

= Anstey Hill Recreation Park =

Anstey Hill Recreation Park is a 362 @-@ hectare ( 890 @-@ acre ) protected area established in 1989 and located approximately 19 kilometres ( 12 mi ) northeast of Adelaide , South Australia . The park is a significant reserve of bushland in the foothills of the Mount Lofty Ranges and is home to rare or vulnerable native plants and animals , and problematic invasive species . It is managed by the City of Tea Tree Gully , the Department of Environment , Water and Natural Resources and a volunteer group ? The Friends of Anstey Hill . The park is designed for recreational walking and has no visitor facilities . It is managed in association with the regional planning initiative known as of Yurrebilla , the Greater Mount Lofty Parklands .

The park 's land was gradually acquired by the Government of South Australia beginning in 1966 , based on recommendations in a 1962 report . From 1981 onwards , plans were published that aimed to develop the area for commercial purposes , but public pressure led to its declaration as a public reserve in 1989 . The last land added was a small area in 2003 . Anstey Hill is a 371 @-@ metre ( 1 @,@ 217 ft ) high peak in the park 's south . Both hill and park are named after a road built by agricultural pioneer George Alexander Anstey . Fire authorities regard the park as an " arson hotspot " , and it is frequently burned by bushfires ? mostly deliberately lit . There is no permanent water except for springs in Water Gully , adjacent to ruins of a nursery , although there are many seasonal creeks . Much of the land is steep , rising 200 m ( 660 ft ) across the park 's breadth , with gradients often steeper than one in three . Erosion and land movements due to a significant geologic fault zone created this land form . The Gun Emplacement , a listed Geologic Monument and remnant of an ancient land surface , lies in the southwestern corner .

The Adelaide ? Mannum pipeline crosses the park and the Anstey Hill water filtration plant lies on its southern boundary ; together they supply 20 % of Adelaide 's reticulated water . Significant historical uses of the area are preserved as ruins and highlighted with interpretive signs . The ruins of Newman 's Nursery are all that remains of what was once the largest plant nursery in the Southern Hemisphere . Ellis Cottage is one of the earliest homes in the area , and the Rumps Bakery building housed the first bakery in Tea Tree Gully . Quarries supplied stone for significant Victorian buildings in Adelaide and aggregate for road building . Klopper 's quarries in the southwest hosted plays for the Festival of the Arts in 1980 and 1988 .

= = Today 's park = =

Anstey Hill Recreation Park is a reserved area of public land with short seasonal creeks , low hills and steep @-@ sided gullies . Its boundaries are largely formed by Lower North East , North East , Perseverance and Range Roads ; there is a small section south of Lower North East Road . It lies at the edge of the Mount Lofty Ranges ' foothills and forms part of the " hill 's face " that is visible from Adelaide 's metropolitan area . The park covers 362 hectares ( 890 acres ) of the City of Tea Tree Gully , approximately 19 km ( 12 mi ) northeast of Adelaide 's central business district , with parts in the suburbs of Tea Tree Gully , Vista , Highbury and Houghton . The Adelaide ? Mannum water supply pipeline crosses the park 's south , and an associated filtration plant is sited on its southern boundary . Adjacent to the water filtration plant is Anstey Hill , reaching 371 @.@ 1 m ( 1 @,@ 218 ft ) above mean sea level . The hill is 50 m ( 160 ft ) shorter than a nearby unnamed peak . The park ? s southern boundary abuts the Anstey Hill Quarry , a producer of white clay , and two large disused quarries .

Management of the park is influenced by the Department of Environment , Water and Natural Resources 's long term biodiversity goals for the hill face zone and is also being managed in the broader context of a planning initiative known as Yurrebilla ? The Greater Mount Lofty Parklands . The Department manages the park in association with local council and a volunteer group ? The Friends of Anstey Hill . This volunteer group makes significant contributions to revegetation , weed control , ruin stabilisation and creation of walking trails . There are no visitor facilities or amenities except for walking trails , most of which follow fire access tracks ; a single constructed pedestrian trail leads to Klopper ? s Quarry . The park is mostly designated as a " conservation zone " where

only passive recreation , including walking dogs on leads , is permitted . Horses and motor vehicles are not allowed and only the main tracks are maintained .

In recognition of the established and popular activity of mountain biking in the greater Adelaide area , and to better accommodate the mountain biking community in the north eastern suburbs , it was proposed in 2006 to permit cycling in designated zones on purpose @-@ built tracks and on certain management tracks within the park . The intention is to satisfy both biodiversity and recreation objectives in the park and reducing the incidence of illegal mountain bike riding in other non designated areas .

Anstey Hill Park lies between Bureau of Meteorology measured rainfall contour lines that denote an annual average from 580 to 820 mm ( 23 to 32 in ) . It has hot dry summers , as does all of Adelaide , and December to February 's average maximum daily temperatures 28 ° C ( 82 ° F ) to 29 ° C ( 84 ° F ) . Temperatures drop significantly in the wetter winters ; July 's average maximum temperature is 14 @. @ 6 ° C ( 58 @. @ 3 ° F ) . Apart from springs in Water Gully , the site of Newman 's Nursery ruins , all of the numerous creeks in the park are seasonal and dry for much of the year . The park rises from approximately 220 m ( 720 ft ) above mean sea level on its western side to 420 m ( 1 @, @ 380 ft ) at the highest point in the park 's southeast corner . Most of the park is steeply sloping with gradients steeper than one in four . Except for the base of Water Gully , topsoil throughout the park is shallow and low in plant nutrients .

There are frequent serious bushfires in the park . Much of the reserve was burned in 1980 , eastern parts burned in 1981 , and most of the park burned again in the 1983 Ash Wednesday fires ; Newman 's Nursery 's remains were devastated during the 1983 bushfire . As recently as 2004 , a major fire burned over 100 ha ( 247 acres ) of bushland next to Anstey Hill . Most fires in the park are deliberately lit and the park is regarded as a " hotspot " for arson . Arson in the park is not a recent phenomenon ; an early record comes from an 1869 coronial inquiry . The park has more than one arson attack , on average , each year . In the hill 's face , encompassing Anstey Hill , approximately 60 % of all fires ( 1999 ? 2004 ) are deliberately lit and less than 5 % are classed as naturally occurring . Most deliberately lit fires begin at the park 's boundaries and are contained within it .

### = = = Geology = = =

Elevation rise across the park results from land uplift along the Burnside @-@ Eden fault zone . This zone is a major land fault separating the Adelaide Plains from the Mount Lofty Ranges and runs north @-@ north @-@ east across the park from its southwest corner . The park is underlain by neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Burra Group overlying a Precambrian crystalline basement . Sediments were formed approximately 700 million years ago ( mya ) from sand washed into a shallow sea . Sand layers were then folded and slightly metamorphosed during the delamerian orogeny , a period of mountain building caused by tectonic plate movements and resulting east @-@ west compression of Australia . This pushed up a mountain range , on the site of the present Mount Lofty Ranges , approximately 450 mya . The range was eroded to a level plain over the following 350 million years . Approximately 40 mya , the location of today 's ranges and plains were flat , with a hard sedimentary capping . About 2 mya , block faulting raised the Mount Lofty Ranges , and much of the former land surface west of the ranges eroded away . The Gun Emplacement is a small remnant of this pre @-@ erosion surface . It is a raised semi @-@ circular flat area and has views over much of Adelaide from the southwestern corner of the park . The Emplacement is seen as an important regolith deposit , particularly for its role in understanding Adelaide 's landscape 's evolution . The Emplacement was declared a Geological Monument in 1978 for this geologic importance as well as its aesthetic and recreational value .

Across the park , different ages of exposed rocks are seen . Stoneyfell quartzite , composed mostly of quartzite with sandstone and some siltstone , is the youngest . Woolshed flat shale is older and is composed of siltstone , dolomite and some sandstone . The oldest regular exposure is Montacute dolomite , which is a blue @-@ grey dolomite with magnesite , siltstone and sandstone . Quarries in the south of the park have been mined for Stoneyfell Quartzite . This type of quartzite is a clean ,

white , feldsparitic quartzite with interbedded thin siltstone layers up to 30 cm ( 12 in ) thick occurring at gaps of 1 ? 2 metres ( 3 ft 3 in ? 6 ft 7 in ) . Ripple marks in this rock clearly indicate its shallow water origin . Next to Newman 's Nursery is a quarry with grey to blue siliceous dolomite used for road material . It contains traces of pyrite and is overlain by phyllite . Tea Tree Gully freestone , as found in the largest quarry in the park , is a feldsparitic sandstone bedded with quartzite . Decay of the feldspar has enabled it to be cut and dressed as a quality building stone . The Tea Tree Gully iron ( or silver ) mine lies in an iron @-@ rich fault zone . The ore body is ironstone , 150 m long , 50 m wide and 30 m thick ( 490 ft by 160 ft by 100 ft ) . It is primarily limonite , detrital quartz and silica . It is thought to have been chemically deposited during the Paleogene and Neogene periods , 2 mya to 66 mya .

= = = Flora and fauna = = =

In the 1983 concept plan , 413 plant species were identified , including 124 that were not native to the park . The park was noted as one of the few remaining significant areas of bushland in the foothills . By 2006 , the flora list contained 411 species , with 107 of these non @-@ native . Five of the native species were then noted as rare or vulnerable , including *Prasophyllum pallidum* ( pale leek @-@ orchid ) . The park has significant stands of pink gums ( *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* ) and long @-@ leafed box ( *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* ) . button daisy , pussy tail ( *Ptilotus macrocephalus* ) , needlebush ( *Hakea sericea* ) , silky guinea flower ( *Hibbertia sericea* ) and black rapier sedge ( *Lepidosperma carphoides* ) are common. black @-@ boys ( *Xanthorrhoea* ) , hop bush ( *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *spatulata* ) and tea @-@ tree form the understory in parts of the park . The area around the ruins of Newman 's Nursery is noted for its spring orchid display . Quarry floors have large plants typical of much of the Mount Lofty Ranges . Golden wattle ( *Acacia pycnantha* ) and drooping sheoak ( *Allocasuarina verticillata* ) , as well as red gums ( *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ) , native pine ( *Callitris preissii* ) and blue gum ( *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ) are common .

Invasive weeds are prevalent in , and damaging to , the park . Species common in other formerly occupied parts of the foothills are also common in the park . Of significant concern , largely for their impact on native flora , are bridal creeper ( *Asparagus asparagoides* ) , boneseed ( *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ) , artichoke thistle ( *Cynara cardunculus* ) , varieties of broom , Spanish heath ( *Erica lusitanica* ) , fennel ( *Foeniculum vulgare* ) , olives , blackberries , common gorse ( *Ulex europaeus* ) and dog rose ( *Rosa canina* ) . In July 2001 , *Phytophthora cinnamomi* , a significant cause of plant disease in the Adelaide Hills , was found in the park . Mechanical countermeasures , in the form of boot scrubbing stations , have been introduced to control its spread .

The concept plan identified 145 species of birds as either known or expected to be found in the park . By 2006 , 98 species had been recorded in the park 's area , though not all specifically within the park 's boundaries . Of the park 's insects , seven species were found to be largely confined by its boundaries , with little presence in the rest of Adelaide . Their presence was unusual , as they were regarded as arid zone species . Approximately 35 reptile and amphibian species have been recorded within Anstey Hill park . Fauna in the park includes western grey kangaroo , common ringtail possum , common brushtail possum , short @-@ beaked echidna , Gould 's wattled bat , chocolate wattled bat , little forest bat , white @-@ striped free @-@ tailed bat and the lesser long @-@ eared bat . Koalas are present , though they are not native to the area , having been deliberately introduced to the Adelaide hills .

Foreign animals are also found , in common with much of Adelaide . While red foxes , cats , European rabbits , black rats , house mice and European hares are seen , there has been no systemic recording of alien fauna species . Exotic birds , including rock pigeons , European goldfinch , house sparrow , starlings and blackbirds are common . Introduced bees and European wasps are present , with the aggressive wasps an issue for the park 's visitors .

= = = Naming = = =

The name of the park derives from a road built by George Alexander Anstey , a South Australian pastoral and horticultural pioneer . Anstey established Highercombe Estate on two land sections east of the park that he purchased in 1840 . He built a private road to his estate , which ran along the base of a gully and up a steep hillside . The road was initially named " Anstey Hill Road " ; this name was later used for the hill , the subsequent land reserve and the current recreation park .

The Gun Emplacement was officially named as such in 1997 after a period of unofficial usage . This name was first used by Major William Hubert Edmunds , a Lieutenant cartographer in the Boer War who later enlisted in the Commonwealth of Australia forces . After leaving the military , Edmunds carried out " reconnaissance surveys " on the fringes of the Adelaide metropolitan area . As part of the work , he took particular note of an unusual plateau at the edge of what is now Tea Tree Gully . By the time his work was published in 1926 , he had named the plateau " The Gun Emplacement " , presumably for its suitability as a location for a field gun battery .

= = Foundation = =

In 1962 , the South Australian Planning Authority 's town planning committee released a report on the development of metropolitan Adelaide . The report , in part , recommended that a regional park be established north of Anstey Hill and southeast of Tea Tree Gully . The stated intention was preservation of the character of the face of the foothills , as visible from Adelaide 's suburbs . From 1966 to 1977 , land was purchased under the auspices of the State Planning Authority , for what was then " reserve 13 " .

One notable purchase was of 73 hectares ( 180 acres ) in 1969 , of which 16 hectares ( 40 acres ) was an active quarry operated by Quarry Industries . This quarry was known as the Tea Tree Gully freestone quarry and today lies in the park 's northwest . It had a permit to operate until December 1970 , which was later extended to December 1980 . Additional land affected by the quarrying was purchased in 1971 . By the end of the lease , rehabilitation work completed did not meet the standard required by the Planning Authority . Quarry Industries vacated the site in April 1982 , other firms then contracted to continue rehabilitation work . Land beneath the Gun Emplacement was subdivided for housing in 1966 . A developer unsuccessfully attempted to have the plateau subdivided in 1975 . The site was purchased by the government in 1978 and added to the then Anstey Hill Reserve . During the 1970s , part of the park 's area was earmarked to be subdivided and developed for housing . Significant opposition to this use , due to the land 's historical and scientific significance , came from the South Australian division of the Geological Society of Australia , the National Trust and the state 's Field Naturalists Society .

The Planning Authority established the Anstey Hill Joint Steering Committee in 1981 , initially to prepare a concept plan for development of the reserve . The draft report was published in late 1981 with a proposal to spend up to \$ 3 @. @ 5 million establishing the park . Uses were explored including : a rock climbing area , motocross circuit , kiosk , cycle track , horse riding area , caravan and camping grounds and a restaurant . In 1983 , the then state Department of Environment and Planning published the final concept plan for the " Anstey Hill Regional Park " . The plan indicated that a caravan park , or possibly a velodrome , might be an appropriate development . There was significant interest by developers to use parts of the park commercially . Increasing public opposition to this concept led to the declaration of the entire reserve as a public recreation park . The Friends of Anstey Hill Recreation Park volunteer group was formed in 1990 . Most of the then 306 @. @ 5 ha ( 757 @-@ acre ) park was proclaimed on 31 August 1989 with a smaller 55 @. @ 5 @-@ hectare ( 137 @-@ acre ) addition in October 2001 . It was officially opened by Environment and Planning Minister Susan Lenahan in a ceremony on 17 September 1989 . The Department for Environment and Heritage added one last section to the park in 2003 . A wedge of land 15 by 260 m ( 49 by 853 ft ) remained from a purchase by George Dickerson in 1857 . This land formed part of a cliff and had long been managed as part of the park . No known current owner was found and the Department compulsorily acquired the land and added it to the Recreation Park .

= = Land use = =

Although it lies within the traditional lands of the Aboriginal Kurna people , no occupation sites have been found . Much of the park has been used for agriculture since European settlement . Significant European uses of the park 's land have been Newman 's Nursery , a main road , mines , quarries and a water filtration plant .

= = = Newman 's Nursery = = =

The remains of Newman 's Nursery , established by Charles Newman and his family in the second half of the 19th century , are situated within the park at the base of Water Gully . After living on a rural property near Houghton , he bought 68 acres ( 28 ha ) of unfenced land in 1854 . This land encompassed what became known as Water Gully , a gully with a creek and permanent springs . The first house , a simple slab hut set into a hill bank , was built on the property by 1855 . The Newmans added more land from 1866 ; at its largest the property covered 469 acres ( 190 ha ) and had a land tax valuation of GBP £ 7850 ( A \$ 1 @. @ 64 million in 2005 ) by 1885 . From 1854 onwards , the initially heavily wooded land was continuously cleared , planted and developed .

The Newmans developed a nursery on the site between 1857 and 1871 , over time assisted by their 17 children . There were hothouses in operation by 1870 , and produce from the site was shown in exhibits from 1871 . At maximum extent in the late 19th century it had its own dairy and large numbers of glasshouses and hothouses . At the time it was the largest nursery in the southern hemisphere . Newman renamed it in 1875 to ' Newman 's Model Nursery ' , probably for promotional purposes . In 1889 plant stocks included over 100 @, @ 000 orange trees , the same number of mostly muscatel grape vines and 500 @, @ 000 other fruit trees . It grew 300 varieties of orchids , 350 of chrysanthemums and 700 of roses . The nursery was a frequent prize winner at agricultural fairs and exhibitions . At the Great Exhibition for the Queen 's Jubilee in 1887 , the Newmans won two " First Orders of Merit " , the exhibition 's highest award , and all three " Exhibition Diplomas " on offer . Charles Newman died in 1889 after falling from his horse , and control of the nursery passed to his sixth son , Frederick .

During a severe storm in February 1913 , 2 inches ( 51 mm ) of rain fell in an hour , setting the streams , creeks and roads awash and damaging the nursery . In October of the same year , another storm destroyed buildings and plantings . Due to the extent of the destruction , and the lack of funds for full repairs , the nursery never fully recovered . Frederick Newman left the nursery in 1925 to run a smaller one in Tea Tree Gully , next to North East Road ; control of the original nursery passed to Harry Newman . With the death of Charles ' wife Mary Ann in 1932 , the property was sold and subsequently used as a dairy . It changed ownership again in 1935 , then used for sheep grazing . The new owner removed everything of value from the property ; slate paving and benches were sold , buildings were stripped to walls and foundations , pine trees lining the entrance road were turned to box wood and some outbuildings were knocked down . Most remaining plants and fruit trees from the property 's nursery days were destroyed by bushfires during Ash Wednesday in 1983 . The ruins of Newman 's Nursery consist largely of foundations and walls and are listed on the State Heritage Register .

= = = Mining and quarrying = = =

Dolomite , sandstone and quartzite rock have been extensively mined in the park . Though traces of silver , copper and gold are present , there have been no economic finds . The park is scattered with many quarries ; the largest within the park is an open @- @ cut in the northwest corner . It was in operation until 1982 supplying stone for buildings , including Adelaide 's war memorial and St Peter 's Cathedral . Tea Tree Gully Freestone from some quarries has been used for the facades and ornamental dressing of many of Adelaide 's Victorian public buildings . Adelaide Town Hall , the General Post Office and Supreme Court Buildings in Adelaide were all built entirely of this stone . The quarries supplied dressing stock for ornamentation on buildings , including St Peter 's Cathedral , St Francis Xavier 's Cathedral , Flinders Street Baptist Church and the University of Adelaide 's

Mitchell Building .

An ironstone mine was opened to work on a rock outcrop in 1853 . The mine was to supply flux for the Port Adelaide copper smelting works , but it apparently closed within a year . It was reopened in 1861 and operated until 1862 . The Tea Tree Gully Silver Mining Company began work in the area in 1888 , constructing a tramway , blacksmith shop and a new road . With no economic finds , the company closed in July 1889 . The quarry , in Water Gully adjacent to the nursery 's ruins , has been mined for blue dolomite , some of which was used for the nursery 's buildings . Quarries elsewhere in Water Gully were opened in the 1880s and intermittently supplied quartzite road metal for the District Council of Tea Tree Gully . A crushing plant was erected on the north side of the gully in 1912 to create this road material .

When the park was proclaimed , land zoning regulations allowed existing mining prospecting rights to continue . These rights were restricted to previously mined areas ; this coupled with further restrictions imposed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service Act ( 1972 ) make it unlikely that mining will occur in the future .

= = = Klopper 's quarries = = =

Klopper 's quarries , in the park 's south , were mined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries . They were established by Heinrich Kloepper ? later anglicised to Henry Klopper ? who arrived at Adelaide in 1847 from Hamburg , Germany . He purchased land in Hope Valley and a section below Anstey Hill . On the Anstey Hill section he opened his first quarry in 1850 . The Klopper quarries supplied aggregate for road building and bluestone for home and road kerbs . After Klopper 's death in 1888 his wife and sons continued the quarries ' operation . Stone from the first quarry was used to build a family home , on the south east corner of nearby Valley and Grand Junction roads . Additional quarries were opened and supplied metal for most of the roads constructed in Highercombe . In 1905 the family opened a freestone quarry within the park that operated until its 1927 sale .

The freestone quarry was used to host plays as part of the Adelaide Festival of Arts . It seated about 800 people and its 20 m ( 66 ft ) face provided a backdrop to the performances . Three plays were performed over fifteen nights in the 1980 festival . A nine @-@ hour production of the Mah?bh?rata , by the theatre company of Peter Brook , was performed in 1988 .

= = = Ellis Cottage and Rumps Bakery = = =

The historic Ellis Cottage and Rumps Bakery buildings lie near the corner of Perseverance and North East roads . Built in 1854 , Ellis Cottage is a single room stone building built by John Stevens , founder of Steventon Estate that later become the suburb of Tea Tree Gully . It was named after the Ellis family , who owned and used the building for storage for many years until World War II . Rumps Bakery was built in 1854 with local stone . From 1867 to 1893 it was rented to Charles Rumps , who started Tea Tree Gully 's first bakery in the building in 1872 . In 1894 , the building was sold to Ernest Heitmann , who continued to use it as a bakery . Until the mid @-@ 20th century , the Ellis family and an adjacent general store frequently used it for storage . Assisted by a government grant and supervised by the Department of Environment and Heritage , the Friends of Anstey Hill stabilised both buildings in 2000 .

= = = Water filtration plant = = =

In the 1970s , the Engineering and Water Supply Department chose an area at the top of the park , adjacent to Lower North East Road , to build a water treatment works . Based partly on seismic refraction traverses , a ridge underlain by dolomite and quartzite was deemed to be stable enough for construction . The site was also selected because of its hydraulic advantages ; all other sites would have required the construction of a major pumping station . The exact placement of the site was made so that it could not be seen from the metropolitan area . It has a design flow of 313

megalitres ( ML ) per day with a maximum capacity of 344 ML . The plant was commissioned in 1980 and uses filtration and sedimentation techniques to clean water from the Mannum to Adelaide pipeline . It was the second plant in Adelaide , after the opening of the Hope Valley plant in 1977 . Most of the water is piped directly from the River Murray , but some is sourced from Millbrook Reservoir .

The plant was intended to serve 70 @, @ 000 homes in the outer northeastern suburbs of Adelaide , specifically those north of the River Torrens . The total construction cost was \$ 14 @. @ 5 million , including changes to the existing pipeline . As of 2005 , the plant filters approximately 20 % of Adelaide 's water supply . A small hydroelectric plant began operating in adjacent Hope Valley in 2003 , using the head of water as it flows down Anstey Hill . The plant is designed to supply 7 @, @ 000 megawatt hours per year .

== = Roads == =

Lower North East Road runs around Anstey Hill and up the escarpment of the Burnside @-@ Eden Fault Zone . It connects the suburbs ? formerly villages ? of Hope Valley and Houghton . Three roads were surveyed and built to connect the same locations . The first was a private road constructed by George Anstey in 1841 ? although officially surveyed in 1844 ? to reach his estate , as a mostly straight @-@ line extension of Grand Junction Road . It followed the base of a gully , before rising steeply up Anstey Hill . From 1842 to 1846 , Anstey constructed a replacement private road with a devil 's elbow ( double hairpin bend ) that followed the land 's contours more closely . As Chairman of Roads for the District of Yatala , Anstey allocated most of the district 's funding to his road , leading to a public outcry that forced him from office in 1851 . This ungravelled road became known as Anstey Hill Road and remained in use for 20 years . New Road , later renamed Houghton Road and subsequently Lower North East Road , was constructed in 1873 as a replacement . It was longer than the preceding roads but lacked a devil 's elbow , was more evenly sloped , and was paved in 1930 . It now separates a small part of the park ? that contains Klopper 's quarries and the Gun Emplacement ? from the rest . Remains of the two previous roads can be seen near Klopper 's quarries .

Perseverance Road , and some housing , defines the western edge of much of the park . William Haines was the district clerk for Tea Tree Gully from 1867 to 1902 and Member of Parliament for Gumeracha from 1878 to 1884 . Since 1862 , he had lobbied for construction of a road to link Tea Tree Gully to Anstey Hill Road . The 1 ? ½ mile road was eventually approved and subsequently opened in 1880 . Known as Haines ' Folly before its completion , it was officially called Haines ' Perseverance Road at the opening ceremony .