
CANTERBURY TERRACE



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SOHE 2008



1 canterbury terrace powlett
street east melbourne front
view



canterbury terrace powlett
street east melbourne street
view



canterbury terrace powlett
street east melbourne rear
view of terrace housing

Location

82-112 POWLETT STREET EAST MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0454

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO170

VHR Registration

August 8, 1979

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - July 2, 2004

What is significant?

Canterbury Terrace is a group of sixteen residences built from 1877, and is the longest known terrace in Victoria. Part of the site had been occupied previously by the Wesleyan Church, School and Minister's House, but these buildings were removed in 1876 or 1877. In February 1877, a permit was granted for the first six houses, in April a permit for another four, and in May for the final six. By 1878 all sixteen terraces were occupied. The builder was Charles Butler, and the owners were Halstead & Kerr, timber merchants. As was usual for terraces, no architect is known to have been involved. At various times individual residences were owned by well-known Melbourne citizens, including the architects J Beswicke and Alexander Davidson, William Shiels MLA, and long-time residents Joseph and Jacob Kaufman of Philipson & Co, manufacturing jewellers.

Canterbury Terrace is a terrace of sixteen two storey brick terraces in an Italianate style, set back behind narrow front gardens and stretching the whole block between Gipps and Hotham Streets. The front facades are rendered, the footings of stone, the roofs originally of slate, and the front railings of cast iron. The terrace is unusual for its length and for its symmetrical overall composition. The central section of four residences and the two end sections each of two residences are arcaded, and between these are recessed sections, each of four residences, with two level cast iron verandahs. A balustraded parapet stretches along the entire terrace, with semi-circular pediments above the arcaded sections. The central and end sections have a two level arcade, balustraded at the first floor level, with applied stucco decoration of the Corinthian order. The sections inbetween have fine two level cast iron verandahs. The first floor openings are rectangular, the ground floor arched; and the front doors have a segmented fanlights and panelled sidelights.

How is it significant?

Canterbury Terrace at 82-112 Powlett Street East Melbourne is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Canterbury Terrace is architecturally significant as a particularly long terrace group, an unusual example of a common Melbourne building type. It is the only one known in Victoria to extend along a full block. It is also significant for its unusual composition, with a successful combination of two-level arcaded facades and facades with two-level cast iron verandahs. It is also significant as an essential element in the Powlett Street streetscape

Canterbury Terrace is historically significant as a reminder of a common form of housing in nineteenth century Melbourne, and for its association with several well-known Melbourne identities, in particular the architects J Beswicke and Alexander Davidson, and William Shiels MLA.

[Online Data Upgrade Project 2004]

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific Exemptions:

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: A Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Construction dates	1877,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	395
Property Number	

History

Canterbury Terrace is a group of sixteen residences built from 1877, and is the longest known terrace in Victoria. Part of the site had been occupied previously by the Wesleyan Church, School and Minister's House, but these buildings were removed in 1876 or 1877. In February 1877, a permit was granted for the first six houses, in April a permit for another four, and in May for the final six. By 1878 all sixteen terraces were occupied. The builder was Charles Butler, and the owners were Halstead & Kerr, timber merchants. As was usual for terraces, no architect is known to have been involved. At various times individual residences were owned by well-known Melbourne citizens, including the architects J Beswicke and Alexander Davidson, William Shiels MLA, and long-time residents Joseph and Jacob Kaufman of Philipson & Co, manufacturing jewellers.

Plaque Citation

This terrace of sixteen residences built in 1877-78 is the longest in Victoria, and is notable for its unusual symmetrical composition and for prominent former owners such as the architects J Beswicke and A Davidson.

Extent of Registration

Historic Building No. 454 Canterbury Terrace, 82-112 Powlett Street, East Melbourne, (to the extent of the whole of the site excluding the interiors of the dwellings.

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No. 67 8 August, 1979 p.2499]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>