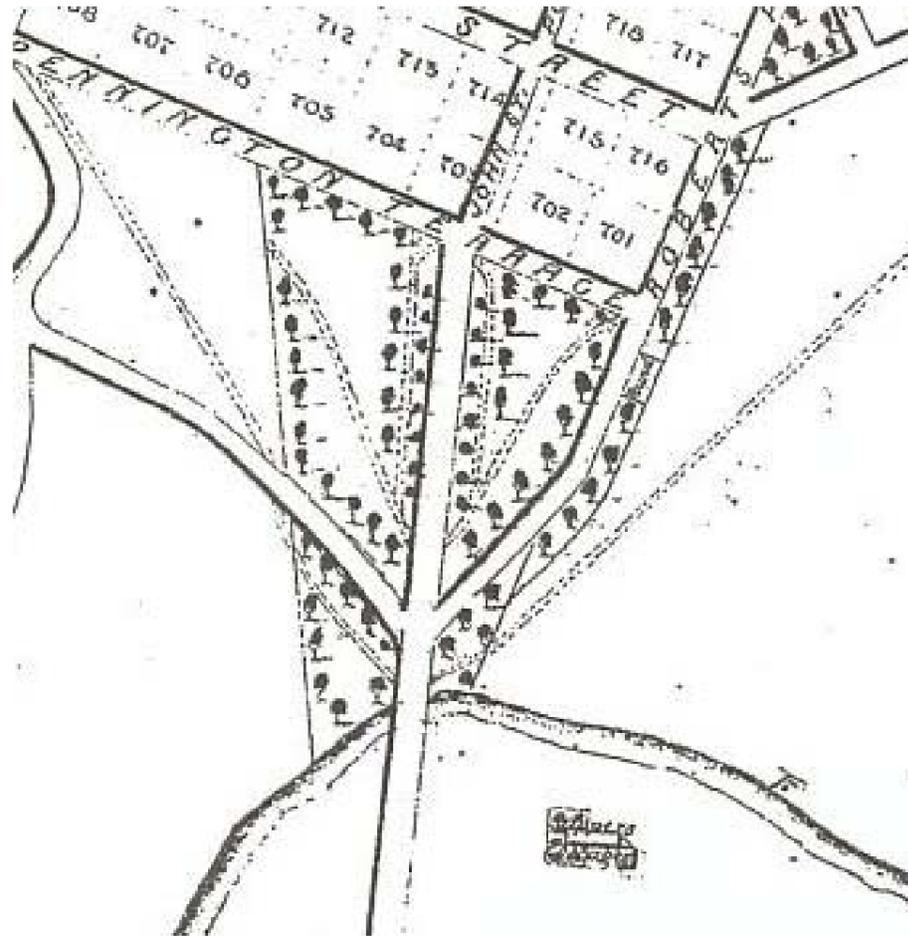


Figure
 Extract of a 'Plan of the City of Adelaide 1865', dated 14 February 1865, prepared by the City Engineer that details the King William Road intersection with Pennington Terrace including the regimented plantations established by O'Brien in this locality. Source: ACC Archives.

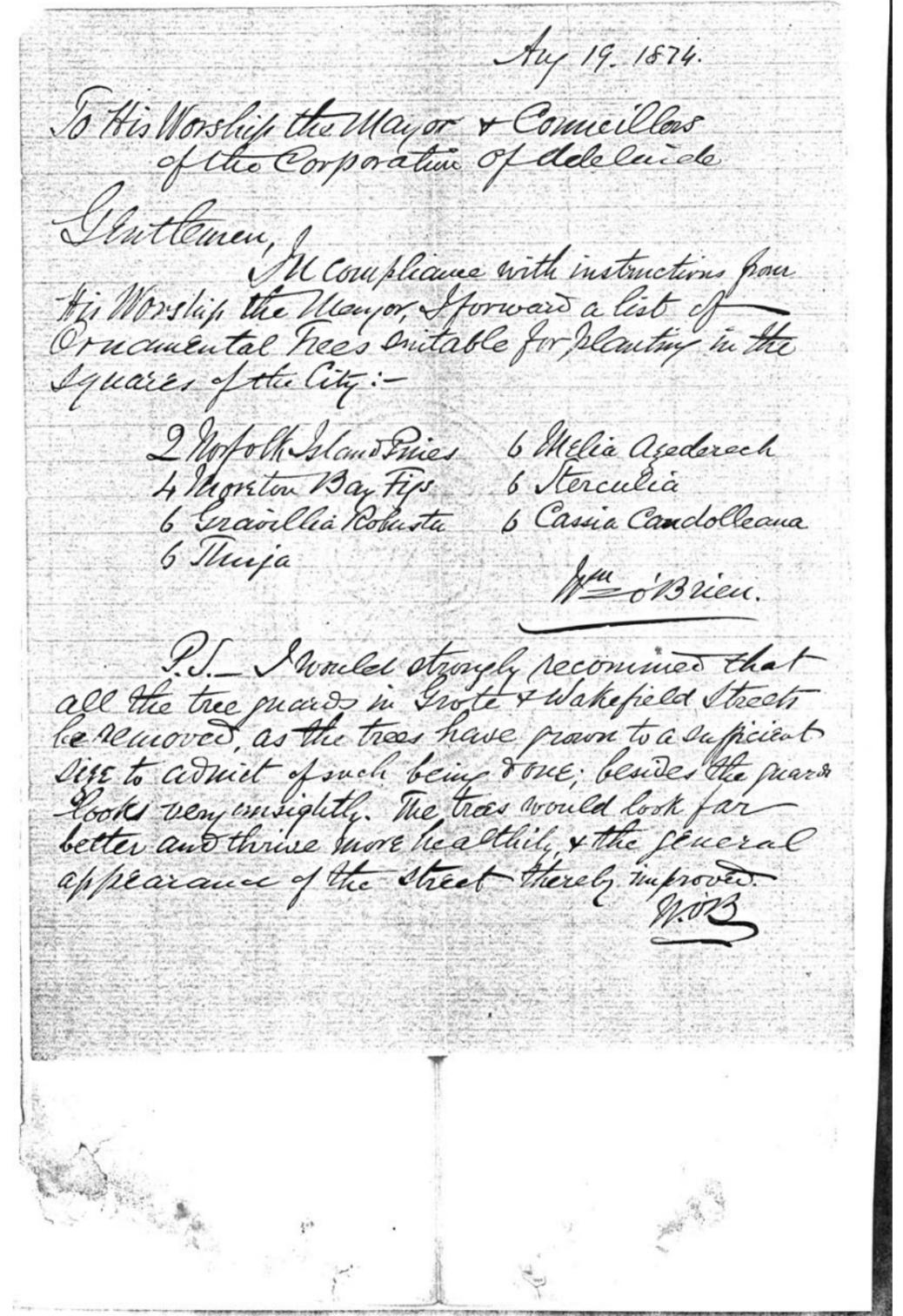


Figure
 A letter from William O'Brien to the Mayor and Councillors, dated 19 August 1874, reporting on proposed planting activities he is seeking approval to undertake. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.5 Richard Schomburgk years (1865-91)

Dr Richard Moritz Schomburgk (1811-91) was a botanist, horticulturist and botanic gardens director whom migrated to Adelaide in 1849. Born into a scientific family in Freyburg, Germany, he trained as a horticulturist at Merseburg and worked at the Sanssouci Gardens before joining a British government-sponsored scientific expedition to British Guiana (1847-48). In 1865 he was appointed director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, following the death of Francis, and he served in this position until his death in 1891. During 1872-82 he was appointed manager of ‘Government Plantations’ that made him responsible for the planting and management of the North Terrace Plantations; probably the most frustrating task he was given by the colonial government.

During his tenure as director (1865-91) Schomburgk often assisted with advice upon and eagerly provided tree specimens from the Garden’s nursery to assist the Corporation in planting activities in the Park Lands and Squares. While Francis started this practice, Schomburgk continued the practice but he was more a secondary source to the Forest Department through Conservator of Forests John Ednie Brown as the principal source for trees. His preferred species, distributed to the Corporation, included the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Rusty Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) and Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), various palm species (*Phoenix* ssp, *Washingtonia* ssp), Date Palm (*Phoenix dactyifera*), various pine species (*Abies* ssp, *Picea* ssp, *Pinus* ssp), River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolius*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), and to a lesser extent English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*). As manager of ‘Government Plantations’ Schomburgk sought to establish “avenues” of trees along the North Terrace plantations from King William Road to the Hospital but was regularly thwarted by vandalism leading to his frustration.

In terms of the Park Lands and Squares, Schomburgk was influential in establishing a formal treescape in the North Terrace plantation and enabling a ready free supply of tree specimens to be planted in the plantation and throughout the Park Lands generally. The latter was his more important contribution, coupled with planting advice that serviced the planting activities of the Corporation’s City Gardeners (Payne 1992, 2002).

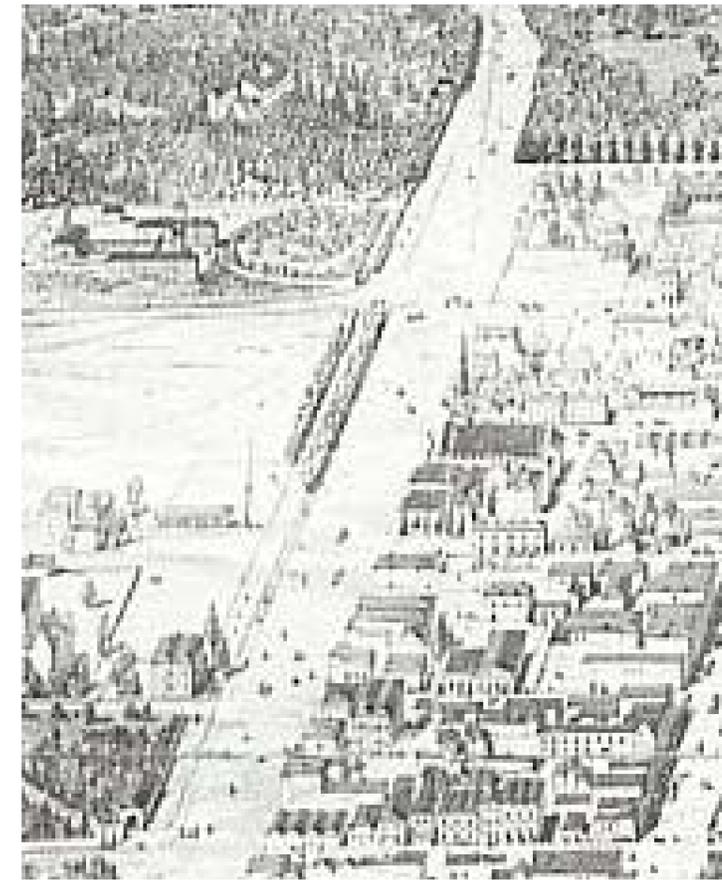


Figure
Extract from the *Australasian Sketcher* 10 July 1875, in Marsden *et al* 1990, pp. 50-51, depicting an aerial panorama of the City of Adelaide and North Terrace. Note the plantation of trees indicated along the north side of North Terrace from the Pulteney Street intersection to Frome Road and the fenced plantation enclosure. This was the tract of land Schomburgk was laced in charge of as manager of ‘Government Plantations’.

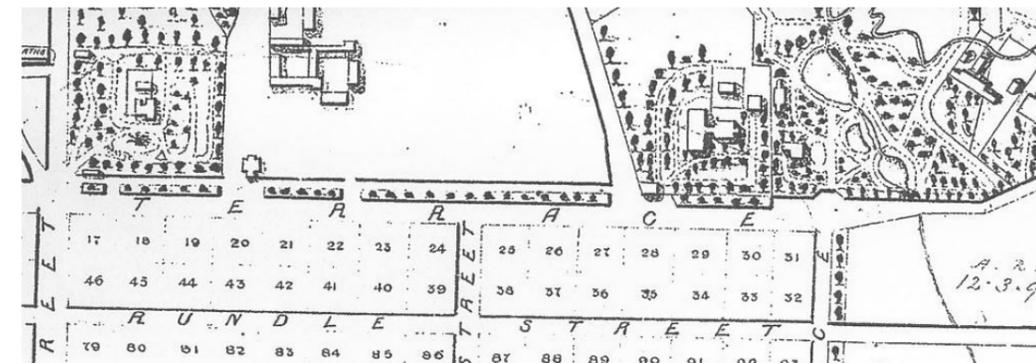


Figure
Extract of a ‘Plan of City of Adelaide’, as prepared by the Corporation’s City Surveyors Office, dated 11 February 1865, that indicates the tree plantations established under O’Brien created along the North Terrace Promenade before Schomburgk assumed the role as manager of the ‘Government Plantations’. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.6 William Pengilly years (1867-83)

William Pengilly (Pengelley) (1825-1911) was a Cornwall-born gardener, horticulturist and amateur geologist whom migrated to Adelaide in 1849. Despite having no formal qualifications in horticulture, and also working as a stone mason, he was appointed City Gardener to the Corporation (1867-83) before being sacked following a series of confrontations with the Corporation's Conservator of the Plantations (1882) John Ednie Brown and Mayor [Sir] Edwin Smith about his tree planting approach in the Park Lands including practice, species, design competency, and spatial configurations.

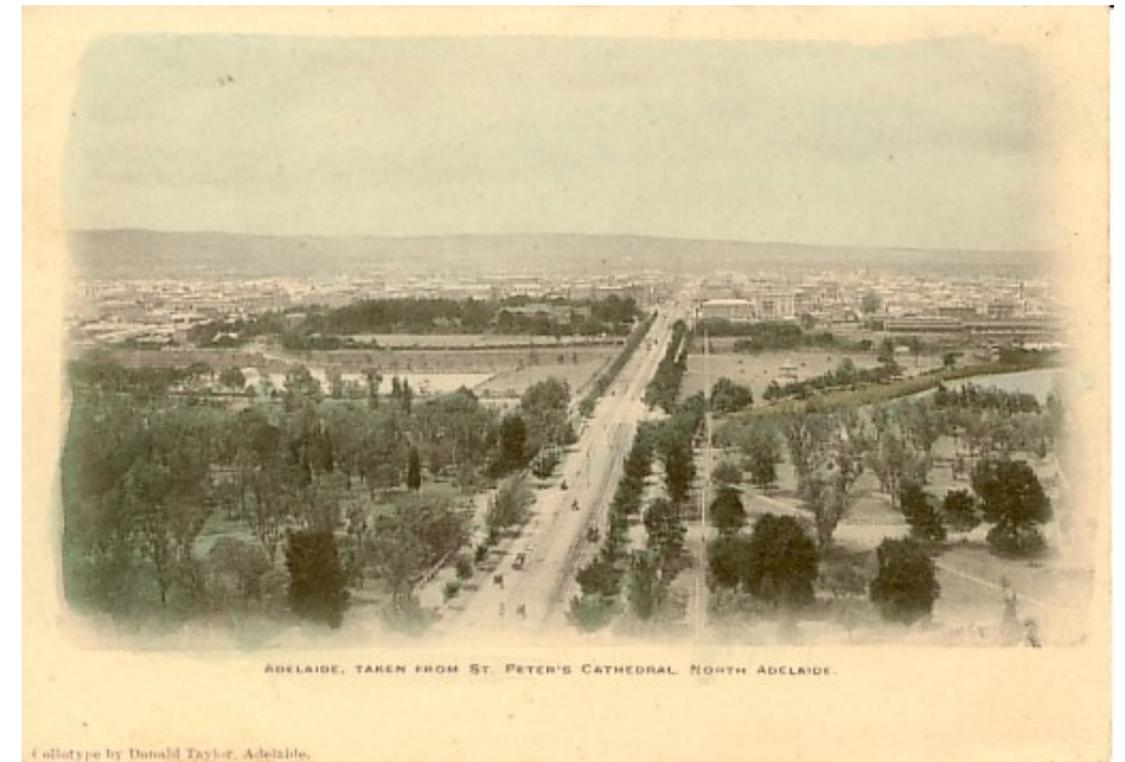
During his tenure as City Gardener, following O'Brien, Pengilly continued the planting activities, Square floral garden establishment, and Park Land tree plantation establishment activities along road corridors instigated by O'Brien. In the Squares his preference was towards flowering annuals and perennials and he appears to have planted only deciduous trees. In the Park Lands he sought to establish plantations of trees along the roadsides through the Park Lands using mainly Australian species including River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) which appear to have been supplied from the Forest Department's nurseries under Brown. While Pengilly may have been competent in garden establishment and maintenance, it was his lack of competency in understanding the Adelaide environment, tree selection, tree-hole preparation, fertilising, post-establishment, and tree spatial arrangement that appears to have brought his downfall at a time when the Corporation was seeking to shift its priorities from gardening to the civic beautification of the Park Lands. It is possible that Pengilly established the first Corporation nursery in the west Park Lands in Bonython Park (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) today.

Despite the sacking, Pengilly was influential in continuing the valuable work set in place by O'Brien, and was apparently a skilful human manager as his Departmental staff sided with him during the later fractious years of his tenure. Pengilly continued the quality appearance and maintenance of gardens and formal Gardenesque-lawned settings in the Squares, and continued a program of planting shelterbelt and perimeter tree plantations in the Park Lands remembering that at the time the Park Land block were being actively used for depasturing of sheep and cattle often prior to sale or slaughter (Morton 1998; Jones 2002).



Figures

Above: a photograph of William Pengilly as included in his obituary in *The Observer*, 18 November 1911, p. 41a.
 Below: a watercolour postcard image of the Pennington Gardens precinct looking south from the St Peter's Cathedral, indicating the lines of tree plantings that O'Brien had established in this vicinity which William Pengilly simply maintained. Source: private collection.



2.2.7 John Ednie Brown years (1878-90)

John Ednie Brown (1848-99) served as the second Conservator of Forests (1878-90) to South Australia before shifting to New South Wales (1890-95) and thence Western Australia (1895-99) as their Conservator. A Scottish-born silviculturist and forest conservator, he was a passionate advocate of tree planting and approached the topic from a very strong scientific and economic botany perspective, as evidenced in his *A Practical Treatise on Tree Planting in South Australia* (1881) and his major *Flora of South Australia* (1882). He was the leading advocate of tree planting, on properties and in streets, during his tenure in South Australia.

It was because of this profile and advocacy that Mayor William Buik (1879-79) commissioned Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) completed under Mayor Edwin Smith whom thereupon enticed Brown into the newly devised Corporation position of ‘Conservator of Plantations’ (April – August 1882, August 1882 – 1 June 1883) in an effort to implement the *Report* (1880). The *Report* (1880) is a major precedent of landscape architecture in Australia. It is a very important planting design document articulating, in a scientific manner, the attributes and constraints of each Park Land block and thereupon making recommendations as to the spatial formation and species suitable for plantation and tree establishment on each Park Land block. The *Report* (1880) excludes consideration of the Squares.

The *Report* (1880) and Brown have long been under-estimated in Adelaide historical literature. Despite his short tenure as ‘Conservator of Plantations’, Brown had a major influence upon the planting design approach taken by the Council in the 1880s as it was clearly the *Report* (1880) that set forth plans and reasoning that successive City Gardeners and Mayors used to articulate their visions for the civic beautification of the Park Lands and parks and gardens in the Corporation. Further, Brown continued to indirectly influence the implementation of this *Report* (1880) through the free supply of tree specimens from the Department of Forests, later renamed the Woods & Forests Department, nurseries to the Corporation. It was also a *Report* (1880) that August Pelzer read and sought to implement upon his appointment at City Gardener in 1899 to the Corporation as evidenced in his frequent references to the document in his *Annual Reports* to the Corporation and similar *Annual Reports* to the Corporation by Mayors whom often cited paragraphs from the *Report* (1880) as justification for the expenditures on improving the Park Lands and Squares (Morton 1998; Jones 2002, pp. 107-108). Brown, in terms of the Park Lands, was also influential in enabling a ready free supply of tree specimens to be planted throughout the Park Lands to service the planting activities of the Corporation’s City Gardeners.

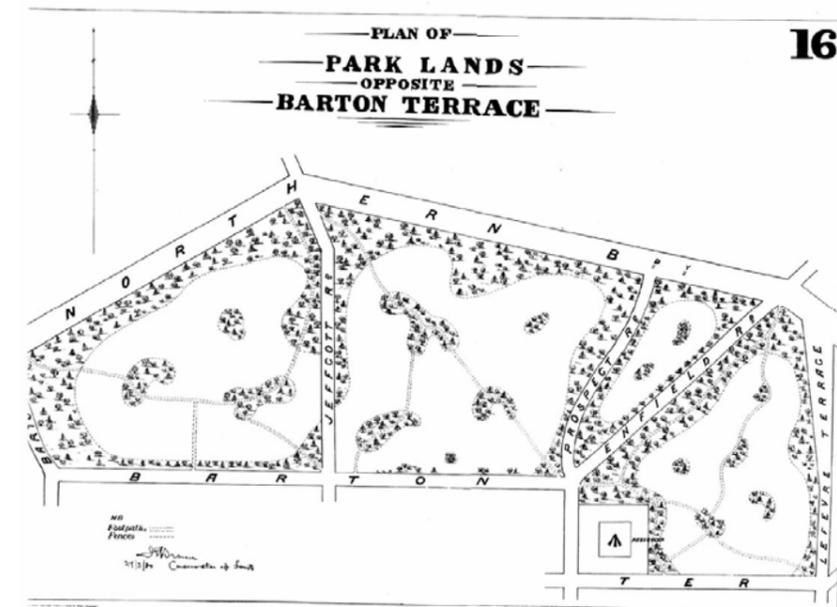
It is possible that Brown organised the planting of the significant English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) avenue in Tuttangga/Park 17 in 1882 while ‘Conservator of Plantations’ or enabled its planting although it might also have been a conscious planting activity by O’Brien in the late 1860s. This major landscape feature also led to the inaugural Australian site for Arbor Day that first occurred in Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 between the lower watercourse and the former carriage-drive. A concept first devised in Nebraska in 1872, Brown, with several other prominent Adelaide ‘tree-advocates’, was party to the first Arbor Day planting in Australia, that was officiated by state Governor Lord and Lady Kintore on 20 June 1887, together with some 5,000 secondary school children, that was the fore-runner to present tree planting days throughout Australia (Refshauge 1969; Jones 1998a, 1998b, 2002, 2005). On the following day the Governor and the rest of the dignitaries were involved in the opening of the 1887-88 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition in the former Exhibition Hall on North Terrace.



Figures

Above: Photograph of John Ednie Brown. Source: ACC Archives.

Below: Plan 16 from John Ednie Brown’s (1880) Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands, that depicts his planting design proposals for old Parks 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, now part of Piltawoldi/Park 1, Padipadinyilla/Park 2, Kandarilla/Park 3, and Kangattilla/Park 4, respectively left to right, including peripheral and internal clump plantings, and pedestrian circulation systems.



2.2.8 Edwin Smith years (1879-88)

Sir Edwin Thomas Smith (1830-1919) was born in Staffordshire, England, and migrated to Adelaide in 1853, becoming a prominent brewer, philanthropist and politician. Near his death he was known as the 'Grand Old Man' of South Australia. He served as Mayor of Kensington & Norwood (1867-70, 1871-73), donating funds to acquire the Norwood Oval as a public asset, as a MLA for East Torrens (1871-93), MLC for Southern Districts (1894-1902), vice-president of the South Australian Horticultural & Floricultural Society, chair of the National Park Commission, Mayor of the City of Adelaide (1879-82, 1887-88) residing in his later years at 'The Acacias' now the Loreto College campus in Marryatville which in its own right was a major example of landscape design and horticulture much of which remains today.

Smith was instrumental in taking charge of the civic improvement and beautification of first Kensington & Norwood council area, and then the City of Adelaide, working diligently to improve the quality of the Corporation's services and the amenity of the parks and gardens for both councils. For the City of Adelaide he sought the transformation and re-fencing of the Squares, the beautification of Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, immediately sought the implementation of the *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) by Brown together with the engagement of Brown as 'Conservator of Plantations' (1882), was on the interview panel for Pelzer (1899), was involved in the sacking of Pengilly (1883), donated the statue of Queen Victoria for placement in Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square (1894), and directed the transformation and creation of Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) from a derelict wasteland into a Gardenesque-lawned space crowned with the Elder Bandstand, the creation and formation of Victoria Drive arising from the 1887-88 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, was pivotal in the success of the privately sponsored 1887-88 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, the development of Lake Torrens as a permanent recreational water-body with a landscaped edge, ensured solid encouragement for Pelzer to have a strong and well financially supported hand in creating parks and gardens generally as well as planting streetscapes, the asphaltting of most streets in the City, the installation of kerosene street lighting, the opening of a public baths in King William Street (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), and promoted the installation of a horse-drawn tramway system throughout Adelaide. Edwin Smith Avenue honours his contribution and service to the City.

Smith was instrumental in the civic beautification transformation of the Corporation from 1879 to 1888 as Mayor. Over this nine year period the Corporation experienced a major transformation in civic and infrastructure with Smith largely personally providing the vision and leadership to create many of the landscape spaces and facilities in the Park Lands and Squares that are taken for granted today, in particular Elder Park (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26). With this vision, Smith was obviously adept in obtaining the most competent individuals to aid in the fruition of these projects enabling the hiring of Brown and Pelzer. Thus, Smith provided the political vision and support to enable the Gardenesque transformation of most of the Park Lands and Squares in the 1880s under Pengilly, Brown and later Pelzer whom completed the remaining Park Lands and a renovation of most of the Squares. Smith was knighted in 1888 for his civic contribution to the state (Morton 1996; Pearce 1976).

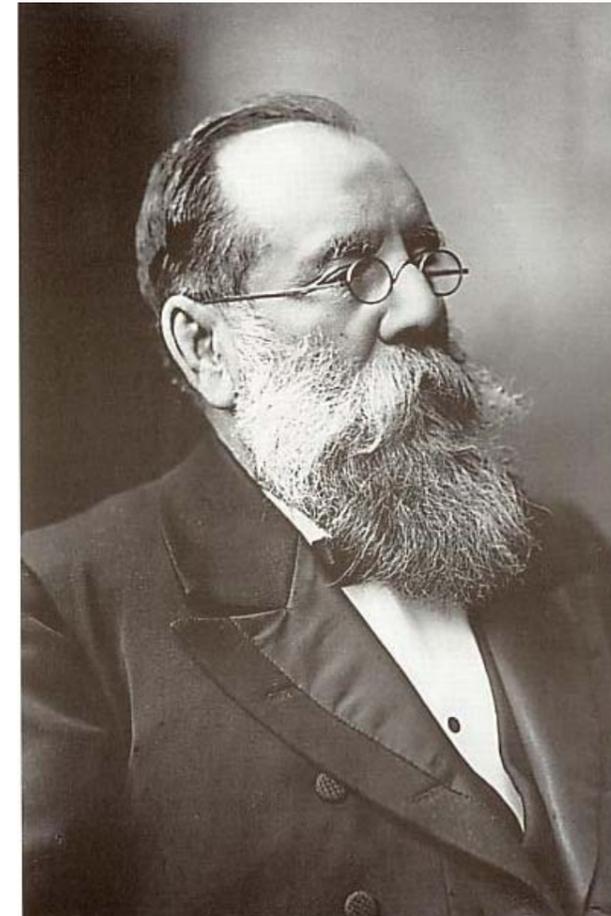


Figure
Photograph of Mayor [Sir] Edwin Thomas Smith. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.9 Owen Smyth years (1886-1923)

Charles Edward Owen Smyth[e] (Owen-Smyth) (1851-1925) was born in County Kilkenny in Ireland and settled in Adelaide in 1876 after travelling the world as a sailor, builder, building foreman, and house painter. In 1876 he joined the colonial public service and was articulated under architect Edward J Woods, serving as Woods' chief of staff when Woods became colonial Architect-in-Chief, and he was appointed permanent head of the colonial Works & Buildings Department in 1886. He was involved in the design of many public housing and schools in South Australia, including the Exhibition Building, a wing of the General Post Office, wings of the South Australian Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Magill Home, Bedford Park Sanatorium, Thebarton Police Barracks, the South Australian School of Mines & Industries, additions to the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and Parkside Lunatic Asylum together with the Adelaide Military Headquarters at Keswick in 1912, and served on numerous statue and celebration-related committees including the Colonial Light Memorial Executive Committee. Owen Smyth retired in 1923, receiving a CMG (1920), the public service medal (1925), and died in 1925. He maintained a strong interest in the activities of the Royal Agricultural Society, housing and building construction matters, and education, publishing *House-Building in New Districts* (1909), reprinted from the December 1908 issue of the *Journal of Agriculture* that promoted asbestos building design in South Australia.

It appears that in 1872 the colonial Works and Buildings Department reclaimed the planting and management of the North Terrace plantations from the Corporation and City Gardener William O'Brien, re-vesting their management in the colonial Government. The plantation was thereupon given to director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, Richard Schomburgk, to curate; a task he achieved in part but was continually thwarted by acts of vandalism destroying the young saplings. In 1876 Owen Smyth was appointed to the public service, so the transfer of management precedes his involvement in North Terrace. Schomburgk returned the care of the North Terrace plantations to Smyth in 1882, and they remained under the equivalent of the colonial/state Public Works Department until 1911 when management of the land was formally transferred to the Corporation and City Gardener August Pelzer quickly set about transforming and replanting the Promenade. The 1887-88 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition prompted Owen Smyth to commence a major renovation of the North Terrace plantation, largely on the encouragement of Sir Samuel Davenport. Owen Smyth transformed the somewhat bleak expanse, that had lush Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) trees outside the hospital and mature Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the yet to be named Prince Henry Garden, with a deteriorating mixture of species in between, into a "pleasance" with a major pedestrian promenade and extensive plantings of exotic deciduous and evergreen, and native, trees including use of palms (*Phoenix* spp) to which Owen Smyth had a preference towards. Owen Smyth was an ardent Imperialist and patriot, strived for value for money and quality in deference to political interventionism, and despite a civil commission that found him 'vindictive, hasty in his temper, impulsive and overbearing', he was instrumental in enabling the quality aesthetic appearance and design on innumerable public buildings throughout South Australia between 1886-1923.

His role in the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares was in seeking resolution to the quality and future of the North Terrace plantations and enabling the landscaping of the Torrens Parade Ground (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26). Both were particular interests for Owen Smyth albeit most of his time was spent in managing the colonial/state building works projects, and both reflect his Imperialist and patriot fervour in the selection of trees species in both landscapes that were English or symbols of High Victorian culture, including English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*), London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*), palms (*Phoenix* spp, *Washingtonia* spp) that still feature in the North Terrace promenade and the Torrens Parade Ground (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) today. These tree species still, also, characterise many of the public and school building landscapes in South Australia that, when they were erected in the 1886-1923 period, tend to be mature specimens of typical High Victorian preferred and

2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

fashionable tree species today. It was Pelzer that shifted North Terrace away from this atmosphere in 1911, progressively, once this land was relinquished to the Corporation. But, it should also be remembered that it was Owen Smyth, who, serving as the South Australian representative, proposed and enabled the transfer of certain colonial lands and buildings to the Commonwealth in 1906 including the Torrens Parade Grounds and Buildings and all Commonwealth land within the Adelaide Park Lands today, which resulted in protracted negotiations to re-transfer this land back to the state and the Corporation; a situation that continues today (Dungey 1990; Owen Smyth 1923).



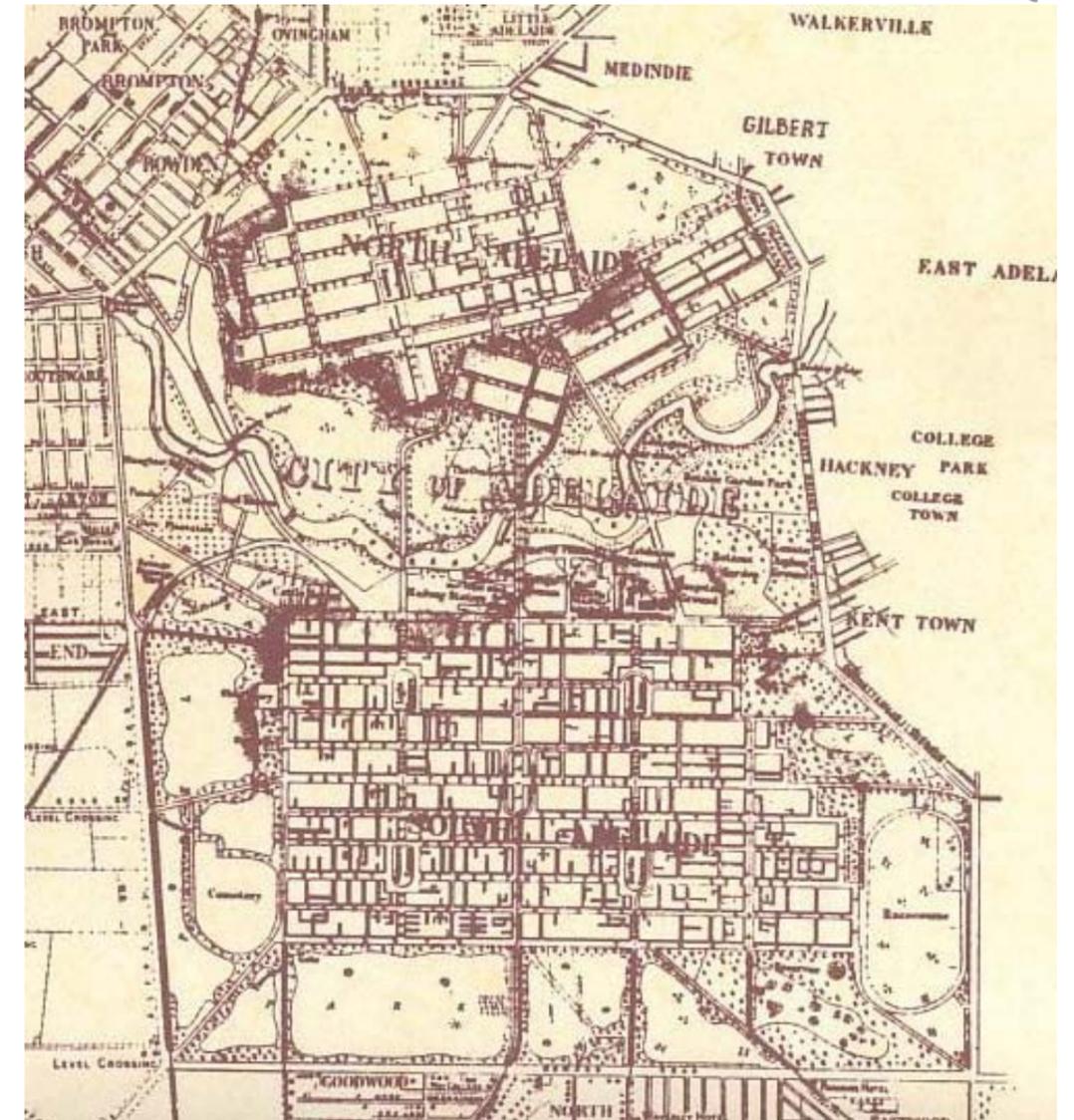
Figure
Photograph of the near completed Adelaide Exhibition Building in 1887 prior to its public opening. Of interest is the completed street tree plantation in the North Terrace promenade, including timber slat tree guards, as arranged by Owen Smyth. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.10 1st Interregnum (1883-99)

The 1st Interregnum was marked by the tenure of two individuals who directed the parks and gardens activities of the Corporation. Park Lands Gardener Richard Patterson was appointed after a thorough selection process in 1883 but died suddenly in 1884, enabling the promotion of his foreman, John Wood Hayes, to the positions of Park Lands Gardener (1885-86) and Head Gardener (1886-99). Patterson, trained as a horticulturist in England, came to the position with solid experience in garden and estate development and management, and was apparently the 'Garden Foreman' at the Carlton Gardens for the Melbourne Exhibition complex for the City of Melbourne Council, before being engaged by the Corporation (*The Register* 24 December 1883, p. 6g). In contrast Hayes was untrained and had advanced through the Council's parks and gardens department staff on the basis of expertise and experience. There is a marked difference between the two individuals in terms of expertise and action, and thus credibility with Councillors and Mayors.

Under Patterson plans were prepared for renovations to various Squares, and in particular Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square when he commenced design, renovation and planting implementation activities seeking to craft a more formal London-styled garden with pathways, tree avenues and flower beds. Unfortunately his sudden death meant that the continuation of this program, strength of endeavour, and technical competence, ceased. Instead, Hayes somewhat finished the Victoria Square renovations and undertook no major garden creation or planting activities thereafter seeking to simply maintain the established gardens, plantations, and parks and to continue the program of tree planting that Patterson had also conceptually envisaged. It was probably this approach, the increasing visual deterioration of the Squares that prompted the Hayes' resignation in 1899 amidst considerable criticism and concern of the visual appearance of these places by Mayor, Alderman, Councillor, and public alike.

Patterson, despite his short tenure, was instrumental in transforming the rough Gardenesque landscape of Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square that Francis and O'Brien had established with trees, with trees, flower beds, and semi-informal pathway systems by the latter, into a formal English-city style Square. This transformation included better fencing, straightening and re-surfacing of pathways, planting of tree-lined avenues, encouragement for the installation of sculpture and feature accent plants, and a more comprehensive management curatorship regime. Hayes, in contrast, simply sought to sustain the establishing situation across all the parks and gardens, continuing to park trees and plant perennials and annuals but there were no further plans, renovations, or major works forthcoming under his tenure.



Figure

Extract of a 'Military Map of Adelaide' prepared by the Surveyor-General in 1880. The map depicts in detail the extant road system through the Park Lands, the exact locations where O'Brien, Pengilly and Brown had established shelterbelt, avenue, and general plantations and pathways through and around each Park Land block. This is possibly the most accurate representation of where tree plantings had occurred, enclosed shelterbelt plantations had been established, pedestrian routes through the Park Lands had been formalised, and what roads through the Park Land blocks existed in 1880. The plan validates the general substance of information contained in the Annual Reports to the Corporation prepared by O'Brien and Pengilly, and accurately correlates with the vegetation assessments contained in the site analysis statements prepared by Brown per Park Land block in his *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.11 Wattle Day League Movement (1898-1940s)

The Wattle Blossom League, a women's auxiliary of the Australian Natives Association (ANA), was founded in Adelaide in 1898-1900. The suggestion that the wattle should be the floral symbol of Australia came from journalist and newspaper editor with *The Register*, (Sir) William John Sowden (1858-1943), in 1889. Sowden, then Vice-President of the Australian Natives Association, an organisation he helped found in 1887, proposed the establishment of a ladies auxiliary to the then male-only ANA organisation. 'The Wattle Blossom League' was thereupon formed following a public meeting chaired by Lady Mayoress Mrs AW Ware in 1898, and found strength in Adelaide and Melbourne as an active society promoting the wearing of a sprig of wattle (*Acacia* spp.) on all official occasions and memorial events. The song *Australia* written by Adelaidean's CC Presgrave and M Heuzenroeder was born out of this movement. The first national Wattle Day celebrations were first held on 1 September 1910.

The movement in Adelaide found enthusiasts with journalist William Sowden, horticulturist and opal dealer Tullie Cornthwaite Wollaston (1863-1931) who first propagated the Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa* 'Raywoodii'), landscape designer Elsie Marion Cornish (1870-1946), builder Walter Torode amongst other prominent men and women in Adelaide. The movement instigated an annual wattle planting on the 1st September of each year, and the sales and use of sprigs at many official events and ceremonies in Adelaide. Even the state Governors and their wives of the period embraced the concept.

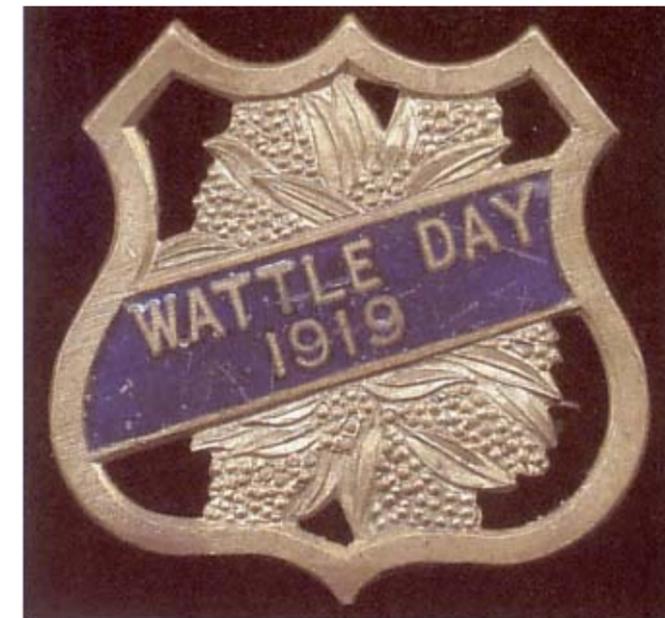
The strength of the movement in Adelaide should not be under-estimated. It undertook regular plantings of wattle trees in the Adelaide Park Lands from 1911 onwards into the 1940s. The Corporation agreed to support this initiative and granted several sites in the south Park Lands for the League to undertake its activities. Prominent sites included the 'Wattle Grove' in Minno Wirra/Park 21W by Lewis Cohen Drive, redesigned by Torode in 1915 as a 'war memorial plantation' together with a now-shifted granite obelisk inscribed with "Australasian soldiers, Dardenelles, April 25th 1915', planted by the League, and officiated by Governor-General Sir Ronald and Lady Munro Ferguson together with Sir Henry and Lady Galway. Further, on 29 August 1914 the state Governor, Sir Henry Galway, on behalf of the Wattle Day League, planted an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) in Creswell Gardens (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26) to honour the fallen of the First World War. Eight Wattles (*Acacia* spp) were also planted around this English Oak (*Quercus robur*) but they do not remain today. Significantly, this was the first war memorial tree planted in Australia for the fallen of this war. Both sites therefore hold special significance to Australia's social development and identity making.

Australia's National Wattle Day was officially gazetted on 23 June 1992, but the movement to enshrine the wattle (*Acacia* spp) as a national symbol dates back to the 1830s (Bede 2002, p. 632; Bridge, nd, pp. 24-25; Jones 2002, pp. 647-648; Hitchcock 2004, pp. 294-298).



Figures

Above: foliage from a Cootamundra Wattle (*Acacia baileyana*), a species often used by the Wattle Day League.
Below: A Wattle Day League badge, dated 1919, that was one of many sold to the public to raise funds.
Source: Hitchcock 2004, p. 296.

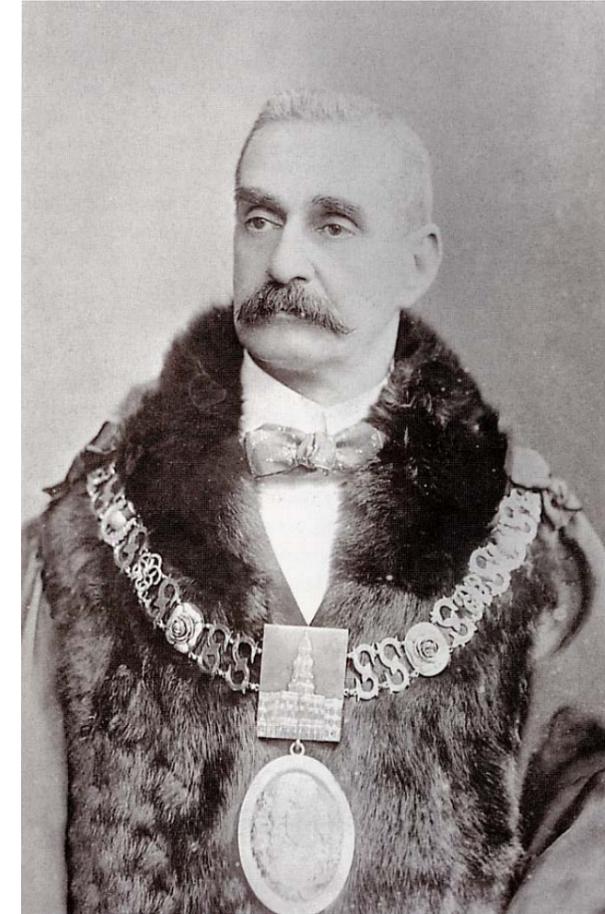


2.2.12 Lewis Cohen years (1890-1923)

Sir Lewis Cohen (1849-1933) was born in Liverpool migrating to Sydney in c.1853, worked as merchant in Fiji, before shifting to Adelaide in 1876 upon medical advice. Prior to his shift Cohen had established a solid merchant trader reputation, had served on the Levuka Council (Fiji) (1872-73), before opening a branch of the Melbourne-based London Loan & Discount Bank in Adelaide together with establishing several businesses. In 1886 he was elected to the City of Adelaide Council, rising to Mayor (1889-91, 1901-04, 1909-10) and Lord Mayor (1921-23), MLA for North Adelaide (1887-93) and Adelaide (1902-06) articulating an ardent protectionist and civic improvement philosophy. He was knighted in 1924 and died in 1933.

Cohen, exceedingly proud of the civic beautification projects he set in place in the City, felt that the City had “no compeer in the matter of parks, squares, roads, and the general municipal improvements” that included the wood-blocking of King William Street, asphaltting of numerous streets, the renovations of the Squares and in particular Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square under Pelzer, and facilitated and often took credit for the significant parks and gardens created by Pelzer in the 1899-1923 period including Prince Henry Garden, North Terrace promenade, Angas Gardens (Karrawirra/Park 12), Creswell Gardens (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), Pennington Gardens East (Karrawirra/Park 12) and West (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), Osmond Gardens (Wita Wirra/Park 18), Kingston Gardens (Wirranendi/Park 23), East Terrace Gardens (since removed) (Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park/Park 14), and Lewis Cohen Drive (Walyo Yerta/Minno Yerta Parks 21/21W), which was created under his administration, honours his contribution and service to the City which he ironically opened. He was passionate about the Corporation, his ‘City’, and took offence to negative comments about its aesthetic appearance, slums and poverty stricken laneways, and poor town planning.

The role of Cohen was instrumental in carrying forth the series of projects that (Sir) Edwin Smith had commenced, enabling a second renaissance, often providing mayoral patronage that enabled Pelzer to carry out his transformation of the Squares and his creating on an extensive series of Gardenesque and formal garden developments around the Terraces and between Adelaide and North Adelaide. Despite his lack of personal interest and knowledge in landscape design, horticulture, and civic amenity beautification, Cohen saw and keenly understood the need for investment to be placed into such infrastructure and amenity perceiving that they were essential to the cultural advancement of the City, and if the state was not going to do it he perceived that the Corporation must demonstrate what the state did not value. In many respects he possessed a similar vision to Sir Edwin Smith but lacked the vision, deferring to his senior management staff including City Gardener (1899-1932) Pelzer and Town Clerk (1899-1915) Torrington George Ellery (1872-1923) (Tregenza 1986; Morton 1998; Richards 1981).



Figures

Above: photograph of Lord Mayor [Sir] Lewis Cohen in 1921. Source: ACA 674; Moreton 1986, p. 80.
Below: Lewis Cohen Drive, which honours Sir Lewis Cohen, looking north as planted in 1928. Source: City of Adelaide 1928, np.



2.2.13 Ebenezer Howard years (1890s-1940s)

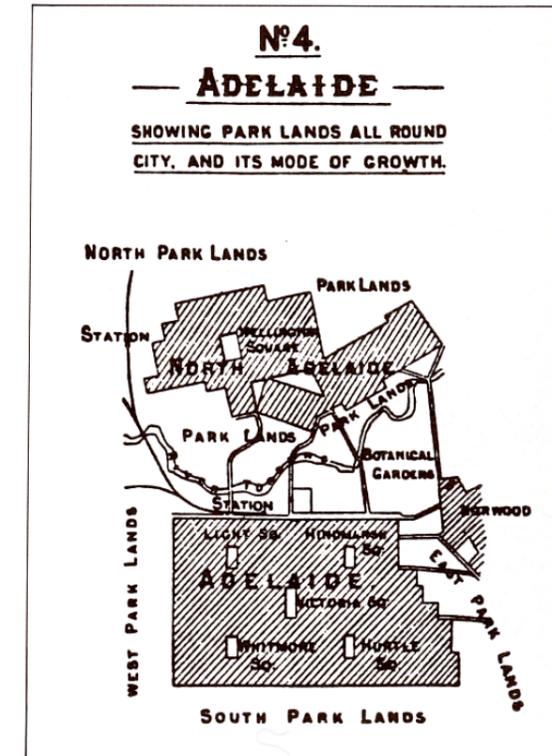
Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928) was an English planning advocate known for advancing the concept of a Garden City that sought to create “clusters of new town-country magnets to chart a ‘better and brighter civilisation’ than industrial metropolitanism” (Freestone 2002, p. 246).

He published *Tomorrow: a peaceful path to real reform* (1898) that included an abstract graphic representation of the City of Adelaide and its Park Lands as demonstrating a key town planning theoretical model that should be applied in contemporary town planning practice. This text was republished as *Garden Cities of To-morrow* (1902) and *Garden Cities of To-morrow* (1946), becoming the philosophical charter for Garden City advocates including Charles Compton Reade (1880-1933) who served as inaugural Government Town Planner to South Australia (1916-18), and whom encouraged the use and re-use of the model including the advance of playground establishment and drafted the inaugural *Town Planning and Development Act 1920* for South Australia.

Howard had no direct role in the development of the Adelaide Park Lands. Rather, his role was influential in articulating a vision for a healthy city layout and used the City of Adelaide model as his primary text and graphic exemplar in *Tomorrow* (1898). This model was eagerly embraced internationally by town planning advocates and propagandists of the time and continues to serve today as an important theoretical model in the town planning discipline. In terms of the Park Lands, this precedent is one of the pivotal reasons used in articulating a justification for the World Heritage significance for the Park Lands as the model contributed to informed contemporary ideas of town planning reform and theory. Thus, the Plan and the accompanying Park Lands are today considered a major symbol of contemporary international town planning thought (Hutchings & Bunker 1986; Freestone 1989, 2002; Garnaut 2002).

Despite this lack of direct involvement one of his ‘disciples’, Reade carried forth the ideals of Howard and his Garden City philosophy when Reade undertook a lecture tour through Australia in 1912 and 1914. The latter tour, with media headlines of ‘No Slums in Adelaide’ gained the ire of Mayor Lewis Cohen provoking a vehement debate between the two that continued even when Reade was appointed Government Town Planner to the state in 1916-18. This included a fierce debate between the state and Cohen over town planning issues and the right of the Corporation to determine and ‘plan’ its urban environment. Despite this clash of personalities and ideals, Reade was passionate about playground establishment and designed playgrounds in Port Pirie and on the West Terrace (Wirranendi/Park 23) finding support for this agenda within Isaac Isaacs (1858-1935) who served as Mayor (1915-17) and his successor Charles Glover (1870-1936) who served as Mayor (1917-19) and Lord Mayor (1923-25) (Tregenza 1986; Morton 1996).

While the ‘Model’ plan of Adelaide published by Howard celebrates the town planning theory embodied in the ‘Plan of Adelaide’ prepared by Colonel William Light, the Corporation has played host to several other Australian ‘firsts’ in the town planning discipline. This includes the establishment of the first Australasian government position of ‘Government Town Planner’ that Reade was engaged under, the first specific town planning legislation in Australasia - *Town Planning and Development Act 1920* – and hosting the first Australian Town Planning Conference in 1917 to discuss town and city planning topics for Australasia.



Figures
 Above: Plan of Adelaide as first published by Howard in his *Tomorrow: a peaceful path to real reform* (1898) and reprinted in *Garden Cities of To-Morrow* (1902). Source: Freestone 1989, p. 57.
 Below: Wreath encircled plaque on the rear of the Colonel Light statue at Lights Vision that records the first Town Planning Conference held in Australia that the Corporation and state hosted in 1917.



2.2.14 August Pelzer years (1899-1932)

The selection of Pelzer as City Gardener in mid 1899 was a significant decision for the Corporation. Pelzer brought with him years of training and experience in Germany and England but also a solid grounding in horticulture and arboriculture in Adelaide. Prior to his appointment he was already well regarded and respected, but it is the length of his tenure and his ability to create a large autonomous Parks & Gardens Department reportable directly to the Town Clerk and Mayor that enable a visually coherent Gardenesque landscape to be designed, planted and created in the City, including much of its roadside shelterbelts, that is under-appreciated today. Within the first twelve months of his tenure, Pelzer came to a clear managerial decision:

The systematic layout out and improvement of the park lands and the river banks cannot be taken in hand until a Park Lands Staff of at least six men is available. Errors of past years will have to be undone, and all dying trees will have to be removed and replaced with others. In my opinion a tremendous mistake has been made in planting too many gum trees; the majority of trees about the park lands consist of gum trees, and most of them are decaying and dying. Gum trees about the plains of Adelaide will, in time to come, be trees of the past. The Eucalypts will not submit to cultivation and civilization, and it is my candid belief that with the progress of Arboriculture gum trees will have to make room for Oriental, Mediterranean and South American species. The Australian climate is particular suitable for them, and they have come to stay. Whatever is attempted to be done with the park lands, which in so many localities are so ugly and neglected, a small permanent staff is the first essential; plans should then be prepared and approved before planting is commenced, so that whatever trees are planted their position is marked on the plan and determined for all time, thus forming part of a harmonious whole. I hope that the Council will allow me to make a start in this direction in 1902 (Annual Report, 1901, p. 42).

And within his office files he obviously found a copy of John Ednie Brown's *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) as this *Report* (1880) and its plans and recommendations clearly inspired and guided the next 5-10 years of Pelzer's activities as evidenced in often quoted passages in his reports to the Corporation that are cited from Brown's *Report* (1880). This document provided him with the plan – the vision—in clear English and well-graphically illustrated to plant various sections of the Park Lands but also educate successive Town Clerks, City Engineers and Lord Mayors about what could be achieved if funds and staffing were forthcoming. Pelzer obviously succeeded in this political strategy as the establishment of a new and larger Corporation Nursery, in Karrawirra/Park 12 for Departmental and tree propagation use, was quickly agreed to by the Corporation following his appointment.

It appears that future Mayor Edwin Smith was on Pelzer's job selection panel, and possibly also Councillor (1898-1904) William David Ponder (1855-1933) who was thereafter appointed to chair the Corporation's newly established 'permanent' Tree Planting Committee. Ponder and Pelzer were "indefatigable" allies in seeking the enhancement of the municipality's park lands and squares with tree planting and garden establishment. Ponder, a compositor by occupation, rising to become a journalist for *The Register* and then *The Advertiser*, was a member of the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Garden for 17 years, as well as Labour MHA for Adelaide (1905-15), North Adelaide (1915-21) (Coxon *et al* 1985, p. 183)

August Wilhelm Pelzer (c.1862-1934) was born in Bremen, Germany, and gained his early horticultural training at the Royal Horticultural College in Geisenheim, Nassau. He obtained an apprenticeship at IC Schmidt's Nursery in Erfurt, Saxony, and thereupon worked at Borsig's Garden in Berlin and Baur's Park in Hamburg, before shifting to England to work in the nursery of F Sanders & Co in St Albans, Hertfordshire. In 1886 he arrived in Adelaide and was employed by RC Baker at his property at Morialta, and engendering a strong professional relationship with nurseryman Charles Newman [Neumann] and his staff, and submitted a letter of reference from Newman as part of his application to the Corporation. Following a call for

applications, Pelzer was successful in gaining the position of the Corporation's City Gardener commencing in August 1899 and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1932. His length of tenure, expertise and knowledge, brought him respect in Adelaide, around South Australia and interstate. *The [Melbourne] Herald* described him as "one of the leading authorities of arboriculture, floriculture and landscape gardening in Australia" in 1929 and an obituarist in *The Advertiser* recorded that "Many of Adelaide's municipal gardens were laid out under his supervision, and will remain a lasting tribute to his skill and artistic sense" (Jones 2005; Anon 1929, 1934). There is only one physical memorial to Pelzer; a bronze plaque that was laid by the Descendants Group of the South Australian German Association in front of an English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) specimen in Prince Henry Garden on North Terrace.

Pelzer was skilled at drawing, writing and oration. The latter resulted in many requests for him to speak at engagements in Adelaide but also in Melbourne. His Annual Reports to the Corporation demonstrate a clear and coherent grammar and evidence of an advanced horticultural and arboricultural knowledge and expertise. This also occurred in his daily memorandums to staff and the Corporation. His use of references in his writings also demonstrates that he read the latest technical and magazine literature in his discipline. There is also evidence that his Geisenheim education taught him graphic skills as there is often references to "plans" that he has prepared and several examples of his ink and watercolour graphics still exist for Prince Henry Garden, Tanyandangga/Victoria Square, Glover Playground (Kurrangga/Park 20), and Tuttangga/Park 17 for the Park 17A triangle that was originally part of Pityarrilla/Park 19.

Over the course of 1927-29 Pelzer found time to prepare several papers that reviewed the successes and failures he had experienced with tree species in the Corporation. Pelzer believed that:

A good street tree should be of symmetrical growth; it should not be low-spreading, so that the stem may reach a sufficient height to allow the free circulation of air below the branches; it should be easily transplanted, of moderate vigorous growth, and should not throw up shoots (suckers) from the roots or lower portion of the stem. The branches should be elastic rather than brittle, so that they may withstand heavy storms. A tree of rapid growth is generally short-lived.

In general, deciduous trees are more suitable for street planting. They lose their leaves in the winter and admit sunshine; their tender green in the spring and the colouring of their foliage in the autumn add to their appearance. Further, large-size deciduous trees can be transplanted without soil to their roots when in a dormant state (Pelzer 1927, p. 2).

For street tree planting in the Corporation Pelzer found the following species most suitable: Golden Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Nettle Tree (*Celtis australis*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and the Golden Vanish Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), with the False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Umbraculifera' [Mop-head Acacia] syn. 'Inermis') being poor due to suckering, the White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) being a problem due to their berries on pavement surfaces preventing its planting in streets, and the Pagoda (*Sophora japonica*) and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) having shorter leaf periods than the fore-going trees. The American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) was trialled but discarded because of leaf scorch. Of trees suitable for use in the Corporation's parks and gardens, Pelzer found the following deciduous species most suitable: English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and the White Poplar (*Populus alba*), and he grafted False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Bessoniana' and *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Umbraculifera' [Mop-head Acacia] syn. 'Inermis', stock onto False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) stock. Of evergreen species: Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Camphor Laurel (*Campora cinnamomum*), Kurrajong (*Brachycton populneus*), Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) with the Blue Casuarina (*Allocasuarina glauca*) and Athel Tree (*Tamarix aphylla*) being ideal on "limestone and brackish soils". Of conifer

species: Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), Austrian Pine (*Pinus cembra*), Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), and *Cedrus* and *Cupressus* ssp. Of Australian *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* ssp Pelzer found the Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) ideal in “good deep soil”, and that the Yate Gum (*Eucalyptus cornuta*), Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and Tuart Gum (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) with the latter good on “limestone soil” and the River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) dependent upon “a deep rich soil.” Pelzer also noted that the Laurel Fig (*Ficus microcarpa* syn. *nitida*), Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) and Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) also displayed worth and acclimatisation capacity in Adelaide (Pelzer 1927, pp. 2-3; Pelzer 1929, pp. 57-58).

Behind this knowledge was also a desire to propagate and select tree species that were relevant and appropriate for Adelaide’s soil and climate conditions. To this end Pelzer appears to have been undertaking trial propagation work in the Corporation’s Nursery in Warnpangga/Park 10 on tree species. It is most likely that these experiments resulted in the planting of several obscure and unique species around the City of Adelaide including the Sandarack Gum Tree (*Tetrclinus articulata*) in Wellington Square, the Brazilian Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) in Minno Wirra/Park 21W, and the increasing use of Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*), Camphor Laurel (*Camphora cinnamomum*), Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa* ‘Raywoodii’) and the Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) in streets as well as the apparently successful Pink Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneo-acerifolius*) given its use in Tarnyandangga/Victoria Square and on Fullarton Road adjacent to the Victoria Park Racecourse buildings in Bakkabakkandi/Park 16.. Significantly Pelzer appears to have been seeking to propagate a hybrid of the Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) that was more resilient to Adelaide’s environment than the specimens that were first propagated in Adelaide and today arrive from Melbourne in truck loads. There is some evidence that these Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trials were successful in the early 1930s but his retirement prevented full announcement and writing of this research, as during this time Pelzer occasionally remarks about an Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) suite of street trees in his Nursery that have ore resilience to the poor Adelaide soils and rainfall and have a leaf characteristic that curls the leaf thereby protecting it from the direct sun rays as distinct from conventional Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) as well as a less speckled or mottled trunk bark colouration. It is quite possible that a hybrid was developed, and planted in several of the Corporation’s streets (Lawry pers comm. 2006; Spencer pers comm. 2006).

Pelzer also understood and appreciated landscape design. This appears to have been taught to him at Geisenheim including graphic representation skills and “preparing plans”. He commonly prepared ‘plans’ for private clients prior to his appointment to the Corporation and also won “three awards at the Exhibition of Art & Industrie, Adelaide 1895” for his designs, submitting several as part of his job application to the Corporation [sic.]. Following his appointment he ‘prepared plans’ for the Corporation on a regular basis to illustrate new park, garden and playground layouts (Town Clerks Docket 3089 of 1899, p. 1). His attitude to landscape design in 1929 was:

A garden is a work of art, and every work of art should have its subject, theme or motive. In certain types of gardening it may be possible to give a general—more or less vague—feeling of beauty, or of festivity, or courtliness; but when one essays the larger flights of composition in informal landscape, it is positively necessary to artistic success that some definite, concrete motive be adopted and developed. Years ago there was a violent controversy raging between advocates of the formal garden on the one hand, and of the natural style on the other. Nowadays we may fairly claim to have achieved a full freedom in these matters. Every well-trained landscape “architect” designs freely in either the formal or the natural style. Indeed, one frequently uses both styles in different parts of the same project (Pelzer 1929, np).

This is an interesting quotation as it was first written for *The [Melbourne] Herald* and thereafter reprinted in *The Advertiser*. It indicates Pelzer’s clear understanding of style, his knowledge of the gardening debate about informal and formal that occurred in Australia in the 1920s, but also

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recognition that the new discipline of ‘landscape architecture’ had arrived in Australia and was about to lift the formal role and professional recognition of the landscape designer. The latter probably owes more to Walter Burley Griffin’s use of the title ‘landscape architect’ in the 1910s and 1920s following his arrival to design Canberra as its use as a professional title only came commonplace in the mid-late 1960s in Australia.

Pelzer found much support for his park and garden improvements amongst councillors, mayors, lord mayors, town clerks and the general public. Sir Edwin Thomas Smith and Sir John Lavington Bonython were strong supporters of his Park Lands improvements together with mayors Cohen and Glover, and Town Clerk Ellery.



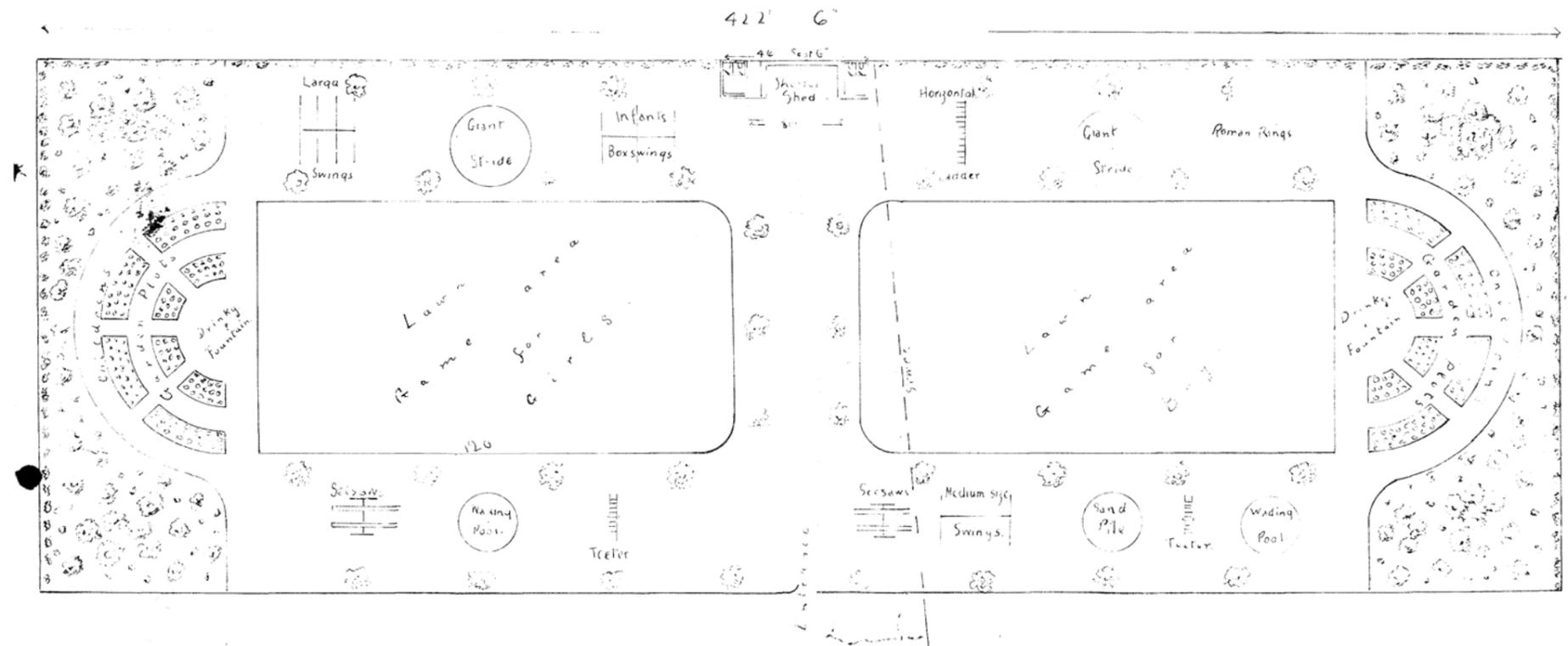
Figures

Above: Undated photograph of August Wilhelm Pelzer, c.1920s. Source: Moreton 1986, p. 167 & ACC Archives ACA 13.

Below: Undated photograph of Pelzer’s tree experimentation plantations in the Corporation’s Nursery in Karrawirra/Park 12, in the c.1920s. Source: Moreton 1986, p. 168 & ACA 14a



GLOVER CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND SOUTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE.



Figures

Above: The approved plan for the first Glover Playground as developed in Kurrangga/Park 20 by Pelzer with Glover sponsorship. The plan carries Pelzer's authorship and details the spatial location of playground furniture and plantings.

Left: a scene in the Glover Playground in Kurrangga/Park 20 in c.1928 that depicts three mature Mop-top Gleditsia (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) plantings surrounding a children's cast-iron drinking fountain. It would appear the Pelzer brought into the Playground mature tree and shrub specimens from the Corporation's Nursery in Karrawirra/Park 12 to provide an 'instant' landscape setting for the playground and its official opening.

2.2.15 Charles Glover years (1917-33)

Charles Richmond John Glover (1870-1936) was born in Surrey, England, and migrated to Adelaide in 1855 establishing a career in pharmaceutical chemistry, hostelry and share broking as well as establishing a reputation in civic affairs and philanthropy. In 1906 he was first elected to the Corporation serving as Mayor (1917-19), Lord Mayor (1919-20, 1923-25, 1930-33) serving also on the boards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, Metropolitan County, Botanic Garden, and Municipal Tramways Trust, as well as holding directorships with various banks, building societies and infrastructure companies. He authored *A history of the first fifty years of Freemasonry in South Australia, 1834-84* (1916), and established his residence at 'St Andrews' in North Adelaide. Remembered as tolerant, meticulous, generous, considerate, honourable, he was a quiet bespectacled individual with high civic ideals, but was never formally honoured for his endeavours. The Glover Playground (Kurrangga/Park 20) and Glover Road (Tambawodli/Park 24 Narnaungga/Park 25) honour his contribution to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide.

Glover was personally concerned about the civic beautification of the Park Lands as well as the enhancement of recreational facilities, and his frequent visits to England between 1891-1933 provided exemplars for how to advance the Corporation's civic amenity. His main projects became the creation and establishment of War Memorial Drive (Piltawodli/Park 1, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26, Karrawirra/Park 12, Warnpangga/Park 10); a passion that his wife, Elizabeth, also shared and engaged in with the women of Adelaide; and, the personal donation of funds to enable the development of three playgrounds in the Park Lands; Glover Playground on South Terrace that was opened by the Governor-General (Kurrangga/Park 20); East Terrace Playground (Ityamaipinna/Park 15); and, Lefevre Terrace Playground (Nanto Womma/Park 6); all of which were exceedingly popular and continue today.

His role was to introduce two important civic amenity features to the Park Lands and Squares; memoriam and intensive recreation at a time when cities around Australia were pursuing similar developments but not at such a scale. While one playground could be viewed as a philanthropic gesture, three were very generous. Although, they drew from the philosophical Garden City ideals of Charles Reade, and Pelzer prepared "design plans" and constructed these facilities, Glover initiated and ensured their creation. The decision to construct a War Memorial Drive was equally unique in its scale and intention compared to other Australian capital cities. While other capital cities were erecting monuments, re-naming existing roadways, planting avenues of trees, Glover took an ideal embodied in Brown's *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) that had never been implemented, probably suggested to him by Pelzer, and sought to construct a new parkway or carriageway through the Park Lands, from Rose Terrace to Bundeys Road (Piltawodli/Park 1, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26, Karrawirra/Park 12, Warnpangga/Park 10), creating it as a returned servicemen's construction project but also something that was a lineal 'war memorial' feature. While returned servicemen road employment projects were somewhat common in Australian following the First World War, for example the Great Ocean Road in Victoria, none were linked in name to serve as a 'war memorial' in their own right (Hankel 1983).



Figure
Lord Mayor Charles Glover, c.1920, as featured in the *Adelaide City Council Yearbook* 1931. Source: Linn 2004, p. 32.

2.2.16 A Stanley Orchard years (1935-39)

Following the death of Pelzer the Corporation undertook a major review of the Parks & Gardens Department resulting in its dismantling and re-structuring. In particular, its political position in the Corporation's organisational structure appears to have been cut and reduced making it very subservient to the City Engineer rather than have a direct relationship with the Town Clerk and Lord Mayor. Finally in 1935 the Corporation called for applications for the newly titled position of Curator of Parks & Gardens, and A Stanley Orchard was successful.

Orchard (1881-1939) was born in England and migrated to Sydney, Australia, in 1912. Prior to his arrival in Australia he served a five year apprenticeship at Messrs James Cypher & Sons' Exotic Nurseries in Cheltenham, England, before being employed for three years under the Duke and Duchess of Portland at 'Welbeck Abbey', and a further three years under Mr RH Measures at his estate 'The Woodlands' in Streatham, England. His shift to Sydney was a result of his engagement by Sir Hugh Dixon of 'Abergeldie', Summerhill in Sydney, who sought out Orchard to care for his orchid collection, reputedly "one of the best in Sydney". Following three years at 'Abergeldie', Orchard gained a position with the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney and remained there for nine years before shifting to Melbourne in 1916 to work for Mr Ben Nathan at his significant 'Rippon Lea' property being placed "in charge of what was generally acknowledged to be the finest garden in the southern hemisphere". In April 1935 Orchard arrived in Adelaide to serve as Curator, with a wealth of practical experience; his last two years was in poor health (Anon 1939).

There is little documentation as to the specific tree species that Orchard preferred. Evidence points to the use of a mixture of Australian native and exotic street tree species given what was in the Nursery and what Orchard sought to be planted along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and in Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square. It is evident that Orchard sought to use much of the advanced tree specimens in the Corporation's Nursery as previously established and propagated by Pelzer. Along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edge, Orchard was charged with creating and planting the new Grundy Gardens landscape and his preferred tree specimens here were White Poplars (*Populus alba*), flowering cherry trees (*Prunus* spp), and establishing flower garden beds. In other situations he made decisions to fell and grub Australian native trees, including Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*), and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) in favour of exotic replacements in particular the Oriental Plane of which Pelzer had established a large planting program of this species in the Nursery. Accordingly, tree species mentioned as being Pelzer's preference would have been Orchard's first choice given their availability in the Corporation's Nursery in Warnpangga/Park 10.

There is some cursory evidence that Orchard had a friendship with locally prominent landscape designer and gardener Elsie Marion Cornish as evidenced in her Pioneer Women's Garden adjacent to the Torrens Parade Ground, in Karrawirra/Park 12, that Orchard had to accommodate and assist in its creation (Bird 2006).

His contribution to the Park Lands and Squares is not very clear but it is evident that he sought to use the advanced tree specimens that Pelzer had orchestrated in the Corporation's Nursery. But it is clear that he quickly gained the respect of the gardening community in Adelaide, personally designed and commenced the creation of the Grundy Gardens landscape from Frome Road to Jolley's Boathouse on the south and north sides of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, enabled Cornish to complete her Pioneer Womens' Garden design, and was politically drawn into tree removal and replacement works in Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square. His impact appears to have been directed and stifled by Veale as his supervisor in the City Engineer's Department.



Mr. A. S. Orchard

Figures

Above: Photograph of A Stanley Orchard as published in *The Advertiser* with his obituary on 17 March 1939. Below: Rose series P9479 black and white postcard of the side of Grundy Garden in c.1930 as designed and constructed under Orchard. Note the completed landscape works including pathway, young trees, stone walling on staircases and stone recesses with hedge planting behind, and a mature hedge along the edge of the Garden separating the Garden from the Victoria Drive pedestrian pathway. Source: private collection.



2.2.17 2nd Interregnum (1939-79)

The 2nd Interregnum comprised a transition phase within the Parks & Gardens Department and City Gardeners of the Corporation. Following Orchard's untimely death, the Council sought applications for the position, selecting Victorian Benjamin Bone following an interview and visit to Melbourne, and Bone remained in this position from 1939 to 1966. Ironically this was a period of major Park Land and Square renovation in the Corporation but Bone was very much subsumed under the authoritarian strength of Town Clerk William Veale. This conclusion is very evident in the minor way that Bone played in park and garden development as nearly all of the projects, including Bonython Park (Tulya Wodli/Park 27), Veale Gardens (Walyo Yerta/Park 21), Rymill Gardens (Mullawirraburka/Park 14), River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri renovations were orchestrated directly by Veale through the Engineering Department with Bone simply placed in charge of managing what was being created.

Benjamin Bone (b.1900) was born in England before migrating to Melbourne in 1924. Prior to his arrival in Australia he had served as a curator on several private gardens and estates in England including Lord Rothchild's property 'Clinton' at Aston. In Melbourne he served with the City of Melbourne Council's Parks & Gardens Department for eight years rising to the position of Deputy Foreman Propagator. His supervisor, JT Smith, described Bone as "a first-class man with first-class experience overseas and in Australia" (Anon 1939).

The only park land and squares that Bone appears to have a direct role in were renovations to Hurtle Square and Light Square. Both appear to have been initiated by Councillors rather than Veale with Hurtle Square never being implemented. In contrast, Bone was able to 'design' and renovate Light Square grubbing many of the elderly near senescent trees and establishing the Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') avenue that characterises the Square today.

We have several glimpses of what tree species Bone was planting in the 1950s in the Park Lands and Squares provided in his *Annual Reports* to the Corporation which were normally short and lacking substance of detail. In 1950 Bone reported planted 525 trees comprising:

... *Eucalyptus Cornynocalyx* (Sugar Gum) [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*], *Eucalyptus Ficifolia* (Western Australian) Red Flowering Gum [*Corymbia ficifolia*], *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri Gum) [*Eucalyptus diversicolor*], *Eucalyptus Citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) [*Corymbia citriodora*], *Eucalyptus Rostrata* (River) Red Gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*], *Eucalyptus Globulus* (Tasmanian) Blue Gum [*Eucalyptus globulus*], *Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia* [Jacaranda, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*], *Tristania Conferta* (Queensland Box) [*Lophostemon confertus*], *Pinus Canariensis* (Canary Island Pine) [*Pinus canariensis*], *Pinus Insignis* (Monterey [or Radiata] Pine) [*Pinus radiata*], *Erythrina Indica* (Indian) Coral Tree [*Erythrina indica*], *Ficus Macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) [*Ficus macrophylla*], *Tamarix Aphylla* (Athol Tree) [*Tamarix aphylla*], *Araucaria Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine) [*Araucaria heterophylla*], *Casuarina Stricta* (She Oak) [*Allocasuarina verticillata*], *Casuarina Cunninghamiana* (River She Oak) [*Casuarina cunninghamiana*], *Sterculia Acerifolia* (Illawarra) Flame Tree (*Brachybiton acerifolius*), *Sterculia Alba*, *Lagunaria Petersoni* [Norfolk Island Hibiscus, *Lagunaria patersonii*], *Quercus Ilex* (Holly Oak) [*Quercus ilex*], *Populus Alba* (Silver [or White] Poplar) [*Populus alba*], *Populus Monilifera* (Spreading Poplar) [*Populus monilifera*], *Paulownia Fortunii* [*Paulownia fortunei*], *Harpephyllum Caffra* (Kaffir Plum) [*Harpephyllum caffra*] [sic.] (*Annual Report* 1950, p. 26.)

In his 1951 *Annual Report* he used the same list but added "... *Populus Bolleana Alba*, Lombardy Poplar [*Populus nigra* 'Italica'], English Elm [*Ulmus procera*], Silky Oak [*Grevillia robusta*], and Black Walnut [*Juglans nigra*]" (*Annual Report* 1951, pp. 25-26).

In his 1953 *Annual Report* Bone requoted his 1950 tree list and added specimens of Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* var *rosea*), South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxyton*), Irish Strawberry (*Arbutus unedo*), "Sterculia Hybrida" (Pink Kurrajong, *Brachybiton populneo-acerifolius*),

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Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Cedar Wattle (*Acacia elata*), Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), Early Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*), Sallow Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*), Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* var *sophora*), Western Silver Wattle (*Acacia decora*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), and Portuguese Elm (*Celtis sinensis*) (*Annual Report* 1953, p. 27). Interestingly, this list represents a marked shift towards Australian native species that is echoed in successive lists.

His 1954 *Annual Report* included much of the 1950 list as well as Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*), Marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*), Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryooides*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Cape Chestnut (*Calodendron capensis*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), Chinese Pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*), Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), Liquidamber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa* 'Raywood') indicating the acceptance of Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* ssp *oxycarpa* 'Raywood') and Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) by Bone (*Annual Report* 1954, p. 34). His 1958 *Annual Report* list increased the diversity of Australian native species adding the Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata* ssp *costata*), Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Brush Cherry (*Syzygium paniculatum*), Karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*), and Hill's Weeping Fig (*Ficus macrocarpa* var *hillii*) (*Annual Report* 1956 p. 28).

This change of preference towards and exploration of Australian natives appears in successive years. In 1957 he included the "Podocarpus" (*Podocarpus* ssp), Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Bunya Bunya (*Araucaria bidwillii*), "Hakeas" (*Hakea* ssp), and "flowering Eucalypts of seven varieties" including Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) (*Annual Report* 1957, p. 26).

His Annual Report of 1958 contained only the following species:

Brachybiton Acerifolia [*Brachybiton acerifolia*], *Sterculia Alba*, *Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia* [*Jacaranda mimosifolia*], *Araucaria Cunninghami* [*Araucaria cunninghamii*], *Melaleuca Pubescens* [*Melaleuca pubescens*], *Erythrina Indica* [*Erythrina indica*], *Angobora Intermedia* [*Corymbia intermedia*], *Callistemon Viminalis* [*Callistemon viminalis*], *Camphora Officinalis* [*Cinnamomum camphora*], *Calodendron Capensis* [*Calodendron capensis*], *Eugenia Myrtifolia* [*Syzygium paniculatum*], *Virgilia Capensis* [*Virgilia capensis*], *Callistris Cuppressiformis* [*Exocarpos cupressiformis*], *Pittosporums* [*Pittosporum* ssp], [and] many varieties of Eucalypts (*Annual Report* 1958, p. 31).

There are several insights from this listing. First, Bone was not adept at scientific nomenclature given his spelling errors and changes of nomenclature that had occurred prior to the 1950s demonstrating his lack of rigour in horticultural knowledge. Second, this was a wide eclectic list that possessed many of the species that O'Brien and Pelzer had been using as well as the use of more period fashionable tree species that appear to have been mainly used as street trees and occasionally ornamental specimen trees in the Park Lands and Squares. Thirdly, the lists reflect the changes in street trees and tree planting fashions occurring throughout Adelaide in the 1950s so is an excellent guide as to what was generally accepted by the horticultural community and council Parks & Gardens staff in metropolitan Adelaide in these years.

Given this Interregnum, Bone is but a minor player in the parks, gardens and streetscapes of the Corporation. He was placed in charge of management and maintenance, and appearing to have little if not no role in streetscape tree selection, park development, garden redesign. There are occasional instances that clearly Bone was frustrated by this supervisory position, as well as Lord Mayors and Councillors, but Veale was a strong personality whom could be little challenged. For example, Councillors started asking for assessments of the health of trees and the quality of infrastructure in squares such as Whitmore, Wellington, and Hurtle, with Bone being asked to provide evaluation reports and renovation proposals but nothing often came of these attempts. Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square was the one difference but even here Bone appears to have had little say or involvement in the design and planting design of the Square that was largely directed by Veale with ardent political support by Lord Mayor Bonython. Thus, while

improvements proceeded in the Park Lands and Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, Veale was little concerned about the rest of the Squares and the gardens previously developed under Pelzer and Orchard enabling their deterioration that is evident today.

Bone retired in 1966 and Val Bertram Harold Ellis became Director of Parks & Recreation; a position he held until 1983 when Andrew Taylor obtained the position.



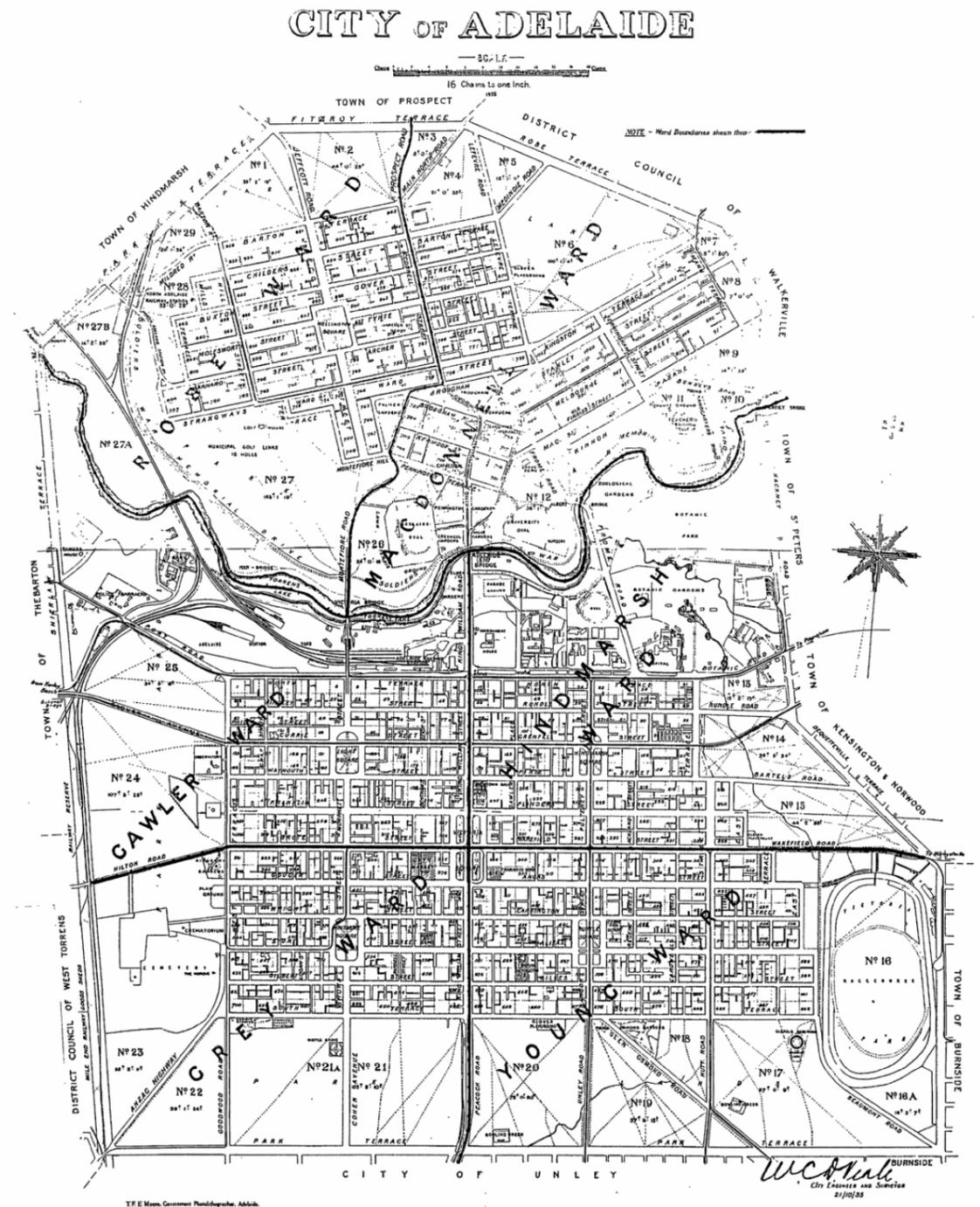
Figure
The elderly Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') avenue that Bone planted in Light Square as part of his renovation of the landscape of Light Square.

2.2.18 William Veale years (1947-1965)

William Charles Douglas Veale (1905-1971) was born in Bendigo and apprenticed to an engineer at the Whittlesea Council in Morang, Victoria, before serving in the AIF and the RAE. Working at Stoke-on-Trent and the Ministry of Transport in London, he returned to Victoria serving as Engineer to the Kowree Shire Council at Edenhope before being appointed Assistant City Engineer & Surveyor to the City of Adelaide on 8 October 1923 at a salary of £450/annum. In 1926 he became Deputy City Engineer, City Engineer in 1929 and Town Clerk in 1947, serving with the Militia rising to Colonel, with service in World War II rising to temporary Brigadier. During 1957 the Corporation granted Veale a sabbatical tour of North America and Europe to review the structures, programs, civic improvement initiatives, and services of some 40 cities. This tour, and the reports accompanying, provided the policy agendas that the Corporation pursued for the next 10 years resulting in a major Park Land renovation and development apart from numerous other projects. During his tenure with the Corporation he served on numerous town planning related state and local committees and inquiries, including deputy chair (1956-57) of the State Planning Committee that authored the Metropolitan Adelaide Development Plan, state president of the Planning Institute of South Australia (1948-54), federal president of the (Royal) Australian Planning Institute (1954-55), was involved with the Adelaide Festival of the Arts from its inception in 1959, and was prominent in the Institute of Engineers. *The Advertiser* concluded on 23 November 1965, upon his retirement that “no man since Col. Light has left his imprint so ineffacably [sic] on the City of Adelaide, or so transformed its character.” With retirement Veale continued his passion of gardening, and was a regular walker through the parks and gardens he supervised the creation of. He was appointed a CBE in 1954 and Veale Gardens (Walyo Yerta/Park 21) was named in his honour.

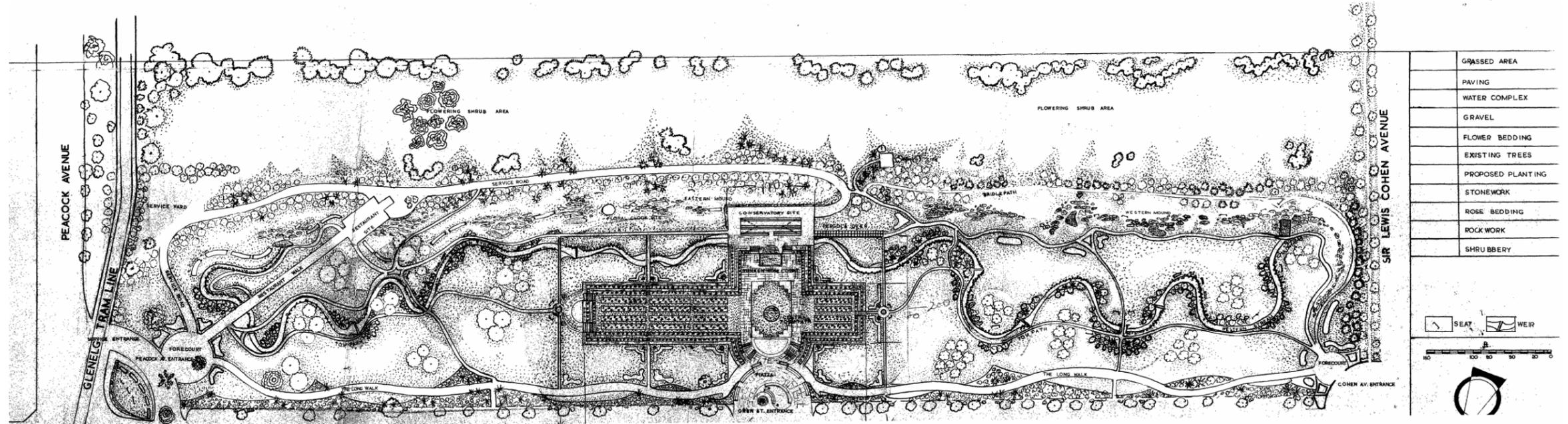
Veale was within the Corporation during two important periods of park and garden development in the Park Lands and Squares. His presence in the 1926-40 and 1947-1965 years coincided with these periods when the Parks & Gardens departments and City Gardeners were subordinate to the Corporation’s Engineering Department that he managed enabling a major influence over the activities of Orchard (1935-39) and Bone (1939-66). Indeed both Orchard and Bone appear to have been very wary and apprehensive of the presence of Veale in any of their daily management and garden development activities such that Bone was very much a junior to the Park Land and Square developments that occurred when Veale became Town Clerk in 1947. This caution was justifiable in Veale’s manner that was shy, prodigious, meticulous, possessing “an authoritarian style of management [that] made him difficult to work with; he was blunt and abrupt with a violent temper, and was hard on his staff. Relations with lord mayors and councillors were not always harmonious ... [and] he frequently drove around the city to see for himself exactly what was going on” (Thornton 2002, p. 446).

Despite this, Veale quietly orchestrated the created of the Grundy Gardens (Karrawirra/Park 12) as designed by Orchard for the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri banks between Adelaide and Albert Bridges, the creation of Light’s Vision landscape (Tarndanya Womma/Park 26), before assuming a prominent role in the late 1950s and 1960s when he personally directed the development of Rymill Gardens (Mullawirraburka/Park 14), Bonython Park (Tulya Wodli/Park 27), Veale Gardens (Walyo Yerta/Park 21), renovations to the weirs along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri (Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27), introduction of modern playground equipment and places amongst other initiatives, the reclaiming of the Torrens Parade Ground (Karrawirra/Park 12) from the Commonwealth (*The Advertiser* 23 November 1965; Thornton 2002).



Figure

‘Plan of the Ward Boundaries’ of the City of Adelaide, prepared by the Corporation’s Engineering Department, and signed by Veale as City Engineer on 21 October 1935. The plan depicts extant of the Park Lands and Squares formal development, including gardens and pedestrian pathway systems in 1935 that Pelzer had established. Source: ACC Archives.



Figure

Original plan of development for the as yet un-named Veale Gardens, prepared following approval by the Corporation to proceed with the works. Note the circuitous stream system, the sunken rose garden with conservatory, the absence of a restaurant in the Garden, and the idealised tree planting strategy. Source: ACC Archives.

2.2.19 3rd Interregnum (1979-2004)

In 1966 Val Bertram Harold Ellis was appointed Director of Parks & Recreation succeeding Bone upon his retirement. Ellis held this position until his retirement in 1983 when Andrew Taylor was appointed, and at the same time the Department of Parks & Gardens participated in a management renovation overall as the Council shifted into a corporate management structure, appointed a Chief Executive Officer, engaged in a major reconsideration of its town planning systems employing George Clarke to devise an urban design sensitive development planning scheme unique in Australia based upon systems rather than traditional zones, all of which drew the Park Lands and Squares into this rethinking proposing their renovation, reinvigoration, additional recreational facilities, and a modernist approach to park and garden management overall.

In 1984 Graham Jones (*b.1937*) joined the Council's Parks & Gardens Department under Andrew Taylor and succeeded Taylor until his retirement in 2004. Born in Adelaide, Jones worked in Lasscocks Nursery, trained in horticulture at Lincoln College in New Zealand returning to work at Lasscocks, Massey Hill, Hodge & Sons, the Adelaide Botanic Garden, the Mines Department, before joining the Council. Jones sought to continue the philosophical directions for the Park Lands established by Taylor. Ray Schoebuek, Neil Ward, Sam Cassar, Katherine Brooks and Martin Cook more recently have succeeded Jones in various capacities and the management of the Park Lands and the Council's parks and gardens.

The period is marked by recognition of the deteriorated condition of the Park Lands and Squares and the desire to resolve and address this increasingly impending dilemma. Planting was a key agenda. Taylor, in conjunction with the planning and design agendas of Chief Executive Officer Michael Llewellyn-Smith and City Planner Harry Bechervaise sought to replant parts of the Park Lands with native and indigenous grasses, shrubs and trees; a philosophical agenda that continues to today. Secondly, there was an attempt to renovate public facilities in the Park Lands and Squares necessitating the demolition of old toilet facilities and a few pavilions and the design and erection of a suite of facilities and pavilions that repeated the modernist architectural lines established in Rymill (Mullawirraburka/Park 14), Bonython (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) and Veale Parks (Walyo Yerta/Park 21) and Gardens, using similar roof lines and Carey Gully sandstone facia rendering; these were largely managed by landscape designer Bruce J. Whitbread, who was later succeeded after his untimely death by landscape architects Roger Mann and Ray Sweeting. Included were renovations to fencing, establishment of cycle paths, the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri linear pathway system (Piltawodli/Park 1, Tulya Wodli/Park 27, Tarndanya Womma/Park 26, Karrawirra/Park 12, Narnpangga/Park 10), and more recently the South Park Lands cycle trail (Tuttangga/Park 21, Wita Wirra/Park 18, Pityarrilla/Park 20, Walyo Yerta/Park 21, Minno Yerta/Park 21W, Wikaparndo/Park 22). But, while these works were occurring in the Park Lands, little work occurred in the Squares.

The future of the Park Lands was entrusted to Hassell in 1998-99 to devise a management strategy to direct the future of the Park Lands, which articulated a strong vision with urban design undertones, but little formal action has been taken to execute the strategy plan although it relies in part on subtle interventions and the continued application of indigenous planting policies, reclaiming semi-private spaces to the public domain, and the creation of a green 'lattice' draped over the City. The largest project has been the North Terrace Urban Design study, executed by Taylor Cullity Lethlean of which the first stage, renovating Kintore Avenue to the Bonython Building frontage was undertaken conjointly by the Council and the state government, and completed in 2005. Work on the second stage commenced in late 2006.

Despite this, the Council again reconsidered designs for the future of Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, as proposed by KBR, and political intransigence has deferred a needed decision on the future of the landscape amenity of the Square.

The period is more an interregnum as the activities and works are minor, less North Terrace, and focused upon subtle interventions, improvements, and additions, rather than major works, planting master plans, and features possessing a grand vision that have been coupled with charismatic political convictions to execute such visions.



Figures
 Above: the classic vista from Lights Vision that is featured regularly in media presentations about Adelaide and South Australia, that has become the iconic symbolic announcement if not welcome 'sign' of Adelaide and South Australia irrespective of the existence of the light towers that were erected to service the Adelaide Oval.
 Below: a photograph of the recently completed streetscape works in the North Terrace Promenade as designed by Taylor Cullity Lethlean and co-funded by the Corporation and the State government.



2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

2.2.20 Adelaide Park Lands Preservation Association (1903-)

The Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association is a community-based organisation formed as a voice to articulate community concerns about the management, care and development of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares. The Association has been through phases of activity and existence, having its origins in the Parklands Preservation League in 1903-24, 1948-c.57, fluctuating in activity according to community perceptions of the management erosion of the Park Lands, and was reformed in 1987 at a public meeting as the Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association Inc.

The first League was created under the leadership of chair [Sir] Eustace Beardoe Grundy (chair 1903-c.1920) (not to be confused with Alderman TH Grundy after whom the Grundy Gardens are named) with a influential list of members and an Executive Committee including Sir Lancelot Stirling, G Dutton Green, WB Wilkinson, AW Piper, AW Dobic, J Chittleborough, FJ Eyre, JH Horwood, WL Ware, WO Archibald, and Charles Townsend Hargrave (chair c.1920-24) and “declared [the] objects of the league ...” as:

- (1) *to protect the park lands, public squares, and reserves in and about the City of Adelaide, and to preserve them for the purposes to which they were originally dedicated – namely, public recreation, amusement, health, and enjoyment;*
- (2) *to oppose all attempts to alienate any portion of the park lands, or to utilize them for purposes foreign to those for which they were originally designed and*
- (3) *to foster a spirit of patriotism in reference to the park lands and the squares and public reserves; to use every endeavour to conserve and enhance their natural beauties, and to assist and co-operate with the Corporation of the City of Adelaide in their efforts to improve the park lands, squares, and public reserves, so that the public may enjoy the greatest benefit from their use (The Register 19 May 1903).*

Central to this League, and its instigation was EB Grundy KC. Born in Manchester, Grundy migrated to Adelaide in 1874 after training as an attorney and solicitor. He was appointed an associate to the Judges in 1875 by Chief Justice Sir Richard Hanson whose daughter he married in 1876. He established a legal practice in Adelaide in 1879 thereafter became a prominent member of the Adelaide legal profession. Fellow lawyer Charles Hargrave later took over the chair of the League until his death.

The second League (1948-57) was formed under the chairs of Sir James Gosse (1948-c.52) and George C Morphett (c.1952-57) with HH Austin, F Kenneth Milne, D Waterhouse, L McCubbin, CC Deland, FJW Swann, Noel Lothian and CH Bright being the principal committee members.

The third Association (1987-) was formed in 1987 with landscape architect Damien Mugavin (1987-89), David Morris (1989-96) and politician Ian Gilfillan (1996-) MLC as chairs.

The current stated objectives of the Association, re-drafted in 1987, are:

- (a) *the Parklands [will] be available for use by the people of South Australia;*
- (b) *the public should have so far as is practicable, have free and unrestricted access to the Parklands*
- (c) *the Parklands should be reserved as a place for public recreation, leisure and enjoyment;*
- (d) *continuing efforts [will] be made to restore areas of the Parklands that have been removed from general use;*
- (e) *the character of the Parklands as a place dividing the City of Adelaide from the suburbs should be preserved*
- (f) *the Parklands should be preserved and maintained in a manner that enhances their special place in the design of the City of Adelaide (Daly 1987, pp. 155-156)*

As a community-based organisation the Association has been influential since its establishment in keeping a watchful eye over the management actions of colonial/state parliaments and Corporation administrations especially in terms of excisions of land from public access and promoting the larger qualities and importance of the tract of land as a major open space for the City and community. In recent years it has prioritised the need to return excised and temporary leased land to the park lands from their public uses including the Government House Domain, the Clipsal 500 use of the Park Lands, as well as promoting the advance of an *Adelaide Park Lands Act* and World Heritage recognition for the Park Lands (Daly 1987, pp. 48, 97, 151, 155-156, 159, 181, 183). It has served and continues to serve as a valuable community ‘watchdog’ assessing and mentoring the actions and policies of politicians and senior administrators as they relate to the Adelaide Park Lands (*The Register* 19 May 1903; Penick 2003).



Figure
Photograph of members of the Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association, led by Ian Gilfillan MLC and President Jim Daly, outside the headquarters of the South Australian Jockey Club protesting about development proposals for Victoria Park (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16). Source: http://www.adelaide-parklands.org/html/hot_topics.html 15 August 2007.

2.2.21 *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037 (1999)*

The *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037 (1999)* was released by consultants Hassell and adopted by the Corporation in 2000. The study confirmed, through an extensive community consultation process, that there was 'strong community consensus that the Parklands represent a unique natural asset' but in devising its future management 'there should be as much diversity of use as possible to ensure greater community accessibility' (Hassell 1998, p. 1).

During the course of the study Donovan Associates (1999) were engaged to review the cultural heritage of the Park Lands, Dr Hugh Possingham was engaged to assess the environmental heritage of the Park Lands, and Hemming with Harris (1998) were engaged to review and establish the Aboriginal and Kaurna relationships with the Park Lands landscape. All three were specifically requested to prepare respective statements of cultural, environmental, and Aboriginal/Kaurna significance of the Park Lands and to identify significant features, places and themes.

The Lord Mayor, Dr Jane Lomax-Smith, wrote in the Preface:

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

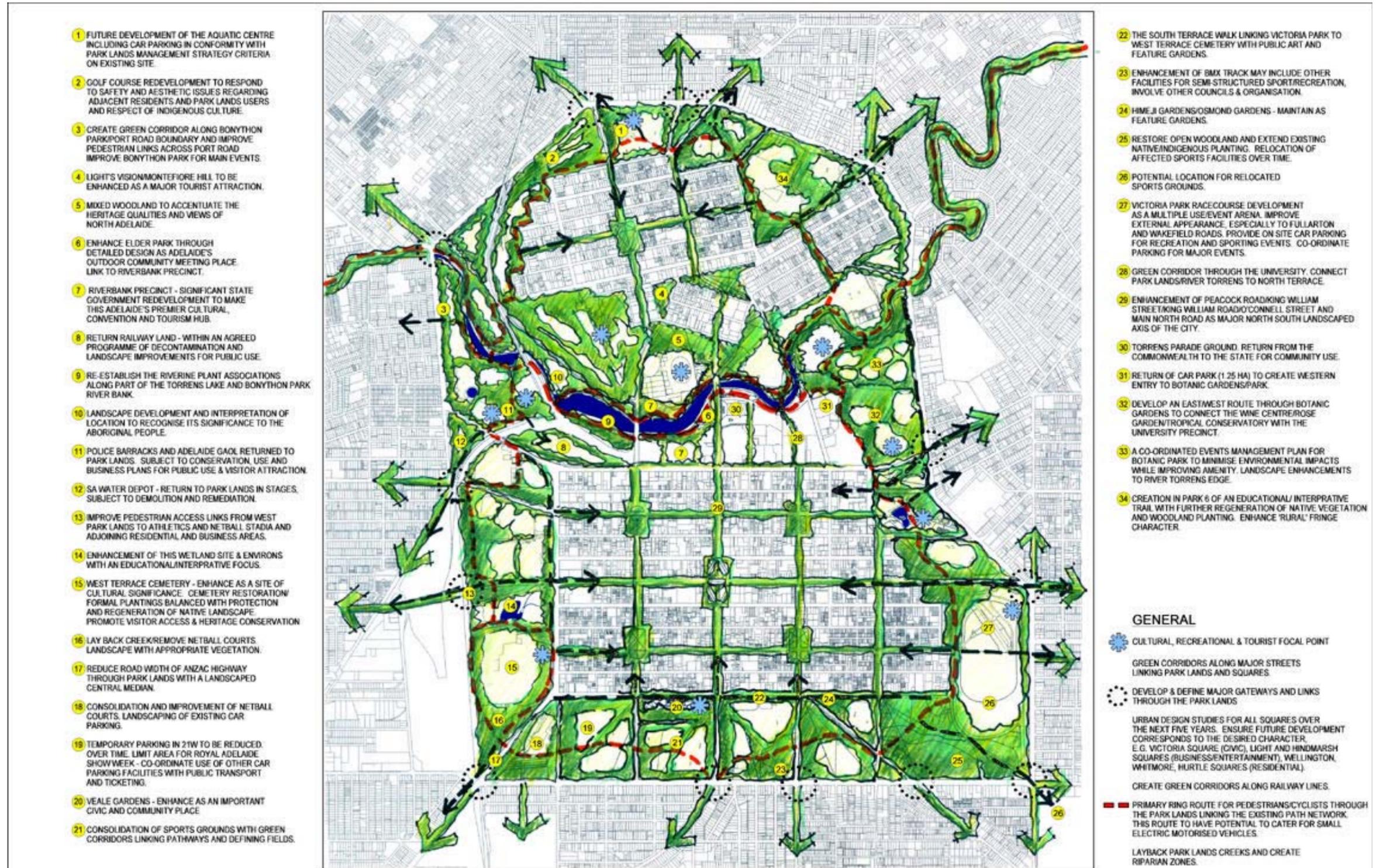
The Parklands will be a model of excellence for the provision, maintenance and development of:

- *an integrated open space system;*
- *environmental sustainability;*
- *a diverse range of recreational opportunities and cultural experiences;*
- *indigenous, European and other landscapes (Hassell 1999, p. ii).*

The management strategy devised sought to achieve:

- statements of cultural and environmental significance
- direction and guiding principles for management of the Park Lands
- strategy for activities, movement and structures
- landscape, built character and maintenance standards
- management and operational arrangements
- fund arrangements
- forward programmes for enhancement
- property tenure and lease provisions
- ancillary legislative adjustments, if required
- amendments to the *Metropolitan Planning Strategy* and *Adelaide (City) Development Plan*, if required (Hassell 1999, p. 4).

As stated above, the report set forth 'guiding principles' and a suite of 'arrangements'. It provided the framework in which to go forward by not the micro- and medium- level detail to inform specific planning judgements as to the management of features, assets, qualities, vegetation, and infrastructure in each Park Land block and Square. It also provided a cursory summation of the cultural and Indigenous heritage qualities and features causing friction between respective sub-consultant authors.



PARK LANDS CONCEPT PLAN 2037

(200 YRS AFTER COLONEL WILLIAM LIGHT CONCEIVED THE PARK LANDS)

FIGURE 34.

Figure
Adelaide Park Lands Concept Plan as prepared by Hassell in the Park Lands Management Strategy Report (1999).

2.2.22 Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005

The *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005* arose from continued political debate and friction between the state government and Corporation about the management, identity and role of the Park Lands. The scope of the *Act* includes both the Park Land blocks as well as the Squares including the North Terrace promenade. The legislation was prompted by representations by state Australian Democrat member Ian Gilfillan, the Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association, regular public expressions of concern especially arising from political decisions as to the future of the Hackney Tram Barns and the development of the National Wine Centre, and at the same time a quiet community and political recognition that the Park Lands warranted World Heritage status; a point also highlighted in the Hassell prepared *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999).

The *Act* was drafted in 2004-05. The majority of the *Act* was assented on 8 December 2005, part gazetted on 1 February and 14 December 2006, with amendments thereto on 26 April 2007.

The preamble to the Act states that it is:

An Act to establish a legislative framework that promotes the special status, attributes and character of the Adelaide Park Lands; to provide for the protection of those park lands and for their management as a world-class asset to be preserved as an urban park for the benefit of present and future generations; to amend the City of Adelaide Act 1998, the Development Act 1993, the Highways Act 1926, the Local Government Act 1934, the Local Government Act 1999, the National Wine Centre (Restructuring and Leasing Arrangements) Act 2002, the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991, the South Australian Motor Sport Act 1984 and the Waterworks Act 1932; and for other purposes (Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 preamble).

The *Act's* Statutory principles include:

- (a) the land comprising the Adelaide Park Lands should, as far as is reasonably appropriate, correspond to the general intentions of Colonel William Light in establishing the first Plan of Adelaide in 1837;*
- (b) the Adelaide Park Lands should be held for the public benefit of the people of South Australia, and should be generally available to them for their use and enjoyment (recognising that certain uses of the Park Lands may restrict or prevent access to particular parts of the Park Lands);*
- (c) the Adelaide Park Lands reflect and support a diverse range of environmental, cultural, recreational and social values and activities that should be protected and enhanced;*
- (d) the Adelaide Park Lands provide a defining feature to the City of Adelaide and contribute to the economic and social well-being of the City in a manner that should be recognised and enhanced;*
- (e) the contribution that the Adelaide Park Lands make to the natural heritage of the Adelaide Plains should be recognised, and consideration given to the extent to which initiatives involving the Park Lands can improve the biodiversity and sustainability of the Adelaide Plains;*
- (f) the State Government, State agencies and authorities, and the Adelaide City Council, should actively seek to co-operate and collaborate with each other in order to protect and enhance the Adelaide Park Lands;*
- (g) the interests of the South Australian community in ensuring the preservation of the Adelaide Park Lands are to be recognised, and activities that may affect the Park Lands should be consistent with maintaining or enhancing the environmental, cultural, recreational and social heritage status of the Park Lands for the benefit of the State (Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 section 4 (1)).*

As part of the *Act*, an Adelaide Park Lands Authority is established charged with the functions:

- (a) to undertake a key policy role with respect to the management and protection of the Adelaide Park Lands; and*
- (b) to prepare and, as appropriate, to revise, the Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and*
- (c) to provide comments and advice on any management plan prepared by the Adelaide City Council or a State authority under this Act or the Local Government Act 1999 that relates to any part of the Adelaide Park Lands, and to monitor and, as appropriate, to provide comments, advice or reports in relation to, the implementation or operation of any such plan; and*
- (d) to provide comments or advice in relation to the operation of any lease, licence or other form of grant of occupation of land within the Adelaide Park Lands; and*
- (e) on the basis of any request or on its own initiative, to provide advice to the Adelaide City Council or to the Minister on policy, development, heritage or management issues affecting the Adelaide Park Lands; and*
- (f) to promote public awareness of the importance of the Adelaide Park Lands and the need to ensure that they are managed and used responsibly; and*
- (g) to ensure that the interests of South Australians are taken into account, and that community consultation processes are established, in relation to the strategic management of the Adelaide Park Lands; and*
- (h) to administer the Adelaide Park Lands Fund; and*
- (i) to undertake or support other activities that will protect or enhance the Adelaide Park Lands, or in any other way promote or advance the objects of this Act (Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 section 9).*

We have yet to witness the contributory role the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005* and its Authority will make in articulating and implementing a policy future and strategy for the Park Lands and Squares. However the recent conflict of opinion between the Authority and the state government over the future of the Victoria Park Racecourse and Bakkabakkandi (Park 16) points to a lack of strength and purpose on the part of the Authority.

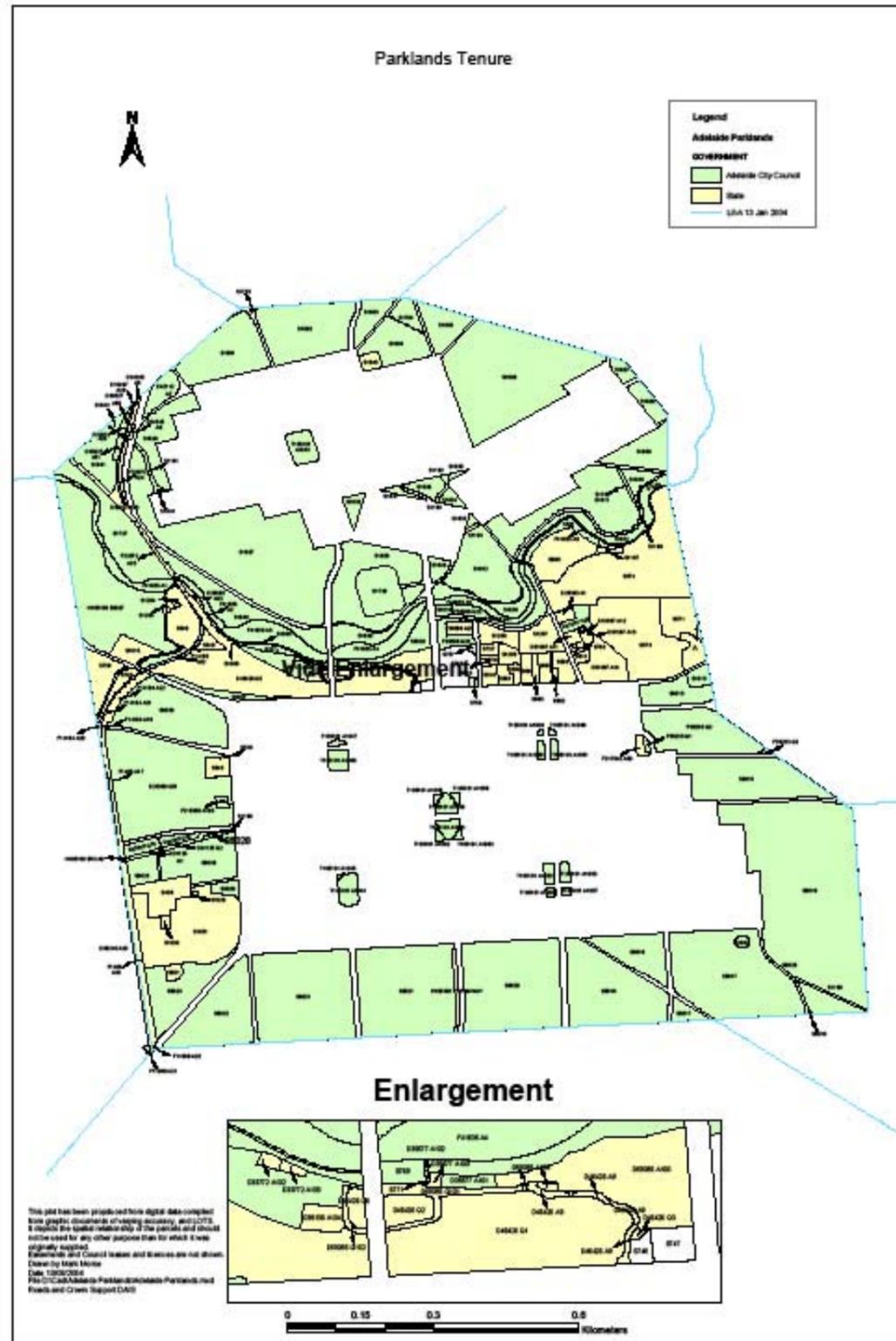


Figure
Plan of the land prescribed for inclusion under the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*. Source: *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*.

2.3 ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN AND BOTANIC PARK



During the course of the *Adelaide Park Lands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (2007) the *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006) was prepared and adopted by the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens as part of its overall master planning process.

2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

It is relevant to quote the Statement of Cultural Significance proposed as it implications the Adelaide Park Lands generally and Tainmunda/Park 11A Frome Road specifically.

5.6 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Adelaide Botanic Garden is a place of diverse and steadily evolving cultural significance, especially for:

- *Development of its initial design from 1855–65;*
- *Extension and embellishment from 1865–91; and*
- *Maintenance and complementary development under subsequent directors, particularly where such developments have evolved within the strong physical and conceptual framework of the Garden.*

Such qualities are imbued in the fabric of the place itself as well as the activities that it generates.

In particular, Adelaide Botanic Garden is of exceptional cultural significance for:

- *Retention of mature specimens of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and for the significant commitment to the propagation and planting of Australian flora since the inception of the Garden with the dedication of specific garden areas for the exclusive growth of Australian plants, initially demonstrated by Francis (in his planting of four circular beds), and continued by Schomburgk (with the planting of the extant Australian Forest) and Lothian (with the establishment of the Mallee Garden).*
- *The Francis plan, with its unique translation of early to mid-nineteenth-century British and European influences, particularly the rococo and Gardenesque styles, to an Australian context, remnants of which are the Main Walk (including its planned vistas, symmetrical plantings, statuary, and location of the Owen Fountain); the Francis Lawn; the tradition of a Gardenesque character; and the concept for, and initial formation of, a system of lakes.*
- *Schomburgk's 1874 master plan, for its reinforcement of designed vistas and for the incorporation of mid-nineteenth-century European design concepts. These were manifest in the layout of Botanic Park and the creation of discrete compartments within the Garden devoted to differing horticultural, botanical and scientific concerns. Schomburgk's design contribution is principally demonstrated in the spatial arrangement of the Garden to the north of Main Lake, including Fig Tree Avenue, individual compartment gardens (including the former Class Ground, Experimental Garden, and Rose Garden); the Australian Arboretum, the Palm Grove, the Palm House, the Museum, and Araucaria Avenue.*
- *Retention of Gardenesque qualities, principally apparent in the display of specimen trees and the jewel-box like placement of Schomburgk's individual buildings and embellishments (Palm House, Museum, location of the Victoria House, and statuary).*
- *The tradition of gardening under glass, a prominent feature of Adelaide Botanic Garden from its earliest years, is of exceptional historic and aesthetic significance in an Australian context. The surviving landmark Palm House has an integral role in providing the High Victorian quality to the Garden and is a rare example of this building type worldwide. Other significant aspects of this tradition survive from the flowering of the Victoria Liby, which gave the Garden a signature focus in the 1860s to the construction of the Bicentennial Conservatory.*
- *The tradition of ornamentation, an integral component of Adelaide Botanic Garden from its earliest years, enhances the High Victorian qualities of the Garden, making it an exceptional example of a botanic garden in this decorous style.*

Additionally, Adelaide Botanic Garden is of high cultural significance for:

- *Use of Australian plants generally throughout of the Garden, a tradition maintained by all directors of the Garden, and for the concerted effort placed in an education program promoting native plants for domestic and civic use.*
- *The accomplished implementation of Modernist and twentieth-century Romantic design principles within the established layout of the Garden, manifest in the Western Wild Garden and Mallee Garden.*
- *For the significant role and position the Garden and the Park play in the overall City of Adelaide plan of survey as prepared by Light and the Adelaide Parklands as a symbolic town planning model and as a green belt to the city.*
- *For the historically instrumental role the Park has played as a venue for political, social, and cultural gatherings for both Kauria and European alike, to discuss and debate issues, ideals, rhetoric and*

doctrine, a role that it continues to perform today as a venue for quasi-religious and socio-musical entertainment and critique;

- For the historically instrumental role the Garden has played in directing, advancing and communicating botanical education, experimentation (including economic botany), and botanical research (including the State Herbarium) to the community;
- For continuing to engage in and display ornamental furniture and statuary exemplary of the period in botanical and aesthetic settings.
- For the creation and conservation of a major ornamental lake system within the Garden that distinguishes its design and spatial character from other Australian botanic gardens, and continues to display a keen sense of engagement with water or lack of water as a theme.
- For its continuing high standard of maintenance, appropriate to the central place the Garden holds in South Australia's cultural heritage and reflecting the high public regard for the place.
- For its links with the pre-European phase of South Australian history, recalled through continuing meanings to local Aboriginal peoples, as well as through several surviving eucalypts and general location of water courses and other bodies of water (see below).
- For its integral link with an associated herbarium and library, exemplifying the continuing scientific importance of the institution and represented by many items having close historic links with those prominent in South Australian botany and horticulture.
- As an integral part of the development of Adelaide as a colonial city, especially in concert with kindred cultural and scientific institutions located along North Terrace, formed an important hinge to the city's 'cultural boulevard'.
- For the outstanding beauty of its landscape attributes; such attributes include links with natural features, links with contiguous parkland, combination of natural landforms and constructed features, the structure of landscape forms (including paths, lawns, beds and clumped planting, specimen trees, vistas within the Garden, contribution made by significant works and structures), contrast of colour, foliage size, habit, and seasonal appearance of plants (Aitken Jones & Morris 2006, 5.6, pp.206-207).

The reader should consult the *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006) by Aitken Jones & Morris for further information. The *Mount Lofty Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006) by Jones Aitken & Morris was undertaken at the same time, and Aitken was later commissioned to prepare *Seeds of Change: An Illustrated History of Adelaide Botanic Garden* (2007) as part of the 150th anniversary of the Adelaide Botanic Garden celebrations.

The contribution of the *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006) to the Park Lands and Squares is in providing a comprehensive conservation assessment, that informs the *Botanic Gardens of Adelaide Master Plan Report: Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park, Mount Lofty Botanic Garden* (2006) prepared by Taylor Cullity Lethlean that has been prepared in a similar methodological framework, with a similar philosophical approach, with similar consultants, and with the same level of rigour as in this *Adelaide Park Lands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (2007). Thereby, there is cohesion of thought and purpose which is valuable as the Garden is spatially an integral part of the Adelaide Park Lands a point also noted in its inclusion within the scope of the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*.

2.4 ADELAIDE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



The Adelaide Zoological Gardens has been excluded from the scope of this *Assessment Study* (2007), as defined by the Council. However, prior to this during the course of this *Assessment Study* (2007) the *Adelaide Zoo Conservation Plan* (1993) was prepared by Rick Bzowy Architects. It is considered that conclusions and recommendations contained in this *Plan* (1993) have contextual relevance to this *Assessment Study* (2005). The *Adelaide Zoo Conservation Plan* (1993) sought:

... to produce a conservation for the whole of the Adelaide Zoo site to enable an informed assessment of its cultural, historic and architectural significance to be made. In addition, an asset management strategy for the significant structures contained within its boundaries was to be established.

The genesis for this conservation plan has evolved from the ongoing development of animal care and presentation within zoos around the world. As a consequence of this development, the Adelaide Zoo is to establish a master plan for the future construction of new enclosures, compounds, aviaries, public amenities and interpretive/education facilities (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 2).

The *Conservation Plan* (1993) unfortunately failed to comprehend and realise the spatial design and development of the Zoo and express it in the statement of cultural significance. Instead, greater weight was placed upon the building and infrastructure components possessing heritage merit in the Zoo than appreciating the context, the design, and the horticultural merit of the Zoo. The statement of cultural significance prepared states:

In most of the literature written about world zoos, the only Australian zoo to be presented is Taronga Park in Sydney. It is discussed as one of the world's best zoos for the reasons that it is located on a beautiful site, that it contains a good collection of native Australian animals that are not well represented in other world zoos and because it has a good record of breeding Australian native animals and releasing them to the bush. In some sources Adelaide Zoo is mentioned and its contribution to breeding Australian

2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

birds and marsupials mentioned, notably the yellow footed "kangaroo". For the most part, Adelaide Zoo is one of a number of world zoos established in the nineteenth century that does its work competently given its limitations.

As a representative example of nineteenth century zoo design, there are other zoos in the world that are more intact and contain more exotic buildings than Adelaide. Buenos Aires is perhaps the most intact example of this kind of zoo. Adelaide Zoo does, however, contain many buildings from the nineteenth century and much of the basic layout of paths, gardens and planting date from the establishment of the Zoo. In Australian terms only Melbourne Zoo, established in 1857, was created before Adelaide, Taronga Park was moved to its current site in 1916.

Adelaide Zoo is very important to the state of South Australia. It speaks of the confidence that South Australia's prominent nineteenth century citizens had in the State and its future. Adelaide Zoo was established because all large and major cities in the civilised world had one. It was a matter of civic pride, a representation of solidity, permanence and culture and an indication of wealth.

At present the Zoo plays an important role in its educative function and in its contribution to the breeding of endangered native and exotic species. Its role seems destined only to increase in importance (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 28).

The assessment also produced a series of Statements of Cultural Significance for components within the Zoo as follows:

Frome Road Gates and Fencing

6.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The main entrance gates, piers and serpentine polychrome brickwork walling to the Frome Road Entrance are culturally significant because:

- they date from 1882-1883 and have remained as the principal public entrance throughout the life of the Zoo*
- together with the Superintendent's residence they reflect a distinctive decorative masonry pattern typical of Victorian architecture.*

The rendered reinforced concrete wall to the Frome Road boundary is significant because:

- it dates from 1912 and is typical of the extensive embracement of reinforced concrete by the Society from this early period*
- it is one of the few remaining substantial examples of the use of this material within the Zoo* (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, pp. 32-33).

Superintendent's House (Lodge)

7.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Superintendent's House (Lodge) is significant in that it:

- is the original keeper's residence built in 1883 on the Zoo site*
- reflects a distinctive decorative masonry pattern typical of Victorian architecture*
- together with the polychrome brick entrance gateway is the earliest extant structure at the Zoo* (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 36).

Head Keeper's House

8.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Head Keeper's House is significant in that it:

- was the former refreshment house at the Zoo built in 1898* (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 41).

Rotunda

9.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Adelaide Zoo Rotunda is significant in that it:

- is associated with Sir Thomas Elder and the early development of the Zoological Gardens as a venue for public entertainment

- dates from 1884 and is believed to be the largest of this kind in South Australia (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 47).

Kiosk

10.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Adelaide Zoo kiosk whilst originally built as a monkey house in 1891 has been for more than half of its life associated with the dispensing of food and refreshments.

The kiosk and its associated facilities is significant in that it [sic]:

- provides evidence of one of the earliest animal enclosures constructed on the Zoo, namely the original monkey house built in 1891
- represents the provision of catering facilities within the Adelaide Zoo from early in the Zoo's development it is illustrative of a major post 1936 expansion phase in the history of the Zoo (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 49).

Elephant House

11.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The elephant house is significant in that:

- it reflects a uniquely "Victorian" approach to housing zoo animals, namely in a building style symbolic of their place of origin
- the "Indian-style temple" is architecturally unique in South Australia (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 54).

Hippopotamus House

12.2 Statement of Significance

The hippopotamus house is significant in that:

- it reflects a uniquely "Victorian" approach to housing zoo animals, namely in a building style symbolic of their place of origin
- the "Egyptian-style" building is architecturally unique in South Australia (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 58).

Giraffe House

13.2 Statement of Significance

The giraffe enclosure is significant in that:

- the giraffes have been accommodated in this area of the Zoo probably since they were first introduced in 1929
- the giraffe house contains part of the old reptile house, however the giraffe house itself is of low significance (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 63).

Aviaries

14.2 Statement of Significance

Adelaide Zoological Gardens has always being regarded highly for its collection and breeding of birds, particularly Australian parrots [sic]. Its collection of birds has been housed since the very early establishment of the Zoo in the wide variety of aviaries. These buildings have changed their location and construction substantially over the years as the philosophy and methodology of bird keeping and breeding similar changed. As a consequence the few remaining and significant bird enclosures have been addressed separately within this report, namely the Parrot and Macaw House and the Pheasantry.

The cultural significance of the aviaries is more as a function of the act of the collection and breeding of the birds rather than of housing of the birds.

The significance of the remaining aviaries as extant at the time of this conservation study is low apart from their historical context in being named in honour of persons associated with the Zoo (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, pp. 67-68).

Rock Wallaby Enclosure

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15.2 Statement of Significance

The rock wallaby enclosure is significant in that:

- it remains as one of the early landscape features associated with the display of animals adjacent to the main gate
- the general area defined by the existing enclosure dates to pre-1887
- a collection of rocks mimicking a small mountain has existed on this site since before 1887 (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 69).

Director's House

16.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Directors' House is significant in that it:

- is associated with the early establishment and management of the Zoo
- was the successive residence of the Zoo's Directors from 1888 (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 76).

Former Penguin Pool

17.2 Statement of Significance

Whilst the 1943 penguin pool has been partially demolished and filled in for the existing native garden it is believed that the majority of the tiled pool itself remains intact. As a consequence this penguin pool and its associated small rock grotto is significant in that it:

- provides evidence of the philosophy present during the 1930s and 1940s for the display of aquatic bird life [sic.] (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 81).

Significant Pathways and Vistas

18.2 Statement of Significance

As has been mentioned the early establishment of these principal pathways and open spaces of the Zoo as identified in the 1883 and 1898 drawings clearly indicate those remaining paths and open spaces which are extant.

These pathways and open spaces are significant in that:

- they remain as evidence of the early paths and vistas in the Zoo, one pre-dating the Zoo
- they lead to or past significant items with the Zoo [sic]
- the area of the elephant walk is associated with a continuous activity from the initial establishment of the Zoo (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, pp. 88-89).

Flamingo Grotto

19.2 Statement of Significance

The Flamingo pool and grotto is significant because:

- it is one of the few remaining enclosures of any description dating from the 1880s
- it is the earliest enclosure for birds still extant
- it is substantially unaltered since its date of construction in 1885
- it is a salient reminder of the early philosophy of animal display
- it is an important link with the early work of the Zoo in the display and breeding of exotic bird life (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 91).

Condon Steps

20.2 Statement of Significance

These steps, whilst dedicated to a former Member of the Legislative Council, have little cultural significance (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 94).

Lion and Tiger Enclosures

21.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The 1925 lion and tiger enclosures are significant in that:

- they are one of the few remaining relatively unchanged animal enclosures in the Zoo
- are a representative example of typical animal enclosures of this second major period (1900-1960) in the development of the Zoo (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 97).

Pheasantry

22.2 *Statement of Significance*

The pheasantry is significant in that it:

- represents the continual keeping and display of pheasants at the Zoo since 1883 and since 1908 in this location [sic.] (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 100).

Significant Trees and Flora

23.2 *Statement of Significance*

Wisteria Arbour

From the historic analysis the Wisteria Arbour is culturally significant because:

- it is a significant plant feature within the Zoo grounds and dates from well before its initial reference in the Annual Report of 1909
- the wisteria plants are significant in their own right because of the obvious age of the vines

Glory Vine Arbours

The Glory Vine Arbours are significant because:

- of their early association with and proximity to significant early exhibits

Significant Trees

The significant trees within the Zoological Gardens are significant in that:

- they are in themselves rare and exotic species
 - many date from before the establishment of the Zoo when the site was part of the Botanical Gardens
- (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 104).

Monkey Houses

24.2 *Statement of Significance*

The Monkey Houses are significant in that they:

- represent a link with the display of monkeys (and other animals) in the Botanic Gardens prior to the establishment of the Zoo
- represent the housing and display of monkeys on this site from before the establishment of the Adelaide Zoo (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 110).

Parrot and Macaw House

25.2 *Statement of Significance*

The parrot and macaw house is significant in that it:

- is the earliest remaining aviary at the Zoo
- displays a distinctive architectural style consistent with other early buildings at the Zoo
- has been used continuously for the display of parrots and macaws (Rick Bzowy Architects 1993, p. 113).

2.5 GOVERNMENT HOUSE DOMAIN



The Government House Domain has been excluded from the scope of this Study, as defined by the Council. However, during the course of this study the *Government House Grounds, Adelaide, Landscape Conservation Study* (2004) was undertaken. It is considered that recommendations contained in this Study have contextual relevance to the *Adelaide Park Lands & Squares Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (2005).

A key recommendation of the *Government House Grounds, Adelaide, Landscape Conservation Study* (2004) was the modification of the existing Statement of Conservation Significance so that it better reflected the significance of the House and the Grounds together rather than simply the former. The recommendations were:

5.6 Statement of Cultural Significance

The 'Government House and Grounds' is listed (21/03/1978) on the Register of the National Estate as item 6328 (Place File No 3/03/001/0009) with the following statement of significance:

This two-storey official residence of South Australia's twenty-seven Governors architecturally evokes the colony's link with Britain and later the role of the Governor as representative of Australia's Head of State, the King or Queen.

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Initially a Regency mansion, its extensive classical Revival additions have created an imposing structure befitting its role.

This citation lacks any mention or credit to the cultural significance of the Domain and its gardens.

The 'Government House' is registered on the State Heritage Register as item 10873 with the following statement of significance, in part derived from the statement of significance contained in the Government House Conservation Study (1986) by Danvers Associates:

The original portion of Government House was built in 1840 and designed by George S Kingston in the Georgian/Regency style. Because Government House has been primarily the home of all Governors since its completion in 1840 through to the present day, the residence, the grounds and its contents figure prominently in the social and political history of South Australia. As well as being the oldest public building in South Australia, it is also architecturally most significant as the finest example of a Georgian mansion in South Australia.

This citation recognises the social and historical values extant in the Domain and its gardens, but does not draw any conclusion as to the cultural significance of the Domain and its gardens.

Government House Conservation Study (1986) proposed the following statement of significance for the House and grounds:

Because Government House has been primarily the home of all Governors, except Governor Hindmarsh since its completion in 1840, through to the present day, the residence, the grounds and its contents, figure prominently in the social and political history of South Australia.

The house and all it represents, is a striking link between early settlers and the land left behind as well as being emblematic of the seat of authority and the sovereign who ruled the British Isles.

Apart from its political associations, the residence was a major venue for important South Australian functions. Government House in the present day continues to perform as an important venue for South Australians as well as accommodating and entertaining invited interstate and overseas dignitaries on behalf of the State Government. The house and grounds have been sufficiently large enough to accommodate the British monarch and accompanying entourage in a manner befitting of royalty.

As well as being the oldest public building in South Australia, it is also architecturally most significant as the finest example of a Georgian mansion in the State.

Of much heritage significance are the emblematic windows commissioned to commemorate the occasion of the Duke and Duchess of York's visit in 1901, whose main reason for the visit to Australia was to celebrate the Federation of Australia.

This citation recognises the social and historical values extant in the Domain and its gardens, but does not draw any conclusion as to the cultural significance of the Domain and its gardens.

Key elements of a statement of cultural significance for the Domain and its gardens accordingly needs to recognise its aesthetic, social and historical values, that the Domain overall is a symbolic place of post-contact governance and is the setting for both governance activities and the residence of the representative in its own right.

Key conclusions therefore are:

- *the Domain overall is a place of state significance and heritage registration citations for 'Government House' should reflect this conclusion;*
- *there are several architecture features and tree items—the fabric of the place—that should be included in any detailed registration of the Domain;*
- *that all heritage registrations for the place should be revised to reflect and denote the Domain as encompassing the House, and its relevant position in the overall heritage significance of the place.*

The following statement is proposed as a statement of cultural significance of the Domain:

The Government House Domain is a significant aesthetic, social and historical setting and venue for governance and symbolic vice regal activities in South Australia, possessing a dominant 1920s-40s Adelaide gardenesque and landscape design character, and strongly complements the architectural and historical significance of the House.

2.6 ADELAIDE OVAL



The Adelaide Oval within Tarndaya Womma/Park 26 is conceptually included in the brief for this *Assessment Study* (2007). This is despite the *Adelaide Oval Conservation Review Study* (2000) that was undertaken by Swanbury Penglase Architects with various sub-consultants whom reviewed the cultural and indigenous heritage of the Leasehold for the South Australian Cricket Association and the Corporation of the City of Adelaide to enable consideration of expansion and development plans proposed by the Association. The latter *Study's* (2000) content and recommendations have been revisited in conjunction with revisiting the Leasehold itself, and the majority of recommendations and assessments included in the historical review and assessment of components for Tarndaya Womma/Park 26.

The *Adelaide Oval Conservation Review Study* (2000) proposed the following Statement of Significance and Statement of Indigenous Significance for the Leasehold and it is relevant to quote these conclusions in this section. No changes to the below are proposed.

Adelaide Oval Statement of Significance

This Conservation Plan examines the cultural significance of Adelaide Oval and its setting within the City of Adelaide Park Lands. The assessment criteria for places of State Heritage Significance are set out in Section 16 of the Heritage Act, 1993. The criteria are provided by the Act to assist in defining

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what qualities a place may have - the special cultural value which we have inherited from the past, and which we intend to conserve and pass on to future generations.

The following provides both a concise and an extended statement of heritage value. The concise statement summarises the extended statement; expressed in terms of the criteria set out in the Heritage Act 1993 for the entry of a place in the State Heritage Register.

Concise Statement:

Adelaide Oval, established in 1871, is of local, national and international significance as South Australia's primary venue for cricket – with matches held at the Oval since 1871 to the present day. Adelaide Oval has been the major focus for the development of sport within South Australia since its inception, providing a central venue within the Park Lands of Adelaide for the games of cricket, football and other sports. The place is of high social significance due to its association with famous sports people and events and is held in high esteem by the community.

The Oval's history is reflected in the progressive, informal development of the place, illustrated in the buildings and the commemoration of items. Significant buildings include: the Mostyn Evan / George Giffen / Sir Edwin Smith grandstand – the largest high integrity grandstand of the 1930 period within South Australia; several entrance gate structures and the highly significant 'arts & crafts' style mechanical Scoreboard.

Within the Park Lands context, the Oval, its vistas and its setting are of high cultural and landscape value. The Oval is considered by many to be the most picturesque in the world, due to its setting and open, informal character. The adjacent Pennington Gardens West and Creswell Gardens are of landscape significance in design and as the ceremonial entrance to the Oval complex.

(a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history

Historically, Adelaide Oval represents the importance of the game of cricket in the development of sport in South Australia. As the first official site for the establishment of a cricket ground in the colony, the Oval's history illustrates the diversification of sports throughout successive periods of the state's development, from establishment to today.

A sense of public ownership of the Oval has evolved over time, with the Oval considered illustrative of the Australian lifestyle in which public holidays, the forty hour week and a temperate climate gave opportunities for leisure.

(d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance

The Adelaide Oval is a significant cricket venue because of its setting and established character. Adelaide Oval is renowned as Australia's most picturesque sports ground, one of five grounds in Australia where test cricket is regularly played.

The setting in Adelaide's Park Lands, the scale, relationship of the Oval's built development, open space and views from and through the ground all contribute to the open and 'park setting' character of the place. Adelaide Oval is considered unique in the world, with its character developed from its relationship to the surrounding landscape setting.

Places that are of high visual significance include:

- *Internal view of the Oval itself, from all angles*
- *View from the Oval Grandstands towards the Score board, northern grassed mounds, Ficus sp. Trees, and Cathedral and spires*
- *View from Montefiore Hill/ Light's Vision – overlooking the setting of the Oval's buildings and tree complex, towards the City of Adelaide*

Places that are of moderate visual significance include:

- *South-east view towards the Adelaide city skyline*
- *View east to Hills escarpment*
- *View along Victor Richardson Drive axis and Victor Richardson Gates*

(e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

The Oval site is of high aesthetic value for the contribution made by its setting in the Park Lands, with views to St Peters Cathedral, the Adelaide Hills and the green, open character of the Oval. The Oval still retains its setting as a part of the Park Lands, rather than an enclosed stadium, with buildings placed as free standing pavilions, separated by open space.

The Oval site is of high aesthetic value and contains several buildings designed by notable South Australian architects of architectural and/ or technological significance, illustrating significant design merit, innovation or exemplar stylistic characteristics of the period.

(f) It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it

The community has strong cultural associations with Adelaide Oval as the State's earliest and central sports venue within the Adelaide Park Lands. Cricket, football, and other sports activities as well as entertainment events associated with the Oval have historically reflected the leisure and sporting activities of successive generations of sports-minded South Australians.

Socially, the Adelaide Oval is a place revered by successive generations for its distinctive setting, location and use. It is held in esteem as the central site of memorable cricket and football matches and their players - commemorated in part by the buildings, gates, and other memorials in the grounds.

(g) It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance

Historically, Adelaide Oval has a special association with the South Australian Cricket Association, which has managed cricket within the State since the establishment of the ground in 1871. A number of famous sportsmen and administrators, including Sir Edwin Smith, Victor Richardson, John Creswell, Mostyn Evan, Sir Donald Bradman, Phillip Ridings, John Reedman, and others are closely associated with the grounds. The infamous "Bodyline" incident during the 1933 Test series at the Oval is significant in the Oval's sporting history.

Heritage Register Listing Recommendations

It is proposed that Adelaide Oval be listed as a Place of State Heritage Value, including identified features of heritage significance within the Place.

Adelaide Oval as a State Heritage Place

- including primarily:

- The Oval site – within the leasehold boundary
- Score board
- Sir Edwin Smith, George Giffen and Mostyn Evan Grandstand
- North and south grassed mounds
- High value views:
- Internal view/ vista of the Oval itself
- From the Oval Grandstands towards the Score board, northern grassed mounds, Ficus sp. Trees, Cathedral and spires

• Moderate value views:

- South-east view to cityscape
- East to hills escarpment
- Along Victor Richardson Drive axis & Victor Richardson Gates

- and secondarily (equivalent to Local Heritage (City Significance) listing):

- East entry gatehouse
- Clarrie Grimmer Gates
- Tea House (former)
- Victor Richardson Gates and sculptures (currently listed)
- Turnstiles, bench seats

- Moreton Bay Figs (north mound)

State Heritage Value - It is recommended that the following be listed:

Adjacent Park Lands

- War Memorial Oak in Creswell Gardens

Local Heritage Value (City Significance) - It is recommended that the following be listed:

Adjacent Park Lands

- Creswell Gardens
- Pennington Gardens West
- Creswell Gardens Fountain
- Other trees in surrounding Park Lands as per table 5.5.1.1

The following are already listed as places on the State Heritage Register

- Score board
- Sir Edwin Smith, George Giffen and Mostyn Evan grandstands

The following are already listed as places on the City of Adelaide Local Heritage Register (City Significance)

- Victor Richardson Gates and sculptures
- Hercules Statue
- Captain Sir Ross Smith Statue in Creswell Gardens
- Colonel Light Statue

Indigenous Statement of Significance Background

The City of Adelaide is located on the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place of the Kurna people. Adelaide Oval is part of this place and as such is of spiritual and cultural significance for Kurna people.

Adelaide Oval is located in the River Torrens/[Karrawirra Parri]valley, where Kurna people celebrated life through public ceremonies, games, religious observances and other social activities. Visitors to Kurna lands witnessed and participated in 'public' events on the northern banks of the Karra Wirra Parri (River Torrens). Adelaide Oval stands on the banks of the River Torrens, which was formerly used for camping. After the arrival of Europeans and before Adelaide Oval was established, the Kurna and other Indigenous groups continued their traditions of public performance for visitors to the 'country'. Kurna people were displaced from the area along the River Torrens/[Karrawirra Parri] as the City and Park Lands were established and progressively developed by settlers.

Following the establishment of Adelaide Oval as a sporting venue, Indigenous people were involved in the staging of two corroborees at the Oval. Some Indigenous participation in sport at the Oval occurred during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but was limited due to settler attitudes and available opportunities. Indigenous involvement was most notable in the sport of football, with several revered Indigenous players of note. The Oval is considered a forum in which indigenous and non - indigenous people have been able to interact through sport and other events, contributing in part to the development of cultural relations between non indigenous and indigenous people.

Statement of Significance

Adelaide Oval is located on part of the Kurna land of the Adelaide Plains and therefore is of significance to the Kurna peoples. The Oval site was known as a camping ground before the establishment of the Oval in 1871. The Oval is also of note, reflecting the local history of Indigenous participation in sport. For Indigenous people, Adelaide Oval provides a place where racial stereotyping can be overcome through the ethos of sport, presenting an opportunity for participation and contest, irrespective of race.

2.7 UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE (NORTH TERRACE CAMPUS)



The University of Adelaide's North Terrace Campus has been subject to a mixed level of heritage assessment and management despite its suite of significant and obviously significant buildings and spaces. Conservation studies have only been undertaken for the Hartley Building (Bruce Harry & Associates, 1992), Mitchell Building (Woodhead Australia, 1987; Flightpath Architects, 2001) and the Barr Smith Library (Bruce Harry & Associates, 2000), and a summation inventory of the campus' heritage assets was undertaken by McDougall & Vines (2004). These were investigations into the buildings themselves and little scope was paid to their curtilage (landscape setting) or context. Several tree inventories have been undertaken (Wilson 1999; Arbor Centre 2002) lacking a cultural heritage appreciation, but a landscape heritage assessment has been undertaken of the Elsie Cornish-developed University Embankment (Jones 2006).

The following structures and components are included on the State Heritage Register:

- ❖ Barr Smith Library (original building)
- ❖ Bonython Hall
- ❖ Bragg Laboratories
- ❖ Elder Hall
- ❖ Hartley Building
- ❖ Mitchell Building
- ❖ Mitchell Gates and Victoria Drive Fencing
- ❖ Union Building Group

During the course of 2006, however, a *University of Adelaide (North Terrace Campus) Cultural Landscape Assessment Study* (pending 2007) was commissioned to inform planning processes as part of the University's future redevelopment planning. The recommendations of this study, by Jones (pending 2007), are yet to be tabled so are not included in this report but early conclusions are that major recommendations as to cultural heritage values may be forthcoming. The

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University has also commissioned Rob Linn to prepare a social and physical history of the North Terrace campus and work on this text is still in progress.

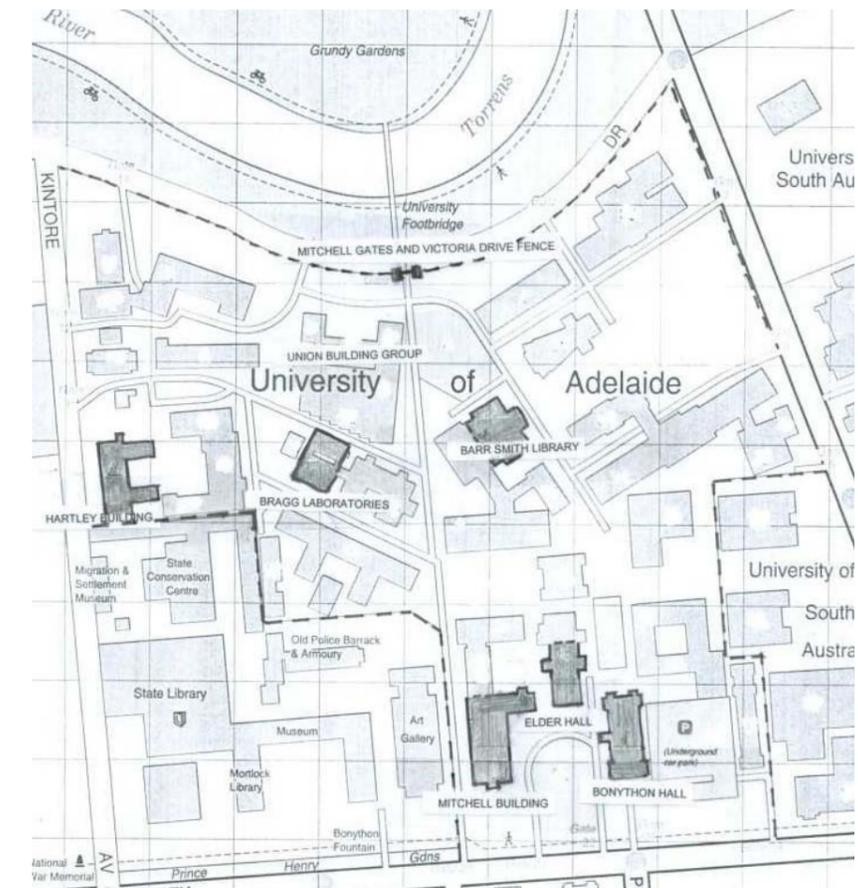


Figure
Heritage listed buildings on the University of Adelaide's North Terrace campus. Source: McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 8.

The summation Statement of Significance for the Barr Smith Library states:

The historic Barr Smith Library Building was constructed between 1932 and 1933 using money which was a gift from the Barr Smith family in memory of Robert Barr Smith. His philanthropy had helped establish and develop the original library at the University of Adelaide, and the Barr Smith Collection in the Mitchell Building is the nucleus of this original library. The building is a concrete framed, brick clad Georgian Revival style designed by Walter Hervey Bagot of the firm Woods, Bagot, Laybourne-Smith and Irwin, who were the University Architects at the time. The building has both historical and architectural value represented in the building fabric and detailing, and its direct evolution from the original University Library in the Mitchell Building. The Georgian Revival style of the Barr Smith Library was continued in the Johnson Chemical Laboratories which were built in 1932-1933, and other buildings along Victoria Drive (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 10).

The summation Statement of Significance for the Bonython Hall states:

Bonython Hall, the great hall of the University of Adelaide, was built in 1933-1936 to meet the need for an assembly hall for the University. It was financed by a large donation from Sir John Langdon Bonython. It was designed by Walter Hervey Bagot, Architect, of the firm Woods, Bagot, Laybourne-Smith and Irwin, and built by H S C Jarvis. The foreman stonemason was H B Naylor. The design is based on the medieval structures of the old British Universities and is one of the more prestigious of the University's buildings. It is located on North Terrace directly in line with Pulteney Street (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 12).

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The summation Statement of Significance for the Bragg Laboratories states:

The building is named to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sir William H Bragg, one of the University of Adelaide's most revered scientists who was appointed to the Elder Chair of Mathematics in 1886 at the age of 23. Not long after he left Australia in 1905, he and his son were awarded the Nobel prize for physics. Constructed in 1962, the Bragg Laboratories were built in the post war period associated with the 'science boom' of the late 1950s and early 1960s which arose from the Cold War rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States. Designed by Hassell and McConnell, the laboratories are significant as a representative of twentieth century architecture of the International Movement in the style of Mies van der Rohe (State Heritage Register Assessment Report) (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 15).

The summation Statement of Significance for the Elder Hall states:

Thomas Elder bequeathed £20,000 in 1897 to maintain the University's School of Music, founded in 1884. Elder Hall was constructed in 1900 and served for more than a third of a Century as the University's great hall prior to the construction of Bonython Hall. The building was designed by architect F J Naish and the successful tenderer was Walter C Torode, Builder, who completed the contract in mid 1900. Note there was a proposal to demolished it in 1973 and a feasibility study was undertaken which allowed for the adaptation of the hall, with the retention of all major architectural attributes, as 'a first class modern concert hall'. This involved the removal of the original organ, and replacement with a new one. This redevelopment took place in 1978 (Hassell & Partners, Architects) (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 18).

The summation Statement of Significance for the Mitchell Building, as prepared by Woodhead Australia (1987), states:

The Mitchell Building is the first University Building constructed in South Australia and represents the intellectual endeavours and achievements of the University. It retains an essential role within the University, although changed from a teaching to a management focus. The building, of high design, quality and physical integrity established a style for later developments on the site and makes a significant contribution to the North Terrace streetscape.

First opened in 1882, the Mitchell Building is the first building of the University of Adelaide and whilst individual room uses have changed, it still retains a central function within the University. The growth of the University is reflected in the five building campaigns between 1880 and about 1915 which have contributed to the complex as it now stands. The first section of the building was the work of William McMinn, one of Adelaide's most outstanding Colonial architects. Subsequent phases of construction have maintained design detail established by McMinn such that externally the complex is homogenous and formally complete. Internally alterations since the 1940s have compromised the appreciation of spaces and detail. However, the majority of original detail is extant and would be revealed by the removal of later temporary additions (McDougall & Vines 2004, pp. 23-24).

The summation Statement of Significance for the Mitchell Gates and Victoria Drive Fencing states:

The Mitchell Gates and fencing mark the northern boundary of the north terrace campus and are complementary to the formal streetscape of Victoria Drive. The gate design is an excellent example of decorative wrought iron work, designed by Walter Hervey Bagot, of Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith and Irwin the University's architects (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 26).

The summation Statement of Significance for the Union Building group, that includes Union House, Lady Symon Building, George Murray Building, The Cloisters, states:

This group of buildings represents two major stages of development for the Adelaide University Union to provide services and facilities for students on campus. The earlier Georgian buildings designed by Woods, Bagot, Jory and Laybourne-Smith reflect the influence that firm had on the built character of the university campus. These subsequently provided the parameters for the structure and design of Union House, noted

for the quality of its internal spaces and its relationship to the earlier buildings. Significant also for the use of timber in large-scale structures and in its high level of building craftsmanship, Union House is considered to be the culmination of a series of buildings in the 1960s-70s by the prominent South Australian partnership of Dickson and Platten which developed a 'vernacular' adaptation of modernism. (Register Assessment Report).

The Dickson Platten section of the building has won two Royal Australian Institute of Architects awards (McDougall & Vines 2004, p. 29).

The detailed Statement of Significance for the Hartley Building states:

Historical Interest

As the first purpose-built Teachers Training College in South Australia, in which role it was in continuous use until its recent transfer to the University of Adelaide, the Hartley Building is of high historical interest.

It is of further historical interest for the long tenure of its first Principal Dr AJ Schulz (from the official opening on 21 March 1927 to his retirement in 1948) and the second Principal Dr HH Penny, a former pupil and lecturer at the College who succeeded Schulz and remained Principal until his retirement in 1967. Schulz had been in charge of South Australia's teacher training programme since 1909 when he was appointed Superintendent of Students at the age of 25 years. He laid much of the foundation for teacher training in South Australia and was largely responsible for the development of a separate purpose-built College. Penny, who succeeded him, oversaw the expansion of the College after the Second World War and the growth of teacher training to the point where the Adelaide Teachers College was joined by additional Colleges at Wattle Park (1957), Western (1962), Bedford (1966) and Salisbury (1968). It was during Dr Penny's reign as Principal that the Adelaide Teachers College was expanded by the erection of the 12 storey Schulz Building and associated Scott Theatre and Madley Buildings in the early 1960s.

The historical significance of the Hartley Building as South Australia's first purpose-built Teachers College was recognised by its renaming as the Hartley Building shortly after completion of the new 12 storey (Schulz) Building. It was Dr HH Penny who determined that it was appropriate for the individual buildings which then made up the oldest continuing teachers training institution in Australia, to be named after major figures in the State's education system.

Social Value

As the principal home of Teacher Training in South Australia from 1927-1992, the Hartley Building is embedded in the psyche of many of our teachers, and consequently has strong group social values for them. Its relationship to the wider community is embodied in the teachers trained there, the Craft and values they learned there, and have passed on as they educated us.

Consequently, as a link between our past and our present, and an essential reference point for understanding South Australian social development and community values, the Hartley Building can be said to possess significant social interest.

Architectural Interest

The Hartley Building is a distinctive architectural composition, significant for its rarity as an example of the Inter War Mediterranean Style and the symmetrical composition of its main façade. It is an early and unusual example of the use of the Inter War Mediterranean Style in a large institutional building in Adelaide, a style which was more common in domestic architecture in South Australia.

In addition to its rarity as an example of the type, the Harley Building is a significant example of the skills of its designer George Gavin Lawson, a noted South Australian architect, who imposed a unique symmetry upon the buildings plan and tectonic massing in contrast to the usual asymmetrical form of the Style.

Lawson's motives seem apparent and related to the buildings function. His choice of the Inter War Mediterranean Style was particularly apt for its application to educational buildings. For example, the style is a balance of contemplative (Mission) and romantic styles, spartan materials and finishes (which suit its higher circulation and use requirements), and a new and progressive architectural character (which would give the new Adelaide Teachers College a distinctive identity).

Lawson was a prominent South Australian architect whose life and work is commemorated by the award of the annual George Gavin Lawson scholarship to an architectural student at the University of Adelaide. His works included several notable Adelaide buildings, some of which are also on heritage registers. They include the Burnside Council offices, the Edments and Lister buildings. He was known as a skilful and progressive architect and his commissions included many large houses in Adelaide's establishment suburbs.

The rigour with which Lawson applied his discipline symmetry to the buildings' planning and architectural massing is evident, and successful. Combined with his noteworthiness as an architect, the Styles' rarity in South Australia gives this building a high architectural significance.

Internally, the building is spartan.

Technical Interest

The Hartley Building contains several interesting technological features in regard to fire protection planning and detailing. For example, the architect has encased the principal circulation areas such as stairhalls, entries, loggias and passageways, in concrete (walls, floors and ceilings), providing a protected escape route from the principal assembly rooms in the building to the exterior.

The floor of the Assembly Hall though lined in jarrah, was also formed in concrete, presumable as an additional fire precaution.

While reinforced concrete technology was well-established at the time of the Hartley Building's erection, and was being extensively used in multi-storey skyscrapers in Adelaide, during the boom of the 1920s, the incorporation of concrete encased escape routes is unusual. This feature adds some technological interest.

Other Criteria

There would appear to be little archaeological significance to the Hartley Building, nor any scientific interest. However, the Hartley Building is a prominent building in Kintore Avenue and as a consequence does have environmental significance.

When constructed, it was the first large Adelaide building undertaken in the Inter War Mediterranean Style, and its landmark status was further enhanced when Kintore Avenue was subsequently extended to join Victoria Drive. The Hartley Building retains its landmark qualities, despite the construction of the taller Schulz Building immediately behind, and continues to make a positive contribution to the Kintore Avenue streetscape.

The Precinct

The original Courtyard – enclosed on two sides by open loggias serving as transitional spaces between the rigours of study (internally), and the contemplation of its significance (externally) – was an integral component of the architects design concept, as well as being a key element in the architectural style.

The drawings, and the few photographs located, indicate an open, simply landscaped space at Ground Floor level, retained by a stone wall across the eastern (open) side. It was probably grassed for much of its life.

Beyond the courtyard, and around the Hartley Building, the precinct was largely open spaces until the major additions of 1961-63. The relationship between the Hartley building (the original Adelaide Teachers College) and the later Schulz, Scott Theatre and Madley Buildings (the expanded Teachers College complex), while of some interest in understanding the growth in teacher training in South

2.0 CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

Australia, is so damaging aesthetically and environmentally to the context of Lawsons original design concept, its removes any cultural significance they might otherwise possess (Bruce Harry & Associates 1992, pp. 40-44).

The University of Adelaide (North Terrace Campus) Embankment Historical Landscape Assessment (Jones 2006) study came about as a consequence of renovations to the Darling Building and universal access renovations to this Building and the Barr Smith Library entry forecourt. The scope was to assess the heritage values of the landscape but also provide guidance as to historically relevant plant material. The study's recommendations state:

It is very clear that the University embankment gardens are and have been an important element in the physical and cultural evolution of the University.

While Bagot is not directly linked to their transformation and creation, he facilitated the appointment of Cornish to undertake this take. The result was a unique Mediterranean-style very exemplar of what is being articulated today as where we should shift our landscape design practices to exhibit a garden that is low water reliant, celebrates sustainability and is relevant to Adelaide's climate and geology.

There is photographic evidence of what Cornish sought to create in the absence of plan or text documentation by her and Bagot.

While the passage of years and development expansion of the University has substantially eroded the original scope of the embankment garden, there are extant remnants today of its former stature.

The University has two choices to make in respect of the embankment garden:

- (a) To transform and renovate it to a low maintenance Australian native plant garden similar to that below the Barr Smith Library entry bridge created in the late 1970s-1985 period; or,*
- (b) To renovate the existing garden to bring back its original character and plant palette to celebrate the role and contribution of Cornish to the University and city, and also to demonstrate its philosophical commitment to sustainability by using the garden as a demonstration 'Mediterranean' landscape garden while at the same time recognizing its heritage merit.*

The recommendation of this Report is towards scenario (b) as it offers considerable public relations merit to the University but also offers a creative avenue to better maintain the landscape and to integrate it with an education or interpretive strategy.

The recommendations are:

- ❖ Renovate the existing embankment garden to celebrate the spirit and landscape design intent of Cornish in creating this garden in the 1920s;*
- ❖ Renovate the existing embankment garden using a the plant palette from principally the Inventory A list in section 4.0 of this report, with some latitude towards the Inventory B list also, to ensure authenticity of species selection, irrespective of whether this requires the removal of the Australian native plants less existing mature trees.*
- ❖ Consider relevant interpretive strategies to highlight the sustainability and cultural heritage merit of the garden;*
- ❖ Seek to conserve the extant red brick University Steps, Carey Gully low freestone walling character, the use and application of galvanized iron pipe stair railings and the original lamp post; maintain and conserve the existing Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) specimen trees along the top of the embankment; and,*
- ❖ Maintain and conserve the existing Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) adjacent to the University Steps as a signature accent tree in this locality (Jones 2006, p. 14)*

2.8 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (CITY EAST CAMPUS)



During early 2001 the University of South Australia, as part of its 'Blueprint 2005' five year plan, commissioned Swanbury Penglase Architects and Jensen Design & Planning to prepare the *Urban Design Guidelines: City East Campus, University of South Australia* (2001) to guide and facilitate redevelopment and expansion of the campus site (Swanbury Penglase *et al* 2001, pp. 9-10). Included within consultancy was a brief to review and consider the heritage values of the campus site. As part of this consultancy, Swanbury Penglase Architects commissioned Jones to prepare the *City East Campus Heritage Landscape Assessment: City East Campus, University of South Australia* (2001) to review and assess the landscape heritage values of the campus site. The *Brookman Building Conservation Plan, Brookman Building Master Plan* (1999) had previously been completed by Swanbury Penglase Architects.

Swanbury Penglase *et al* (2001) proposed a suite of urban design guidelines for the campus site, including the following guideline as to heritage and environmental management/landscape values:

Heritage

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Maintain and enhance the heritage value of the Brookman Building, through the conservation of its associated heritage curtilage and significant views, in accordance with the 1999 Brookman Building Conservation Plan.

Environmental Management/Landscape

Develop a landscape master plan for the Campus site, considering the 'inner city' setting of the Campus, as a mix of pedestrian scale spaces with paved, planted and grass areas. Integrate and enhance Campus open space into focused, social/recreational landscaped areas, eliminating intersecting roads, dramatic changes in level and maximising solar access through the day. Maintain and conserve significant trees on site – three Ombu trees

*Ensure a high level of environmental amenity in outdoor spaces and any future buildings on Campus, considering orientation, solar access and sun shading [sic.] (Swanbury Penglase *et al* 2001, p. 4).*

Specifically the *Urban Design Guidelines* (2001) concluded that:

The City East Campus contains one building of acknowledged heritage significance – the Brookman Building – which is entered as a place of heritage significance on both the State Heritage Register and the Adelaide City Council Heritage Register. A Conservation Plan has been prepared for the Brookman Building (1999) identifying its heritage value and providing policy for the future development of the building and its setting (heritage curtilage). In summary, the Brookman Building is of heritage value because:

*The building illustrates the importance and growth of technical education in South Australia, building in response to the need to provide education for 'emerging' industrial technical professions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The building is also an architecturally significant example of the work of the Superintendent of public buildings Charles Owen-Smyth, who is noted for the design of several architecturally significant buildings in Adelaide. The Brookman Building is a well-executed example of Owen-Smyth's work – in the manner of 'Federation Gothic' architecture, incorporating the needs of an early twentieth century technical school (Swanbury Penglase *et al* 2001, p. 31).*

Specific guidelines in terms of heritage proposed include:

5.4.2 Guidelines

- *Maintain and enhance the heritage values of the Brookman Building, through the conservation of its associated heritage curtilage and significant views, in accordance with the 1999 Brookman Building Conservation Plan.*
- *Maintain bluestone retaining walls and associated staircases against the Brookman Building as per the Brookman Building Conservation Plan. Retain stone from outer retaining wall when corner entry constructed.*
- *Reconstruct external (stair) to suit future entry levels and to minimise impact on setting of Brookman Building – Refer Brookman Building Conservation Plan.*
- *Fence panels, north of Gate 1 should be removed/relocated to suit URBAN DESIGN objectives. Gate 1 pillars, palisade fence and plinth stone on corner and along North Terrace to be maintained, with 3-4 sections on North Terrace/Frome Road corner to be removed and stored to allow for a pedestrian entry on the corner.*
- *Future development on campus should acknowledge the pre eminence of the Brookman Building on the site: [sic.] (Swanbury Penglase *et al* 2001, p. 32).*

Specific guidelines in terms of 'environmental management' included:

5.5.2 Guidelines

- *Ensure a high level of environmental amenity in outdoor spaces and in any future buildings on Campus.*

- Promote sustainability and environmentally responsible design solutions for future development of the Campus site.
- Develop a landscape master plan for the Campus site, considering the landscape potential of the Campus – in grassed and paved areas – also consider appropriate landscaping between buildings, along with rationalisation of car parking (Swanbury Penglase et al 2001, p. 34).

Specific guidelines in terms of ‘landscape’ included:

5.6.2 Guidelines

- Landscaping master planning should seek to enhance the heritage qualities of the landscape setting of the Brookman Building along North Terrace, while also acknowledging the need for a formal entry setting for the University off North Terrace and reinforcing the urban ‘inner city’ character of the campus.
- Future landscaping of the Campus should provide a variety of external spaces, from full sun to shaded, paved areas, to create opportunities for Campus users’ recreation and socialisation.
- Future landscaping of the Campus should provide a central, landscaped space of reasonable scale, for student use as the activity focus/hub of the Campus, to allow fostering of a student Campus culture.
- That the Ombu (*Phytolacca dioica*) specimens be not removed and be maintained as per the recommendations in the APPENDIX [the City East Campus Heritage Landscape Assessment: City East Campus, University of South Australia (2001) report].
- That a landscape masterplan be prepared for the City East Campus in conjunction with any development plans for the whole or part of the Campus, with attention to:
 - Establishing a simple but strong low maintenance late Victorian setting for the Brookman Building front and eastern flanks;
 - Established a lush green botanical setting with a mix of paved and lawned eating and studying spaces along the eastern flank of the Campus;
 - Considering the relocation of all Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) on the site to better positions according to landscape design principles;
- Care and due regard should be given to the existing London Planes (*Platanus x acerifolius*) avenue along Frome Road in terms of the spatial sequence of specimens, their visual strength, their role as a ventilation/wind corridor, and their root systems. Occasional replacement will be required as trees reach the end of their life. Continue avenue of trees where driveways removed [sic.] (Swanbury Penglase et al 2001, p 40).

2.9 CONTAMINATED SITES

Historically the Park Lands and Squares have been subject to extensive tree felling and grubbing; soil, sand and stone excavation and removal, and surface alterations. Of these excavations and surface modifications are the least recorded, and what lies below each one of these excavations is also not known and well documented. As a consequence, there are many sites in the Park Lands and Squares that are either proven or potentially contaminated with green waste, rubbish, night soil, Park Lands storage infrastructure, or general pollutant wastes.

A Corporation review in 1903 identified many of these sites, proposing their continuation, closure, or visual disguise, but these were also known Corporation sites used by the Corporation's Parks & Gardens or Health departments at the time, and did not include past tips, waste depots, etc. In particular, it did not include brick making excavations, limestone and sandstone excavations or sand removal sites, in use or previously covered over, that Pelzer, Pengilly, Patterson, and O'Brien knew about, and which are little recorded by Brown (1880) in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) although some glimpses are recorded in the Corporation's *Annual Reports*, Rebbeck (1978), Moore (1981), and Daly (1987).

The attached plan identifies many of these sites, of which the following is an incomplete inventory that has been gleamed during the course of research in analysing the Park Lands and Squares. The nomenclature used below approximates with period nomenclature that identified these venues.

It is important to note that the following is in incomplete inventory of soil mounds, surface modifications, and waste and storage yards, and does not necessarily imply that the soil and ground thereby are contaminated.

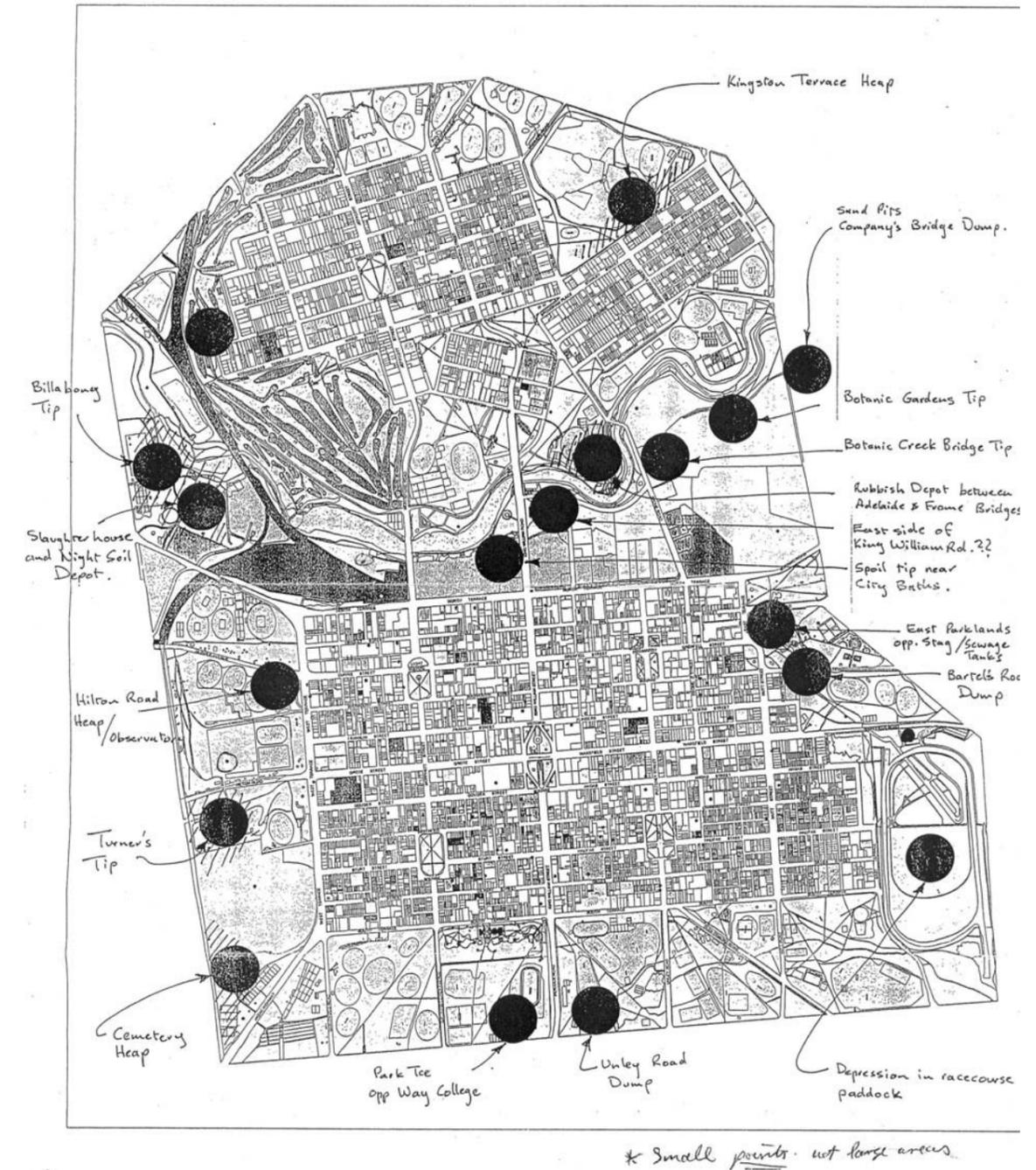


Figure
Inventory of Potentially Contaminated Sites as recorded by the Corporation. Source: ACC Archives.

This inventory includes:

Piltawodli/Park 1 Strangways Terrace dump: several "limestone holes" originally serving limestone extraction; unknown later role by the Corporation and filling; now covered and hidden underneath the Golf Course immediately west of Strangways Terrace between the Terrace and the North Adelaide Railway Station.

Piltawodli/Park 1 Barton Terrace dump: several "limestone holes" originally serving limestone extraction; unknown later role by the Corporation and filling; now covered and hidden underneath the Golf Course immediately north of Barton Terrace.

Piltawodli/Park 1 Montefiore Road Depot: a little documented street sweepings depot

- located to the west of Montefiore Road roughly on the present corner of Montefiore Road and War Memorial Drive probably underneath the existing tennis courts; primarily used for street sweepings and green waste storage; removed in 1903-04 and landscaped over by Pelzer.
- Piltawodli/Park 1 Horse Reserve Pit:** a stone blindings pit located in the middle of the present Golf Course, possibly where the existing Golf Course maintenance buildings are located today.
- Padipadinyilla/Park 2 Park 2 Blinding Pit:** a stone storage yard located in Jeffcott Street extension through the Park Lands, and now located underneath the present Adelaide Aquatic Centre car park; unknown landscape treatment; use ceased in 1903-04 and site covered over by Pelzer.
- Kandarilla/Park 3 Water Mound:** visually a distinct feature in the south-western corner of Kandarilla/Park 3, a large earthen mound used to disguise a water tank erected in the 1870s as part of the larger water reticulation engineering works for Adelaide; soil used reputedly obtained from building works excavations associated with pipe construction laying works.
- Kangattilla/Park 4 Limestone Holes:** several limestone excavation holes located in the middle of Kangattilla/Park 4 that were used by the Corporation for general rubbish and street sweepings and green waste; use ceased when Destructor operational.
- Nanto Womma/Park 6 Parks & Gardens Depot:** located on LeFevre Terrace; now removed and re-landscaped.
- Nanto Womma/Park 6 Limestone Holes:** several limestone excavation holes located in an undocumented location in Nanto Womma/Park 6 generally used by the Corporation for street sweepings and green waste disposal; use ceased in 1903-04 and site covered over by Pelzer.
- Nanto Womma/Park 6 Kingston Terrace Heap:** located on Kingston Terrace; a street sweepings and green waste tip; reconfirmed as venue for stone screenings storage in 1903; now removed and re-landscaped.
- Warnpangga/Park 10 Existing Corporation Nursery:** the Corporation's Parks & Gardens Department plant nursery, works and storage yard; created by Orchard and Bone in 1940 onwards; progressively downsized in the 1970s-2000s; still retains part of its functions; undocumented wastes stored on site over the years;
- Warnpangga/Park 10 Paddock 11 Tip:** a street sweepings and green waste disposal tip located between War Memorial Drive, Bundeys Drive and Hackney Road, filled over and resurfaced by Pelzer in 1903-04; use ceased when Destructor operational.
- Warnpangga/Park 10 Sand Pits on Sandcarter's Road:** located at the end of Sandcarter's Road to the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri; occasionally known as the 'Company's Bridge Dump'; approximately north-east opposite the entrance to the present Corporation Nursery, an area along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri where sand was excavated and carted away presumably for building works and brick making activities.
- Tainmundilla/Park 11 Botanic Park Tip:** within Botanic Park, the Adelaide Botanic Garden historically used an excavated site to the immediate east of the present Zoo between the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and Botanic Drive as a green waste tip; use ceased in the 1970s and covered over with top soil.
- Tainmundilla/Park 11 The Dell:** located within The Dell in Botanic Park, a green waste tip established by the Adelaide Botanic Garden; near the southern banks of the creek between the Botanic Drive Bridge and Frome Road; occasionally called the 'Botanic Creek Bridge Tip'; use ceased in the early 1960s and covered over with top-soil from reclamation works in the Main Lake of the Garden.
- Tainmundilla/Park 11A Frome Road:** located on Frome Road sandwiched between University of South Australia, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide Botanic Garden and Frome Road; a historical venue for the Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Shows; in the 1940s-60s used as a trades or TAFE equivalent automotive training facility, and known to have extensive soil contamination due to inappropriate waste storage and discharge management practices on the land; covered over by a bitumen car park to service the University and Hospital; now being renovated requiring extensive soil contamination treatments to enable tree plantings and landscape treatment works to proceed.
- Karrawirra/Park 12 Original Corporation Nursery:** located underneath the south-eastern portion of the University Oval practice grounds; the original nursery site for the Corporation; removed in the 1940s; re-landscaped over by Orchard;
- Karrawirra/Park 12 & Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 King William Road north:** located between Pennington Terrace and the Adelaide Bridge; an extensive raised embankment upon which is sited King William Road; reputedly created using clean building fill obtained from building excavations occurring within the City of Adelaide and primarily from North Adelaide; covered with top soil and landscaped by Pengilly and then Pelzer.
- Karrawirra/Park 12 Elder Park:** a park landscape created in conjunction with the erection of the Elder bandstand, that raised the height of the ground surface of the park to be flush with King William Road through clean building fill obtained from building excavations then occurring with the City of Adelaide; included the original night soil tip located to the immediate north of the former City Baths, now underneath the Festival Centre complex; covered over with top soil and landscaped by Pelzer during the creation of Elder Park as a landscape.
- Karrawirra/Park 12 & Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 King William Road south:** located between the Festival Centre and the Adelaide Bridge; an extensive raised embankment upon which is sited King William Road; reputedly created using clean building fill obtained from building excavations occurring within the City of Adelaide; covered with top soil and landscaped by Pengilly and then Pelzer; houses the old Showgrounds railway tunnel that has been covered over by fill to public view and access.
- Karrawirra/Park 12 Victoria Drive Depot:** a street sweepings depot created in 1903-04 to serve for street sweepings and green waste storage; located on the north-western corner of Victoria Drive and Frome Road; in use until the 1930s when Grundy Gardens was created by Orchard wherein it was covered over.
- Kadlitpinna/Park 13 North Terrace Embankment:** North Terrace between the Botanic Garden and Kadlitpinna/Park 13 was progressively raised in height in the 1860s-70s, as evidenced by the extant masonry fence in the Botanic Garden, using soil from building excavation works in the City.
- Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park 14 East Parklands Street Sweepings Depot:** rubbish dump located opposite the Stag Hotel in Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park; undocumented nature of use; used in the late 1860s-80s; covered over and landscaped by Pelzer in the 1899s-1910 period;
- Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park 14 Tramway Embankment:** a linear embankment that reputedly used soil obtained from building construction excavation works in the Corporation but also composed of soil excavated from the adjacent low lying areas that later was reconfigured to sculpt the Rymill Park Lake. Water movement engineering through the embankment is unclear in the documentation.
- Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park 14 Bartel's Road Dump:** street sweepings and rubbish depot located close to the north-eastern corner of the original alignment of East Terrace and Bartel's Road, now underneath Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park to the immediate south of the Alice in Wonderland statue; reconfirmed as venue for street sweepings and stone screenings storage in 1903; demolished and covered over with top soil in the 1960s as part of the Mullawirraburka/Rymill Park development works.
- Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 'Depression':** an undocumented street sweepings depot apparently located in the middle of the racecourse circuit, known as the 'Racecourse Paddock Depression'; a little documented venue so unclear as to its actual use and role.

- Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 ‘Depression’:** an undocumented street sweepings depot apparently located in the southern end of the racecourse circuit, known as the ‘Racecourse Paddock Depression’, it is potentially where the existing grove of White Poplars (*Populus alba*) exist today adjacent to the creek. Use ceased in 1903-04 and site covered over by Pelzer which roughly co-relates to the planting age of the extant White Poplars (*Populus alba*).
- Tuttangga/Park 17 Water Mound:** visually a distinct feature in the upper portion of Tuttangga/Park 17, a large earthen mound used to disguise a water tank erected in the 1870s as part of the larger water reticulation engineering works for Adelaide; soil used reputedly obtained from building works excavations associated with pipe construction laying works.
- Kurrangga/Park 20 Unley Road Dump:** a street sweepings depot located on the northern side of Greenhill Road in Kurrangga/Park 20, approximately where the existing bitumen tennis courts are located today; reconfirmed as venue for street sweepings storage in 1903; covered over with topsoil in the 1960s.
- Waljo Yerta/Park 21 Park Terrace Dump:** a street sweepings depot located to the immediate north of the existing tennis courts in Greenhill Road opposite Annesley College; a little documented and referred to; unclear where use ceased.
- Waljo Yerta/Park 21 Rifle Butts:** original location of the military rifle practice range with butts (mounds) located in a north-south alignment parallel to the present alignment of Lewis Cohen Drive; reputedly a place of many used and unused cartridge shells; butts created from soil on site thus necessitating excavations; subject to an unimplemented landscape design proposal by Brown (1880); butts removed but method and approach undocumented; site grassed over.
- Wikaparndo/Park 22 Cemetery Heap:** located in Wikaparndo/Park 22 to the immediate fence-line to the cemetery and the railway corridor, a little documented green waste storage area used by the Parks & Gardens Department; reconfirmed as venue for stone screenings storage in 1903; un-documented use; re-landscaped once use ceased; use ceased when Destructor operational.
- Wikaparndo/Park 22 Turner’s Tip:** a large excavated hole located in Wikaparndo/Park 22 between the Roman Catholic Cemetery Road and the railway yards; a large venue for household and green waste rubbish; unclear documentation; unclear use cessation.
- Tambawodli/Park 24 Observatory Blinding Pit:** a stone storage yard and street sweepings depot, located to the immediate west of the former Observatory in West Terrace; now located underneath the Adelaide Hill School oval; occasionally called the ‘Hilton Road Heap’; reconfirmed as venue for street sweepings and stone screenings storage in 1903; use ceased in 1950 and site covered over by Pelzer.
- Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Railway Yards:** comprising the entire railway yards and sidings in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, including former storage and maintenance buildings; possessing demonstrable liquid and hard metal pollutants associated railway line and vehicle maintenance, service and storage.
- Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park North Terrace Depot:** a permanent Corporation storage yard and waste depot located adjacent to the Corporation’s cattle yards in North Terrace, now located underneath the western end of the Adelaide Convention Centre.
- Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Billabong Tip:** located on the escarpment of Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park to the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and possibly including most of the lower reaches of the Park adjacent to the present weirs; an extensive rubbish tip for both hard and liquid wastes operating in the 1860s-1910s in conjunction with the adjacent Corporation Slaughterhouse complex; covered over once filled; re-landscaped as part the Bonython Park works in 1960-62.
- Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Slaughterhouse and Night Soil Depot:** located on the top of the escarpment of Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park at the

present lookout; an extensive facility that was the main slaughter yard for the city prior to the construction of the Gepps Cross facility, involving a large two storey butchering structure, a series of cattle and sheep storage yards, and excavations to service the butcher hard and liquid wastes associated with the slaughtering process, much of which was first dumped in the Billabong Tip before it was full, and thereupon dumped in excavations adjacent to the complex, and various other undisclosed sites; covered over with the demolition of the slaughterhouse and cattle yards; re-landscaped with the Bonython Park development in 1960-62.

Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Parklands Ranger Cottage and Depot: located in the centre of Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park to the north-west of the circular model boat pond, a semi-rectangular enclosure that served as a cottage for the Parklands Ranger and also an undocumented storage yard use for the Corporation’s Parks & Gardens Department; demolished in 1961, and re-landscaped.

Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Olive Groves: although not used as a screenings, rubbish or green waste dump area, it is documented that a considerable amount of excess animal excrement, night soil and slaughterhouse waste was cast over the Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park Olive Groves for use as a fertiliser from the 1860s until the 1920s.