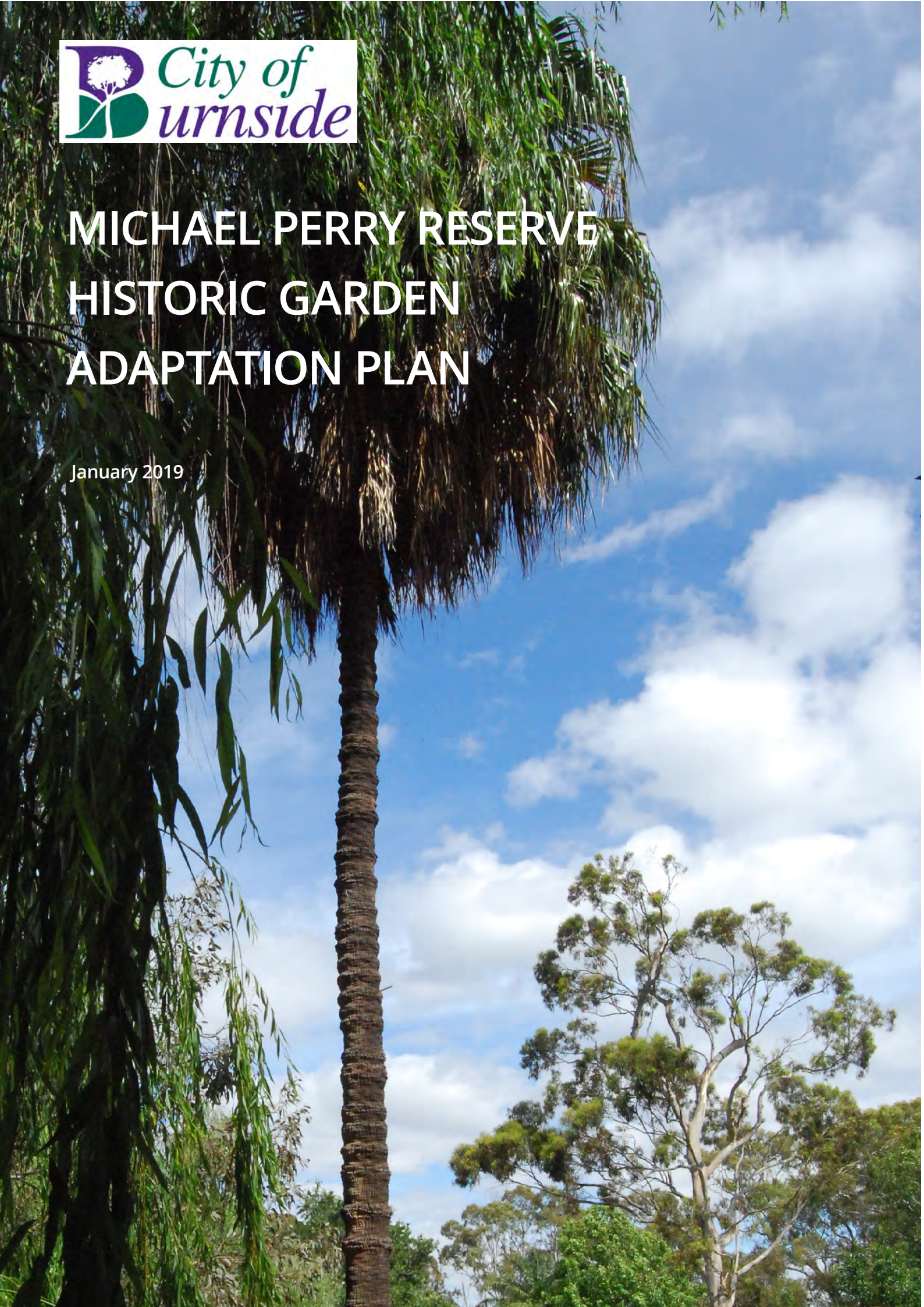


City of Burnside

MICHAEL PERRY RESERVE HISTORIC GARDEN ADAPTATION PLAN

January 2019

CONTENTS

Prepared by Birdseye Studios and Mulloway

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

Michael Perry Reserve is a 3.2 hectare reserve located on Kurrajong Avenue in Stonyfell, within the City of Burnside. In 2012 a Vegetation Management Plan was developed by City of Burnside for the whole reserve. This plan identified the historic garden area (Zone 7) and recommended that a more detailed garden heritage plan be developed to guide revitalisation and future management of this area. The following report outlines a comprehensive plan for the future management and adaptation of the historic garden section (Zone 7) of Michael Perry Reserve within the City of Burnside.

Michael Perry Reserve was created in the 1970's, named after a Burnside City Councillor, Alderman and Mayor from 1958 to 1983.

The reserve was established from the subdivision of the former Clifton Estate which dates back to the 1850s and supports a number of historic plant specimens from the original garden in specific portions of the reserve. The reserve is currently listed as a Local Heritage Place which recognises the extent of the reserve and notable mature planting and rare species of palms and pines

The reserve is also bisected by a section of Second Creek, defined by a series of u-shaped stone weirs along the creek bed. The remnant historic plant specimens which remain in the reserve vary in condition, with some in decline due to age and are in need of a long term replacement strategy.

PRINCIPLES OF HISTORIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT

'Gardens are dynamic growing entities. Accordingly we must accept that growth, deterioration, death and re-planting will occur in the design and plantings; they cannot be frozen in time as in a museum' (Jones 1998).

Garden conservation implies the authentic conservation of a garden as far as available evidence suggests. Garden conservation depends upon varying considerations. These include the degree of intactness of the garden, evidence of the original garden form and composition, and judgement to undertake maintenance, adaptation, preservation, reconstruction or restoration actions.

- **Maintenance** - means the continuous protective care of a garden and its setting.
- **Preservation** – means retaining the components of the garden in their existing state and preventing further deterioration. It recognises that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates. Preservation is extremely difficult as plants grow and die and a garden will continue to evolve. In contrast, it may be possible to preserve physical garden components, together with the general design qualities of the garden in terms of the scale of spaces in the garden and period of plants.
- **Restoration** – means returning the garden to an earlier form by the removal of new additions without the introduction of new elements. Again, this is extremely difficult as plants will grow and die resulting in the need for new plants.
- **Reconstruction** – means returning the garden to an earlier known form and style, and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new components. Reconstruction recognises the dynamic nature of plants but the static integrity of the design and physical elements of the garden.
- **Adaptation** – means modifying the garden to accommodate new uses or management requirements.

Conservation approaches were originally devised for buildings which are static objects. Their application to gardens and landscapes, which are dynamic places, is therefore extremely difficult.

Gardens require maintenance more frequently than buildings. They differ also in that they contain elements which change with the seasons, grow and die. Many historic gardens feature mature trees planted as avenues, border plantings or specimens. These trees may define the original design and character of the garden, and correct management is essential to maintain the significance of the garden.

As opposed to restoring or reconstructing the original garden, for which detailed plans are not available, an adaptation plan has been chosen for the reserve to create a landscape which captures historical aspects, preserves remaining heritage items of significance and acknowledges environmental requirements, management requirements and the needs of the community.

REPORT CONTENTS

The report provides the following information:

- Detailed historical Overview
- Extant Fabric & Use
- Conceptual layout for a revitalised garden with typical sections and policies for future adaptation, development and maintenance
- Recommended planting lists
- Potential for volunteer programs

PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance on the future management and use of the reserve, whilst retaining and complementing the remaining heritage values within the reserve from the historic Clifton Estate from which the reserve was created. Since the creation of the reserve many specimens from the former garden have declined or disappeared due to age. Notwithstanding this, there are still a number of specimens in good health. Given the disparate nature of the remaining specimens the fabric of the garden is in need of revitalisation.

The aim of this report is to :

- Provide a concise and comprehensive historical overview of the reserve and aspects of the Clifton Estate which are of relevance
- Provide a comprehensive survey and review of the extant fabric, detailing condition and historical value in the area identified as the historic garden (Zone 7) in accordance with the Michael Perry Management Plan.
- Provide details of feedback on management of the reserve from key stakeholders
- Propose policies for the ongoing management and use of the reserve
- Propose a new adapted layout retaining historical values which identifies proposed uses, and new plantings which complement heritage values which meets Council and community expectations
- Propose comprehensive planting lists which are unique and capitalise on the garden's historical significance

The aim of the project is not to restore or reconstruct the original layout and plantings, but to adapt and design a landscape that captures aspects of its history and purpose of the original garden whilst meeting Council and community expectations for use and management.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following timeline provides an overview of the ownership history of the site:

Timeline

1841 80 Acres purchased by Mr. Harry Osbourne

1850 Sold to Mr. C.D. Sismey

1852 House known as 'Clifton' built by Mr. Sismey

1872 Mr. Sismey returned to England

1872 Property purchased by Mr. Nathaniel Alexander Cox

1908 Death of Mr. Cox with estate passing to wife then nephew

1934 Estate purchased by Dr. Michael Schneider

1976 Estate purchased by T. & G. Mutual Life Soc. Ltd.

1977 Acquired by Council for reserve and recreation purposes

1979 (June) First stage of development as Botanic reserve commenced

1980 8th March - declaration and opening as The Michael Perry Botanic Reserve by Mayor of Burnside, Mrs' Coralie J. Soward

Refer to Appendix A for historic images of the reserve.

Heritage Significance

The heritage value of the site was documented in a heritage survey prepared by the State Heritage Branch in 1987, which describes the heritage significance of the site:

> *This portion of land, 3.15 hectares in area, slopes down towards Second Creek and is thickly forested with a range of native and exotic trees and shrubs including many rare specimens of palms and pines. It is a remnant of the once famous garden of "Clifton" (16 Waratah Way) which was planted by its second owner, Nathaniel Knox, a lawyer, Theosophist and keen gardener. The Knoxes held the property from 1872 to 1926, during which time both the house and the garden estate were transformed.*
>
> *In 1980 the Burnside Council acquired the land and dedicated it as a public reserve, later planting a sensory garden there and developing it as a botanic park. It is named after a well known Councillor.*
> *The reserve is a beautiful and significant remnant of one of the earliest estates in the area and has much heritage value.*

Botanical History

Newspapers of the last century have praised the beauty of the gardens of Clifton Estate noting the hundred year old native and exotic flora. The two key contributors to the garden were owners' Nathaniel Alexander Knox (resident 1872-1908) and Dr Michael Schneider (resident 1934-1976), who are both described as keen botanists. Sources suggest that Knox planted most of the exotic species.

Zone 7 is where the historic garden was located, so it is reasonable to argue that the plants discussed by media and naturalist groups were in this area.

The following is a list of sources that discuss the flora of Clifton Estate.:

GRS/10581/00001/4/RWS00497 – Underground water prospects for Dr M Schneider at Burnside. Dated 28/5/1943.

- "Two boreholes have been selected. Site A is a short distance downstream from the track leading down to the flat, and is opposite or adjacent to a small waterlily pond...Site B is about the same distance upstream from the track and is adjacent to a large Bunya tree."

News, 'Old World Garden', 3 April 1939, p. 8.

- "...and afternoon tea was served under huge willow trees near the creek."

News, 'People and their plans', 26 September 1940, p. 9.

- "Apart from the charm of wooded slopes and shady, winding paths, there is a rippling stream lined with arum lilies."

The Advertiser, 'Among the people', 25 September 1939, p. 17.

- "Walking down to a gully we crowded on to a small bridge across the stream to look at the papyrus of ancient Egypt."
- "We walked along a narrow path, and above us the light filtered through the soft green Aralia leaves..."
- "And what handsome trees are there- Cedar of Lebanon, pencil cypress. Bunya Bunya pines, the cones of which weigh 12 ½ lb, camphor laurel, deodar."
- "We paused at a grass tree, estimated by the rings on it to be 500 years old. It revels in the botanical name of Xanthorrhoea."

Historical aerial photographs on the following pages reveal the previous arrangements of the land in 1949, 1959 and 1968 to provide an historical impression of the site.

Historical Sources

Newspaper articles

- News, 'Old World Garden', 3 April 1939, p. 8.
- News, 'People and their plans', 26 September 1940, p. 9.
- The Advertiser, 'Among the people', 25 September 1939, p. 17.

Books

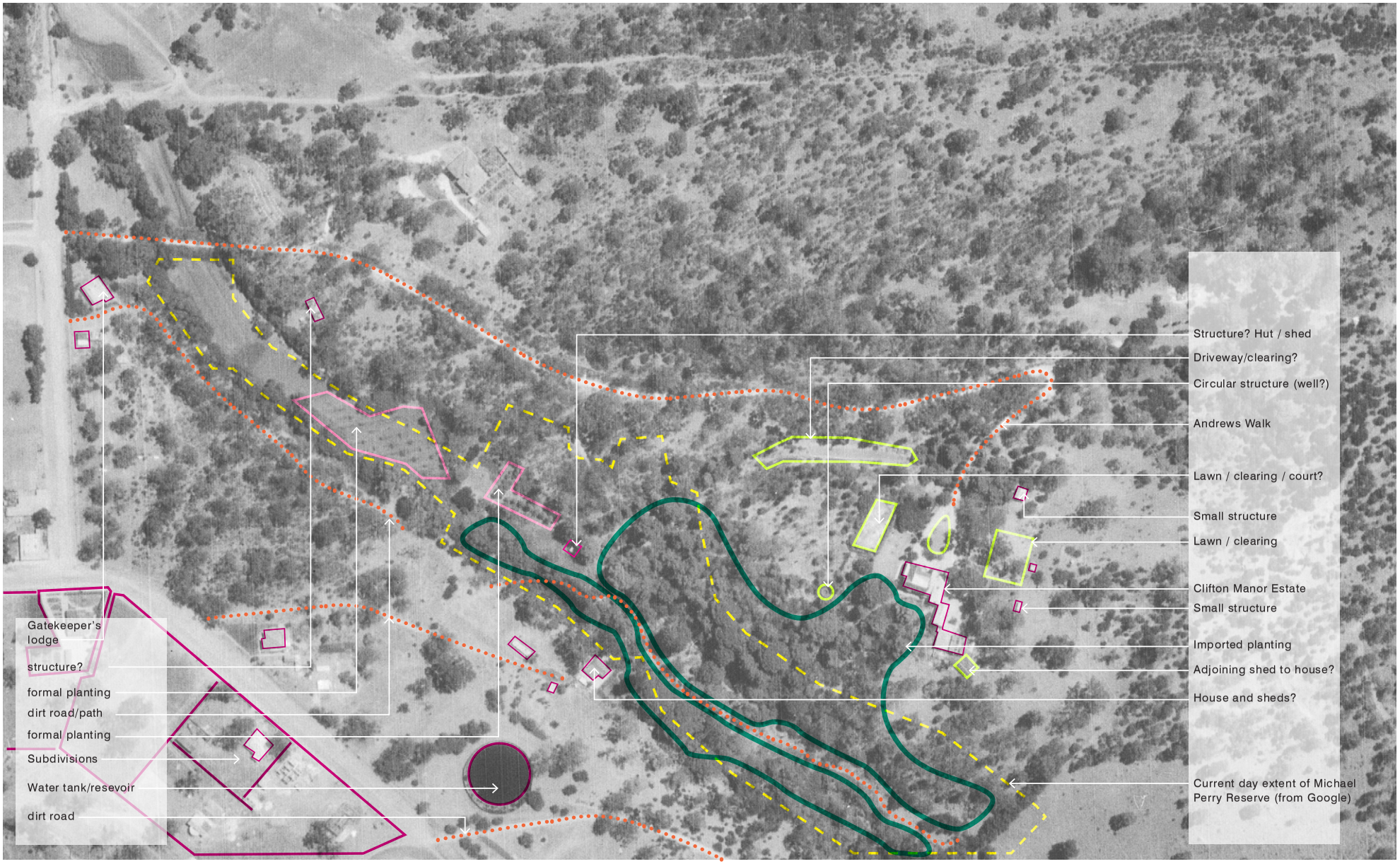
- •Elizabeth Warburton, The paddocks beneath: a history of Burnside from the beginning, Corporation of the City of Burnside, 1981.

State Records South Australia

- GRS/8702/00009/24/73/00056 – Proposed subdivision of section 904. Report of geological investigations
- GRS/10581/00001/4/RWS00497 – Underground water prospects for Dr M Schneider at Burnside.

City of Burnside Library

- Stonyfell agriculture
- Aerial photographs of South Australian suburbs
- Stonyfell environment
- Stonyfell history



PRELIMINARY

mu||oway
architecture | interpretation | urban design | conservation | interiors

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawing.

Client: City of Burnside

Project: **Michael Perry Botanic Reserve**

Drawing Title: **1949 - January 10th Time unknown**

Project No.: **COBU02**

Drawing No: **SK 04**

Rev.: •

Date Issued: March 2018

PRELIMINARY

mu||oway
architecture | interpretation | urban design | conservation | interiors

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawing.

Client: City of Burnside

Project: **Michael Perry Botanic Reserve**

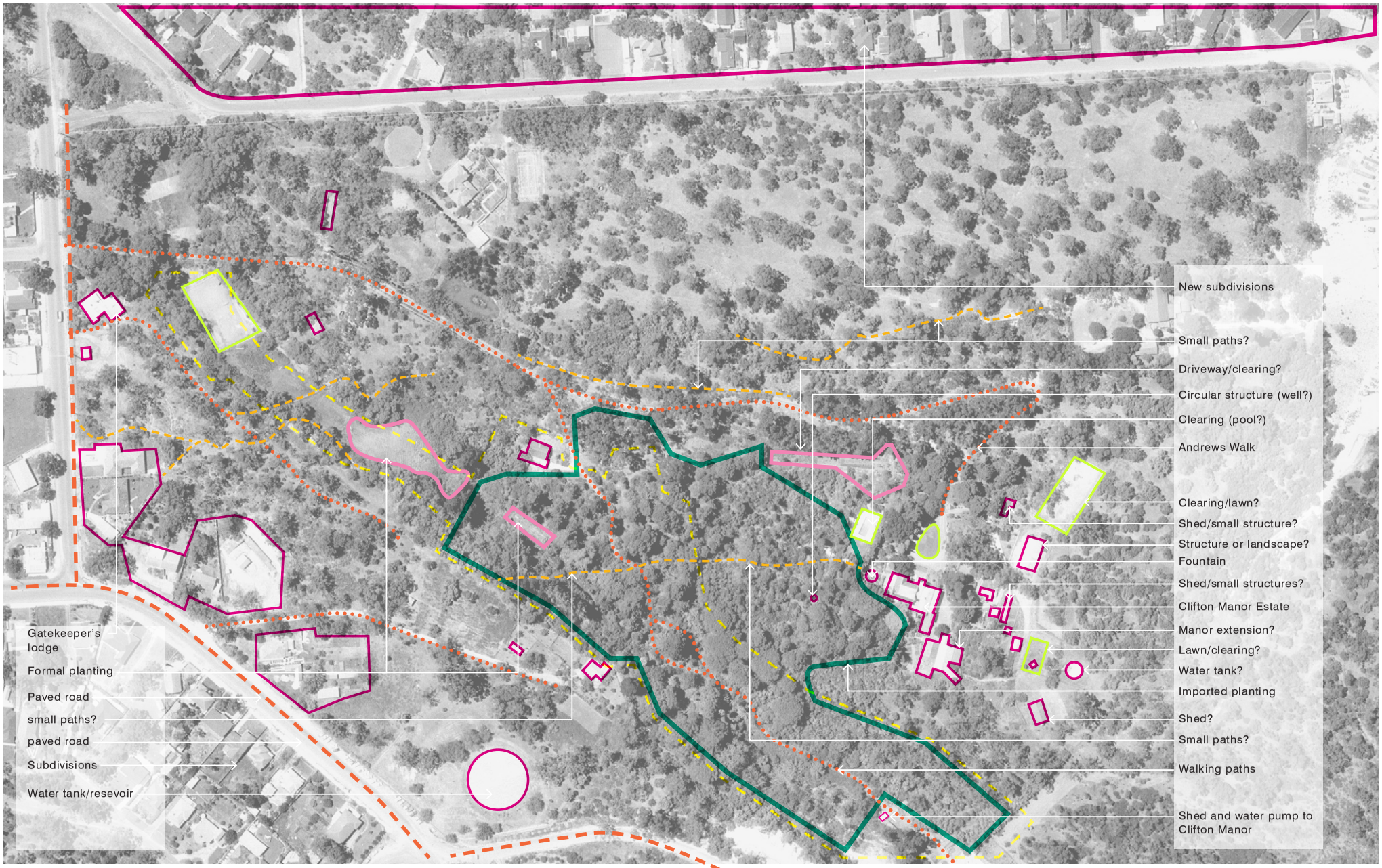
Drawing Title: **1959 - January 3rd Time: 1205-1310**

Project No.: **COBU02**

Drawing No: **SK 05**

Rev.: •

Date Issued: March 2018



PRELIMINARY

mulloway
architecture | interpretation | urban design | conservation | interiors

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawing.

Client: City of Burnside

Project: Michael Perry Botanic Reserve

Drawing Title: 1968 - November 15th Time: 1345-1450

Project No.: COBU02

Drawing No: SK 06

Rev.: •

Date Issued: March 2018

EXTANT FABRIC

STRUCTURE

Path Network

Throughout the garden there are three types of pathway surface which reflect the varying character of each portion of the garden (Zone 7):

- Hot mix pathways leading from Kurrajong Avenue to the north-west to an ornamental pond area, these are also used for maintenance vehicle access to the pond and amenity block.
- Gravel pathways around an irrigated turf area which provide maintenance access, and leading from the pond area to the eastern boundary of the reserve
- Informal pathways (earth) to the east in an area densely planted with a high number of remnant garden plants. Evidence of stone edging buried in some locations lining pathways

Refer to the Existing Conditions Plan for details of the layout and notable features.

REMNANT GARDEN SPECIES

Trees

In accordance with a tree survey conducted by a qualified arborist in November 2017, there was a total of 170 living trees and 5 dead trees identified within the garden area. In accordance with the Development Act 1993:

10 are identified as 'Significant ';
18 are 'Regulated';
120 are unregulated; and
27 are exempt.

The survey identified a high number of the trees which are likely to be remnant specimens from the former Clifton Estate gardens. A total of 64 tree species were noted to be present in the reserve. Of these 64 species, 24 species are likely to have originated from the original plantings based on site observations and historical research.

A subsequent tree survey was conducted in March 2018 to conduct further assessment of 85 notable remnant tree specimens to provide further assessment of landscape value and precise tree locations. Of the 85 trees assessed:

- 59 are rated as having high landscape value;
- 26 are rated as having moderate landscape value; and
- 8 groups of trees are rated as having low landscape value.

Shrubs and Groundcovers

Site visits were conducted in November 2017 to document shrubs and ground covers. A total of 21 species were identified throughout the reserve. Of these species, approximately 18 are likely to have originated from the original plantings based on historical research and site observations.

A large irrigated turf area exists in the north-western corner of the reserve.

Declared Weeds

A number of weed species have been identified within the reserve. A total of 11 species are identified as 'Declared Plants' under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 and require management intervention to control their spread. In addition, 6 species are identified as having a weedy habit which require control or removal.

Historical Items & Memorials

5 memorial plaques have been identified on site which make reference to:

- Commemoration planting by the Rotary Club in 1980
- Reserve redevelopment in 1995, joint venture between DEET East Side Skill Share and City of Burnside
- City of Burnside Coat of Arms

Informal Garden pathways, looking east

Hot mix pathways leading to pond area, looking east

Gravel pathways

Open irrigated turf area, looking south towards Second Creek

Pond area

Gravel pathway at north western corner looking west

Philadelphus sp.

Malaviscus arboreus adjacent pond area

Camelia sp.

Cordyline sp. adjacent pond area

Hedera helix spreading habit

Large *Pinus pinea* adjacent southern bank of Second Creek

- Commemoration of the naming of Michael Perry Reserve
- Memorial to Shirley Robins OAM and identifies adjacent memorial Wollemi Pine planting

SECOND CREEK

Second Creek bisects the area identified as the historic garden. An ornamental pond exists within the centre of the reserve which is created by an existing stone weir. Environmental management works have been undertaken by the City of Burnside and volunteers along the banks of the creek to remove weeds and plant indigenous plants to stabllise embankments, improve water quality and improve habitat.

Initial creekline restoration and stabilisation works were co-funded by the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.

Along the creek, both upstream and downstream of the pond, a series of stone drop structures exist within the creek bed which were installed in the 1990s to control erosion. In 2009 and 2010 works were undertaken with support from the Adelaide Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board to address problematic stream morphology, erosion adjacent to existing drop structures, weed growth, sediment accumulation in the pond and existing structures requiring upgrade or repair.

STRUCTURES & FURNITURE

The following structures and furniture are found within the garden:

- Stone and mortar retaining walls
- Dry stone retaining walls
- Bench seats
- Picnic tables
- Timber sleeper steps
- Garden shed
- Concrete edging
- Treated pine log fencing
- Heritage style light posts

The photos on the following page illustrate the different structures found within the garden of the reserve and the existing conditions plan on page 15 reveals their location.

Garden shed and mortared stone retaining walls

Drop structures within creek bed

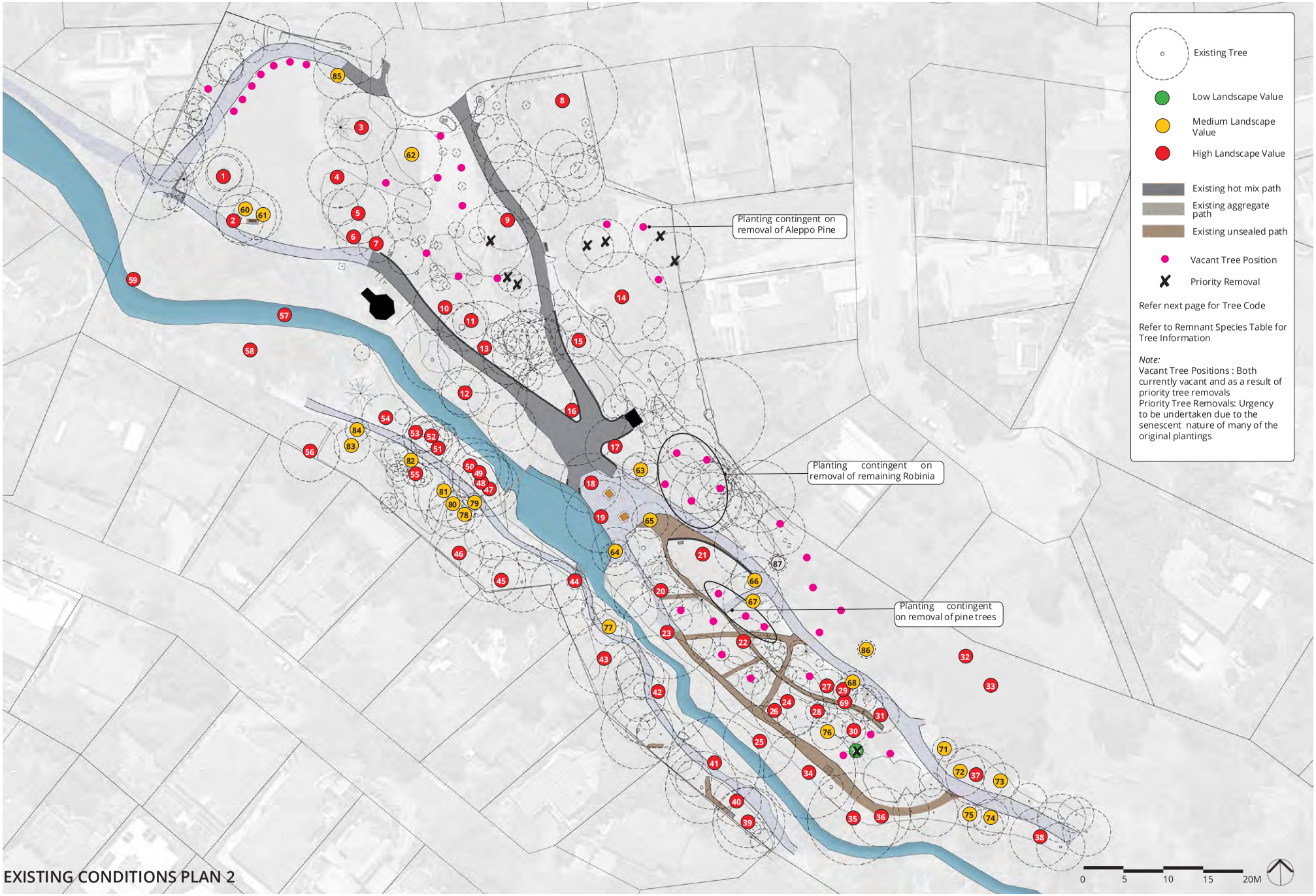
Picnic area adjacent pond

Dry stone retaining wall

Restored creekline with indigenous planting and rock amouring

Plaque commemorating naming of Michael Perry Reserve

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN 1



EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN 2

TREE CODES

Refer to Remnant Species table on page 18 for tree information

Plan ID no.	Species	Common name
1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
3	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
4	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
5	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
6	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine
7	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
8	Eucalyptus cladocalayx	Sugar Gum
9	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
10	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
11	Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine
12	Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig
13	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
14	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
15	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
16	Platanus x hybrida	London Plane Tree
17	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
18	Erythrina x sykesii	Hybrid Coral Tree
19	Platanus x hybrida	London Plane Tree
20	Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm
21	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine
22	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
23	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
24	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
25	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
26	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
27	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
28	Washingtonia robusta	Cotton Palm
29	Washingtonia robusta	Cotton Palm
30	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
31	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
32	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
33	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
34	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
35	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
36	Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar
37	Quercus suber	Cork Oak
38	Quercus suber	Cork Oak
39	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
40	Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
41	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
42	Pinus pinea	Stone Pine
43	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine
44	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
45	Cupressus cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress
46	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
47	Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Sheaok
48	Populus alba	silver poplar
49	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
50	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
51	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
52	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
53	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
54	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
55	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
56	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Blue Gum
57	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
58	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Blue Gum
59	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
60	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
61	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
62	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
63	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut
64	Prunus sp.	Unknown
65	Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum
66	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
67	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
68	Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum
69	Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum
70	Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood
71	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine
72	Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine
73	Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine
74	Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum
75	Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum
76	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
77	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
78	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
79	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
80	Erythrina x sykesii	Hybrid Coral Tree
81	Erythrina x sykesii	Hybrid Coral Tree
82	Populus alba	Silver poplar
83	Populus alba	Silver Poplar
84	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
85	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine
86	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine
87	Pyrus sp.	Pear Tree

REMNANT SPECIES

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	1	No	No	Some Acacia sp. planted in SA during 19th Century	NSW, ACT, TAS & VIC	Existing specimen has died and requires removal	
Acer sp.	Maple	2	Declared Weed: A. negundo Other species not declared	Unknown	Planted in SA in 19th Century: A. negundo 'Variegatum' A. campestre A. platanoides A. pseudoplatanus	Europe, North America or Northern Africa	Retain healthy specimens. Remove declared species if present	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens	63
Paraserianthes lophantha (syn Albizia lophantha)	Cape Leeuwin Wattle	1	No		None	WA	Remove. Weedy habit	
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine	2	No	Yes	The largest specimen is a remnant of the original plantings, but some seedlings have also established. Cultivated in SA in late 1800s and early 1900s. Number of National Trust listed examples in SA	QLD	Retain healthy specimens. Remove new seedlings.	21, 71
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine	1	No	Yes	Likely to be remnant specimens Planted in SA in late 1800s and early 1900s.	NSW, Qld, Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya	Retain healthy specimens	11
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	1	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Norfolk Island	Retain healthy specimens. Maintenance pruning required	6
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1840s. Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	3	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Butia capitata	Butia Palm	1	No	Yes	Two specimens from 1928 in Waite Arboretum: var. capitata, var. pulposa	South America	Retain health specimens	Bc
Callistemon viminalis	Bottlebrush	4	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1920s. Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine	2	No	Yes	None. It is thought these specimens are remnants of the original native vegetation.	SA, VIC & NSW	Retain healthy specimens	72, 73

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Camellia japonica	Camellia	6	No	No	Planted from 1840s, notably C. japonica & C. sinensis. Current specimens were planted after councils acquisition.	Southern and eastern Asia	Retain. Either retain as tree form or hard prune after flowering in spring to promote bushy growth.	
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Sheaok	1	No	Yes	None	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens but remove suckers and seedlings.	47
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	1	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA 1900s -1920s	Northern Africa	Retain healthy specimens	
Cedrus deodara	Deoder Cedar	5	No	Yes: 1 original specimen, others likely to be self sown	Cultivated in SA 1900s - 1920s	Central asia	Retain healthy specimens	10, 17, 26, 34, 36
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon Scented Gum	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA 1920 - 1930s. Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	Eastern Australia	Retain healthy specimens	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Yes	Declared Weed	N/A	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe, northwest Africa and western Asia.	Remove all.	
Cupressus cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress	1	No	Yes	Taxonomy to be confirmed. Possibly C. torulosa which was widely planted in SA from 1880's.	Asia	Retain healthy mature specimens.	45
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	6	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1850s	North America	Retain healthy mature specimens. Remove all small seedlings and saplings. Maintenance pruning for safety.	25, 30, 44, 45, 46, 76, 84
Cupressus sempervirens	Mediterranean Cypress	6	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe	Retain healthy mature specimens.	
Erythrina x sykesii	Hybrid Coral Tree	1	No	Yes	Like to be remnant specimens. E. corallodendron and E. crista-galli planted in SA from 1840s	Widespread in tropical & subtropical regions	Retain healthy specimens	81, 18, 80

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	6	No	Large specimens may have been retained	Locally indigenous species. Was cultivated from 1880s in SA	Widespread native	Retain healthy specimens.	1, 2, 35, 39, 57, 59, 60, 61
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum	3	No	Yes	SA indigenous species but which can be weedy in the AMLR. Was cultivated from 1880s in SA.	SA	Retain healthy specimens. Remove all small seedlings and saplings.	3, 8, 9
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	1	No	No	None. Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Blue Gum	2	No	Yes	Locally indigenous species. Likely to be remnant from original vegetation.	SA, VIC	Retain healthy specimens	56, 58
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig	1	No	Unknown	Planted in SA from 1840s. A number of historically significant specimens around Adelaide.	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	12
Fraxinus angustifolia	Desert Ash	?	Declared Weed	Unknown	Fraxinus sp. cultivated in SA in 1800s	Europe, Asia & North Africa	Remove all	
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	North America	Retain healthy specimens	
Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	9	No	No. Likely to be seedlings from trees planted in original garden.	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	NSW, QLD	Retain good self seeded plants where appropriate but remove unwanted ones.	
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipanni	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA from in late 1800s	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	1	No	No	Cultivated in SA from in early 1900s	South America	Retain healthy specimens	
Lagunaria patersonii	Norfolk Island hibiscus	3	No	Unknown	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Lord Howe Is. and Norfold Is.	Long term removal on safety grounds	
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coastal Tea Tree	1	Declared Weed	No	N/A	Eastern Australia	Remove all	
Liquidambar styraciflua	Amercian Sweetgum	1	No	Yes, but some specimens may have been established later.		North and central America.	Retain healthy specimens.	65, 68, 69, 74, 75
Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey Myrtle	1	No	No	Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	SA, TAS,& VIC	Retain healthy specimens	
Melaleuca nesophila	Showy Honey Mytrle	6	No	No	Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	WA	Retain healthy specimens. Remove specimens with innappropriate form.	

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly Paperbark	1	No	No	Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980.	NSW, Qld	Retain healthy specimens	
Morus nigra	Black Mulberry Tree	1	No	Possibly	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens.	
Olea europaea	Common Olive	2	Declared Weed	May have originated from original plantings	Widely cultivated in SA from 1840s. Major environmental weed	Europe, Africa	Eradicate all	Oe
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	4	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Canary Islands	Remove all but the most significant specimens. Identify female trees and remove if possible	27, 31, 77
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	5	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1900s	Canary Islands	Retain healthy specimens	4, 5, 7, 15, 40
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	24	Declared Weed	Yes. Many likely to have grown from seeds of original plantings	Cultivated in SA from 1880s	Europe, North Africa	Staged removal of all, priority on poor condition specimens	14, 62, 66, 67, 85
Pinus pinea	Stone Pine	2	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens. Undertake maintenance pruning to ensure safety	22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43
Pinus sp.	Unknown	1	No	Yes	Many species cultivated in SA from 1840s	Various	Retain healthy specimens, unless identified as declared	
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	7	Declared Weed	Yes. Smaller specimens likely to have originated from original plantings	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Eastern Australia	Remove all small trees and those with no landscape significance. Retain larger specimens away from watercourse with prominence.	
Platanus x hybrida	London Plane Tree	2	No	Yes	National trust listing of plantings dated in 1885. Other ssp. cultivated from 1840s.	Europe	Retain healthy specimens but remove any self seeded specimens growing next to creek line.	16, 19

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Populus alba	Silver Poplar	12	No	Yes. Many likely to have grown from suckers of original plantings	Cultivated in SA from 1920s	North Africa, Europe, Central Asia	Retain health specimens. Remove seedlings / suckers as required	48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	1	No	No	Prunus sp. cultivated in SA from early 1900s	Europe and Western Asia	Retain healthy specimens	
Prunus sp.	?	1	No	No	Prunus sp. cultivated in SA from early 1900s	Europe and Asia	Retain healthy specimens	64
Quercus ilex	Holm Oak	1	No	Possibly	Cultivated in SA in 1800s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens	
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2	No	No	Cultivated in SA in 1800s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens	
Quercus robur	English Oak	2	No	No	Cultivated in SA in 1800s. One oak planted originated from Kew Gardens planted when reserve was opened. There is a massive remnant specimen on Boral land immediately east of the reserve boundary.	Europe	Retain healthy specimens	
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	15	No	Yes. Specimens may have originated from original plantings	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	North America	Remove all suckers. Retain larger trees until death then replace with more suitable species.	
Salix caprea	Pussy Willow	1	Declared Weed	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s . Historical information identifies these growing by the creek	Europe and Asia	Long term removal and replacement with non-weedy alternative.	
Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood	1	No	Yes	National Trust listed specimen from 1882 in Stirling	North America	Existing specimen has died and requires removal	70
Taxus bacata	English Yew	1	No	Yes	Taxus sp. cultivated in SA in 1800s	Europe	Retain healthy specimens	
Ulmus x hollandica	Dutch Elm	21	No	Yes. Specimens may have originated from suckers of original plantings	Cultivated in SA from early 1900s. Specimens in Waite date back to 1936	Europe	Keep suckers controlled. Only keep good trees in defined areas and control elm leaf beetle	

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	4	No	Yes.	Cultivated in SA from 1920s	North America	Retain healthy specimens	20
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	1	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe & Northwest Africa	Retain healthy specimens	37, 38
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree	1	No	Yes	Specimens in Waite Aboretum date back to 1920s	NSW, QLD	Retain healthy specimens	
Washingtonia filifera	Cotton Palm	2	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from late 1800s	North Amercia	Retain healthy specimens	28, 29
Morus nigra	Black Mulberry Tree	1	No	Possibly	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Asia	Retain healthy specimens.	
Wollemia nobilis	Wollemi Pine	1	No	No	None. Wollemi pine planted by local residents as a memorial.	NSW	May need to be relocated to a more suitable location in a garden bed due to proximity to path and previous vandalism.	Wp
Shrubs / Groundcovers								
Abutilon x hybridum	Chinese lantern	1	No	Yes	Abutilon sp. cultivated in SA during early 1900s.	Widely distributed through Tropical regions	Retain healthy specimens. Prune and control spread as necessary.	Ah
Cordyline fruticosa syn C. terminalis	Cordyline	3	No	Yes	None	Northern Australia, Papua New Guinea & Polynesi	Retain healthy specimens where suitable.	Cl
Duranta repens	Pigeon berry	1	No	Possibly	Cultivated from SA in 1850 - 1890s.	Mexico & South Amercia	Retain healthy specimens.	Dr
Gardenia thunbergia	Forest Gardenia	1	No	Yes.	Cultivated in SA from 1850s. May be rootsock from grafted Gardenia sp. or remnant specimen.	Southern Africa	Retain healthy specimens.	Gt
Malaviscus arboreus	Wax Mallow	Many	No	Possibly		North & South Amercia	Retain healthy specimens. Prune and control spread as necessary.	Ma
Philadelphus sp.	Mock orange	1	No	Possibly	Likely to be remnant from gardens. P. coronarius cultivated in SA from 1840s. Other sp. cultivated from 1920s.	Southern Europe	Retain healthy specimens.	Ps
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn	Numerou	Declared Weed	Specimens may have originated from original plantings	Cultivated in SA from 1840s. Often used as a hedging plant which has now naturalised and is a serious environmental weed.	Europe	Highly invasive, remove all.	Ra

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Viburnum tinus	Laurestinus	Many	No	Unknown	Cultivated in SA from 1840s. Current specimens may have seeded from original plantings	Europe & North Africa	Retain health specimens. Control spread as necessary. Retain plantings where relevant to future design	Vs
Viburnum x burkwoodii	Snowball Tree	Many	No	Unknown	Cultivated in SA from 1840s. Current specimens may have seeded from original plantings	Cultivar	Retain health specimens. Retain plantings where relevant to future design	Vs
Ground Cover								
Aloe sp.	Aloe	4	No	Yes	Aloe sp. cultivated from SA from 1840s. Current specimens may have spread from original plantings	Southern Africa	Retain or relocate healthy specimens	As
Agapanthus sp.	Agapanthus	Many	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Southern Africa	Invasive along creeklines. Remove all and replace with non-weedy alternative (eg Clivia miniata).	Ag
Agave americana	Century Plant	5	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	North America	Spreads by suckers, Do not allow uncontrolled spread. Remove from path edges due to sharp spines.	Aa
Chasmanthe floribunda	Aunt Eliza	Multiple spreading	No	Unknown	None	South Africa	Weedy habit. Eradicate all.	Cf
Chlorophytum sp.	Spider plant	Multiple spreading	No	Unknown	None	Asia, Africa	Weedy habit. Eradicate all.	
Jasminum mesnyi	Primrose Jasmin	1	No	Unknown	None. Other Jasminium sp. have historically been planted in SA from 1840s.	Asia	Retain health specimens. Control as required.	
Hedera helix	Ivy	Multiple spreading	No	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe	Retain where it is in the juvenile groundcover form but prevent climbing of trees and structures where it attains adult form, flowers and seeds. Ivy is an environmental weed when spread by seed.	Hh
Iris unguicularis	Algerian Iris	Multiple spreading	No	Yes	Iris sp. cultivated in SA from 1840s	Mediterranean	Retain healthy specimens. Propagate for future use	Iu
Rosa canina	Dog rose	2	Declared Weed	Unknown	Cultivated in SA in 1800s	Europe, Africa & Asia	Eradicate all.	
Tradescantia fluminensis	Trad	Multiple spreading	No	Unknown	None	South America	Weedy habit. Eradicate all. Manage erosion to exposed slopes following removal.	Tf

Species	Common name	No.	Declared Weed	Likely historic specimen(s)	Historic significance*	Origin	Management Strategy	Plan ID no.
Viola ordata	Common Violet	Multiple spreading	No	Unknown	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	Europe and Asia	Weedy habit. Eradicate all	
Zantedeschia aethiopicum	Arum lily		Declared Weed	Yes	Cultivated in SA from 1840s	South Africa	Significant environmental weed. Eradicate all	Za

***Historical Planting Sources**

University of Adelaide 2018, *Waite Arboretum Catalogue* <https://www.adelaide.edu.au/waite-historic/arboretum/catalogue/>

Adelaide Botanic Gardens 2018, *Catalouge of Plants* <http://botanicgdns.rbe.net.au/collections/online/>

National Trust of Australia 2018, *National Trust Significant Tree Register* <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/services/significant-tree-register/>

Jones, David S. (David Sydney) & Payne, Pauline & Adelaide (S.A.). Corporation & South Australia. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs & Heritage South Australia 1998, *Gardens in South Australia 1840-1940 : guidelines for design and conservation*, Dept. for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, Adelaide

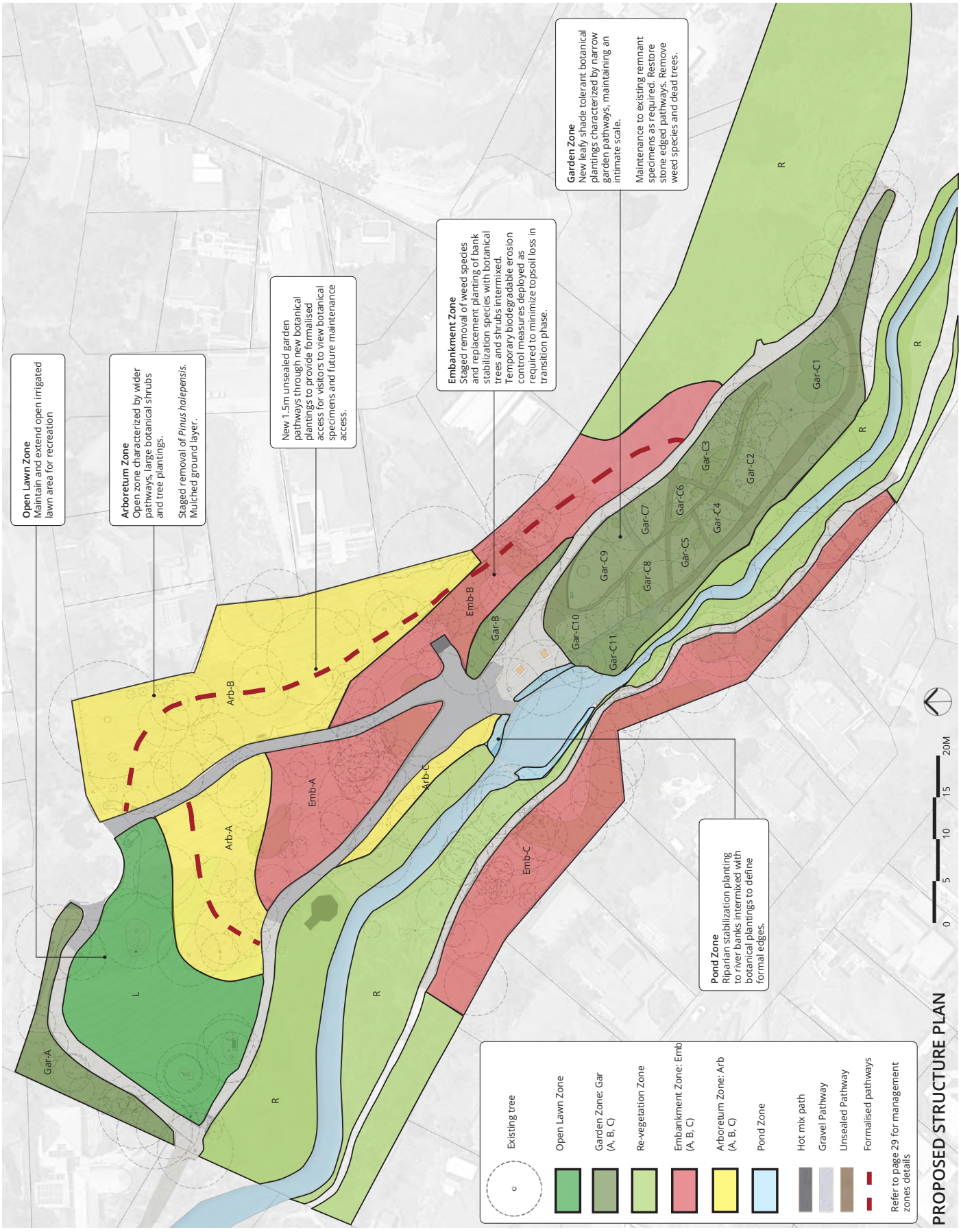
Colour Code :

Remnant species

Declared weed

Environmental weed

ADAPTATION PLAN



MANAGEMENT ZONES

A number of management zones have been identified across the site. They have been intended to provide a framework for future management policies (Refer adaptation policies section) :

Garden Zones (Gar-A, Gar-B, Gar-C) : Intimate scale garden area with varied botanical plantings and narrowed pathways. Zone B is a flat area at the base of the steep bank. Zone C is the core garden area with the highest density of remnant specimen plantings

Open Lawn : Existing and extended open irrigated lawn area

Arboretum Zones (Arb-A, Arb-B, Arb-C) : Open zone characterised by wider pathways, large botanical shrubs and tree plantings. Zone C is a narrow strip between existing path and Creekside revegetation

Embankment Zones (Emb-A, Emb-B, Emb-C) : Embankment areas to be planted with stabilisation species and erosion control measures to be applied

Pond : Pond area with indigenous riparian species and specimen plantings

Revegetation : Existing and new revegetation areas with indigenous riparian flora. Outside of the historic garden precinct.

ADAPTATION POLICIES

Summary

The nature of gardens is not static; plants and landscapes change over time. Historical information does not reveal the exact nature of the former garden and the current arrangement is unlikely to resemble the original form. The former estate also had 3 owners which may have had differing approaches to maintaining and altering the landscape of the estate.

Broadly, evidence of the previous gardens suggest that a high number of species were introduced into the gardens, with historical information acknowledging former owners as having a passion for botany.

The original plantings did not appear to have a geographic or taxonomic theme, although many Gymnosperms (conifers) did feature in the plantings. Specimens were likely chosen for their form, stature and availability. Many of the specimens planted were from other colonial settlements of the time such as South Africa, other Australian States and Territories and specimens swapped and traded across the colonial network.

In adapting the reserve, the following policies seek to maintain this approach to planting design and continue to plant and maintain a wide range of botanical specimens.

The following policies do not seek to restore the garden to its former arrangement, but seek to adapt the garden and maintain remaining heritage values. The policies seek to identify and maintain historic specimens, structures items and introduce new plantings in the historic garden precinct of the reserve to ensure resilience and which meet current Council maintenance needs.

The following policies should be followed in accordance with the Proposed Structure Plan on page 26.

Remnant Botanical Plantings

The age, size and density of trees currently extant in the garden present a challenge to the establishment of new specimens due to the light, water and space competition. New specimens may not develop optimum form as they will elongate towards the light. For this reason some vacant tree positions may not be planted until existing adjacent specimens have reached the end of their useful life and have been removed. This also highlights the need for removal of some of the declared weed species (eg Aleppo Pines) prior to the establishment of new plantings.

1. Maintain existing remnant specimens identified in this report where specimens are identified in safe and healthy condition as determined by a suitable qualified aborist or horticulturalist. Undertake basic horticultural maintenance as necessary to ensure the survival and appearance of specimens
2. Undertake regular monitoring of remnant specimens to make assessments of condition
3. Remove dead or diseased specimens which pose a risk to safety
4. Remove all undesirable plants identified in this report and any declared plants that are regulated under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 .
5. The Wollemi Pine and associated memorial plaque should be relocated to a more suitable location, possibly in one of the re-developed

garden beds where it can be viewed from the path but not impacted by park users.

6. In other areas of the reserve (outside Zone 7), any remnant botanical specimen plantings that are non-weedy and of good health and form should be maintained even if they are surrounded by indigenous revegetation. However if they were removed on health or safety grounds they should not be replaced in their current position to allow those areas to become fully indigenous over time.

New Botanical Plantings

7. New plantings should be undertaken in accordance with the proposed structure plan (Refer Page 28). Trees, shrubs and ground layer plants in these zones should be chosen to reflect:

   - Historical plantings of the era when the garden was developed and nurtured (1840 – 1970) (Refer to Historical Context on Page 5). Many of the species planted during this time became naturalised and are now declared or environmental weeds. These species should not be planted and should be gradually removed from the garden.

   - Gardens of the size and scale of the former Clifton Estate often included a wider range of species than suburban gardens and their resources meant that a wider range of exotic specimens were often sought.

   - Cues to species selection can also be taken from other large private and public gardens in SA including the Adelaide Botanic Gardens where stately specimens of exotic and native species may be found.

8.

Choose:

- Exotic and native species:

  That were commonly used in stately gardens and public botanical gardens between 1840 -1970's,
  That are unusual, rare or with educational value, interesting forms and taxonomy,
  Large, stately trees where space allows,

- Ground layer species that are:

  Tough, suited to growing beneath trees and long lasting,
  Suited to prevent bank erosion on steep slopes.

Avoid:

- Species common in contemporary home gardens, urban reserves and streetscapes.

Do not use:

- Species that are known to or likely to become weedy,
- Have high water requirements,
- Require high maintenance, particularly ground layer plantings (eg annuals or herbaceous perennials).

Garden- Zone A

9. Trees and shrubs with good form should be retained
10. Poor specimens should be removed and replaced with specimen trees and large shrubs to form a dense screen
11. Hardy groundcovers and low shrubs should be planted at front of bed adjacent to pathway
12. Plantings should be predominantly non-indigenous native species with horticultural appeal

Garden - Zone B

13. Existing specimens with new wide spaced trees should be augmented
14. Low border plantings should be used to main path and specimen shrubs behind
15. Staged removal of weed species should be undertaken to allow replanting

Garden - Zone C

16. Planting within this zone should reinforce historical axes formed by the remnant narrow garden pathways and create an intimate experience for visitors. A variety of leafy shade tolerant botanical plantings should be planted with formal planting to define path edges

17. Existing remnant garden specimens should be maintained as required.
18. Stone edged pathways, identified on site as being historically relevant, should be restored and maintained where evidence exists. Path surfacing should be consistent with typical treatments found in historic South Australian gardens during the period of 1840-1970
19. No additional pathways other than the pathways identified on the proposed structure plan should be created
20. Dead trees, weed species and poor specimens should be removed to enable replanting

Open Lawn

21. Irrigated lawn should be maintained and extended for recreation
22. A single species row of medium sized specimen trees should be established adjacent to the pathway on the north western side, without compromising the open space

Arboretum - Zone A

23. Planting within this zone should maintain an open character characterised by large specimen trees, widely spaced, and a broad range of botanical plantings
24. Ground layer should be mulched
25. A new sealed path should be created to allow visitor and maintenance access to botanical plantings
26. Removal of poor specimens and declared weeds should be undertaken
27. Low border plantings should be used to reinforce the main pathway

Arboretum - Zone B

28. Planting within this zone should maintain an open character characterised by large specimen trees, widely spaced, and a broad range of botanical plantings
29. Ground layer should be mulched
30. A new sealed path should be created connecting through Embankment B to the Main Trail to allow visitor and maintenance access to botanical plantings
31. Staged removal of Aleppo Pines should be undertaken
32. Low border plantings should be used to reinforce the main pathway

Arboretum - Zone C

33. Existing high value trees should be maintained and new specimen trees or feature plants should be established where space is available and keeping the open character of this zone.
34. Ground layer should be mulched

Embankment - Zone A

35. Plantings within this zone should be widely spaced, Arboretum style specimens
36. Dense shrub plantings may be used to deter access
37. Ground layer should be mulched

Embankment - Zone B

38. Staged removal of weed species should be undertaken to allow for replacement with planting of bank stabilisation species and specimen trees where possible
39. Appropriate biodegrable erosion control measures should be employed where necessary to prevent erosion and topsoil loss during replanting and establishment. "Management" trails cut along the contour may need to be used to facilitate management of the steep slopes.
40. Existing pathway connecting Arboretum Zone B with Main Trail should be restored

Embankment - Zone C

41. Staged removal of weed species should be undertaken to allow for replacement with planting of bank stabilisation species and specimen trees where possible

Pond

42. Invasive species should be removed and replaced with predominantly indigenous riparian species
43. Non-invasive specimen plantings can remain and be augmented by new specimens

Revegetation

44. Plantings in both existing revegetation and areas in-development should be indigenous riparian species
45. Staged removal of remaining weed species should be undertaken
46. Any historic remnant, non-invasive garden species, should be retained

Interpretation

Refer to the Interpretation Strategy/Framework Section on page 33 for further interpretive strategies proposed for the site

47. Interpretive signage should be introduced which provides information to visitors regarding the historical significance of the site
48. Botanical labels should be provided for all historical botanical specimens and new specimens which indicates:
    - The Genus and the species of the plant, using upper and lower case lettering at the top of the label
    - The Family to which it belongs in smaller lettering, prefixed by the word 'family'
    - The vernacular name, if there is one in common usage
    - A distribution map or a worded distribution.
    - Details of historic significance or date planted as relevant
49. All signage should be durable and resistant to vandalism
50. Public art should be promoted in the reserve

Structures (General)

51. Unused structures which are not of historic significance should be removed

Shed

52. The shed is in need of immediate works to ensure safety and to exclude the public. Removal is considered and either :
    - Reconstruction of the hillside slope or
    - Rebuilding of a small garden shed that could be used to store volunteer garden materials if a volunteer program was established.

Fences, Barriers and Gates

Due to the highly used and secluded nature of the reserve there may be a need to use barriers to deter pedestrians and bike riders to keep off the garden beds and revegetation areas.

53. As much as possible natural materials and plantings should be used to prevent access :
    - Low barrier shrubs or tussocks may be used to define beds.
    - Existing dry rock walls and edges should be restored and if needed extended for definition.
    - Logs may be used in informal area such as adjacent revegetation zones.
54. Where there are additional needs:
    - Natural or aged/recycled timber posts with agricultural style wire or two timber cross pieces (Refer Image 1)

- Metal edging hoops (historically traditional in botanic or municipal parks) (Refer Image 2)
- Natural rock barriers should be used to define revegetation zones (Refer Image 3)


Image 1 : Timber Posts


Image 2 : Metal Edging Hoops


Image 3 : Natural Rocks

Retaining Walls

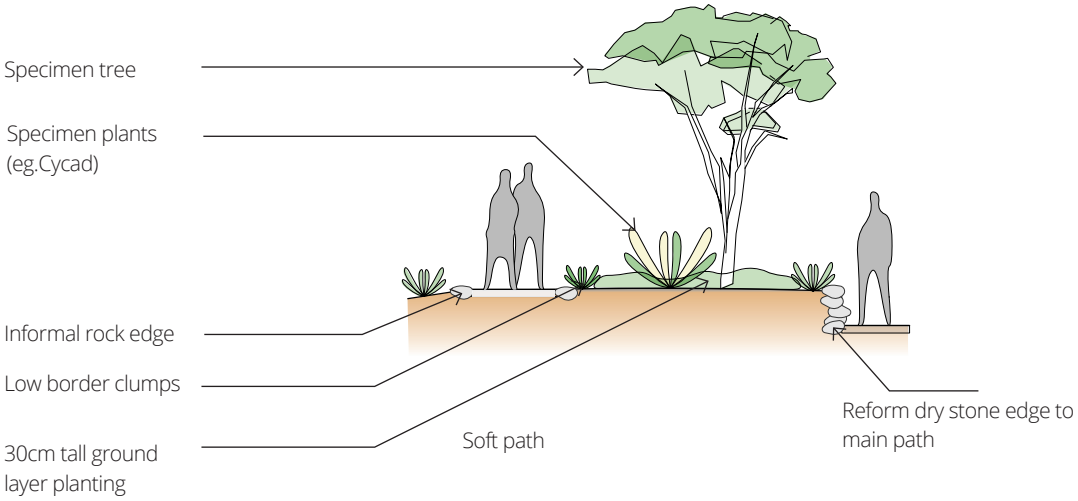
55. As much as possible natural materials should be used for any new construction and be consistent with the existing elements of historical relevance

Irrigation

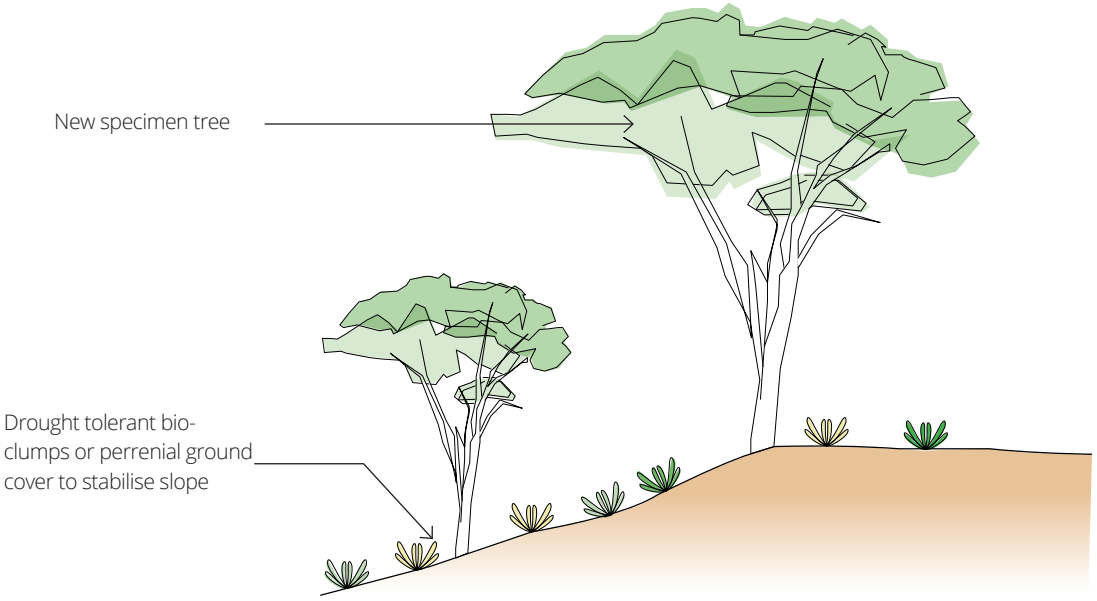
The major garden renovation is dependent on establishment of a new irrigation extension.

56. The main garden area (Refer Plan : Garden - zone B & C) will require a new water main extension to be irrigated. This could be done as an extension from the existing toilet/drinking fountain area. The rest of the reserve is on stand-alone battery operated solenoids and the same is recommended for the garden area.
57. Arboretum areas are recommended to be watered manually but some dripper lines can be used for plant establishment.

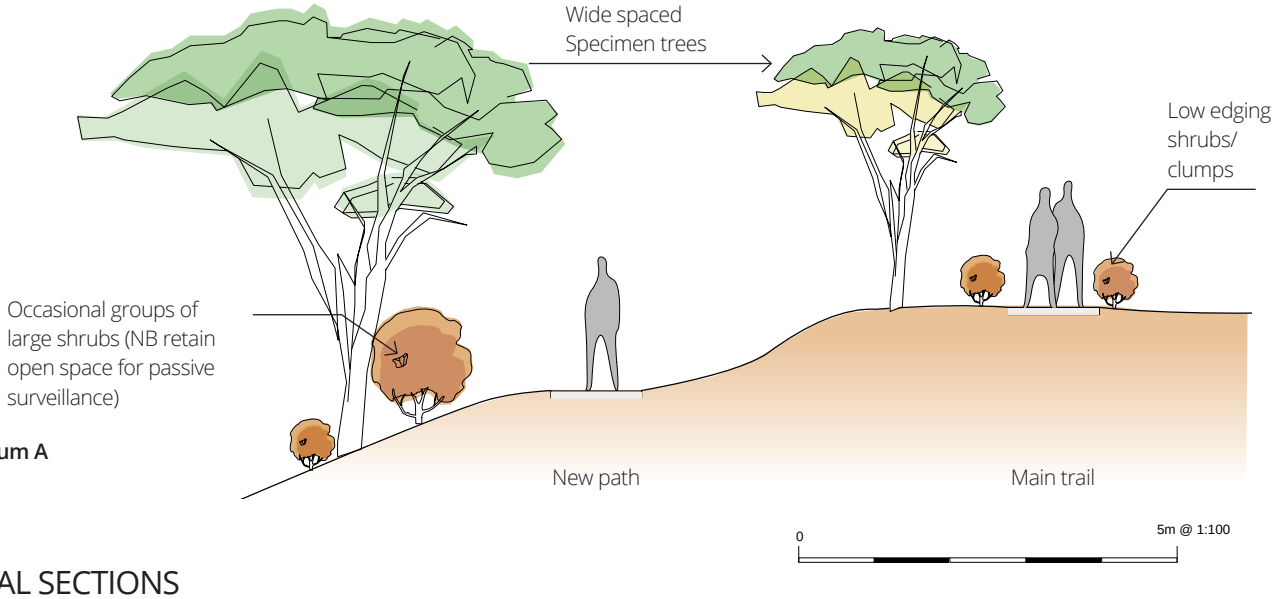
Garden C



Embankment



Arboretum A



TYPICAL SECTIONS

INTERPRETATION STRATEGY/FRAMEWORK

Providing interpretation is aimed at enriching the on-site experience by revealing its significance through a variety of means. The following outlines a strategy and framework for future and ongoing interpretation within the Reserve. There are a number of signage elements within and around the reserve relating to different aspects. These include;

Wayfinding

Project recognition

Environmental interpretation

Risk management

Memorialisation and personal recognition.

Based on the understanding of the history of the place the interpretation should follow a clear framework and should be consistent and compatible with the other forms of signage or information. Generally this refers to on-site elements, but can also refer to the on-line and publication material associated with the place.

Themes / Key Messages

A theme identifies the key message in the interpretation. It should be simple and clear, providing a link between stories or pieces of information. "A theme is the main point or message the communicator is trying to convey about a topic. It is the answer to 'so what' or 'big deal'. It is the moral to the story." (Sam Ham and Betty Weiler Developing Interpretive Themes 2003)

The key themes/messages to be communicated to the visitor in the interpretation at Michael Perry Botanical Reserve are;

- Kaurna people occupied the Adelaide plains prior to European colonization.
- Water supply is critical to human life and informs settlement patterns.
- European colonization was based on land ownership and subdivision.
- A number of key people associated with the property had significant roles within the establishment of Adelaide.
- The continued growth of population and densification of cities often results in change from rural to residential land use.
- The establishment of the Reserve was a direct result of the emergence of conservation movements and civic establishment.
- The understanding of the interplay between indigenous and exotic plants and landscapes is complex and in continuous review

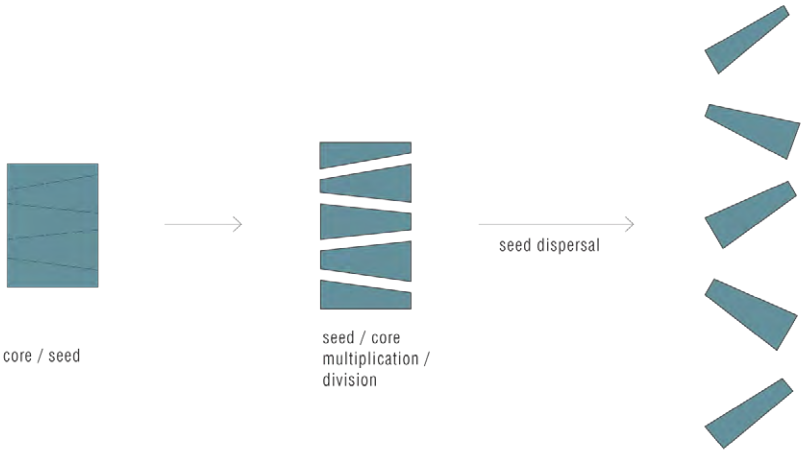
Storylines

Some of the main stories associated with the site are as follows;

- Kaurna uses of the waterway and land
- Wattle and Daub huts
- Henry Osborne - 80 acres of land
- George Dean Sismey, builds 15 room house and stable (named Clifton Manor?)
- Knox family, house additions and establishing estates gardens, subdivided (sold approx 40acres)
- Schneider Family – wildlife sanctuary, charity functions
- Subdivision into 114 Allotments and eight acre reserve
- Naming of reserve – Burnside Mayor, Alderman and Councillor, Michael Perry
- Current uses of reserve
- Cattle natural spring to drink when travelling into the hills
- 1954 earthquake opened the spring the source of the creek?

Preliminary Strategies

The interpretation strategy will work as an integrated system, operating as a series of clues and metaphors that provide a holistic narrative when understood as a whole. This system can be represented by the following diagram:



The following are preliminary interpretive strategies proposed for the site. This is an in-progress, non-exhaustive list based on our initial observations of the site as well as general interpretive strategies for public spaces.

These are generic strategies that will need to be developed to specifically reflect the themes and storylines.

Provocative interpretation

Strategies for embedding heritage interpretation in a variety of provocative, incidental ways that set up questions and engender curiosity – integrated with pavements, landscaping, facades, playgrounds, artworks.

- Interpretation in the ground surface – in carpark/paths/landscaping. May be text-based or patterning.
- Embed within new or existing furniture.
- 3D sculptural elements.
- Interpretive artworks.

Existing furniture opportunities include; stone and mortar retaining walls, dry stone retaining walls, bench seats, picnic tables, timber sleeper steps, etc.

Didactic information

Strategies for detailed information delivery. Text and image-based information will form a key part of the interpretive experience. The main features of this aspect include;

- A style guide for graphics in-line with the City's own.
- Graphic panels (2D or 3D elements) – text & images.
- May also link digitally to external sites – e.g. Botanical Websites, City of Burnside website

In an attempt to provide a cohesive experience, these elements should, where possible, integrate wayfinding, risk management and interpretation.

FUTURE PLANTING LIST

Species	Common name	Possible Locations (Refer Proposed Plan p28)	Height / Spread	Origin	Historical Significance
Trees					
Aesculus x carnea	Red Horse Chestnut	Arb, Emb, Gar	10-12m/10-12m	Europe	
Afrocarpus falcata	Oteniqua	Arb, Emb	45-60m	South Africa	
Agathis robusta	Queensland Kauri	Arb, Emb	45m	South Africa	
Aloe bainsii	Tree Aloe	Arb, Emb, Gar	18m	Queensland	
Aloe dichotoma	Quiver Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	7m	South Africa	
Aralia elata	Japanese angelica-tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	10m	Eastern Russia, China, Korea, Japan	Historical reference to Aralia (Refer to Historical section)
Araucaria columnaris	New Caledonia Pine	Arb, Emb	60m/3m	New Caledonia	
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	Arb, Emb, Gar	10-25m	North America	
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree	Arb, Emb	10-35m/10-15m	NSW, QLD	Cultivated in SA from 1840s. Likely to have been planted as part of Rotary Club plantings in 1980
Brachychiton discolor	Queensland Lacebark	Arb, Emb, Gar	5-15m/4-5m	NSW, QLD	
Brachychiton rupestris	Queensland Bottle Tree	Emb, Gar	4-8m/2-4m	QLD, NSW	
Butia capitata	Wine Palm	Arb, Emb, Gar	4-6m/2-3m	South America	Two specimens from 1928 in Waite Arboretum : var. capitata, var. pulposa
Calodendron capense	Cape Chestnut	Arb, Emb, Gar	6-10m/4-6m	South Africa	
Cantua buxifolia	Peruvian Magic Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	4m/2.5m	South America	
Castanospermum australe	Morton Bay Chestnut	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-20m/4-8m	QLD, NSW	
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	Arb, Emb, Gar	15-30m/0-12m	India, Himalayas	Cultivated in SA 1900s-1920s
Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	Arb, Emb, Gar	15-30m/6-20m	Lebanon	Noted in reports from 1939
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-10m/4-5m	Mediterranean	
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	6-8m/3-4m	S. Europe to E. Asia	
Corymbia calophylla	Marri	Arb, Emb, Gar	13-25m/10-13m	Western Australia	
Cupressus cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress	Arb, Emb, Gar	12-18m/4-6m	India, Himalayas	Yes, present in the reserve
Cupressus torulosa	Bhutan Cypress	Arb, Emb	45m	South Asia	
Dais cotinifolia	Tree Daphne	Emb, Gar	3-5m/4-5m	South Africa	
Dracaena drago	Dragon Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-9m/5-6m	Canary Islands	Present in Attunga gardens. Could be transplanted

Erythrina crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	5-8m/2m	South America	
Euphorbia tirucalii	Milk Bush	Arb, Emb, Gar	1.2-2.4m/1.2-2.4m	South Africa	
Ficus sp.		Arb, Emb, Gar			
Flindersia australis	Crows Ash	Arb, Emb, Gar	15-20m/5-15m	NSW, QLD	
Ginko biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Arb, Emb	25m/9-12m	China, Japan	
Harpephyllum caffrum	Kaffir Plum	Arb, Emb	25m/11m	South Africa	
Juglans regia	Walnut	Arb, Emb	20-25m/20-25m	China, Europe	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	20m/8m	North America	
Livingstonia australis	Cabbage Palm	Arb, Emb	25m/5-6m	NSW, QLD, Vic	
Maclura pomifera	Osage orange	Arb, Emb, Gar	18-15m/8m	North America	
Nolina recurvata	Ponytail	Arb, Emb, Gar	5m/2m	South America	
Phoenix reclinata	Senegal Date Palm	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-15m	Africa	
Podocarpus elatus	Plum Pine	Arb, Emb	40m	New Zealand, SE Asia	
Quercus ilex	Holly Oak	Arb, Emb	20-24m/8-12m	Mediterranean	Cultivated in SA from 1800s
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	Arb, Emb	25-35m/5-6m	Europe to SW Asia	
Quercus macrocarpa	Burr Oak	Arb, Emb	30m/15m	North America	
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Suman	Emb, Gar	5m/6m	North America	Historically cultivated in SA
Sequoia sempervirens	California Redwood	Arb, Emb, Gar	18-115m/13m	North America	National Trust listed specimen from 1882 in Stirling
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel-of-Fire Tree	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-20m/2-5m	NSW, QLD	
Taxodium distichum	Swamp Cypress	Arb, Emb, Gar	15-18m/4-6m	North America	
Tetraclinis articulata	Alerce	Arb, Emb, Gar	16-15m/4m	Africa	
Toona ciliata	Red Cedar	Arb, Emb, Gar	8-20m/6-8m	QLD, NSW	
Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arb, Emb, Gar	12-20m/1.5-2.5m	China, Japan, India, Myanmar	
Shrubs					
Artemesia arborescens	Wormwood	Arb, Gar	2m/1.5m	Mediterranean	
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Desert Bird of Paradise	Arb, Gar	2-3m/2-3m	Argentina, Uruguay	
Calycanthus floridus	Carolina Allspice	Arb, Gar	11.8-3m/1.8-4m	Southern North America	
Capparis spinosa	Caper Bush	Arb, Gar	1m/2m	Mediterranean	

Chaenomeles sp.	Flowering Quince	Arb, Gar	1.8/3m	China	
Cordyline australis	NZ Cabbage Palm	Arb, Gar	5-6m/2m	New Zealand	
Crinum pedunculatum	Swamp Lily	Arb, Gar	2-3m/2-3m	Australia	
Crotalaria cunninghamii	Green Birdflower	Arb, Gar	4m	Northern Australia	Yes, as species named after Allan Cunningham, 19th botanist
Cycas thouarsii	Madagascar Cycad	Arb, Gar	6-8m	Australia	
Diosporys whyteana	Bladder Nut	Arb, Gar	5-7m/1.5-3m	Northern Australia	
Doryanthes palmeri	Palmer Lily	Arb, Gar	3m/4m	Madagascar	
Encephalartos sp.	Bread Palm	Arb, Gar	6m	Africa	
Fatsia japonica	Aralia	Arb, Gar	1.5-4m/1.5-4m	Japan	Noted in historical records of the garden from 1939
Gardenia thunbergia	Forest Gardenia / Stompdoorn Gardenia	Arb, Gar	3-4m/2-4m	South Africa	Cultivated in SA from 1850s.
Garrya elliptica	Catkin Tree	Arb, Gar	12-5m/2-5m	California	
Grewia occidentalis	Crossberry	Arb, Gar	2-3m/2-3m	Southern Africa	
Hebe microcarpa		Arb, Gar	2m/1.5m	New Zealand	Historically cultivated in SA from 1840s.
Hibiscus heterophyllus	Native Rosella	Arb, Gar	1.8m	Australia	
Hibiscus syriacus	Syrian Hibiscus	Arb, Gar	2-4m/1-1.8m	India, Asia	
Macrozamia sp.	Burrawang	Arb, Gar	1.5-2m/1.5-2m	NSW	
Mahonia japonica	"Barberry"	Arb, Gar	2m/3m	Japan, Taiwan	
Philadelphus sp.	Mock Orange	Arb, Gar	1-6m/1-6m	Americas, Asia, SE Europe	Cultivated in SA from 1920s
Phormium sp.	NZ Flax	Arb, Gar	5m/4.5m	New Zealand	
Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata	Grass Tree	Arb, Gar	3-5m/1-1.5m	SA, Vic, Tas, NSW, NT	Historical information references the existence of Xanthorrhoea
Ground Layer					
Aloe cultivars	Aloe	Gar	15-30cm	Arabia, Africa, Madagascar	Aloe cultivated in SA from 1840s
Arthropodium cirratum	Renga Renga Lily	Gar	1.2m/0.5m	New Zealand	
Clivea miniata	Natal Lily	Gar	0.45m/2-3m	South Africa	
Coprosma kirkii		Gar, Emb	1m/2.5m	New Zealand	
Doryanthes excelsa	Gymea Lily	Gar	2-4m/2-4m	NSW	
Dyckia spp., Puya spp.	Bromeliad (Pitcairnoidea types)	Gar	3m/	Andes	

Iris unguicularis	Algerian Iris	Gar, Arb	0.5m/3m	Greece, Turkey, Western Syria, Tunisia	Iris sp. cultivated in SA from 1840s
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla	Gar, Emb	0.2m/1.5-2m	SA, Vic, NSW	
Plectranthus argentatus	Silver Spurflower	Gar, Arb	0.3m/1m	QLD, NT	
Polypodium sp.	A creeping fern.	Gar	0.3/1.3m	Central Americas	
Raphiolepsis spp.	Indian Hawthorn	Gar	1.2m/1.5m	India	
Trachelospermum sp.	Star Jasmine	Gar	4-6m/4-5m	Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam	
Bank Stabilisation					
Grevillea 'Little Thicket'	Little Thicket Grevillea	Emb	0.5/1m	NSW	
Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	Emb	1-1.5m/1-1.3m	Australia	
Dianella brevicaulis	Coast Flax-Lily	Emb	1m/1.5m	QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Lilac	Emb	1-2m/1-2m	SA, Vic, NSW, Tas, QLD	

Proposed Indigenous Riparian Planting List for Revegetation & Pond Areas :

Carex fascicularis

Carex gunniana

Carex appressa

Cyperus vaginatus

Ficinia nodosa

Juncus pallidus

Juncus caespiticus

Juncus subsecundus

Microlaena stipoides

Rytidosperma species (syn. Austrodanthonia)

Themeda triandra

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

There is a potential to create a local volunteer program where volunteers are recruited, inducted and supported to undertake regular maintenance and improvement of the garden areas.

Such a volunteer program would need to have defined roles for volunteers and actions to be guided by this plan.

Guidance and supervision would need to be given by nominated City of Burnside staff members to ensure that any plantings or other activites were consistent with the plan.

The benefits of such a group would be to ensure community ownership and passive surveillance of the garden.

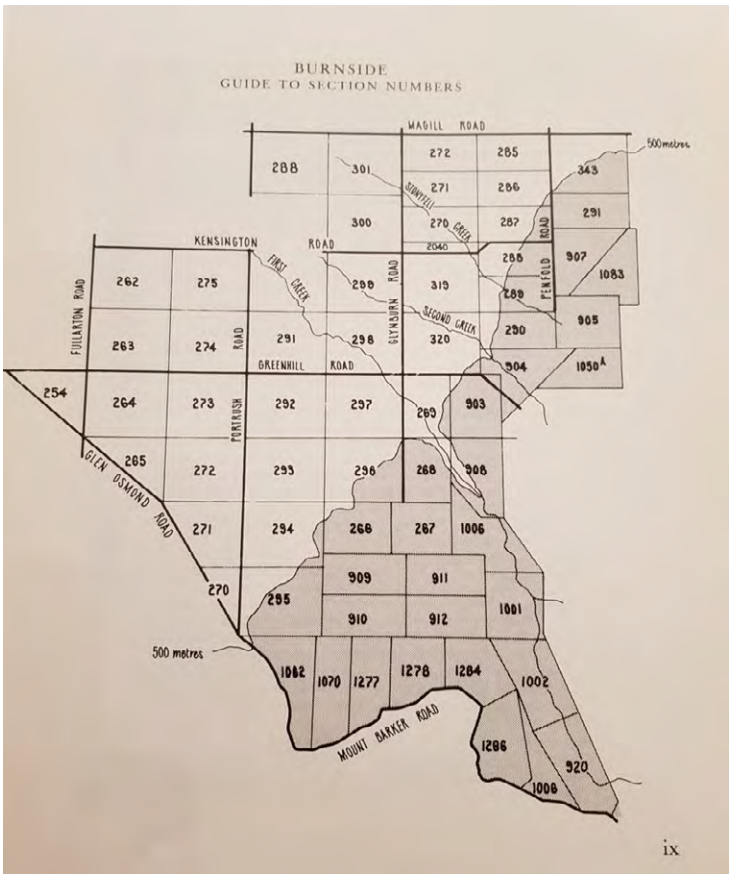
In addition, other volunteer programs such as Conservation Volunteers Australia, or Work for the Dole projects could be utilised for implementation to aspects of the plan or maintenance of the garden.

APPENDIX A : HISTORIC IMAGES

Native animals in Clifton Manor Estate 'sanctuary' . Date Unknown

'...Dr Schneider himself lived there until his death in 1970. He had it declared a sanctuary and made a large netted enclosure for emus, kangaroos and koala bears.' Elizabeth Warburton, The paddocks beneath: a history of Burnside from the beginning, Corporation of the City of Burnside, 1981 (Page 37)

'At Clifton, Dr Schneider has a miniature zoo. In a tall eucalypt we saw koala bears sleepily perched in tree forks. A vermin-proof netting fence surrounds 30 acres, and in this enclosure are pairs of the Kangaroo Island scrub and red kangaroos, emus, Cape Barron geese, curlews, plover, fallow deer, English pheasants, peacocks, guinea fowls, ibis, a Pacific gull... and a brolga...' The Advertiser, 'Out Among the People', 26 December 1938 (Page 11)



Allotment Plan- Michael Perry Reserve is located on what was known as Section 904. Date: Unknown

Clifton Manor Estate subdivision real estate brochure. Date: 1972

Clifton Manor. Date: Unknown

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