

= Caversham , New Zealand =

Caversham / ˈkævərʃəm / is one of the older suburbs of the city of Dunedin , in New Zealand 's South Island . It is sited at the western edge of the city 's central plain at the mouth of the steep Caversham Valley , which rises to the saddle of Lookout Point . Major road and rail routes south lie nearby ; the South Island Main Trunk railway runs through the suburb , and a bypass skirts its main retail area , connecting Dunedin 's one @-@ way street system with the Dunedin Southern Motorway . The suburb is linked by several bus routes to its neighbouring suburbs and central Dunedin .

The suburb was founded by wealthy pioneer William Henry Valpy , and its name reflects his family connections with the town of Reading , in the English county of Berkshire . Caversham grew rapidly during the Central Otago Gold Rush of the 1860s because of its location on routes south to the Otago hinterland . By the end of the 19th century , Caversham was heavily industrialised , and its population included many skilled or semi @-@ skilled tradespeople . This , combined with the community 's strong Protestant roots , led to the area 's generally left @-@ leaning political stance . Caversham 's early history has been the subject of the Caversham Project , a major historical and archaeological study by the University of Otago . Caversham was a separate borough until 1904 , when it was amalgamated with Dunedin city . It is currently administered as part of the city 's South Dunedin ward . At a national level , it is part of the Dunedin South electorate .

Caversham is now predominantly residential , with some industrial premises in the east ( notably the Hillside Railway Workshops ) and a retail district centred on South Road and Hillside Road . Residents are generally of low socio @-@ economic status . Caversham 's notable buildings include the heritage listed Lisburn House and several prominent church buildings . Another landmark is the suburb 's war memorial , which is the main gate of Caversham School , one of the suburb 's two primary schools . Caversham also contains a special needs school . The nearest secondary schools are located in St Clair , 1 kilometre ( 0 @.@ 62 mi ) to the south .

Caversham has strong sporting connections , and is the location of Carisbrook , until recently one of the city 's main sports venues . The suburb is home to the Southern Rugby Football Club , and gives its name to Caversham Football Club . Several notable sportspeople have associations with Caversham , among them Test cricketer Clarrie Grimmett and father and son rugby union administrators " Old Vic " and " Young Vic " Cavanagh . Other notable people with Caversham connections include politician Thomas Kay Sidey , architect Edmund Anscombe , and surveyor John Turnbull Thomson .

= = Geography = =

Caversham lies at the mouth and in the lower reaches of a valley in the west of Dunedin 's main urban area , 4 kilometres ( 2 @.@ 5 mi ) southwest of the city centre , and 2 kilometres ( 1 @.@ 2 mi ) north of the Pacific coast at St Clair . To the south lies Calton Hill , a spur of Forbury Hill , on which the suburbs of Calton Hill , Corstorphine and Kew are located .

The suburbs of Balaclava and Maryhill lie to the north , close to the western end of the ridge that runs along the northern edge of central Dunedin . These hills were all once part of the rim of the Dunedin volcano , the long @-@ extinct crater of which now forms Otago Harbour . Other suburbs nearby include Forbury , South Dunedin , Kensington , and Lookout Point .

Caversham Valley has long been the major route out of the central city to the south . The suburb is located close to the start of the Dunedin Southern Motorway ( part of State Highway 1 ) , the main road access to central Dunedin from the south , and close to the South Island Main Trunk railway . The creation of the Dunedin Southern Motorway redirected traffic away from South Road , the main thoroughfare through Caversham .

The railway provides the suburb 's most important industry , through the Hillside Railway Workshops , which are located in the southeast of the suburb and in the adjoining suburb of South Dunedin . Despite this , there are no longer any public railway stations or halts in Caversham , the last station having closed in 1962 .

The hill slopes to the north of Caversham are less densely populated , and still retain some tree cover . This , along with the steepness of the land , forms a natural barrier between Caversham and the suburb of Maryhill . Only a few winding roads traverse this barrier , most notably Glen Road , at the eastern end of Caversham . At this end , the suburb draws close to the foot of the hills , and a natural valley , known locally as " The Glen " , provides easier road access to the hill ridge .

To the northeast of the Glen , a hill spur including a 20 @-@ metre ( 66 ft ) cliff separates Caversham from the central part of the city . Though the name is rarely used , this spur is called Montecillo Ridge , named for the mansion of early settler W.H. Reynolds . It is occasionally referred to as " Hillside " , after the house of the city 's founding father Captain William Cargill which was located here . This ridge overlooks " The Flat " , as the plain stretching across to the Pacific coast was ( and is still ) locally known . South Road winds around the spur , connecting with the southern end of Princes Street . One of the city 's older and more historic cemeteries , Dunedin Southern Cemetery , lies on the inner city side of this spur .

= = = Lookout Point = = =

At the top of Caversham Valley are a ridge and the saddle of Lookout Point . Lookout Point commands views to the southwest past the outer suburbs of Burnside and Green Island to Saddle Hill , as well as providing a view to the east across the southern part of the central city to Otago Harbour and the Otago Peninsula .

The most prominent building in Lookout Point is the local fire station , which also serves both Caversham and Green Island . This 1956 structure is located immediately to the north of the saddle and is a prominent landmark upon entering or leaving Dunedin . Not far from the fire station to the north @-@ east is Dunedin 's tallest tree , a eucalyptus measuring an estimated 100 metres . The Dunedin Southern Motorway officially begins at the Lookout Point saddle , between Calton Hill and Maryhill , and sweeps down over broken hill country past Green Island to Mosgiel and the Taieri Plains .

Lookout Point is also the home of the former Caversham Industrial School , located to the northeast of the fire station on Morningside Road . Established in 1869 , the school was later a boys ' home , and is now an adult training centre . Lookout Point 's main streets include South Road , Caversham Valley Road , Risselaw Road , and Morningside Road .

The M?ori name for Lookout Point is Ko Raka @-@ a @-@ runga @-@ te @-@ raki . It was the burial site of chief Rangihia , a late 18th century Kati Mamoe chief who was largely responsible for joining the Kai Tahu and Kati Mamoe iwi . He was buried here so that " his spirit might see thence his old haunts to the southward . "

A 3 @.@ 4 @-@ hectare ( 8 @.@ 4 @-@ acre ) forest reserve is located on the upper slopes of Caversham Valley below Lookout Point . Purchased by the Dunedin City Council in 1994 with the assistance of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society , it is home to various native bird and invertebrate species , including one species of velvet worm believed to be endemic to the Dunedin area .

= = History = =

Caversham was named for Caversham , Berkshire , a suburb of Reading , by William Henry Valpy , a wealthy early settler who farmed the areas around the lower slopes of Forbury Hill ; his initial farm , " The Forbury " , was located in what is now St Clair , close to a street which now bears his name . A member of Valpy 's family was born in the English Caversham .

In the early days of Dunedin , it was impossible for a dray to reach the Caversham Valley in wet weather unless it went by a circuitous route around the hills . Valpy solved this problem by hiring men at his own expense to build a crude road from the southern end of Princes Street to his farm at Forbury . This formed the basis for later roads into the suburb . The road curved around the edge of the hills at the Glen to avoid a large swamp , the site of which is currently occupied by Carisbrook sports ground .

Settlement in the area was slow , though Caversham Valley was a preferred route south out of the city . The Central Otago Gold Rush of 1861 led to rapid changes when thousands of people began using the road on their way to and from the gold fields . The suburb began to expand rapidly at about this time , and the first public house , the Edinburgh Castle Hotel , was erected in 1861 . By the end of the decade , Caversham had its own school , post office , drill hall ( from the Southern District Rifles ) , and Anglican and Presbyterian churches . A third church , for the Baptist denomination , followed in 1872 .

Several charitable organisations have had properties in Caversham , including the Otago Benevolent Institution home for invalids , and an IHC New Zealand centre at Kew Park . The Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind still has its Otago premises in Hillside Road .

Early industries in the area included C & W Sheil 's brickworks , which had quarries in Forbury , St Clair and Caversham , and Caversham Gasworks , which operated from 1882 until 1909 . The last buildings of the gasworks were a local landmark , and were not removed until the construction of the Caversham bypass in the 1970s and 1980s . Other noted industries in early Caversham included breweries , a tannery , and a match factory .

Construction of the South Island Main Trunk railway south of Dunedin that began in 1871 led to the construction of a 865 @-@ metre ( 2 @,@ 838 ft ) tunnel beneath Lookout Point , connecting Caversham with Green Island . A second parallel 1 @,@ 407 @-@ metre ( 4 @,@ 616 ft ) tunnel ? the first double @-@ track tunnel in the country ? was built starting in 1907 , and all rail traffic moved to the new tunnel in 1910 . Caversham was served by its own railway station until its closure in 1962 . There has been a long @-@ running campaign to have the older tunnel converted into a cycleway , though this scheme has never gained wholehearted council support .

By the 1870s the population of Caversham was growing rapidly , and in 1877 , with the population at around 4 @,@ 000 , it was declared a borough . It held this status until amalgamation with Dunedin city in 1904 . The borough 's area included much of modern Forbury and St Clair , as well as what is usually regarded as Caversham today .

= = = Caversham Project = = =

The early history of the suburb and surrounding parts of southern Dunedin has been the subject of a major ongoing archaeological and historical research project into early Dunedin by the University of Otago , known simply as The Caversham Project . Over the course of the last 30 years , a database has been compiled of life in early South Dunedin , focussing on the borough of Caversham . This database is unique in its size for a historical study within New Zealand or Australia , containing some 9 @.@ 4 gigabytes of data , and has allowed for the examination and publication of details relating to the socioeconomic and demographic mix of early Dunedin .

The multidisciplinary nature of the study has resulted in information being gathered on subjects ranging from urban planning to gender studies . By using both quantitative and qualitative analyses , and by including considerable amounts of oral history , it has allowed for a vivid recreation of the society of early urban New Zealand . Several books have resulted from the project , among them *Sites of Gender : Women , Men and Modernity , 1890 ? 1939* , edited by B. Brookes , A. Cooper , and R. Law ( Auckland University Press , 2003 ) and *Class and Occupation : The New Zealand Reality* by E. Olssen and M. Hickey ( University of Otago Press , 2005 ) .

= = Governance = =

In its formative days , the Caversham Road Board administered Caversham . This organisation served as a council for Caversham until May 1877 , when it became a borough . The borough of Caversham , which existed until November 1904 , took in a far larger area than the current suburb , including much of Saint Clair , South Dunedin , Kew , and Kensington , and stretched to the Pacific coast in the south and Otago Harbour in the east . The names of several of the borough 's mayors are commemorated in streets within the former borough , among them Robert Rutherford , William Bridgman , and Thomas Kay Sidey .

The Dunedin City Council currently administers Caversham ; the suburb is located in the city 's South Dunedin ward , one of the city 's six wards . This ward covers a considerable part of Dunedin 's main urban area , as well as the entirety of the Otago Peninsula . It elects four councillors to Dunedin 's 14 @-@ member city council .

At a national level , Caversham was a separate electorate from 1866 to 1908 . MPs for the electorate included Thomas Kay Sidey and future Premier Robert Stout . Since 1908 Caversham has been in various electorates , and is currently part of the Dunedin South electorate . As of 2014 , its MP is Clare Curran ( Labour ) .

#### = = Demographics = =

Unlike most of Dunedin , which was settled by Scots , many early settlers in Caversham were English . This led to some degree of antagonism by the councils of the city and Caversham borough in the early days of settlement ; Dunedin had been settled by the Presbyterian church , whereas Caversham 's population was largely Anglican , Methodist , and Baptist . There is little evidence of this distinction in modern Caversham , other than the origins of local street names , several of which reflect the names of English counties and early English settlers .

Caversham began largely as a lower @-@ middle to working @-@ class suburb . Many of the early residents were skilled or semi @-@ skilled tradespeople . In its early days , Caversham was known as " The carpenters ' borough " , as a high proportion of the skilled workers within the borough were employed in the building trade . The socioeconomic mix of the borough , combined with the Protestant religious make @-@ up of Caversham , led to strong traditions of egalitarian and social humanitarian politics in the borough .

The left @-@ leaning politics of the area is still reflected to some extent in local political views . The Dunedin South electorate , of which Caversham is a part , tends to return New Zealand Labour Party Members of Parliament and support this and other left @-@ of @-@ centre parties . In the 2008 New Zealand general election , 54 @. @ 8 % of valid party votes cast in Caversham 's two polling stations were for the Labour Party and 10 @. @ 4 % were for the three other main left @-@ of @-@ centre parties ( Green , Alliance , and Progressive ) . The vote for these parties over the whole Dunedin South electorate was 46 @. @ 7 % and 9 @. @ 4 % respectively . The equivalent figures for New Zealand as a whole were 34 @. @ 0 % and 7 @. @ 7 % respectively .

Many residents of Caversham are still of relatively low socio @-@ economic status when compared to those in surrounding hill suburbs . A 2007 Dunedin City Council report indicated that a high proportion ( 39 % ) of the suburb 's houses were one- or two @-@ bedroom dwellings .

Caversham 's 2006 population was 5 @, @ 058 . The suburb has a slightly higher proportion of elderly residents than the Otago average , with 15 @. @ 8 % of residents aged 65 and over . It also has a considerably higher proportion of residents of M?ori and Pacific island descent than the Otago average ( 10 @. @ 3 % and 4 @. @ 4 % respectively ) . Caversham also has nearly twice the average Otago proportion of one @-@ parent families ( 26 @. @ 5 % ) . Ownership of and access to home telecommunications ( such as the internet ) and to private motor vehicles is considerably lower than the Otago average .

#### = = Education = =

Caversham has no secondary schools , although it does contain two primary schools and a special needs school . Caversham Primary School , at the corner of South Road and Surrey Street , has been at its present site since 1921 . The school dates back to the early 1860s , and has a current enrollment of around 80 pupils . The school 's two @-@ storey 1920s brick buildings were pulled down and replaced in 1961 , because of their structural unsoundness . The school 's main gate ? the only surviving remnant of the earlier structure ? is the suburb 's war memorial .

College Street School , south of South Road 's retail area , was built on an earlier site of Caversham Primary School . It was officially part of Caversham Primary School until 1959 , when it was declared a separate institution , and now has about 250 pupils . A third school , the Sara Cohen

School in Rutherford Street , was established in 1926 . This school caters for special needs pupils from primary school age through adulthood . The school was named for the late wife of Mark Cohen , city councillor , campaigner for women 's rights , and editor of the Evening Star newspaper from 1893 to 1920 . In 1889 , Mark Cohen was a major figure behind the founding of New Zealand 's first kindergarten .

There are kindergartens and child @-@ care centres in both Rutherford Street ( by Kew Park ) and South Road ( to the east of the main retail area ) , and there are numerous pre @-@ school facilities and further primary schools in the suburbs of Forbury and Saint Clair , immediately to the south of Caversham . The nearest secondary schools are the single @-@ sex schools of Queen 's High School and King 's High School , located alongside each other close to the boundary between Saint Clair and South Dunedin , 1 kilometre ( 0 @. @ 62 mi ) to the south .

= = Economy = =

In its early years , Caversham was heavily industrialised , but also contained a large number of residential properties . The population included a large number of skilled tradespeople and craftspeople , and both large and small industries abounded . Local industries at the beginning of the twentieth century included a brickworks , a gasworks , breweries , a smithy , milliners , several bakeries , a tannery , a bootmakers , and Rutherford 's Wax Vesta match factory at Forbury Corner . In 1900 , the South Road @-@ David Street @-@ Forbury Corner area was home to over 50 businesses .

Today , the suburb is mainly residential , though it has areas of retail and light industrial businesses . The main retail area is on South Road between the start of the rise up Caversham Valley and David Street , extending into David Street and the western end of Hillside Road ( Forbury Corner , sometimes referred to as Kew Corner ) . A few shops are also located on South Road 0 @. @ 8 kilometres ( 0 @. @ 50 mi ) to the east , near Carisbrook . Hillside Road becomes increasingly light industrial as it approaches South Dunedin , with automotive engineers , car sales yards , joineries , a rope factory , and a funeral parlour . One of Dunedin 's largest industrial sites , the Hillside Railway Workshops , dominates the eastern end of Hillside Road , close to which lie other , smaller , industrial sites . Beyond this is the shopping precinct of South Dunedin .

Caversham has four public houses ? considerably fewer than in its formative years . These are the Carisbrook Hotel , close to the sports ground for which it is named , Mitchell 's Tavern in the South Road retail area , the Waterloo Hotel at Forbury Corner , and the Fitzroy Hotel on Hillside Road near Bathgate Park .

= = Sport = =

Carisbrook , the city 's former main rugby union venue and a former Test cricket ground , is at the eastern end of the suburb between The Glen and the Hillside Railway Workshops . It was the home of Otago Rugby Union until a new stadium opened in North Dunedin ( the Forsyth Barr Stadium at University Plaza ) in 2011 . The new stadium is the new home of the Otago Rugby Union and Highlanders Super Rugby franchise , and met with some opposition within Dunedin , with objections focusing largely on the cost . The future of Carisbrook looks bleak , and many of the former facilities are in the process of being dismantled or removed .

Other than Carisbrook , the suburb 's main sports ground is Bathgate Park , which lies at the border of Caversham and South Dunedin in the southeast . There are several open areas of recreation ground and parkland , notably Kew Park at Forbury Corner and Sidey Park and adjacent parkland along the northern flank of the by @-@ pass , and there are tennis courts close to Kew Park on Thorn Street , and a croquet club between South Road and the Caversham by @-@ pass . Kew Park is also home to one of the area 's most prominent pétanque clubs .

Other sporting links with the suburb include Caversham Football Club , one of Dunedin 's most successful football teams . Caversham has reached the semi @-@ finals of the national knockout competition ( the Chatham Cup ) on three occasions , and was a member of the former New

Zealand National Soccer League for several seasons in the 1970s with a highest final position of fourth in 1975 . They also played in the competition 's final season ( 2003 ) . Despite its name , Caversham play at Tonga Park , located in the adjacent suburb of Forbury , a ground they share with the Carisbrook @-@ Dunedin Cricket Club . Caversham is also home to one of Dunedin 's main athletics clubs .

The Southern Rugby Football Club , a rugby union club , is located at Bathgate Park to the southeast of Caversham . Southern is consistently among Dunedin 's stronger club sides , and has been Otago club champion on over 20 occasions . It was formed from a merger of the Caversham and Pacific clubs in 1899 . Southern 's players have included over 20 All Blacks , including Stephen Bachop , Stu Forster , Jamie Joseph , Laurie Mains , and Gary Seear .

= = Landmarks = =

Hillside Railway Workshops dominate the southeast of Caversham and the neighbouring suburb of South Dunedin . Established at this site in 1875 , the workshops are the main railway construction and repair shop in the South Island . The workshops cover 8 hectares ( 20 acres ) , of which 3 hectares ( 7 @.@ 4 acres ) are covered floor space .

To the north of the workshops is Carisbrook , Dunedin 's former main sports venue . Opened in 1883 , the ground had a capacity of 35 @,@ 000 people , and was floodlit from the 1990s . Used primarily for rugby union , but also for other sports ( notably as a Test cricket venue ) , Carisbrook lost its pre @-@ eminence among the city 's sports arenas with the construction of a new stadium in the northern end of the city in 2011 ; demolition began in 2013 . The ground is named for the former home of early colonial settler James Macandrew , which in turn was named for Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight in southern England .

Lisburn House is one of the finest surviving 1860s townhouses in New Zealand . Now run as a bed and breakfast establishment , this house was built in 1865 for the Fulton family , a pioneer farming family at their " Ravenscliffe " property on the Taieri Plains . The house was named for the family 's origins in Lisburn , Northern Ireland , and is Category I heritage listed . William Clayton designed the 12 @-@ room house , notable for its steeply angled slate roof and polychromatic brickwork . Two other Category II heritage buildings are on Fitzroy Street : Faringdon Villa , and an untitled house .

Other buildings of note in Caversham include the suburb 's churches . The Presbyterian church is located on Thorn Street , roughly halfway between the South Road retail area and Forbury Corner . It was built in 1883 following the destruction of the previous building by fire . The current building , built in Port Chalmers bluestone with Oamaru stone facings , was designed by T. B. Cameron .

Caversham 's Anglican church , St. Peter 's , is located on Hillside Road . Designed by H. F. Hardy , the foundation stone was laid in 1882 . The original design called for the church to have a spire , but because of problems with the tower 's foundations ( which left the tower leaning 6 inches ( 15 cm ) from the perpendicular ) this was never constructed .

Caversham Baptist church is located at the corner of South Road and Surrey Street , close to Caversham School . Unusual among Dunedin buildings , this church has a formal Classical style , with its brickwork augmented by pediments and square columns . The foundation stone for the building was laid in 1906 . The former Baptist Church , in Playfair Street , is now used as a Gospel Hall .

A further church , located in South Dunedin close to the southeastern edge of Caversham , is the South Dunedin Wesley Methodist Church in Hillside Road . This building , constructed in 1893 , was threatened with demolition in 2009 .

Part of the factory of Donaghy 's Industries , adjacent to the eastern edge of Bathgate Park , is notable because of its unusual shape . This structure , which is less than 4 metres ( 13 ft ) wide yet some 380 metres ( 1 @,@ 250 ft ) in length , serves as a ropewalk for Donaghy 's , who have been manufacturing rope and twine at this site since 1876 .

A somewhat controversial recent addition to Caversham was the opening , in October 2013 , of Whakamana Cannabis Museum , New Zealand 's first museum dedicated to the history of cannabis use . Cannabis , while still a criminalised drug in New Zealand , has moved some way towards

grudging acceptance , at least as a subject for open discussion . The museum , run from a former residential house in David Street , is designed to be an information centre on aspects of the history and legislation surrounding the drug , and also a national centre for the Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis Party , a minor single @-@ issue political party .

= = Notable people = =

Noted residents in the Caversham area have included members of the Sidey family , several of whom were local or national politicians . Among these was Thomas Sidey , New Zealand Attorney General 1928 ? 31 . Sidey Park , close to the northern edge of the Caversham bypass , and Sidey Street in Corstorphine are both named in his honour .

Captain William Cargill , founder of the Otago settlement , lived just to the northeast of Caversham above The Glen ; his house " Hillside " gave its name to Hillside Road , which was at one time called Cargill Road . The area around the site of Cargill 's long @-@ demolished house between The Glen and Kensington is still referred to as Hillside . Cargill 's Corner , the major road junction at the South Dunedin end of Hillside Road , is also named in his honour .

Architect Edmund Anscombe was a Caversham resident . Anscombe was responsible for numerous important buildings in early 20th century New Zealand , many of which survive to the present day . Among them are the Sarjeant Art Gallery in Wanganui and the Former Post and Telegraph Building in Wellington . Noted local buildings with work by Anscombe include extensions to the University of Otago Clocktower complex in Dunedin North , the main building of Otago Girls ' High School in central Dunedin , and the Allied Press building in Lower Stuart Street , Dunedin .

Another notable local resident was surveyor and architect John Turnbull Thomson . Thomson was Chief Surveyor of the Otago Province from 1856 to 1873 , and Surveyor @-@ General of New Zealand from 1876 to 1879 . During his time as provincial Chief Surveyor , Thomson explored and mapped large sections of the interior of the southern South Island . Many of the place names in this region reflect Thomson 's Northumbrian origins , with prosaic names in the form of a Northumbrian dialectic name for an animal . As a result , the area is still occasionally referred to as " Thomson 's Barnyard " or " The Farmyard Patch " .

Among sportspeople with Caversham connections , Australian Test cricketer and 1931 Wisden Cricketer of the year Clarrie Grimmett is perhaps the best known . Grimmett , the first player to take 200 Test wickets , was born in the suburb on Christmas Day , 1891 . Noted rugby union administrators " Old Vic " Cavanagh and " Young Vic " Cavanagh were also born in Caversham . Between them , the father and son were responsible for changes to the way the game of rugby union was played through their innovative coaching methods and tactics . The cricketer , poet , songwriter and teacher Robert J. Pope ( 1865 ? 1949 ) was also born in Caversham .

= = Transportation = =

The suburb 's main road is South Road , which at its eastern ( Glen ) end winds around the flanks of hills before joining with Princes Street and Dunedin 's central business district . A slip road connects South Road with State Highway 1 at the foot of these hills , just above Carisbrook .

Hillside Road , which runs parallel with South Road several hundred metres to the south , is an arterial route connecting South Dunedin ( at its eastern end ) with Dunedin 's southwestern suburbs . At its western end is Forbury Corner , a road junction linking Hillside Road with suburban arterial routes to the suburbs of Saint Clair ( Forbury Road ) and Corstorphine ( Easter Crescent ) , as well as David Street , the major road link between Hillside Road and South Road . Numerous other small residential streets run parallel with David Street between Hillside Road and South Road . The suburb 's other main roads include Caversham Valley Road , Playfair Street , Surrey Street , and Glen Road . The latter of these lies at the Glen at the eastern end of Caversham , providing a link between South Road and the hill suburbs of Maryhill , Balaclava , and Mornington .

A Caversham bypass was constructed in the late 1970s and early 1980s , and was officially opened in 1987 . It now carries State Highway 1 away from the retail heart of the suburb , connecting at its

northern end with the city 's one @-@ way street system . With the construction of the bypass , Caversham Valley Road was truncated close to its junction with South Road , and the upper stretch of the road continued as part of State Highway 1 , connecting the bypass with Dunedin Southern Motorway .

Until the construction of the bypass , South Road and Caversham Valley Road formed the main route out of Dunedin to the south . State Highway 1 followed South Road through the main retail area , then followed Caversham Valley Road to Lookout Point . Above its retail area , South Road winds around the flank of Calton Hill ; Caversham Valley Road forms a straighter , steeper route that originally continued from the end of South Road 's retail area . For this reason , the part of South Road running through the retail area is also sometimes referred to as part of Caversham Valley Road . Improvements to Caversham Valley Road to ease congestion and increase safety began in 2011 . A junction at the north end of Caversham 's main retail area connects South Road with the bypass .

Caversham was served by a suburban railway station on the " South Line " between Dunedin and Mosgiel . Services ceased on this line in 1982 . The railway station buildings were demolished several years later .

Trams served Caversham between 1880 and 1954 , operating in Hillside Road , South Road , and David Street . Several bus routes now serve Caversham , connecting it with the heart of the city . Citibus and Dunedin Passenger Transport run routes from the city centre to Saint Clair and Corstorphine via Hillside Road , and to Lookout Point via South Road . Dunedin passenger transport also runs services between The Octagon and both Mosgiel and Brighton via South Road . Cargill 's Corner , at the South Dunedin end of Hillside Road , is a major suburban bus hub .