

Unley Park, South Australia: selected twentieth-century and later domestic architecture

**Report for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
South Australia Built Heritage Research Fellowship/Architecture
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by

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**19 Northgate Street, Unley Park, a villa possibly built for George Buchanan in 1907
(Photo: 23 August 2011).**

Volume 2: Appendixes and bibliography

Appendixes

Appendix 1. 2006 Australian Census Statistics. Unley Park

Introduction and summary

The 'Key statistics' table below contains summary statistics for Unley Park. By default the table displays 2001 and 2006 data as both absolute numbers and percentages (where applicable), along with the change in number between these years.

| Key statistics (summary statistics) | Unley Park | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2006 | | | 2001 | | | Change 2001 to 2006 |
| | Enumerated data | number | % | Adelaide Statistical Division | number | % | Adelaide Statistical Division |
| | | | % | % | | % | % |
| Enumerated population, including overseas visitors | | | | | | | |
| Total population (a) | 1,272 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,321 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -49 |
| Males (a) | 609 | 47.9 | 48.7 | 609 | 46.1 | 48.7 | 0 |
| Females (a) | 663 | 52.1 | 51.3 | 712 | 53.9 | 51.3 | -49 |
| Overseas visitors | 10 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 16 | 1.2 | 0.6 | -6 |
| Enumerated population, excluding overseas visitors | | | | | | | |
| Total population (b) | 1,262 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,299 | 99.5 | 100.0 | -37 |
| Males (b) | 602 | 47.7 | 48.7 | 600 | 46.0 | 48.7 | 2 |
| Females (b) | 660 | 52.3 | 51.3 | 699 | 53.6 | 51.3 | -39 |
| Population characteristics | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous population | 0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0 |
| Australian born | 974 | 77.2 | 70.7 | 1,029 | 78.9 | 72.2 | -55 |
| Overseas born | 222 | 17.6 | 23.7 | 210 | 16.1 | 23.6 | 12 |
| Australian citizens | 1,125 | 89.1 | 87.4 | 1,187 | 91.0 | 89.8 | -62 |
| Australian citizens aged 18+ | 883 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 948 | 72.6 | 68.4 | -65 |
| Institutional population | 0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0 |
| Age structure | | | | | | | |
| Infants 0 to 4 years | 68 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 61 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7 |
| Children 5 to 17 years | 217 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 214 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 3 |
| Adults 18 to 64 years | 815 | 64.6 | 62.9 | 851 | 65.2 | 62.3 | -36 |
| Mature adults 65 to 84 | 144 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 167 | 12.8 | 12.8 | -23 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| years | | | | | | | |
| Senior citizens 85 years and over | 19 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 17 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2 |
| Households and dwellings | | | | | | | |
| Owned | 229 | 44.4 | 32.6 | 287 | 53.3 | 38.7 | -58 |
| Purchasing | 152 | 29.5 | 34.3 | 119 | 22.1 | 30.2 | 33 |
| Renting | 87 | 16.9 | 26.0 | 93 | 17.3 | 25.6 | -6 |
| Households (occupied private dwellings) | 516 | -- | -- | 538 | -- | -- | -22 |
| Persons counted in households | 1,273 | -- | -- | 1,321 | -- | -- | -48 |
| Average household size (persons) | 2.47 | -- | -- | 2.46 | -- | -- | 0.01 |
| Total Dwellings | 580 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 565 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers.

WORK

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 3 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Mining | 7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 53 | 7.8 | 12.9 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Construction | 43 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Retail Trade | 86 | 12.7 | 12.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 28 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 34 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 6 | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 10 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 33 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 40 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 93 | 13.7 | 6.2 |
| Administrative and Support Services | 12 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| Public Administration and Safety | 17 | 2.5 | 7.1 |
| Education and Training | 44 | 6.5 | 7.9 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 135 | 19.9 | 13.3 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| Arts and Recreation Services | 3 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Other Services | 18 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Inadequately described or Not stated | 7 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Total | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Separate house | 411 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 420 | 74.3 | 70.5 | -9 |
| Medium density | 100 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 108 | 19.1 | 21.2 | -8 |
| High density | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 |
| Caravans, cabin, houseboat | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Other | 4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 4 |
| Not stated | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 |
| TOTAL occupied private dwellings | 516 | 89.0 | 93.1 | 528 | 93.5 | 93.9 | -12 |
| TOTAL unoccupied Dwellings | 64 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 37 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 27 |
| TOTAL Dwellings | 580 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 565 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

(a) 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

(b) 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

In 2006, there were 411 households who occupied a separate house in the area, while 100 occupied a medium density dwelling.

Analysis of the types of dwellings of the households in Unley Park in 2006 compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division shows that 70.9% occupied a separate house; 17.2% occupied a medium density dwelling; while no households occupied high density dwellings, compared with 71.0%, 20.1%, and 1.6% respectively in the Adelaide Statistical Division.

**Appendix 2. 'Tarrangower 21 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park S.A. from 1970 to 2000'.
Margaret Warming, March 2012 (Courtesy of the Unley Museum)**

TARRANGOWER 21 Victoria Avenue, Unley Park S.A. from 1970 to 2000.

We were shown the property by agent John Black. It had been for sale for a long time. However, it was love at first sight for me. (we had not even thought of selling our house at this time) The home needed great deal of work. It was owned by the Growden family from the Booyoollee Station out from Gladstone. I had been teaching at Gladstone High, and stayed at the Booyoollee Hotel some years before. The two older Growdens had been living there with a Housekeeper. Mr Growden was blind, and Mrs Growden had trouble walking.

OUTSIDE.

At The front of the property , behind the fence, was a mixed thorn hedge. The heavy twin gates were at each side with a driveway extending down the side of the house. The driveway on the northern side extended past a Coach House at the back, down a wide Lane to a double gate at Whistler Avenue (No26). The back had a path leading from the coach house to the recessed back door. The lawn on each side was much higher than the path. A series of metal tripods edged each of the 2 lawns. Each tripod had a heavy chain linked from one to another. The lane had been used mainly by the tenants in the back flats, and had really deep pot-holes.

The verandah at the side of the house where the main door lead from a few steps, were enclosed, at one end by a cement wall and by other cement walls with glass slat windows and a door the other end. The beautiful pillars had been broken at the top, and we had to get new ones made to match, when we broke down the awful walls.....they had used them as 2 rooms, one for a lounge and one for a kitchen.

The wall enclosure at the Victoria Ave side, made it impossible to get in and out of the Study. The par in front of the main bedroom we kept as a Sunroom and Office, to keep out traffic noises. However, we did hire masons to put matching sandstone over the cement. The tessellated floor tiles in the verandahs needed repair.

The biggest surprise for us was the colony of bats which lived just near the front door. As we entered and exited, they swooped....not many visitors came that way!! It was fun the day a man arrived and said he was Batman. He was certainly welcome. After removing the thorn hedge, we put a water feature in the front large lawn, and re-gravelled all the paths. Everywhere were signs of a countryman's favourite mender... fencing wire to hold every thing together !

We made alterations to the lawn, took away a rusting and old clothes hoist, and decided to build a swimming pool at the back. We had already removed the metal tripods and chains, and then we made a new entrance to the cellar, with steps leading down and a timber and iron cover. The only other way into the cellar was from a trapdoor in the middle of the old kitchen and no stairs. It was full of discarded cartons and spider homes.

The lane had its potholes filled. The tennis court had a huge heap of rubbish which had obviously been there for years. In one corner was a large clump of bamboo. On the eastern side of the court were two magnificent cork elms. They were much admired until we discovered that their suckers invaded the court no matter what we tried. They are still there, but the tennis court looks OK but is never used. A lovely Meyer lemon tree was next to the garden shed, planted by Cousin Laura Growden.

INSIDE.

As Mr Growden was blind he had no need for light globes hence one 25w globe in a passage 16feet high. His was the main bedroom, and Cousin Laura had the adjoining one. Mrs Growden had the Billiard Room for her bedroom.(probably why they made a lounge and kitchen on the side verandah.) The Dining Room was a blue room, with a lovely chandelier and blue carpet and wallpaper. Also a hanging call wire with beautiful wooden knob. We kept the carpet, but had it lifted, cleaned and relaid. The doors and windows all had leadlighting. The fireplaces were magnificent: the wood grand and the workmanship the

very best. Each of the rooms had call buttons which had obviously not been used for years, because what had been the kitchen was now one of the Flats at the back.

After we removed the horrid cement walls from the verandahs we were able to see with plenty of light coming through the leadlight windows and doors.

From the back door a very wide passage ran the length of the house. When we first moved in it was closed off by a partition reaching to the 16foot ceiling. When it was removed we discovered a beautiful open doorway with lead light at each side. (After we finished our work in the house, The Growdens came to see and were amazed to see it so open: they had never seen it open before). Two Flats had been made of the back rooms with a kitchen each, and separate entrances. It took us some time to work out how it was originally, but we eventually made 2 suites of rooms each with bedroom, lounge room- study, walk in robes and large bathrooms, one with separate toilet. Plumbing, electricity, painting and wallpapering was needed throughout the house. Where the long passage joined the front hallway, was a wrought iron high screen, with a gate, but obviously not part of the original.

The front hallway was large, wood paneled, with a small shelf at head height. Above this was fine wall paper. At the back of the hall directly in front of the main door was a large recessed area suitable for a statue. The front Drawing Room had beautiful lights, matching wall lights and wood paneling and a large bay window in which the glass panes were curved to match the wood. The chandelier and wall lights were ornate and matching. We also lifted and cleaned this carpet as it had seen little use. I believe the next owners painted all the woodwork white (such a pity)

The HouseKeeper's room was subject to roof leaks and her furniture all stood in the middle of the room. After studying for roof leaks, we found old kerosene tins and hessian bags in the roof to combat the leaks. Eventually we had to replace a great amount of the tiled roof. We were fortunate to obtain (for a price) Welsh tiles, same as the existing roof, from the old Education Building as it was being dismantled. We had similar luck with tiles from Ayers House when they were altering.

We had 30 years of a really lovely life in Tarrangower, as our three children grew, brought their friends home to visit or stay. I remember the fun of raking up all the leaves from the trees at the front and the children jumping on the heaps; we were able to burn them in those days, but we had a friend who carted them all away, and spread them for his "chooks" to peck through..

Now, we have "down-sized" to 17a Victoria Ave in the year 2000. Margaret Warming. March 2012..

Appendix 3. Walter Charles Torode (1858-1937)

The RIA Register of Significant 20th Century Architecture (the first report was completed in 1986) describes thirteen extant domestic metropolitan buildings by Walter Torode.¹



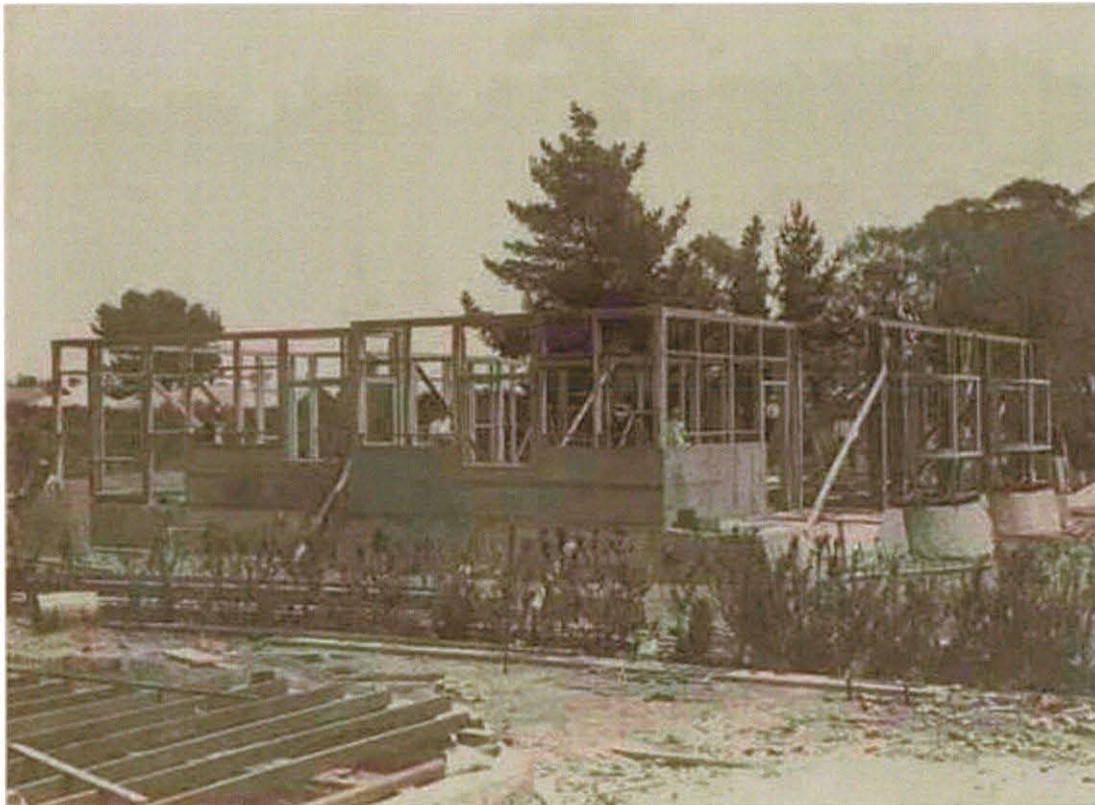
34 Unley Road, Unley (Photo: 7 June 2011). Note the subtle splay of the side eaves. Miles Lewis wrote that this house of 1908 was built completely of reinforced concrete, the walls 'apparently cast in situ ... made in two leaves with a cavity into which slid the window sashes and fly screens.'

(Miles Lewis, ed., *200 Years of Concrete*, [Nth Sydney], Concrete Institute of Australia, 1988, p.25).

¹ Stage 2: Torode Concrete Houses, AM: RIA Register of Significant 20th Century Architecture, S240/3/4.



34 Unley Road. RAIA South Australia Significant 20th Century Architecture. Photo about 1986 (AM: S240/3/4).



Walter Torode's house at 8 Bellevue Place, Unley Park. 1909. Ground floor under Construction; wall framework and concrete lower walling visible, front wall of house on right side with two protruding curved windows. The ceilings and walls of the house were lined in asbestos cement sheets. Later a verandah was added over the first floor balconies. The photographer was Charles A. Petts of Mitcham (SLSA: SRG 195/2/1. Originally from the Engineering Department, University of Adelaide).



8 Bellevue Place (SLSA: SRG 195/2/2. Originally from the Engineering Department, University of Adelaide).

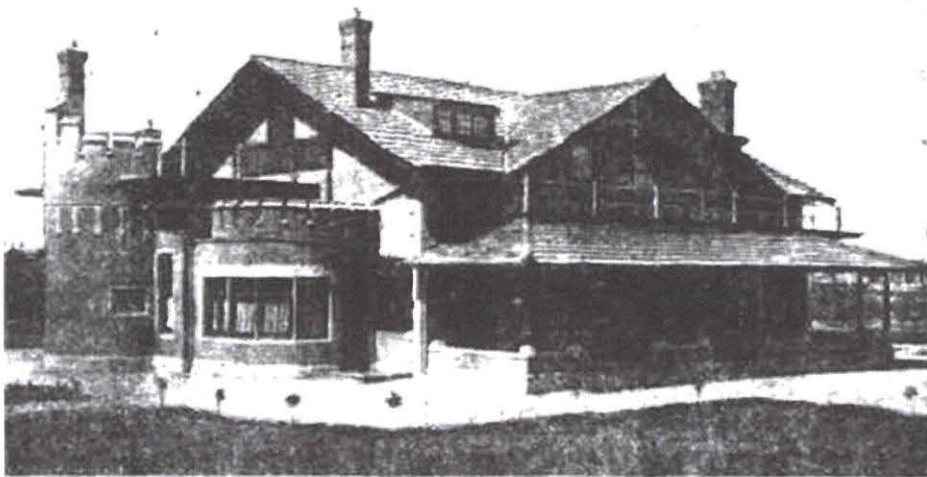
The reproduction here of inferior newspaper images of Torode's houses is given as an example of the attention the local press gave to his own (deserving) professional promotion.



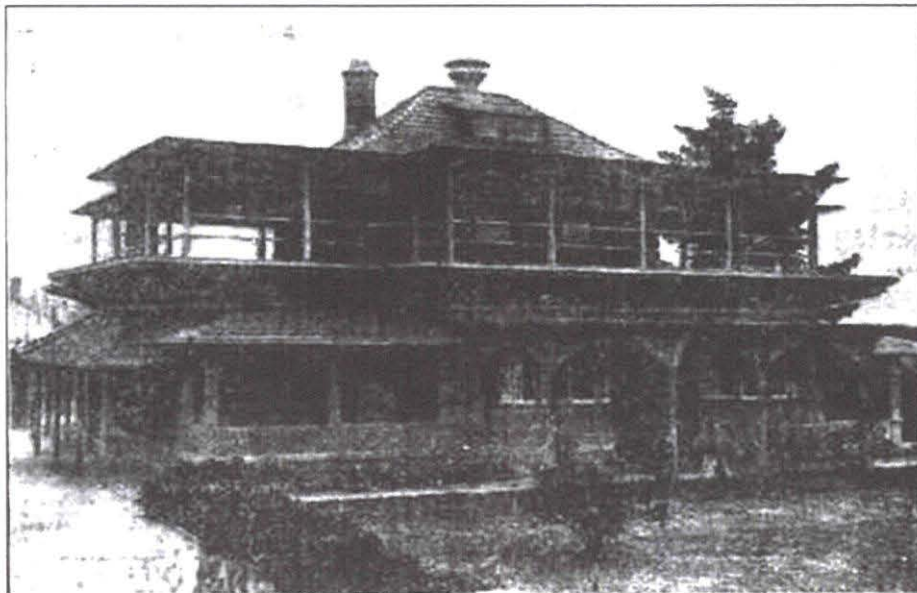
Amphi Cosma, south-east corner of Joslin and Young Streets, Wayville ('Property and Real Estate News', *Mail*, 19 June 1915, p.19). This nine room house is of octagonal plan, with an octagonal light. It is built of brick, with cobble stones around the base.



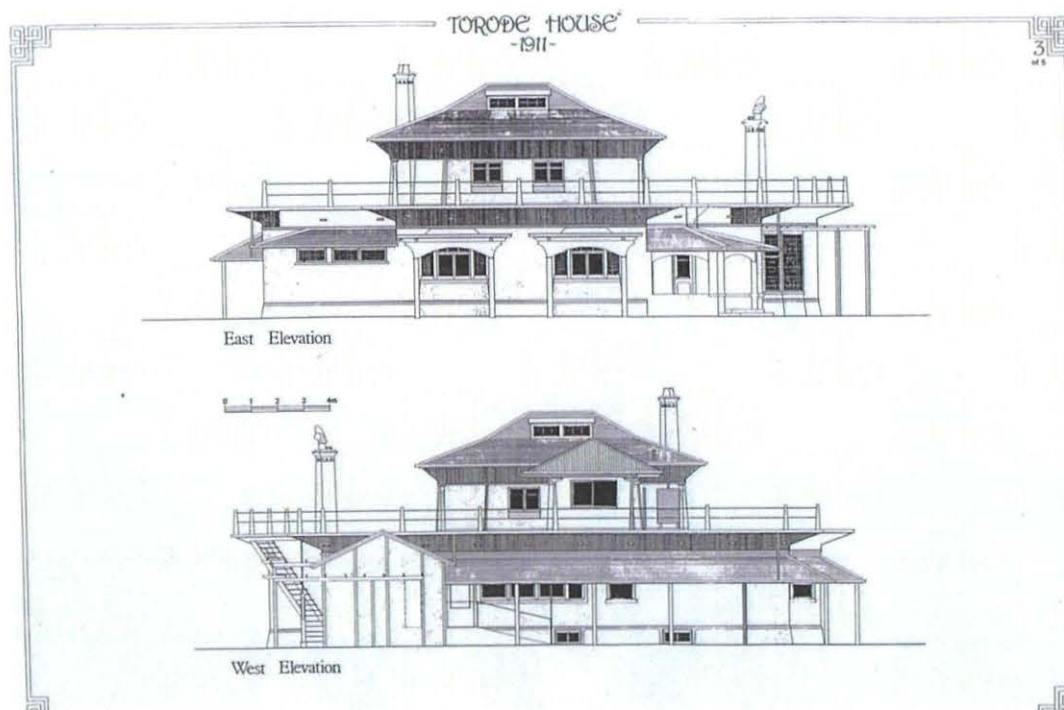
Walter Torode. Amphi Cosma, Young Street, Wayville (Photo: 2012).



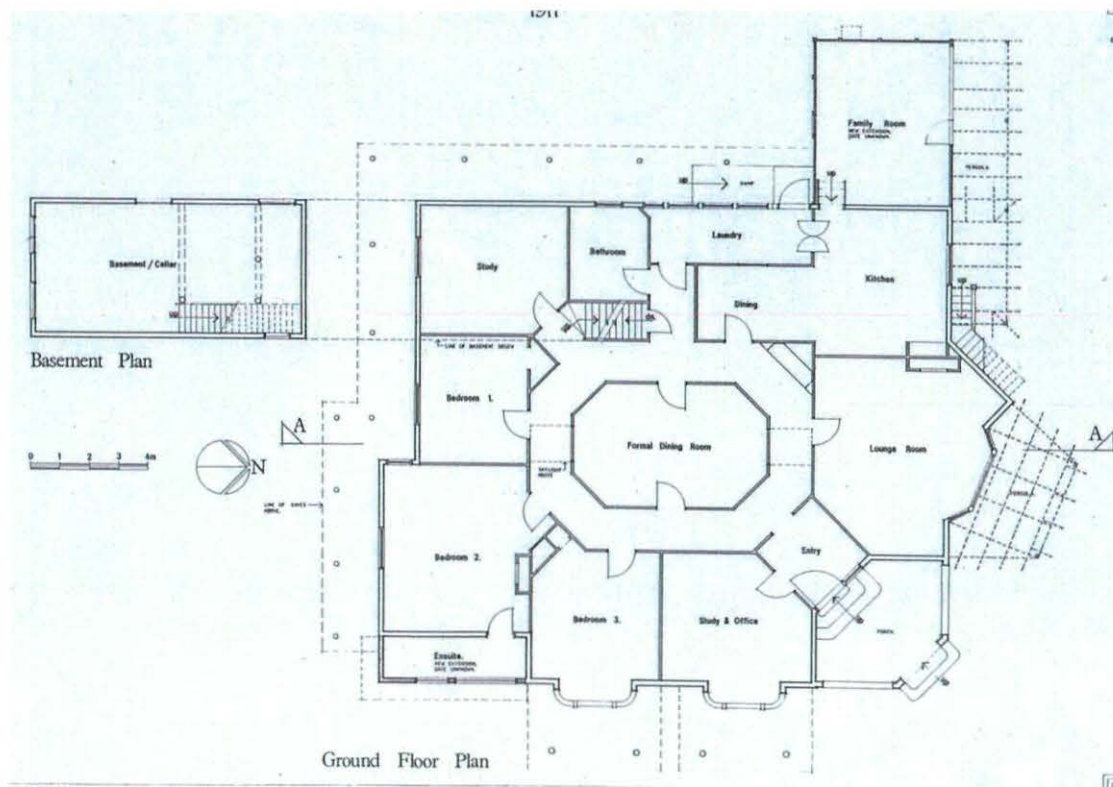
Young Street, south-west corner of Joslin Street, Wayville on low-lying land ('Property and Real Estate News', *Mail*, 19 June 1915, p.19).



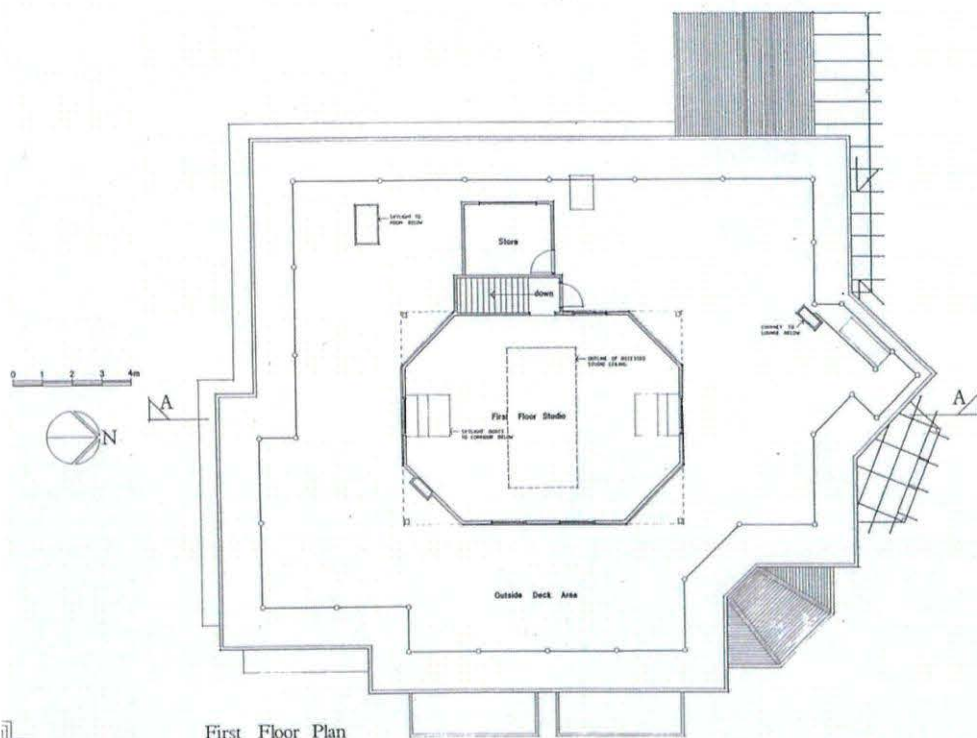
Belle Vue Place, Unley Park ('Property and Real Estate News', *Mail*, 19 June 1915, p.19).



Torode House, 8 Bellevue Place, Unley Park. This and the following are copies of John Schenk's original Winner SA JUBILEE 150 MEASURED DRAWINGS COMPETITION 1986 (DENR, File 14097). Borders are deleted. The 5 large drawings, 59cm x 83cm, are in the AM: RAI collection, S154, items 1-5.

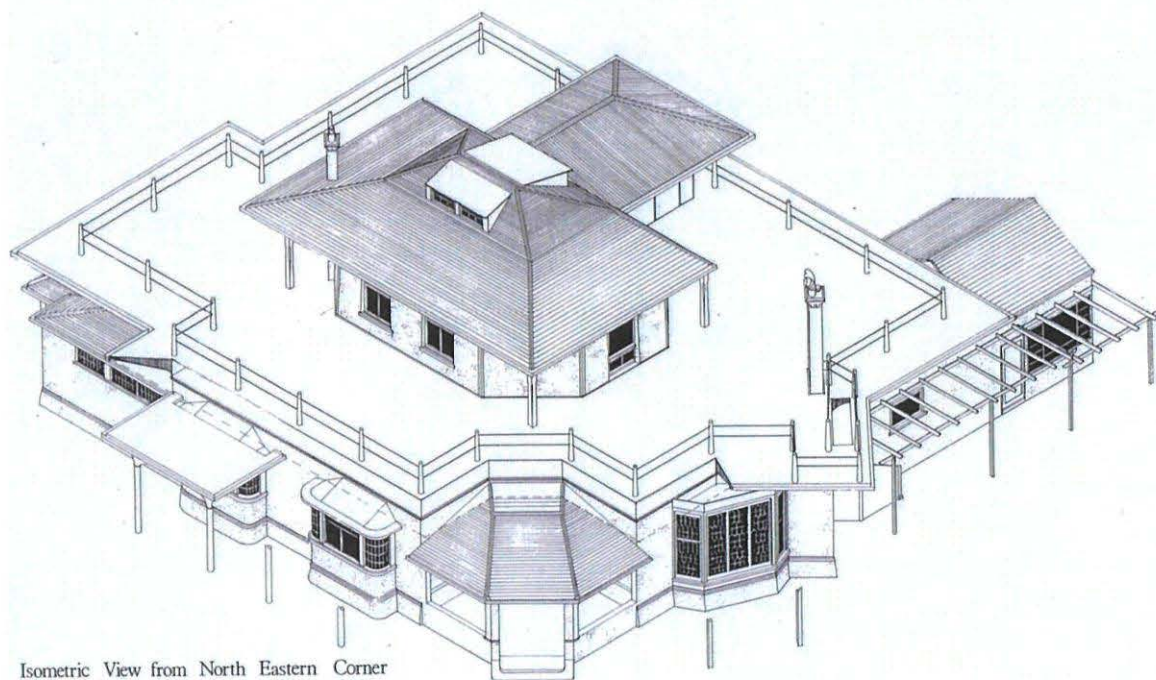


John Schenk. Ground floor plan.



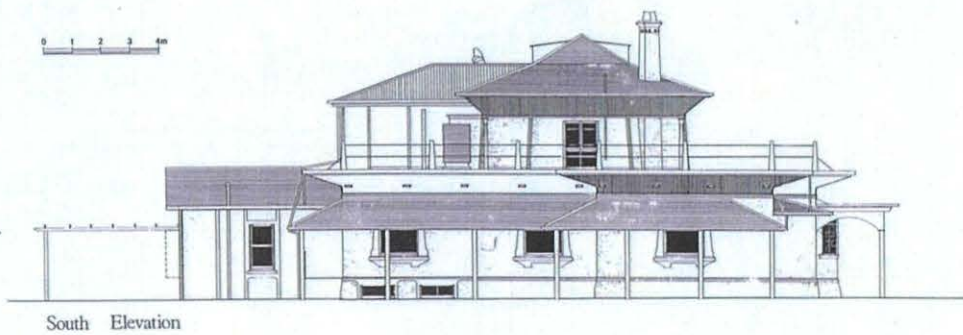
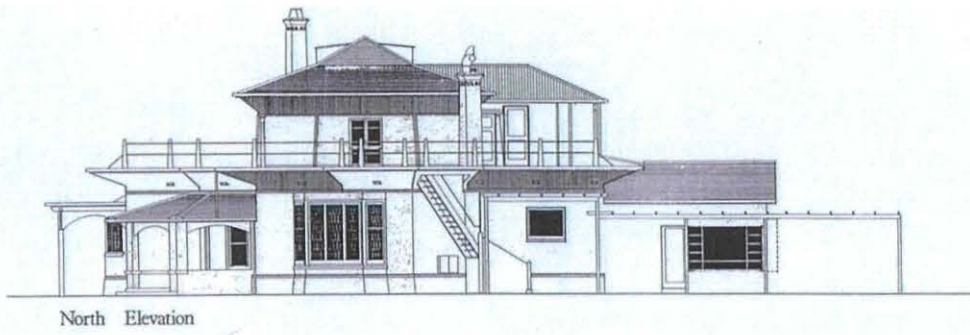
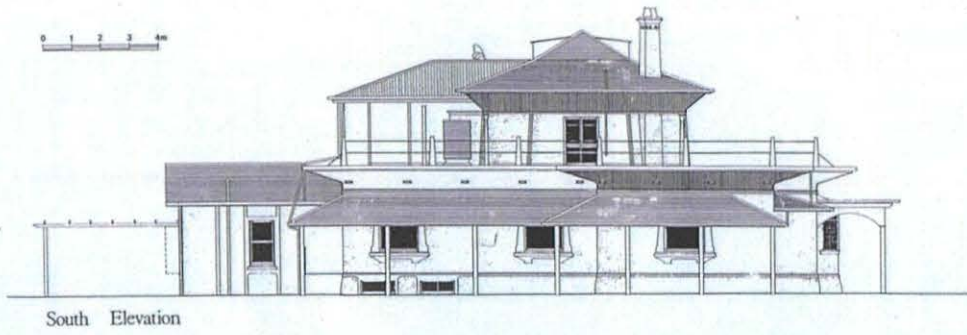
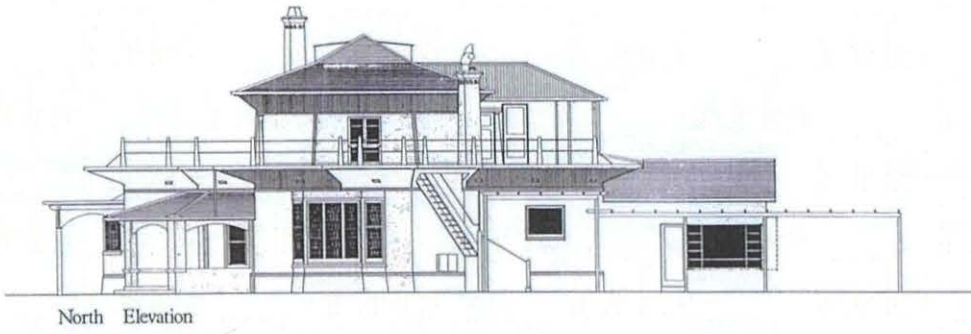
First Floor Plan

John Schenk. First floor plan.



Isometric View from North Eastern Corner

John Schenk. View from the north-east corner.



John Schenk. North and south elevations.



D. Dorian Smith.

14 Victoria Avenue.

South Australian Homes and Gardens, 1 July 1941, pp. 20-24.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon Opit's Modern Home at Unley Park

MODERNITY, in both architectural design and furnishing, is the keynote of the new home of Dr. and Mrs. Leon Opit, in Victoria Avenue, Unley Park. Mr. Ernest A. Keal was the architect responsible for the building and the fittings. Built of cream brick, the house is designed to admit a maximum of light and air to the rooms, and while this particular type of architecture featuring the flat roof, has been criticised as being unsuitable for South Australian conditions, in view of the high atmospheric temperatures during summer months, such criticism has been successfully disposed of here. The roof has been insulated with a thick layer of slagwool, together with an inch thickness of insulating board, which, in extremes of heat and cold, prevents the interior temperature of the building from varying more than two or three degrees.

An immense amount of ingenious thought has gone into the interior furnishings and decorations. Every piece of furniture which could possibly be built-in has been built-in. For instance, in the main bedroom everything, including the head-piece of the bed, is a permanent fixture. As will be seen from the illustrations, great use has been made of mirror glass, while further notable features are the extensive use of concealed and indirect lighting, and of chromium steel for decorative and utilitarian purposes.

Flush ceilings, specially designed cornices, and flush-panelled solid cored doors have been used throughout the house, while the walls of the main living rooms have been

finished in warm cream shade of Polytex, seemingly a soft, textured finish, but is actually a hard, wear-resisting surface. The house is heated throughout by an electric convector heating system, which maintains the atmosphere at an even temperature.

Hall, drawing and dining rooms are carpeted from wall to wall in an unpatterned Wilton carpet of a delicate mushroom shade. The hall, its unusual stairway illuminated with a wide panel of glass bricks, is particularly pleasing. The stair treads have been completely carpeted, and the wrought-iron scroll of the balustrade is painted white, and capped with a chromium hand-rail. Concealed lighting fitted behind the curved portion of the ceiling, which shows in the illustration, gives a lovely diffused light, and another light has been fitted into the glass-topped and chromium decorated flower bracket. The hall has a built-in cloak cupboard, and a small powder room also opens off it. Here the floor is of mushroom-tinted terrazzo matching the carpet; the walls are orchid pink, and hand-basin and toilet fittings are in a rich shade of peony red porcelain.

Furnishings of the drawing room, and interior woodwork are in silver ash. The modern couch and arm-chairs are upholstered in mushroom and pink tapestry, matching the carpet, and the curtains of satin faced chintz have a delicate floral design in pastel tints on a burgundy background. The fireplace is sheathed with black carrara, with a stainless steel surround and grate. Chromium has been used for the two unusual standard lamps, the light above the fireplace mirror, and the little occasional table, which

is topped with black mirror glass. The central lighting fixture, which is an American design, is of cream glass, and chromium steel.

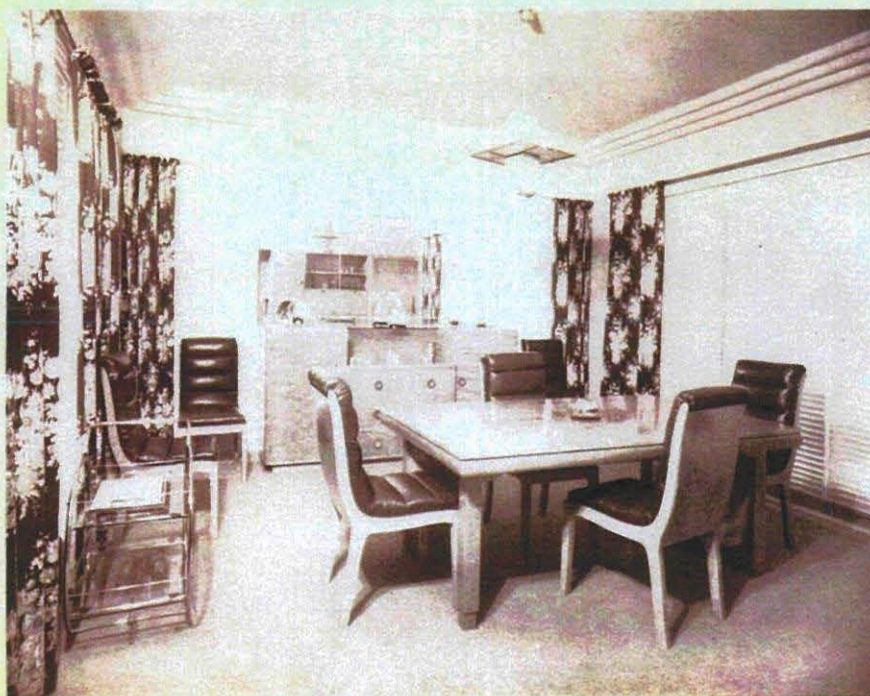
Another interesting feature of the drawing-room is a built-in cocktail buffet, which is not shown in the illustration. This extends through to the dining room, providing similar cupboard space on either side of the wall, while a little service hatch opens from each buffet into the kitchen.

The dining-room, which is well illustrated in the accompanying picture, is a very lovely room, its main architectural feature being the abundance of window space in three of its four walls. The wall on the right of the picture is entirely of glass, and a pair of glass doors in the centre open out on to a paved terrace facing south. Opposite, a large window overlooks a formal fish pond in the front garden, and windows are set in the eastern wall, on either side of the built-in sideboard. Here the furniture is betula, beautifully grained, and in a delicate honey-gold tone. The chairs are upholstered in dark blue leather, and the curtains patterned similarly to those in the drawing room, have a dark blue ground, which makes a satisfying contrast with the delicate mushroom carpet, and furniture and matching woodwork. Here, as elsewhere throughout the house, venetian blinds cover the windows.

Another interesting room on the ground floor is Dr. Opi's studio, which is panelled with slice-cut walnut, with modern writing desk, built-in cocktail buffet and bookcases in matching wood. Off-white curtains patterned with mulberry drape the windows, and the carpet shows similar colour tones.

Dark blue and mushroom are the predominant colours in the dining room. Furniture is of betula, a lovely gold-toned wood. The floral patterned curtains have a dark blue background, matching the leather of the chairs, and a pale mushroom carpet covers the floor. The central light is an Italian lighting fixture in chromium, white and deep cream glass.

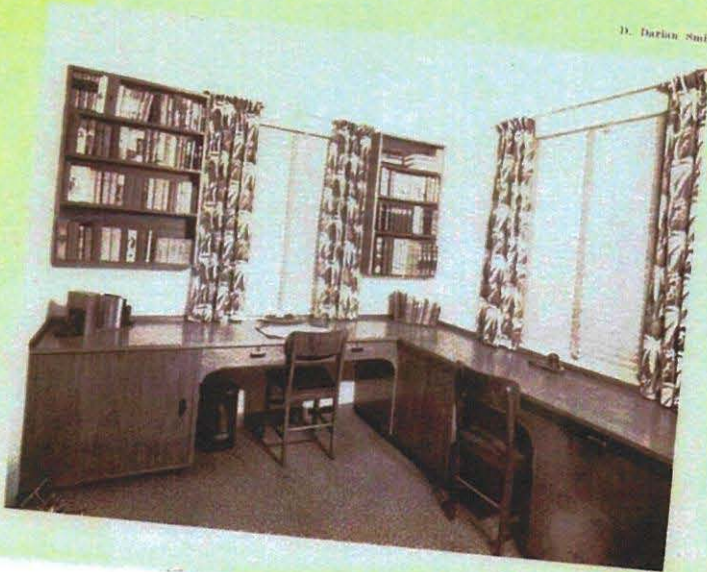
D. Darian Smith.





Drawing Room and Boys' Study

D. Darian Smith.



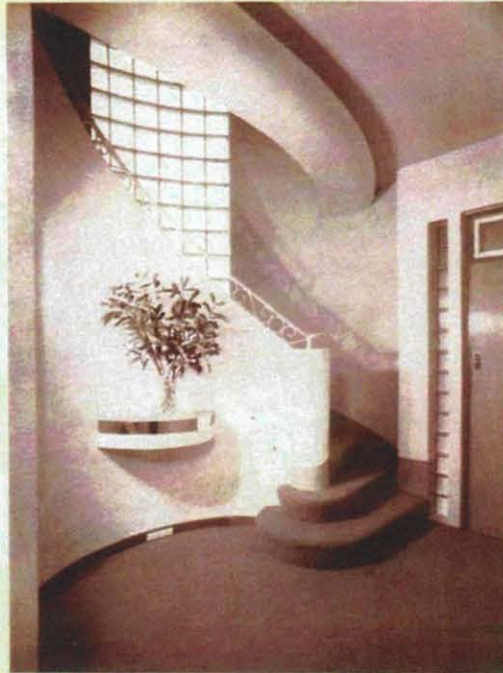
D. Darian Smith.

(Above) The drawingroom, like the rest of the house, has modern furnishings, and the black and silver fireplace is an interesting feature. Much use has been made of mirrors throughout the rooms, and here a wide panel has been placed above the fireplace.

(Left) The boys' study and dressing room is furnished with built-in fittings, providing plenty of space for the safe-keeping of the many valuables which boys have a habit of collecting.

Bedrooms and bathrooms occupy the upper floor. The main bedroom, which is similar in outlook to that of the dining-room, has built-in wardrobes, dressing table and bed-head of birds-eye maple. The carpet is in a pale marine green shade, and the curtains and quilted bedspread are of orchid pink taffeta. As will be seen from the illustration the dressing table has been built across the window, this overlooks the front garden. On the left of the windows, a portion of the wall has been panelled with mirror glass, while another mirror has been placed above the bed. Glass doors open on to a balcony facing south. The children have been provided with a spacious sleep-out, and the boys' room has been designed as a combination study and dressing room, where desks, cupboards, bookcases and wardrobes of tulip oak have been built-in. A brown and fawn carpet covers the floor, and the curtains are of linen in a burnt umber shade patterned with off-white.

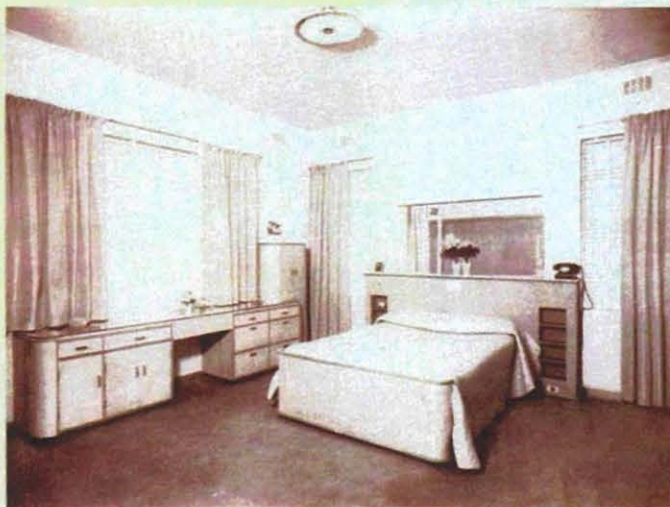
The small daughter of the house has a charming room (not illustrated here) which has built-in furniture lacquered a soft stone colour, with chintz prettily patterned on a deep cream ground for curtains and bedspread, and a grass-green carpet sprinkled with a pattern of white, yellow-centred daisies. The main bathroom is panelled with vitrolite in a rich, glowing agate blue, while the walls above and ceiling are enamelled in a pale shade of blue to tone. The bath and toilet fittings are amber in colour, and a



D. Dorian Smith.

Hall and Main Bedroom

D. Dorian Smith.



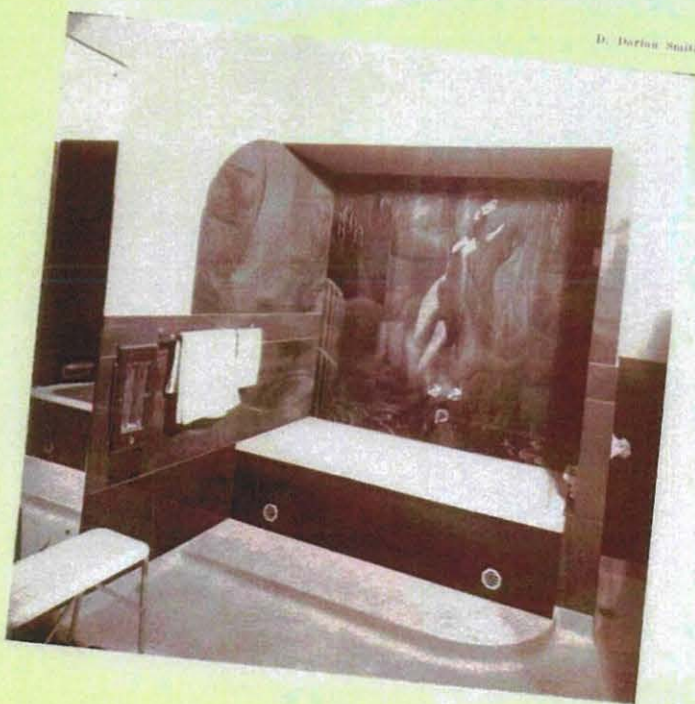
nude figure has been sand-blasted in a decorative design on the panelling of the bath alcove. A shower cubicle, and toilet alcove are also provided, and the floor is of amber terrazzo. All metal fittings are of chromium.

The kitchen, which is replete with cupboards, is decorated in coral red and cantaloupe (a shade between pale beige and pink), has many convenient features, including a tradesman's hatch, and a hatch for the disposal of garbage, with an exterior opening for convenient removal of the container. Another similar convenience is a chute for soiled linen, which delivers the linen direct from upstairs to the laundry. A semi-circular partition in the kitchen, which can be seen on

Kitchen and Bathroom



D. Dorian Smith.



D. Dorian Smith.

the left of the illustration, forms a breakfast alcove, which is furnished with a semi-circular glass-topped table, and built-in seat, and tubular steel chairs upholstered with coral-red leather. Linoleum, which is glued to the boards, covers the floor. In the main kitchen it is in the cantaloupe shade, with coral red borders, and quaint patterns of a fork, spoon and bowl inlaid in red. In the breakfast alcove the colours are reversed.

The block of land upon which the house is built is not particularly deep; but excellent planning, in which use has been made of every foot of ground, has resulted in charmingly spacious front and side lawns and flower beds and borders, as well as an adequate allowance of space at the back entrance.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FIRM

The firm was founded in 1927 by E. Caradoc Ashton.

In 1932 the staff was augmented by the addition of Robert Woodhead, who entered the firm as an articled student.

Norman C. Fisher joined E. C. Ashton as a partner in 1935, and the firm was re-registered as Ashton & Fisher.

In 1936 the firm received its first big commission, a reconstruction contract at Gepps Cross Abattoir, South Australia.

Following the successful completion of the abattoir contract, other useful work followed, and the firm progressed steadily in numerical strength and volume of business.

In the early nineteen-forties W. Tom B. Wildash and R. Woodhead were made associates, and by 1948 the total personnel of the firm amounted to about twelve. In this year Norman C. Fisher died of a sudden illness, within a few days of Mr. Woodhead being accepted into the business as a partner. The work volume was increasing rapidly and G. Beaumont Smith was brought in as a third partner; the firm was re-registered as Caradoc Ashton, Fisher, Woodhead and Beaumont Smith.

During the years 1949-53 Messrs. R. Hall, R. McDonald, K. Shaw and G. Ashton joined the firm as draftsmen and were subsequently made associates in 1958.

During the fifties the firm carried out some well known local buildings, including the Savings Bank of South Australia, office building in Hindley Street, Adelaide, and Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Woodville, the latter being carried out in conjunction with Stephenson & Turner, Architects.

By 1960 the numerical strength was approaching 24 and in that year the firm was commissioned to design Royal Exchange House, in Currie Street, Adelaide, and the Electricity Trust of South Australia, head office at Eastwood, South Australia.

In 1962, E. C. Ashton died suddenly and the firm was reconstructed; Messrs. R. Hall, R. McDonald and K. Shaw became partners. Shortly after, the firm was commissioned to design three more buildings of consequence, the Chrysler Australia Limited automobile plant at Tonsley Park, South Australia, the Torrens Island power station for The Electricity Trust of South Australia in conjunction with Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, consulting engineers and the Port Lincoln Hospital, for the South Australian Government; these projects being followed by the second Savings Bank of South Australia office building in Pulteney Street, Adelaide.

In 1966, G. Beaumont Smith retired following a protracted illness, and in the following year the name of the firm was changed to Caradoc Ashton, Fisher, Woodhead and Partners.

In 1970 the office carried out the documentation of two major teaching centres. The Murray Park Training College of South Australia and the South Australian Institute of Technology chemistry building. In this year a subsidiary company was formed to provide professional advice to the wine industry. The firm's interests in this company has since been relinquished. Late in the year supervision commenced of the Gawler Place car park-shopping area known as "Site A car park", the design work of which had been carried out three years earlier for Adelaide City Council. Contract documentation was carried out in conjunction with Cheesman, Doley, Brabham & Neighbour, architects.

In the same year Mr. B. Blanks was made an associate.

July 1973 saw the conversion of the partnership into a company and the renaming of the firm to its present style, Woodhead, Hall, McDonald, Shaw Pty. Ltd. the directors of which were Messrs. R. Woodhead, R. D. Hall, R. J. McDonald, K. L. Shaw and B. Blanks. At this time P. K. Warburton became an associate, and G. Ashton resigned.

The directorship of the company underwent a change in December 1973 when Robert Woodhead decided to retire. His connection with the firm will be maintained for the time being in the capacity of a consultant. At this date, Messrs. P. McLennan and D. Plumridge were admitted as associates.

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