

CITY of UNLEY HERITAGE SURVEY:

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1985 RE-ASSESSMENT:

Site/Item: Heywood

Address: 6 Addiscombe Place, Unley Park

Owner(s): Bluff, A.; Bluff, Reginald G.; Lloyd, Denys M.

C.T.: 4144/951; Lt.12

Ward: Goodwood South

Zone: R1

Theme: Social Life - Home

Date: c1858

## 1978 ASSESSMENT:

Heritage Score: 239

Local Rating: 1

Heritage Endorsements: R.A.I.A. - A.

: On National Trust File

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## NEW / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Heritage Endorsements: State Heritage List

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Information / Comment: No new information of consequence. A readily available essay on the building and its owners is to be found in Eric Gunton, 'Colonial Homes of Adelaide', Gunton, Adelaide, 1983.

STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE: Heywood is one of the most significant homes in Unley. It is a very fine colonial home with bluestone walling and a slate hipped roof which retains its integrity both outside and inside. The interior is particularly important because of its rich detailing which includes cornices and skirtings. The historical significance of the building is also very great. It is closely identified with the early settlement of this area, and has been associated with many important South Australians. It remains within a large garden and is close to Heywood Park which was once part of the one property.

Recommended Grading: (N) S L 1

DONOVAN &amp; ASSOCIATES:

Signed:



Date: 19/7/1985

History &amp; Historic Preservation Consultants:



The residence of William Hawke, 'Heywood', Unley Park, c. 1870.  
Source: Stephen and Necia Gilbert collection reprinted in Pikusa, p. 72.

Glen Osmond stone-fronted residences occasionally with bay windows and a four-room plan with central corridor. Roof designs shifted to 'M', 'Well' and 'hip' styles from the austere simple hip style, with verandahs shifting from concave and convex to bull-nose with various decorative friezes.

#### Key practitioners or advocates

Loudon (UK), Heyne (SA), Hackett (SA), Sewell (SA), *The Observer*, *The Amateur Gardener*, *The South Australian Vigneron & Gardeners' Manual*, *The Garden & the Field*.

#### Distribution

Eastern, northern, western and southern suburbs of Adelaide, and in many country towns.

#### Style indicators

1. Simple geometric plan, occasionally with simple parterre-style layouts, with a central path.
2. Simple, often austere, use of decorative plants in a geometric plan arrangement.
3. Use of creepers, climbers, etc., on rough or sawn timber trellises and or pergolas on garden side flanks.
4. Often use of hedges as part of the front fencing.
5. Limited use lawns.
6. Planting influence of *The Farm & Garden*, *The Observer*, McEwin's *The South Australian Vigneron & Gardeners' Manual*, Heyne's *The Amateur Gardener for South Australia*, and *The Garden & the Field* publications.

Appendix 7.2 provides a summation of commonly available plants in the nineteenth century in Adelaide.

#### Sources for information

Heyne, Ernst Bernhard, *The Amateur Gardener for South Australia*, 3rd ed. fac. reprint, Austraprint, Hampstead Gardens, 1979.

Hodgkinson, Roma, 'Gardens and gardening in Adelaide in the nineteenth century,' *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia* 1991 19, pp 42-77.

McDougall & Vines, *Kensington & Norwood Conservation Guidelines*, City of Kensington &

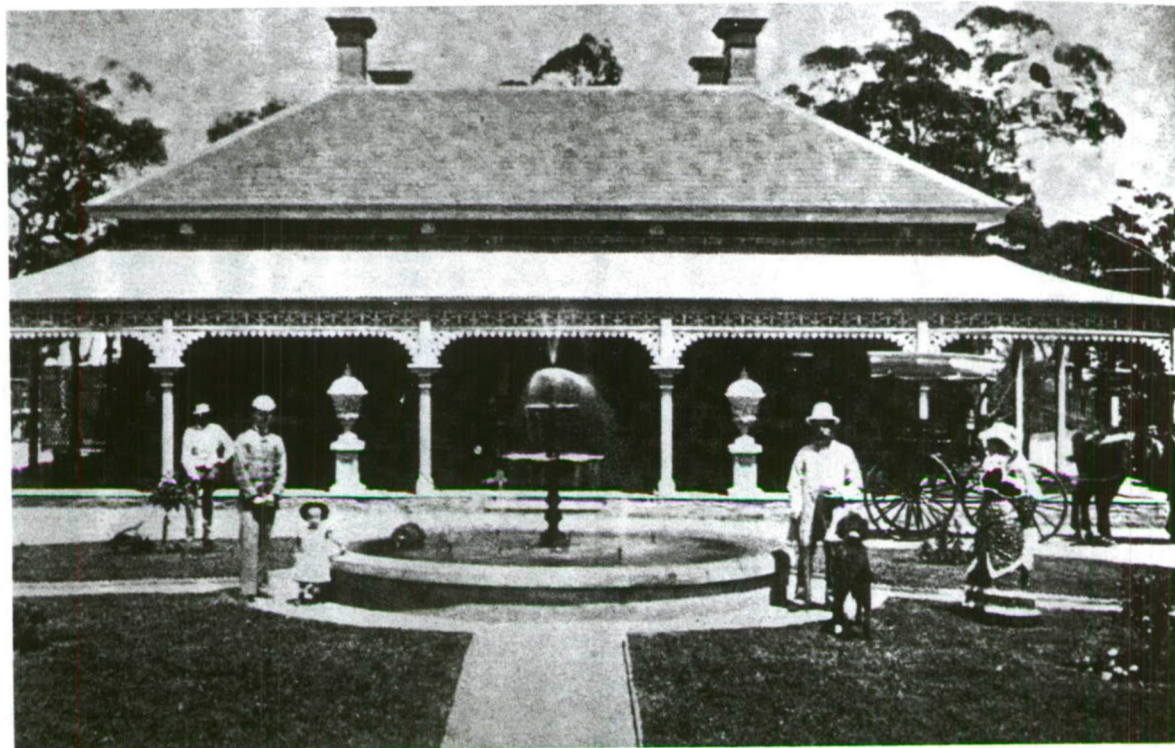
Norwood, Norwood, nd.

McEwin, George, *The South Australian Vigneron and Gardeners' Manual*, 2nd ed., George McEwin, Adelaide, 1871.

Warburton, E & J, 'History of the Five Creeks,' in *Five Creeks of the River Torrens: An Environmental and Historical Study*, ed. JW Warburton, JW & E Warburton, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, 1977, pp 25-115; fasc. reprint Beulah Park Books, Beulah Park, 1995



## Victorian gardens in Adelaide 1880s-1890s



Photograph of Simon Harvey's residence, 'Heywood', Unley Park, c.1880.  
Source: Stephen & Necia Gilbert collection reprinted in Pikusa, p. 72.

A common trait of most gardens in the 1880s-1890s is the introduction of front and rear lawns with the advent of reticulated water. With regular water the spectrum of lawns, flowering shrubs and tree species increased and greater experimentation occurred. The shift is evident in the two photographs of 'Heywood' in Unley Park from the 1870s and 1880s.

In Adelaide, as in Melbourne and Sydney, a horticultural interest evolved in the use of plants, ribbon flower borders, geometric or patterned bedding perennials where water was readily available, introduction of tight curving paths or strong axial paths with urns or ornaments at axial points or corners, and the introduction of rockeries. Terracotta tiling became a feature of garden paths and edgings.

Heyne's instructions on how to lay out a flower garden, quoted p 56, displays this attention to detail and the latest fashions.

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide often established and displayed the latest fashionable plants and

planting styles. William Robinson's texts on sub-tropical gardens and alpine flowers influenced fashions, and *The Garden & the Field* provided monthly gardening advice.

Garden ornamentation, in stone rockeries, grottos, pools and ponds, rustic ornaments and seating, sawn timber pergolas and trellises to support climbers, creepers and climbing roses, and shadehouse and ferneries were popular. The grander or larger the garden the more grandiose the embellishments.

The private nursery community, especially Heyne's, Hackett's, Kemp's and Sewell's also promoted these stylistic embellishments and made readily available cool temperate plant stock, including roses, camellias, rhododendrons, woody ferns, palms, grasses and cycads to service this demand. Sewell specially established his Aldgate Nursery (now Kemp's) in recognition of this interest. Many nurseries also introduced annual detailed illustrated catalogues of their plant stock.



