74. Frome Rd. From North Tce. to the Zoo - The longest established landscaped street in Adelaide. The enormous plane trees provide complete shade in summer, with the deciduous nature of the trees allowing the winter sun to shine through.

75. Royal Adelaide Hospital North Tce. Tel: 8222 4000. The city's public hospital.

76. Adelaide Botanic Gardens - Natural features

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North Tce.- The aims of the Botanic Gardens include: the introduction and trial of a wide range of ornamental plants; conservation of endangered plant species; display of plants of economic use to humans; the conservation of items of historical significance and the provision of a beautiful recreational resource. They also display for education, plant species in either broadly geographic or ecological settings. Tel: 8228 2311 H7

77. Adelaide Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium -血 四 ☆ の ★ A 上 Buildings

The State Herbarium is the chief centre for knowledge and information on the flora of South Australia. The Gardens include the Museum of Economic Botany, built from 1880-81, which houses a collection of economic plants, seeds and a herbarium. The Palm House which was restored from 1993-95, was orginally prefabricated in Bremen, Germany. First erected here in 1876, it now contains plants from the arid land regions of Madagascar.

78. Bicentennial Conservatory

Hackney Rd.- The Conservatory was built in 1988 for Australia's Bicentenary. Rainwater is reclaimed from the roof and passes through 6 separate cleaning stages before reuse. In most cases pest control occurs by the use of pest predators, eg. scale insects and mealy bugs are controlled by a relative of the

Hackney Rd.- Here you will find an arboretum containing trees of

79. Botanic Park

the world.

80. Plane Tree Drive

Off Hackney Rd.- The plane trees and Moreton Bay figs provide a total canopy over the road, creating a cool and beautiful walk in

PAMA Frome Rd.- To meet its aim of conserving and studying rare and

endangered species, the Adelaide Zoo exhibits more than 1,300 mammals, birds, reptiles and fish in naturalistic habitats.

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82. Park 11 Off Hackney Rd., south of River Torrens, North Adelaide -This park contains a trial plot of native grasses.

83. Life. Be In It. Fitness Circuit, War Memorial Drive.

84. Council Nursery and Composting Facility

2 War Memorial Drive, North Adelaide - Green waste collected in the City, delivered by residents and other Councils, is composted to provide mulch for the City Council's landscaped areas. This is part of the Council's water saving strategy. Tel: 8203 7502 H4

85. Peace Park

81. Adelaide Zoo

Sir Edwin Smith Ave., North Adelaide - An area of the Park Lands which is the focus of memorials promoting peace.

86. Women's & Children's Hospital + 0 5 0

Kermode St, North Adelaide - The hospital has a comprehensive Environment Strategy which has been acknowledged through many environmental awards. Tel: 8204 7000

87. Adelaide Oval War Memorial Drive, North Adelaide - One of the greatest cricket pitches in the world. Tel: 8300 3800

88. Pinky Flat

1 C 3

Park 27- This piece of Park Land appears to be named after the marsupial Bilby. It is believed that there was a large Bilby population in this area. It was also a significant meeting site for the Kaurna people.

89. Col. William Light's Statue Montefiore Hill, North Adelaide - Col. Light was the founder of Adelaide, arriving in 1836 as the first Surveyor General.

11 Jeffcott St., North Adelaide, Tel: 8267 5111

90. Carclew Youth Arts Centre Inc

91. Wellington Square ₩ 7 North Adelaide - Attractive residential square, with gardens and petanque pitch.

93. Jurlique Holistic Skin & Body Concept Store 89 O'Connell St., North Adelaide. Tel: 8361 8442 (refer 51) E3 94. Lefevre Tce. North Adelaide - Views of the City & the Hills.

92. North Adelaide Lending Library

176 Tynte St., North Adelaide. Tel: 8239 0316

95. North Park Lands mm (Over the last 10 years, the Adelaide City Council with cooperation from Service Clubs, has planted native trees in this Park. A Bushcare group operates in this Park Land.

96. Aquatic Centre Park 2 - The building houses a co-generation plant which is a

very efficient way to maximise the use of energy. It converts heat from one energy system into power for another. Recently introduced an ultra-violet disinfection system to reduce the amount of chemicals and water used. 97. Park 1

99. The River Torrens (above & below the Torrens Lake) (see text panel) × * *

Between Jeffcott Rd. and Park Tce.

98. North Adelaide Railway Station

100. Park 27 **O** A common nesting place for water birds including cormorants and black swans. Other birds such as Adelaide Plain's rosellas and galahs can be found.

B5 & G5

101. Bonython Park West Park Lands, off Port Rd. Sensational Trail. A sensory trail has been planted here.

102. Old Adelaide Gaol & Community Garden 🌣 🛞 Gaol Rd.- Opening hours: Weekdays 11am - 4pm

closed Saturdays, Sundays 11am - 3.30pm. Tel: 8231 4062 The Community Garden is based on permaculture. Tel: 8410 4890

Useful Maps and Publications

The following maps are available from the City of Adelaide Customer Centre, 25 Pirie Street, Adelaide:

Your Guide to the City of Adelaide - A map with ideas of what to see, where to go and how to get there.

The Bike Direct - (series of maps 4, 5 & 6) Shows City connections with metropolitan Adelaide for cyclists.

Art for Public Places Walk in Adelaide - Produced by the SA Department for the Arts & Cultural Heritage.

Jubilee Commemorative Walk - In recognition of individuals who made significant contributions to

the State. O'Connell Street - Information about street traders

and a heritage walk.

street.

Gouger Street Restaurant guide - "World on a Fork". Fast Track - An easy way to find youth services in

the city. Access Map and Directory - Services to assist people

who have limited mobility. Adelaide City Bicycle Routes Map 1997 - On-road

bicycle lanes and off-road paths in the city. Hutt Street Spirit of Adelaide - A village lifestyle

Adelaide's West End - Arts, culture, education, heritage and cafe lifestyles.

Heritage of the City of Adelaide - an illustrated guide, Corporation of the City of Adelaide, 1990.

City of Adelaide - Environmental Management Plan -Local Agenda 21, Corporation of the City of Adelaide, 1997.

Introduction to the Green Map System

Telcome to the Green Map System, a globally designed strategy for promoting and linking environmental resources within cities. Green sites are indicated by the icons, a

shared language of symbols. Over 40 cities on every continent are participating in Green Map projects.

The Green Map charts our City's significant Green Sites, so that we as well as visitors, will be able to discover new ways to live more sustainably and together assist progress.

Within communities throughout the world a unique mix of ecologically-oriented, socially responsible places, resources, systems, businesses and projects (Green Sites) have begun to flourish. There are more of them right here in our City than you might think!

Our Green Map is not just promoting the significant eco-resources in our City, it is linked together with all the other Green Map cities collectively progressing toward sustainability.

People will become aware of resources they never knew existed in their communities, and will see how particular environmental challenges are being addressed in the next town, or in cities across the globe.

Adelaide's Green Map will encourage others to adopt and replicate our City's successful projects and initiatives.

The Green Map System Web Page can be viewed at http://www.greenmap.com © Copyright

The Green Map System and Local Agenda 21 -

Partnerships and Process

At the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 11992, Australia together with over a hundred other countries agreed on Agenda 21 - an agenda for sustainability in the 21st Century.

Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 requires municipalities throughout the world to work with communities to prepare their own Local Agenda 21.

The Green Map process demonstrates a joint community and government initiative which aims to raise awareness about urban environmental

The Green Map process is an example of the partnerships advocated in the City of Adelaide's Environment Management Plan - Local Agenda 21, which was adopted in December 1996. This plan outlines Adelaide City Council's Environment Policy and its vision for the protection and enhancement of the City environment.

Urban Ecology Australia, the registered organisation for co-ordinating Green Maps in South Australia, has been working in partnership with the City of Adelaide and the State Government Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (DEHAA), to produce the City of Adelaide's Green Map. A series of Community Workshops were held in July/August 1997. People were invited to bring their diverse experiences of the City together in creating the Green Map.

For further information on Local Agenda 21 in the City of Adelaide, contact the City of Adelaide Customer Centre. Tel: (08) 8203 7203.



The Kaurna

(pronounced garna)

oday, it is widely accepted that the Kaurna L people occupied the Adelaide Plains area at the time of South Australia's establishment as a British colony in 1836. At this time the Kaurna people occupied the area from Cape Jervis to the south of present day Adelaide, to Crystal Brook in the north, bounded on the east by the Mount Lofty Ranges and in the west by Gulf Saint Vincent.

The Kaurna people did not have a large population when white settlement occurred, but have continued to grow, with several thousand people able to trace their heritage back to ancestors from the Adelaide Plains area.

In 1989 the Adelaide-based Aboriginal Cultural Institute called the Tandanya Centre was opened. The word Tandanya refers to the site just south of Adelaide associated with the Red Kangaroo Dreaming ancestor. The Tandanya clan of the Kaurna people was named after the Red Kangaroo and the clan's main totem was the emu. These animals are incorporated in the footpath mosaic, created outside the entrance to the Centre, by Bluey Roberts.

The Tandanya Centre (site 44) should be contacted for further information on sites of significance to Aboriginal people. Tel: 8224 3200.

References:

Tindale, N. B. The Aboriginal Tribes of Australia. Canberra, 1974.

Hemming, S. 'Kaurna' Identity: A Brief History.

The Design of Adelaide

The Founder of Adelaide - Colonel William Light The founding of the City of Adelaide and the

L Colony of South Australia occurred in 1836.

Col. William Light was appointed Surveyor General of the Colony in London, January 1836, and sailed on The Rapid for South Australia.

The position of Surveyor General was extremely important and it imposed on Light the responsibility for choosing the site of the new settlement and particularly that of the capital City. Not only did he have to select the site and lay it out, but he had to conduct the larger task of surveying the country round it. He quickly made his choice and laid out the site in what has been regarded as a pioneering effort in town planning.

The City of Adelaide Plan

The plan Light prepared for the City has left Adelaide with a distinctive pattern of streets, squares and Park Lands. The plan and subsequent development have contributed to the traditional character of Adelaide, elements of which include:

- the separation of town acres and Park Lands
- the street grid pattern
- the conservation of many early buildings

There are some 2000 heritage listed properties in the City and North Adelaide.

For further information contact the Adelaide City Council, tel: 8203 7428.

City of Adelaide Park Lands and Indigenous Fauna

The Adelaide Park Lands are probably the most L distinctive feature of the City plan and are of world importance as an urban park system.

The total area of Park Lands at the time of the Colonel Light plan was 2,300 acres (930.8 hectares). Today, recreation and road access comprise some 807 hectares, while the balance of 123 hectares are used for institutional, service and cultural purposes.

The City Council which has responsibility for the majority of the Park Lands aims to maintain a balance between the demands of diverse recreation, sporting and cultural activities in the Park Lands and the goal of enhancing the natural environment and restoring the indigenous vegetation to create a habitat for indigenous fauna and flora.

Although the Park Lands environment has been much changed by settlement, the re-establishment of habitats for indigenous fauna has resulted in a large number of bird species returning to the area. In recent years, some 65 species have been identified in the Park Lands, 45 of which are believed to breed here.

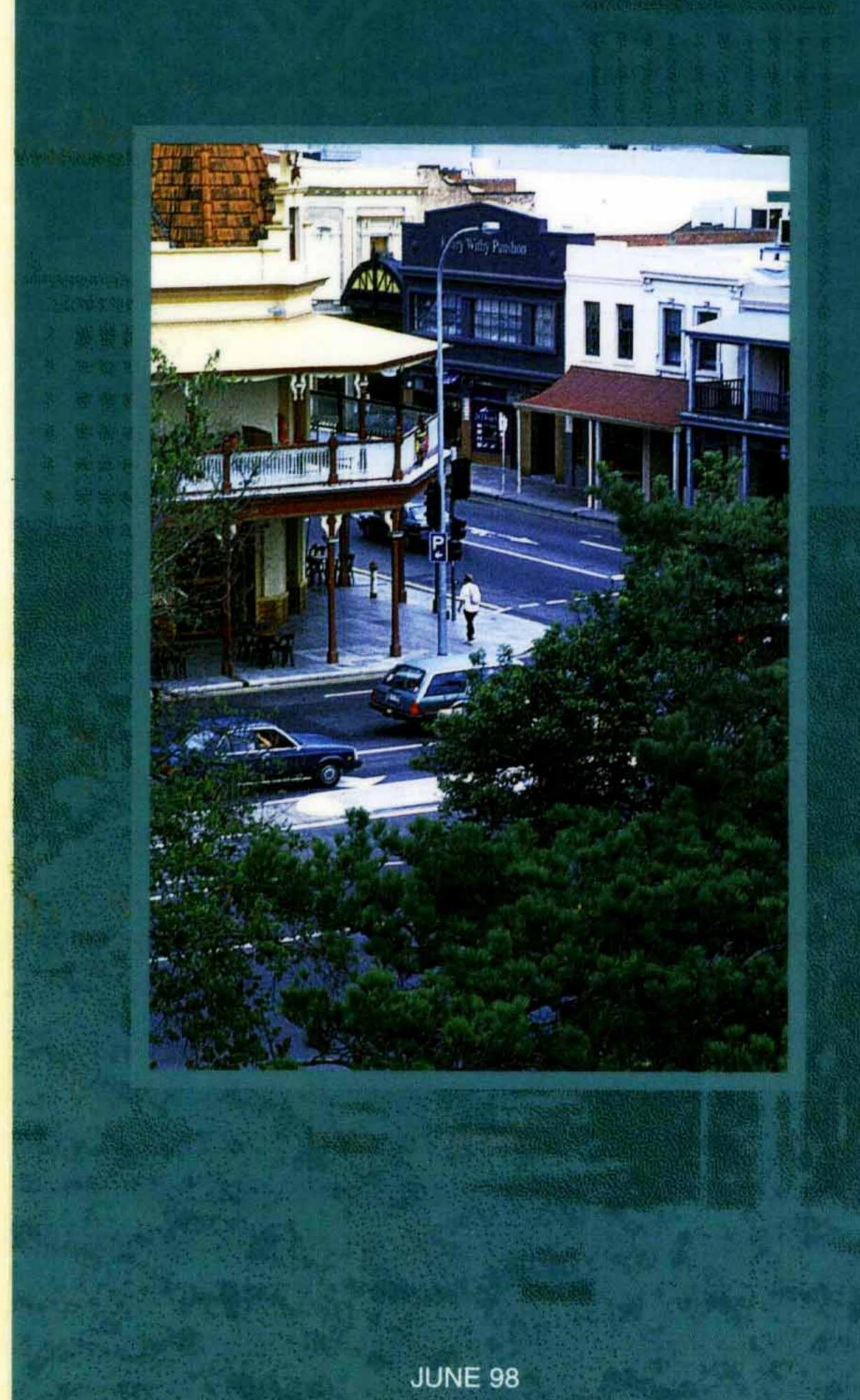
Only two of the original 24 species of mammal indigenous to the Adelaide region are still found in the City. These are the common brushtail possum and the water rat.

If you are looking for reptiles, you may spot a blue tongue lizard or the eastern brown snake particularly along the creek lines. Similarly the waterways are home to a variety of frogs including the marsh frog, the bull frog and the brown tree frog.

44 City of Adelaide

City of Adelaide

Green Map



The Flora of the

City of Adelaide

Historical Records

It is believed that the great Black Forest which Lovered a large part of the southern Adelaide Plains extended into the site of the CBD. There are several descriptions which are extremely valuable in working out what the forest looked like in the first few years of settlement. The best of these in the Adelaide Observer, 1 January 1887, reveals the possible extent of the forest.

All accounts agree as to the luxuriance of the Kangaroo grass, the native flowers and the fine trees that ornamented the Adelaide Plains. The Black Forest was a dense wood.

It is likely that a low woodland of grey box (the sombre bark of which gave rise to the name Black Forest), South Australian blue gum and drooping sheoak was found in the vicinity of South Adelaide. It is known that a mass of wattles covered the City site, these would have been principally golden wattle (the floral emblem of Australia). Their abundance may have been due to the firing activities of the indigenous people. Kangaroo grass was abundant at the town site and settlers refer vaguely to a vivid pea (presumably running postman). It is reported that one of the Myoporum species, the water bush, was quite

It is also believed that the remaining western areas of the CBD once comprised a low woodland of mallee box, but there could have been some intermingling between the plant species.

Native plants collected in the City of Adelaide by Ferdinand Von Mueller between 1847 - 1852 and by Charles Sturt in 1847 include: orchids - pink fingers and pink fairies; climbing sundew and scented sundew; common cranes bill; clasping goodenia and cut-leaf goodenia; common buttercup; fan flower and the lily - early nancy or bulls eye.

A related group of SA blue gum and River red gum followed the River Torrens through the City, native lilac, common buttercup and billy buttons growing on the banks, with Phragmites australis the predominant reed.

In North Adelaide, River red gums reportedly reached Montefiore Hill. Substantial stands of southern Cypress pine grew to the north of North Adelaide and mallee box extended throughout. A collection of understorey plants included: vanilla and bulbine lilies; milkmaids; variable swainsonpea and lavender grevillea.

Contemporary Records

The West Terrace Cemetery still holds examples I of the original vegetation. Umbrella bush and golden wattle are still there, as is the quondong and native apricot (not edible). A small number of remnant mallee box and southern Cypress pine are still to be found in the Park Lands around North Adelaide.

The State Herbarium collection (ref site 77) supports accurate scientific identification and documentation of the original flora of the City. Further information and illustrations can be found in Dashorst and Jessop (1990), Plants of the Adelaide Plains and Hills.

A significant revegetation programme of indigenous species is being undertaken by the Adelaide City Council in partnership with community groups.

The Adelaide Plains Flora Association, tel: 8364 0671, is active in raising community awareness about indigenous vegetation. Association members particularly local resident Michael Sando are involved in plant survey and identification.

The above information can be found in Darrell N. Kraehenbuehl's comprehensive book, Pre-European Vegetation of Adelaide - A Survey from the Gawler River to Hallett Cove. The practical educative work of Waldo Bushman (Wirra -The Bush That Was Adelaide) must also be acknowledged.

Waterways in the City of Adelaide

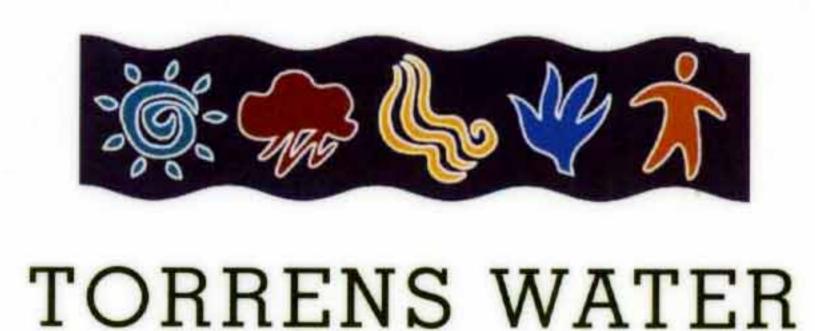
The City of Adelaide forms part of both the Torrens and Patawalonga water catchments. Stormwater from North Adelaide, and the Northern portion of the City drains into the Torrens River and its tributaries, whereas the southern portion of the City forms part of the Patawalonga catchment through drainage to Keswick Creek and the Park Lands Creek.

The Torrens River and Lake

The Torrens Lake is not a natural waterway. L Over many years, there have been programs to create permanent recreation lakes out of a series of intermittent streams. The Torrens weir, to the west of the City, was designed and constructed in 1881. A fixed weir of this type checks stream velocity and results in silting. In 1997, the Council commenced a dredging program to clean up the bed of the lake to remove sediment build up and pollutants from the upstream catchment.

Torrens and Patawalonga Water Catchments





Catchment wide plans involving actions taken by the Patawalonga and Torrens Catchment Water Management Boards are now producing noticeable improvements in water quality.

Achievements include:

- Developing and building urban wetlands.
- Assistance on the dredging of the Torrens Lake.
- Construction and monitoring of trash racks/pollution traps.
- Community education programmes for pre-schoolers through to senior citizens.
- Co-ordination of volunteer teams who have adopted their own "Patch" of our waterways.
- Industrial pollution prevention projects with local Councils and the Environmental Protection Authority.
- Clean-up projects conducted through local councils, KESAB and Correctional Services offenders.
- Research and development grants.
- Promotion of the best stormwater management practice with business, planners, engineers, local councils and government agencies.

The City of Adelaide acknowledges the generous assistance of the




Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs



Urban Ecology Australia

The information depicted on this map is correct to the best knowledge of the producers at the time of printing.

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community, environment and social justice campaigns.

Level 3, Myer Centre, Rundle Mall. Tel: 8231 0788

53. Community Aid Abroad Shop

Tel: 8231 1244

62. Beehive Corner

endangered species.

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Rundle Mall - The location of Haigh's Chocolates and the Easter

Bilby, sales of which raise funds for the protection of

North Tce. Tel: 8207 7500.

Includes a collection of Aboriginal artefacts and displays and

information on the natural history of South Australia.

North West Corner of King William St. and Wright St.- Adelaide City Council has landscaped this vacant site. 31. Coglin St. Community Centre 0 23 Coglin St. Tel: 8203 7554

41. Temporary Garden

this area.

South West corner of Frome St. and Pirie St.- Instead of leaving

this an unsightly derelict site the City of Adelaide has landscaped

Himeji, Japan.

10. Park 16

groundcovers.

15. Park 15

19. Hutt St.