



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout

I, Peter Robert Garrett AM, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts having considered, in relation to the place specified in the Schedule of this instrument:

- (a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and
- (b) the comments given to the Council under sections 324JG and 324JH of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to section 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, include it in the National Heritage List.

Dated 4/11/2008

[Signed]

Peter Robert Garrett AM
Minister for the Environment,
Heritage and the Arts

SCHEDULE**STATE / TERRITORY**

Local Government

Name

Location / Boundary

Criteria / Values

SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Adelaide City****The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout:**

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

1. an area with an outer boundary defined by the boundary of the City of Adelaide local government area.
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: Three smaller grid areas located in North Adelaide bounded by the following streets: 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, Montefiore Hill, Strangways Terrace, Mills Terrace.

Area 3: Railway land owned by Rail Track Corp Ltd, Australian National Railways or SA Minister for Transport comprising the following Lots: (D34345 A5, D15497 A29, D30327 A53, F22072 A23, A24 and A25, D46426 Q5, F14185 A22, F14184 A19, A20, D56872, A58 and A59, F1485, A16 and A17, D58245 A20, F11089 A23, and portion of closed road marked X3 on GRO127/2006).

Area 4: University of Adelaide North Terrace campus comprising the following Lots: Lots H105100 S1205, S1206, S1207, S737, S694, S693, S695, S592, D51367 A11.

Area 5: University of South Australia City East Campus comprising Lot D28393 A1 and Lot H105100 S593.

Area 6: Royal Adelaide Hospital precinct comprising Lots D51367 A12, A13 and A14; H105100 S614 and S762.

Area 7: State Library (H105100 S510), Museum (H105100 S561), Art Gallery of South Australia (H105100 S562) and Lots H105100 S610 and S745.

Area 8: Government House and grounds (H105100 S755 and S757), Old and New Parliament Houses and grounds (H105100 S747 and S748).

Area 9: The Festival Theatre, Adelaide Casino, Convention Centre and Adelaide Railway Station Area comprising the following Lots: D46426 Q3, D46426 A9, D59055 A100, D59055 Q101 and Q102, D46426 Q1, D46426 Q2 and Q6, D38136 A104.

Area 10: Lots H105100 S1015, S549, S1203, S1204, that part of S6027 between D46426 Q5 and North Terrace/Port Road, Port Road railway bridge; that part of Montefiore Road and road reserve extending from its intersection with North Terrace in the south and its intersection with the northern loop of Festival Drive in the north, and Lot H105100 (Tramway).

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

(a) six squares and three gardens being: In North Adelaide - Wellington Square, Palmer Gardens and Brougham Gardens and in Adelaide - Victoria Square, Hindmarsh Square, Hurtle Square, Whitmore Square, Light Square and East Terrace Gardens (comprising F217542 A50 and F39233 Q1), 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 (Street and Mall), Grenfell, Pirie, 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, Barton Terrace West, Mills Terrace, Strangways Terrace, Montefiore Hill, Lefevre Terrace, Hill, Jeffcott, O'Connell, Childers, Buxton, Gover, Molesworth, Tynte, Barnard, Archer, Ward, Brougham Place, Palmer Place, Kermodie, Pennington Terrace, King William Road, Sir Edwin Smith Avenue, Kingston Terrace, Kingston Terrace East, Mann Terrace, MacKinnon Parade, Jerningham, Stanley, Melbourne and Finnis.

Criterion	Values
(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is the physical expression of the 1837 Adelaide Plan designed and laid out by Colonel William Light. It has endured as a recognisable historical layout for over 170 years retaining the key elements of the plan; encompassing the layout of the two major city areas separated by the Torrens River, the encircling Park Lands, the six town squares, and the grid pattern of major and minor roads. It is substantially intact and reflects Light's design intentions with high integrity.</p> <p>The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is of outstanding importance because it signifies a turning point in the settlement of Australia. It was the first place in Australia to be planned and developed by free settlers, not as a penal settlement or military outpost. The colony of South Australia was established by incorporation as a commercial venture supported by the British Government, based on Edward Wakefield's theory of systematic colonisation. To be commercially successful, there needed to be contained settlement to avoid speculative land sales and this settlement needed to be designed and planned to attract free settlers and to provide them with security of land tenure. The city layout with its grid plan expedited the process of land survey enabling both rapid settlement of land and certainty of title. The wide streets, public squares and generous open spaces provided amenity and the surrounding park lands ensured a defined town boundary while still allowing for public institutional domains. These elements are discernable today.</p> <p>The Adelaide Park Lands is also significant for the longevity of its protection and conservation. The Adelaide Municipal Corporation Act (1840) established the city council as the 'conservators' of the city and park lands. The establishment of the Park Lands Preservation Society in 1903, along with successive community organisations marks a continuing pattern in community support for safeguarding the significance of the Park Lands for the Adelaide community.</p> <p>The Adelaide Plan was highly influential as a model for planning other towns in Australia and overseas. It is acknowledged by town planners and historians as a major influence on the Garden City Planning movement, one of the most important urban planning initiatives.</p>
(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is rare as the most complete example of nineteenth-century colonial planning where planning and survey were undertaken prior to settlement. The historical layout as conceived in the 1837 Adelaide Plan remains clearly legible today. The place is also the only Australian capital city to be completely enclosed by park lands and is the most extensive and substantially intact nineteenth-century park lands in Australia.</p>

- (d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
(i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places;
or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.
- The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is an exemplar of a nineteenth-century planned urban centre. It demonstrates the principal characteristics of a nineteenth century city including a defined boundary, streets in a grid pattern, wide streets, public squares, spacious rectangular blocks and expansive public open space for commons and public domains. The expression of these features with their generous open space reflects the early theories and ideas of the Garden City movement of an urban area set in publicly accessible open space with plantings, gardens, designed areas and open bushland.
- (f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is regarded throughout Australia and the world as a masterwork of urban design. Elements of the Adelaide Plan that contribute to the design excellence are the use of the encircling park lands to define the boundary of the development of the city and to provide for health, public access, sport, recreation and public institutional domains, thereby meeting both economic and social requirements. Designing the city layout to respond to the topography was highly innovative for its time with the northern sections of the city located and angled to take advantage of the rising ground while retaining the Torrens River as a feature within the Park Lands. The judicious siting and wide streets maximised views and vistas through the city and Park Lands and from some locations to the Adelaide Hills. The plan features a hierarchy of road widths with a wide dimension to principal routes and terraces and alternating narrow and wide streets in the east-west direction. Light's planning innovation is supported by substantial historical documentation.
- The formal organisation, delineation and dedication of the Park Lands space was a pioneering technical achievement of William Light in the Adelaide Plan.
- (f) **cont.** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- The overall landscape planting design implemented by several successive landscape designers/managers incorporated designed vistas, formal avenues, plantations, gardens, use of specimen trees, botanically important living plant collections particularly at the Adelaide Botanic Garden and the strategic placement of buildings and statuary in their settings.
- The creativity of the city and parkland design is clearly legible in the contemporary landscape viewed from the air or from the Adelaide Hills. The civic design of Adelaide was used as a model for founding many other towns in Australia and New Zealand and it is cited in later seminal Garden City planning texts including *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* by Ebenezer Howard.

- (g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- The Adelaide Park Lands has outstanding social value to South Australians who see it as fundamental to the character and ambience of the city. The Park Lands with their recreation areas, sports grounds, gardens and public facilities provide venues for individual and group activities and events, meetings and passive and active recreation. The Park Lands also have significant social value due to the range of important civic, public, and cultural assets and institutions within it.
- The present Adelaide Parklands Preservation Society is the latest in a long history of community groups dedicated to protecting the Adelaide Park Lands. These have included the Park Lands Defence Association (1869-87), the Park Lands Preservation League (1903, 1948) and the National Trust of South Australia. The longevity of the involvement of community groups in campaigning for the protection and safeguarding of the Park Lands is exceptional.
- (h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.
- Colonel William Light is most famously associated with the plan of Adelaide. He bore the ultimate responsibility, as recorded in his surviving publications and letters.

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on the place please search the Australian Heritage Database at <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl> using the name of the place.