
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.3 Kandarilla/Park 3 + Kangattilla/Park 4 & Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 Reports



Kandarilla/Park 3 + Kangattilla/Park 4 + Ngampa Yerta/Park 5**Historical Overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, Kandarilla/Park 3 consists of 3.2ha of land bounded by Prospect Road, Main North Road and Fitzroy Terrace; Kangattilla/Park 4 consists of 8.4ha of land bounded by Main North Road, LeFevre Road, Barton Terrace and Robe Terrace; Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 consists of 4.89ha of land bounded by LeFevre Road, Medindie Road and Robe Terrace.

These spatial segments have remained consistent until the 1960s when LeFevre Road was realigned and now egresses into Main North Road instead of Robe Terrace changing the overall hectarage of Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 or Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 (Hemming 1998).

It has been claimed, however, that Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 hosted intermittent camping by the Kaurna as the locality was on several movement and trade routes, and there was a lot of game in the vicinity (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 56).

Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations

From the 1850s to the late 1870s Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 were used for grazing, fire wood collection, and agistment. They were fenced in white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1860s, and by this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 (Worsnop 1878, p. 148).

Reticulated water flowed into North Adelaide in 1859 with the completion of construction works for the Thorndon Park Reservoir. A water gravitation point was established in Kangattilla/Park 4 to service this role. The first semi-underground reservoir was built in the late 1870s in Kangattilla/Park 4 adjacent to Barton Terrace West. It has a capacity of a million gallons (378,540 litres) and was constructed with dimensions of "104 ft square [9.66 m²], 19ft [5.79m] deep, with 8ft 3 inches [2.53m] of it above ground". It had a roof built over brick columns with arches rendered with lime concrete. Its location was prone to flooding due to ponding of surface and stormwater water in Kangattilla/Park 4. This flooding was particularly evident in times of high rains as evidenced in the 1856 flood, where a forty acre (16.2ha) area lake formed which could only be dispersed by the building of drains (Nagle 1971, pp. 33-35; Sumerling 2003, p. 39).

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that the area consisted of a light scatter of planted trees, with a straggly plantation strip along the flank of Barton Terrace East and West. "The trees planted are chiefly Gums (*Eucalyptus rostrata*), with an occasional Frenela robusta [*Grevillea robusta*], Casuarina stricta [*Allocasuarina verticillata*], and Pinus Halepensis [*Pinus halepensis*] [sic]" (Brown 1880, p. 20).

Brown broke Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 into different sets of recommendations. Kandarilla/Park 3 and Kangattilla/Park 4 were dealt with in conjunction with the former Piltawodli/Park 1 (between Jeffcott and Barton Road) and Padipadinyilla/Park 2 (now with the Aquatic Centre) detailed in his Plan 16. Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 was dealt with within a discussion about Nanto Womma/Park 6 as detailed in his Plan 15.

In examining Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 in detail Brown recorded that they were characterised by "poor and somewhat exposed character, and it lies under the very great disadvantage (in an arboricultural point of view) of the geological stratum being, for the greater part, of limestone, and somewhat inclined to be of a saline nature." The soil, was also, noted as being "very thin indeed" making any tree selecting and successful planting difficult (Brown 1880, p. 20).

Brown's specific recommendations for Kandarilla/Park 3 and Kangattilla/Park 4 were:

That plantations be formed round the eastern, northern, and western boundaries ... with groups and clumps of trees here and there in the body of the grounds as shown on Plan 16. Before planting is undertaken ... the limestone should be removed as much as possible, and the particular sites selected for the young trees made up with plenty of good rich soils. ... It will ... be a matter for careful inspection, when the enclosures are being operated on, to select for planting those parts upon which there is the greatest depth of soil. By doing this, and planting such spots only, picturesque irregularity will be secured and fair results may be anticipated.. On the more exposed positions of the proposed plantations in the two blocks lying between Barton and Prospect-roads, I have to advise that when planted the ground be filled up with wattles to about three feet plant from plant; ...

I have also to recommend that footpaths be constructed through the grounds as represented on the Plan. Following is a list of those kinds of trees which may be planted on the block ..., with fair chance of their succeeding upon the site:-

Pinus Halepensis, P. Pinaster, P. Laricio, P. Maritima, Robinia Pseudacacia, Casuarina Stricta, Ficus Macrophylla, Schinus Molle, Gevilee Robusta, Melaleuca Trichostachya (and others) (Brown 1880, p. 20)

The species mentioned in the above quote are, in sequence, known as: *Pinus halepensis, Pinus pinaster, Pinus larico, Pinus maritima, Robinia pseudoacacia, Allocasuarina verticillata, Ficus macrophylla, Schinus aeria var molle, Grevillea robusta, Melaleuca sp.*

In terms of Ngampa Yerta/Park 5, Brown recorded the following characteristics:

About one-half of the whole extent embraced is somewhat high-lying, and has a strong layer of limestone underneath. This is that portion immediately adjoining LeFevre-terrace. Before any part of this is taken up for planting, I have to advise that the ground be thoroughly trenched and the limestone carefully removed from it, and, that afterwards, the holes made for the reception of the trees be filled up with good rich well-prepared soil ... (Brown 1880, p. 19).

He noted the need to conserve the "fine and extensive view ... of the Mount Lofty Ranges" but also recommended peripheral planting in both Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 and Nanto Womma/Park 6. He also expressed criticism of the City Gardener, William Pengilly, established tree plantations along the crest of LeFevre Terrace as being unsuitable for the soil and limestone conditions they were experiencing thus resulting in stunted and poor growth (Brown 1880, pp. 19-20).

Brown's specific recommendations, pertaining to Ngampa Yerta/Park 5, were:

The existing strip of plantation along LeFevre-terrace is in a very unhealthy condition. The trees are Eucalypti chiefly. The cause of their unhealthiness is simply unsuitableness of the site to the habitates of the trees planted. The trees are daily becoming more unsightly, and I have therefore to advise that they be gradually removed and that in their place a row of good strong plants of the following kinds be planted

alternately at thirty foot apart:-- *Ficus Macrophylla* [*Ficus macrophylla*], *Pinus Halepensis* [*Pinus halepensis*], *Pinus Insignis* [*Pinus radiata*], *Schinus Molle* [*Schinus aerea* var. *molle*], and *Melia Azedarach* [*Melia azedarach* var. *australisca*] [sic].

I advise that plantations be formed round the outside boundaries of the block under notice, and that clumps of different shapes and sizes be formed in the Park, all as represented on the Plan [sic] (Brown 1880, pp. 19-20).

Unfortunately none of these specific recommendations appear to have been implemented except the peripheral tree plantations.

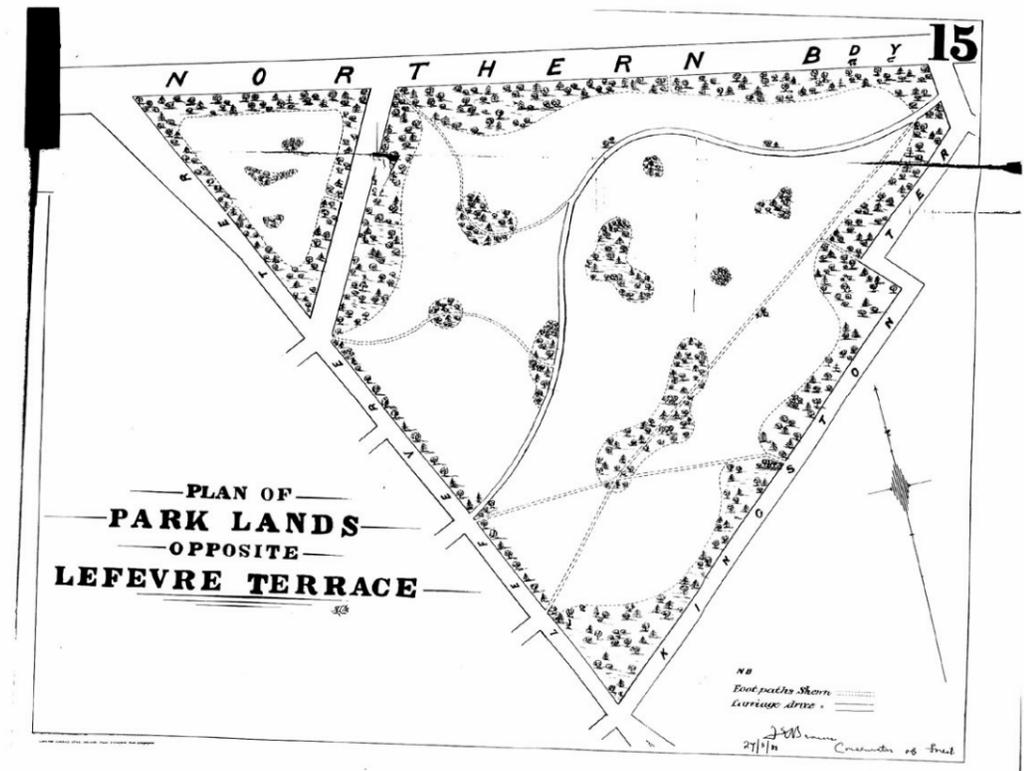


Figure
Plan 15 prepared by Brown (1880) in his Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands.

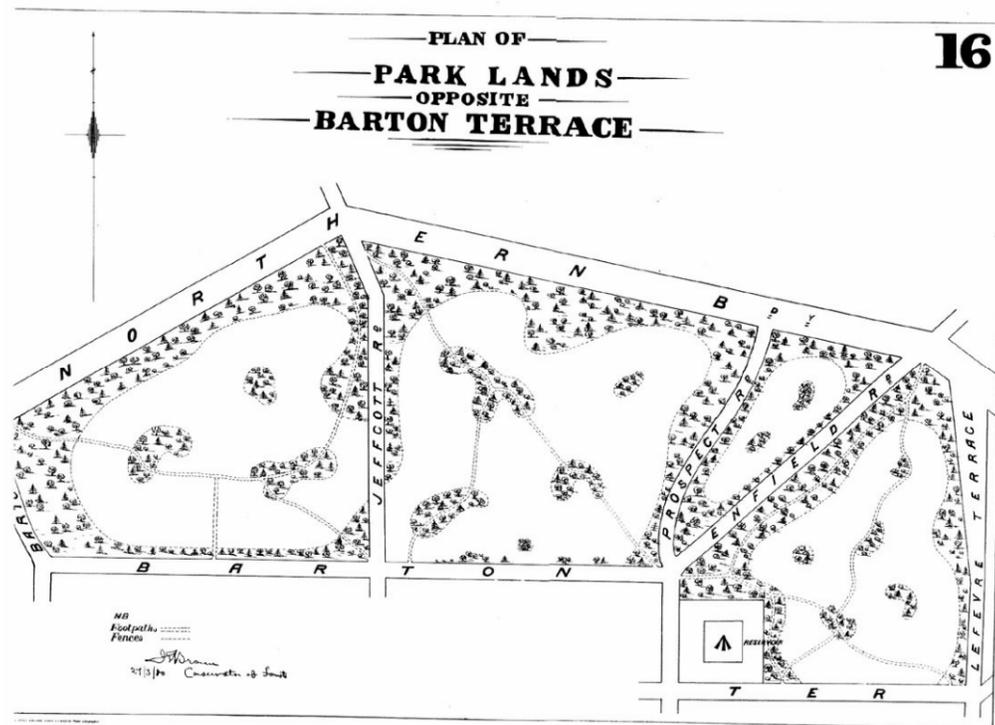


Figure
Plan 16 prepared by Brown (1880) in his Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands.

Brown's tree planting recommendations were:

On the higher part of the block, I recommend that the following kinds of trees be planted in the enclosures proposed:--

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Pinea</i>	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	?	
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Cupressus Uhdeana</i>	?	
<i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus Torulosa</i>	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Himalayan Cypress, Bhutan Cypress
<i>Sterculia Hetrophylla</i>	?	
<i>Robinia Psendacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Melia Azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australisca</i>	White Cedar
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak

In addition to the above, the following other kinds should be used for the plantation on the flat:--

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
Araucaria Excelsa	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Araucaria Cunninghamii	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
Pinus Sabiniana	?	
Pinus Longifolia	?	
Cedrus Atlantica	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
Abies Excelsa	?	
Ulmus Suberosa	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
Ulmus Campestris	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
Fraxinus Americana	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
Fraxinus Excelsoir	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
Populus Nigra	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
Populus Canescens	<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar
Populus Dilatata	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Platanus Acerfolia	<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>	London Plane
Legunaria Patersonii	<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
Tristanea Conferta	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Brush Box
Juniperus Virginiana	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
Thuja Menziesii	?	
Cupressus Lawsoniana	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar

Overall, Browns recommendations for Kandarilla/Park 3 and Kangattilla/Park 4 were far more site specific than his recommendations for Ngampa Yerta/Park 5.

With Brown’s appointment as ‘Supervisor of the Plantations’, upon the invitation of City of Adelaide Mayor Edwin Smith in April 1882, Brown commenced foundational work in implementing parts of the *Report’s* (1880) recommendations. The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911) was advised that Brown shall have “general supervision of the tree planting in the Park Lands” and to “render Mr. Brown every facility for this purpose ...” (Town Clerk’s Dept Outwards Letter Book, 1882/602/18). A fractious relationship occurred with Brown and Pengilly, and a specific incident over street tree plantings along Barton Terrace West prompted Brown’s resignation from this position in August 1882. While the Corporation sought to remedy the situation, continued disobedience and contrary activities by the City Gardener and his workforce eventually prompted Brown’s formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote “I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility.” With this decision the Corporation determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

Notwithstanding Brown’s activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities. In his report of 1883 Pengilly records the planting of “various kinds of trees” numbering 300 in Park Land blocks 1 to 9 as well as 5 new plantation resulting in an overall tree plantation total of 3,082 trees (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 134).

In the subsequent financial year the Corporation acquired a substantial amount of fencing materials from England, including wrought iron posts, wrought iron field gates, cast iron corner posts, galvanized iron pillars together with 117,950 yards (107,853m) of 7-ply galvanized wire. The purpose was to totally replace the existing “old and dilapidated post and two rail fence” that enclosed most of the Park Land blocks to the Terraces. The cast iron posts and pillars were marked with “Iron Duke” and “Letterewe” branding. Upon arrival, the Park Lands and Gardens staff commenced the process of re-fencing the Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1883-84, pp. 56-57). William H Campbell, as Park Lands Ranger, trialled this new fencing on South Terrace and

found that he could erect it at a cost of 2¼d per foot. His conclusions were that the fencing was cost-effective, ornamental, offered opportunities for addition access points, and “in a measure complies with Councillor [FW] Bullock’s intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves.” Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 102-103).

During 1883 the Park Lands Ranger, William Campbell, records the fencing of Kandarilla/Park 3 with 210 rods of 3-rail post and wire fencing. He also erected 105 rods of fencing to enclose Ngampa Yerta/Park 5. An additional 206 panels of post and 3 rail were erected along the east side of Prospect Road in 1884. In 1889 he erected 18 panels of timber fencing on the corner of Main North and LeFevre Roads. A further 158 panels of timber fencing was also erected along Prospect Road in 1898 (*Annual Report* 1884-85, p. 102; 1885-86, pp. 111-112; 1889-90, p. 119; 1897-98, p. 134).

The Pound paddock (Nanto Womma/Park 6) was clearly extensively used for grazing purposes from the 1870s. By the 1890s Campbell was struggling to control the introduced weeds that had taken control of much of this pasturage. He noted that:

A weed known as the Wild Onion (Asphodelus tenuior) has given a great deal of trouble this year. It has completely taken possession of many of the grazing paddocks in North Adelaide, and for several months in the year renders them almost unfit for use, as cattle will not touch it. At considerable expense it has been grubbed this year; but numberless young plants are certain to have been missed, and it would take three years to eradicate them. All these efforts must, however, be futile so long as private land in the vicinity remains stocked with it; and the Corporation is powerless to deal with the evil until it be proclaimed a noxious weed (Annual Report 1894-95, p. 65).

With Pelzer’s appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown’s *Report* (1880) as the guiding master plan for his planting activities. Notwithstanding this activity, Pelzer appears to have placed little priority upon the North Parklands, deferring to urgent needs in the East and South Parklands.

In 1903 a review of all Corporation depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands considered the removal of limestone excavation holes in Kangattilla/Park 4 on Barton Terrace and recommended its closure. Notwithstanding this recommendation, the Corporation permitted the pits to remain open to use as a rubbish tip until a Corporation destructor was constructed (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29).

In 1904 the Corporation commissioned fencing contractors to erect the “Anchor” style of sawn jarrah post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the fencing of the LeFevre Road frontage with this new type of fencing. Additional fencing occurred along the flanks of North East Road in 1905 (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 39, 74; 1905, p. 41).

In 1905 Fred Scarfe of Medindie, of Harris Scarfe associations, donated £25 to the Corporation towards the cost of planting 70 English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees along the Medindie Road reserve (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 41). Scarfe resided at 16 Robe Terrace, on the corner of Avenel Gardens Road and Robe Terrace, so his gesture was in part to enhance his drive to and from work. Some of these English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) trees remain today albeit in a senescent and stunted condition. Mayor Theodore Bruce recorded:

The result was a splendid opportunity eagerly availed of by the North Adelaide, Prospect and Walkerville Schools. About 2,000 scholars assembled, and were, at the conclusion of the working portion of the

programme, the recipients of sweets given by Mr. Scarfe, and the customary half-holiday from the School Board.

This practical demonstration of Mr. Scarfe's appreciation of tree-planting is an excellent example which many of our wealthy citizens might beneficially follow, and I hope that whilst the Council are improving in a general manner individuals will assist, as in Mr. Scarfe's case, in localities where the benefits are more localised (Annual Report 1905, p. 41).

During 1905-07 Pelzer commenced a tree planting program focussed upon the north eastern parklands. He commenced replacing gums in LeFevre Terrace, pollarding gums along the Prospect Road reserve, and the planting of "20 white acacias" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees along Barton Terrace East. Trees were also planted along Robe Terrace aligned to the Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 frontage. White painted timber guard posts were also erected along Medindie Road, presumably to protect the newly planted trees, and a cow race and gates was positioned on the Prospect Road fencing. In 1906 Council awarded the sheep agistment licence for the north Parklands to Mr FW Kilsby of Mitcham enabling a flock of 2,000 sheep to graze on the parklands overall to keep "the growth of grass within bounds, in order to avoid fires in summer" (Annual Report 1905, pp. 42, 56; 1906, pp. 43, 44, 64; 1907, pp. 53, 55, 72, 73).

In 1906 Pelzer fore-shadowed a tree planting program for the Northern Parklands, but it is more likely an overall statement about the volume of tree planting work entertained in the above paragraph as no further elaboration was forthcoming. Plantings included, in addition to the above paragraph, an avenue of trees "along [a] path ... near LeFevre Terrace," and planting along LeFevre and Main North Roads. He proposed additional plantings for the LeFevre Road frontage and along Robe Terrace adjacent to Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 (Annual Report 1906, p. 61; 1907, pp. 53, 55, 56).

During the course of the 1910s Pelzer undertook general maintenance works in Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4, Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 and Nanto Womma/Park 6 including replacement of derelict or damaged fencing, replacement of damaged street and park trees, and general care of the agistment paddocks. More "White Acacia" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees were planted along LeFevre Terrace, trees were planted on the slopes of Nanto Womma/Park 6, and the Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation along Robe Terrace was lopped. He also planted a Kaffir apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge around the Northcote Croquet Ground in Kangattilla/Park 4 together with 10 chains of fencing. This year appears to be the date of the development of the Ground (Annual Report 1910, pp. 52, 54, 65, 66, 67; 1912, pp. 64, 101; 1913, pp. 50, 66). Mr Kilsby's agistment contract was re-awarded to Mr CB Richards in 1912 (Annual Report 1912, p. 62).

Playgrounds were a source of council discussion throughout the 1910s in terms of their provision to promote the general health and welfare of school children. Such institutions were staffed with a supervisor either employed by the Corporation or the Education Department:

... playgrounds were built in the poorest, most congested areas, and while appliances such as swings, slides and see-saws were considered beneficial to children's fitness and health, an important aspect of the movement was adult supervision. Playground supervisors would oversee the children's activities, give them moral guidance and mould their sense of citizenship (Gatley 2001, p. 36).

... playgrounds that were built in Adelaide tended to be considerably smaller than 5 acres in area, but they were divided by sex and age to the greatest extent practicable (Gatley 2001, p. 40).

In 1914 it was reported that the North Adelaide School was a regular user of Kangattilla/Park 4's informal recreation spaces (Annual Report 1914, p. 71; 1915, p. 35). In 1915 the School

formally applied to the Corporation for the more permanent establishment of sporting fields and children's playground on Kangattilla/Park 4; an application which the Corporation deferred. But as a result of continued pressure the Corporation fenced

... an area of about an acre [0.4ha] adjacent to the reservoir ... and some trees planted therein. Preparations are also being made for the planting of a hedge on the boundaries of this ground (Annual Report 1917, pp. 27, 45).

Pelzer was busy at planting works because of this playground, planting some 200 Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) and 180 Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) hedge plants around the playground. This playground was subsequently closed upon the construction of the LeFevre Terrace Playground in 1920, and Pelzer undoubtedly transplanted the Kaffir apples (*Dovyalis caffra*) and Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) to create a hedge around this Playground (Annual Report 1918, p. 34; 1920, pp. 16-17). The first public playground established in the Park Lands was in Kurrangga/Park 20 and fittingly it was named after Mayor Glover, the benefactor of the playgrounds. The North Adelaide Playground in LeFevre Terrace was approved subsequently and was under construction at the same time as the Glover Playground.

In 1918 the Corporation entertained but deferred a more detailed tree planting program for the North Park Lands under the motion of Councillor Cain. The proposal included a budget of £200 and included the following works:

- Park No. 2 (between Jeffcott Street and Prospect Road)—to be planted with clumps of trees.*
- Park No. 3—to be planted with a row of trees along the Main North Road.*
- Park No. 4—to have groups planted, and a row along the fence bordering LeFevre Road.*
- Park No. 6—groups at foot of the hill and isolated trees on top of the hill.*

The total estimated cost of the foregoing is £200. It will be noted that the whole of the work suggested is in the North Park Lands, for the reason that, to minimise the cost of maintenance, watering, etc., it is necessary that it be confined to contiguous areas; and, while there are other parts that require planting ... the sites selected are those most urgently in need of attention (Annual Report 1918, p. 27).

terms of Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report 1935-36*, p. 37).

In 1936 the Corporation received a report from its Curator of Plantations reporting upon the status of trees in Padipadinyilla/Park 2 and Kandarilla/Park 3 bordering Prospect Road. The report concluded that the trees “were in an exhausted condition to the degree of becoming unsightly, and were not worthy of an important busy approach to the City.” The Corporation determined that of the 121 trees that 34 were worth retaining, resulting in the removal of 40 on the Kandarilla/Park 3 side. The Corporation also directed the Curator to replant trees as far back from the road camber as possible to accommodate future road widening (*Annual Report 1936-37*, p. 23).

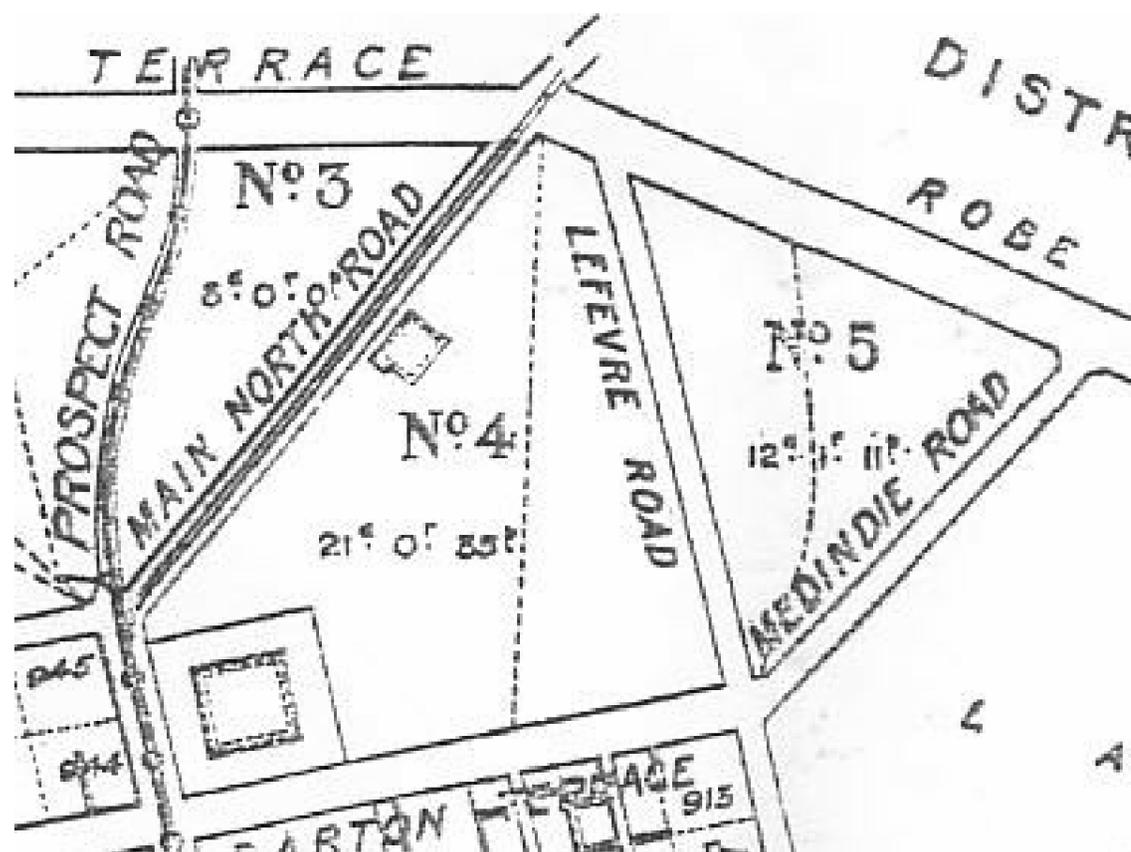


Figure
Extract of a City of Adelaide City Engineer's *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the pathway system in Parks 3, 4 and 5, the reservoir enclosure, and the Croquet Ground on Main North Road. Source: ACC Archives.

In 1921 Pelzer however actioned the 1918 planting motion moved by Councillor Cain. In 1924 he erected three tennis courts and three seats in Kangattilla/Park 4 and undertook pathway reconstruction works. Fencing droppers were replaced on the fence surrounding Kangattilla/Park 4 in 1925 as part of a larger fence renovation program. An additional two and one tennis courts were constructed in Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 respectively in 1927, another eight in Kangattilla/Park 4 in 1928, and another five and four in Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 respectively in 1929, as well as additional public seating (*Annual Report 1921*, p. 24; 1924, pp. 38, 40; 1925, p. 42; 1927, p. 31; 1928, pp. 45, 46; 1929, p. 34).

Further, in 1921 the Corporations' Markets & Parks Committee approved the planting of 44 Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) at an estimated cost of £70, and Pelze records that he planted 53 trees on LeFevre Drive in Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5.

From the 1930s onwards Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 received little Corporation attention other than maintaining the recreational facilities and paddocks.

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Corporation commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (*Annual Report 1931-32*, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands is evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In



Figure
Aerial photograph of Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 in 1947 depicting the tree-lined road reserves, the Scarfe-sponsored English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) plantings along Medindie Road, tree plantings around the reservoir, the young Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria ssp*) avenue along Lefevre Road, the established tennis courts, croquet ground, and bowling club, together with the diagonal pathway through Kangattilla/Park 4. Source: ACC Archives.

During March – August 1957, however, the Town Clerk, Colonel William CD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* (1958) dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course. There were no specific recommendations for Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5.

Because of this lack of emphasis since the 1960s Kandarilla/Park 3, Kangattilla/Park 4 and Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 have developed and matured together and have a sense of character

cohesion. In the late 1960s the Corporation engaged in a program of tree replacement, under-planting, and replacement tree planting. The majority of these new introduced species were Australian natives, with the new LeFevre Road deviation, created in the early 1980s, being especially planted in River She Oaks (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*) and Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Kandarilla* for Kandarilla/Park 3 meaning 'kandara root place' to this park. *Kandara* is derived from Teichelmann and Schürmann's (1840) recording of the term meaning 'native vegetable resembling radish' and *-illa* meaning 'loc'. Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Kangattilla* for Kangattilla/Park 4 meaning 'kangatta berry place'. Amery has noted that Teichelmann and Schürmann (1840) ascribed the definitions of *kangatta* meaning 'a kind of berry eaten by the natives' and *-illa* meaning 'location' to proposing this nomenclature. Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym *Ngampa Yerta* for Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 meaning 'ngampa root ground' to this park. He drew *Ngampa* from Teichelmann and Schürmann's (1840) meanings of 'a kind of native vegetable' and William Wyatt notes that *umba* means 'edible root' (*Microseris* sp.) and *yerta* meaning 'ground'.

Currently, Kandarilla/Park 3 has a small, central oval which is no longer used. Plantations exist around the boundary of the oval, with a scattering of trees and shrubs in the centre. "The plantings include a mixture of native trees and shrubs including both local and interstate species" (Long 2003, p. 38). According to Long in *A Biodiversity Survey of the Adelaide Park Lands South Australia* (2003), this site is subject to further planting in the future through the One Million Trees Program organised by the Corporation and the SA Urban Forest Biodiversity Program.

At present, Kangattilla/Park 4 has two ovals surrounded by extensive plantings of exotic and native tree and shrub species. "Some of the more open areas have been colonised by patches of possibly two *Aurolistipa* sp." (Long 2003, p. 38).

Ngampa Yerta/Park 5 has two small ovals which are used for cricket bordered by native plantations. "The open grassed area of the ovals has remnant colonies of *Chloris truncata* and possibly two species of *Aurolistipa*." (Long 2003, p. 39). "This park is planted up in corridors with Australian native species, with a large number being indigenous to that part of the city. A number of Western Australian species e.g. *Hakea laurina* and *Hakea* sp. and other species from mallee areas have also been used." The native plantations are in vegetation corridors, with a large number indigenous to this particular area within the city. "A number of Western Australian species e.g. *Hakea laurina* and *Hakea* sp. and other species from Mallee areas have also been used" (Long 2003, p. 39).