

SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with s14(1)(a) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

NAME: Graham and Barbara Dickson House

PLACE NO.: 26597

ADDRESS: Karna Country

4 Marola Avenue

Rostrevor SA 5073

CT 5672/29 F132994 A4 Hundred of Adelaide

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Graham and Barbara Dickson House is an outstanding representative of the Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional architectural style and has a special association with South Australian architect Robert Dickson. Robert Dickson was one of a small group of architects who established the Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional style creating a more relaxed and friendly form of modernism suited to South Australian conditions. Designed in 1958, it is one of Dickson's earlier commissions and acted as an experimental ground from which many of the key attributes of the style emerged.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993)

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

The Graham and Barbara Dickson House (the house) is an outstanding representative of the Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional architectural style. Designed by Adelaide architect Robert Dickson, who with Newel Platten 'pioneer[ed] and develop[ed]' a 'friendly and more relaxed form of modernism' that came to be known as Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional, the house is both an exceptional and influential example of the style. Designed in 1958, early in Dickson's career, the house is one of several early commissions that directly defined the key attributes of the style and his vision for siting houses within an informal bush-like landscape setting. The house also remains highly intact exhibiting a high degree of integrity that allows the style to be readily understood to a high degree.

Key attributes of the style demonstrated by the house include:

- Design response to the sloping site by creating a split-level home comprising simple shapes, with a shallow pitched roof that is parallel to the slope of the hill and clad in corrugated steel (replacing original asbestos cladding). Siting of house and main living areas to enable large expanses of glazing to northern and southern elevations to take advantage of the views (existing) and bush-like setting (created over time).
- Division into functional areas with each level having a specific function within the domestic sphere, notably living and master suite on level 1; kitchen, dining and laundry on level 2; and bedrooms and family bathroom on level 3.
- Extensive use of exposed timber for trusses and robust internal carpentry/joinery including built-in furniture and partitions to further divide or denote functional areas between each level and to create direct movement from one space to the next.
- Interior and exterior timber carpentry/joinery (carport and covered walkway) showing design solution that would later be used in many buildings designed in the style by Dickson and Platten including Union House (Union Building Group SHP 17619), Arkaba Hotel and Salisbury Civic Centre (demolished).
- Roof featuring wide shallow eaves, with exposed timber and strawboard ceiling extending from interior to exterior, providing solar control to large expanse of glazing.
- Textured walls with use of blockwork both internally and externally, contrasting with painted plaster.

- Timber windows and door joinery.
- Visual link between the house and its landscape setting as planned.

While the master bedroom and ensuite was added in 1968, it was designed by Robert Dickson and built with the same level of detailing as the earlier parts of the house and fits into the overall design seamlessly.

(g) it has special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance

The Graham and Barbara Dickson House (the house) has a special association with prominent South Australian architect Robert (Bob) Dickson who, with partner Newell Platten, pioneered and developed a 'friendly and more relaxed form of modernism'¹ that came to be known as the Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional style. The house was designed in 1958, shortly after Bob Dickson returned from working in the Milan office of Italian architects Mangiarotti and Marassutti, an experience that reaffirmed Dickson's approach to architecture. That same year Dickson went into partnership with Newell Platten and while the two architects are often acknowledged as working separately, the partnership was a symbiotic relationship. In particular, early house commissions acted as an 'experimental ground' that consolidated their joint design philosophy and would go on to 'underwrite later larger works'.

In this early part of his career, the house builds on Bob Dickson's earlier experiments with his own home, Dwelling – Dickson House SHP 26194, located nearby and shows his maturing understanding of the relationship between site and building. The house is also associated with the development of Bob Dickson's growing environmental ethos, one seemingly shared with his brother Graham for whom the house was designed, and which Bob Dickson continued to explore at the Rostrevor location adjacent to Morialta Conservation Park in the following decades. While there are several houses at Rostrevor (known as the Morialta Nine) that could also be said to have similar associations, in comparison the Graham and Barbara Dickson House has a higher level of integrity and remains highly intact.

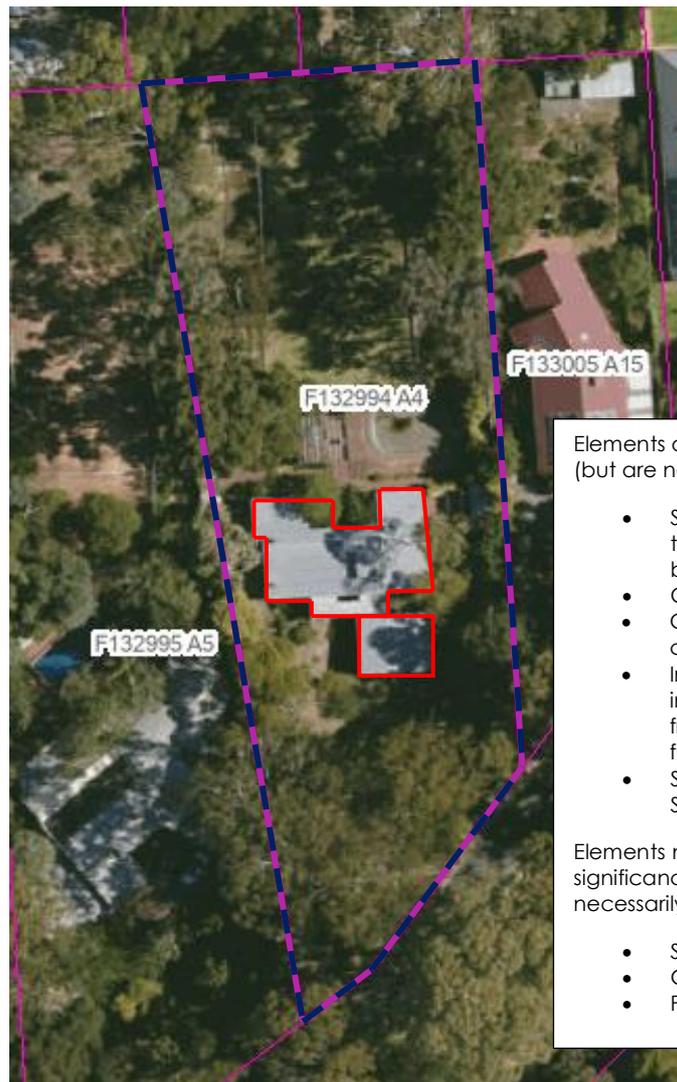
SITE PLAN, PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION & ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with s14(2)(a) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

Graham and Barbara Dickson House

PLACE NO.: 26597

4 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor



Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Split level house created over three levels, including master bedroom and ensuite addition.
- Carport.
- Covered walkway linking carport and front entrance.
- Interior timber detailing including exposed roof beams, framing, partitioning and built-in furniture.
- Straw-board ceilings, likely Solomit®.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

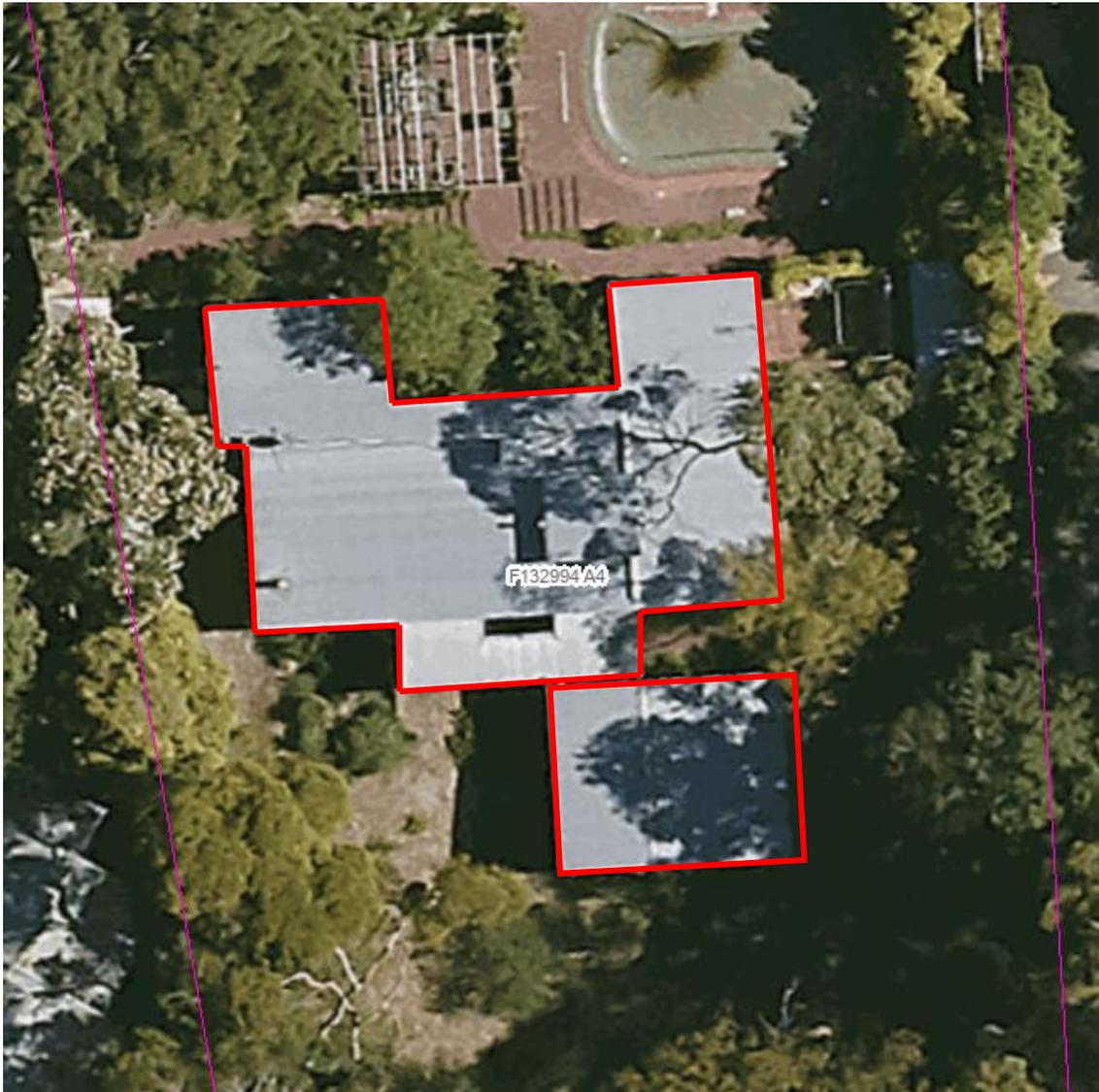
- Swimming pool.
- Garden sheds.
- Pergola.

Graham and Barbara Dickson House, 4 Marola Ave, Rostrevor
CT5672/29 F132994 A4 Hundred of Adelaide

LEGEND N ↑

- Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
- Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

SITE PLAN (Detail)



**Graham and Barbara Dickson House, 4 Marola Ave, Rostrevor
CT5672/29 F132994 A4 Hundred of Adelaide**

LEGEND

-  Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
-  Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

*Red outline is indicative of elements of significance, noting imperfect alignment of aerial imagery with parcel cadastre.

Physical Description

Primarily constructed in 1958, the Graham and Barbara Dickson house is a split-level home constructed over three levels that step down a gentle slope. It includes a carport and covered entrance that links the former to the front of the house. The house is a timber framed, concrete-brick building with a shallow pitched roof that is parallel to the slope of the hill and clad in corrugated steel, which has replaced the original asbestos cladding. The main living areas feature large expanses of timber-framed windows to take advantage of the views to the north and south. A master bedroom and ensuite addition was designed by Bob Dickson and added in 1968. The bedroom follows the detailing of the earlier construction. A swimming pool, timber pergola (designed in keeping with the house) and garden sheds were also added c.1968, the pergola, swimming pool and associated terracing were designed by Bob Dickson. The house is set in an informal bush-style garden created by Graham and Barbara Dickson to complement the house.

Other features of the house include:

- Exposed timber roof beams that extend to support external eaves that provide solar control.
- Bound straw ceilings, likely Solomit®, that extend from interior ceilings across the external eaves.
- Internal timber framing, partitions and bespoke designed built-in timber furniture to create divisions between living spaces, notably between living and dining areas.
- All internal timber in natural (varnished) finish unless otherwise stated.
- Suspended lights with opaque-white cylindrical shade.

Level 1 (living room, master bedroom and ensuite)

- Timber framed doors and windows, featuring:
 - Timber door to front entrance and door to garden from master bedroom (exterior painted cream).
 - Picture windows to northern elevation (living room) and southern elevation (master bedroom), featuring awning windows at ground level with particleboard infill (unfinished interior, painted cream exterior) and removable internal timber-framed fly screens.
- Timber panelling to walls in master bedroom.
- Timber built-in cupboards in master bedroom.
- Timber wall mounted bedside lights with opaque-white, cylindrical shades in master bedroom.
- Tiled floor throughout (brown to living room and master bedroom, white to ensuite floor).
- Combustion wood heater (living room).
- Master bedroom has a painted plaster ceiling, with timber soffit to external eaves.

- Timber stairs x 3 with wide runners and balustrade between level 1 and level 2.

Level 2 (dining room, kitchen, laundry)

- Bamboo flooring (newer addition) to dining room, laundry alcove and kitchen corridor.
- Timber doors (opposite each other) providing direct access to front and back gardens.
- Timber panelled partition to kitchen and to screen-front entrance with built-in shelving to kitchen partition, both open at top.
- Timber framed picture windows, full height to south (front), divided to north (back) with casement to middle section and fixed glass top and bottom.
- Kitchen features timber cabinetry with white laminate benchtops, white tile splashback to sink and stovetop (appliances, sink and tapware not original fabric).
- White painted plaster to concrete block internal walls in kitchen, concrete blocks exposed in corridor and laundry alcove.
- Timber cabinetry to laundry alcove, with tile splashback and white laminate benchtops.
- Timber stairs x 2 with wide runners between level 2 and level 3.

Level 3 (original master bedroom (now bedroom/living room), 2 children's bedrooms, family bathroom and toilet)

- Raised roof to create clerestory windows and additional natural lighting to bathroom and toilet.
- Bamboo flooring (newer addition) to all bedrooms and corridors.
- Terrazzo floor to bathroom and toilet (tiled shower floor).
- Concrete block walls to toilet and cupboards.
- Concrete block walls painted white in bedroom/living room, painted white and/or finished with white plaster in children's bedrooms.
- All bedrooms feature bespoke designed timber built-in cupboards and shelving, timber framed windows,
- Bedroom/living features timber framed glass door to north (back).

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Split level house created over three levels, including master bedroom and ensuite addition.
- Carport.
- Covered walkway linking carport and front entrance.
- Interior timber detailing including exposed roof beams, framing, partitioning and built-in furniture.
- Straw-board ceilings, likely Solomit®.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Swimming pool.
- Garden sheds.
- Pergola.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, SITE DETAILS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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History of the Place

Rostrevor

The Kurna people are the traditional owners of the country that forms the Adelaide Plains, foothills and parts of the Mount Lofty ranges. Prior to colonisation, the Kurna people lived in extended family groups in seasonal camps residing near the coast during the warmer months and inland when it grew colder. Morialta is derived from the Kurna word 'moriatta', meaning ever-flowing, and was an important seasonal location for the Kurna people, with the area providing food, shelter and firewood. Traditional firestick farming practices were carried out at Morialta and in the surrounding area.²

Colonisation had an immediate and detrimental impact on the Kurna people. Kurna country was surveyed and sold to the newly arrived colonists within 10 years of settlement. Traditional practises like relocating between seasonal camps and firestick farming were hindered or banned, while European methods of farming and animals decimated traditional food sources. Many Kurna people were also taken off country and sent to missions at Ruakkan/Point McLeay and Point Pearce.³

Section 857, Hundred of Adelaide, was sold on 24 September 1839 to Thomas Hodgson, a surgeon who lived in Halifax, UK. Hodgson was an absentee landowner who treated the land as an investment. When Hodgson died in 1854, his wife Mary inherited the section, who subsequently arranged through Lavington Glyde to lease it to Alfred Walters for twenty years. Alfred was already a resident of the area, with his father Samule (sic) owning land nearby. His younger brother leased the adjacent section 96 and their land was worked as a market garden by the Walters family.⁴

Price Maurice purchased section 857 in 1891 and as a part of a larger assemblage of land known as the Fourth Creek Estate, was operated as an Angora goat stud. When Maurice died in 1895, the Estate was acquired by James Smith Reid, the owner of Rostrevor Hall.⁵

In 1912-1913, Reid sold his Rostrevor holdings after deciding to live at Mount Macedon in Victoria. It was at this time that he convinced the government to purchase part of Morialta by donating the steeper portions to create the nucleus of what would become a National Pleasure Resort, later the Morialta Conservation Park. Sections 857 and 96 were purchased by a consortium that formed the company Rostrevor Estate Ltd. The steeper terrain of section 857 meant it was subdivided into house and orchard or vineyards blocks and offered for sale in 1919 at £35 an acre. The newly opened

Millsbrook Reservoir provided water, while an electric tram to the Morialta Park afforded some level of public transport.⁶

The area was initially purchased and used for food production including poultry, honey, dairy and market gardens or was purchased by horse trainers and hardy commuters. Suburban development did not commence until after the Second World War.⁷ Thereafter, the area attracting younger professionals seeking a semi-rural area to live.⁸

Robert (Bob) Dickson

Bob Dickson was born in Adelaide in 1926. He studied architecture at the South Australian School of Mines and Industries between 1946-1952 and was articled to and then worked for Claridge, Hassell and McConnell between 1948-1955, receiving his Associate Diploma in Architecture in 1953. While still a student, in 1949 Dickson began designing a home for himself and wife Lilian, taking 1951 off from his studies to build it. Located at Wandilla Drive Rostrevor (SHP 26194), close to Morialta Conservation Park, it is an expression of the ideals he and Lilian held about creating a home closely connected with nature.⁹

The house is an 'influential representation of modern organic design and construction' noted for its relationship with the site.¹⁰ Designed within the constraints of a tight budget and also government buildings restrictions it grew, as planned, with the growth of the Dickson's family. Planned growth was a typical feature of many of the architect designed homes at this time and allowed for additions to meet family needs once building restrictions were lifted and family members and budget grew.¹¹ Bob Dickson's own home was the only example of residential architecture in South Australia selected for the Royal Institute of British Architects 1956 London Exhibition on Australian Architecture.¹² Inspired by the modern architecture being created in Italy after the war, Dickson arranged to work with Italian architects Mangiarotti and Marassutti in Milan between 1955-1956, Bob stating the experience 'reaffirmed my approach to architecture'.¹³

In 1958, Dickson and Newell Platten formed the architectural practice Dickson and Platten and it is the early house commissions undertaken by them in the 1950s and 1960s that allowed them to challenge the 'stylistic conventions of Adelaide taste'. These house commissions became 'experimental grounds'¹⁴ that allowed them to consolidate their design philosophy 'pioneering and developing'¹⁵ a 'friendly and more relaxed form of modernism'¹⁶ that came to be known as Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional style.

The Morialta Houses

The Morialta Houses are a series of nine homes designed by Bob Dickson for like-minded clients and built between 1949 and c.1968. The first was his own house designed and built by himself in 1949-1951, accomplished during a break from his architectural studies and located at 1 Wandilla Drive. Dickson was approached by Bill Bowe to build the second of the nine in 1952.

The nine houses are:

1. Bob Dickson's own house, Wandilla Drive (1949-1950)
2. Graham Dickson, Marola Ave (1958-1968)
3. McDonald, Wandilla Drive (c. 1958)
4. Bowe/Turner, Marola Ave (1952-1963)
5. Warburton, Werona Place (1966)
6. Draper/Reintels, Wandilla Drive (1966)
7. Belcher, Werona Place (c.1967)
8. Lelacheur, Wandilla Drive (1969)
9. Palmer/Blewett, cnr Baroota and Marola (c.1968)¹⁷

Bob Dickson also prepared specifications for the Racz family, Wandilla Drive (1964) and sketches to extend an existing cottage for the Worrall's at Werona Place (1967), although it remains unclear if either commission proceeded.¹⁸

Dickson employed a consistent design approach across the 9 houses. However, each takes into account the requirements of its owner as well as individual site constraints and advantages, such as topography and shape of the allotment. The plan form of each house was designed to ensure that the interior spaces are related to garden spaces, ensure privacy from the road and other development, and as much as possible take 'advantage of north facing orientation'.¹⁹ Solar control was integral to the designs. Designed by Philip Fargher, footings employing deep concrete beams integrated with the concrete slab enabled affordable building on the reactive clay soils. Roof forms and cladding to roofs and walls varied.

Dickson noted that he didn't impose his preferences for wall materials as might typically occur to unify a small housing estate and expressed his surprise at the diversity of choices that emerged, although some changes were required to keep within clients' budgets and other constraints. For example, both Dickson and Bowe chose timber cladding to enable the build to go ahead due to materials restrictions after the War, while for another house stone was initially selected to compliment the adjacent stone at Morialta but was replaced with brick in a similar colour due to cost.

Bob Dickson and later Graham Dickson, after he moved to 4 Marola Avenue, also worked with the local residents as a part of the Morialta Residents' Association to influence the subdivision of a small part of Rostrevor adjacent to Morialta. The most notable was the collective purchase of 13 allotments that were re-subdivided creating Werona Place and 10 larger, irregularly shaped blocks.²⁰ Graham Dickson's

home adjoined two of the original blocks and he was concerned about the uncertainty of what would be built there. Bob and Graham Dickson later purchased 5 allotments that were re-subdivided into 4. Other residents also did the same on occasion. The rationale behind the purchase and re-subdivision into fewer and larger blocks was to preserve the natural environment and semi-rural character of the area while also creating a buffer between houses. Typically, an encumbrance was added to the title of the allotments sold as a part of this process to prevent building of what the residents considered to be inappropriate structures, such as tin sheds.²¹

The desire to preserve the natural environment and prevent ugliness was a paramount concern for the residents, and after considerable lobbying and partly at their own expense, the electricity lines were placed underground at Werona Place in the early 1970s. Bob Dickson had previously purchased Lot 88 in 1965 with financial assistance from the residents and after considerable negotiations convinced the government to buy it as an addition to the Morialta Conservation Park, an action that cost him £1,000. The residents also advocated for other parcels to be purchased by the government to link Black Hill and Morialta Conservation Parks when the land was offered for sale.²²

Not all of the lobbying by the Morialta Residents' Association can be viewed with the same altruism. The group acted to prevent the construction of 6 two-storey residential units for a nursing home and other associated buildings in the mid-1970s that was proposed to be located across from the Morialta Conservation Park. The group sighted an inappropriate density of people for the area amongst other concerns.²³

4 Marola Ave

4 Marola Avenue was the third of the 9 Morialta houses designed by Bob Dickson. The house was designed for his brother Graham and sister-in-law Barbara. Graham Dickson purchased lots 13 and 14 in 1954 and he and Barbara lived in a cottage nearby on Wandilla Drive while the house was being built.²⁴ The land was previously planted as an orchard.²⁵



Southern (front) elevation of the Graham and Barbara Dickson House, showing living room (left), front door with timber covered walkway and carport just visible to the right. Note the expansive use of glass with awning windows. The asbestos tiles are also evident on the covered walkway to front door and have since been replaced.

Source: SLSA BRG 346/28/DicksonandPlatten/25/3 December 1967



View of northern (rear) elevation showing the roof line matched to the slope of the site and the three stepped levels comprising bedrooms and bathroom (left) kitchen, dining and laundry (middle) and living (right). Note the expansive use of glass to provide an outlook over the garden. The new master bedroom and ensuite was added shortly after the image was taken.

Source: SLSA BRG 346/28/DicksonandPlatten/25/1 December 1967



View of the living room from the dining room, showing the exposed beams, straw ceiling and original floor tiles.

Source: SLSA BRG 346/28/DicksonandPlatten/25/4 December 1967

Graham and Barbara Dickson planted the garden over several decades ultimately creating an informal bush-like garden primarily composed of native plants and limited lawn that also included some exotic plants.²⁶ The garden created the landscape setting Bob Dickson often envisaged for his house designs and built on a burgeoning appreciation of the use of native plants in gardens in South Australia.²⁷ Notable trees planted by the Dickson's include gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp. and *Corymbia* sp.), an apple (*Malus* sp.) and Golden Rain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*).

A new master bedroom and ensuite addition, swimming pool and pergola were designed by Bob Dickson and built in the late 1960s. The Dickson's remained at the property until the 2020s and it was sold to new owners in mid-2024. The house is currently being offered as short-term accommodation on Airbnb.

Chronology

Year	Event
Pre-1836	Morialta is an important seasonal location for the Kurna people, the area providing food, water, shelter and firewood.
1839	Section 857 Hundred of Adelaide is sold to absentee landowner Thomas Hodgson.
1856	Section 857 is leased to Alfred Walters who with his brother operates a market garden from this and adjacent sections.
1891	Price Maurice purchases section 857 and it becomes a part of the Fourth Creek Estate. An Angora goat stud is run from the Estate.

- 1895 Maurice dies and the land is purchased by James Smith Reid, the owner of the nearby Rostrevor Hall.
- 1912- Reid relocates to Victoria and donates and sells part of his Rostrevor
1913 holdings to the South Australian Government to create the nucleus of the Morialta National Pleasure Resort, later Morialta Conservation Park.
Sections 96 and 857 are sold to Rostrevor Estate Ltd.
- 1919 Rostrevor Estate Ltd. subdivides the land into house and orchard or vineyard blocks and offers them for sale.
- 1946- Robert Dickson studies architecture at the South Australian School of Mines
1952 and Industries, receiving his graduate diploma in 1953.
- 1949 Robert Dickson designs a home for a block of land on Wandilla Dr, Rostrevor taking 1951 off from his studies to build the house himself.
- 1950s- Younger professionals move to the area and purchase land to build homes
1960s in a semi-rural environment.
- 1954 Graham Dickson buys two blocks of land on Marola Avenue, Rostrevor.
- 1955- Robert Dickson works with Italian architects Mangiarotti and Marassutti in
1956 Milan. The experience reaffirming his approach to architecture.
- 1956 Robert Dickson's home is selected to represent residential architecture in South Australia at the Royal Institute of British Architects London Exhibition on Australian Architecture.
- 1958 Robert Dickson and Newell Platten create Dickson and Platten architects. Robert Dickson designs a house for his brother Graham and sister-in-law Barbara at Marola Avenue.
- 1968 Robert Dickson designs an addition to the Graham and Barbara Dickson House (new master bedroom and ensuite, pergola, swimming pool and associated terracing).
- 1973 Newell Platten leaves Dickson and Platten. Robert Dickson forms Robert Dickson and Associates.
- 2000 Robert Dickson is awarded the Sir James Irwin President's Medal by the SA Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects for 'significant contributions to the profession of architecture in South Australia.'
- 2024 Graham and Barbara Dickson House is sold for the first time.
- 2025- Graham and Barbara Dickson House is offered for short-term accommodation on Airbnb.

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- Department for Environment and Heritage (2001), *Morialta and Black Hill Conservation Parks Management Plan*, (Department for Environment and Heritage: Adelaide).
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SITE DETAILS

Graham and Barbara Dickson House

PLACE NO.: 26597

4 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Split-level house designed in the Late Twentieth Century Adelaide Regional style with timber framing, concrete-brickwork picture windows and shallow pitched roof.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1958, 1968 addition.

REGISTER STATUS: Nominated: 6 June 2024
Provisional Entry s17(2)(b): 12 June 2024
Confirmed: 8 May 2025

CURRENT USE: Airbnb
2025-

PREVIOUS USE(S): Family home
1958-2024.

ARCHITECT: Robert Dickson
1958, 1968

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Adelaide Hills

LOCATION:

Street No.:	4
Street Name:	Marola Avenue
Town/Suburb:	Rostrevor
Post Code:	5073

LAND DESCRIPTION:

Title	CT5672/29 F132994 A4
Reference:	
Hundred:	Adelaide

PHOTOS

Graham and Barbara Dickson House

PLACE NO.: 26597

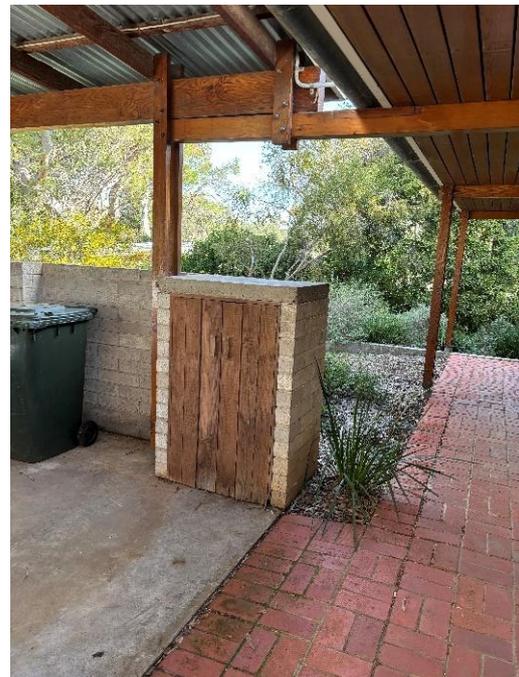
4 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor

All Image are from DEW Files 24 July 2024 unless otherwise stated.



Various views of the front (southern) elevation showing roof form, carport, covered walkway and bush-like garden setting.





Views of front showing covered walkway, details to carport, note alcoves and timberwork.



Detail showing the timber framing to windows and sill; and inside the carport with designed spaces to accommodate firewood, etc.



View of rear (northern) elevation showing in detail the original master bedroom (above) and 1968 master bedroom addition (below).

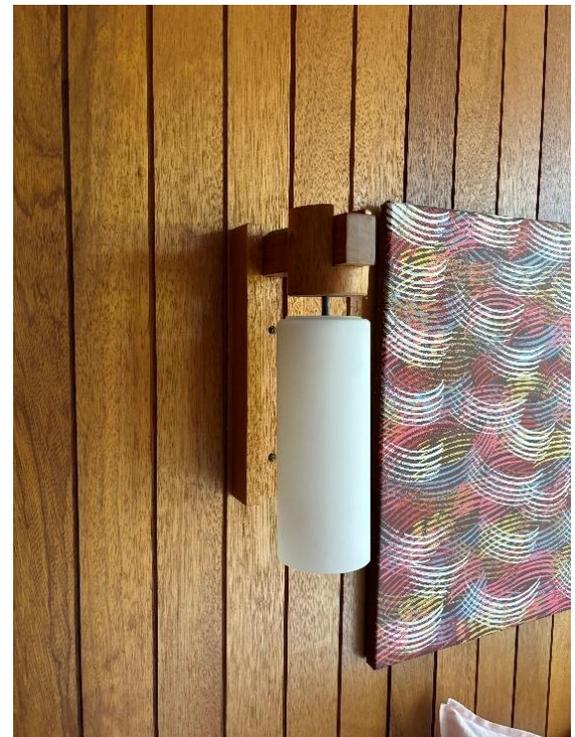
4 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor



Views of the backyard showing the pergola and swimming pool.



Views of the living area showing the strawboard ceilings, large timber framed windows with views of the garden, tiles to floor, stove, bespoke designed built-in timber furniture, timber panelling and exposed blocks to walls.



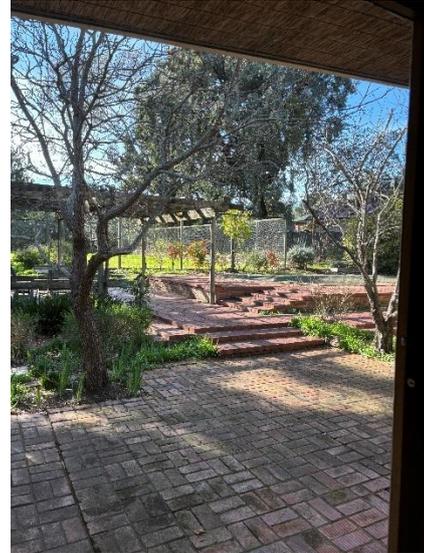
Views of the master bedroom addition showing timber framed windows and door, tiles to floor, light fittings and awning window for ventilation.



View of ensuite bathroom addition.



View of dining area showing timber framed windows, built-in furniture designed to divide the space from the living room and stairs between levels.



View of kitchen showing timber framed windows, view from kitchen over back garden, timber partition wall with gap to top and timber kitchen cabinetry.



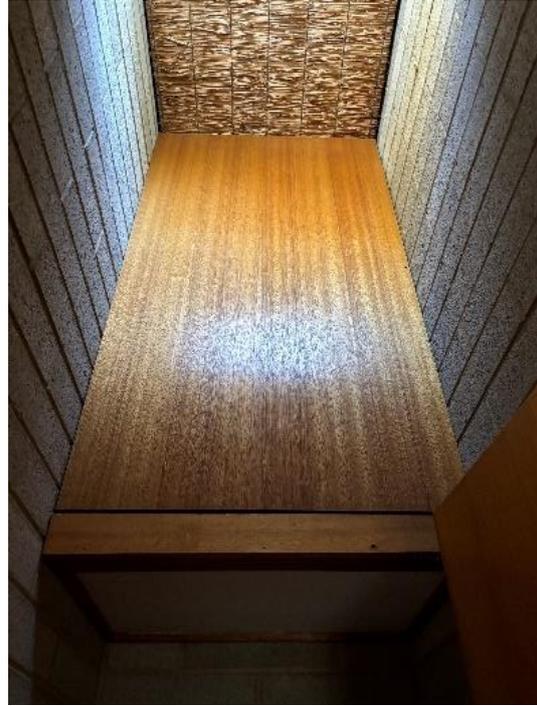
View of kitchen showing kitchen cabinetry, detail of roof beam and the transition of materials from inside to outside, the window layout to northern elevation, use of block wall to create corridor and step between levels.



View of laundry and original master bedroom converted into a living room; note the timber built-in cupboards and shelving and painted and unpainted blockwork walls.



Views of children's bedroom, corridor between bedrooms and bathroom, and bathroom, noting the clerestory windows in bathroom.



View of bathroom and toilet, note the terrazzo floor and use of reflected light from clerestory windows in toilet to provide natural illumination.

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- ¹ Richard Apperly, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds (2011), *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, (Angas and Robertson: North Ryde), pp.248.
- ² Department for Environment and Heritage (2001), *Morialta and Black Hill Conservation Parks Management Plan*, (Department for Environment and Heritage: Adelaide), pp.19-20.
- ³ Christine Lockwood (2017), 'Early Encounters on the Adelaide Plains and Encounter Bay' in Peggy Brock and Tom Gara eds. *Colonialism and its Aftermath A History of Aboriginal South Australia*, (Wakefield Press: Kent Town), pp.66-67
- ⁴ Elizabeth Warburton (1982), *The Making of Morialta From Farm to Suburb*, (Morialta residents Association: Adelaide).
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