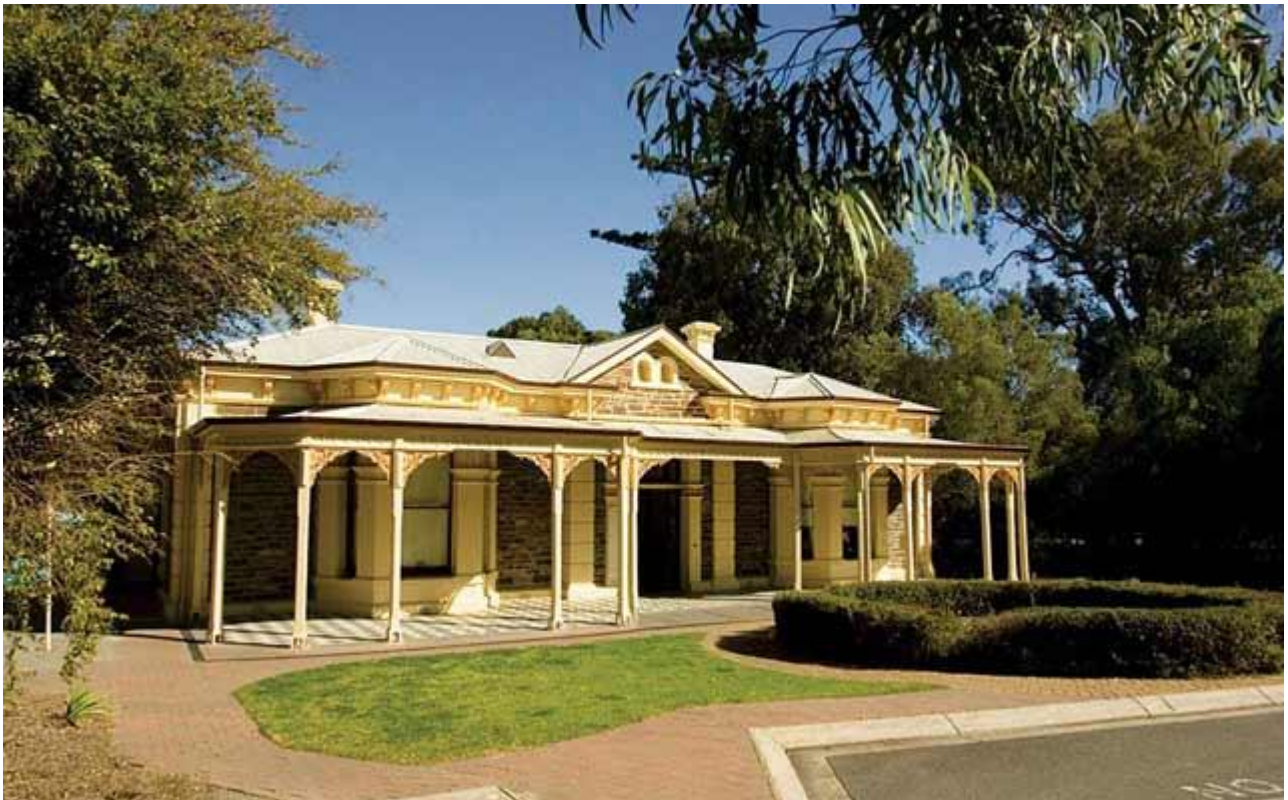




Heritage Bicycle and Walking Route Unley Park





This heritage walking and cycling route has been compiled to help promote cycling and walking and to support the **City of Unley Walking and Cycling Plan 2016–2021**.

While the sites described are some of the most important heritage sites in the area there are many other buildings and streetscapes to enjoy as your cycle or walk by. You could also linger in Heywood Park or divert along King William Rd for coffee or lunch.

If cycling - cycle safely, obey the road rules, use footpaths as appropriate for safety particularly on Unley Road and use pedestrian crossings on Unley Road.

13. **5 Northgate Street, Unley Park** the original Unley Park Baptist Church, built in 1903 and expanded in 1918, a main feature of the building being the spire on the north-east corner.

In 1901 the Baptist Union appointed an Unley Park Committee to investigate the establishment of a church in Unley Park. Land offered by Mr AG Baker in Malvern was sold and the proceeds used toward buying the site at 5 Northgate Street. The church was formed in July 1903 with meetings held at the home of a Miss Smith on Unley Road. The foundation stone was laid a few days later and the building completed in September 1903. The spire on the north-east corner is a main feature of the house. The official opening was held in October with a tea and public meeting to celebrate. The first Pastor was Reverend H E Hughes. Vestries were built at the rear of the church in 1906 but by 1913 the congregation was too large and Sunday evening services were held on the tennis courts alongside the church. It was not until April 1917 that enough money was raised to build a new Church.

The foundation stone was laid in December 2017 and opened in June 1918.

The church is considered to be a 20th Century ecclesiastical building. It has a functioning 'Peace Memorial' organ of 774 pipes, installed in 1950.

Currently the congregation is 350 people with 220 people average attendance each week.

The church needs renovations, during which time the heritage properties of the building will be respected.

14. **Heywood Park and Gates, Northgate Street, Unley Park** - the park was purchased by the Council in 1921. It was originally part of the property of Thomas Whistler, an original settler of the area and after whom nearby Whistler Avenue is named.

Heywood Park was originally part of the lands belonging to the Kurna people. It was covered in forest that was rich in animals and plants. The Kurna camped in this area during the autumn and winter along Brownhill Creek. The artefacts unearthed beside the creek as well as the shelter tree in Heywood Park are reminders of the Kurna people's relationship to this land, a relationship and spiritual connection that continue today.

The first European to own the land was Thomas Whistler who arrived in South Australia in 1840 having purchased 420 acres in the City of Unley. He built a two-bedroom hut on the banks of Brownhill Creek, close to what are now the boundaries of Heywood Park. Initially, Whistler was a small scale farmer but soon set about subdividing his land, creating the nucleus of the villages of Unley and Unley Park. Rather than settling in South Australia, Whistler sold his hut and remaining 36 acres in 1856 and returned to Britain.

William Hawke, a farmer from Gawler Plains, bought Whistler's property. He demolished the hut and replaced it with a seven-roomed house. The house included a basement summer room where the family could retreat from the heat and a detached kitchen at the rear. When Hawke died in 1872, the property was purchased by Dugald Babbage. After only six years, Babbage sold the house and 17 acres to Simon Harvey



who named it 'Dorset House'. Harvey was the owner of a large timber milling company and built many beautiful houses in Unley Park. In 1884, the property was sold to Rolan Strachan and then to a bank.

In 1896, the house and 14 acres of land were bought by William Haslam, a member of State parliament, who named the property 'Heywood' after his birthplace in Lancashire. Haslam was particularly interested in the propagation and preservation of trees and planted many on the property. In 1921, a few years after Haslam's death, the Trustees of his estate sold eight acres of Heywood to the Council for use as a public park following a long campaign by the Mayor, William Langham

The land was purchased with a loan from the state government. The tramways trust also purchased a tract of the land for a tramway extension through the park. It opened in December 1921.

The obelisk has four plaques;

- One is a tribute to the Kurna people.
- The second is recognition in 1973 for outstanding environmental improvements by the Civic Trust.
- The third is to WH Langham, the 8th mayor of Unley, who held office for 2 years, and helped establish the park in 1921 (note: obelisk states 1920 however).
- The fourth is to Thomas Whistler, who arrived in this area from England on the 7 July 1840.

Work is underway for the Echo Art installation, the Ninja Playground and the smart cities technology to be formally open Saturday 21 September 2019 at 10:00am.

The Echo installation is funded by Arts SA and Unley Council.

(Right into King William Road, left into Jasper St, right into Wood St, left into Wooldridge Ave).

15. **13 Wooldridge Avenue, Millswood** "Bella Vista" was built circa 1860

The correct name of the property is Bella Vista (Spanish and Italian for beautiful sigh or view) – there are other thoughts regarding its meaning, including Belle Vesta (French for beautiful and Vesta the name for the Roman Goddess of Fire).

The house was built in 1860 for William Martin, on 10 acres of land. It was planted with vines in 1861 and in 1864 described as a vineyard with two dwellings and 14 acres, still owned by William Martin. After his death in 1870 the house was occupied by William Hamilton, and the land used as farming (by George Larnier).

Andrew M Wooldridge acquired the property in 1876, at that time an 8 roomed house, 4 roomed cottage and stabling on 14.5 acres, fronting Mitchell Street. In 1928, after his death, the estate was subdivided into building blocks and Wood and Regent Streets created. Mrs Wooldridge remained at the house until her death in 1934, after which further subdivision occurred.

The original entrance pillars were removed from Mitchell Street and moved to Wooldridge Street. The front turret was added in 1946 by owner Norman Bayley and the house divided into 2 apartments. Later owner John Nottage converted the hothouse into three flats. It was returned to a single dwelling sometime after 1990.

(Left into Regent St, left into Malcolm St)

16. **4 Malcolm Street, Millswood** – "Rogart Flats", built circa 1940, is an important example of this particular building style.

This building was built in the post WWII years, likely early 1940s. It is built in a modernist style with art deco influence. The hard geometry and curved walls were a feature of this era. An influx of European migrants into Australia and the greater ease of travel and communication meant architects were more widely



influenced by European idealism and movements. The influence of this is likely European modernism of the 1920s/30s.

17. **34 Wood Street, Millswood** - "Coonawarra"

A house of nine rooms with a bathroom, stable and coachhouse was sold by Wadham & Co in 1882.

Owner was Michael Kelly. It was occupied by JC Haslam until 1885 when the house was sold to James Rowe, a minister of the Bible Christian Church. David Lindsay, sharebroker, purchased the property from James Rowe. Lindsay was also a notable explorer of central Australia. Lindsay also owned lots 72-76 and 83-84 which he sold separately. The house was sold in 1911 to William Shannon and Stella McKay in 1918. During this time the house was expanded to 12 rooms. David

(South along Wood St, Left into Northgate St, right into Victoria Dr)

18. **6 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park**

Arts and crafts Federation style architecture. The Federation Arts and Crafts style had its origins in England, where architects were reacting to the impersonal nature of the Industrial Revolution. Crafts and handiwork were emphasised to give architecture the "human touch. The use of design sources from Europe and Britain including Queen Ann, Arts and crafts and art nouveau give this building a distinctly Australian 'Federation' type.

Built by William Armstrong, draper, in 1893, of 8 rooms. Was bought by Catherine McLeay in 1907 for 2000 pounds.

19. **8 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park**

Asymmetrically fronted Victorian villa built in 1865, which displays consistent use of materials such as masonry walls, detailed render and decorative cast iron, as well as a bay window.

20. **14 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park** – "Opit House"

Opit house commissioned by Bertha Opit, designed by architect Ernest Alfred Keal. Built before 1940. Influences of French modernism of 1920s/30s. Leon Opit died 1928.

Julian McNeil, who lived in the dwelling with his family, said it was not completed before the onset of World War Two. He remembers modern aspects of the house such as heating lights in the bathroom, and the figure of a woman probably sandblasted on the rear of the shower and bath recess on what most likely was a Vitrolite pane. McNeil senior, an engineer and car enthusiast, came from Sydney, liked art deco styles, and was keen on restoring the house, for example the internal stair balustrade, but he died before accomplishing as much as he planned.

There was a telephone nook in the dining room, functional for a doctor, an upstairs laundry chute, and a shoe rail in the bedroom. There were built-in study desks, clothes compartments, and wall cupboards. The house was in the family for about twenty-five years, and was sold in 2008.

14B Victoria Avenue, Unley Park

Albert (Bert) Baulderstone applied to build a house on Victoria Avenue in January 1953, value £5,000, of 2,185 square feet. In 1959 a rumpus room and bedroom were added. This land once formed part of the Marston property to the rear.

Bert Baulderstone established his construction firm in 1946, building mainly large public buildings and also engineering works. The company became A.W. Baulderstone-Hornibrook Holdings Pty Ltd.



21. 16 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park

Said to be "English" in design of bungalow style, possibly influenced by British India station bungalows and English Arts and Crafts architecture. Formerly known by the Cornish name Trefresa. The house was built in 1895, the first owner was Walter Harrison, broker. In 1902 merchant George Legoe, businessman and grazier, bought the 11 roomed house. He made extensive renovations around 1919. It was sold as part of the Legoe estate in 1938, bought by Clive Langdon Bonython.

22. 20 Victoria Avenue "Yurilla Hall"

Designed in 1911 for Charles and Emma Morris by Edward Davies and Philip Claridge and built by James Gellar (sic). Morris was Mayor of Port Adelaide in the 1890s and a well-known timber merchant. It is believed C R Morris named the house Yurilla. It is thought he followed suit of William Milne who had named his Mt Lofty house Eurilla after discovering the indigenous name for Lofty was Yureilla, to reflect the views of the Mount from the tower and balconies.

The house was built Tea Tree Gully freestone with cement and a roof of Wunderlich Marseilles pattern tiles. It is assumed to be influenced by Italianate Victorian style (neo-italian) from the late 1890s.

(Left along Cross Rd – use the footpath, left into Whistler Ave, right through the park to Addiscombe Place)

23. 6 Addiscombe Place, Unley Park - "Heywood" was built circa 1858 on the site of Thomas Whistler's original settler's hut. The house formed the centre of Unley Park, as the original farmhouse. The property is also on the State Heritage Register.

The original subdivision of Unley Park, owned by Thomas WHISTLER, was laid out in 1855.

Whistler sold this land to William HAWKE, a farmer from Gawler Plains, who demolished Whistler's wooden hut and built an 8 roomed house on the site where the house was. The house was built of bluestone probably from the Mitcham quarries. In 1873, after William Hawke's death the property was sold to Dugald BABBAGE who disposed of the house and 17.5 acres to Simon HARVEY six years later. HARVEY was a timber merchant from Warwickshire, and the proprietor of Global Timber Mills along with the Hon William HASLAM. HARVEY was well known for building many of Unley Park's stately homes. HARVEY named the house Dorset House which is retained until 1896 when the property was bought by the Hon William HASLAM M.L.C. who renamed it Heywood after his birthplace in Lancashire. Haslam was Mayor of Jamestown and then MLC for the North Eastern District. Harvey married Haslam's sister.

The house remains in the ownership of the Haslam family until the 1970s. 8.5 acres of the land was purchased by the City of Unley for use as a public park.

(Right into Grove St, left into Thornber St)

24. 37 Thornber Street, Unley Park - "Harpurhey House" was built between 1855 and 1895, and originally used as a boarding school, until 1910. It was converted into flats in 1920, and is still disposed as flats. One of the most important heritage sites in Unley, the property is on the State Heritage Register.

The Thornber family arrived in South Australia from England in 1840. In 1854 Mr Thornber died from an overdose of Laudanum, a year later his wife, Catherine, formed a school for girls. In 1855 she bought land in Gover Street (renamed Thornber Street later) and built Harpurhey House, which she named after her birthplace in England. She ran the school and lived with her daughters on the property. She remained headmistress until her death at 82 in 1894. Her daughters continued to run the school until 1910.

In the 1970s a Sydney developer put in a proposal to demolish the building and develop housing. Tenants at the time had heard of this and gathered a group of interested parties to form a company, who presented a



report on the houses' significance to council. Council rejected the developer's proposal and the company purchased the property. It was converted into flats in 1920, and is still disposed as flats.

25. **4 Thornber Street, Unley Park** now used as a private residence, the property was once Kyre College, built in 1903

This symmetrically fronted building was constructed as a school building for Kyre College in 1903 with additions undertaken in 1906.

In January 1902 David Hollidge founded Kyre College, the forerunner of Scotch College today. It originally opened in a room at Malvern Methodist Church as a secondary school for boys. Seventeen students were present when the doors opened but a year later the number had grown and included the very first boarders. This building was built in 1903 and had additions undertaken in 1906 by J Treweneck. The school moved here that year. Kyre College amalgamated with Scotch College in 1920 and moved out of the area. Subsequently this building was converted into a dwelling. One of its famous students was Howard Florey, who shared the Nobel Prize in 1945 with Sir Ernst Chain and Sir Alexander Fleming for his role in the development of penicillin

(Right into Unley Rd use western footpath, left on Cross Rd across pedestrian crossing, left along Unley Rd – use footpath, right into Austral Tce)

26. **47 Austral Terrace, Malvern** a good example of the particular architectural style, this dwelling typifies the character of the Malvern area.

Austral Terrace was established as part of the Malvern extension in 1897. The house was built in 1898, of nine rooms, for David Williams. Traditional Edwardian residence, veranda may be a later addition.

The house was sold in 1909 to the Stephenson family who retained it until at least the 1950s.

27. **50 Austral Terrace, Malvern** a feature of this residence, built circa 1890, is a square crenellated tower.

This substantial house is a distinctive late Victorian residence of a transitional Italianate design built circa 1890. The square crenellated towers are a distinctive feature of this property.

28. **41 Austral Terrace, Malvern** - a Tudor style dwelling built circa 1920. A good example of this particular architectural style

This house is an example of an Inter-War Tudor revival style residence. It retains important stylistic elements including steeply pitched roof, strapped gables with stucco infill, a bay window supported by carved brackets and a concrete canopy supported by decorative twisted iron brackets.



Acknowledgements

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- Research by Karen Paris, Curator Unley Museum.
- Additional material provide by Monica Broniecki Elected Member Unley Park Ward, City of Unley.
- Compiled by The Unley Bicycle Users Group.

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Want To Know More?

About the History of Unley

Visit the Unley Museum www.unley.sa.gov.au/museum

80 Edmund Ave Unley

About Cycling and Walking in Unley

Contact the Unley Bicycle Users Group <https://unleybug1.wixsite.com/ubug>

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