
RESIDENCE



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1 residence 12 jolimont terrace jolimont side view nov1980



residence 12 jolimont terrace jolimont detail balcony nov1980



residence 12 jolimont terrace jolimont detail front entrance nov1980

Location

12 JOLIMONT TERRACE EAST MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0513

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO192

VHR Registration

November 18, 1981

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 18, 1999

What is significant?

No.12 Jolimont Terrace is a substantial two storey stone residence built in 1868 by Thomas Newton for Alexander Leslie to the design of architects Crouch and Wilson. The building is constructed of basalt masonry with slate roof and terracotta mouldings. The brick parapet has a central basket-arched pediment set between low piers and is finished with decorative anthemion cresting. Below is a bracketed moulded terracotta cornice. The upper level windows have terracotta cornice moulds and cream brick voussoirs and quoining. The ground level openings have brick architraves. The front door has a fanlight and panelled side lights. The fanlight contains incised ruby glass with a serpentine oak leaf pattern running through the fan and down the side lights. The verandah and balcony are not original and the house probably had a single storey verandah originally. The two storey rear service wing was added circa 1920. From 1925-1937 No.12 Jolimont Terrace was occupied by Dr Brooke Nicholls.

Dr Nicholls was originally a dentist and later became a well-known author, lecturer and broadcaster on natural history.

How is it significant?

No.12 Jolimont Terrace is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

No.12 Jolimont Terrace is architecturally significant as an example of the residential work of noted architects Crouch and Wilson, who were renowned for their church architecture. No.12 Jolimont Terrace has an unusual unrendered bluestone masonry facade with an intricate and early use of brickwork mouldings to produce a polychromatic effect. No.12 Jolimont Terrace is additionally significant for its early use of elaborate decorative terracotta mouldings in place of the more normal stone and cement. No.12 Jolimont Terrace is a distinctive early residence in the East Melbourne streetscape.

No.12 Jolimont Terrace is of historical significance for its associations with the author, lecturer and broadcaster Dr Brooke Nicholls. Dr Nicholls occupied No.12 Jolimont Terrace from 1925 to 1937.

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](#).

Construction dates	1868,
Architect/Designer	Crouch & Wilson,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	JOLIMONT TERRACE,
Hermes Number	604
Property Number	

History

Contextual History:

This terrace house was built in 1868 by Thomas Newton, for Alexander Leslie, to the design of prominent architects Crouch and Wilson. Crouch and Wilson are better known for their Church designs and so this residence adds another dimension to their known work. Jolimont Terrace was originally known as La Trobe Parade and formed the boundary of the allotment purchased by Charles La Trobe. While 12 Jolimont Terrace is one of the oldest houses in the street it was not the first structure to be erected in the area. For several decades last century Jolimont was a popular upper middle class residential quarter mainly because of the location on a slight hill and the close proximity to the city. Of the later occupiers of the house dentist Dr Brooke Nicholls (tenure 1925-37) was known as a natural history expert and author.

(From RNE citation no. 015802)

Dr B Nicholls, occupier of 12 Jolimont Terrace from 1925-1937, was originally a dentist and was later a well-known author, lecturer and broadcaster on natural history. He wrote several children's books and collaborated with Frank Dalby Davison in 'Blue Coast Caravan' published in 1935.

Associated People: Tenant DR BROOKE NICHOLLS;

Extent of Registration

Historic Building No. 513, 12 Jolimont Terrace, Jolimont.

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No. 111 18 November 1981 p.3733]

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/>