

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



Figure
Tinted postcard 'White Cedar Avenue, Pennington Park, Adelaide', being the extant pedestrian pathway and White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*) tree avenue between Pennington Gardens West and Lights Vision lookout podium, c.1910. Source: private collection.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This chapter reviews existing cultural significance registrations and statements of cultural significance, proposed and draft nominations and statements of significance, for the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares and or specific places/components within.

5.1 KAURNA / ABORIGINAL VALUES

As part of the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999), Hemming, with Harris, was engaged to review the Kaurna and Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Park Lands and Squares, and prepare a suitable Statement of Cultural Significance in consultation with the relevant Kaurna communities and organisations. The following Statement, included in *Tarndanyunga Kaurna Yerta: A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands* (1997), was prepared:

Tarndanyunga Kaurna Yerta

This is the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place of the Kaurna people. It was an important place for the Kaurna long before the City of Adelaide was established. The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are part of this place and hold special cultural significance for us – the Kaurna people.

The setting-up of the City of Adelaide and its Park Lands deprived our ancestors of the responsibility for maintaining crucial, culturally meaningful places. On the Park Lands the Kaurna have suffered to the present day as a result of this dispossession. Invasion has meant continuing alienation, oppression and harassment for us and other indigenous people. These injustices have been planted out on the Adelaide Park Lands.

The Park Lands have many culturally significant places. These places should be preserved from further encroachment.

We, as Kaurna people, must walk on these places to maintain our cultural strength (Hemming 1998, p. ii).

The above Statement was prepared through consultations with members of the Kaurna Community conducted by Steve Hemming and Rhondda Harris in July 1998.

The Statement itself represents a major social statement about curatorial and social relationships with the Park Lands and Squares by its indigenous peoples. It describes and validates the 'significance' of the place without compromising cultural knowledge and memory. Accordingly, it has validity today as it does when it was drafted, until such time as the Kaurna wish to vary its expression.

Notwithstanding this Statement, it is very clear, in period and contemporary anthropological and allied literature, that the landscape occupied by the municipality within which the Park Lands and Squares is located holds considerable historical and contemporary cultural meaning to both the Kaurna and related South Australian Aboriginal communities.

In terms of Kaurna and Aboriginal cultural significance to the place, anthropologist Norman Tindale first described the Kaurna tribe as occupying the Adelaide plains and consisting of several groups of people or 'hoades' (Tindale 1974, p. 213; Tindale 1987, pp. 5-13), thereby geographically locating the Kaurna country and epithet 'Kaurna'.

William Wyatt first used the term Kaurna when describing the tribal associations of 'Encounter Bay Bob' (Wyatt 1879, p. 24), but its origins may lie in 'Bob's association with the Kouandilla district of the Adelaide tribe' (Wyatt 1879, p. 23). Cowandilla is a contemporary derived nomenclature applied to a tract of the northern Adelaide plains. There appears to have been several districts within the larger 'Adelaide tribe' territory which spread from the Gawler River in the north to the Willunga basin in the south flanked by the Mount Lofty escarpment to the east (Hemming 1990, p. 126-142). When interviewed in 1927 Ivaritji claimed that she belonged to the 'Dundagunya tribe' which is probably a corruption of the contemporary name *Tandanja* that

Tindale ascribed as occupying the area encompassed by the City of Adelaide (Gara 1990, p.64; Tindale 1987, p. 10). The term *Tandanya* refers to a site south of Adelaide associated with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming, and Tindale claims the Tandanya clan of 'Kaurna' was named after the Red Kangaroo and that their main totem was the emu (Hemming 1990, p. 137). The general acceptance of the term Kaurna occurs in the early 1970s following the acceptance of this term in Tindale's *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* (1974).

Since earliest post-contact settlement, local and colonial/state administrators have sought to shift indigenous people away from the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares as part of the dispossession process (Hemming 1998, p.18). Notwithstanding these attempts the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares continued to be used for activities associated with traditional life for the Kaurna and remains a venue for similar activities today (Hemming 1998, p. 20). As the vegetation removal process occurred on the Adelaide plains, the Kaurna and other indigenous peoples were forced to live in locations where available shelter, fire wood and materials for camping and hunting remained. In particular the corridor along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri watercourse was occupied for camps, 'corroborees' (*Palti* or *Kuri*), ceremonies, burials and other activities and culturally viewed as significant (Hemming 1998, p. 21), although many of these activities reputedly happened in these localities prior to European settlement (Hemming 1998, p. 23). It was a major cultural movement and food/resource corridor, a spiritual and burial corridor, and a venue of sedentary relationships according to seasons and cultural rituals. Contemporary adaptations of 'corroborees' and related 'camps' have been and continue to be undertaken in the Park Lands and Squares, in particular at sites in Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, Brougham Place/Tandotittinga, Bakkabakkandi/Park 16, Wirranendi/Park 23, Karrawirra/Park 12, and Tarndanya Womma/Park 26.

The River Torrens (*Karra Wirra Parri* or *Tanda:njapari*) was an essential economic and sustenance conduit and place for the Red Kangaroo Dreaming. It is believed that *Tarnda Kanya* – the 'red kangaroo rock' – was located on the present site of the Adelaide Festival Theatre (Amery 1997, p. 4).

An early resident of Adelaide, Thomas Day, recollected Kaurna residency along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri:

Women and children spent most of their time at the Torrens river – children bathing and practicing with spear and small waddy – Women crabbing and going in the river with a net bag and picking up cockles. I have seen them go down – And I thought they would never rise again. They got many cockles And rose again on the other side after being under water A long time. The river torrens was A chain of water holes very deep When not in flood. It was full of timber Very dangerous to go amongst. Their time was also employed making mats, nets an rope clothes lines ... They would then sell or exchange for food from the settlers ... [sic.]. (Day, 'Memories of the Extinct Tribe of Cowandilla, 1902', probably relating to the period prior to 1847, in Hemming 1998, p. 43).

Where documented, specific cultural sites, events and activities have been reviewed in the respective **Reports** for each Park Land and Square, and the reader should refer to these more site specific discussions.

Key points from this summary analysis, and the overall *Assessment Study* (2007), are that the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares landscape or 'country' are of exceptional Indigenous significance because:

- the *Tarndanyunga Kaurna Yerta* is a unique Kaurna expression of 'cultural significance' and accordingly should be incorporated within any future statement of cultural significance for the Park Lands and Squares;

- the landscape of the Park Lands and Square was previously the country of the Kurna community, and much of this area has associations to their Red Kangaroo Dreaming;
- the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor was a favoured Kurna camping ground before European contact, with the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri waters and banks providing a rich food source;
- the Kurna, and subsequently an amalgam of South Australian communities, camped, have camped, and continue to camp on various locations in the Park Lands and Squares regularly, and have occupancy associations to the place and its now elderly living or senescent River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*);
- the Piltawodli 'Native Location' precinct holds high cultural meaning to the Kurna and South Australian Aboriginal communities, and any development or landscape change should entertain consultation first with these peoples; and
- it is probable that any excavation activities along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor may uncover Kurna or Aboriginal remains.

5.2 AESTHETIC VALUES

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares is a place with strong aesthetic values by virtue of its spatial design and topographical relationship, progressive development and design renovations and modifications paralleled by growth and maturation of vegetation.

It is especially for:

- conceptualisation and topographical responsiveness of its initial design from 1836-37;
- development of its initial design into a built form and park lands landscape from 1837-65;
- enhancement and embellishment of its landscape with vegetation, institutions and components from 1865-32; and,
- maturation of vegetation for display, accent and experience.

Such qualities imbue an atmosphere of an unique landscape that possesses a mixture of a mature nineteenth century series of gardens, promenades, roadscares and places, including the use of designed vistas and adaptation of vantage points, Gardenesque character settings, and the strong incorporation of Australian vegetation into the wider landscape composition.

In particular, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional aesthetic significance for:

- the unique expression of the 'Plan of Adelaide' as signed by Colonel William Light that merged socio-democratic ideals and topographical constraints and opportunities into a design that expresses and enables aesthetic appreciation;
- the continued engagement of Light's 1836 'Plan' as an aesthetic and design template to guide the development of the Park Lands and Squares;
- the strategic plantation system established by O'Brien in the 1860s that underpinned and continues to determine roadway experiences through the Park Lands;
- the formal and subtle adoption of Brown's 1880 landscape design plan that reinforced, strengthened and expanded formal and designed vistas in the Park Lands having regard to mid-nineteenth century Picturesque and Gardenesque concepts;
- the unique spatial configuration of the north-south King William Street/Road alignment as a cultural and symbolic backbone and memory journey-line through the 'Plan' reinforced by the erection of contemporary cultural institutions and the geographical landscape it traverses and engages with;
- the overall consistent Gardenesque qualities within the Park Lands and Squares in the apparent conscious display of specimen trees and placement of buildings and statuary;
- the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri system, one of the earliest ornamental lake systems created in Australia, that engenders an 'oasis' quality; and,
- the unique re-planting and incorporation of indigenous Australian tree specimens throughout the Park Lands and Squares, and the significant continuing historical commitment to the planting and display of Australian flora as an integral part of the aesthetic of the Park Lands and Squares.

Additionally, the following places within the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of high cultural significance for their engagement with and enhancement of the overall place, including:

- the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor;
- the North Terrace 'Promenade' and the assemblage of cultural institutions and structures thereon and adjacent to creating a major tangible cultural east-west axis line;
- the King William Street/Road and the assemblage of spiritual and symbolic places thereon and adjacent to creating a major intangible cultural north-south axis line;

- the Adelaide Botanic Garden, South Australian Museum, Art Gallery of South Australia, and University of Adelaide as places of cultural and scientific inquiry, enrichment and advancement together with their aesthetic landscapes within;
- the physical manifestations, presence and roles of Light's Vision and the Adelaide Oval assemblages as iconographic symbols of the Park Lands and Squares as well as Adelaide itself;
- the topographical form of the landscape within which the Park Lands and Squares is positioned within the Adelaide Plains that invites enclosure by the Hills Face, visual terminations and vistas within and without, and views of the architectural features of the city, most of which have been captured and reinforced in period and contemporary landscape design, roadscape design, and place making activities within the Park Lands and Squares making aesthetic engagement an essential criterion of any change or modification.

5.3 HISTORIC VALUES

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares is a place with strong historic values by virtue of its continued engagement with Colonel Light's 'Plan', together with its progressive development and design, and its engagement with vegetation, architecture and statuary.

It is especially for:

- its composition and relationship within a precedent model of town planning and settlement design;
- its landscape design character and form;
- its role as a venue for local/state/national/international history making events and activities;
- its collection of period and contemporary vegetation, buildings, structures, statuary, gates, fountains, etc., that complement and reinforce the landscape design; and,
- its display of a significant living collection historically that has been drawn from exploration, propagation and exchange around the world.

Such qualities result in a significant historical composition to the Park Lands and Squares, and recognises the prominent historical role the Corporation (Mayors/Lord Mayors, Town Clerks and City Engineers, and City Gardeners) and the colony/state administrators (Forest conservators, Botanic Garden directors, Public Works superintendents) have played in creating a venue and embellishing it with period iconographic features.

In particular, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional historic significance for:

- the historical landscape design extant evidence that points to the early design influences and developments by George Gawler, George Francis, Richard Schomburgk, William O'Brien, Owen Smyth, August Pelzer, William Veale, in their plans and actions, and the design consistency in their developments that largely enabled a Victorian-Edwardian Gardenesque landscape to be created and evolve;
- the cohesiveness of the overall integration of the Gardenesque landscape design style and qualities of the Park Lands and Squares irrespective of the tenure and values of Corporation and colony/state administrations;
- providing a venue that enabled inquiry, human value exchange, and cultural celebration in a manner of which determined botanical, political, scientific, medical, spatial and social reformations of systems and structures at local, state, national and international levels;
- the significant collection of period and contemporary buildings, structures, fountains, statuary, plaques, watercourse and water retention formation, and the tradition of ornamentation and embellishment in the Park Lands and Squares;
- the suite of extant historically significant plans, statements documents and photographs that describe, underpin and demonstrate the historical vision and execution of the landscape; and,
- the overall management objectives given to the Corporation under the *Municipal Corporations Act* to curate and manage the Park Lands and Squares as a sustainable resource and aesthetic and recreational venue for the community.

Additionally, Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of high historic significance for:

- their position and spatial relationship to and within Colonel William Light's attributed 'Plan';
- the relative integrity and spatial composition of places and sub-places within the larger Adelaide Park Lands and Squares despite alienation, railway and road intrusions;

- the accomplished implementation of Victorian and Edwardian Gardenesque design principles into various gardens, parks and promenades within the larger Park Lands and Squares;
- the suite of structures, places and components within the Park Lands and Squares that have enabled historical reformation, discourses and inquiries across a wide spectrum of disciplines; and,
- the suite of vegetation components that individually, group-wise and often collectively possess direct associations to historical plans, individuals and activities, that often possess medium-high botanical, historical and aesthetic merit in their use, location and form; and,
- the suite of structures, component elements and infrastructures that engage with the landscape design style, contributing and questioning yet emblematic of ideals at the time of their erection.

5.4 SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are a place with strong social and spiritual values by virtue of their spatial location with the Adelaide 'Plan' and their historical engagement with the Adelaide plains and the South Australian community.

It is especially for:

- their role as a long-standing venue for Adelaideans and South Australians to enjoin in individual and group recreational activities and events;
- their spiritual role as a landscape to partake of its character, strength, mystery, colour, smell, that enriches personal memories and associations;
- their presence and integral role in establishing and within the symbolism of the Adelaide Park Lands;
- their role as a long-term venue for community inquiry, recreation, and discourse about its living collections, natural and cultural values, and social ideals;
- their spiritual role as a venue for Kurna and Aboriginal associations, meanings, knowledge, and activities that recognises their occupancy of this landscape.

Such qualities result in an important social venue containing past and contemporary cultural meanings and values directly associated with the celebration of culture, and its association with spirit, place and the future.

In particular, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional social and spiritual significance for:

- the spiritual and social meanings and associations it holds for the Kurna and Aboriginal communities generally and specifically across the Park Lands and Squares;
- the spiritual meanings and associations it holds with Adelaide residents as an iconic symbol of Adelaide as a place within the larger world, and one in which change is of collective concern where perceived Park Land alienation or deterioration of the essential symbolism is threatened;
- various cultural institutions that have been erected within or adjacent to the Park Lands and Squares that consciously sought to enhance their social and spiritual standing by having a direct spatial engagement with the Park Lands and Squares; and,
- the social meanings and associations it holds for Adelaide residents as a long-standing venue for meetings, and passive and active recreation directly associated with an ornamental park-like setting.

Additionally, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of high social and spiritual significance for:

- its spiritual role as an unique adventure in socio-democratic planning and objective-making that underpins archetypal decision making in the community, and colony/state;
- its role as a historical venue for political, social, and cultural gatherings for both Kurna and European alike, to discuss and debate issues, ideals, rhetoric and doctrine;
- its role as a venue for recreational advancement and endeavour, encapsulating an essential attribute of the Australian character;
- its larger social relationship to and role within Adelaide urbanity and the South Australian landscape;
- its embrace of and venue for pre-eminent cultural institutions and relationships, allied to the overall historical development and advancement of the social culture of the colony/state.

5.5 SCIENTIFIC VALUES

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are a place with strong scientific values by virtue of their living collections and venues of scientific inquiry, and its long-standing pursuit to engage in and display this research and inquiry.

It is especially for:

- its exceptional living collections contained within the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, and its wider contributory living collections of trees contained within the Park Lands and Squares;
- its suite of venues that have enabled scientific inquiry, experimentation and display of components, artefacts and collections in a manner that stimulates discourse and engagement;
- its continual engagements in exploration, propagation, and display of plants and their qualities, reinforced by its extensive significant herbaria and library collections.

Such qualities result in a significant place that hosts a diverse and wide-reaching collection of scientific values, specimens, documents, and information that inform, stimulate discourse, engage inquiry, and have historically hosted a spirited debate with research and inquiry.

In particular, Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional scientific significance for:

- the retention, incorporation and conscious replanting of indigenous Australian species within the Park Lands and Squares, and a conscious experimentation phase between 1862-1932 that sought to discover plant species most relevant for the characteristics of this landscape;
- the development and use of Australian and exotic introduced species to create aesthetic and utilitarian features and accents, that was largely supported by successive Corporation and colony/state administrations;
- the suite of structures and places within the Park Lands and Squares that have enabled and hosted scientific experimentation and inquiry, often aesthetically, historically, and socially contributing to the larger 'science' of the landscape; and,
- a number of tree avenues and assemblages that create distinctive landscape features, represent oldest surviving plantings, and which echo deliberate plant experimentation and landscape design interventions in the Park Lands and Squares.

Additionally, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of high scientific significance for:

- the continued use of Australian flora in park and garden development throughout representing a commitment, a tradition, and a concern to embrace and understand the Australian landscape's vegetation communities;
- the continued use of Mediterranean and semi-arid flora in park and garden development throughout representing a commitment, a tradition, and a concern to embrace and understand vegetation communities relevant to and appropriate for the environmental nature of the landscape within which the Park Lands and Squares are situated; and,
- the important living and archive collection contained within the Adelaide Botanic Garden that has often informed decisions affecting the Park Lands and Squares.

5.6 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are a place of diverse and steadily evolving cultural meanings and significance, especially for:

- it's essential iconic design 'Plan' and continuity of it's 'Plan' integrity and spirit;
- cohesive development of its initial vegetation fabric and spatial form from 1836–99;
- embellishment from 1865–60s; and
- maintenance and complementary development under subsequent Corporation and colony/state administrations, particularly where such developments have evolved within the strong physical and conceptual framework of the Park Lands and Squares.

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

In particular, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional cultural significance for:

- the continuing significant role and relationship the 'country' within which the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares resides to both the Kaurna and other South Australian Aboriginal peoples and communities in terms of 'history', meaning, spirituality, birth and death and celebration, narrative and story, whether pre-1836 or post-1836;
- the Colonel William Light 'Plan of the City of Adelaide' (1836-37), with its internationally unique socio-democratic spatial design transposed upon a semi-arid topography, that enabled and supported the role, position and integrity of the Park Lands and Squares as key traits and iconic characteristics of the 'Plan of the City Adelaide' demonstrating genius of creativity;
- the Brown plan (1880), with its unique examination of site characteristics, that informed specific and overall landscape design proposals for the renovation of the post-European inspired largely defoliated landscape;
- the August Pelzer (1899-1932) clear intentions as City Gardener to part-implement the Brown plan (1880) including vegetation species, carriage driveways, curvilinear and circuitous tree planting activities, as well as continue and extend the Park Lands-relevant tree experimentations commenced by Bailey, Francis and O'Brien, resulting in significant percentage of the extant gardens and trees today;
- the high correlative landscape inspired by Brown's plan (1880) in terms of design, spatial configurations and arrangements, and plant species, that are extant in the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares despite successive Corporation and colony/state administration interventions, which points to their timelessness and relevance of genius;
- the general consistent Gardenesque character and aesthetic of the overall Adelaide Park Lands and Squares despite its primarily Victorian and Edwardian era origins, with large vestiges of open semi-indigenous Australian plains landscapes, that collectively merge together and have demonstrable integrity of form, character, species and adaptability;
- the direct engagement the Park Lands and Squares, including roadways and buildings within, have and continue to have with the larger aesthetic setting of the city, Adelaide, and the Adelaide Hills escarpment; and,
- the remarkable assemblage of major cultural institutional structures and venues that were all positioned within the Park Lands and Squares which have, are, and continue to be the essential statements of this colony's/state's cultural inquiry, advancement and celebration;

Additionally, the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of high cultural significance for:

- the George Francis contract (1854) that sought to quickly establish a series of gardens and Squares that experimented with semi-arid and Mediterranean plant species in advance of their application in the nationally significant Adelaide Botanic Garden;

- the William O'Brien (1864-74) clear intentions as City Gardener to craft an utilitarian planted landscape in particular characterised by entrance avenues and landscape-relevant plant specimens;
- the role of Richard Schomburgk (1865-91) and Owen Smyth (1876-1923) in influencing the crafting and use of Victorian era vegetation and design styles in select locations in the Park Lands and Squares for which many antecedents and remnants exist today;
- the Stanley Orchard (1935-39) activities, during the state's centenary, that enabled the development and aesthetic integration of the Grundy Gardens assemblage and Light's Vision as key features within the larger Park Lands and Squares;
- the William Veale (1947-67) years that witnessed major renovations to the Park Lands and Squares very much under his personal imperative resulting in several major 1960s era Gardenesque landscapes today;
- the significant role and position the Park Lands and Squares play in the overall 'Plan of Adelaide' as prepared by Light and in crafting the Park Lands as a symbolic town planning model and as a green belt to the city.
- the historically instrumental role the Park Lands and Squares have played as a venue for political, social, and cultural gatherings for both Kaurna and European alike, to discuss and debate issues, ideals, rhetoric and doctrine, a role that it continues to be performed today;
- the historically instrumental role the Park Lands and Squares has played in directing, advancing and communicating scientific inquiry and knowledge to the community;
- the continuing engagement in and display of ornamental art, furniture and statuary exemplars in botanical and aesthetic settings;
- the creation and conservation of a major ornamental watercourse and lake system within the Park Lands and Squares landscape that distinguishes its design and spatial character from other Australian cities, and continues to display a keen sense of engagement with water or lack of water as a theme;
- it's contribution as an integral part of the development of Adelaide as a colonial city, enabling and in concert with kindred cultural and scientific institutions to be located along North Terrace, formed an important hinge to the city's 'cultural boulevard'; and,
- the outstanding beauty of its landscape attributes; such attributes include links with natural features, links with contiguous park land, combination of natural landforms and constructed features, the structure of landscape forms (including paths, lawns, beds and clumped planting, specimen trees, vistas within the Park Lands and Squares, contribution made by significant works and structures), contrast of colour, foliage size, habit, and seasonal appearance of plants.

In terms of a Statement of Cultural Significance, and having regard to the scope and terms of reference of this *Assessment Study* (2007), the following statements are relevant:

The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are of exceptional cultural significance:

Tarndanyungga Kaurna Yerta

This is the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place of the Kaurna people. It was an important place for the Kaurna long before the City of Adelaide was established. The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are part of this place and hold special cultural significance for us – the Kaurna people.

The setting-up of the City of Adelaide and its Park Lands deprived our ancestors of the responsibility for maintaining crucial, culturally meaningful places. On the Park Lands the Kaurna have suffered to the present day as a result of this dispossession. Invasion has meant continuing alienation, oppression and harassment for us and other indigenous people. These injustices have been planted out on the Adelaide Park Lands.

The Park Lands have many culturally significant places. These places should be preserved from further encroachment.

We, as Kaurna people, must walk on these places to maintain our cultural strength (Hemming 1998, p. ii).

And further,

the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are an integral part of William Light's 'Plan for the City of Adelaide' devised in 1836-37 resulting in an exemplar of 19th century town planning ideals that has had a profound influence throughout South Australia and internationally. The 'Plan' encapsulates a cultural ideal about the state carrying identity, character, dream, and aspiration within its physical expression and the features erected, positioned and planted within. The physical landscape development of the Park Lands and Squares also demonstrates a remarkable fore-sight and scientific competence in trying to design and plant an immense tract of semi-arid land, which in part was largely crafted resulting in a major Gardenesque landscape tapestry with Victorian accents and a keen appreciation of the environmental characteristics in which such works were undertaken.

Within this landscape the collective cultural heart of the state was established, erected and developed, resulting in a significant assemblage of cultural institutions and places in one location unseen elsewhere in Australia. Within this heart are also highly significant components and places of scientific, design, botanical, and technical endeavour and accomplishment which have ad continue to reinforce this ideal, character and identity.

For both cultures, the landscape of these Park Lands and Squares possesses exceptional spiritual and symbolic associations and meanings to place, event, character and appearance, but they also possess dreams, visions, and ideas of future cultural advancement.

5.7 RELATED STATEMENTS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

5.7.1 Register of National Estate Statement of Cultural Significance

During 2004 the Corporation of the City of Adelaide successfully lodged an application with the now defunct Australian Heritage Commission for the inclusion of the 'City of Adelaide Historic Layout and Park Lands, South Terrace, Adelaide, SA' to be included on the Register of the National Estate. The citation, prepared by Katherine Brooks of the Corporation, was adopted in full, as follows:

City of Adelaide Historic Layout and Park Lands, South Terrace, Adelaide, SA

Photographs:	None
List:	National Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Nominated place
Place ID:	105825
Place File No:	3/03/001/0279

Summary Statement of Significance: Not Available

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

- 1) The City of Adelaide comprises two distinct sectors that straddle the River Torrens, the City centre to the south, and suburban North Adelaide. The City has a hierarchical grid street pattern, contains six town squares and is entirely surrounded by Park Lands. It was originally laid out as 1042 town acres, and in some instances the original boundaries are still evident.
- 2) The streets are organised into four blocks, with the City centre encompassing one large block, and North Adelaide three smaller blocks. The siting of the blocks reflects the topography of the area, with the main block situated on generally flat ground and the other three blocks, each at an angle with the others, on higher land in North Adelaide. The main block, the City centre, is defined by four major roads: East Terrace, North Terrace, West Terrace and South Terrace. In total, eleven original streets traverse the City east-west and six original streets traverse it north-south. Similarly, the majority of original streets in North Adelaide run east-west. The City also contains numerous minor streets that were constructed within a few years of survey, but were not part of the original plan. The streets in both the City centre and North Adelaide are broken up intermittently by six town squares before they culminate at the Park Lands.
- 3) The Park Lands comprise over 700 hectares encircling the City and North Adelaide. The Park Lands vary in character from cultural landscapes, to recreational landscapes, and natural landscapes.

History:

- 1) The colony of South Australia was founded in 1836, after the colonies of New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania had been established. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was concerned about the instability that land speculation and social problems had caused in these earlier settlements, and sought to find the right conditions for the success of new colonies. Wakefield developed his theory of systematic colonisation, believing that careful planning would provide a balance between land, capital and labour and thus the conditions for economic and social stability. He promoted the establishment of South Australia as a model colony that would be settled on this basis.
- 2) In 1834, Wakefield's ideas were partially realised when legislation was passed that provided for the establishment of South Australia. The colony would be overseen by the British Government through

the Colonial Office, but with land, emigration, labour and population matters managed by a Board of Colonisation Commissioners.

- 3) The Commissioners appointed Colonel William Light as Surveyor-General early in 1836. He had experience in "infantry, cavalry, navy, surveying, sketching and [an] interest in cities" and had initially been recommended for the position of Governor of South Australia. GS Kingston, BT Finniss and H Nixon were also employed as surveying staff, and they arrived in South Australia in August 1836.
- 4) The Commissioners gave Light sole responsibility for choosing the site of the colony's first town and clear instructions about its planning: "when you have determined the site of the first town you will proceed to lay it out in accordance with the regulations" and "you will make the streets of ample width, and arrange them with reference to the convenience of the inhabitants, and the beauty and salubrity of the town; and you will make the necessary reserves for squares, public walks and quays."
- 5) The Commissioners also directed Light to "look to any new town precedent in America and Canada" for guidance. The grid plan was by then an established planning convention for colonial new towns in the English-speaking world. It probably had its origins in Roman military camps, was first used by the English for fortified towns or bastides during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and was later evident in the plans developed for colonial new towns. Many of the new towns established in Upper Canada and in the southern colonies of North America in the eighteenth century had gridded plans and one or more town squares. In Savannah, and a number of other towns in Georgia, a belt of encircling parkland was also provided.
- 6) In around 1789, the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dorchester, developed a model town plan for use by surveyors in Upper Canada, probably with the assistance of Captain Gother Mann, a commander of the Royal Engineers in Upper Canada. The model for inland sites was one-mile square, with regularly spaced roads and one-acre lots. It was encircled by a belt of reserved land that provided a barrier between the township and surrounding farm lots.
- 7) In 1788, Mann prepared a plan for Toronto, in which the town would be one mile square, with a gridded system of streets, five symmetrically positioned squares and a sixth square that opened to the waterfront. As with Dorchester's model, it was provided with a belt of reserved land. This plan, which was not actually used for Toronto, has been described as "a blueprint for successive new towns in Canada, Australia and New Zealand".
- 8) In the 1790s, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, promoted the use of Dorchester's and Mann's town designs, including the "park belt" idea, as a model for the surveying of Upper Canada. It has been argued that the use of common or reserved land for 'enclosure and separation' became an established planning convention during this period.
- 9) A number of model plans for new towns were also developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with provision for a belt of parklands around the town. In 1794, a model plan was developed by the English social reformer Granville Sharp, outlined in *A General Plan for Laying Out Townships on the New Acquired Lands in the East Indies, America, or Elsewhere*. It had a gridded road pattern, a central square and a strip of common land that surrounded the town lots.
- 10) In 1830, retired English naval officer Allen Gardiner published *Friend of Australia* under the name of TJ Maslen. In the book he outlined his idea of a model town for the Australian colonies. He suggested that "a park [should] surround every town, like a belt one mile in width" and that "all entrances to every town should be through a park, that is to say a belt of park of about a mile or two in diameter, should entirely surround every town, save and excepting such sides as are washed by a river or lake". He included the parklands for health, recreation and aesthetic reasons.
- 11) In England, a report by the government on 'public walks' in 1833 found that there was a need for more open spaces in cities, and that "during the last half century many enclosures of open spaces in the vicinity of towns have taken place and little or no provision has been made for public walks or open spaces, fitted to afford means of exercise of amusement to the middle and humbler classes". Reformers like John Arthur Roebuck campaigned against the enclosure of traditional commons and

argued that towns should be provided with parks and gardens for “health and recreational purposes”.

- 12) There is some evidence that the Adelaide plan was prepared in England before Light and his surveying team departed for Australia. For instance, Finnis wrote in his diary that Rowland Hill, the Secretary to the Colonisation Commissioners, had prepared a map to show to potential colonists in London. Much later, in 1865, the South Australian social reformer Catherine Helen Spence visited Rowland Hill and his brother Matthew Hill, and as a result believed that Matthew Hill had suggested the inclusion of the parklands, and that they were not Light’s idea. A letter published in the Colonial Register in 1837 also indicates that the Commissioners may have instigated the parklands, as the author claimed that they had “ordered a space 710 yards wide to be left between the town and country”. It has also been suggested that Kingston prepared the Adelaide plan before the surveying team departed for South Australia.
- 13) The Commissioners were possibly influenced by the social utopian and utilitarian ideas of Robert Owen and Jeremy Bentham. Wakefield and Bentham had collaborated in developing ideas for the colonisation of South Australia, and Bentham advocated a “principle of spatial containment and concentration with social and economic control”. Around ten years before the settlement of South Australia, Owen wrote about his ideas for self-supporting cooperative communities or “villages of unity and mutual cooperation”. The idea was essentially for a “town in a building set in open space” and was similar to Bentham’s “industry-house establishment”. In both instances, spatial elements would shape and control the social relations within the town.
- 14) The Adelaide Park Lands may have been provided as a form of enclosure that would concentrate the population in the City and control the supply and value of land, ideas that could have been derived from the work of Wakefield and Bentham. It has also been argued that South Australia’s planners sought to control social relations by utilising a town layout that maximised the visibility of the population and encouraged people to form small social groups within well-defined areas.
- 15) The Adelaide plan, with its three layers of town land, parkland and suburban land, was later used as a model for many of the towns surveyed in South Australia, such as Gawler and Mylor, and the Northern Territory, particularly between 1864 and 1919. The government had a substantial role in creating and planning South Australia’s towns, unlike the other Australian colonies where speculative development led to more varied results. Thus, South Australia’s surveyors provided some parkland in around half of the towns established prior to 1864, probably in imitation of the Adelaide plan. In 1864, Surveyor-General G W Goyder provided instructions to his staff that all new towns should have encircling parklands, and that town land should be laid out in the form of a square, with the roads at right angles to each other, and with five public squares. The parkland town remained popular until 1919, when South Australia’s newly appointed town planner, Charles Reade, recommended that it no longer be used.
- 16) A number of towns in New Zealand were also based on the Adelaide plan, including Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Wanganui, Hamilton, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Gore, Port Chalmers and New Plymouth. In Wellington, a crescent-shaped town belt was provided, and in conjunction with the harbour it encloses the city and separates it from the surrounding land. It remains substantially intact.
- 17) The plan also influenced the Garden City movement that developed at the turn of the century. In *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, Ebenezer Howard cited Adelaide as an example of an existing city that conformed to the Garden City idea – “Consider for a moment the case of a city in Australia which in some measure illustrates the principle for which I am contending. The city of Adelaide, as the accompanying sketch map shows, is surrounded by its ‘Park Lands’. The city is built up. How does it grow? It grows by leaping over the ‘parklands’ and establishing North Adelaide. And this is the principle which it is intended to follow, but improve upon, in Garden City.”

Condition and Integrity:

- 1) The original plan for the City of Adelaide is still remarkably intact and is evident in the width and layout of the main streets, the belt of Park Lands, the squares and remnant town acres. The

boundaries of the City have remained the same and the Park Lands are essentially intact, although areas have been alienated for various uses. The area now known as the cultural and institutional precinct on the northern side of North Terrace was originally part of the Park Lands, and has heritage significance in its own right.

- 2) The City contains numerous minor north-south streets that were constructed within a few years of survey, but were not part of the original plan. In addition, Frome Road was cut through the western part of the City in the 1960s, and runs from Angas Street to North Terrace. In other instances, streets were realigned or extended through the Park Lands to link Adelaide with the surrounding suburbs. For example, King William Street was realigned in the early twentieth century to link North Adelaide and the City, Kintore Avenue was extended from North Terrace down to the River Torrens and numerous roads were built through the Park Lands to connect with the suburbs, including Gover Avenue, Burbridge Road, Goodwood Road, Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue, Peacock Road, Unley Road, Hutt Road, Wakefield Street and Rundle Road.
- 3) Victoria Square has been encroached upon by King William Street, which has had an impact on views through the square. Hindmarsh, Light and Hurtle Square have also been subdivided by roads, whereas Whitmore Square and Wellington Square are the most intact of the squares.
- 4) The City and North Adelaide were originally divided into one-acre blocks, and it is possible to discern the original boundaries of the town acres in some instances (particularly in North Adelaide where the town acres were often subdivided into four blocks) although the vast majority has now been subdivided.

Location:

About 1000 ha, comprising those parts of the City of Adelaide as embodied in the overall concept of the original plan for the City of Adelaide, comprising:

- 1) the green belt of open space provided around the City and North Adelaide traditionally called the Park Lands;
- 2) the layout of the six town squares (comprising Victoria, Hurtle, Whitmore, Hindmarsh and Light in the City, and Wellington in North Adelaide);
- 3) the grid of major roads consisting of the City centre grid defined by four major roads: East Terrace, North Terrace, West Terrace and South Terrace; the following streets traversing the City east-west: Hindley, Currie, Waymouth, Franklin, Grote, Gouger, Wright, Sturt, Gilbert, Rundle, Grenfell, Pine, Flinders, Wakefield, Angas, Carrington, Halifax and Gilles, the following streets running north-south: Morphett, King William, Pulteney and Hutt; and also
- 4) three smaller grids in North Adelaide including the following major streets: Barton Terrace East, Mills Terrace, Strangways Terrace, Ward Street, Lefevre Terrace, Hill, Jeffcott, O’Connell, Childers, Buxton, Gover, Molesworth, Tynte, Barnard, Archer Streets, Brougham Place, Palmer Place, Kermodie Street, Pennington Terrace, Kingston Terrace, Kingston Street East, Mann Terrace, MacKinnon Parade, Jerningham, Stanley, and Melbourne Streets.

Specifically excluded is all land between these major public streets, and all buildings, structures and plantings within the City of Adelaide.

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This citation focused upon the spatial design and integrity of the 'Plan of the City of Adelaide', as prepared by Light, and "specifically excluded ... all land between these major public streets, and all buildings, structures and plantings within the City of Adelaide"; thereby the physical evidence of cultural heritage and meaning for both Kaurna/Aboriginal and European.

The 'City of Adelaide Historic Layout and Park Lands, South Terrace, Adelaide, SA' citation, above, has subsequently been submitted to the newly created Australian Heritage Council, under the Commonwealth *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, to be included on the National Heritage List (application # 105758) as set under and administered under the wider national umbrella legislation of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

5.7.2 Park Lands & Squares Kaurna Statement of Cultural Significance

As part of the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999), Hemming, with Harris, was engaged to review the Kaurna and Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Park Lands and Squares, and prepare a suitable Statement of Cultural Significance in consultation with the relevant Kaurna communities and organisations. The following Statement, included in *Tarndanyunga Kaurna Yerta: A Report on the Indigenous Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands* (1997), was prepared:

Tarndanyunga Kaurna Yerta

This is the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place of the Kaurna people. It was an important place for the Kaurna long before the City of Adelaide was established. The Adelaide Park Lands and Squares are part of this place and hold special cultural significance for us – the Kaurna people.

The setting-up of the City of Adelaide and its Park Lands deprived our ancestors of the responsibility for maintaining crucial, culturally meaningful places. On the Park Lands the Kaurna have suffered to the present day as a result of this dispossession. Invasion has meant continuing alienation, oppression and harassment for us and other indigenous people. These injustices have been planted out on the Adelaide Park Lands.

The Park Lands have many culturally significant places. These places should be preserved from further encroachment.

We, as Kaurna people, must walk on these places to maintain our cultural strength (Hemming 1998, p. ii).

The above Statement was prepared through consultations with members of the Kaurna Community conducted by Steve Hemming and Rhondda Harris, July 1998).

5.7.3 Park Lands & Squares Statement of Cultural Significance

As part of the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999), Donovan & Associates, was engaged to review the European cultural heritage of the Park Lands and Squares, and prepare a suitable Statement of Cultural Significance. The following Statement, included in *The Cultural Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands – A Preliminary Assessment* (1999), was prepared:

The Adelaide Park Lands are of immense significance. They are an essential component of William Light's plan of the City of Adelaide, which remains a prime example of 19th century town planning ideals that has had a profound influence throughout South Australia and the world. The essence of the plan remains intact and continues to give Adelaide its particular character and identity.

The Park Lands include places of great heritage significance because of their identification with major developments associated with the history of the City and the State from colonisation to the present.

The Park Lands continue to be a place of great cultural value to people and are a defining aspect of Adelaide's special character (Hemming 1998, p. iii).

The Statement, as prepared by Donovan & Associates states, is preliminary in purpose and intent as it lacks a comprehensive survey and assessment of the holistic cultural heritage of the Park Lands and Squares.

5.7.4 Park Lands & Squares Statement of Environmental Significance

As part of the *Park Lands Management Strategy Report: Directions for Adelaide's Park Lands 2000-2037* (1999), Professor Hugh Possingham of the University of Adelaide, was engaged to review the environmental and biodiversity heritage of the Park Lands and Squares, and prepare a suitable Statement of Environmental Significance. The following Statement, quoted from the *Statement of the Environmental Significance of the Adelaide Park Lands* (1998), was prepared:

The original landscape of the Park Lands was dominated by three vegetation types. Most of the Park lands was grassy woodlands, accommodating spreading trees, native grasses and stands of dense shrubs. In the northern and western areas other Park lands, mallee and native pine scrub dominated the landscape. The Riverine landscape, located along the River Torrens and creek system in the eastern Park Lands, featured River red gum and South Australian blue gum. The creeks would have been largely dry in summer with a few more permanent waterholes. In winter there would have been temporary local flooding.

The combination of swamps, woodlands, mallee and forest would have provided for a huge variety of fauna.

As a consequence of colonisation and settlement by the British Government, the vast majority of the original trees and shrubs were cleared. The mammal and reptile fauna species were almost obliterated due to hunting and loss of habitat. Bird species have fared better, although many birds have disappeared altogether.

The conservation of populations of the few remaining species of indigenous plants and animals in the Park Lands is of local significance.

The Park Lands represent a unique opportunity for habitat reconstruction and for increasing the frequency of special encounters with nature which often results in individual commitment to the protection of the environment.

The presence of large trees and birds in the Park Lands are highly valued by visitors and neighbouring residents. Along the River Torrens, the presence of water and large trees contribute to successful bird diversity and breeding.

Recent community initiatives in land and water management and revegetation are evidence of the recognition of the significance of the natural environment within the Park Lands and a commitment to both protect existing biodiversity and undertaken habitat reconstruction and management (Hemming 1998: iv).

The above Statement reflects a philosophical viewpoint that was seeking to encourage an ecological restoration of the Park Lands, returning much of the recreation lands to vegetative tracts of landscape much like what it might have been prior to European settlement.

5.7.5 Park Lands & Squares Nominated Statement of Cultural Significance

As part of its advocacy for World Heritage status, and informed comprehensive management of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, the Adelaide Parklands Preservation Society has lodged an application with the Australian Heritage Council for inclusion of the Park Lands and Squares on the National Heritage List for Australia, recognising that inclusion is a precursor to a World Heritage nomination. The following citation is quoted verbatim including capitalisation, bold and italics, and the quotation has not been placed in italics like the typesetting convention used elsewhere in this *Assessment Study* (2007):

The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout, South Tce, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Photographs: None

List: National Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: Nominated place </heritage/ahdb/legalstatus.html

Place ID: 105758

Place File No: 3/03/001/0279

Nominator's Summary Statement of Significance:

The three most significant World Heritage Values:

1. The Adelaide Park Lands are the oldest 'set apart' and 'dedicated' public park lands in the world -15th March, 1837 by Colonel William Light.
 - All of the Park Lands and Squares (excepting certain reserves for Government purposes), were 'dedicated' for the USE and RECREATION of the citizens in perpetuity and paid for from the Emigration Fund - a circumstance which prevailed in no other country to that time.
 - UK's oldest public park is Birkenhead, designed 1843 - officially opened 1847.
 - USA's oldest public park is Boston Common - the garden section was first laid out in 1837.
2. The FIRST PIECE OF LEGISLATION (Section 3 of the 1842 Imperial Waste Lands Act), protecting the 'dedication' of 'places for public recreation and health', arose directly as a result of the reservation/purchase by promissory notes in December 1839 of OUR Park Lands.
 - This Act was applied to all the other British Colonies around the world, including greater NSW, WA, Tasmania and to New Zealand (1841), after which, Park reserves boomed.
 - Legislation enabling public parks was not passed in the UK until 1847.
 - The expressions 'Park Lands' (parklands*) originated with OUR Park Lands. The word 'parkland' first appears in Robert Gouger's book South Australia in 1837.
3. CUSTODIANSHIP defined. First (Citizens committee) public Park Lands Trust proposed 15th October, 1839.
 - Adelaide was the first City to have public Park Keepers 1839.
 - In August 1840 Adelaide became the first Municipal Corporation in Australia, (4th in any British colony), and the first modern Borough government after the passing of the 1835 Municipal Corporations Reform Act, making them the 'conservators' of the City and Park Lands.

(* parkland (Macquarie) n. 1. a grassland region with isolated or grouped trees, usu. in temperate regions. 2. S.A. a public garden or park)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

The City of Adelaide is divided into two distinct sectors that straddle the River Torrens, the City centre to the south, and suburban North Adelaide. The City has a hierarchical grid street pattern, contains six town squares and is entirely surrounded by Park Lands. The city of Adelaide was originally laid out as 1042 town acres and in some instances the original

boundaries are still evident. South Adelaide, the city centre comprises 700 acres while the North Adelaide residential area covers the remaining 342 acres. Six squares were laid out within the City of Adelaide.

The city streets are organised into four blocks, with the City centre encompassing one large block, and North Adelaide three smaller blocks. The siting of the blocks reflects the topography of the area, with the main block situated on generally flat ground and the other three blocks, each at an angle with the others, on higher land in North Adelaide. The main block, the City centre, is defined by four major roads: East Terrace, North Terrace, West Terrace and South Terrace. In total, eleven original streets traverse the City east-west and six original streets traverse it north-south. Nine streets which traverse the City east-west culminate in the centre at King William Street which also defines name changes for the streets running east-west. The streets are primarily named after key historical figures: Rundle, Grenfell, Pine, Flinders, Wakefield, Angas, Carrington, Halifax, Gilles, Gilbert, Start, Wright, Gouger, Grote, Franklin, Waymouth, Currie and Hindley Streets. The central streets in this grid, Wakefield and Grote Streets are marginally wider than the others, to illustrate their greater importance. The City also contains numerous minor streets that were constructed within a few years of survey, but were not part of the original plan.

North Adelaide comprises three smaller grids in which the majority of original streets run east-west. The major grid of North Adelaide is defined by Barton Terrace, Lefevre Terrace, Ward Street and Hill Street, with O'Connell Street as the major thoroughfare and Wellington Square in the centre.

The streets in both the City centre and North Adelaide are broken up intermittently by six town squares before they culminate at the Park Lands. Five squares, Victoria, Hurtle, Whitmore, Hindmarsh and Light Squares are located within South Adelaide, while Wellington Square is in North Adelaide. Some squares have been altered with the road ways around and through some of the squares changed, both from an urban design perspective and to address traffic management issues. The substantial design of each Square, except Victoria Square, remains intact. These changes reflect changing aesthetic tastes and requirements in the twentieth century.

Each square retains a distinct character, with different development on the edges. The form of Victoria Square remains, but its design, driven primarily by traffic changes, has changed markedly. It is no longer a focus for the City for pedestrians. It has retained a primarily public function with and office development around its perimeter. Hurtle and Whitmore Squares are more residential, while Hindmarsh and Light Squares accommodate more commercial uses. Wellington Square, the only square in North Adelaide, is surrounded by primarily single storey development, but of a village character, which includes a former shop, former Church and public house.

The squares contribute to the public use of the City, providing open green spaces for residents, workers and visitors who value them highly.

The Park Lands comprise over 700 hectares providing a continuous belt which encircle the City and North Adelaide. The Park Lands vary in character from cultural landscapes, to recreational landscapes, and natural landscapes. Some areas are laid out as formal gardens, other areas have a rural character and others are used primarily for sporting uses.

The Park Lands act as a buffer to the City Centre, and also provide both passive and active recreational uses to the community. They are the setting for numerous public functions, and serve an aesthetic function in defining the city. The Park Lands are visible from many parts

of the City and North Adelaide and form end points for vistas through the City streets. They contribute to views out of the City, together with the distant views of the Adelaide Hills in the background, as well as providing views into the City. The visual character of the Park varies with its many uses - formal gardens and lawns, informal parks of turf and trees, a variety of sports fields, with associated buildings and facilities. The Adelaide Parklands have been valued by many South Australians over time for their aesthetic qualities, and as a place for recreation and other community activities.

The Park Lands are described as a single feature, yet they vary in character greatly from area to area. Some areas are laid out as formal gardens, others have a rural character and others are used primarily for sporting uses. The Park Lands also accommodate many other, mostly public, uses in areas identified as reserves by Light, such as the West Terrace Cemetery and the Governor's Domain, as well as in other areas alienated from the original Park Lands as defined by Light, such as the civic uses of North Terrace and Victoria Park Racecourse. Many cultural institutions occupying the park Lands: the Botanic Gardens, Zoo, the State Library, Migration Museum, the Art Gallery, the SA Museum, Government House, Parliament House, the Festival Theatre and Playhouse, the Convention Centre, the Parade Ground, the hospital, Adelaide University and Adelaide High School. Other reserves include the Torrens linear park, Government Walk, the Parade Ground, the Pioneer Women's Gardens, the Adelaide Oval and two public golf courses.

Today there is little physical evidence remaining of Aboriginal occupation and of the pre-colonial landscape. This includes scarred trees, occupational sites, quarrying sites, human remains and stone artefacts (Ellis, 1976: 1). However there is no evidence to suggest that any of these examples exist within the Adelaide Park Lands with the exception of the stone artefacts.

The Adelaide parklands continue to be significant to Kurna and other Aboriginal people because:

- of areas where they camped prior to and since European settlement,
- many Aboriginal people are buried in West Terrace Cemetery,
- the area continues to be a contemporary meeting place for some Aboriginal people,
- various stone artefacts have been found during heritage surveys conducted in the area, and
- on April 22nd, 1844 the Aboriginal Protector (Moorehouse) prevented an attempt by the local Aboriginals to repeat their annual and traditional contest between the Encounter Bay and Murray tribes within the parklands (Adelaide City Council, #24, 2005).

The South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses is entered into the National Heritage List (Data Base No. 105710). The Adelaide Park Lands and the City of Adelaide Historic Layout and Park Lands are listed in the Register of the National Estate (RNE) (Register Nos: 6442 and 102551). The following places are individually listed within the RNE: the Zoological Gardens (Register Nos: 8593 and 18585), the Botanic Gardens (Register No. 6433), the Elder Park Bandstand (Register No. 6351), the Women's War Memorial Gardens (Register No. 14568), the Adelaide Oval and Surrounds (Register No.19236), Victoria Park Racecourse (Register No. 18546), Art Gallery of South Australia (Register No. 6396), Barr Smith Library (within the University grounds) (Register No. 6365), Bonython Hall (within the University grounds) (Register No. 6368), Brookman Hall (Register No. 6382), Catholic Chapel, West Terrace Cemetery (Register No. 6357), Cross of Sacrifice/Stone of Remembrance (Register No. 14568), Elder Hall (Register No. 6367), Government House and Grounds (Register No. 6328), Union Building Group, Margaret Graham Nurses Home, Adelaide Oval Scoreboard, Yarrabee, River Torrens (outside Adelaide City), Institute Building (former), Bank of Adelaide (former), Tropical

House, Main Gates, Botanic Gardens, Watch House, Catholic Chapel, Chapel to Former Destitute Asylum, Mitchell Building, Albert Bridge (road bridge), Schoolroom to Former Mounted Police Barracks, Historical Museum, Mortlock Library, South Australian Museum, Art Gallery of South Australia, Old Parliament House, Old Mounted Police Barracks, Adelaide Gaol (former), Powder Magazine (former) and Surrounding Walls, North Adelaide Conservation Area, Victoria Square Conservation Area, River Torrens (within Adelaide City), Mitchell Gates and Fencing, Adelaide Railway Station, Administration Building and Bays 1 - 6 Running Shed, South African War Memorial, Royal Adelaide Hospital Historic Buildings Group, North Adelaide Railway Station, Old Grandstand, Hartley Building, Torrens Training Depot, University Foot Bridge, Adelaide Bridge, Torrens Lake Weir and Footbridge, Rose Garden Fountain and Botanic Garden Toolshed.

Over 70 places in the Adelaide Park Lands are entered in the South Australian Heritage Register. Most notably these include the institutions along North Terrace, including the Adelaide Railway Station, Old and New Parliament Houses, and buildings belonging to the State Library and South Australian Museum, Art Gallery of South Australia, University of Adelaide and Royal Adelaide Hospital (SA Heritage Branch, 2005).

History:

Background

At the time of settlement, the Adelaide Plains were occupied by Kurna people, (whose descendants continue to maintain connections with their traditional lands). In part the landscape was the result of Aboriginal occupation, which included seasonally burning of the land to reduce undergrowth and regenerate plant growth. The natural ecosystems which made up the country prior to European settlement were swamp, woodland, mallee, grasslands and forests. European settlers were attracted to the Adelaide plains, according to Ellis (1976: 7) because of its lightly-timbered open grassland which resembled the English countryside.

The colony of South Australia was founded in 1836, after the colonies of New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania had been established. Unlike the other colonies, South Australia was not established as penal settlement, but rather as a commercial venture. Established fifty years after the colony of New South Wales, the colonisation of South Australia was carefully considered by the British government.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield was concerned about the instability that land speculation and social problems had caused in these earlier settlements, and sought to find the right conditions for the success of new colonies. Wakefield developed his theory of systematic colonisation, believing that careful planning would provide a balance between land, capital and labour and thus the conditions for economic and social stability. He promoted the establishment of South Australia as a model colony that would be settled on this basis.

In 1834, Wakefield's ideas were partially realised when legislation was passed that provided for the establishment of South Australia. The colony would be overseen by the British Government through the Colonial Office, but with land, emigration, labour and population matters managed by a Board of Colonisation Commissioners. The South Australian Company was established in 1835 to expedite the sale of land in the colony, and much of the colony of South Australia had been planned, advertised and sold before the colony was settled.

The Board of Colonisation Commissioners was formed in May 1835. GS Kingston (1807-1880), civil engineer, architect and later politician, was employed as Deputy Surveyor. The Commissioners appointed Colonel William Light (1786-1839) as Surveyor-General early in 1836. He had experience in 'infantry, cavalry, navy, surveying, sketching and [an] interest in cities' and

had initially been recommended for the position of Governor of South Australia. BT Finnis (1807-1893) and H Nixon were also employed with Kingston as surveying staff, and they arrived in South Australia in August 1836.

The Commissioners gave Light sole responsibility for choosing the site of the colony's first town and clear instructions about its planning:

'When you have determined the site of the first town you will proceed to lay it out in accordance with the Regulations...' and 'you will make the streets of ample width, and arrange them with reference to the convenience of the inhabitants, and the beauty and salubrity of the town; and you will make the necessary reserves for squares, public walks and quays' (Johnson 2004:12-13).

The Commissioners also directed Light to 'look to any new town precedent in America and Canada' for guidance. The grid plan was by then an established planning convention for colonial new towns in the English-speaking world. It probably had its origins in Roman military camps, and was first used by the English for fortified towns or bastides during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the grid pattern making it easy to collect property taxes. The grid plan was later evident in the plans developed for colonial new towns. Many of the new towns established in Upper Canada and in the southern colonies of North America in the eighteenth century had gridded plans and one or more town squares. William Penn's Philadelphia (1687) was followed by Charleston (1672). In Savannah (1733), and a number of other towns in Georgia, a belt of encircling parkland was also provided. Savannah was laid out by social reformer Oglethorpe who influenced Granville Sharp, a British anti-slavery campaigner and utopian who attempted to establish model towns for freed slaves in which he promoted the benefits of the grid and greenbelt (The Adelaide Review 2004:2).

In around 1789, the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dorchester, developed a model town plan for use by surveyors in Upper Canada, probably with the assistance of Captain Gother Mann, a commander of the Royal Engineers in Upper Canada. The model for inland sites was one-mile square, with regularly spaced roads and one-acre lots. It was encircled by a belt of reserved land that provided a barrier between the township and surrounding farm lots.

In 1788, Mann prepared a plan for Toronto, in which the town would be one mile square, with a gridded system of streets, five symmetrically positioned squares and a sixth square that opened to the waterfront. As with Dorchester's model, it was provided with a belt of reserved land. This plan, which was not actually used for Toronto, has been described as 'a blueprint for successive new towns in Canada, Australia and New Zealand'.

In the 1790s, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, promoted the use of Dorchester's and Mann's town designs, including the 'park belt' idea, as a model for the surveying of Upper Canada. It has been argued that the use of common or reserved land for 'enclosure and separation' became an established planning convention during this period.

A number of model plans for new towns were also developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with provision for a belt of parklands around the town. In 1794, a model plan was developed by the English social reformer Granville Sharp, outlined in *A General Plan for Laying Out Townships on the New Acquired Lands in the East Indies, America, or Elsewhere*. It had a gridded road pattern, a central square and a strip of common land that surrounded the town lots.

In 1830, retired English naval officer Allen Gardiner published *Friend of Australia* under the name of T.J. Maslen, outlining his idea of a model town for the Australian colonies. He suggested that 'a park [should] surround every town, like a belt one mile in width' and that 'all entrances to every town should be through a park, that is to say a belt of park of about a mile or two in

diameter, should entirely surround every town, save and excepting such sides as are washed by a river or lake'. He included the parklands for health, recreation and aesthetic reasons.

In 1833 the House of Commons Select Committee considered 'the best means of securing Open Spaces in the vicinity of Populous Towns, as Public Walks and Places of exercise' ...to study 'the relationship between general health in densely populated towns and the psychological and recreational value of public open spaces' (Johnson 2004). The report found that there was a need for more open spaces in cities, and that 'during the last half century many enclosures of open spaces in the vicinity of towns have taken place and little or no provision has been made for public walks or open spaces, fitted to afford means of exercise of amusement to the middle and humbler classes'. Reformers like John Arthur Roebuck campaigned against the enclosure of traditional commons and argued that towns should be provided with parks and gardens for 'health and recreational purposes'.

The Board of Colonisation Commissioners were possibly influenced by the social utopian and utilitarian ideas of Robert Owen and Jeremy Bentham. Wakefield and Bentham had collaborated in developing ideas for the colonisation of South Australia, and Bentham advocated a 'principle of spatial containment and concentration with social and economic control'. Around ten years before the settlement of South Australia, Owen wrote about his ideas for self-supporting cooperative communities or 'villages of unity and mutual cooperation'. The idea was essentially for a 'town in a building set in open space' and was similar to Bentham's 'industry-house establishment'. In both instances, spatial elements would shape and control the social relations within the town.

The Adelaide Park Lands may have been provided as a form of enclosure that would concentrate the population in the City and control the supply and value of land, ideas that could have been derived from the work of Wakefield and Bentham. It has also been argued that South Australia's planners sought to control social relations by utilising a town layout that maximised the visibility of the population and encouraged people to form small social groups within well-defined areas. Possibly it was used as a form of concentric zoning that was intended to shape economic and social relationships. Providing democratic access to public lands for health and recreation were other reasons. It has also been suggested that the park belt was intended to provide protection from a perceived threat of attack by Aborigines.

Social and economic context

The study by City Futures Research Centre (2007: p.183) notes that the design of Adelaide was a crucial part of British planning for the new colony of South Australia as a self-supporting land settlement, and the city's plan forms the most enduring and tangible evidence of that colonial experiment. South Australia was the last of the colonies to be settled and was intended as a free settlement. British intentions for establishing South Australia were different to those for New South Wales and Western Australia.

The colony was founded by British legislation in 1834. Control of all the land was delegated to a Board of Colonization Commissioners with proceeds from the sale of land to be put towards an Emigration Fund. This new approach to planting a colony applied the Wakefield principles of systematic colonisation, concerning land, labour and capital. Instead of granting free land to settlers, land was to be sold, and the proceeds used to fund the emigration of free settlers (labourers) to the colony. The scheme involved advanced planning, and controlled land survey before settlement. The new city (named by royal request after Queen Adelaide) was planned as 'bait' to attract capitalist investors by purchase of cheap city sections, while the generous layout also reflected the aspirations of British reformers, and their hopes of developing a new, more civilized, social order in Australia (City Futures 2007 p. 183).

In 1836, the Commissioners appointed Colonel William Light as Surveyor General, and instructed him to select the site and plan the new capital. Light's plan of 1837 included nine 'Government Reserves', and indicated the likely future routes of roads through an encircling belt of parklands to the port and country lands. Other areas of the parklands have also since been alienated for uses including new street alignments, railways and public and recreational buildings, but most of these functions have played significant roles in the historical development of South Australia, and in terms of the Adelaide Plan, they have maintained, or increased, the intended public use of the parklands and squares (City Futures 2007 p. 183).

Planning history

The Garden City Movement had a profound effect on town planning in the early twentieth century. Social reformer Ebenezer Howard had referred to the Adelaide Park Lands in his influential book *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* (1902). Mumford believed that Howard had introduced the Greek concept of colonisation by fully equipped communities, in line with the views of social reformers like Robert Owen and Edward Wakefield (Mumford 1961:586). The London based Garden City Association advanced Howard's ideas as a model for city planning and organisation. The City Beautiful movement promoted the creation of new parks, boulevards and street beautification by linking aesthetics with growth. The Garden City movement endorsed garden suburbs with generous open spaces amongst other characteristics. Influenced by Howard, the ideology of civic beautification started to develop at the start of the twentieth century in Australia (Sulman 1919).

Reflecting the significance of the Adelaide Plan, there has been intense debate both about the plan's origins, and its planners. The principal role of South Australia's first Surveyor General, Colonel William Light, has been affirmed, with acknowledgement of major contributions by George Strickland Kingston. Light, as instructed, looked at other examples of the planting of towns of this kind for ideas about its layout, and several sources can be identified. The South Australian Colonization Commission in London appointed Kingston Assistant Surveyor in 1835, and he supervised preparation of a preliminary 'Plan of Town' by other surveying staff, Boyle Travers Finniss and Edward O'Brien. This notional plan was used to raise funds for the new colony through 'preliminary purchases' of town acres (City Futures 2007 pp. 183-184).

Light was appointed Surveyor General in 1836, and departed in that year with a group of surveyors, including Kingston and Finniss. They were sent ahead of the first settlers to locate and lay out the new capital and survey the surrounding country lands in advance of other development. Light was given clear responsibility for selecting the site, but little was said in his instructions about the plan except that it was to be spacious, with wide streets, squares and public reserves, and in accordance with 'Regulations for the preliminary sales of colonial lands in the country'. These included the requirement of creating a town of 1,000 one-acre lots (the final total, including the squares and places, was 1,042), and these Town Acres are still recognized by the city's planners (City Futures 2007 p. 184).

The choice of site was critical, and was done only after careful reconnaissance. Light's selection of the site of the capital city and seat of government was decided in December 1836, and the city was laid out in January-March 1837 with opportunism informing the placement of the layout on the landscape. Light reserved encircling 'Park Lands' <http://www.historysouthaustralia.net/LtPark.htm> on his Map of 'The Port And Town of Adelaide' (1837) which also delineated nine Government Reserves on the parklands. Two of these, the Government Domain (including the present site of Government House), and the (West Terrace) Cemetery were used as designated, and remain in those locations today, forming significant elements of the surviving Adelaide Plan. Another Government Reserve was indicated for a Botanic Gardens. Although these were established elsewhere in the parklands, they represent another feature of the original Adelaide Plan, as well as a significant designed element

in their own right, dating from the preparation of the first botanic gardens plan (1850s) for Australia (City Futures 2007 p.184).

With a gridiron street pattern, systemic provision of town squares, and defining parkland, the 1837 city plan of Adelaide combined numerous physical planning ideas and innovations of the colonial era. Many influences have been identified, from ancient Roman camps to ideal city plans such as William Penn's Philadelphia and James Oglethorpe's Savannah, as well as more abstract models including Granville Sharp's ideal township of 1794 and T.J. Maslen's ideal town in his *The Friend of Australia* (1830). Most of the Adelaide Plan's elements were not novel but their arrangement on the ground was an inspired response to site and opportunity, and represented the culmination of the whole colonial planning movement of the time (City Futures 2007 p. 184).

The Adelaide plan, with its three layers of town land, parkland and suburban land, was later used as a model for many of the towns surveyed in South Australia, such as Gawler, Mylor and Alawoona, and the Northern Territory, particularly between 1864 and 1919. The government had a substantial role in creating and planning South Australia's towns, unlike the other Australian colonies where speculative development led to more varied results. South Australia's surveyors provided some parkland in around half of the towns established prior to 1864, probably in imitation of the Adelaide plan. In 1864, Surveyor-General G W Goyder provided instructions to his staff that all new towns should have encircling parklands, and that town land should be laid out in the form of a square, with the roads at right angles to each other, and with five public squares. The parkland town remained popular until 1919, when South Australia's newly appointed town planner, Charles Reade, recommended that it no longer be used.

The Adelaide Plan displayed all of the key elements that made up the 'grand model' of the era, including: a policy of deliberate urbanisation, or town planning, in preference to dispersed settlement; land rights allocated in a combination of town, suburban and country lots; the town planned and laid out in advance of settlement; wide streets laid out in geometric, form, usually on an area of one square mile; public square; spacious, standard-sized rectangular plots; plots reserved for public purposes; and a physical distinction between town and country, by common land or an encircling green belt (City Futures 2007 p. 184).

The Adelaide Plan has provided a robust framework for the development of the central city and has been an important influence on its attractive and scenic character. It was used as a model for founding towns in inland South Australia (including the present Northern Territory) and Christchurch in New Zealand. Whilst the Plan was essentially a one-off morphological design rather than a comprehensive urban plan, it was also lauded from the 19th century within modern town planning circles. The 1893 meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science recorded universal credit to Light for his selection of the site and for the design of Adelaide. The early Australian planning movement celebrated its originality. The leading architect-planning advocate John Sulman singled out Adelaide as an exception to the usual prosaic planning of Australian towns, and A.J. Brown and H.M. Sherrard made the same assessment in their 1951 textbook for a later generation of planners (City Futures 2007 p. 184).

The Adelaide Plan was interconnected with the international and post-colonial planning movement when used in Ebenezer Howard's manifesto, *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* (1902) to illustrate 'the correct principle of a city's growth'. Based on ideas of cellular and constrained expansion, Howard's garden city movement had an international impact. The plan of Adelaide was an undoubted influence on Howard's thinking, and the connection underpins its planning heritage significance (City Futures 2007 p. 184).

A number of towns in New Zealand were also based on the Adelaide plan, including Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Wanganui, Hamilton, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Gore,

Port Chalmers and New Plymouth. In Wellington, a crescent-shaped town belt was provided, and in conjunction with the harbour it encloses the city and separates it from the surrounding land. It remains substantially intact.

The plan also influenced the Garden City movement that developed at the turn of the century. In *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, Ebenezer Howard cited Adelaide as an example of an existing city that conformed to the Garden City idea.

‘Consider for a moment the case of a city in Australia which in some measure illustrates the principle for which I am contending. The city of Adelaide, as the accompanying sketch map shows, is surrounded by its ‘Park Lands’. The city is built up. How does it grow? It grows by leaping over the ‘park-lands’ and establishing North Adelaide. And this is the principle which it is intended to follow, but improve upon, in Garden City.’

History of the Adelaide Parklands

The site for the City of Adelaide was selected by Colonel William Light, South Australia's first Surveyor General, in 1836. The city was laid out as two distinct sectors on either side of the River Torrens and the whole area was surrounded by a continuous belt of parkland, now known as the Adelaide Park Lands.

The original plan for Adelaide set aside 2300 acres for the Park Lands, with provision for nine blocks to be ‘received out of the Park Lands for various government building or other purposes’. These included the Government domain, Botanic Gardens, School, Store House, Guard House, Barracks, Hospital, Cemetery and Immigration Square.

In 1839 Governor George Gawler purchased the Parklands to ensure that they remained intact ‘for the inhabitants of the city’. The Parklands came under the care, control and management of the Adelaide City Council in 1849. At that time a large area had already been claimed for governmental functions. In 1856 the South Australian Institute was created by Act of Parliament and land sought for an Institute Building. In 1860 seven sections of the area between North Terrace and the River Torrens, originally part of the Park Lands, were allocated as a government reserve for various government and institutional purposes (Adelaide: A brief History: 2-3). Since then the total area alienated for all purposes is approximately one third of the 2300 acres. These developments include the Art Gallery, Festival Centre, Museum, Botanical and Zoological Gardens, State Library, University of Adelaide, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Police Barracks, Observatory, the Railway Station and Adelaide High School. In recent times, a number of commercial developments have been permitted in the Parklands, including the Hyatt Regency Hotel and the Adelaide Convention Centre.

During the first decades after European settlement, the Parklands accommodated stone quarries, clay and lime pits, a mill, extensive olive plantations and rubbish dumps, all of which altered its original character and landform. In 1840, a slaughterhouse was established in Bonython Park and it remained in operation until 1910. Adelaide's first cemetery was established in the western Parklands in 1837, and there is evidence that the first game of Australian Rules football in South Australia was played in the northern Parklands in April 1860. The Parklands were also used for the pasturing of sheep, cattle and horses.

Especially in the early days of the colony, the Park Lands were under constant threat of land acquisition, and activities such as tree felling and quarrying. From some of these activities, substantial Council revenue was generated and by the 1850s the Park Lands had been denuded of trees to such an extent that a Council replanting program was commenced.

A number of formal gardens, recreational facilities and sporting grounds were established in the Parklands, including the Zoological Gardens (RNE Nos. 18593 and 18585), the Botanic Gardens (RNE No. 6433), the Elder Park Bandstand (RNE No.6351) and the Women's War Memorial Gardens (RNE No.14568). The South Australian Cricket Association began to develop the Adelaide Oval after it was established in 1871 (RNE No.19236) and the South Australian Jockey Club established Victoria Park Racecourse in 1847 (RNE No.18546).

In the 1870s, large-scale tree planting schemes were implemented by Adelaide's Lord Mayor, Sir Edwin Smith, to beautify the Parklands. John Ednie Brown proposed a planting design, *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) (Jones, 1998:36). At this time, many eucalypts were replaced with ashes, elms, poplar and other exotics. By the late 1930s, much of the present road network was in place, and roads now define the edges of the Parklands. After World War II the use of the Parklands intensified considerably. During the 1950s the City Council initiated a number of projects to develop the Parklands, including a large landscape garden (Veale Gardens) in the South Parklands in 1958, a swimming centre in the North Parklands in 1967, a par 3 golf course, a restaurant overlooking the River Torrens in 1960 and the Festival Theatre complex in Elder Park in 1974.

At the time of settlement, the Adelaide Plains were occupied by Kurna people, whose descendants continue to maintain connections with their traditional lands. The natural ecosystems which made up the country prior to European settlement were swamp, woodland, mallee, grasslands and forests. In part the landscape was the result of Aboriginal occupation, which included seasonally burning of the land to reduce undergrowth and regenerate plant growth. European settlers were attracted to the Adelaide plains, according to Ellis (1976: 7) because its lightly-timbered open grassland resembled English countryside. With the establishment of Adelaide, the parklands gained particular significance for Aboriginal people as places to gather and camp on the fringes of the city.

The Indigenous Flag designed by Harold Thomas, was first flown at Victoria Square, in Adelaide, on National Aboriginal Day on 12 July 1971. The flag later became universally recognised as a representation of Aboriginal identity, and its association with many Aboriginal activists and protests, including its long association with the Aboriginal Tent Embassy.

The Adelaide Parklands have been valued by many South Australians over time for their aesthetic qualities, and as a place for recreation and other community activities. The first community group, the Parklands Preservation League was formed in 1903, which was succeeded by the Adelaide Parklands Preservation Association.

Condition and Integrity:

The Park Lands and the layout of the City of Adelaide remain substantially intact and still recognisable as the 1837 Plan. The original plan is evident in the boundaries of the City, the width and layout of the main streets, the belt of Park Lands, the squares and remnant town acres.

The alienation of the Park Lands from general public access has been occurring since they were laid out, primarily for public uses. Approximately one third of the original area has now been alienated for other purposes. The Adelaide City Council has the ‘care, control and management’ of approximately 74 percent of the originally designated Adelaide Park Lands, which is around 1700 acres, and these areas are generally well maintained (RNE No.102551: June 2001). New road routes, primarily through the Park Lands link the City and North Adelaide with the suburbs.

The City and North Adelaide were originally divided into one-acre blocks. Few entire one acre blocks remain although it is possible to discern the original boundaries of the town acres in some instances (particularly in North Adelaide where the town acres were often subdivided into four blocks). These sites tend to primarily be in the ownership of government and church, including use by schools and hospitals.

The area now known as the cultural and institutional precinct along North Terrace contains institutions such as the University of Adelaide and the Art Gallery of South Australia which form a visual barrier between the northern and southern parts of the Light Plan. These institutions have also acquired heritage significance. The Railway Station, a hotel and convention centre adjoining it were alienated from Park Lands in the western part of North Terrace.

The City contains numerous minor north-south streets constructed within a few years of survey, that were not part of the original plan. In addition, Frome Road was cut through the western part of the City in the 1960s, and runs from Angas Street to North Terrace. In other instances, streets were realigned or extended through the Park Lands to link Adelaide with the surrounding suburbs. For example, King William Street was realigned in the early twentieth century to link North Adelaide and the City, Kintore Avenue was extended from North Terrace down to the River Torrens and the alignment of Montefiore Hill which leads to Light's Vision, an outlook point at North Adelaide over the City, was changed to create a major thoroughfare from Morphett Street to Jeffcott Street. Numerous roads were built through the Park Lands to connect with the suburbs, including Glover Avenue, Burbridge Road, Goodwood Road, Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue, Peacock Road, Unley Road, Hutt Road, Wakefield Street and Rundle Road. War Memorial Drive was built as a war memorial along the River Torrens. Medindie Road, Lefevre Road, Main North Road, Prospect Road and Jeffcott Street were all extended from North Adelaide through the Park Lands to link with the suburbs.

Of the six squares, the changes to Victoria Square, the central and largest Square, are the most noticeable. Victoria Square was planned to be a focal point for the City but it has become surrounded by office development around its perimeter. The Square has been encroached upon by King William Street, which has had an impact on views through the square. Hindmarsh, Light and Hurtle Square have also been subdivided by roads. Whitmore Square and Wellington Square are the most intact of the squares.

Location:

Proposed final boundary:

About 900ha in Adelaide and North Adelaide, defined as follows:

1. an area with an outer boundary defined by the centerlines of the following streets: Park Terrace, Fitzroy Terrace, Robe Terrace, Park Terrace (east), Hackney Road, Dequetteville Terrace, Fullarton Road, Greenhill Road, the Mile End Railway line and Port Road.
2. Within 1. above, the following areas are excluded. Areas 1. and 2. have boundaries that are defined by the road reserve boundaries of the named streets, such that each road reserve is included in the place:

Area 1: North Terrace, East Terrace, South Terrace and West Terrace

Area 2: Barton Terrace West, O'Connell Street, Barton Terrace East, Lefevre Terrace, Kingston Terrace, Kingston Terrace East, Mann Terrace, MacKinnon Parade, Brougham Place, Sir Edwin Smith Avenue (originally named Roberts Place), Pennington Terrace, Palmer Place, Brougham Place, Montefiore Hill, Strangways Terrace, Mills Terrace.

Area 3: All land under the care, control and management of State Government Agencies and Instrumentalities, other than: West Terrace Cemetery (Land ID F219057 A7), Adelaide Zoo (H105100 S590, S1187), Adelaide Botanic Gardens (D66751 A101, A102), Botanic Park (H105100 S574) and Torrens Parade Ground and Buildings (F38386 A23).

Area 4: Government House and grounds (H105100 S755 and S757), Old and New Parliament Houses and grounds (H105100 S747 and S748).

Area 5: Land owned by Rail Track Corp Ltd and Australian National Railways (F14185 A22; F22072 A23, A24 and A25; D15497 A29; F14184 A20; D56872 A58 and D58245 A20).

3. Notwithstanding the areas excluded in 2. above, the following areas are included in the place:

(a) six squares and two gardens being: In North Adelaide - Wellington Square, Palmer Gardens and Brougham Gardens and in Adelaide - Victoria Square, Hindmarsh Square, Hurtle Square, Whitmore Square and Light Square, and

(b) the grid of major roads (including the whole of each road reserve) consisting of the City centre grid defined by four major roads: East Terrace, North Terrace, West Terrace and South Terrace; the following streets traversing the City east-west: Hindley, Currie, Waymouth, Franklin, Grote, Gouger, Wright, Sturt, Gilbert, Rundle, Grenfell, Pine, Flinders, Wakefield, Angas, Carrington, Halifax and Gilles, the following streets running north-south: Morphett, King William, Pulteney and Hutt; and

(c) three smaller grids in North Adelaide including the following major streets (including the whole of each road reserve): Barton Terrace East, Mills Terrace, Strangways Terrace, Ward Street, Lefevre Terrace, Hill, Jeffcott, O'Connell, Childers, Buxton, Gover, Molesworth, Tynte, Barnard, Archer Streets, Brougham Place, Palmer Place, Kermodie Street, Pennington Terrace, Kingston Terrace, Kingston Terrace East, Mann Terrace, MacKinnon Parade, Jerningham, Stanley, and Melbourne Streets.

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Report Produced: Tue Oct 23 22:31:34 2007

Source:http://www.environment.gov.au/cgibin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=105758 22 October 2007.

'The Adelaide Park Lands, South Tce, Adelaide, SA' citation, above, has been submitted to the newly created Australian Heritage Council, under the Commonwealth *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, to be included on the National Heritage List (application # 105825) as set under and administered under the wider national umbrella legislation of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

5.7.6 Other Statements of Cultural Significance

Several other places within the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares, other than the Adelaide Botanic Garden, Adelaide Zoological Gardens, Adelaide Oval, University of Adelaide (North Terrace Campus), University of South Australia (City East Campus), Government House which are summarised below, have been subject to cultural heritage review and assessment processes over the last 10 years. These reports were commissioned to inform restoration, adaptation and alteration works to the place. Respective statements of cultural significance were prepared as part of this process. These statements and respective histories have been incorporated, as necessary, within the **Historical Overview** sections of this *Assessment Study* (2007).

These places include:

Adelaide High School

Habitable Places & Phillips Pilkington Architects (1998), *Adelaide High School Conservation Plan*, unpublished report prepared for Department of Administrative and Information Services, Adelaide.

Adelaide Festival Centre

Woodhead International, 'Adelaide Festival Centre: Conservation Management Plan', unpublished report to the Board of Adelaide Festival Centre, Adelaide, 1999.

Adelaide Gaol

Danvers Architects (1986), *Adelaide Gaol Conservation Study: Report*, unpublished report prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.

Flightpath Architects, 'Adelaide Gaol – Conservation & Maintenance Strategy: Conservation Policies', unpublished report to DAIS Building Management, Adelaide, 2002.

Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd, 'Adelaide Gaol Conservation Study', unpublished report to DAIS Building Management, Adelaide, 1989.

Art Gallery of South Australia

Le Messurier Architects, 'Conservation Plan for the Art Gallery of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, 1990.

Le Messurier Architects, 'Conservation Plan for the Historical Museum (former Archives Building, former Government Store), North Terrace, Adelaide', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, 1990.

Hackney Bus Depot

McDougall & Vines, 'Conservation Study of Hackney Bus Depot', unpublished report to SACON, Adelaide, 1991.

Hackney Road Bridge

Habitable Places Architects, 'Hackney Road Bridge Conservation Management Plan', unpublished report to Transport SA, Adelaide, 2003

Institute Building

David Le Messurier Architects, 'Former South Australian Institute Building Conservation Study', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, 1989.

Parliament House Complex ¥

Danvers Architects, 'Parliament House, Adelaide, Conservation Study', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, 1987.

National War Memorial

Bruce Harry & Associates, 'National War Memorial: Conservation Plan and Dilapidation Survey' unpublished report prepared for Department of Administrative and Information Services, Adelaide, 1998.

State Library of South Australia & South Australian Museum

Danvers Architects, 'State Library and Museum Complex Conservation Study', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, 1991.

De la Motte, Ross, 'South Australian Museum Redevelopment Feasibility Study: Historic Landscape Report', unpublished report prepared for SACON, Adelaide, July 1980.

Torrens Parade Ground

McDougall & Vines, 'Torrens Training Depot Conservation Plan', unpublished report, Adelaide, 1992.

West Terrace Cemetery

National Environmental Consultancy, 'West Terrace Cemetery Conservation Plan', unpublished report prepared for the South Australian Department of Housing and Construction, Adelaide, c.1995.

¥ in terms of the Parliament House complex, this place is included on the National Heritage List under the commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and there is a more detailed examination of this registration and statement of cultural significance in Chapter 6.4 below.

5.8 ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN AND BOTANIC PARK

As part of the 2005-2006 master planning process for the Adelaide Botanic Garden, the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and Department of Environment and Heritage commissioned the preparation of a conservation study for the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park. The *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* (2006), was prepared by Aitken, Jones & Morris, and is published in full at: www.deh.sa.gov.au/botanicgardens/intro.html#plans.

The following Statement of Cultural Significance was prepared:

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 Lily, 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 Kaurna 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).

5.8 ADELAIDE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

As part of the 1992-1993 management planning process for the Adelaide Zoological Gardens, the Board of the Adelaide Zoological Gardens and Department of Housing and Construction commissioned the preparation of a conservation study for the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park. The *Adelaide Zoo Conservation Plan* (1993) was prepared by Rick Bzowy Architects.

The following Statement of Cultural Significance was prepared:

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 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).

5.9 GOVERNMENT HOUSE & DOMAIN

As part of the 2002-2003 management planning process for the Government House Grounds, the Government House Grounds Committee commissioned the preparation of a conservation study for the Grounds or 'Domain'. The *Government House, Adelaide, Landscape Conservation Study* (2003) was prepared by Jones.

Prior to this report, two relevant studies had been prepared, as follows:

- Danvers Architects, *Government House, Adelaide Conservation Study*, unpublished report prepared for DAIS, Adelaide, 1986.
- SACON Heritage Unit & Adelaide Botanic Gardens, *Government House Grounds Management Manual*, unpublished report prepared for the Government House, Adelaide, 1995.

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

- ❖ Government House (with unclear inclusion of the Grounds/'Domain')

The following Statement of Cultural Significance was prepared by Jones (2003):

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

5.9 ADELAIDE OVAL AND LEASEHOLD

As part of the 2001-2002 master planning process for the Adelaide Oval, the South Australian Cricket Association with the Corporation of the City of Adelaide commissioned the preparation of a conservation study for the Oval. The *Adelaide Oval Conservation Review* was prepared by Swanbury Penglase Architects (2001). This *Review* (2001) sought to revise the original *Adelaide Oval Conservation Plan* (1991) prepared by Michael Brown and Robyn Taylor for Hassell.

The following Statement of Cultural Significance was prepared by Swanbury Penglase Architects (2001):

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 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.

Indigenous Statement of Significance Background

The City of Adelaide is located on the Red Kangaroo Dreaming place of the Kaurna people. Adelaide Oval is part of this place and as such is of spiritual and cultural significance for Kaurna people. Adelaide Oval is located in the River Torrens valley, where Kaurna people celebrated life through public ceremonies, games, religious observances and other social activities. Visitors to Kaurna 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 Kaurna and other Indigenous groups continued their traditions of public performance for visitors to the 'country'. Kaurna people were displaced from the area along the River Torrens 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 Kaurna land of the Adelaide Plains and therefore is of significance to the Kaurna 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.

5.11 UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE (NORTH TERRACE CAMPUS)

As part of the ongoing property management process for the University of Adelaide's North Terrace campus, the University has commissioned various reports to assist in the conservation care and management of various buildings. The Heritage Listing Buildings Inventory prepared by McDougall & Vines (2004) summarises the state of these conservation assessments and associated reports.

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

McDougall & Vines (2004) also summarised existing Statements of Significance as follows:

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).

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 demolish 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 Hartley 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 Edmets 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 stairballs, 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 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).

5.11 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (CITY EAST CAMPUS)

As part of the 2001-2002 master planning process for the University of South Australia's City East campus, the University commissioned the preparation of an urban design study, with a heritage review within, for its City East Campus. The *Urban Design Guidelines: City East Campus, University of South Australia* (2006), was prepared by Swanbury Penglase Architects (2001), noting the existing *Brookman Building Conservation Plan, Brookman Building Master Plan* (1999), proposed no additional recommendations for registration under the state *Heritage Places Act 2003*.

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

- ❖ Brookman Building.

The following Statement of Cultural Significance was previously prepared for the Brookman Building:

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).

5.12 NORTH ADELAIDE HERITAGE SURVEY (2004)

As part of the 2001-2004 review of the early 1980s and 1990s heritage assessments for the City of Adelaide, the Corporation commissioned McDougall & Vines in 2001 to revise these assessments and prepare recommendations for revisions to the *City of Adelaide Development Plan*. While the substance of this *North Adelaide Heritage Survey* (2004) was confined to the scope of the built area of North Adelaide, its recommendations and statements have contextual relationship to the Park Lands and Squares that surround and are embraced by this built form. Accordingly, it is relevant to include the statements prepared in this *Assessment Study* (2007).

The following Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, also re-stated in the *City of Adelaide Development Plan* (2007, pp. 88-90), was previously prepared for North Adelaide:

2.4 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value of North Adelaide

North Adelaide is part of the historic plan of the City of Adelaide. The existing historical character of North Adelaide provides strong cultural and historic evidence of the creation of the colony, the establishment and consolidation of early settlement and the subsequent development of the capital city over time.

North Adelaide is essentially a group of three residential villages on the northern edge of the City of Adelaide, separated from the square mile of the city south by a belt of parklands and gardens. As such it has developed in parallel with the city but with a greater emphasis on residential growth and provision of services for immediate residents. North Adelaide formed a distinctive part of the plan for Adelaide drawn up by Colonel William Light, its form and layout were determined by its geography. Upper North Adelaide in particular repeats the land division pattern created by Light's plan in South Adelaide, with the Town Acres disposed in a regular grid layout around Wellington Square.

The physical divisions of North Adelaide into three distinct sections reflects the natural topography of the area prior to settlement. North Adelaide and its immediate setting, which includes the encompassing Park Lands, contains a number of significant parks and gardens which reflect both natural landscape and historic planting traditions, incorporated within the initial plan for the city. The three separate sections are linked by gardens and parks which were an extension of the park lands belt.

With survey and settlement, the natural landscape was converted to a cultural landscape which now reflects the division of wealth and influence in the early colony. The built form of North Adelaide is indicative of the social divisions and occupations of Adelaide society from early settlement. The ridge of the Torrens Valley escarpment along Kingston Terrace/Stanley Street and higher frontages to the Park Lands provided the wealthy with 'views and airs' and were considered prestigious residential addresses. By contrast, parts of Lower and Upper North Adelaide, which were developed with a high density of small cottages and worker housing on small allotments provide evidence of a different way of life to that experienced by the residents of the more substantial villas in the regular subdivision particularly in parts of Upper North Adelaide.

As a consequence of this development patterns, North Adelaide contains excellent examples of a full range of residential architecture from all periods of the city's development, which, individually and as groups, reflect the periods of economic prosperity of the city and the social composition of colonial population. The diversity of scale and integrity of this historical housing is an essential and defining element of North Adelaide's cultural heritage value, and is a microcosm of development periods and housing styles in the State as a whole.

North Adelaide also retains strong physical evidence of the historical stages of the development of the colony, most particularly the typical 1850s to 1880s village type settlement patterns, with shops and other services. These remain in Kermode Street, Melbourne Street and Tynte Street particularly, as these streets

served as the local main streets for the three discrete sections of North Adelaide. As the colony grew, North Adelaide became the location for a number of major religious and institutional organisations and their buildings, and for the residences of many notable Adelaide community members.

North Adelaide retains evidence of the expansion of public transport and its significant effects of growth of settlement in the 1870s, demonstrated by residential development expanding into the western Town Acres of Upper North Adelaide. The introduction of the horse-drawn tramways made this previously sparsely settled area more accessible and construction of substantial houses soon followed.

The heritage character of the North Adelaide Residential Historic (Conservation) Zone derived from development in the three distinct areas. All three areas contain excellent examples of almost a full range of residential architecture from all periods of the city's development, which, individually and as groups, reflect the periods of economic prosperity of the city and the social composition of colonial population.

Upper North Adelaide Historic Area

Upper North Adelaide is the largest of the three discrete areas which make up the suburb of North Adelaide, and it repeats the land division pattern created by Light's Plan in South Adelaide, with the Town Acres disposed in a regular grid layout around Wellington Square.

Initially, Tynte Street served as the local main street for Upper North Adelaide and retains major community buildings which reflect its early status, including the school, post office, institute, fire station, Baptist Church, and early shops. The introduction of the horse-drawn tramway along O'Connell Street in 1878 drew commercial development away from Tynte Street but did make the western Town Acres which were previously sparsely settled more accessible and construction of substantial houses soon followed. Prior to this period the area of Upper North Adelaide west of Wellington Square was the least desirable place to live in the City. Several religious orders were able to afford to buy land here, such as St Lawrence's in Buxton Street in 1867 and St Dominic's Priory in Molesworth Street in 1893 (during an economic recession when land prices were low). These large institutions create a contrast in built form to the more intense residential subdivisions and housing development around them. The City Land Investment Company subdivision of 1883-4 of Town Acres along Barnard and Molesworth Streets created a sequence of large residences which form an important part of the physical character of this part of North Adelaide.

Upper North Adelaide contains a full range of residential architecture from all periods of the city's development, particularly of the 1870s and 1880s. The higher frontages to the Park Lands, such as along LeFevre Terrace, Mills Terrace and Strangways Terrace provided the wealthy with 'views and airs' for large mansions and were considered prestigious residential addresses, while narrower streets, such as Margaret and Curtis Streets retain characteristic small scale worker housing. A range of one and two storey villas characterises the most common built form throughout the rest of the area.

O'Connell Street was the north-south route for the horse drawn tram, which commenced in 1878 and then replaced by the electric tramways system introduced in 1909. The advent of public transport established this street as the main link to the northern suburbs and a major hub of activity, providing a commercial and services focus for residential development which followed the tramways introduction. The street retains much traditional commercial architecture of one and two storeys, attached rows and single shops, forming a linear shopping strip.

Lower North Adelaide

Lower North Adelaide is a discrete section within North Adelaide, sitting at an oblique angle to the city, encompassing 86 Town Acres and surrounded by Park Lands. Its topography is characterised by the escarpment of the Torrens Valley, known at this point as the North Adelaide scarp, a steep rise from Melbourne Street to Stanley Street, below which the area is relatively flat, towards the River Torrens.

The ridge of the North Adelaide scarp along Kingston Terrace/Stanley Street and the frontages to the Park Lands provided the wealthy with 'views and airs' and were considered prestigious residential addresses. The high concentration of small cottages and worker housing in the lower section down the scarp reflects the early subdivisions of these Town Acres into estates for development of more intensive residential forms, such as the speculative Chichester Gardens development, and the philanthropic men's cottages along the lower end of Stanley Street/Kingston Terrace. The establishment of manufactories such as the Lion Brewery in Lower North Adelaide provided work in the immediate vicinity, and the introduction of horse drawn trams, along Melbourne Street made the area an attractive location for workers to live.

Melbourne Street is the main street through Lower North Adelaide, and was initially the village centre for the surrounding residential developments, with small shops other buildings such as St Cyprians church serving the immediate population. The creation of the road through Brougham Place in the 1860s and the introduction of horse drawn trams in 1878 gave this section of North Adelaide closer links with the rest of the city. The node of the village was at the Melbourne Street/Jerningham Street intersection, where major two storey structures, including the Lion Hotel and brewery buildings remain.

Many houses remain along Melbourne Street, although most have now been converted to commercial use. These reflect the original settlement patterns of the street, with shops and businesses scattered between residential buildings.

Cathedral Historic Area

This section of North Adelaide sits immediately north of the city and at an angle to Upper North Adelaide. It slopes upward to the north and west, creating a distinctive topography, and contains 24 Town Acres, and serves as an entry point to Upper North Adelaide.

St Peter's Cathedral, the first section of which was constructed in 1869, together with the two hospital complexes to the east of King William Road, now visually dominate this area, with residential developments located to the west. St Mark's College, much of which is comprised of new buildings, is grouped around substantial early residences along Pennington Terrace.

Until 1856, Kermode Street was the 'High Street' of North Adelaide. The characteristic collection of shops, a police station, a church and hotel (the still trading Queens Head) were located along this street, and there are several pre 1850s buildings remaining in this area.

Due to the compact nature of this section of Light's Plan, it most pointedly reflects the process of construction of substantial houses on Park Lands frontages and more modest residences in minor streets. Small cottages and worker housing, such as in Brougham Court, provide a contrast with the more substantive villas around Palmer Place and along Pennington Terrace and are indicative of the social divisions and occupations of Adelaide society from early settlement [sic.] (McDougall & Vines 2004, pp. 18-20).