
28 Miller Grove



Review of B Graded Buildings
in Kew, Camberwell &
Hawthorn

Location

28 Miller Grove KEW, Boroondara City

Municipality

BOROONDARA CITY

Level of significance

Incl in HO area indiv sig

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO527

Heritage Listing

Boroondara City

Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

28 Miller Grove, Kew, is of local historical and architectural significance as a good and relatively externally intact example of a Federation Queen Anne villa. Dating from the latter stages of the Federation period in residential design, the features include a distinctive canted corner verandah with paired Tuscan columns, suggesting an interest in the Colonial Revival. While assumed to be original, the unusually forceful and heavily detailed dormer

above the verandah is an unusual feature, particularly in combination with the verandah.

High Street South Precinct (HO527)

What is significant?

The High Street South Residential precinct developed gradually between the late nineteenth and the first decades of the twentieth century. The development of the area generally relates to the initial horse tramway along High Street in the nineteenth century, followed by the introduction of the electric tram and the subdivision of the Findon Estate in the early twentieth century. The proximity to Kew Junction is also important. Of note are the high number of reasonably intact Victorian and Federation era dwellings, and the interwar dwellings in the western area of the precinct. Buildings within the precinct are typically single and attic storey, double-fronted detached villas. A few larger double-storey villas, terraces and semi-detached dwellings are scattered throughout. Characteristics include the predominant use of brick and roughcast render, and Federation-style villas with prominent, decorative verandahs/porches and pitched terracotta tiled roofs. Interwar housing, in the form of bungalows and attic-storey residences, is primarily found in Henry Street, Bowen Street and the west end of Miller Grove. Specific buildings of individual and contributory significance which are important to the precinct are identified in the attached schedule.

How is it significant?

The High Street South Residential precinct is historically and architecturally significant to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the High Street South Residential precinct is significant for demonstrating the gradual pattern of subdivision and development of Kew from the mid-1870s through to the first decades of the twentieth century. The development on High Street followed a common pattern in the area, with initial development in the later Victorian period, generally close to Kew Junction, followed by a downturn in the 1890s economic 'bust', and then new development in the improving years after the turn of the century. Conversely, development to the west of High Street, including that of the former Findon estate, more readily exemplifies the residential subdivision of large nineteenth century estates in the early decades of the twentieth century. New streets (Miller Grove, Bowen Street and Henry Street) and medium sized allotments were created from a linear-form subdivision in 1913, which were subsequently developed during the late 1910s and 1920s. Despite the drawn out history of development, unifying characteristics of the Victorian and Federation era dwellings, and the later interwar development, include the generally consistent use of brick and overall uniformity of allotment sizes. The generally free-standing houses on generous sized allotments also reflect on the apparent affluence of the original residents and the desirability of the area. Architecturally, the High Street South Residential precinct is significant for incorporating a variety of building types and styles from the Victorian and Federation eras, and interwar period. Dwellings of single and attic storeys, including double-fronted detached villas and some larger double-storey villas, are found in the precinct together with terraces and semi-detached dwellings. Brick and roughcast render are common materials, while double-fronted Federation-style villas stand out due to their prominent, decorative verandahs/porches, including some with highly ornamented timber fretwork, and pitched terracotta tiled roofs. The diagonal alignment of High Street, with dwellings on sharply angled frontages, has encouraged construction of vigorous diagonally-oriented designs with views of side elevations, and entrance and verandah ornamentation. Conversely, the 1920s bungalows in the west of the precinct display a comparatively high occurrence of juxtaposed front gables, rather than the simpler transverse roof type more common elsewhere in Boroondara.

Heritage Study/Consultant	Boroondara - Review of B Graded Buildings in Kew, Camberwell and Hawthorn, Lovell Chen Architects & Heritage Consultants, 2006; Boroondara - City of Kew Urban Conservation Study, Pru Sanderson Design Pty Ltd, 1988;
Hermes Number	14642
Property Number	

Physical Description 1

The house at 28 Miller Grove, Kew, is an attic-storey double-fronted Federation Queen Anne villa constructed of tuckpointed red face brick on an asymmetrical plan with diagonally projecting corner. The hipped and gabled roof retains terracotta tiles, finials and ridge cresting and is penetrated by slender corbelled brick chimneys with rendered caps. A prominent dormer window projects on a diagonal axis above the front verandah and is finished with shingled cladding and timber-framed fixed and casement sash windows. A deep return verandah screens the house and is canted around a box bay window at the south-east corner - it is flanked by a box bay window in the principal south elevation and projecting wing in the east and is supported by paired Tuscan columns which bear on a brick dwarf wall. Fenestration is irregular but generally comprises timber-framed double-hung and casement sash windows with leadlight-glazed highlight sashes. The main entrance is recessed in the east side elevation and appears to comprise a panelled timber door with glazed surround.

Alterations appear to be confined to the rear of the house to date from the 1950s, 1960s and 1990s.[i] The frontage is unfenced and the landscape is relatively recent.

[i] Details obtained from the City of Kew Building Index, #750, dated 10 December 1951 (garage); #181, dated 20 August 1959 (additions); #1455, dated 22 August 1969 (renovations); #6038, dated 23 April 1992 (additions) and #6215, dated 18 August 1992 (carport).

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/>