
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.27 Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28



Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28**Historical Overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 consists of a triangular block of land bounded by Palmer Place, later named 'Palmer Gardens', on 1.82ha. Prior to the naming of the land in 1907 the land was known in Corporation documents as 'Reserves 30 and 31', representing the two triangular park land blocks in Palmer Place created by the Kermodé-Christ Church pedestrian pathway, and Brougham Place Gardens was known as 'Reserves 32, 33 and 34'. These are different numerical codes to those used today. The land comprising Palmer Place Gardens is contained within a triangle (H 106100 1638). No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 (Hemming 1998; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 93).

Historical Overview: Post Contact Associations

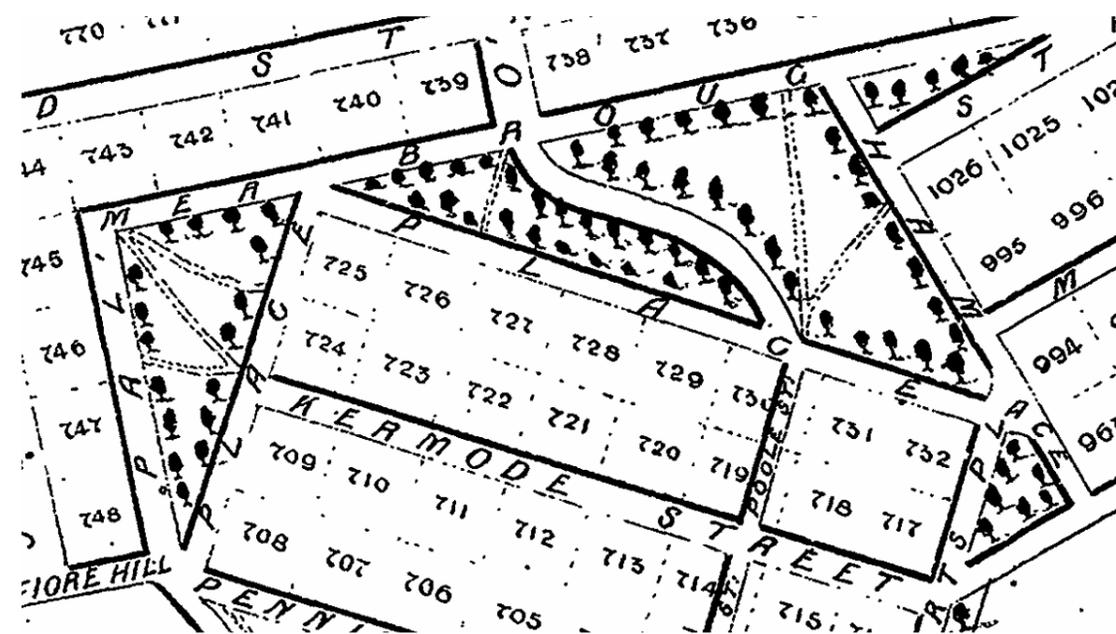
From the 1850s to the late 1870s it is unclear as to the nature of activities that occurred in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, although it may have hosted some stone quarrying excavations. Notwithstanding this, it appears that Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. It was fenced in a white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1870s. By this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28.

In April 1854 the colonial government was petitioned by the Corporation for funds to fence, layout and plant all the Squares, including tabling specifications "for the fencing and planting the public squares &c" in the City of Adelaide. These documents identify principally Victoria Square but it was clear from the specification that the intent applied to all the Squares and Gardens, as the petition detailed the number and species of trees to be planted, including specimens of *Acacia* spp (*Robinia* spp?), almond (*Prunus dulcis*), olive (*Olea europaea*), "gum tree" (*Eucalyptus* spp), poplar (*Populus* spp), cypress (*Cupressus* spp), and others, with some 3,000 to be planted in Victoria Square, 1,500 each in Hindmarsh, Light, Hurtle and Whitmore Squares, 500 in the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, 1,000 in Wellington Square, and 500 in the Brougham Place Gardens/Park 29 (State Records Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Correspondence, Town Clerk, Adelaide City Council, to Colonial Secretary, 29 April 1854, GRG 24/6/1310; Specification for Planting the Squares, 12 April 1854, ACC Archive SQ18540504). Thus, Palmer Place Gardens was included in this discussion and planting program.

On 4 May 1854 the colonial government, through the Lieutenant Governor, acceded to this proposal and granted £2,000, in that time a considerable expenditure "for planting and ornamenting the squares of the city" to a level that "the Council may be enabled to carry out in a manner satisfactory to the Citizens of Adelaide" (Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, 4 May 1854, VS18540504; Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, 4 May 1854, GRG 24/6/1108). Reputedly, over half of this money was expended on works in Victoria Square. A condition of the funds was that tenders would "be called for by advertisement for fencing and planting the squares of Adelaide in accordance with plans and specifications adopted by the Council." Whether the contract was actually advertised in the newspapers is unclear, but horticulturist and later first director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden George Francis was the successful tenderer (Worsnop 1878, p. 121; *The Register*, 9 May 1854, p. 2).

In his "Tender for the Laying out and Planting the Public Squares &c of the City of Adelaide", dated 18 May 1854, Francis proposed to undertake all layout and planting works in all the Squares and Gardens but excluded the fencing. He claimed that, "The whole planting may be completed in 5 months from the present time, provided the fencing be completed in 3 months & provided also that Victoria Square be done first" (Best 1986, p. 48; George Francis, "Tender for the Laying out and Planting the Public Squares &c of the City of Adelaide", 18 May 1854, ACC Archives SQ18540518).

By September 1855 Francis reported that all these laying out and planting activities had been completed, with the Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 being his last venue. This is the first record of conscious landscape design works and planting activities in the Squares, including the Palmer and Brougham Place Gardens, laying much of the spatial and planting framework that inaugural inaugural City Gardener William O'Brien obviously adopted and used this framework when appointed to this position in 1865. It is also probable, given Francis' self-promotional activities seeking the establishment of a botanic garden, that Francis used this tender as an opportunity to trial species as to their relevance to the soils, climate and conditions of the Squares and gardens, as it is clear that he may have planted more specimens than required by the tender (Best 1986, p. 48; *The Register* 6 June 1855, p. 2; George Francis to ACC, Report on Palmer Place Improvement, 11 September 1854, ECR/0066BD4:01).



Image

Extract of a *Map of Adelaide* dated 11 February 1865 as prepared by the City Surveyor depicting landscape design works completed by contractor George Francis, and thereafter City Gardener William O'Brien, for Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and Brougham Place. Note the indication of perimeter plantings along all street frontages, the absence of Bagot Road through Brougham Place, and the system of pedestrian pathways through each Place garden that generally correlates to the extant pathway system today. Also, 'Roberts Place', now within Karrawirra/Park 12, is the small triangular garden now opposite the Women's & Children's Hospital. Source: ACC Archives.

Olives (*Olea europaea*) appear as an under-current in this experimentation, preceding their *en masse* planting in plantations in the Park Lands, but clearly not a lot of specimens were planted in the squares and gardens. By 1886 Italian olive (*Olea europaea*) expert Paolo Villanis reported the existence of some 29 fruit-bearing species remaining in the Brougham Place Gardens/Park 29, some 5 specimens in the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, some 19 specimens in Wellington Square, some 8 specimens in Hindmarsh Square, some 14 specimens in Light Square,

and some 6 specimens in Whitmore Square. Villanis, an expert in olive (*Olea europaea*) propagation and cultivation makes no mention of the other Squares, so it is fair to say that by 1886 there were no olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in these Squares and that O'Brien had reviewed and assessed their condition and integrity of retention within his parks and gardens development works (Correspondence, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, Report re Olive Plantations, 22 February 1886, TC 1886/465).

Discussions by the Corporation and the Mayors (Lord Mayors) about landscaping the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments as well as the Park Lands, Squares and Gardens generally were commonplace from the mid 1850s onwards.

These public debates and discussions appear to have been prompted by concerns from the colonial Governor about the overall aesthetic appearance of the Park Lands. For example, on 17 July 1855 the Colonial Secretary wrote to the Corporation's Town Clerk expressing a desire "that something should be done to improve the present very unsightly appearance of most of the Park Lands near the Town; which he [Governor Gawler] thinks might be effected by the judicious planting of clumps of trees on half acres [0.2ha] or even quarter acres [0.1ha] in suitable positions; care being taken to fence such clumps with strong but neat fencing." Willingly, to assist these landscaping works, the Governor volunteered a budget of £400, "a sum sufficient to accomplish much, but not all that he wishes" which the Corporation eagerly accepted "at once to carry out His Excellency's wishes and propose to do so by means of competent gardeners [on] contracts to be obtained by advertisements in the usual newspapers, the works generally being performed under the supervision of the City Surveyor." With acceptance, the Governor imposed one condition requiring the appointment of an expert referee to monitor the works: "that some person should be nominated by himself to represent the Executive in this matter and to have a voice in the selection of the position of the several plantations and of the species of fencing to be made use of." The Colonial Secretary appointed horticulturist John Bailey, of Hackney Nursery, to this role. Unfortunately this scheme collapsed with the dissolution of the Legislative Council in August 1855 despite unknown authored sketch "on the subject of planting a Public Square" being sent to the Corporation on 9 October 1855, with correspondence from the Governor indicating that "the writer of the memorandum has indicated some most sensible and just views of Landscape Gardening..." The advice included a recommendation that, "in a climate like South Australia's and to avoid the inconvenience of having to wait years for effect, clumps should be formed of the Olive (*Olea europaea*), the Wattle (*Acacia* ssp) and Gum-tree (*Eucalyptus* ssp) ..." It is possible the plan author was Francis, more so than Bailey as there is no evidence of Bailey's plan drawing skills whereas the sketch the text is similar in style to Francis's hand (Letter, Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 7 July 1855, GRG 24/6/1381 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2505 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 13 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2644 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1605 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 20 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1740 (1855) Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2129 (1855) Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/3289 (1855)).

The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911), undoubtedly was involved in early plantings for both Palmer and Brougham Gardens but there is no specific reference to his activities. During 1882-83 he planted approximately 2,000 trees in each of the North Adelaide wards (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 136). There are several extant trees in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 today that date from O'Brien's and Pengilly's tenures, including a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and two Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*).

While John Ednie Brown was engaged to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) he did not include Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 in his review.

In February 1886 Villanis provided an inventory to the Corporation of "the number of olive [*Olea europaea*] trees presently bearing fruit in the Town Corporation ground," (note 'fruit bearing and not a total list of trees overall) excluding the Gaol enclosures:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of trees bearing fruit</i>	<i>Present Park</i>
<i>Mann Terrace</i>	27	7 & 8
<i>Brougham Place</i>	29	Brougham, 29
<i>Palmer Place</i>	5	Palmer, 28
<i>Wellington Square</i>	19	Wellington
<i>Torrens Lake</i>	119	26
<i>Strangways Terrace</i>	7	1
<i>Mitcham Road [Unley Road]</i>	84	19 & 20
<i>Plantation bordering the Old Race Course</i>	272	15
<i>South East Park Lands (Old Race Course)</i>	105	16
<i>Dequetteville Park</i>	30	14
<i>East Park Lands (between Old Race Course and North Terrace)</i>	26	13
<i>Hindmarsh Square</i>	8	Hindmarsh
<i>Light Square</i>	14	Light
<i>Whitmore Square</i>	6	Whitmore
<i>West Terrace</i>	112	22, 23, & 24
<i>Total</i>	<i>873</i>	

(Letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 22 February 1886, TC 1886/465)

By 1888 it was recognisable that the planting activities of Pengilly in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 were ill-informed. The Corporation noted the "the generally sickly state of trees and shrubs in the ... Palmer-place plantations is sufficient evidence of the necessity for making very large holes and filling them with suitable earth if any success is to be looked for" (*Annual Report* 1887-88, p. 41).

In October 1888, while visiting Adelaide, German-born entomologist and later US citizen Albert Koebele (1883-1924) collected specimens of the Verdalia Beetle (*Rodalis cardinalis*) in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 while search for Ladybeetles (*Novius cardinalis*) which he brought to California to combat the Cottony Cushion Scale (*Icerya purchasi*), a citrus pest, present in California. The beetle was successfully introduced into the citrus orchards in California and within months had spectacularly brought the scale under control. This discovery and introduction is internationally held as being the starting point of modern biological control of insects (http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/biocontrol/predators/rodolia_cardinalis.html, 9 September 2007; <http://www.calacademy.org/research/library/special/bios/Koebele.htm>, 9 September 2007).



Figure
 Left: Photograph of the Verdalie Beetle (*Rodolia cardinalis*) adults attacking cottony cushion scale. Photo: JK Clark, University of California Statewide IPM Project, 2000. Source: http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/biocontrol/predators/rodolia_cardinalis.html, 9 September 2007

During 1892 the entire Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 landscape was:

... trenched and levelled, an water-services have been laid on to them. They have also been planted with couch grass. The work in these plantations has been expensive, in consequence of the large quantity of limestone which had to be raised and removed, and it was also necessary to cart in a great amount of earth to make a soil fit for the growth of grass and shrubs (Annual Report 1892-93, p. 66).

As a consequence of these works, during the 1893-94 period some “163 palms, shrubs, and trees” were planted in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and “a new fence of galvanized iron posts and cable wire” erected (*Annual Report 1893-94*, p. 69). To complement these plantings, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Samuel Way, who resided at ‘Montefiore’ in Palmer Place, donated to the Corporation “no less than forty shrubs and four date-palms [*Phoenix dactylifera?*]. These have been planted in Palmer Place, and are doing well, and will in a short time add greatly to the appearance of the place” (*Annual Report 1894-95*, p. 65). The Date Palms (*Phoenix* sp.) referred to are undoubtedly the palms that still grow in Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 today.

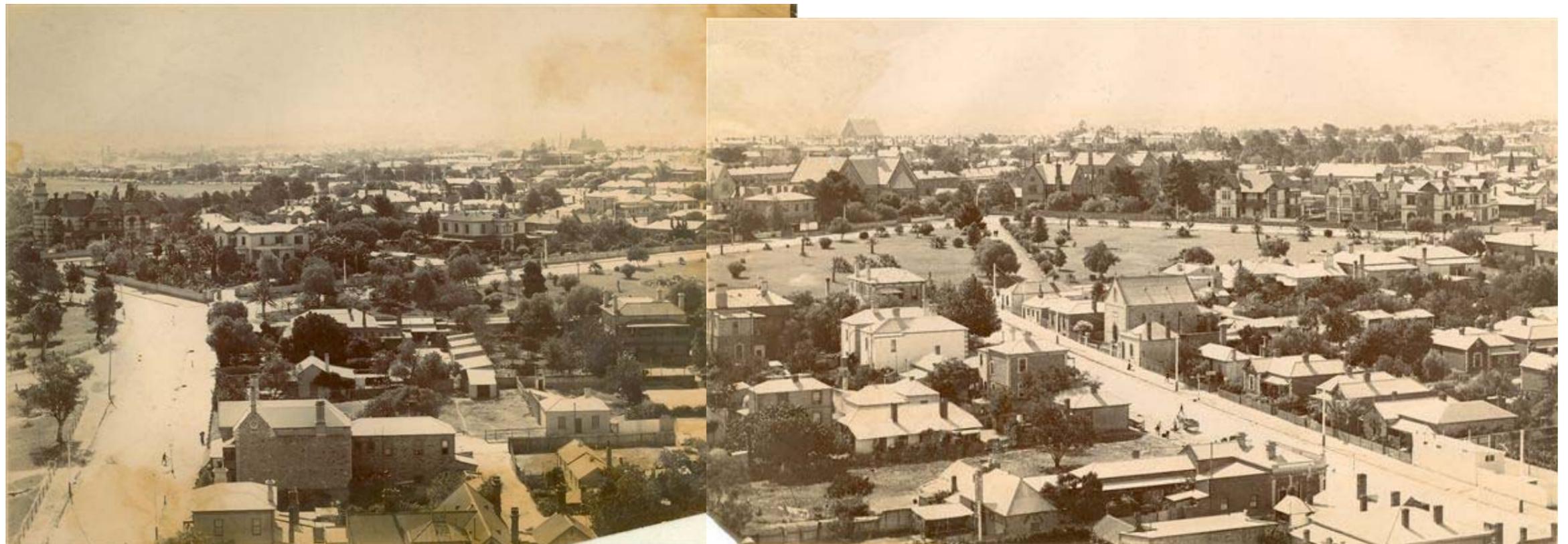
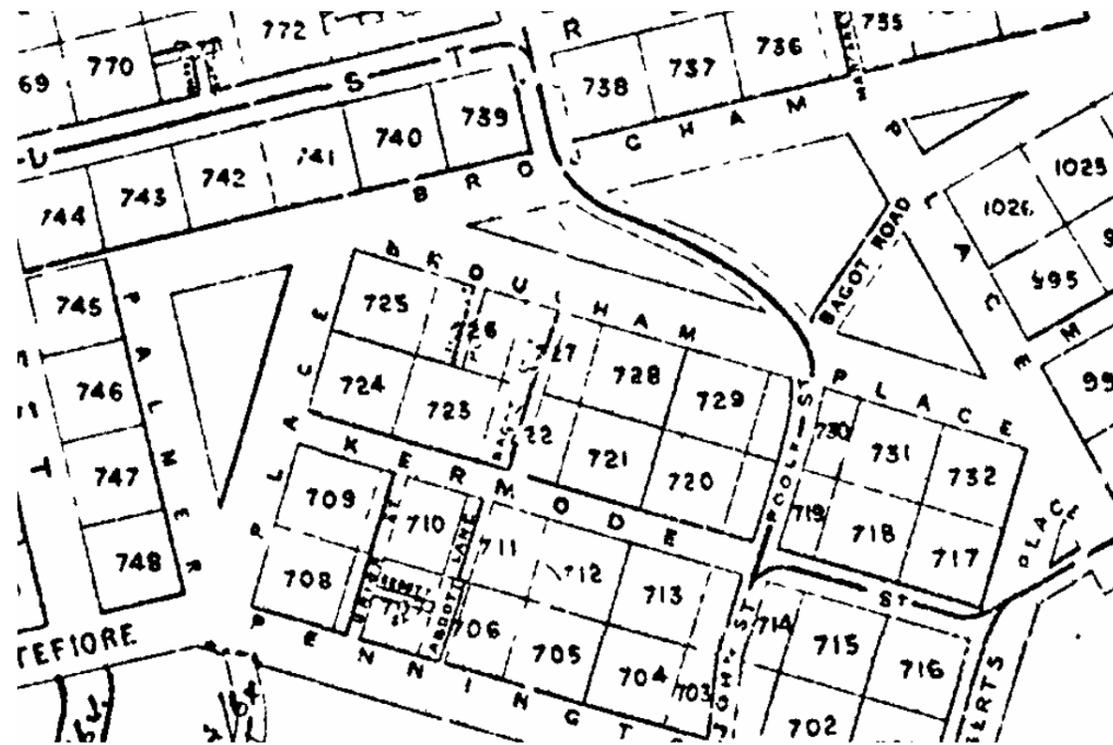


Figure
 Two landscape panorama photographs taken in c.1901 from St Peter’s Cathedral, merged together, looking north-westwards over Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 indicating the perimeter plantings around the Palmer Place road frontages of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, the extensive garden established on the southern-most corner of the Garden presumably enabled by donated shrubs, plants and palms from Sir Samuel Way who owned the ‘Montefiore’ property immediately adjacent to or west of this garden, and the existence of only one pedestrian route, on a north-west to south-east axis through the Gardens, including two semi-mature Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) extant today. Source: ACC Archives, HP03291 and HP0337.



Figure

Left: Extract of a 'Plan of Adelaide and the Park Lands' dated 1895 as prepared by the Corporation's City Engineer that depicts Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and Brougham Place Gardens/Park 29, the existence of Bagot Road through the Brougham Place Gardens/Park 28, and the tramline through Brougham Place Gardens/Park 29 to North Adelaide. Source: ACC archives

With Pelzer's appointment as City Gardener in 1899 part of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 character had already been established, in particular the planted structure and circulation system of a Victorian style formal urban park. In 1899 Pelzer commenced initial maintenance activities in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 removing 8 "gum trees" (*Eucalyptus* spp) and enabling climbers to grow over the stumps and a general sprucing of the grounds (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 149). During 1899 he obtained quotes for further plants and fencing of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28. Some 2000 hedge plants were costed at £2.0.0 and the installation of six "self-closing gates" at a total cost of £10.0.0 were obtained (*Annual Report* 1899-90, pp. 108).

Pelzer noted that:

... all the flower beds in ... [Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28] had been manured and dug, and they have been re-arranged and planted with various bedding plants including gaillardias, candytuff, snapdragons, cinerarias, stocks, abyssums, golden feather, &c., all of which were raised at the West Park Nursery.

The 100 cotton palms [Washingtonia robusta], presented to the Corporation by Mr. George Brookman, have been planted in the various Squares, ... and Palmer Place (Annual Report 1899-90, p. 203).

Apart from several specimens of the Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) donated by politician and philanthropist George Brookman, Pelzer also planted several English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees in Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 during 1899.

Accordingly, by 1900 Pelzer had transformed the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 into a more formal Victorian style park with accent palms and deciduous European trees, and extensive flower-beds at points along the internal pathway system. The pathway system historically appears to have always existed somewhat as laid-out still today. Two paths dissected the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28. One led from the head of Kermode Street across the Gardens, in a north-westerly direction, to the Christ Church laneway. A second led across the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 in a west to north-easterly direction. These appear to be the original pathway configurations for the Gardens under Pelzer's tenure. They also continue today as the dominant pedestrian circulation movement routes. Originally they were surfaced in crushed rock and in the 1920s they were re-surfaced in bitumen.

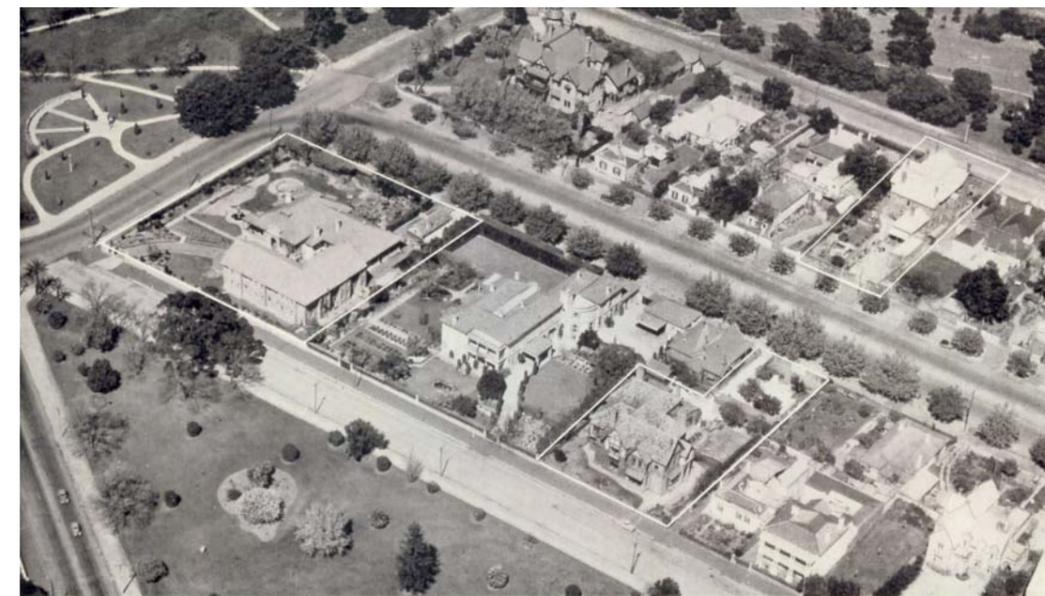
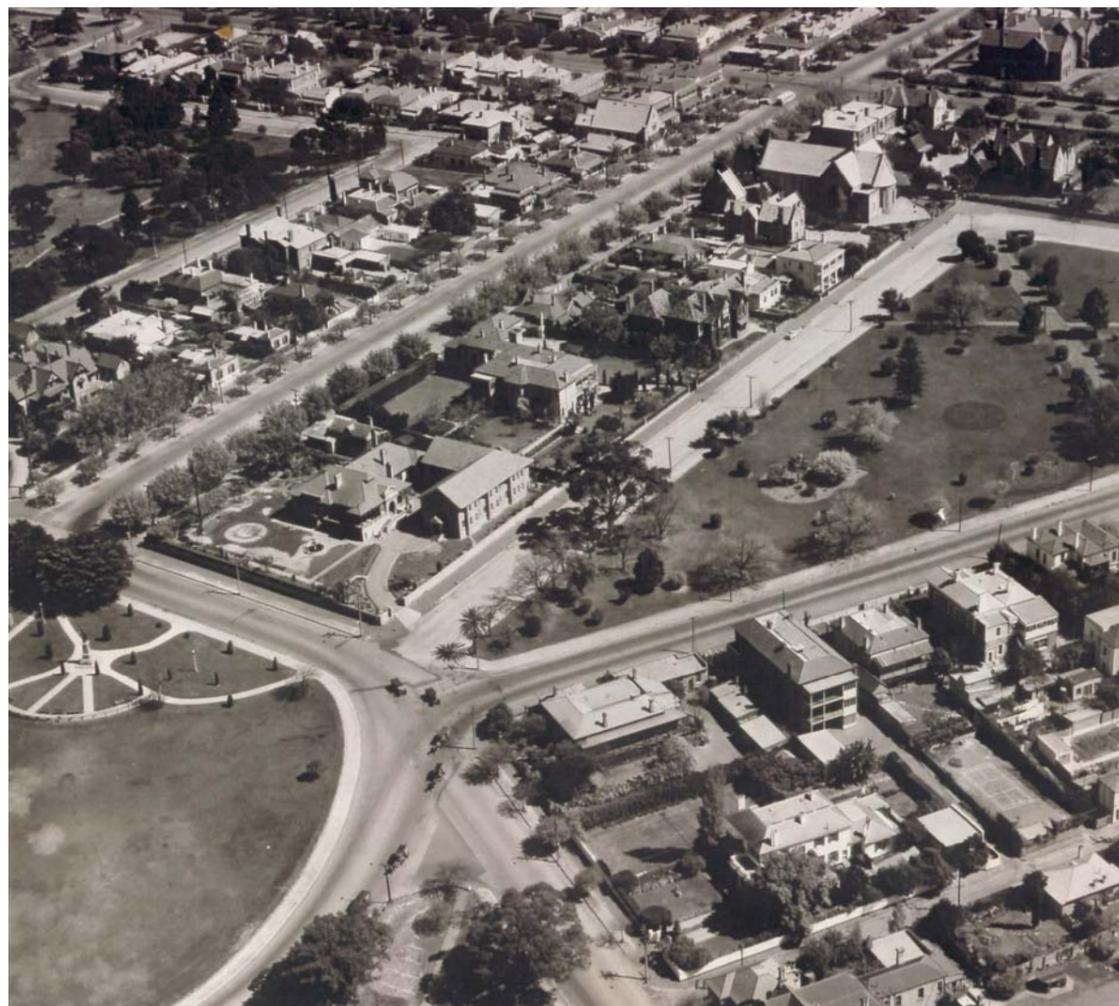
Pelzer's renovation works for Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 were publicly noted. In July 1900 eminent London floriculturist Peter Barr, when being guided by Mayor Alexander Ware through the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 that:

He was charmed with the gardens in ... Palmer Places, and was astonished to find that no efforts was made to exclude dogs, and that the reserves were not closed at night. In no other city in Australasia, Mr. Barr assured me, have they such excellent results to show (where the public are allowed such free access) as we have in our gardens at North Adelaide [sic] (Annual Report 1901, p. 9).

This positive accolade was despite Pelzer's frustration with dealing with larrikins and vandalism. Despite dwarf metal hoop and wire-netting fencing around garden beds "larrikins" still ran across the beds "wilfully and wantonly destroying plants, and making dogs jump the wire-netting" (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 41).

From 1900 onwards Pelzer sought to maintain this design and its planting approach. He added additional shrubs to the flower-beds but planted few trees. In 1902 he added veronicas, tecomas and aberias to the flower beds; in 1903 he installed "Keep off the Grass near edges of Lawns" signs; planted several White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) in the southern reaches of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 upon Chief Justice Sir Samuel Way's request; and planted a further 3 shrubs and 1 climber in 1905; (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 30; 1903, p. 44; 1905, pp. 42, 54). Thus minor planting was entertained and not extensive tree planting as occurred in other parks and gardens.

In 1907 the Corporation officially designated 'Reserve 30' and Reserve 31' as 'Palmer Gardens' (*Annual Report* 1907, p. 53) in honour of Colonisation Commissioner Colonel George Palmer. In 1909 Pelzer undertook a user survey of most of the parks in the municipality. In May 1909 he recorded 957 adults and 779 children using the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 on weekdays and 25 and 26 respectively using it on Sundays. In June 1909 these figures were 1,058, 822, 10 and 4 respectively. These user figures were relatively consistent for the rest of the year (*Annual Report* 1909, pp. 45-46).



AERIAL VIEW SHOWING THE THREE COLLEGE PROPERTIES

Figures

Above: Another aerial photograph of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and the newly opened Aquinas College complex on the former Chief Justice Sir Samuel Way's 'Montefiore' property taken in c.1930 by prominent Adelaide photographer D Darian Smith. Note the openness of the Palmer Place Gardens, now lacking a pronounced Victorian style character that has a Gardenesque quality of ornamental trees and shrubs positioned within the lawns, several feature gardens beds and the cross-axial pedestrian pathway system.

Source: Aquinas College.

Below: a 1928 photograph of the secondary pedestrian pathway through Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 indicating the range of ornamental specimen plantings including a Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the right foreground, an Olive (*Olea europaea*) in the left edge, and an unclear tree species in the rear centre.

Source: Adelaide 1928, np.

Figure

Aerial photograph of Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and the newly opened Aquinas College complex on the former Chief Justice Sir Samuel Way's 'Montefiore' property taken in c.1930 by prominent Adelaide photographer D Darian Smith. Note the openness of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, now lacking a pronounced Victorian style character that has a Gardenesque quality of ornamental trees and shrubs positioned within the lawns, several feature gardens beds and the cross-axial pedestrian pathway system.

Source: Aquinas College.





Figure

Extract of a *Map of Adelaide* as prepared by the City Surveyor of the City of Adelaide dated 9 February 1917 detailing Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, Brougham Place Gardens/Park 29 and the Roberts Place Gardens in 1917. Note the extant cross-axial pedestrian pathway system in the “Palmer Gardens” and the now removed tramline running up the former alignment of Montefiore Drive thence running along the eastern roadway of Palmer Place before connecting into O’Connell Street. Source: ACC Archives.

In 1922 Pelzer repainted and renovated the garden seats in the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, and replaced the “dilapidated wooden opening-posts” with iron bollards (*Annual Report 1922*, p. 29), and in the following year removed all stunted Pepper trees (*Schinus aerea var molle*) from Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 (*Annual Report 1923*, p. 36).

In early 1927 the Corporation determined to remove the galvanised post and wire fencing encircling the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28, and also commenced construction of a Mintaro slate kerb along the northern road frontage. The Corporation also determined to remove the pathway on the southern flank of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 (*Annual Report 1927*, pp. 18, 29; 1928, pp. 30, 44).

From the 1930s to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28. In the 1960s slate steps were laid at the head of Kermode Street, pink and white flowering Oleanders (*Nerium oleander*) added in clumps along the main pathway and in scattered locations, and Jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) planted in Palmer Place road reserve and along the northern flank of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28.



Figure

Extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 with the former Montefiore Drive – east Palmer Place – O’Connell Street tramway route evident as well as the cross-axial pedestrian pathway system in the Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28. Note the relative openness of the Gardens and the lack of mature foliaged trees. Source: University of Adelaide.

Johnston & Elphinstone (1983) deemed the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 of medium landscape significance in terms of its ‘historical and aesthetic’ values, and a place that made an important contribution to the streetscape.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 271) proposed the toponym *Pangki Pangki* to Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 that recognised the name of a Kaurua tracker and guide. Pangki Pangki was an Aboriginal tracker who accompanied Moorhouse on his travels to Lake Bonney and the Rufus River in 1841 with Tolmer. The nomenclature of *pangki pangki* is unknown (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 93). The Corporation has adopted this recommendation.

Today, Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 has much of the underpinnings of a Victorian style picturesque formal garden reinforced by the axial pathway configuration that is framed externally by numerous two-storey Victorian era architectural examples. This style is supported by several of the plantings in the Park including English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), the palms (*Phoenix* sp), a Camphor Laurel (*Camphora cinnamomum*), an aging Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge disguising a new green coloured metal Gardener’s Shed recently replacing an elderly timber and green painted corrugated iron shed, several aging Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea var molle*) near the eastern steps, a scatter of Olive (*Olea europaea*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) and Ornamental Plums (*Prunus* ssp), and is characterised by one mature Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) that dates from the 1880s period. An eclectic mixture of contemporary planting ideas has resulted in a scatter and avenue of Oleanders (*Nerium oleander*) and young Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*). Small, unimportant, rose (*Rosa* ssp) gardens have been

added, in the 1980s, to the southern and eastern corners of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 that probably replaced several of the original feature annual and perennial garden beds established by Pelzer. Slate gutter edging, Victorian style cast-iron bollards, crushed gravel paths also reinforce this character.

Importantly it is a landscape possessing Victorian formal characteristics that have deteriorated over the last 50 years, and a landscape that is an integral part of the sense of garden city that North Adelaide was designed within. This sense includes a strong Victorian garden 'gateway' to North Adelaide, a landscape edge to part of the North Adelaide escarpment thereby offering vistas from and into the Gardens southwards across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri valley, and presence of mature Victorian accent plantings including pines (*Pinus* spp), Palms (*Phoenix* spp), Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*) and Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*).

Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 has historically been managed and planted in close parallel with Brougham Place Gardens and it is important that the two be viewed and managed together as a consistent entity. Its vulnerability is in not having a master plan and the risk of stylistically inappropriate plantings being introduced into the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and also compromising the circulation system and general character of the Palmer Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28.