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A black and white photograph of a residential street. In the foreground, there is a paved road with a white line. A utility pole with multiple cross-arms and wires stands on the left. Behind it, a large, leafless tree is in the center. To the right of the tree is a well-manicured hedge and a black metal fence. In the background, several houses with tiled roofs and gables are visible under a cloudy sky.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW: MONT IRIS ESTATE & ENVIRONS PRECINCT

PREPARED FOR:	Boroondara City Council
DATE:	30 October 2022
FILE:	2022-028

PROJECT TEAM

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The subject site forms part of the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri People, who are represented by the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. This report is limited in its scope to consideration of post-contact cultural heritage and does not provide advice on any Aboriginal cultural heritage significance. Nonetheless, we acknowledge the Wurundjeri People as the Traditional Owners of the land within this study area and pay our respects to their Elders past and present. For more information on the Wurundjeri People, please visit <https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/>.

Cover page image: High Street, Glen Iris (GJM Heritage, July 2022)

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APPENDIX 1 - DETAILED HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS



1 INTRODUCTION

GJM Heritage has been engaged by Boroondara City Council to undertake an independent review of the Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct Heritage Citation and Statement of Significance prepared by Context and Trethowan Architecture as part of the *City of Boroondara Municipal-Wide Heritage Gap Study: Volume 7 – Glen Iris*. The Precinct was recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as HO901 and was exhibited as part of Amendment C333boro in March 2021. Following a Panel Hearing in September 2021, Panel recommended that the proposed precinct not be progressed through the Amendment as ‘the area described as the Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct does not present as a single cohesive heritage precinct.’¹

We have approached this review in two stages.

In **Stage 1** we completed a review of the Heritage Citation prepared for the Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct and subsequent Panel Report discussion and recommendations to identify potential gaps in the research and assessment. We then completed a site-walk of the precinct to review the heritage assessment and the Panel recommendations against the on-ground conditions. Site visits were conducted on 12, 14 and 26 July 2022. All photos included in this report were taken during these site visits unless otherwise stated.

Our findings and recommendations from Stage 1 are detailed in Sections 3, 4 & 5 of this report. In summary, we found that the following three discrete precincts and two individual places within the originally identified Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct warranted further assessment for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay:

- High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris
- Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris
- Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton
- 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris
- 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

In **Stage 2** we completed detailed heritage assessments for these properties and precincts and concluded that they warranted inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. These assessments are provided at Appendix 1 to this report.

2 MONT IRIS ESTATE AND ENVIRONS PRECINCT

The proposed Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct comprised a number of properties located within Glen Iris and Ashburton, in the streets generally bounded by Albion Road to the west, Dent Street to the south, Munro Avenue to the east and High Street to the north (Figure 1). This large area historically comprised a number

¹ Boroondara Planning Scheme Amendment C333boro Glen Iris Heritage Panel Report, Planning Panels Victoria, 20 January 2022, p ii.





Figure 2. Annotated Precinct Map showing panel recommendations (Source: GJM Heritage).

Purple: Significant
Green: Contributory
Grey: Non contributory
Yellow hatched: Panel recommended to exclude

3 STAGE 1 – FINDINGS

In Stage 1 we completed a desktop review of the Heritage Citation and Panel Report, undertook further historical analysis and walked the extent of the Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct on 12, 14 and 26 July 2022 to review on-ground condition. Our Stage 1 findings were as follows:

- We concur with Panel that there is a lack of cohesiveness within parts of the proposed Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct. There is a lack of consistency in the period of construction, architectural style and materials found throughout the proposed precinct. The level of intactness of the western part of the precinct in particular is broadly consistent with many other non-heritage areas within the municipality and does not warrant inclusion in the Heritage Overlay as a heritage precinct.
- We concur with Panel that the areas comprising Bridge Street, Fuller Avenue and Vale Street should be excluded from any potential precinct. The northern section of Fuller Avenue comprises a streetscape of predominantly modest Californian Bungalow style houses; however, the extent of new infill development and highly visible “pop-top” additions to a number of the existing bungalows means that this streetscape is no longer considered to be sufficiently intact to meet the threshold for local significance as a precinct.
- We consider that the central part of the proposed precinct, generally comprising Sherwood Street, Mont Iris Avenue and Hilltop Avenue is not cohesive enough to meet the threshold of local significance. There is a lack

of consistency in materiality, architectural style and period of construction in these streets, with houses ranging in date from the early interwar to the postwar period, with later infill also evident. In our view, this area does not form a cohesive precinct, particularly when compared to other heritage precincts in the nearby area, such as the Goodwin Street & Somerset Road Precinct (HO226) and the Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate (HO227). The intactness of this area is broadly consistent with many other non-heritage areas within the municipality.

- Three potential precincts within the boundaries of the proposed Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct have been identified through our review. These are:
 - The row of properties located on the north side of High Street between Hillcrest and Summerhill roads (High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris);
 - Houses located on the north side of Dent Street, numbering 6-28 and 40-60 (Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris); and
 - Houses within the historic Tower Hill Estate (comprising 1-28 Tower Hill Road, 2-32 Munro Avenue and 142-148 High Street, Glen Iris and Ashburton).
- Two of the four places graded 'Significant' in the original study (7 Fuller Avenue and 148 High Street) are considered to meet the threshold for individual significance and should be included in the Heritage Overlay – 7 Fuller Avenue as a site-specific Heritage Place and 148 High Street as 'Significant' within the proposed Tower Hill Estate Precinct. The two other places (133 High Street and 152 Summerhill Road) are not considered to meet the threshold for individual significance and should be graded 'Contributory' within the proposed High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris.
- The house at 33 Fuller Avenue is also considered to meet the threshold for individual significance and should be included in the Heritage Overlay as a site-specific Heritage Place. We note that the Panel recommended that 33 Fuller Avenue be re-categorised from 'Contributory' to 'Significant' within a potential future precinct as the 'house is an intact and imposing example of an interwar Old English revival home, with an architectural pedigree'.

4 STAGE 1 – RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL NEW PRECINCTS

4.1 High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris, 127-141 High Street & 152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris

4.1.1 Location

The houses at 127-141 High Street & 152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris are located on the north side of High Street, between Hillcrest Road and Summerhill Road. The proposed precinct comprises a row of substantial single and two-storey brick houses constructed in a variety of Interwar architectural styles.

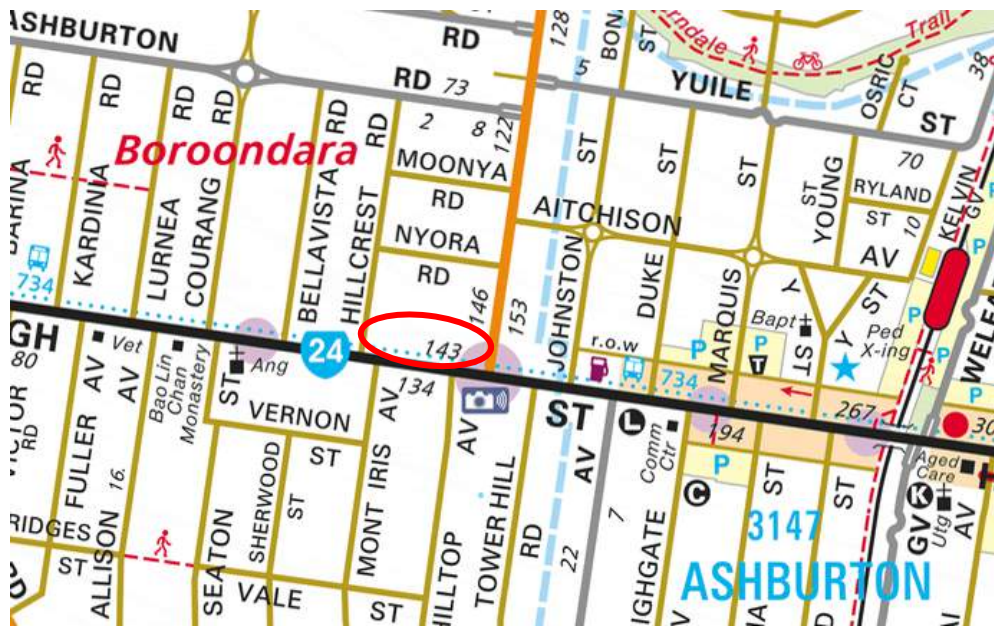


Figure 3. Location map of the proposed precinct – indicated by red oval (Source: Melway).



Figure 4. Aerial of proposed precinct – indicated (Source: Nearmap).

4.1.2 Historical Summary

By the late nineteenth century, a number of substantial villas had been built in High Street in the Glen Iris area. From 1915, residential estates were subdivided from the grounds of some of these residences and other villas. This part of the suburb is known as Upper Glen Iris.³

The houses at 127-141 High Street and 152 Summerhill Road formed part of a large subdivision known as Glen Iris Heights Estate, which comprised land bounded by Glen Iris Road to the west, High Street to the south, Summerhill Road to the east and

³ 'Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct Heritage Citation', *Boroondara Municipal Wide Heritage Study Volume 7 – Glen Iris*, prepared by Context, 2020, p 60.

Ashburton Road to the north.⁴ The expansive estate, comprising 72 acres and five perches, formed Crown Portion 136 of the Parish of Boroondara in the County of Bourke, and was bought in its entirety by auctioneer, Percy Owen of Equitable Building in 1915.⁵

The Glen Iris Heights Estate was marketed as some of ‘the finest blocks in Australia’⁶, with sales notices observing ‘the centrality of this Estate, its proximity to Chapel Street, and easy access to St Kilda and all other suburbs’⁷; its proximity to public transport: ‘Five minutes from the High Street Glen Iris Electric Trams. Five minutes from Glen Iris Railway Station. Right on the proposed High Street Electric Tramway extension’⁸; and its elevated siting, which afforded ‘the most wonderful cyclorama of views in Australia.’⁹

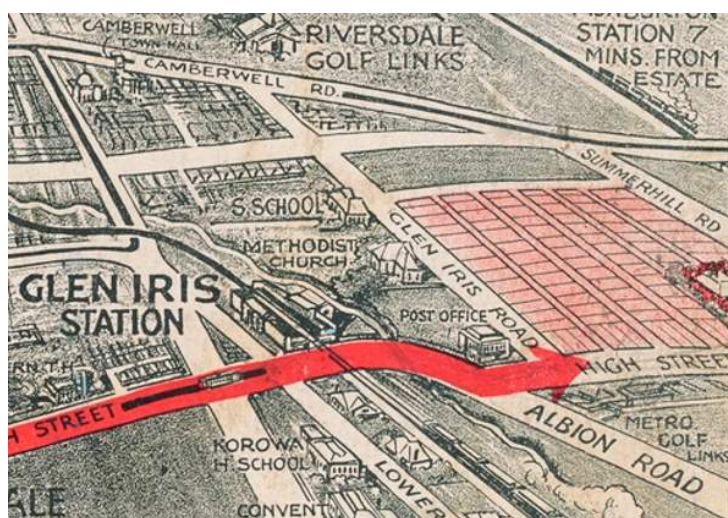


Figure 5. Detail of an advertisement for the Glen Iris Heights Estate, undated (Source: State Library of Victoria)

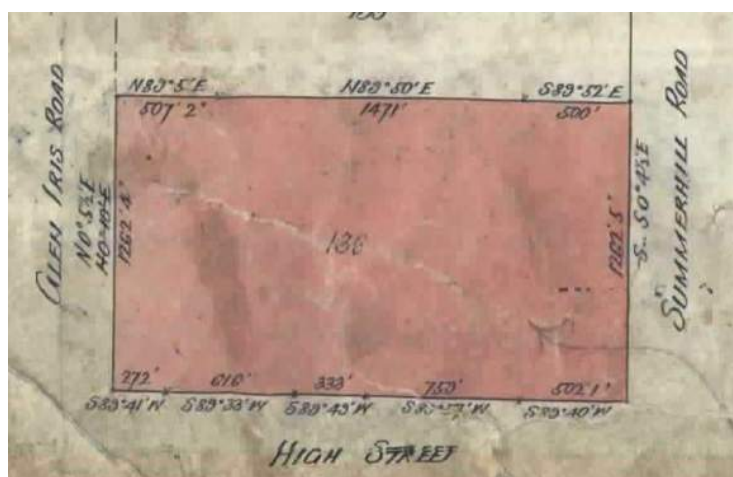


Figure 6. Subdivision plan showing the large estate purchased by Percy Owens prior to subdivision, 1915 (Source: Landata Victoria)

⁴ Album of clippings and photographs relating to the Glen Iris Heights Estate, c1925-1929, pp 30-32, State Library of Victoria.

⁵ Certificate of Title, Volume 3887, Folio 400, Landata Victoria.

⁶ *The Age*, 20 March 1920, p 25.

⁷ Album of clippings and photographs relating to the Glen Iris Heights Estate, c1925-1929, p 5, State Library of Victoria.

⁸ Album of clippings and photographs relating to the Glen Iris Heights Estate, c1925-1929, p 7, State Library of Victoria.

⁹ Album of clippings and photographs relating to the Glen Iris Heights Estate, c1925-1929, p 6, State Library of Victoria.

In 1916, Owen erected a villa on the block bounded by Hillcrest Road, High Street, Summerhill Road and Nyora Road. The brick house contained 10 rooms and was set back from all street frontages, with access provided from High Street, Hillcrest Road and Nyora Road.¹⁰ It appears its primary address was to High Street and at different times was addressed as 127 High Street and 131 High Street.¹¹ In 1924, Owen put the property up for sale, at which time it was described as a 'modern terra cotta tiled roof villa' with a 'large wired-in sleep-out...situate on the highest and best part of the Glen Iris Heights Estate'.¹² The house was purchased by Andrew Hamilton and Elizabeth Frances Baird, who resided at the property until their deaths in 1934 and 1938 respectively.¹³ The villa became known as 'Ashburton House' at this time.¹⁴ Andrew Baird was a prominent Western District grazier, who also owned property near Warrnambool.¹⁵ Following his death in 1934, Ashburton House was put up for sale, at which time it was advertised as a 'beautiful modern gentleman's home on highest point in district'.¹⁶ The sales notice also noted that:

*If not sold as a whole, the house will be submitted on 1 acre of land, with 87 ft frontage to High Street, and 3 blocks approx. 55 ft each frontage to High Street will be submitted separately.*¹⁷

Elizabeth Baird remained at Ashburton House until her own death in 1938, and the house remained in her name until that time.¹⁸ As per the auction notice, the surrounding land was re-subdivided and a number of lots fronting High Street (located within the High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris) were sold off in 1935.

Somewhat confusingly, it appears that at the time of the Hamiltons' earlier purchase of Ashburton House in 1924, Owen subdivided and made a first attempt to sell the lots around the villa. Four lots at the corner of High Street and Summerhill Road were sold at this time, while the remaining lots fronting High Street remained as part of Ashburton House, until their re-subdivision and sale in 1935.

The first house to be constructed within the precinct was the attic bungalow at 152 Summerhill Road, which formed part of this earlier 1920s subdivision of Ashburton House. The property, which comprised Lot 7 of this subdivision, was purchased by Leslie Jehu Brown in August 1925 and on-sold to Joseph Walter and Elizabeth Maude King in October the same year. Originally addressed as 143 High Street, the house was constructed by the Kings in c1926-27 and was known as Ellesmere.¹⁹

¹⁰ Camberwell and Waverley Rate Books, 1916, p 51, accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022.

¹¹ S&M, 1930; Victorian Electoral Roll, 1937 accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022.

¹² *Argus*, 30 January 1924 p 2.

¹³ 'Andrew Hamilton Baird' & 'Elizabeth Frances Baird', Victorian Electoral Roll, 1925, accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022; Camberwell and Waverley Rate Books, 1925-26, p 109, accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022.

¹⁴ 'Andrew Hamilton Baird' & 'Elizabeth Frances Baird', Victorian Electoral Roll, 1925, accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022.

¹⁵ *Herald*, 13 September 1934, p 7.

¹⁶ *The Age*, 24 November 1934, p 3.

¹⁷ *The Age*, 24 November 1934, p 3.

¹⁸ *Herald*, 29 August 1938, p 3.

¹⁹ 'Joseph Walter King', Victorian Electoral Roll, 1927, accessed via www.ancestry.com, 19 July 2022.

The remaining houses within the precinct, with the exception of 131 High Street, were constructed by 1940.²⁰ The house at No. 131 was built in the immediate postwar period, between 1945 and 1950.²¹

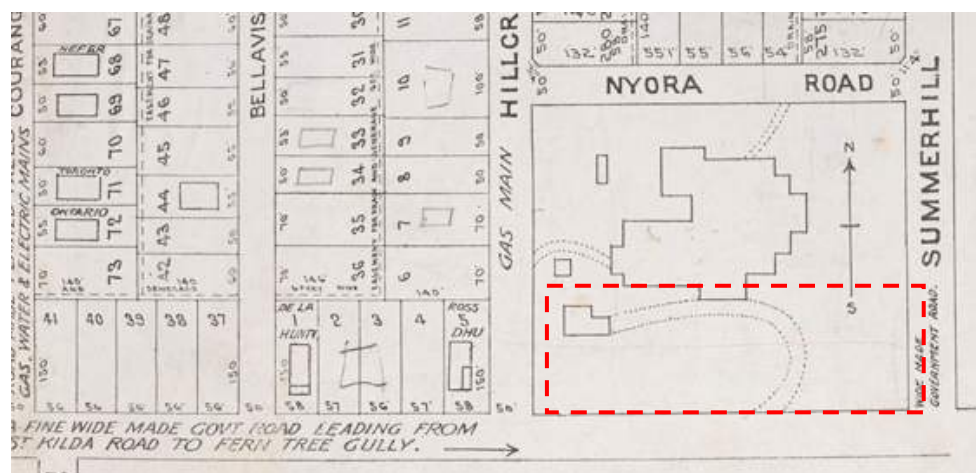


Figure 7. Subdivision plan for the Glen Iris Heights Estate showing the brick villa located between Hillcrest and Summerhill roads. Note that the house is not drawn to scale. The approximate location of the proposed precinct is indicated by the red rectangle (Source: State Library of Victoria)

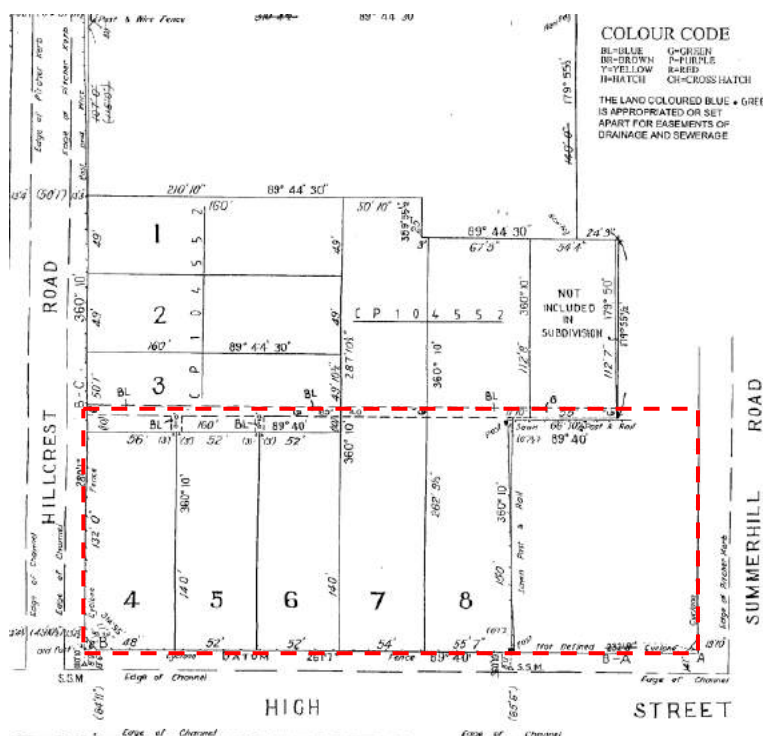


Figure 8. Subdivision plan showing lots with frontages to High Street which were sold off from Ashburton House in 1935. An approximate precinct boundary is indicated (Source: Landata Victoria)

²⁰ S&M, 1935; 1940.

²¹ S&M, 1945; 1950.

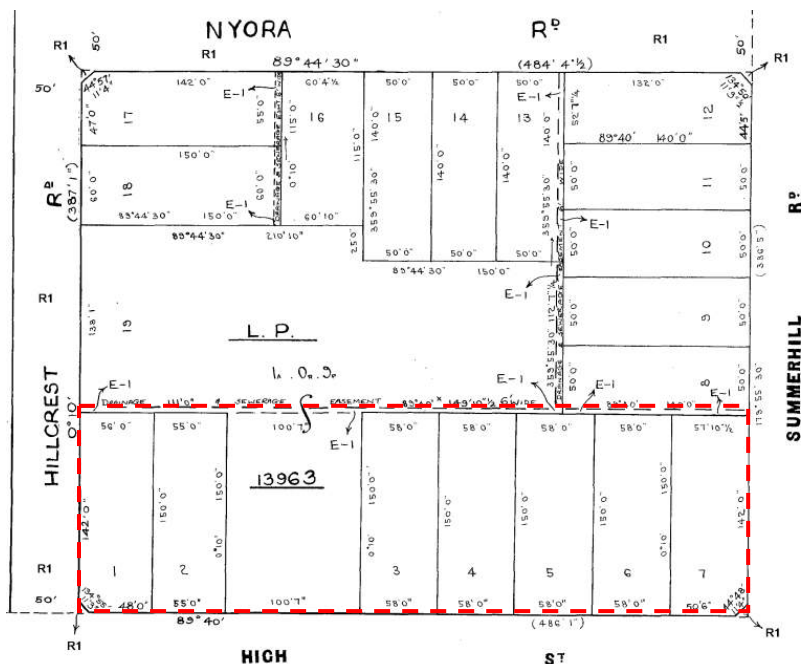


Figure 9. Earlier 1922 subdivision plan showing Owen's first attempt at subdividing and selling the land around Ashburton House. Lots 4-7 with frontages to High Street were purchased around this time. An approximate precinct boundary is indicated (Source: Landata Victoria)



Figure 10. Certificate of title subdivision plan for 152 Summerhill Road, showing Brown's purchase of the four lots fronting High Street at the corner with Summerhill Road, 1925 (Source: Landata Victoria)

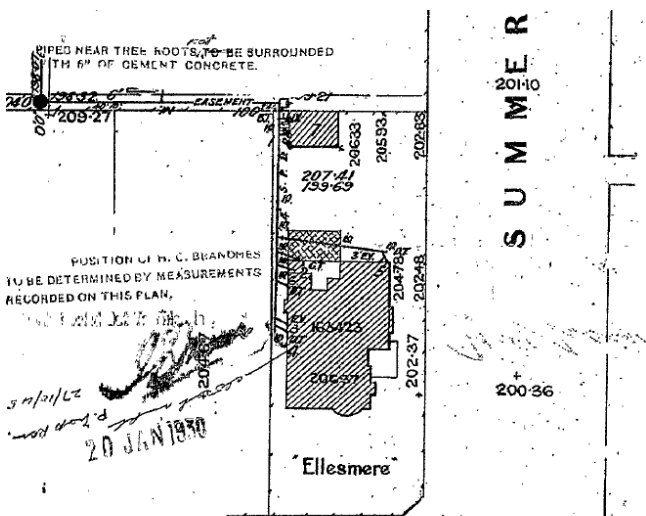


Figure 11. Property sewerage plan, showing the house at 152 Summerhill Road, 1930 (Yarra Valley Water)



Figure 12. 1931 aerial showing Ashburton House originally constructed by Percy Owen in 1916 and later bought by Andrew and Elizabeth Baird. 152 Summerhill Road can be seen at the right-hand corner of the approximate precinct boundary. It was constructed the previous year, in 1930. No other houses in the precinct had yet been constructed.








Figure 13. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development of the north side of High Street. All houses with the exception of 131 High Street had been constructed by this time (Landata Victoria)

4.1.3 Description and Characteristics

The houses on the north side of High Street between Hillcrest and Summerhill roads present a highly intact streetscape of substantial houses in the interwar style. Constructed in a variety of interwar styles, including English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne, the houses exhibit a range of characteristics, materiality and detailing that are typical of the interwar period. Houses are single or two-storey and of brick or render construction, with steeply pitched gable-ended roofs or hipped roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent chimneys. Typical features include entry porches, timber casement windows, and decorative brick detailing around windows and arched entries.

Houses within the precinct are generally set back from the street behind modest front gardens and a number retain their original brick front fences. A number of houses also retain their original brick garages.

Address	Photo	Context / Trethowan grading	GJM proposed grading
127 High Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
129 High Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
131 High Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
133 High Street, Glen Iris		Significant	Contributory
135 High Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory

137 High Street, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

139 High Street, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

141 High Street, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris



Significant

Contributory

4.2 Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris

4.2.1 Location

The houses at 6-28 & 40-60 Dent Street, Glen Iris are located on the north side of Dent Street. The proposed precinct comprises a row of modest, predominantly single-storey brick houses dating to the interwar and early World War II period. It excludes the properties at 30-38 Dent Street (between Sherwood St and Mont Iris Ave) which were developed later.

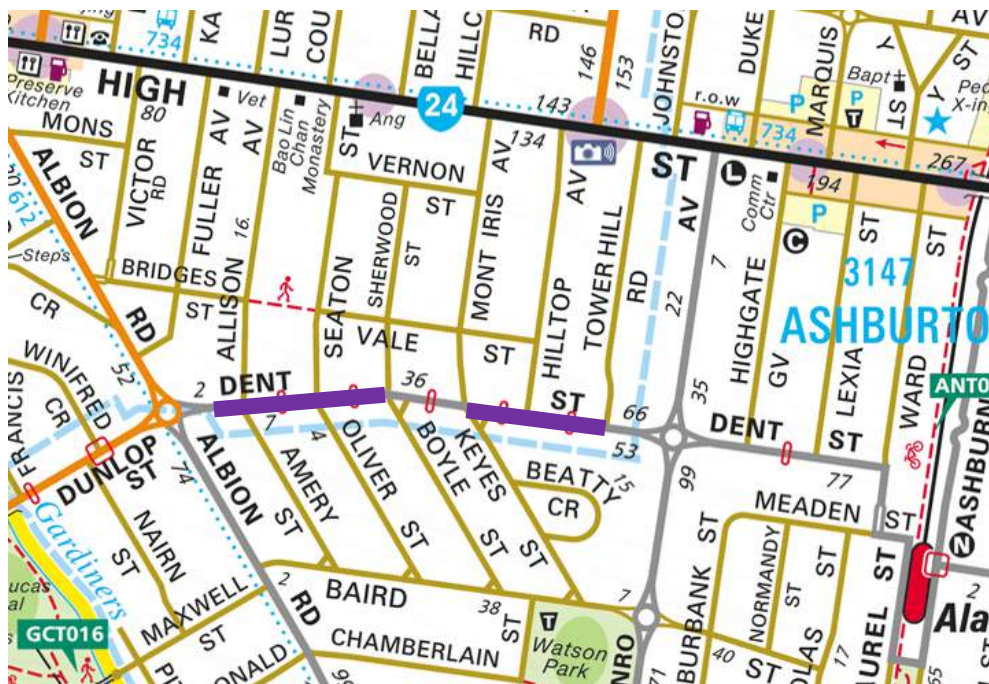


Figure 14. Location map showing proposed Dent Street Precinct, indicated by a purple line (Source: Melway).

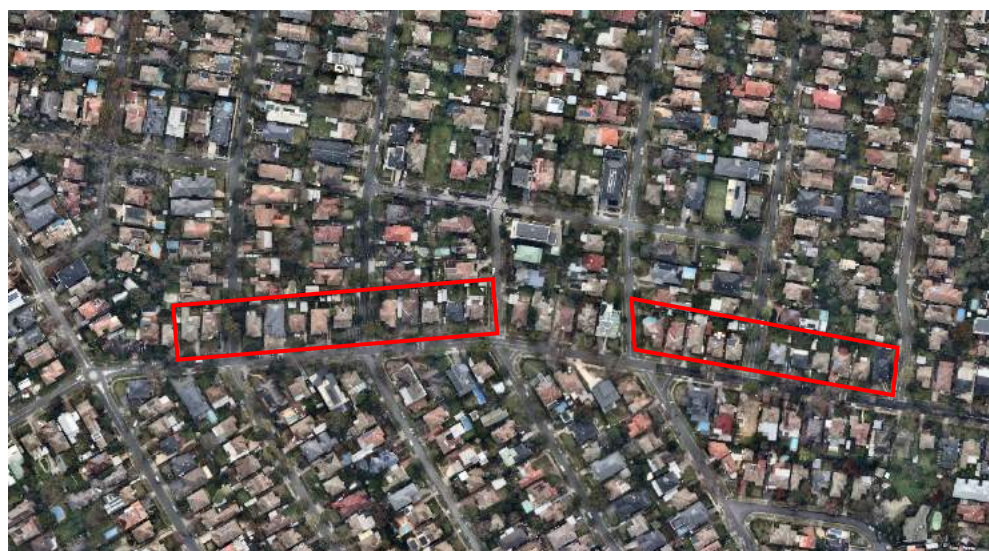


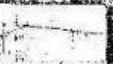
Figure 15. Aerial photograph of proposed Dent Street Precinct (Source: Nearmap).

4.2.2 Historical Summary

Dent Street formed part of a large subdivision known as Albion Park Estate, which comprised land bounded by Albion Road to the west, Bridges Street-Vale Street to the north, Munro Street to the east and Baird Street to the south (Figure 16). The estate was subdivided in 1923, at which time it was advertised as ‘cheap land’ located five minutes from Darling Station.²² An aerial photograph dating to 1931 shows that Albion Park Estate remained largely undeveloped at this time while Dent Street was in the course of being laid out (Figure 17). Likely due to the economic depression of the time, in 1935 allotments in the Albion Park Estate were advertised for sale with ‘plans obtainable from liquidator’.²³

²² *Herald*, 11 December 1923, p 20.


²³ *Herald*, 14 April 1937, p 20.

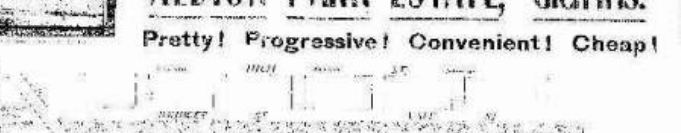


THE BEST PROPOSITION EVER OFFERED!

ALBION PARK ESTATE, Glen Iris.

Pretty! Progressive! Convenient! Cheap!





For full particulars
apply to the
Sole Agents, Messrs.
GIBBS.

£10
Deposit
and
40s.

For weekly rent see
GIBBS' CATALOGUE.

Sole Agents.

Figure 17. Aerial photograph, 1931 showing Dent Street being laid out, indicated by red arrow (Source: Landata Victoria)



DETAIL PLAN No 2745

Scale 40 Feet to 1 Inch

AREA 2736

MUNICIPALITY OF CAMBER
RETIKULATION AREA N° 175
Part of State Road No. 10

2745

2746

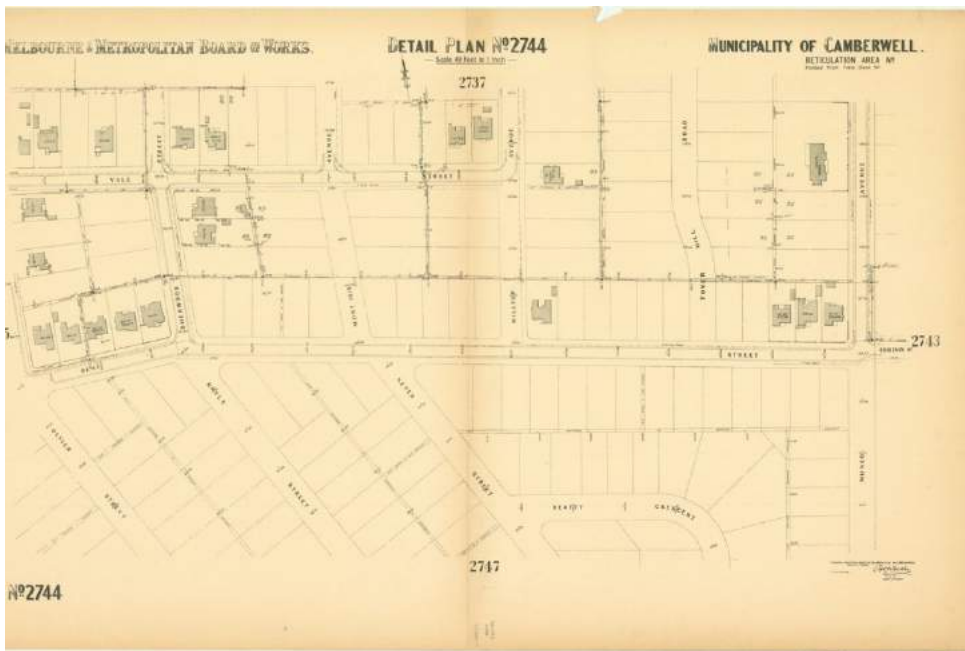


Figure 19. MMBW Detail Plan 2744 showing lots at 20-70 Dent Street in 1937 (Source: State Library of Victoria)

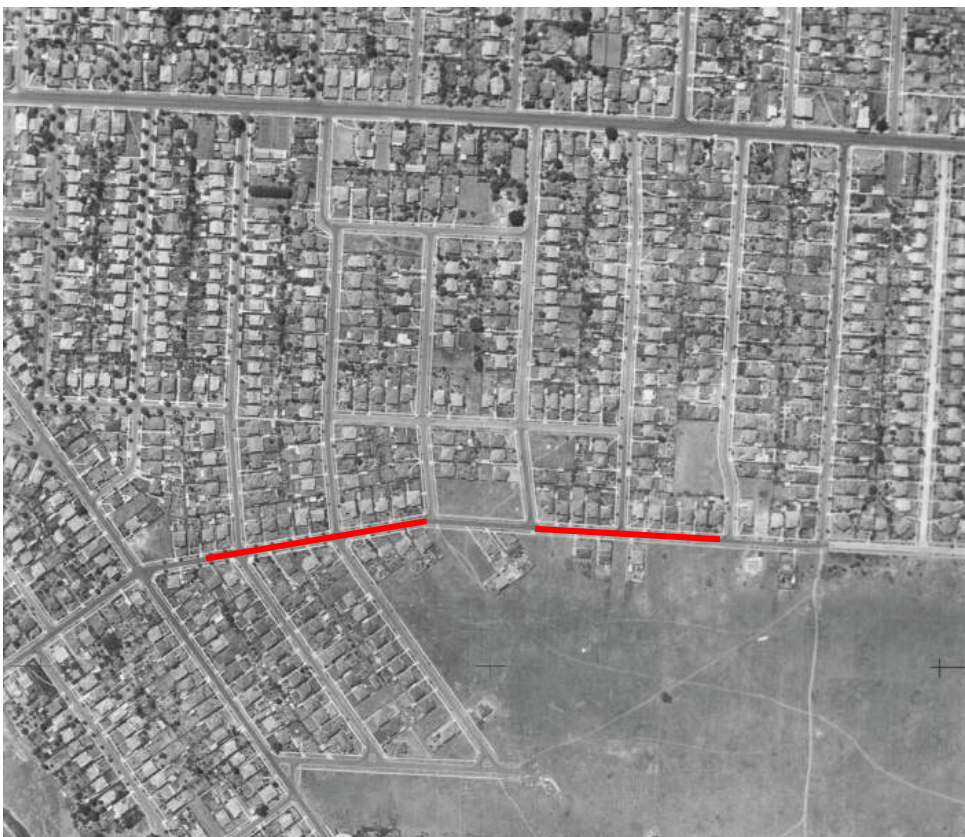


Figure 20. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development along north side of Dent Street. Dent Street and Hilltop Avenue within the proposed Dent Street Precinct is indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria)

4.2.3 Description and Characteristics

The houses on the north side of Dent Street present a highly intact streetscape of modest interwar and World War II era houses. The houses at 6-28 & 40-60 Dent Street have been constructed in an Interwar architectural style and demonstrate a high degree of consistency in materiality and detailing. Houses are predominantly single-storey and are of brick or render construction, with hipped or gable-ended roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent rendered or brick chimneys. Common features include entry porches, box timber casement windows, bay windows,

decorative gable vents, and decorative brick detailing around windows and arched entries. Houses within the precinct are set back from the street behind modest front gardens and many retain their original low front brick fences.

Address	Photo	Context grading	GJM proposed grading
6 Dent Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
8 Dent Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
10 Dent Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory
12 Dent Street, Glen Iris	Demolished	Contributory (re- categorised as non contributory)	Non contributory
14 Dent Street, Glen Iris		Contributory	Contributory

16 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

18 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

20 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

22 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

24 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

26 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

28 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

40 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

42 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

44 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

46 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

48 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

50 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

52 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

54 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

56 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

58 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

60 Dent Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

4.3 Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton

4.3.1 Location

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct comprises houses on the west and east sides of Tower Hill Road, west side of Munro Avenue and south side of High Street. The proposed precinct comprises a number of substantial single and two-storey brick houses constructed in a variety of generally Interwar styles in the interwar and World War II periods.

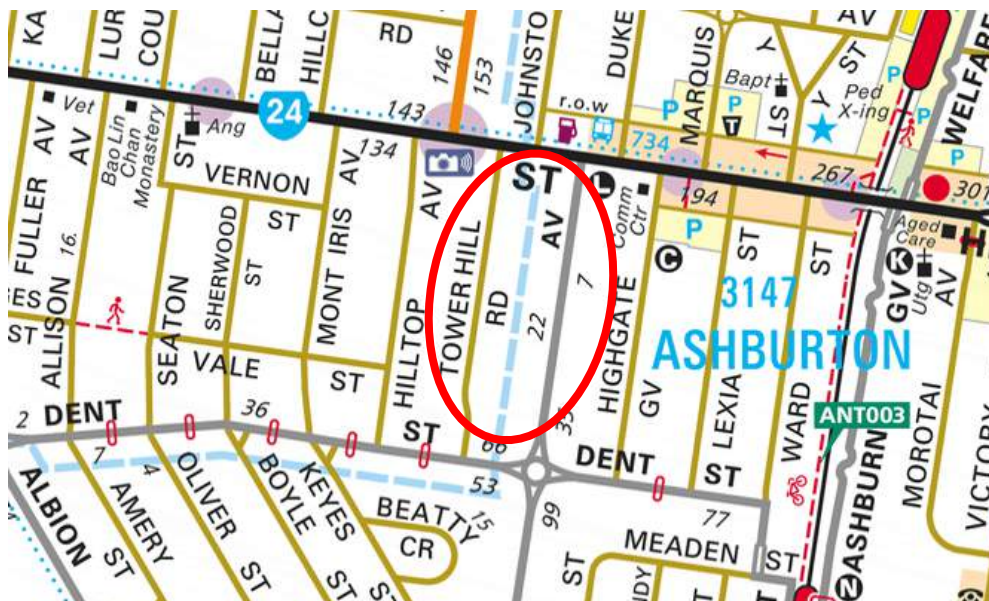


Figure 21. Location map of the proposed precinct – indicated by red oval (Source: Melway Online).

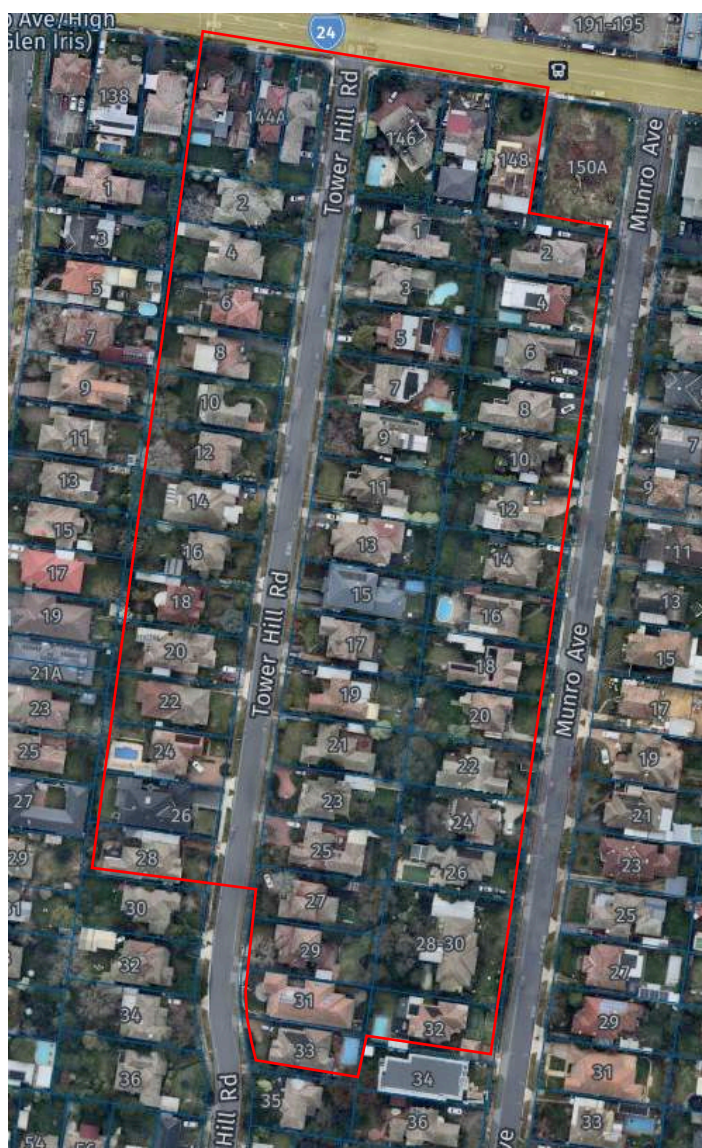


Figure 22. Aerial of proposed precinct – indicated (Source: Nearmap).

4.3.2 Historical Summary

The following history is drawn from Context's Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct heritage citation. See citation for references.

The Tower Hill Estate was subdivided from the substantial land holding of Tower Hill House, a large single-storey residence constructed in c1901 on the south side of High Street. The nine-roomed house with central tower was first owned by Charles Dugmore Timms and his wife Ella May Harris. Timms was a well-known contractor and civil engineer who worked on a number of large railway and civic projects, including the construction of railways between Oodnadatta and Alice Springs and tramways in Melbourne and Adelaide.

The Timms resided at Tower Hill House for a short period and by 1910, the house was occupied by Mr and Mrs Stoney. At this time, the land comprised 13 acres and two perches, which extended south from High Street almost to Dent Street. In 1926, Stoney subdivided the large estate, advertising '59 glorious blocks' for sale in the Tower Hill Estate (Figure 23). The lots were auctioned in October 1926; Tower Hill House was included in the sale.

An MMBW Detail Plan of the area (Figure 24) indicates that no houses had been constructed within the Tower Hill Estate by 1929 and Tower Hill Road itself had not yet been laid out. An aerial photograph dating to 1931 (Figure 25) shows that the Estate remained undeveloped at this time. Likely due to the economic depression of the time, in 1934 allotments in the Tower Hill Estate were re-advertised for sale at prices equivalent to land sales in East Malvern 20 years prior (Figure 26).

The Storey family sold Tower Hill House in 1936. It was purchased by grazier, James Joseph Waldron of Maldon, who may have used it as a town residence. At this time, the villa still included the land to the east, which gave it a frontage along both High Street and Munro Avenue, as well as land to the rear. The site was further subdivided in the years following; the land to the rear (with a frontage to Munro Avenue) was sold in 1937 (2 Munro Avenue) while the land at the corner of High Street and Munro Avenue was sold in 1940 (150 High Street; house demolished in 2019).

Development within the Tower Hill Estate was largely complete by 1945 (Figure 27).²⁴

²⁴ Context, 'Mont Iris Estate and Environs Precinct', *City of Boroondara Municipal-Wide Heritage Gap Study*, 2021, pp 63-65.



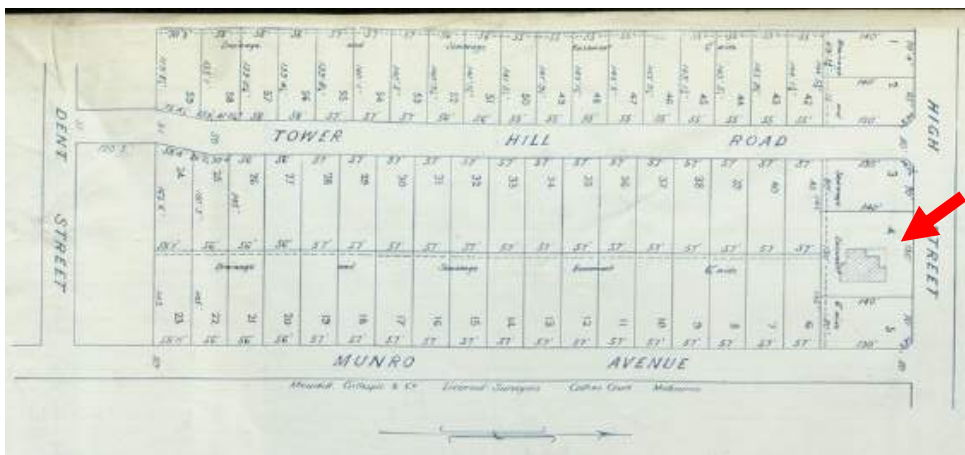


Figure 23. Plan of Tower Hill Estate subdivision, 1926. Tower Hill House is indicated by red arrow. North is to the right of the image (Source: State Library of Victoria)

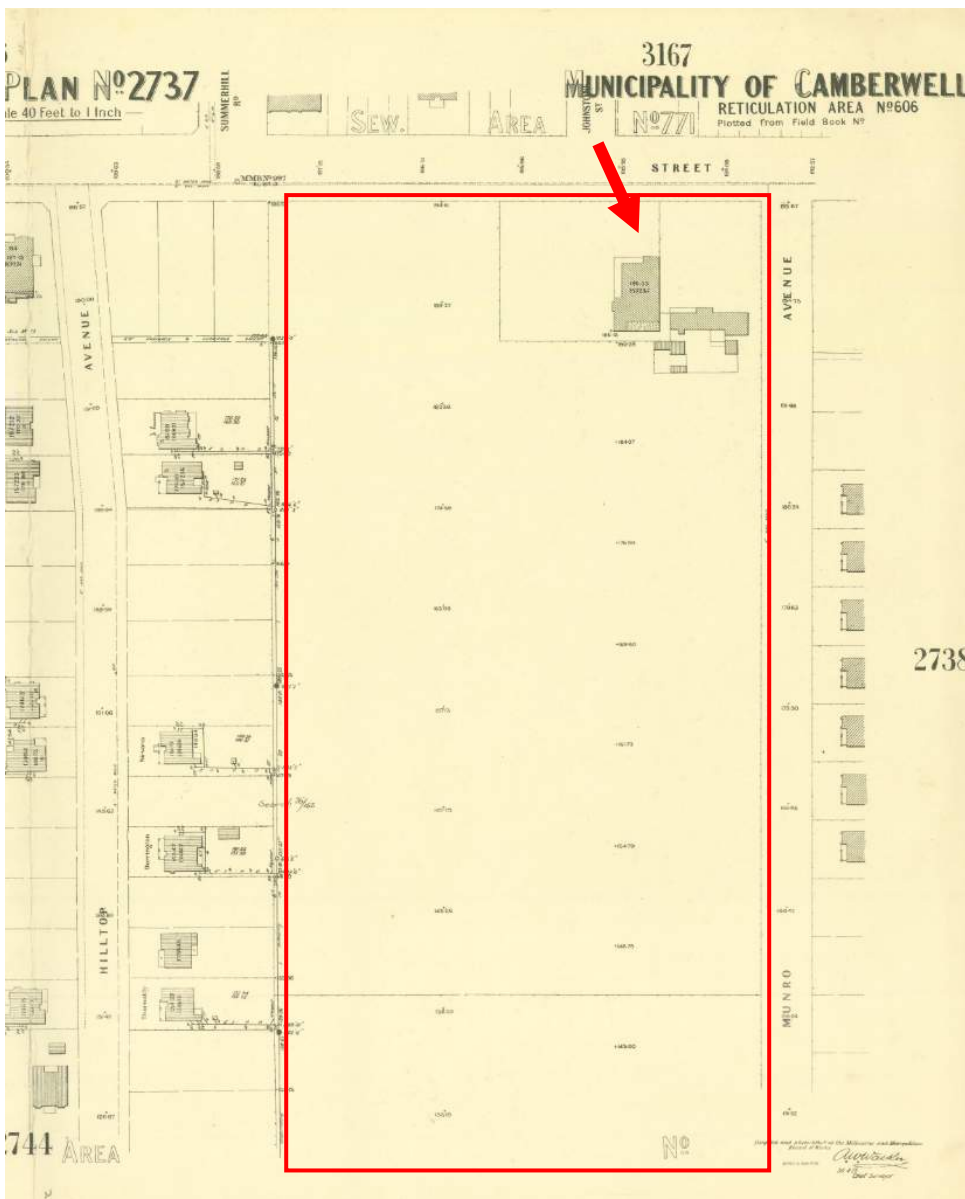


Figure 24. MMBW Detail Plan 27737 showing Tower Hill House fronting High Street, 1929 (indicated by red arrow). The Tower Hill Estate (approximately indicated by red rectangle) remained vacant at this time. North is to the top of the image (Source: State Library of Victoria)



Figure 25. Aerial photograph, 1931 showing Munro Avenue being laid out, indicated by red arrow and Tower Hill House to the north. The approximate boundary of the Tower Hill Estate is shown (red rectangle) (Source: Landata Victoria)

By Public Auction :: Saturday, 17th November, 1934
on the Land at 3.15 p.m. in a Sealed Mortgage

TOWER HILL ESTATE

ASHBURTON

50 Glorious Residential Allotments :: Attractive Brick Residence
With Actual Frontages to High Street. Containing 9 Rooms, Bathroom, Extensive Verandahs, etc.

The Estate is practically the Last Available Area for Subdivision in this Picturesque Locality and is Surrounded by Attractive Homes.
The advent of the Electric Trains, now running direct to Melbourne, thus eliminating the previous inconvenience of changing at Camberwell, is already proving a greater impetus to building at Ashburton.

Exceptionally Easy Terms
FOR LAND OF THIS QUALITY.
£5 DEPOSIT for Allotments fronting Munro Avenue and Tower Hill Road.
£25 DEPOSIT for Allotments fronting High Street.
INSTALLMENTS only 45 per Month per Lot.
INTEREST, 45 per centum per annum, payable Quarterly.
Residue 5 Years.

TERMS FOR RESIDENCE £100 DEPOSIT.
INSTALLMENTS, 50/- Weekly which includes Principal and Interest, calculated at the rate of 45 per centum per annum.
Residue 5 Years.

ADVANTAGES OF PURCHASING ON THE TOWER HILL ESTATE.
The rapid utilization for building purposes of the few available blocks between Glen Iris and Melbourne will mean an early building campaign at Ashburton. As a matter of fact, one builder is at present operating in Blagden Grove and Dent Street, and we are informed, is contemplating erecting, in the near future, lots to twelve villas in Dent Street and the southern end of Munro Avenue, particularly opposite Lots 19 to 23.

The clear proximity of the Estate to the famous Malvern Park, with its wonderful Municipal Golf Links and Recreation Grounds for cricket and football, and the Glen Iris Tennis Courts and Bushing Greens, will be a definite magnet for future home-builders as the district offers greater facilities for enjoyment than any other Municipality south of the Yarra.

TITLE CERTIFICATE. Subdivided: Messrs. WHITING & BYRNE, 101 William St., Melbourne.
GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE ARE RIGHT AT THE ESTATE.

The Estate is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Ashburton Railway Station, and all shopping facilities, and has the added advantage of an excellent bus service passing the property, linking Glen Iris and Ashburton.

The above Estate is nicely elevated, with a gradual slope to the south, therefore practically every Allotment commands extensive and charming views.

H. P. KNIGHT & CO.
Property Salesmen and Subdivisional Experts
315 Collins Street, Melbourne

Plots of 100 Acres to be sold on plans, East Yarra.

Plots of 100 Acres to be sold on plans, East Yarra.

Figure 26. Advertisement for the Tower Hill Estate subdivision, 1934 (Source: State Library of Victoria)



Figure 27. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development within Tower Hill Estate. The Estate was almost fully developed by this time. The boundary of the Tower Hill Estate is shown by the red rectangle) (Source: Landata Victoria)

4.3.3 Description and Characteristics

The houses in the Tower Hill Estate Precinct present a substantially intact streetscape of late interwar and World War II-era houses. The houses at 1-33 and 2-28 Tower Hill Road, 2-32 Munro Avenue and 142-148 High Street generally date to the late-1930s to 1945 and demonstrate a consistency in architectural style, materiality and detailing. Houses are generally single or two-storey and are of brick or render construction, with hipped or gable-ended roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent rendered or brick chimneys. Common features include entry porches, box timber casement windows, decorative gable vents, and decorative brick detailing around windows and arched entries. Houses within the precinct are set back from the street behind front gardens and a number retain their original low front brick fences. Tower Hill House at 148 High Street, constructed in c1901, comprises a single-storey Italianate-style villa with rendered brick walls, hipped roof clad in tiles and a central tower with classical balustrading. A return verandah to the front (north) and east elevation is supported by turned timber posts with timber fretwork detailing and a tessellated mosaic tile floor.

Address

2 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris

Photo



Context grading

Contributory

GJM proposed grading

Contributory

4 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

6 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

8 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

10 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

12 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

14 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

16 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

18 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

20 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

22 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

24 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

26 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Non contributory

Non contributory

28 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

1 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

3 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

5 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Non contributory

Non contributory

7 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

9 Tower Hill Road,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

11 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

13 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

15 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Non contributory

Non contributory

17 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

19 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

21 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

23 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

25 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

27 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

29 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

31 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Non contributory

Non contributory

33 Tower Hill
Road, Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

2 Munro Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

4 Munro Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

6 Munro Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

8 Munro Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

10 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

12 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Non contributory

Non contributory

14 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

16 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

18 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

20 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

22 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

24 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

26 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Non contributory

Non contributory

28-30 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

32 Munro
Avenue,
Ashburton



Contributory

Contributory

142 High Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

144 High Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

146 High Street,
Glen Iris



Contributory

Contributory

146A High Street,
Ashburton



Non contributory

Non contributory

148 High Street,
Ashburton





Significant

Significant

5 STAGE 1 – RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Four individual properties were identified by Context/Trethowan as ‘Significant’ within the proposed Mont Iris Estate & Environs Precinct. An additional property, 33 Fuller Street, Glen Iris was recommended by the Panel to be re-categorised from ‘Contributory’ to ‘Significant’.

The following table summarises the proposed significant properties and our comments and recommendations in regard to each:

Address	Photo	Heritage Study / Panel recommendation	GJM comments
133 High Street, Glen Iris		<p>1937-38</p> <p>The influence of the Streamlined Moderne is elegantly embodied in the 1937-38 two-storey house at 133 High Street, constructed by builder Hector M Keast of Weavell & Keast as his own home.</p> <p>It is considered to be of aesthetic significance for its accomplished design.</p>	<p>This house is not considered to be of a higher aesthetic value than other elegantly detailed and highly intact houses within the proposed High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris. It is recommended that this property be graded Contributory if the precinct is pursued.</p>
152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris		<p>1915-16</p> <p>Identified by Context as the earliest house in the precinct, it is considered to be of aesthetic significance for its accomplished design.</p>	<p>The historical information contained in the heritage citation is incorrect. While the property was the first house to be constructed within this section of High Street, it was constructed in c1926-27, not 1915-16 as identified by Context.</p> <p>It is not considered to be of a higher aesthetic value than other elegantly detailed and highly intact houses within the proposed High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris and it is recommended that this property be graded Contributory if the precinct is pursued.</p>

148 High
Street,
Glen Iris



C 1901

Tower Hill House, at 148 High Street, is of historical, architectural and aesthetic significance. It is historically significant for its demonstration of the earliest stage of development in Ashburton and the eastern part of Glen Iris...Tower Hill House is one of the most substantial houses in the eastern part of Boroondara and one of a small number of pre-interwar houses to survive in Ashburton.

We consider that the proposed 'Significant' grading of Tower Hill House is appropriate. We recommend that the house be graded Significant within the proposed Tower Hill Estate Precinct if this precinct is pursued.

7 Fuller
Avenue,
Glen Iris



1924-25

The triple-fronted brick California Bungalow of 1924-25 at 7 Fuller Avenue is a substantial house on a larger than average block, which is notable for its intact range of cladding materials and textures, and unusual details such as the semi-circular bay window which intersects with and covers a front gable with a shingled cap.

It is considered to be of aesthetic significance for its accomplished design.

We consider that the proposed 'Significant' grading of 7 Fuller Avenue is appropriate. We recommend that the house be included in the Heritage Overlay as an individual Heritage Place.

33 Fuller
Avenue,
Glen Iris



'Contributory'

Panel recommended re-categorisation from 'Contributory' to 'Significant' as the 'house is an intact and imposing example of an interwar Old English revival home, with an architectural pedigree'.

We consider that the proposed 'Significant' grading of 33 Fuller Avenue is appropriate. We recommend that the house be included in the Heritage Overlay as an individual Heritage Place.

6 STAGE 2 – DETAILED HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stage 2 involved the completion of detailed heritage assessments for the following properties and precincts and concluded that they warranted inclusion in the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

- High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris
- Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris
- Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton
- 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris
- 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

These assessments are provided at Appendix 1 to this report.

The detailed assessments were undertaken in accordance with the guidance contained in *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (August 2018) and established heritage practice, and are consistent with the approach utilised in the initial Context/Trethowan study.

APPENDIX 1 – DETAILED HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris
- Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris
- Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton
- 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris
- 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris

Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Address: 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141 High Street & 152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris

Name: High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris	Survey Date: July 2022
Place Type: Residential Precinct	Architect: Various
Grading: Contributory	Builder: Various
Extent of Overlay: See precinct map	Construction Date: 1926-c1945

Precinct Map:



GRADING

- PRECINCT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTORY





Figure 1. (L-R, starting at top) 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141 High Street & 152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

Historical Context

The following contextual history is based on Context, 'City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris; revised June 2021'.

The City of Boroondara is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

The suburb of Glen Iris is located either side of Gardiner's Creek, with the western portion within the City of Stonnington (former City of Malvern) and the eastern portion within the City of Boroondara (former City of Camberwell). Until the 1860s the area was used for farming on land overlooking the Gardiners Creek valley. From the 1860s the village of Glen Iris was established to the east of Gardiners Creek, at the corner of High Street and Glen Iris Road, on the 1853 Gardiners Creek Public Reserve, which included reservations for a Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan Church and a State School.

The remainder of the Gardiners Creek Public Reserve was surveyed as the Glen Iris Township in 1879, with township allotments offered for sale fronting High Street and Glen Iris Road and a small commercial area developed at this location in the 1880s. At this time Glen Iris was largely utilised for market gardening, dairying, orchards and brick making, and little residential development occurred. The late 1880s saw some residential subdivision of the western part of Glen Iris, however the eastern part remained largely undeveloped.

In 1890 a railway line from Burnley to Oakleigh Junction was opened, running via the Glen Iris valley on the western side of Gardiners Creek, with Glen Iris Station located just north of High Street. Despite the opening of the railway, the economic depression of the 1890s limited residential development, and by 1903 the population of Glen Iris was approximately 200. Existing tram lines were extended east to the Glen Iris Station in 1914, improving access to land west of Gardiners Creek; however, despite requests that the tram line be extended further east to the Glen Iris village, this did not occur and residents in this part of Glen Iris lived between the Glen Iris railway line on one boundary and the Ashburton railway line on the other, without ready connection to either.

Glen Iris maintained a largely rural character until the 1920s when the substantial growth of Melbourne's population drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris. Subsequent construction of substantial numbers of houses in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in a predominantly interwar architectural character in the suburb, particularly east of Gardiners Creek, in the former City of Camberwell (present City of Boroondara).

History

High Street North Precinct is located within a 273 acre (110 hectare) allotment purchased by Thomas Henderson in 1850 as Allotment 137B in Section 1, Parish of Boroondara, County of Bourke (PROV).

The houses at 127-141 High Street and 152 Summerhill Road formed part of a large subdivision known as the Glen Iris Heights Estate, which comprised land bounded by Glen Iris Road to the west, High Street to the south, Summerhill Road to the east and Ashburton Road to the north (Glen Iris Heights Estate Album:30-32). The expansive estate, comprising 72 acres and five perches, formed Crown Portion 136 of the Parish of Boroondara in the County of Bourke, and was bought in its entirety by auctioneer, Percy Owen of Equitable Building in 1915 (LV: V3887/F300) (Figure 2).

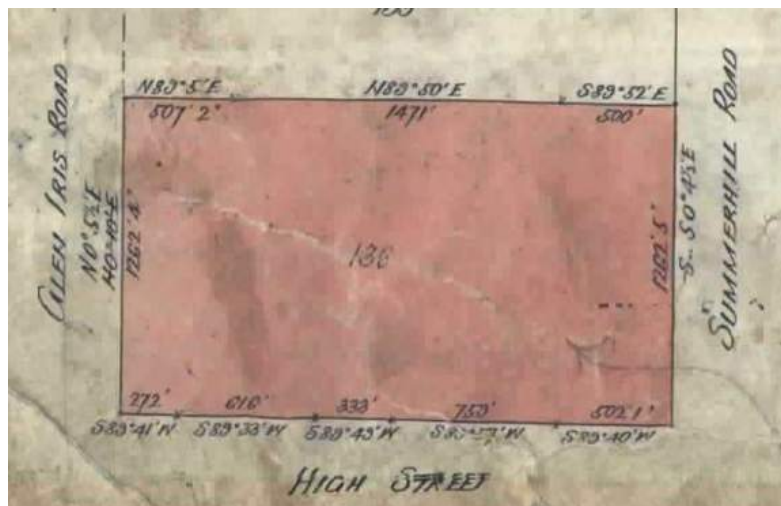


Figure 2. Subdivision plan showing the large estate purchased by Percy Owens prior to subdivision, 1915 (Source: Landata Victoria).

The Glen Iris Heights Estate was marketed as some of 'the finest blocks in Australia' (*The Age*, 20 March 1920:25), with sales notices observing 'the centrality of this Estate, its proximity to Chapel Street, and easy access to St Kilda and all other suburbs' (Glen Iris Heights Estate Album:5); its proximity to public transport: 'Five minutes from the High Street Glen Iris Electric Trams. Five Minutes from Glen Iris Railway Station. Right on the proposed High Street Electric Tramway extension' (Glen Iris Heights Estate Album:7);

and its elevated siting, which afforded 'the most wonderful cyclorama of views in Australia (Glen Iris Heights Estate Album:6) (Figure 3).

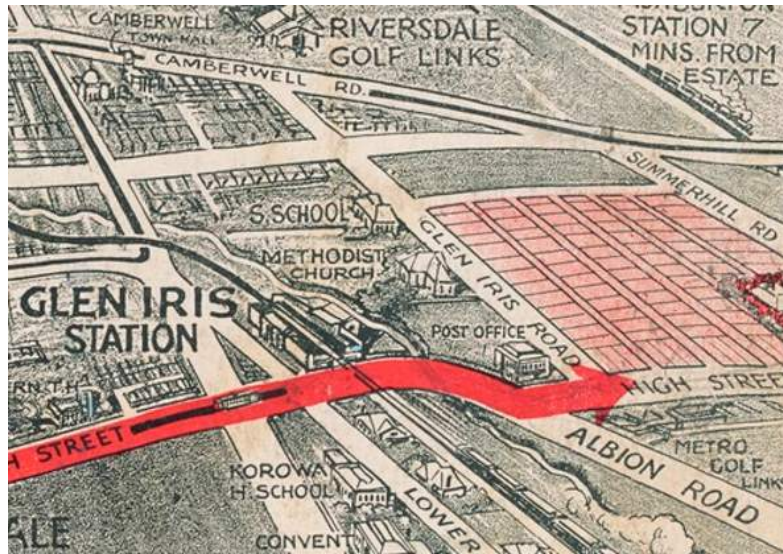


Figure 3. Detail of an advertisement for the Glen Iris Heights Estate, undated (Source: State Library Victoria).

Prior to the sale of this subdivision, Owen erected a villa (known later as Ashburton House) on the block bounded by Hillcrest Road, High Street, Summerhill Road and Nyora Road; located close to Hillcrest Avenue in 1916 (Figure 4). The brick house contained 10 rooms and was set back from all street frontages, with access provided from High Street, Hillcrest Road and Nyora Road (Camberwell Rate Books). It appears that its primary address was to High Street and at different times was addressed as 127 High Street and 131 High Street (S & M 1930, Electoral Roll 1937). A Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) plan from 1928 and an aerial photograph dating from 1931 also indicate the location of this property (Figures 8 & 10).

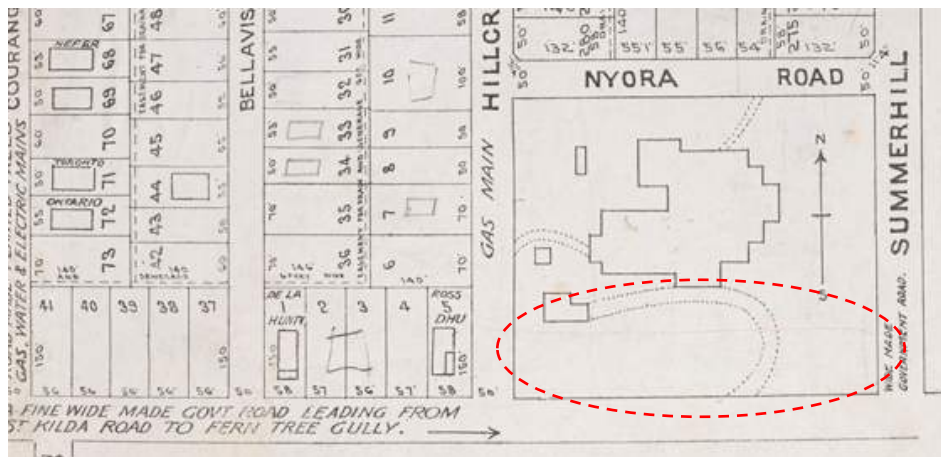


Figure 4. Subdivision plan for the Glen Iris Heights Estate showing the brick villa located between Hillcrest and Summerhill roads. Note that the house is not drawn to scale. The approximate location of the proposed precinct is indicated in red (Source: State Library Victoria).

In 1924, Owen offered the property for sale, at which time it was described as a 'modern terra cotta tiled roof villa' with a 'large wired-in sleep-out...situated on the highest and best part of the Glen Iris Heights Estate' (*Argus*, 30 January 1924:2). It appears that he also subdivided the Estate at this time, selling only four lots at the corner of High Street

and Summerhill Road and retaining the remainder of the land fronting High Street as part of the Estate (Figures 5 & 6).

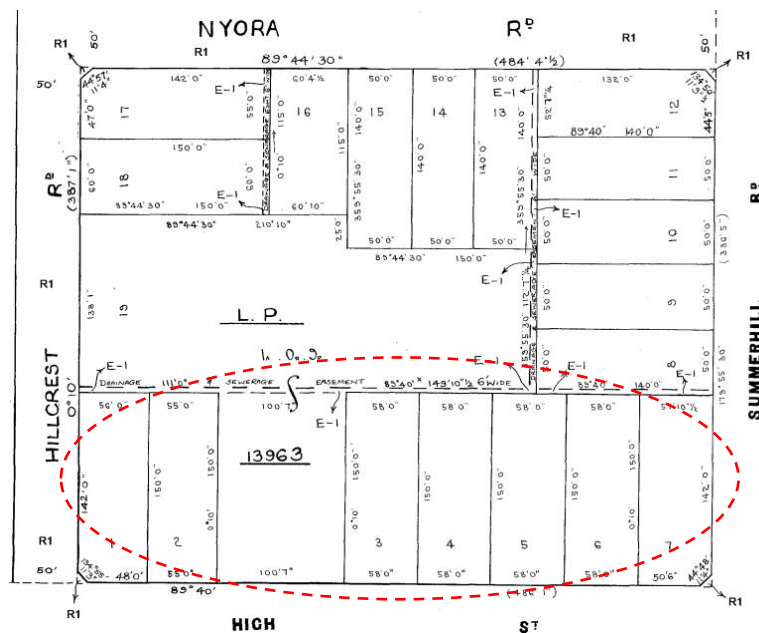


Figure 5. Earlier 1922 subdivision plan showing Owen's first attempt at subdividing and selling the land around Ashburton House. Lots 4-7 with frontages to High Street were purchased around this time. The approximate location of the proposed precinct is indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria).

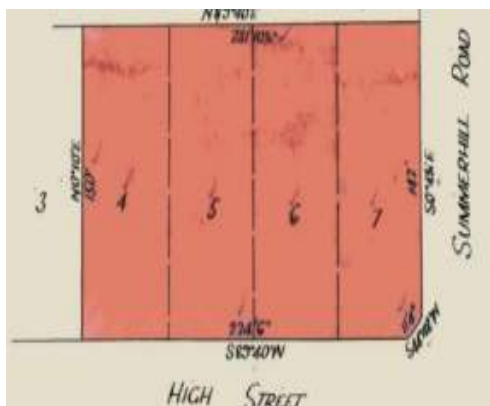


Figure 6. Certificate of Title subdivision plan for 152 Summerhill Road, showing Brown's purchase of the four lots fronting High Street at the corner with Summerhill Road, 1925 (Source: Landata Victoria).

The house was purchased by Andrew Hamilton and Elizabeth Frances Baird, who resided at the property until their deaths in 1934 and 1938 respectively (Electoral Rolls 1925, Rate Books 1925-1926). The villa became known as 'Ashburton House' at this time (Electoral Roll 1925). Andrew Baird was a prominent Western District grazier, who also owned property near Warrnambool (*Herald*, 13 September 1934:7). Following his death in 1934, Ashburton House was offered for sale, at which time it was advertised as a 'beautiful modern gentleman's home on highest point in district' (*The Age*, 24 November 1934:3). The sales notice also noted that:

If not sold as a whole, the house will be submitted on 1 acre of land, with 87 ft frontage to High Street, and 3 blocks approx. 55 ft each frontage to High Street will be submitted separately (*The Age*, 24 November 1934:3).

It appears that the house was not sold at this time and Elizabeth Baird remained there until her death in 1938, with the house remaining in her name until that time (*Herald*, 29 August 1938:3). As per the auction notice, the surrounding land was re-subdivided and a number of lots fronting High Street (located within the High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris) were sold in 1935 (Figure 7).

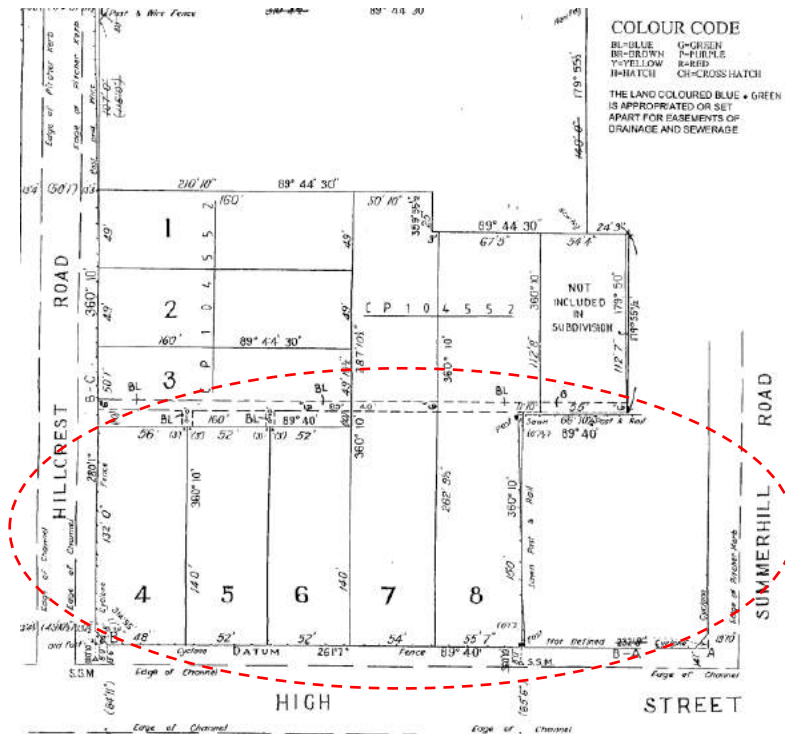


Figure 7. Subdivision plan showing lots with frontages to High Street which were sold off from Ashburton House in 1935. The approximate location of the proposed precinct is indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria).

The first house to be constructed in the precinct was the attic bungalow at 152 Summerhill Road, which formed part of the earlier 1920s subdivision of Ashburton House. The property, which comprised Lot 7 of this subdivision, was purchased by Leslie Jehu Brown in August 1925 and on-sold to Joseph Walter and Elizabeth Maude Ling in October the same year. Originally addressed as 143 High Street, the house was constructed by the Kings in c1926-27 and was known as Ellesmere (Electoral Roll 1927) (Figures 8 & 9).

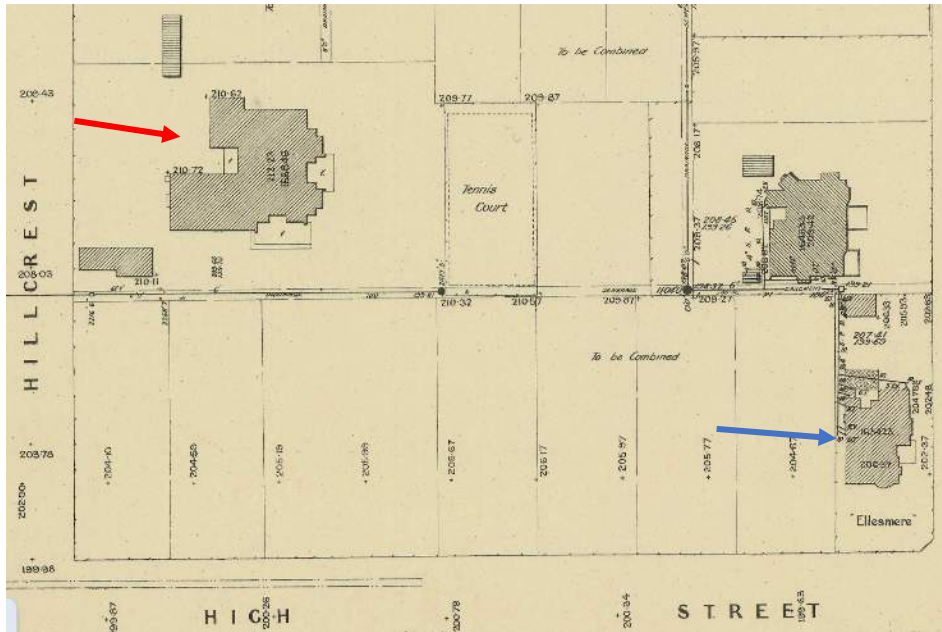


Figure 8. Detail of MMBW Detail Plan 3166, Municipality of Camberwell, 1928, showing the footprint of Ashburton House (red arrow) and Ellesmere (blue arrow) (Source: State Library Victoria).

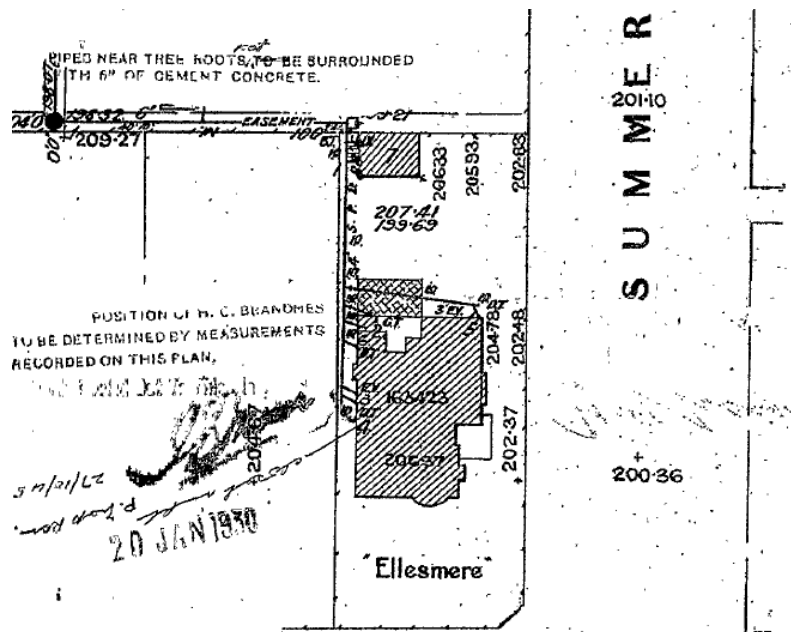


Figure 9. Property sewerage plan, showing the house at 152 Summerhill Road, 1930 (Source: Yarra Valley Water).

The remaining houses within the precinct, with the exception of 131 High Street, were constructed by 1940 (S & M 1935, 1940). The house at No. 131 was built in the immediate postwar period, between 1945 and 1950 (S & M 1945, 1950). An aerial photograph dating from 1945 records the houses constructed by this date (Figure 11).



Figure 10. 1931 aerial showing Ashburton House (indicated by red arrow) originally constructed by Percy Owen in 1916 and later bought by Andrew and Elizabeth Baird. 152 Summerhill Road can be seen at the right-hand corner of the precinct boundary (indicated by blue arrow). It was constructed the previous year, in 1930. No other houses in the precinct had yet been constructed (Source: Landata Victoria).



Figure 11. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development of the north side of High Street. All houses with the exception of 131 High Street had been constructed by this time (Source: Landata Victoria).

Historical Themes

The precinct illustrates the following themes as outlined in Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes:

- 6 Building towns, cities and the garden state
 - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
 - 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description & Integrity

High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris is situated on the north side of High Street between Hillcrest Avenue and Summerhill Road. It is a small residential precinct, interwar in character, which comprises nine adjacent properties at 127-141 High Street and 152 Summerhill Road. The houses were constructed in the interwar period with the exception of No. 131 which was constructed in the immediate postwar years in an Interwar style. All properties are individual houses set on separate allotments.

The precinct presents as a highly intact streetscape of substantial houses built in a variety of interwar styles, including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne. The houses are single or two-storey and are of brick construction (face clicker brick or rendered brick), with steeply pitched gable-ended roofs or hipped roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent chimneys. Typical features include entry porches and timber framed windows.

Houses within the precinct are generally set back from the street behind modest front gardens and a number retain their original front brick fences, including Nos. 127, 129, 133 and 139 High Street (the fences of Nos. 135, 137 and 141 High Street and 152 Summerhill Road have been modified). The houses at 127, 129, 131, 133, 137 and 139 High Street also appear to retain their original brick garages.

Key Features of the Precinct

- Strong Interwar character demonstrating a variety of Interwar architectural styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne
- Brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered brickwork
- Gable-ended or hipped roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- One and two-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows
- Original low brick front fences to Nos. 127, 129 and 133 High Street
- Original brick garages to Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 137 and 139 High Street
- Garden settings.

The residences within the High Street North Precinct remain substantially intact to their period of construction and retain a high degree of integrity to the interwar period in fabric, form and detail. While the residences have undergone some minor alterations and additions, these are generally focussed to the rear of individual properties and have limited visibility from the public realm. These do not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the place as a finely detailed and picturesque precinct dating to the interwar period.

Comparative Analysis

The High Street North Precinct is of note as a representative and highly intact group of houses, typical of suburban development that occurred in suburbs such as Glen Iris, Ashburton and Camberwell in the interwar period. This section of High Street developed over a short period of time, after the subdivision and sale of land in the Glen Iris Heights Estate. This precinct of substantial one and two-storey houses displays a consistency of scale, and distinctive architectural character which draws on a range of styles popular during the interwar period, including English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne.

A number of comparable precincts are included in the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme including the Camberwell Road Estate, Camberwell (HO733), Hampton Grove Precinct, Camberwell (HO734), Harley Estate and Environs Precinct, Camberwell (HO735), Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Glen Iris (HO226), Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton (HO227) and Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell (HO228). While a number of these precincts are larger than the High Street North Precinct, and contain predominantly single-storey houses, they contain comparable streets of highly intact houses dating to the interwar period.

Of most relevance are the following smaller precincts:

Camberwell Road Estate, Camberwell (HO733)

Camberwell Road Estate developed through the subdivision of large holdings during the 1920s and 1930s, south-east of Camberwell Junction. The precinct contains a consistent streetscape of largely intact houses designed in various Interwar styles including California Bungalows from the late 1920s, Interwar Mediterranean from the late 1920s and early 1930s and English Domestic Revival style residences from the 1930s. The intactness and quality of design contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of residential development in the interwar period in Camberwell.



Figures 12 & 13. Examples of places within the Camberwell Road Estate, Camberwell. (L) 460 Camberwell Road (R) 458 Camberwell Road (Source: VHD)



Figures 14 & 15. Examples of places within the Camberwell Road Estate, Camberwell. (L) 466 Camberwell Road (R) 6 Acheron Avenue (Source: VHD)

Hampton Grove Precinct, Camberwell (HO734)

Hampton Grove Precinct developed on land that was advertised for sale in the 1910s, south of the newly electrified tram line in Riversdale Road and east of the Hartwell Railway Station on the former Outer Circle Railway at Camberwell. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1920s and 1930s and the houses are predominantly English Domestic Revival in style with some examples of California Bungalows and a Streamlined Moderne style house. The precinct contains a number of highly intact and well-designed substantial houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell.



Figures 16 & 17. Examples of places within the Hampton Grove Precinct, Camberwell (L) 42 Glyndon Road (Source: VHD) (R) 1 Hampton Grove (Source: Google Streetview).

Analysis

The above examples contain streets of highly intact houses dating to the interwar period, which illustrate the significant suburban development in the City of Boroondara in the interwar period. Houses within these precincts display characteristics typical of the interwar period, including features of English Domestic Revival, Streamlined Moderne and California Bungalow architectural styles. The resulting interwar streetscapes in these precincts display a high degree of integrity and are highly consistent in both scale and architectural character.

The High Street North Precinct is comparable in architectural character, quality and consistency to these precincts. The High Street North Precinct contains substantial houses which were largely built in the 1930s in a variety of interwar styles, including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne. These houses contribute to a streetscape of high integrity, uniformity of scale, and distinctive architectural character.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (DELWP, August 2018), modified for the local context.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).

The High Street North Precinct has strong associations with the interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. As a grouping of highly intact middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles, the High Street North Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).

N/A.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).

N/A.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

The High Street North Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class residential precinct constructed in a variety of Interwar styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne styles. Properties within the precinct display typical characteristics of Interwar housing including one and two-storey building forms, clinker brick and rendered brick walls, tiled roofs, hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys, front gardens, brick front fences and brick garages.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

The High Street North Precinct forms a unified group of substantial residences constructed in a variety of Interwar styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as prominent chimneys, face clinker and rendered brick construction and masonry fences, in conjunction with their garden settings and original brick garages, presents a highly picturesque streetscape.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

N/A.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the

significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

N/A.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).

N/A.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris, a 1920s and 1930s subdivision development of the Glen Iris Heights Estate, containing a collection of substantial Interwar style houses.

The precinct comprises 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141 High Street & 152 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Strong Interwar character demonstrating a variety of Interwar architectural styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne
- Consistent front setback within the High Street streetscape
- Brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered brickwork
- Gable-ended or hipped roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- One and two-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows
- Original low brick front fences
- Original brick garages
- Garden settings.

Later alterations and additions to the properties, including rear additions, later garages/outbuildings and later fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The High Street North Precinct, Glen Iris is of local historical, representative (architectural) and aesthetic significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

The High Street North Precinct has strong associations with the interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. As a grouping of highly intact middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles, the High Street North Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara (Criterion A).

The High Street North Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class residential precinct constructed in a variety of Interwar styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic Revival and Streamlined Moderne styles. Properties within the precinct display typical characteristics of Interwar housing including one and two-storey building forms, clinker brick and rendered brick walls, tiled roofs, hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys, front gardens, brick front fences and brick garages (Criterion D).

The High Street North Precinct forms a unified group of substantial residences constructed in a variety of Interwar styles including Attic Bungalow, English Domestic

Revival and Streamlined Moderne. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as prominent chimneys, face clinker and rendered brick construction and masonry fences, in conjunction with their garden settings and original brick garages, presents a highly picturesque streetscape (Criterion E).

Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as a precinct.

PRECINCT GRADINGS SCHEDULE

Address	Grading	Contributory fence / garage
127 High Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
129 High Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
131 High Street	Contributory	Garage
133 High Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
135 High Street	Contributory	-
137 High Street	Contributory	Garage
139 High Street	Contributory	Garage
141 High Street	Contributory	-
152 Summerhill Road	Contributory	-

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

External Paint Colours <i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>	No
Internal Alteration Controls <i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>	No
Tree Controls <i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>	No
Solar energy system controls apply? <i>Is a permit required for Solar energy systems?</i>	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register <i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>	No
Incorporated Plan <i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions <i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from notice and review?</i>	Yes - original or early brick fences and brick garages
Prohibited uses may be permitted <i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place <i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i>	No

Identified By

GJM Heritage, Mont Iris Estate & Environs Review, October 2022.

References

Built Heritage, *City of Boroondara Thematic Environmental History*, 2012.

Context, City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris, revised 23 June 2021.

Camberwell Rate Books.

Glen Iris Heights Estate, Album of Clippings and Photographs, c1925-1929 (State Library Victoria).

Land Victoria Title Certificates.

Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Detail Plan 3166, Municipality of Camberwell, 1928.

Parish Plan, Boroondara (Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 16171/P1/4).

Photographs, aerial views, 1931 and 1945 (Landata Victoria).

Property Sewerage Plan, 1930, Yarra Valley Water.

Sands & McDougall Directories.

The Age.

The Argus.

The Herald.

Victorian Electoral Rolls (via Ancestry).

Victorian Heritage Database (VHD).

Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris

Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Address: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 Dent Street, Glen Iris

Name: Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris	Survey Date: October 2022
Place Type: Residential Precinct	Architect: Various
Grading: Various	Builder: Various
Extent of Overlay: See precinct map	Construction Date: c1935-1940

Precinct Map:



GRADING

- PRECINCT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTORY
- NON-CONTRIBUTORY



Figure 1. Examples of residences included in the precinct (R-L, starting at top) 28, 42, 44, 46, 58 and 60 Dent Street, Glen Iris (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

Historical Context

The following contextual history is based on Context, 'City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris; revised June 2021'.

The City of Boroondara is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

The suburb of Glen Iris is located either side of Gardiner's Creek, with the western portion within the City of Stonnington (former City of Malvern) and the eastern portion within the City of Boroondara (former City of Camberwell). Until the 1860s the area was used for farming on land overlooking the Gardiners Creek valley. From the 1860s the village of Glen Iris was established to the east of Gardiners Creek, at the corner of High Street and Glen Iris Road, on the 1853 Gardiners Creek Public Reserve, which included reservations for a Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan Church and a State School.

The remainder of the Gardiners Creek Public Reserve was surveyed as the Glen Iris Township in 1879, with township allotments offered for sale fronting High Street and Glen Iris Road and a small commercial area developed at this location in the 1880s. At this time Glen Iris was largely utilised for market gardening, dairying, orchards and brick making, and little residential development occurred. The late 1880s saw some residential subdivision of the western part of Glen Iris, however the eastern part remained largely undeveloped.

In 1890 a railway line from Burnley to Oakleigh Junction was opened, running via the Glen Iris valley on the western side of Gardiners Creek, with Glen Iris Station located just north of High Street. Despite the opening of the railway, the economic depression of the 1890s limited residential development, and by 1903 the population of Glen Iris was approximately 200. Existing tram lines were extended east to the Glen Iris Station in 1914, improving access to land west of Gardiners Creek; however, despite requests that the tram line be extended further east to the Glen Iris village, this did not occur and residents in this part of Glen Iris lived between the Glen Iris railway line on one boundary and the Ashburton railway line on the other, without ready connection to either.

Glen Iris maintained a largely rural character until the 1920s when the substantial growth of Melbourne's population drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris. Subsequent construction of substantial numbers of houses in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in a predominantly interwar architectural character in the suburb, particularly east of Gardiners Creek, in the former City of Camberwell (present City of Boroondara).

History

Dent Street Precinct is located within a 273 acre (110 hectare) allotment purchased by Thomas Henderson in 1850 as Allotment 137B in Section 1, Parish of Boroondara, County of Bourke (PROV).

Dent Street formed part of a large subdivision known as the Albion Park Estate, which comprised land bounded by Albion Road to the west, Bridges Street-Vale Street to the north, Munro Street to the east and Baird Street to the south. The estate was subdivided in 1923, at which time it was advertised as 'cheap land' located five minutes from Darling Station (*Herald*, 11 December 1923:20).

A Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) detail plan (1927) and an aerial photograph (1931) shows that the Albion Park Estate remained largely undeveloped at

this time and Dent Street was in the course of being laid out (Figures 2-4). Likely due to the economic depression of the time, in 1935 allotments in the Albion Park Estate were advertised for sale with 'plans obtainable from liquidator' (*Herald*, 14 April 1937:20).



Figure 2. Aerial photograph, 1931 showing Dent Street being laid out, indicated by red arrow (Source: Landata Victoria).

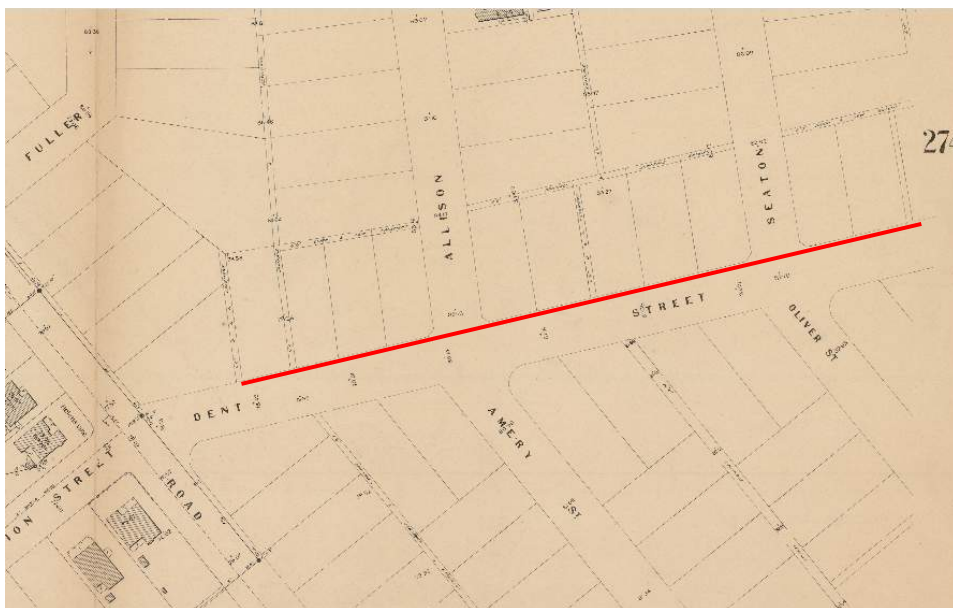


Figure 3. MMBW Detail Plan 2745 showing vacant lots at 2-22 Dent Street in 1927, indicated by red line (Source: State Library of Victoria).

A row of houses had been constructed at 20-28 Dent Street by 1937 (MMBW:1937) (Figures 4 & 5) and all houses were constructed by 1940 (S & M). An aerial photograph dating from 1945 (Figure 6) clearly indicates the completed precinct.

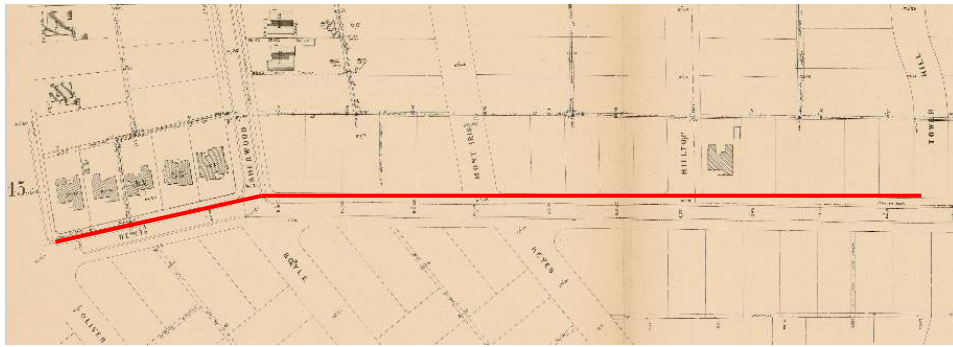


Figure 4. MMBW Detail Plan 2744 showing lots at 20-60 Dent Street (Seaton Street to Tower Hill Road) in 1937, indicated by red line (Source: State Library of Victoria).

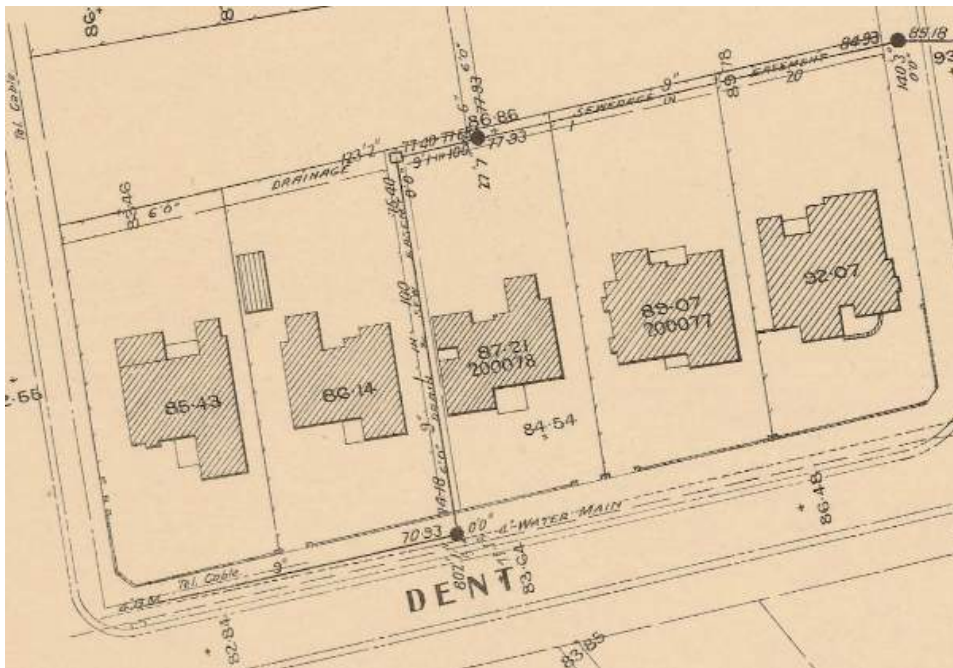


Figure 5. Detail of the previous figure showing five houses constructed by 1937 at 20 to 28 Dent Street.

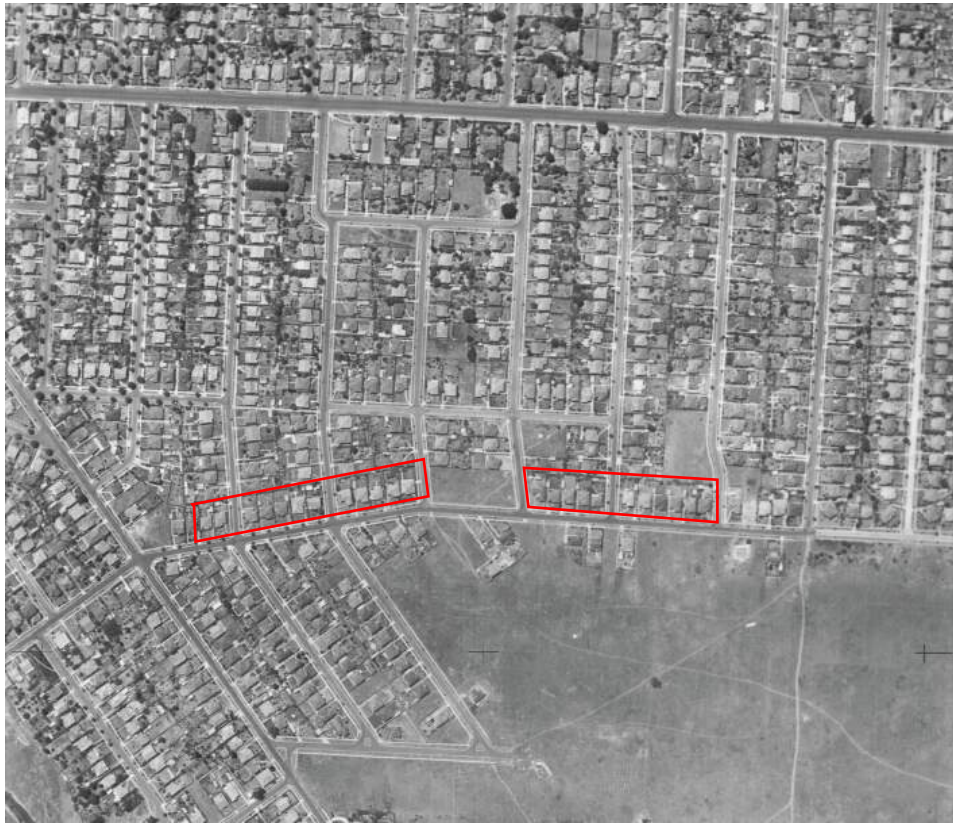


Figure 6. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development along north side of Dent Street. Properties within the proposed Dent Street Precinct are indicated in red (Source: Landata Victoria).

The precinct illustrates the following themes as outlined in Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes:

- 6 Building towns, cities and the garden state
 - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
 - 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description & Integrity

Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris is situated to the south of High Street between Albion Road and Tower Hill Road. It is a small residential precinct, interwar in character, which comprises properties on the north side of Dent Street, generally between Albion Road and Sherwood Street, and Mont Iris Avenue to Tower Hill Road. The houses were constructed in the interwar period and during World War II and all properties are individual houses set on separate allotments.

The precinct presents as a highly intact streetscape of modest houses which demonstrate a high degree of consistency in architectural style, materiality and detailing. The majority of the houses demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style of the Interwar period. Houses are predominantly single-storey and of brick construction (face clinker brick or rendered brick), with hipped or gable-ended roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent rendered or brick chimneys (see example at Figure 7). Common features include entry porches (see examples at Figures 7-9), timber framed windows, including tripartite windows with fixed central panes and double hung side

sashes (see examples at Figures 7-9), and decorative brick detailing to windows, porch entries, corners and gable ends (see examples at Figures 7-9).



Figure 7. Prominent decorative chimney at 42 Dent Street (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 8. Decorative entry porch at 60 Dent Street (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 9. Brick detailing at 26 Dent Street (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

Houses within the precinct are set back from the streets behind modest gardens and many retain their original low front brick fences and original brick garages.

Key Features of the Precinct

- Consistent front setbacks within streetscapes
- Brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered
- Strong Interwar character with the majority of properties demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style
- Consistent front setbacks
- Predominantly brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered brickwork
- Hipped and gable-ended roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- Single-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows, including tripartite windows with fixed central panes and double hung side sashes
- Decorative brick detailing to windows, porch entries, corners and gable ends
- Original low brick front fences
- Original brick garages
- Garden settings.

The residences within the Dent Street Precinct remain substantially intact to their period of construction and retain a high degree of integrity to the interwar period in fabric, form and detail. While the residences have undergone some minor alterations and additions, these are generally limited in their visibility from the public realm and do not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the place as a finely detailed and picturesque precinct predominantly dating from the mid-late 1930s.

Comparative Analysis

The Dent Street Precinct is of note as a representative and highly intact group of mid-late 1930s middle-class houses, typical of suburban development that occurred in suburbs such as Glen Iris, Ashburton and Camberwell in the interwar period. This section of Dent Street developed over a short period of time, after the subdivision and sale of land in the Albion Park Estate. This precinct of single-storey houses displays a consistency of scale, and a consistent architectural character.

A number of interwar precincts are included in the Heritage Overlay in the City of Boroondara; however, unlike the Dent Street Precinct, many of these contain substantial numbers of early interwar California Bungalows. These precincts include Toorak Estate and Environs, Glen Iris Precinct (HO230), Leslie Street Precinct, Hawthorn (HO164) and Fairview Avenue Precinct, Burwood (HO225). Those interwar precincts that are most comparable to the Dent Street Precinct include Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Glen Iris (HO226), Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton (HO227), Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell (HO228) and Harley Estate and Environs Precinct, Camberwell (HO735). These precincts contain comparable streets of highly intact single-storey houses dating to the interwar period.

Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Camberwell (HO226)

The Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct developed on land subdivided in 1929, east of Glen Iris Road and north of the Burwood Railway Station on the former Outer

Circle Railway Line. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1930s and houses are generally modest brick residences which demonstrate characteristics of English Domestic Revival, Mediterranean Revival and Moderne styles. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell.



Figures 10 & 11. Examples of places within the Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Camberwell. (L) 2 Goodwin Street (Source: Google Streetview) (R) 10 Goodwin Street (Source: <https://www.property.com.au/vic/glen-iris-3146/goodwin-st/10-pid-3358566/>).

Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton (HO227)

The Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs Precinct developed on land subdivided in 1923, south of the High Street commercial strip and adjacent to the former Outer Circle Railway Line. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1920s and 1930s and houses are generally modest brick residences, either California Bungalows or hipped roof brick houses which demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Ashburton.



Figures 12 & 13. Examples of places within the Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton. (L) 8 Lexia Street (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-vic-ashburton-110467729>) (R) 13 Lexia Street (Source: Google Streetview).

Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell (HO228)

The Holyrood Estate and Environs Precinct developed through the 1924 subdivision of the Holyrood Estate, located on the south side of Riversdale Road, Camberwell, west of Highfield Road. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1930s and houses are generally brick residences, either California Bungalows or hipped roof brick houses which demonstrate characteristics of the English

Domestic Revival and Mediterranean Revival styles. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell.



Figures 14 & 15. Examples of places within the Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell. (L) 19 Holyrood Street (Source: Google Streetview) (R) 21 Holyrood Street (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/21-holyrood-st-camberwell-vic-3124>).

Harley Estate and Environs Precinct, Camberwell (HO735)

The Harley Estate and Environs Precinct contains two areas of interwar development: the area to the north began in the 1920s, while the Harley Estate to the south which was developed from the 1930s by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society with architect Robert B Hamilton. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which display a variety of stylistic characteristics including English Domestic Revival and Moderne and together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell. The English Domestic Revival style houses in the Harley Estate to the south present as a particularly consistent group in both scale and architectural character.



Figures 16 & 17. Examples of places within the Harley Estate and Environs, Camberwell. (L) 32 Cooeloongatta Road (R) 49 Cooeloongatta Road (Source: Google Streetview).

Analysis

The above examples all contain streets of highly intact houses dating to the interwar period, which illustrate the significant suburban development in the City of Boroondara in the interwar period. Houses within these precincts display characteristics typical of the interwar period including features of English Domestic Revival, Streamlined Moderne and California Bungalow styles. The resulting interwar streetscapes in these precincts display a high degree of integrity and are highly consistent in both scale and architectural character.

The Dent Street Precinct is comparable in architectural character, quality and consistency to these precincts. The Dent Street Precinct contains middle-class houses which were largely built in the 1930s, the majority of which demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style of the Interwar period. These houses contribute to a streetscape of high integrity, uniformity of scale, and distinctive architectural character.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (DELWP, August 2018), modified for the local context.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).

The Dent Street Precinct has strong associations with the interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. The Dent Street Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara. As a highly intact precinct of middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles – but with an emphasis on the English Domestic Revival style – the Dent Street Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).

N/A.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).

N/A.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

The Dent Street Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class Interwar residential precinct. Together these modestly-scaled, single-storey houses predominantly display typical features of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly in the Interwar period, including clinker brick and rendered brick walls with decorative brick detailing, tiled roofs, asymmetrical hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys and entry porches, timber framed windows including tripartite window sets, generous front gardens, brick front fences and original brick garages.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

The Dent Street Precinct forms a unified group of single-storey residences dating to the Interwar period and predominantly demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as face clinker and rendered brick construction, prominent chimneys and porches, tripartite window sets and decorative brick detailing, in conjunction with their garden settings, presents a highly picturesque streetscape.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

N/A.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

N/A.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).

N/A.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris, a 1930s subdivision development of the Albion Park Estate, containing a collection of modest Interwar houses.

The precinct comprises 6-28 and 40-60 Dent Street, Glen Iris.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Strong Interwar character with the majority of properties demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style
- Consistent front setbacks
- Predominantly brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered brickwork
- Hipped and gable-ended roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- Single-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows, including tripartite windows with fixed central panes and double hung side sashes
- Decorative brick detailing to windows, porch entries, corners and gable ends
- Original low brick front fences
- Original brick garages
- Garden settings.

Later alterations and additions to the properties, including rear additions, later garages/outbuildings and later fences are not significant. The new dwelling at 12 Dent Street is not significant.

How is it significant?

The Dent Street Precinct, Glen Iris is of local historical, representative (architectural) and aesthetic significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

The Dent Street Precinct has strong associations with the interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. The Dent Street Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara. As a highly intact precinct of middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles – but with an emphasis on the English Domestic Revival style – the Dent Street Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara (Criterion A).

The Dent Street Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class Interwar residential precinct. Together these modestly-scale, single-storey houses predominantly display typical features of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly in the Interwar period, including clinker brick and rendered brick walls with decorative brick detailing, tiled roofs, asymmetrical hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys and entry porches, timber framed windows including tripartite window sets, generous front gardens, brick front fences and original brick garages (Criterion D).

The Dent Street Precinct forms a unified group of single-storey residences dating to the Interwar period and predominantly demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as face clinker and rendered brick construction, prominent chimneys and porches, tripartite window sets and decorative brick detailing, in conjunction with their garden settings, presents a highly picturesque streetscape (Criterion E).

Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as a precinct.

PRECINCT GRADINGS SCHEDULE

Address	Grading	Contributory fence / garage
6 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
8 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
10 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
12 Dent Street	Non contributory	-
14 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
16 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
18 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
20 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
22 Dent Street	Contributory	-
24 Dent Street	Contributory	Garage
26 Dent Street	Contributory	Garage
28 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
40 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
42 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
44 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
46 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
48 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
50 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
52 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence
54 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
56 Dent Street	Contributory	-
58 Dent Street	Contributory	Fence & Garage
60 Dent Street	Contributory	-

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

External Paint Colours <i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>	No
Internal Alteration Controls <i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>	No
Tree Controls <i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>	No
Solar energy system controls apply? <i>Is a permit required for Solar energy systems?</i>	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register <i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>	No
Incorporated Plan <i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions <i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from</i>	Yes - original early brick

<i>notice and review?</i>	fences and brick garages
Prohibited uses may be permitted <i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place <i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i>	No

Identified By

GJM Heritage, *Mont Iris Estate & Environs Review*, October 2022

References

Albion Park Estate, undated (Stonnington History Centre).

Built Heritage, *City of Boroondara Thematic Environmental History*, 2012.

Context, City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris, revised 23 June 2021.

Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Detail Plan 2744, Municipality of Camberwell, 1937.

Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Detail Plan 2745, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927.

Photographs, aerial views, 1931 and 1945 (Landata Victoria).

Parish Plan, Boroondara (Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 16171/P1/4).

Sands & McDougall Directories.

The Herald.

Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton

Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Address: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris
 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28-30, 32 Munro Avenue, Ashburton
 142, 144/144A, 146 High Street, Glen Iris
 146A High Street, Ashburton
 'Tower Hill', 148 High Street, Ashburton

Name: Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton	Survey Date: October 2022
Place Type: Residential Precinct	Architect: Various
Grading: Various	Builder: Henry Slade (Tower Hill House); Various
Extent of Overlay: See precinct map	Construction Date: c1901 ('Tower Hill'); c1935-1940

Precinct Map:



GRADING

■ SIGNIFICANT	□ PRECINCT BOUNDARY
■ CONTRIBUTORY	
 NON-CONTRIBUTORY	





Figure 1. Examples of residences included in the precinct (L-R, starting at top) 148 High Street, Ashburton and 9, 12, 17, 21, 22, 23 & 24 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris & (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

Historical Context

The following contextual history is based on Context, 'City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris; revised June 2021'.

The City of Boroondara is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

The suburb of Glen Iris is located either side of Gardiner's Creek, with the western portion within the City of Stonnington (former City of Malvern) and the eastern portion within the City of Boroondara (former City of Camberwell). Until the 1860s the area was used for farming on land overlooking the Gardiners Creek valley. From the 1860s the village of Glen Iris was established to the east of Gardiners Creek, at the corner of High Street and Glen Iris Road, on the 1853 Gardiners Creek Public Reserve, which included reservations for a Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan Church and a State School.

The remainder of the Gardiners Creek Public Reserve was surveyed as the Glen Iris Township in 1879, with township allotments offered for sale fronting High Street and Glen Iris Road and a small commercial area developed at this location in the 1880s. At this time Glen Iris was largely utilised for market gardening, dairying, orchards and brick making, and little residential development occurred. The late 1880s saw some residential subdivision of the western part of Glen Iris, however the eastern part remained largely undeveloped.

In 1890 a railway line from Burnley to Oakleigh Junction was opened, running via the Glen Iris valley on the western side of Gardiners Creek, with Glen Iris Station located just north of High Street. Despite the opening of the railway, the economic depression of the 1890s limited residential development, and by 1903 the population of Glen Iris was approximately 200. Existing tram lines were extended east to the Glen Iris Station in 1914, improving access to land west of Gardiners Creek; however, despite requests that the tram line be extended further east to the Glen Iris village, this did not occur and residents in this part of Glen Iris lived between the Glen Iris railway line on one boundary and the Ashburton railway line on the other, without ready connection to either.

Glen Iris maintained a largely rural character until the 1920s when the substantial growth of Melbourne's population drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris. Subsequent construction of substantial numbers of houses in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in a predominantly interwar architectural character in the suburb,

particularly east of Gardiners Creek, in the former City of Camberwell (present City of Boroondara).

History

Tower Hill Estate Precinct is located within a 273 acre (110 hectare) allotment originally purchased by Thomas Henderson in 1850 as Allotment 137B in Section 1, Parish of Boroondara, County of Bourke (PROV). The Tower Hill Estate was subdivided from the substantial land holding of 'Tower Hill' – a holding of over 12 acres purchased by Malvern market gardener, William Woodmason, in 1894 as part of Crown Portion A, Section 2, Parish of Boroondara (LV: V1536/F044) (Figure 2). This allotment was transferred to Emma Slade in 1898 (LV: V1536/F044).

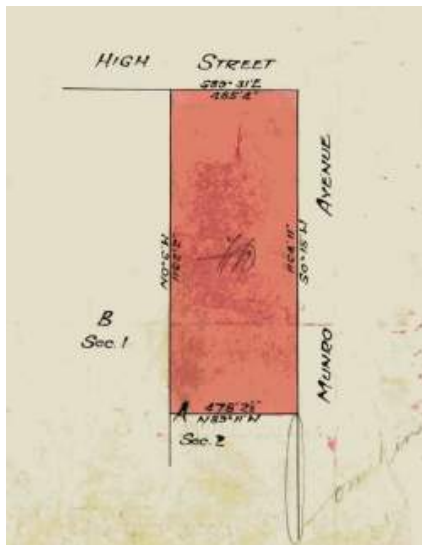


Figure 2. Estate acquired by William Woodmason, 1884 (Source: Landata).

In 1900, builder Henry Slade and Emma Slade lived nearby in Albion Road, Glen Iris (S & M) and by 1901 the couple had relocated to the south side of High Street (S & M). It appears likely that Slade constructed a house for his family on his allotment in High Street by 1901 (S & M), later named 'Tower Hill', and described as a 9-roomed brick house, on 13 acres and valued at £90 in 1904 (Camberwell Rate Books) (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Undated image of Tower Hill, 148 High Street Ashburton, showing an original slate roof and early access from the north-west (Source: City of Boroondara Library).

In 1906, farmer William Henry Prior acquired the property (LV: V3106/F136, S & M) and the house was first recorded as 'Tower Hill' in 1907 (Camberwell Rate Books). In 1908, Carl Dugmore Timms was the recorded owner of 'Tower Hill' (Camberwell Rate Books). Ownership passed to William Armstrong Stoney, tailor, in 1909 (Camberwell Rate Books) and the Stoney family relocated from 'Tolarno', Riversdale Road, Hawthorn to 'Tower Hill', High Street, Ashburton the following year (*Punch*, 19 May 1910:25).

Stoney subdivided the Tower Hill Estate in 1926, advertising '59 glorious blocks' for sale in the Tower Hill Estate (Figures 4 & 5). The lots were auctioned in October 1926; Tower Hill House was included in the sale (*Argus*, 9 October 1926:25), described as a:

brick & cemented tiled roof villa, with tower, containing 8 large, lofty rooms and standing in prettily laid out gardens & lawns, with land having a frontage of 130 ft to High Street, affording ample space for a tennis court (*Argus*, 23 October 1926:2).

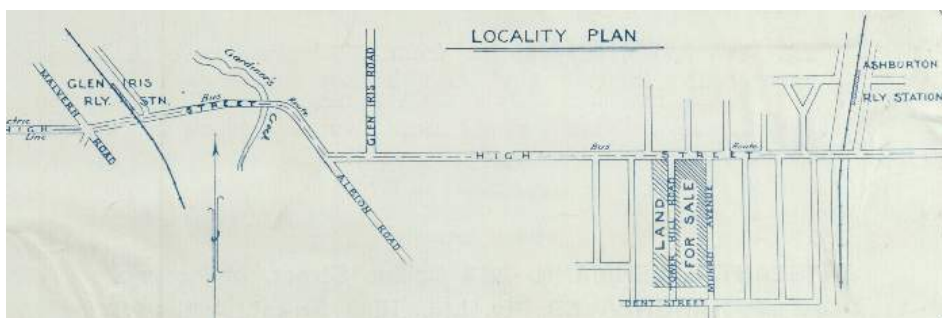


Figure 4. Location of Tower Hill Estate subdivision, from '56 glorious home sites', 1926. (Source: State Library Victoria).

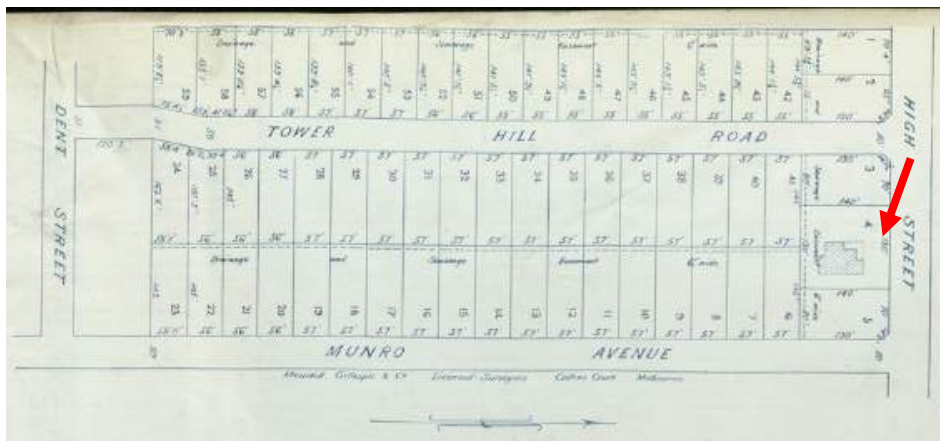


Figure 5. Plan of Tower Hill Estate subdivision, from '56 glorious home sites', 1926. Tower Hill House is indicated by red arrow. North is to the right of the image (Source: State Library Victoria).

A Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Detail Plan of the area (Figure 6) indicates that no construction had occurred in the Tower Hill Estate by 1929 and Tower Hill Road itself had not yet been laid out. An aerial photograph dating to 1931 (Figure 7) shows that the Estate also remained undeveloped at this time. Likely due to the economic depression of the time, in 1934 the large number of remaining allotments in the Tower Hill Estate were re-advertised for sale at prices equivalent to land sales in East Malvern 20 years prior (Figure 8) (*Herald*, 7 November 1934:30).

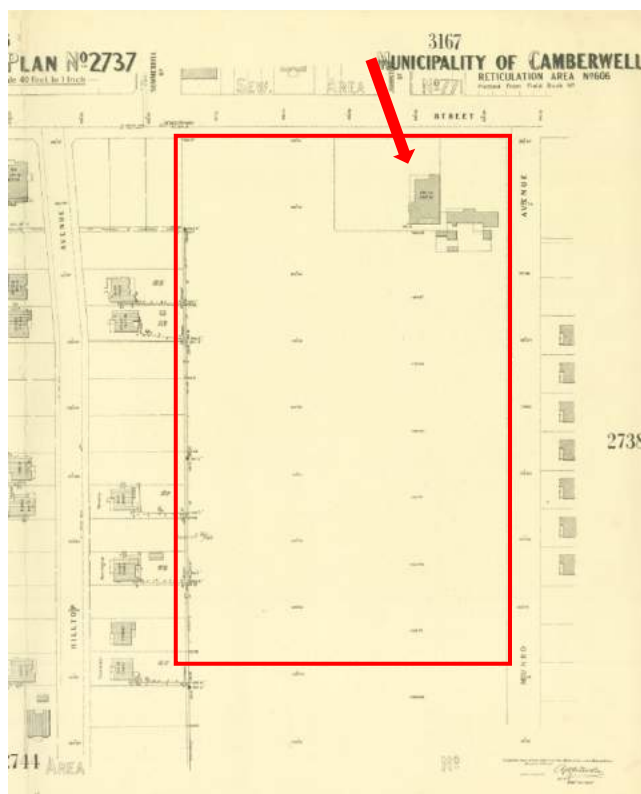


Figure 6. MMBW Detail Plan 27737 showing Tower Hill House fronting High Street, 1929 (indicated by red arrow). The Tower Hill Estate (approximately indicated by red rectangle) remained vacant at this time. North is to the top of the image (Source: State Library Victoria).



Figure 7. Aerial photograph, 1931 showing Munro Avenue being laid out (indicated by red arrow) and Tower Hill House in the north-east corner. The approximate boundary of the Tower Hill Estate is shown in red (Source: Landata Victoria).



Photograph of Ashburton Shopping Centre. Note the Fine Old-time Brick Shop and Building in corner of picture, which makes valuable for this location.

By Public Auction :: Saturday, 17th November, 1934
on the Land at 2.15 p.m. in a Special Market

TOWER HILL ESTATE

ASHBURTON

50 Glorious Residential Allotments :: Attractive Brick Residence
With Actual Frontages to High Street.

The Estate is practically the Last Available Area for Subdivision in this Picturesque Locality and is Surrounded by Attractive Homes.

The advent of the Electric Trains, now running direct to Melbourne, thus eliminating the previous inconvenience of changing at Camberwell, is already proving a greater impetus to building at Ashburton.

ADVANTAGES OF PURCHASING ON THE TOWER HILL ESTATE.

The rapid utilization for building purposes of the few available blocks between Glen Iris and Mulgrave will mean an early building campaign at Ashburton. As a matter of fact, one Builder is at present operating on Highgate Grove and Deni Street, and we are informed, in the near future, for the twelve Villas in Deni Street and the southern end of Munnro Avenue, practically opposite Lots 19 to 25.

The close proximity of the Estate to the famous Mulgrave Park, with its wonderful Municipal Golf Links and Recreation Grounds for cricket and football, and the Glen Iris Tennis Courts and Bowling Green, will be a definite magnet for future home-builders, as the district offers an attractive location for investment, than any other Municipality south of the Yarra.



SALE PLAN
Scale 100 feet = 1 inch

LOTS COLORED ORANGE FOR SALE

Exceptionally Easy Terms

FOR LAND OF THIS QUALITY.

45 DEPOSIT for Allotments fronting Munnro Avenue and Tower Hill Road.

525 DEPOSIT for Allotments fronting High Street.

INSTALLMENTS only 15 per Month per Lot.

INTEREST, 45 per centum per annum, payable Quarterly. Repaid 3 Years.

TERMS for RESIDENCE 1200 DEPOSIT.

INSTALLMENTS 30 Weekly which includes Principal and Interest, calculated at the rate of 45 per centum per annum. Repaid 3 Years.

TITLE CERTIFICATE. Solicitors: Messrs. WHITING & BYRNE, 141 William St., Melbourne.

GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE ARE RIGHT AT THE ESTATE.

The Estate is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Ashburton Railway Station, and all shopping facilities, and has the added advantage of an excellent bus service passing the property, linking Glen Iris and Ashburton.

The above Estate is nicely situated, with a gradual slope to the south, overlooking practically every Allotment commands extensive and charming views.



Photograph of Residence to be sold on above Tower Estate.

H. P. KNIGHT & CO.

Property Salesmen and Subdivisional Experts

315 Collins Street, Melbourne

Phones: CML 1902, 1901A. who will submit the above Estate and Residence to Auction through their Auctioneers.

Figure 8. Advertisement for the Tower Hill Estate subdivision, 1934 (Source: State Library Victoria).

Remaining on an allotment near the corner of High Street and Munro Street, 'Tower Hill' was acquired by John Leonard Thomas in 1935 (LV: V5808/F514) (Figure 9) and on-sold to grazier James Joseph Waldron in 1936 (LV: V6041/F081) (Figure 10). The property subsequently passed to various owners after his death the following year.



Figure 9. Photograph of Tower Hill house, 1934 from Advertisement for the Tower Hill Estate subdivision, 1934 (Source: State Library Victoria).

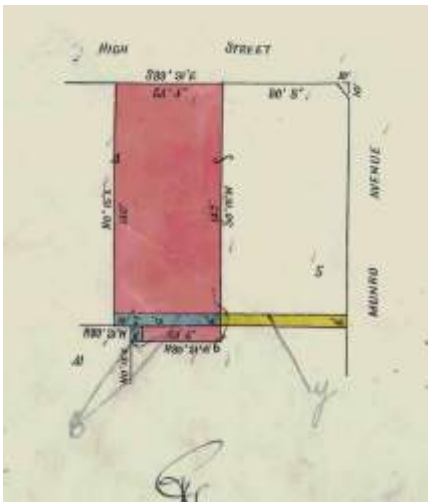


Figure 10. Allotment containing the Tower Hill House, acquired by James Waldron in 1936 (Source: Landata).

Development within the Tower Hill Estate occurred from the mid-1930s and was largely complete by 1940 (S & M), as shown in an aerial photograph dating from 1945 (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Aerial photograph, 1945 showing development within Tower Hill Estate. The Estate was substantially developed by this time. The approximate boundary of the Tower Hill Estate is shown by the red rectangle) (Source: Landata Victoria).

The precinct illustrates the following themes as outlined in Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes:

- 6 Building towns, cities and the garden state
 - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
 - 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description & Integrity

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct, Glen Iris & Ashburton is situated to the south of High Street and north of Dent Street. It is a residential precinct which comprises properties on the eastern and western sides of Tower Hill Road, on the western side of Munro Avenue, and on the south side of High Street between Tower Hill Road and Munro Avenue. With the exception of 'Tower Hill' at 148 High Street, houses were constructed in the late interwar and World War II period. All properties are individual houses set on separate allotments.

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct presents as highly intact streetscapes of late interwar and World War II-era houses, generally dating from the late-1930s to 1945, which demonstrate a consistency in architectural style, materiality and detailing. Many of the houses demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style of the interwar period. Houses are generally single or two-storey and are of brick (face clinker brick or rendered brick) construction, with hipped or gable-ended roofs clad in terracotta tiles, and prominent rendered or face brick chimneys (see examples at Figures 12-14). Common features include entry porches (see examples at Figures 12-14), timber box windows (see examples at Figures 12-14) and decorative brick detailing around windows, porch entries, corners and gable ends (see examples at Figures 12-14).



Figure 12. Prominent decorative chimney at 8 Munro Avenue (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 13. Decorative entry porch at 24 Tower Hill Road (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 14. Timber framed windows at 9 Tower Hill Road (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

Houses in the precinct are set back from the street behind front gardens and a number retain their original low front brick fences and garages.

'Tower Hill' at 148 High Street, Glen Iris is a single-storey house which largely presents as a late Italianate villa, with rendered brick walls (overpainted) and a central balustraded tower with pairs of windows to each face. Set towards the rear of the current allotment, the house presents an asymmetrical elevation to High Street, comprising a side gable to

the east with half-timbered gable end, and return verandah to the west side which terminates at a rear gable roof. The front gable contains a tripartite window with segmental arched head and highlights containing leadlight glazing. Four tall rendered chimneys, with corniced capping, rise above the roof either side of the central tower.

The roof is currently clad with terracotta tiles (originally slate) with decorative ridging and finials, and the verandah is supported on turned timber posts with decorative timber brackets and frieze.

Key Features of the Precinct

- Strong Interwar character generally demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style
- Consistent front setbacks within streetscapes
- Brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered
- Hipped and gable-ended roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- One and two-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows, including bay windows and tripartite windows with fixed central panes and double hung side sashes
- Decorative brick detailing to walls, porch entries and gable ends
- Original low brick front fences
- Some original or early brick garages
- Garden settings.

Key features of 'Tower Hill'

- Single-storey Italianate-style villa with some Edwardian influences
- Balustraded central tower with pairs of windows to each face
- Rendered brick construction (overpainted)
- Decorative roof ridging and finials
- Asymmetrical front elevation
- Return verandah with turned timber posts and timber fretwork
- Tall prominent chimneys with corniced capping
- Half timbering and rough cast render to gable end
- Tripartite window to the front gable end with segmental arched head and highlights containing leadlight glazing.

The residences within the Tower Hill Estate Precinct remain substantially intact to their period of construction and retain a high degree of integrity to the interwar and World War II period in fabric, form and detail. While the residences have undergone some alterations and additions, these are generally focussed to the rear of individual properties and have more limited visibility from the public realm. These do not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the place as a finely detailed and picturesque precinct predominantly dating from the mid-late 1930s.

'Tower Hill' retains a high degree of integrity to the early 20th century period in fabric, form and detail. While the house has undergone some minor alterations and additions, the ability to understand and appreciate the place as a finely detailed house dating to the early 20th century is retained.

Comparative Analysis

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct is of note as a representative example of an interwar subdivision of a Victorian/Federation -era estate. The precinct contains a highly intact group of late 1930s/early 1940s houses, typical of suburban development that occurred in suburbs such as Glen Iris, Ashburton and Camberwell in the interwar and early WWII period. These sections of Tower Hill Road, Munro Street and High Street developed over a short period of time, after the re-release of the Tower Hill Estate subdivision in 1934. This precinct of one and two-storey houses displays a consistency of scale, and distinctive architectural character typical of the interwar period.

A number of interwar precincts are included in the Heritage Overlay in the City of Boroondara; however, unlike the Tower Hill Estate Precinct, many of these contain substantial numbers of early interwar California Bungalows. These precincts include Toorak Estate and Environs, Glen Iris Precinct (HO230), Leslie Street Precinct, Hawthorn (HO164) and Fairview Avenue Precinct, Burwood (HO225). Those interwar precincts that are most comparable to the Tower Hill Estate Precinct include Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Glen iris (HO226), Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton (HO227), Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell (HO228) and Harley Estate and Environs Precinct, Camberwell (HO735). These precincts contain comparable streets of highly intact single-storey houses dating to the interwar period.

Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Camberwell (HO226)

The Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct developed on land subdivided in 1929, east of Glen Iris Road and north of the Burwood Railway Station on the former Outer Circle Railway Line. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1930s and houses are generally modest brick residences which demonstrate characteristics of English Domestic Revival, Mediterranean Revival and Moderne styles. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell.



Figures 15 & 16. Examples of places within the Goodwin Street and Somerset Road Precinct, Camberwell. (L) 2 Goodwin Street (Source: Google Streetview) (R) 10 Goodwin Street (Source: <https://www.property.com.au/vic/glen-iris-3146/goodwin-st/10-pid-3358566/>).

Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton (HO227)

The Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs Precinct developed on land subdivided in 1923, south of the High Street commercial strip and adjacent to the former Outer Circle Railway Line. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1920s and 1930s and houses are generally modest brick residences, either California Bungalows or hipped roof brick houses which demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of

the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Ashburton.



Figures 17 & 18. Examples of places within the Great Glen Iris Railway Junction Estate and Environs, Ashburton. (L) 8 Lexia Street (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-vic-ashburton-110467729>) (R) 13 Lexia Street (Source: Google Streetview).

Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell (HO228)

The Holyrood Estate and Environs Precinct developed through the 1924 subdivision of the Holyrood Estate, located on the south side of Riversdale Road, Camberwell, west of Highfield Road. Most of the residential development in the precinct took place in the interwar years of the 1930s and houses are generally brick residences, either California Bungalows or hipped roof brick houses which demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival and Mediterranean Revival styles. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell.



Figures 19 & 20. Examples of places within the Holyrood Estate and Environs, Camberwell. (L) 19 Holyrood Street (Source: Google Streetview) (R) 21 Holyrood Street (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/21-holyrood-st-camberwell-vic-3124>).

Harley Estate and Environs Precinct, Camberwell (HO735)

The Harley Estate and Environs Precinct contains two areas of interwar development. The area to the north began to be developed in the 1920s and the area to the south was developed from the 1930s by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society with architect Robert B Hamilton. The precinct contains a number of highly intact single-storey interwar houses which display a variety of stylistic characteristics including English Domestic Revival and Moderne and together contribute to the significance of the place as a fine and representative example of interwar residential development in Camberwell. The English Domestic Revival style houses in the Harley Estate to the south present as a particularly consistent group in both scale and architectural character.



Figures 21 & 22. Examples of places within the Harley Estate and Environs, Camberwell. (L) 32 Cooalongatta Road (R) 49 Cooalongatta Road (Source: Google Streetview).

Analysis

The above comparative examples all contain streets of highly intact houses dating to the interwar period, which illustrate significant suburban development in the City of Boroondara in the mid-twentieth century. These houses display characteristics typical of the interwar period, including features of English Domestic Revival, Streamlined Moderne and California Bungalow styles. The resulting interwar streetscapes in these precincts display a high degree of integrity and are highly consistent in both scale and architectural character.

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct is comparable in architectural character, quality and consistency to the above precincts. The Tower Hill Estate Precinct contains middle-class houses which were predominantly built in the late 1930s to the early 1940s and demonstrate characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style of the Interwar period. These houses contribute to a streetscape of high integrity, uniformity of scale, and distinctive architectural character.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (DELWP, August 2018), modified for the local context.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct has strong associations with the late Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris and Ashburton – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. Many of these residential estates resulted from the subdivision of large Victorian or Edwardian-era landholdings, as was the case with the subdivision of the c1901 “Tower Hill” House Estate. The interwar period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. As a highly intact precinct of middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles – along with the turn-of-the-century “Tower Hill” House – the Tower Hill Estate Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).

N/A.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).

N/A.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class interwar residential precinct. Together the one and two-storey houses predominantly display typical features of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly in the interwar period, including clinker brick and rendered brick walls with decorative brick detailing, tiled roofs, asymmetrical hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys, timber framed windows including tripartite window sets, generous front gardens and brick front fences.

‘Tower Hill’ house at 148 High Street, Ashburton is a distinctive and intact representative example of an Italianate-style residence in the City of Boroondara. The building displays important characteristics, typical of late nineteenth century/early twentieth century middle-class housing in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly, including an asymmetrical form with imposing balustraded tower, prominent chimneys, imitation half-timbering and rough cast render to the front gable end, tripartite front window with leadlighting, and return verandah with turned timber posts and timber fretwork; the latter more typical of early 20th century decorative detailing.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct forms a unified group of one and two-storey residences dating to the late interwar period and predominantly demonstrating characteristics of the

English Domestic Revival style. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as face clinker and rendered brick construction, prominent chimneys and porches, tripartite window sets and decorative brick detailing, in conjunction with their garden settings, present as highly picturesque streetscapes.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

N/A.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

N/A.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).

N/A.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct, a 1930s and early 1940s subdivision development of the Tower Hill Estate, containing a collection of Interwar houses and the original house in the estate known as 'Tower Hill' built c1901.

The precinct comprises 2-28 & 1-33 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris, 2-32 Munro Avenue, Ashburton, 142-146A High Street, Glen Iris and 148 High Street, Ashburton.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Strong Interwar character generally demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style
- Consistent front setbacks within streetscapes
- Brick construction, both face clinker brick and rendered
- Hipped and gable-ended roof forms, clad in terracotta tiles
- Predominantly asymmetrical front elevations
- One and two-storey scale
- Tall prominent chimneys
- Entry porches
- Timber framed windows, including bay windows and tripartite windows with fixed central panes and double hung side sashes
- Decorative brick detailing to walls, porch entries and gable ends
- Original low brick front fences
- Some original or early brick garages
- Garden settings.

Elements that contribute to the significance of 'Tower Hill' include (but are not limited to):

- Single-storey Italianate-style villa with some Edwardian-era decorative influences
- Balustraded central tower with pairs of windows to each face
- Rendered brick construction (overpainted)
- Decorative roof ridging and finials
- Asymmetrical front elevation
- Return verandah with turned timber posts and timber fretwork
- Tall prominent chimneys with corniced capping
- Half timbering and rough cast render to gable end
- Tripartite window to the front gable end with segmental arched head and highlights containing leadlight glazing.

5, 15, 26 & 31 Tower Hill Road, 12 & 26 Munro Street and 146A High Street are not significant. Later alterations and additions to other properties, including rear additions, later garages/outbuildings and later fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct is of local historical, representative (architectural) and aesthetic significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct has strong associations with the late Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne. In this period extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris and Ashburton – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. Many of these residential estates resulted from the subdivision of large Victorian or Edwardian-era landholdings, as was the case with the subdivision of

the c1901 “Tower Hill” House Estate. The interwar period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. As a highly intact precinct of middle-class houses designed in various Interwar styles – along with the turn-of-the-century “Tower Hill” House – the Tower Hill Estate Precinct clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara (Criterion A).

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct is a fine and highly intact example of a cohesive middle-class interwar residential precinct. Together the one and two-storey houses predominantly display typical features of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly in the interwar period, including clinker brick and rendered brick walls with decorative brick detailing, tiled roofs, asymmetrical hipped and gable-ended roof forms, prominent chimneys, timber framed windows including tripartite window sets, generous front gardens and brick front fences (Criterion D).

‘Tower Hill’ house at 148 High Street, Ashburton is a distinctive and intact representative example of an Italianate-style residence in the City of Boroondara. The building displays important characteristics, typical of late nineteenth century/early twentieth century middle-class housing in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly, including an asymmetrical form with imposing balustraded tower, prominent chimneys, imitation half-timbering and rough cast render to the front gable end, tripartite front window with leadlighting, and return verandah with turned timber posts and timber fretwork; the latter more typical of early 20th century decorative detailing (Criterion D).

The Tower Hill Estate Precinct forms a unified group of one and two-storey residences dating to the late interwar period and predominantly demonstrating characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style. The consistent application of high-quality materials and detailing, such as face clinker and rendered brick construction, prominent chimneys and porches, tripartite window sets and decorative brick detailing, in conjunction with their garden settings, present as highly picturesque streetscapes (Criterion E).

Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as a precinct.

PRECINCT GRADINGS SCHEDULE

Address	Grading	Contributory fence / garage
2 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
4 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
6 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
8 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
10 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
12 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
14 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
16 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
18 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage
20 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
22 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
24 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
26 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Non contributory	-
28 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage
1 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage

Address	Grading	Contributory fence / garage
3 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
5 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Non contributory	-
7 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
9 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
11 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
13 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence
15 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Non contributory	-
17 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	-
19 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
21 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
23 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
25 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage
27 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
29 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence & Garage
31 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Non contributory	-
33 Tower Hill Road, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence
2 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
4 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence & Garage
6 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
8 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
10 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence & Garage
12 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Non contributory	-
14 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence & Garage
16 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence & Garage
18 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
20 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence & Garage
22 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
24 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence
26 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Non contributory	-
28-30 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Fence
32 Munro Avenue, Ashburton	Contributory	Garage
142 High Street, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage
144/144A High Street, Glen Iris	Contributory	Fence (brick section only) & Garage
146 High Street, Glen Iris	Contributory	Garage
146A High Street, Ashburton	Non contributory	-
'Tower Hill', 148 High Street, Ashburton	Significant	-

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

External Paint Colours <i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>	No
Internal Alteration Controls <i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>	No
Tree Controls <i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>	No
Solar energy system controls apply? <i>Is a permit required for Solar energy systems?</i>	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register <i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>	No
Incorporated Plan <i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>	No

Outbuildings and fences exemptions <i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from notice and review?</i>	Yes – original or early brick fences and brick garages
Prohibited uses may be permitted <i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place <i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i>	No

Identified By

GJM Heritage, Mont Iris Estate & Environs Review, October 2022

References

Built Heritage, *City of Boroondara Thematic Environmental History*, 2012.

Context, City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris, revised 23 June 2021.

Camberwell Rate Books.

56 Glorious Home Sites, Tower Hill Estate subdivision, 1926.

Land Victoria Title Certificates.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Detail Plan 27737, 1929.

Parish Plan, Boroondara (Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 16171/P1/4).

Photograph of Tower House ('Tower Hill'), undated (City of Boroondara Library ref no 15261900).

Photographs, aerial views, 1931 and 1945 (Landata Victoria).

Punch (Melbourne).

Sands & McDougall Directories.

The Argus.

The Herald.

Tower Hill Estate, Ashburton, subdivision 1934 (State Library Victoria).

Victorian Electoral Rolls (via Ancestry).

House, 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Address: 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

Name: House	Survey Date: October 2022
Place Type: Residential	Architect: Not known
Grading: Significant	Builder: H E Marriott (likely)
Extent of Overlay: To title boundaries	Construction Date: 1925



Figure 1. 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris (Source: GJM Heritage July 2022)

Historical Context

The following contextual history is based on Context, 'City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris; revised June 2021'.

The City of Boroondara is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

The suburb of Glen Iris is located either side of Gardiner's Creek, with the western portion within the City of Stonnington (former City of Malvern) and the eastern portion within the City of Boroondara (former City of Camberwell). Until the 1860s the area was used for farming on land overlooking the Gardiners Creek valley. From the 1860s the village of Glen Iris was established to the east of Gardiners Creek, at the corner of High Street and Glen Iris Road, on the 1853 Gardiners Creek Public Reserve, which included reservations for a Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan Church and a State School.

The remainder of the Gardiners Creek Public Reserve was surveyed as the Glen Iris Township in 1879, with township allotments offered for sale fronting High Street and Glen Iris Road and a small commercial area developed at this location in the 1880s. At this time Glen Iris was largely utilised for market gardening, dairying, orchards and brick making, and little residential development occurred. The late 1880s saw some residential subdivision of the western part of Glen Iris, however the eastern part remained largely undeveloped.

In 1890 a railway line from Burnley to Oakleigh Junction was opened, running via the Glen Iris valley on the western side of Gardiners Creek, with Glen Iris Station located just north of High Street. Despite the opening of the railway, the economic depression of the 1890s limited residential development, and by 1903 the population of Glen Iris was approximately 200. Existing tram lines were extended east to the Glen Iris Station in 1914, improving access to land west of Gardiners Creek; however, despite requests that the tram line be extended further east to the Glen Iris village, this did not occur and residents in this part of Glen Iris lived between the Glen Iris railway line on one boundary and the Ashburton railway line on the other, without ready connection to either.

Glen Iris maintained a largely rural character until the 1920s when the substantial growth of Melbourne's population drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris. Subsequent construction of substantial numbers of houses in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in a predominantly interwar architectural character in the suburb, particularly east of Gardiners Creek, in the former City of Camberwell (present City of Boroondara).

History

The house at 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris was constructed in 1925 for Henry Ernest and Elsie Marriott. H E Marriott was a builder and it is presumed that he constructed the house for himself and his family.


The house was built on one of 112 allotments which were offered for sale in 1915 as part of the Bonnie View Estate, with views described as 'most extensive and charming' (Bonnie View Estate, undated) (Figures 2 & 3). Twenty-five allotments were sold in the initial three-week period following release of the subdivision (*Herald*, 19 August 1915:8). In 1917 Ernest Ratcliffe acquired a number of these allotments (LV: V4062/F230) (Figure 4), including the subject site – Allotment 65 on the east side of Fuller Avenue – which was subsequently transferred to Arthur Duncan in 1922 and to Elsie Marriott in June 1924 (LV: V4578/F585).

Bonnie View

ESTATE

HIGH STREET & ALBION ROAD, GLEN IRIS

Six Minutes' Walk from Glen Iris Station and Seven Minutes' Walk from High Street Electric Tram Terminus.





112 CHOICE RESIDENTIAL SITES


The views from each allotment in this estate are the most extensive and charming to be had in the beautiful Glen Iris district, and the position generally is one where values must soon greatly increase.

Post Office & State School within Two Minutes' Walk of the Estate.

TITLE CERTIFICATE.
 Solicitor, Septimus J. Ralph, 430 Lt. Collins St., Melb.

For Private Sale
on Exceptionally
EASY TERMS
NO DEPOSIT
Monthly Payments extending over
Four Years.



PLANS AND PARTICULARS FROM

D. H. SCOTT

BRANCHES:
 WATTLETREE ROAD, MALVERN
 BURKE ROAD, GARDINER

ESTATE AGENT QUEEN'S WALK
 72 SWANSTON ST., MELBOURNE

Figure 2. Bonnie View Estate, Glen Iris subdivision brochure, undated (Source: SLV).

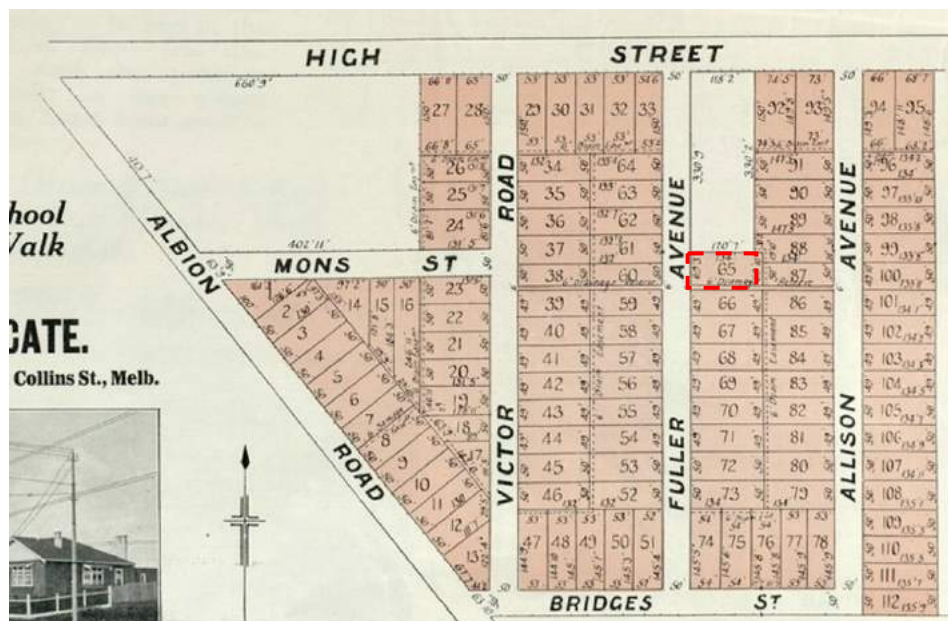


Figure 3. Detail of Bonnie View Estate subdivision brochure, showing allotment purchased by the Marriotts (Source: SLV).

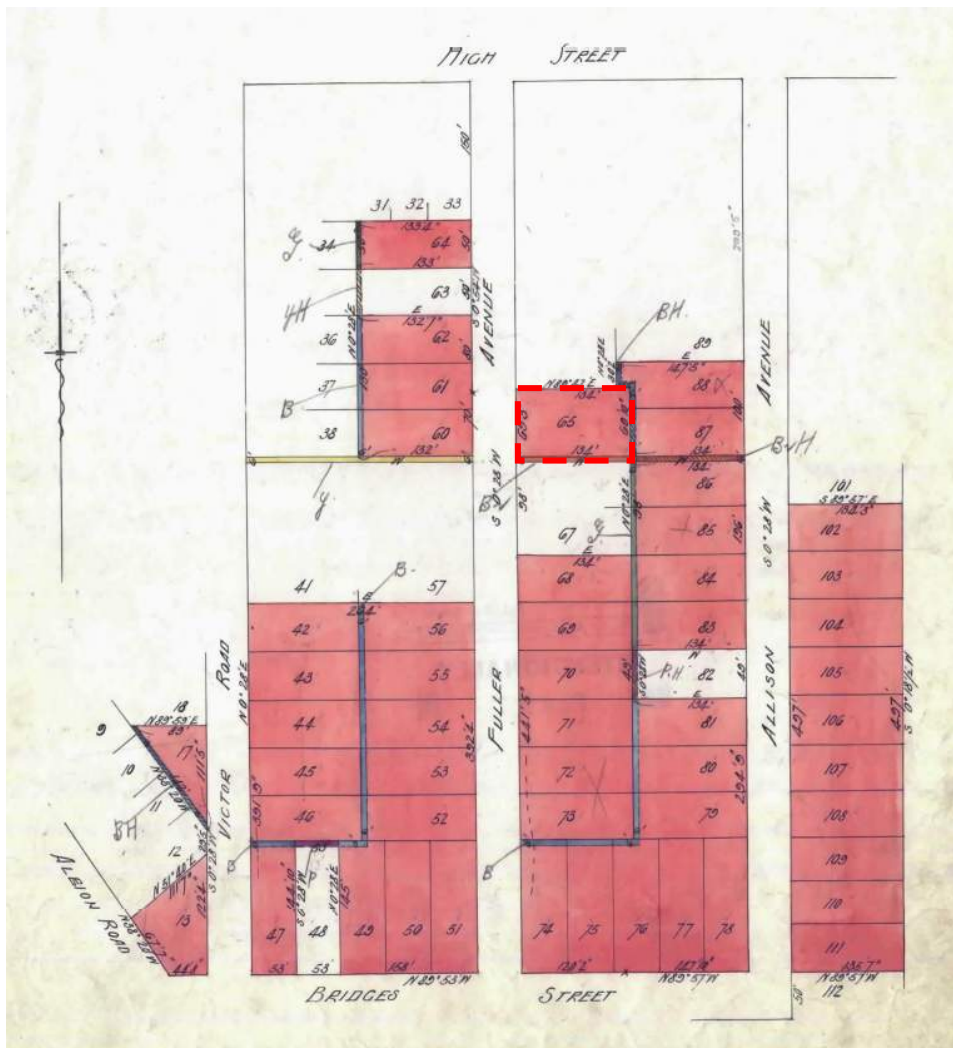


Figure 4. Certificate of Title, Volume 4062, Folio 230, showing allotments acquired by Ernest Ratcliffe in 1917, and Allotment 65 acquired by the Marriotts in 1924 (Source: Landata).

By the following year, the Marriotts had constructed a six-roomed brick house on the broad 69-foot x 134-foot allotment (City of Camberwell Rate Books). Surrounding allotments were smaller and houses on these allotments were generally built of timber (Figures 5 & 6).

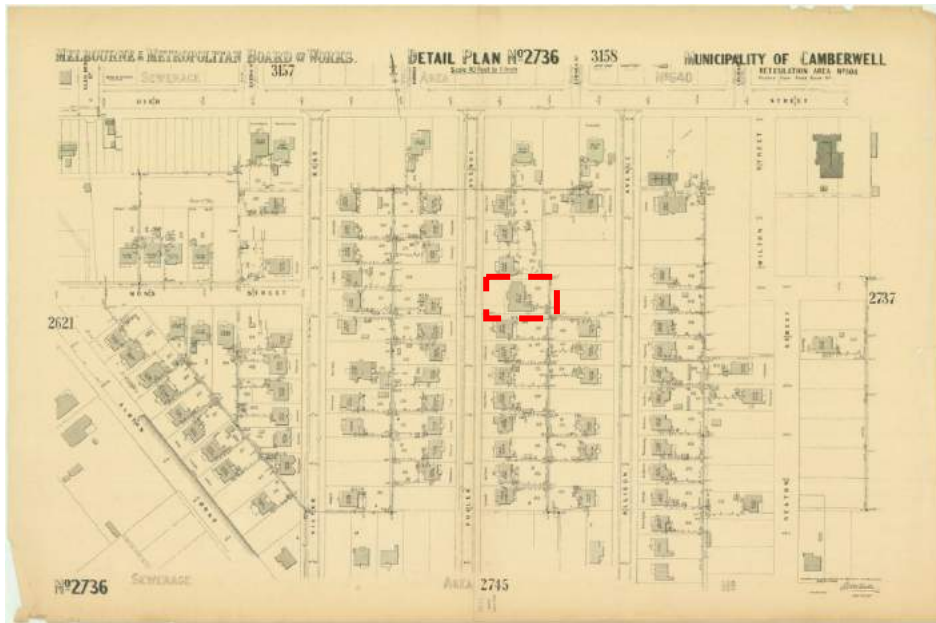


Figure 5. MMBW Detail Plan 2736, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927 (Source) SLV).

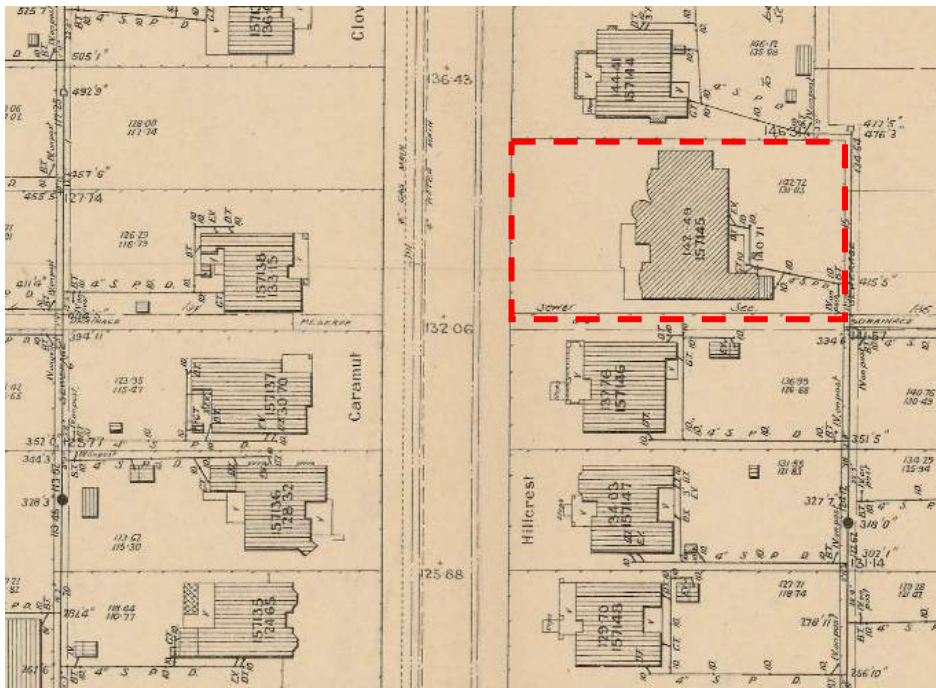


Figure 6. Detail of MMBW Detail Plan 2736, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927, illustrating the plan of the house soon after construction and the smaller size and timber construction of surrounding houses (Source: SLV).

Henry, Elsie and their family lived at 7 Fuller Avenue until at least 1931 (*Herald*, 17 July 1931:10; Electoral Roll 1931) before relocating to a new house nearby at 89 High Street, Glen Iris, presumably also built by Marriott (Electoral Roll, 1936). The property at 7 Fuller Avenue was subsequently transferred to Marjorie Crowley in 1932 (LV: V4578/F585) and the house was occupied by Marjorie and Thomas Crowley until at least 1940 (Sands & McDougall). An aerial photograph dating from 1945 records the property during this occupancy (Figures 8 & 9). The property was subsequently transferred to Alan Coburn in 1955 (LV: V4578/F585).



Figure 7: Detail of aerial view of Glen Iris, 1931, showing the development of the Bonnie View Estate by the 1930s (Source: Landata).



Figure 8: Detail of aerial view of Melbourne, 1945, showing further development of the Bonnie View Estate, Glen Iris to the south (Source: Landata).



Figure 9: Detail of Figure 8 showing the house at 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris in 1945 (Source: Landata).

The property was offered for sale in 1962 as a 'gracious wide fronted brick residence of 7 spacious rooms [with] all wanted amenities, in delightful garden setting. Choice 69-ft allotment, in sought after position' (Age, 17 February 1962:33) and was purchased by Patricia Butler (LV: V4578/F585). It was again offered for sale 28 years later as an 'immaculate solid brick family home, sited in this quiet tree lined location handy to all wanted facilities, comprising entrance hall, formal sitting room, separate dining, master bedroom, BIR, further 3 bedrooms, sparkling central bathroom, bright modern kitchen, laundry, sunroom. Note: superb garden setting' (Age, 22 August 1987:68). The new

owners made a single-storey addition at the rear and widened the garage in 1990 (City of Boroondara Building Plans 89848) (Figures 10 & 11).

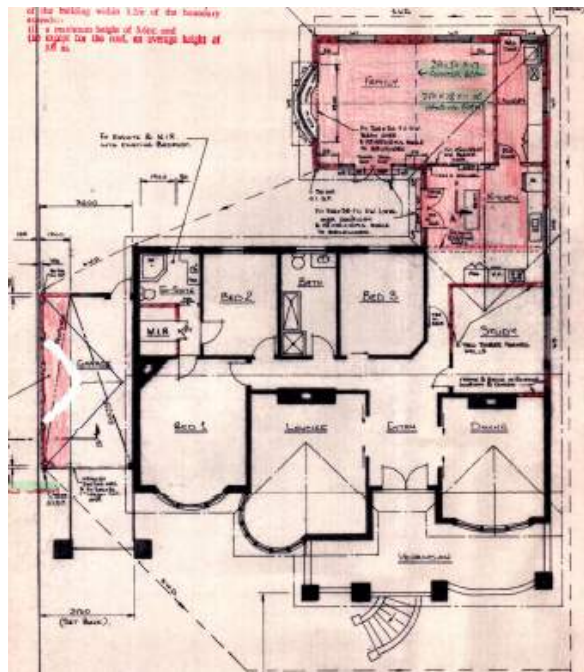


Figure 10: Plan showing alterations made to 7 Fuller Avenue in 1990 (Source: City of Boroondara Building Plans 89848).

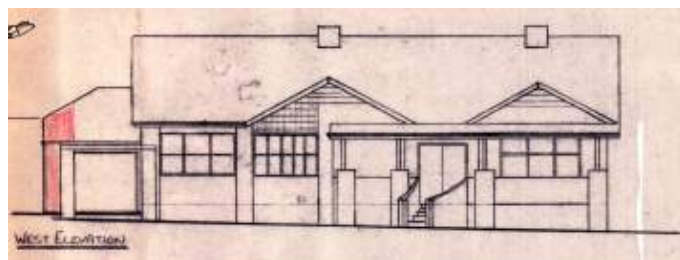


Figure 11: View of the front elevation of the house showing garage extension to 7 Fuller Avenue in 1990 (Source: City of Boroondara Building Plans 89848).

The place illustrates the following themes as outlined in Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes:

- 6 Building towns, cities and the garden state
 - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
 - 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description & Integrity

The house at 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is situated on an allotment on the east side of Fuller Avenue, to the south of High Street and east of Albion Road and Gardiners Creek. Fuller Avenue and the surrounding streets contain a collection of houses dating predominantly from the Interwar period.

The allotment has a broad street frontage and both the width of the house, and its setback, are greater than that of others in the immediate vicinity. Constructed of rendered

brick with terracotta tiled roof, the house is designed in an Interwar California Bungalow style, with prominent low-pitch roof and horizontal appearance (see Figure 1). A transverse gable roof extends to form a side porch at the front elevation, incorporating two prominently placed gable ends – one centrally placed and incorporating a semicircular side window bay (Figure 12), and another to the south side, emphasising the asymmetry of the overall composition. Rafter ends are exposed throughout and timber shingle cladding is applied to the front gable ends and the prominent front window bay (Figure 12). Windows are timber-framed and include casement sashes with diamond-pattern leadlights (Figure 12). Roughcast render is applied to porch piers and the four roughcast rendered rectangular chimneys located near the transverse gable ridge line. Contrasting clinker brick is used to highlight the porch balustrading and window sills (Figure 12).



Figure 12: *Façade detail (GJM Heritage, July 2022).*

A low roughcast rendered front fence, with clinker brick capping, lines the front boundary of the property and curves to piers located either side of the concrete-paved driveway (Figure 13). The driveway, with central grass strip, provides access to an attached garage at the north side of the house, behind a pergola-like structure, and a curved concrete-paved pedestrian path provides separate access to the entrance porch.



Figure 13: *Front fence (GJM Heritage, July 2022).*

Key Features:

- Single-storey Interwar California Bungalow style house
- Brick construction with roughcast render finish and clinker brick detailing
- Terracotta tile-clad gabled roof with main transverse gable and pair of front gable ends
- Prominent low-pitched roof and horizontal form
- Asymmetrical front elevation and picturesque composition
- Wide eaves and exposed rafter ends
- Substantial masonry piers to porch
- Timber framed windows, including casement sashes and large semicircular bay window with geometric pattern leadlight glazing
- Decorative clinker brick detailing to sills and porch and timber shingle cladding to gable ends and semicircular bay window
- Roughcast rendered rectangular chimneys
- Roughcast rendered fence with clinker brick capping
- Attached brick garage to the north side behind pergola-like structure.

The house at 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris remains highly intact to its period of construction and retains a high degree of integrity. While the building has undergone some alterations, including an addition to the rear which is not visible from the street and minor modification to the side garage, these do not diminish the ability to understand the place as a highly intact and competently detailed example of an Interwar California Bungalow.

Comparative Analysis

7 Fuller Avenue is of note as a fine and highly intact example of an Interwar house in the California Bungalow style. The substantial growth of Melbourne's population during the interwar years drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris, Balwyn and Surrey Hills and the subsequent construction of large numbers of houses – in a range of Interwar styles – throughout what is now the City of Boroondara. A substantial number of Interwar houses, including many displaying characteristics of the California Bungalow style, remain in the municipality to demonstrate this historic period. Many of these are included in the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme on an individual basis.

Examples that are comparable to 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris include:



Figure 14. 44 Currajong Avenue, Camberwell, 1919-1920 (HO381) is historically and architecturally significant as an interesting and distinctive example of a bungalow (Source: VHD).



Figure 15. 127 Winmalee Road, Balwyn, 1919-1920 (HO421) is historically and architecturally significant as a fine, externally relatively intact and early example of an attic bungalow (Source: VHD).



Figure 16. 44 Studley Park Road, Kew, 1925 (HO344) is historically and architecturally significant as a fine and relatively externally intact example of an interwar bungalow (Source: VHD).



Figure 17. 84 Walpole Street, Kew, 1928-1929 (HO355) is historically and architecturally significant as a good and externally relatively intact late 1920s bungalow (Source: VHD).



Figure 18. 46 Clyde Street, East Kew, 1929 (HO283) is historically and architecturally significant as a representative and relatively intact example of the bungalow form (Source: VHD).

Like 7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris, these houses all demonstrate typical characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style and are similar in scale and form. They are all single-storey brick houses (some with attics) with prominent low pitch tile-clad gable roofs which include street-facing gables, wide eaves and exposed rafters. Many have substantial masonry piers to deep porches (127 Winmalee Road, Balwyn; 46 Clyde Street, East Kew; and 84 Walpole Street, Kew) and detailing including timber shingles to gable ends (127 Winmalee Road, Balwyn and 46 Clyde Street, East Kew), brick detailing to window sills and entrance porch (127 Winmalee Road, Balwyn and 46 Clyde Street, East Kew) and roughcast rectangular chimneys (44 Studley Park Road, Kew and 127 Winmalee Road, Balwyn). They are all set on suburban blocks with informal lawns and gardens.

Like the above examples which are included within site-specific Heritage Overlays, 7 Fuller Avenue retains a high degree of integrity to clearly demonstrate the characteristics of an Interwar California Bungalow in the City of Boroondara. 7 Fuller Avenue is of note as a well-designed house dating to the Interwar period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (DELWP, August 2018), modified for the local context.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris has strong associations with the Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne in the 1920s and 1930s. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. Constructed on an allotment in the Bonnie View Estate subdivision, 7 Fuller Avenue remains as a highly intact example of a dwelling from the Interwar period and clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).

N/A.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).

N/A.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a competently detailed and highly intact representative example of an Interwar California Bungalow in the City of Boroondara. It displays typical but well-resolved characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style popular in Glen Iris, and across Boroondara more broadly, including a broad low-pitch gabled roof form, asymmetrical composition, solid masonry verandah piers, and the use of materials such as clinker brick, terracotta tiles, roughcast render, timber shingles and geometric pattern leadlight glazing.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

N/A.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

N/A.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

N/A.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).

N/A.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris, constructed in 1925 and likely built by owner and builder H E Marriott.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Single-storey Interwar California Bungalow style house
- Brick construction with roughcast render finish and clinker brick detailing
- Terracotta tile-clad gabled roof with main transverse gable and pair of front gable ends
- Prominent low-pitched roof and horizontal form
- Asymmetrical front elevation and picturesque composition
- Wide eaves and exposed rafter ends
- Substantial masonry piers to porch
- Timber framed windows, including casement sashes and large semicircular bay window with geometric pattern leadlight glazing
- Decorative clinker brick detailing to sills and porch and timber shingle cladding to gable ends and semicircular bay window
- Roughcast rendered rectangular chimneys
- Roughcast rendered fence with clinker brick capping
- Attached brick garage to the north side behind pergola-like structure.

Later alterations and additions, including the 1990 rear extension and the extension of the garage to the north boundary, are not significant.

How is it significant?

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is of local historical and representative (architectural) significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris has strong associations with the Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne in the 1920s and 1930s. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period of development transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. Constructed on an allotment in the Bonnie View Estate subdivision, 7 Fuller Avenue remains as a highly intact example of a dwelling from the Interwar period and clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara. (Criterion A).

7 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a competently detailed and highly intact representative example of an Interwar California Bungalow in the City of Boroondara. It displays typical but well-resolved characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style popular in Glen Iris, and across Boroondara more broadly, including a broad low-pitch gabled roof form, asymmetrical composition, solid masonry verandah piers, and the use of materials such as clinker brick, terracotta tiles, roughcast render, timber shingles and geometric pattern leadlight glazing (Criterion D).

Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as a locally Significant heritage place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

External Paint Colours <i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>	No
Internal Alteration Controls <i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>	No
Tree Controls <i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>	No
Solar energy system controls apply? <i>Is a permit required for Solar energy systems?</i>	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register <i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>	No
Incorporated Plan <i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions <i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from notice and review?</i>	Yes – front rendered brick fence with clinker brick detailing
Prohibited uses may be permitted <i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place <i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i>	No

Identified By
GJM Heritage

References

Built Heritage, City of Boroondara Thematic Environmental History, 2012.
 City of Boroondara Building Plans.
 Context, Glen Iris Heritage Gap Study, revised 23 June 2021.
 Camberwell Rate Books.
 Bonnie View Estate, Glen Iris, undated.
 Land Victoria Title Certificates.
 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Detail Plan 2736, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927.
 Photographs, aerial views, 1931 and 1945 (Landata Victoria).
 Property Sewerage Plans, Yarra Valley Water (PSP).
 Sands & McDougall Directories.
 The Age.
 Herald.
 Victorian Electoral Rolls (via Ancestry).

House, 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Address: 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris

Name: House	Survey Date: October 2022
Place Type: Residential	Architect: Forsyth and Dyson
Grading: Significant	Builder: Not known
Extent of Overlay: To title boundaries	Construction Date: 1936/37



Figure 1. 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris (Source: GJM Heritage July 2022).

Historical Context

The following contextual history is based on Context, 'City of Boroondara Municipal-wide Heritage Gap Study, Volume 7: Glen Iris; revised June 2021'.

The City of Boroondara is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

The suburb of Glen Iris is located either side of Gardiner's Creek, with the western portion within the City of Stonnington (former City of Malvern) and the eastern portion within the City of Boroondara (former City of Camberwell). Until the 1860s the area was used for farming on land overlooking the Gardiners Creek valley. From the 1860s the village of Glen Iris was established to the east of Gardiners Creek, at the corner of High Street and Glen Iris Road, on the 1853 Gardiners Creek Public Reserve, which included reservations for a Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan Church and a State School.

The remainder of the Gardiners Creek Public Reserve was surveyed as the Glen Iris Township in 1879, with township allotments offered for sale fronting High Street and Glen Iris Road and a small commercial area developed at this location in the 1880s. At this time Glen Iris was largely utilised for market gardening, dairying, orchards and brick making, and little residential development occurred. The late 1880s saw some residential subdivision of the western part of Glen Iris, however the eastern part remained largely undeveloped.

In 1890 a railway line from Burnley to Oakleigh Junction was opened, running via the Glen Iris valley on the western side of Gardiners Creek, with Glen Iris Station located just north of High Street. Despite the opening of the railway, the economic depression of the 1890s limited residential development, and by 1903 the population of Glen Iris was approximately 200. Existing tram lines were extended east to the Glen Iris Station in 1914, improving access to land west of Gardiners Creek; however, despite requests that the tram line be extended further east to the Glen Iris village, this did not occur and residents in this part of Glen Iris lived between the Glen Iris railway line on one boundary and the Ashburton railway line on the other, without ready connection to either.

Glen Iris maintained a largely rural character until the 1920s when the substantial growth of Melbourne's population drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris. Subsequent construction of substantial numbers of houses in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in a predominantly interwar architectural character in the suburb, particularly east of Gardiners Creek, in the former City of Camberwell (present City of Boroondara).

History

The house at 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris was constructed in 1936 to a design by architects Forsyth and Dyson, for garage proprietor, Alfred Mudie.

In 1914, Charles Du Plan Lloyd acquired over 52 acres of land south of High Street and east of Albion Road, Glen Iris in the Parish of Boroondara (LV: 3858/F514) (Figure 2). This land was subsequently subdivided, with residential sites offered for sale in 1923 as part of the Albion Park Estate, described as 'cheap land' located five minutes from Darling Station (*Herald*, 11 December 1923:20).

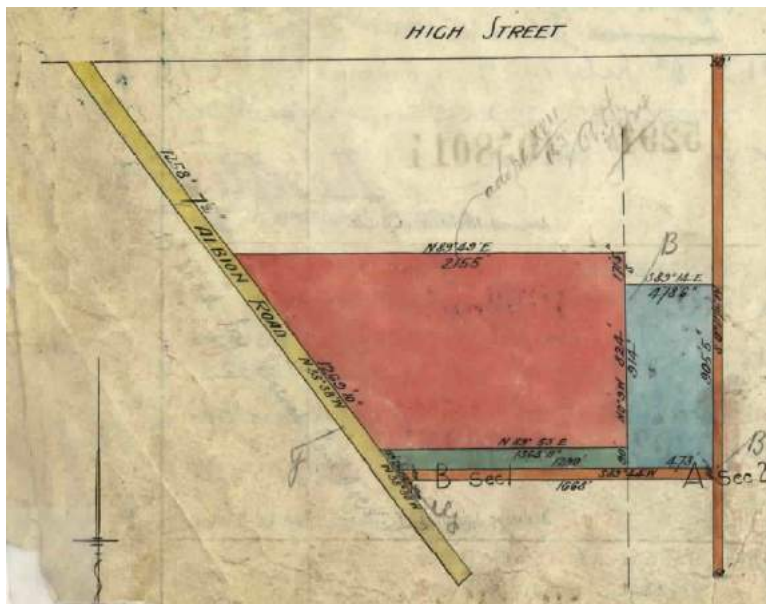


Figure 2. Allotment acquired by Charles Du Plan Lloyd in Glen Iris, Parish of Boroondara in 1914 (LV: 3858/F514).

In 1928 Edward Hawkins, farmer, acquired four allotments in the northern part of this large estate, including the large irregularly shaped subject site on the east side of Fuller Avenue (Figure 3). At this time a covenant was placed on the allotments stipulating construction of single private dwellings on each allotment, using a roofing material other than galvanised iron and costing in excess of £600 (LV: V5437/F238). Ownership of these four allotments passed to farmers Alan and Raymond Siems in 1933.

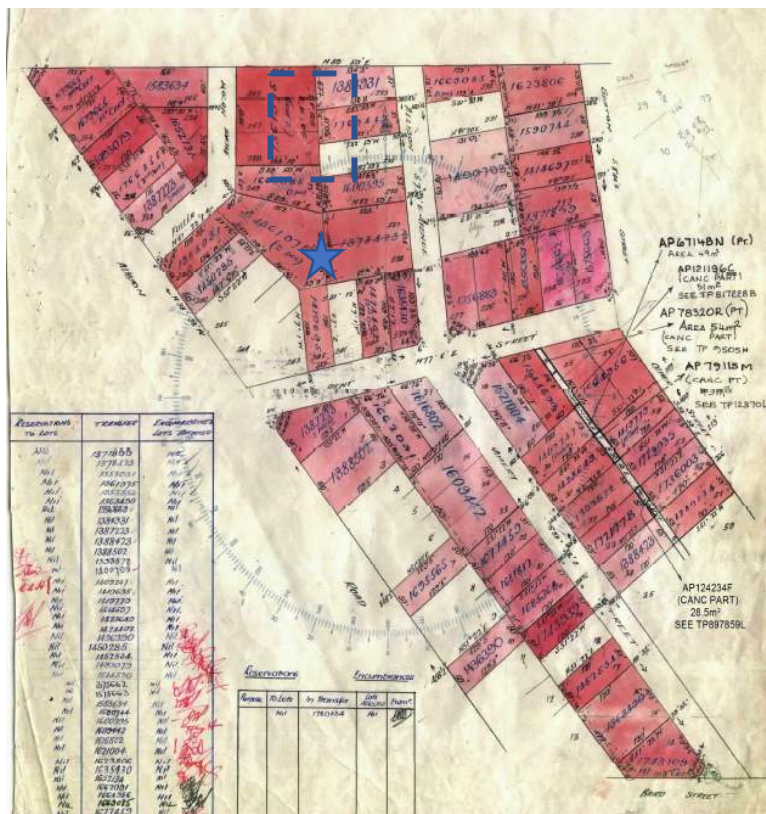


Figure 3. Part of the subdivision of Du Plan's allotment, showing the four allotments acquired by Hawkins in 1928 (subject allotment indicated with star) (LV: 3858/F514).

A Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) plan dating to 1927 (Figures 4 & 5) and an aerial photograph dating to 1931 (Figure 6) shows that the Albion Park Estate remained largely undeveloped in the late 1930s and, likely due to the depression of the time, in 1935 allotments in the Estate were again advertised for sale with 'plans obtainable from liquidator' (*Herald*, 14 April 1937:20). The subject site was transferred to Alfred Mudie in June 1936 (LV: V6047/F209).



Figure 4. MMBW Detail Plan 2745, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927 (Source: SLV).



Figure 5. Detail of MMBW Detail Plan 2745, Municipality of Camberwell, 1927 (Source: SLV).



Figure 6. Detail of aerial view of Glen Iris, 1931, showing the undeveloped land at the north end of the Albion Park Estate (to the south of the already subdivided and developed Bonnie View Estate), and the approximate location of 33 Fuller Street in 1931 (Source: Landata).

After purchasing the land, Mudie commissioned the newly formed architectural practice of Forsyth and Dyson to design a substantial two-storey brick house on the newly acquired allotment (partnership announced in *Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal*, January 1937:179). In April 1937, Mudie's house featured in a detailed newspaper article, noting the 'simplicity in exterior design and logical interior planning' of the home designed in the 'English manner' (*Herald*, 14 April 1937:22) (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Perspective sketch of the house at 33 Fuller Avenue (Source: Herald, 14 April 1937, p 22).

In 1941 the house was offered for sale as a 'modern clinker brick 2-storey residence, built under architect's supervision 2 years ago' (*Argus*, 19 March 1941:8). William Angwin, clothier of High Street, Ashburton acquired the property (LV: V6047/F209) and an aerial photograph dating to 1945 records the property at this time (Figures 8 & 9). A timber-clad and tiled-roof sleepout was constructed at the rear of the house during Angwin's occupancy (City of Boroondara Building Plans 17752) (Figure 10).



Figure 8. Detail of aerial view of Melbourne, 1945, showing development of the Albion Park Estate, Glen Iris by the mid-1940s (Source: Landata).



Figure 9. Detail of Figure 9, showing the house at 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris (Source: Landata).

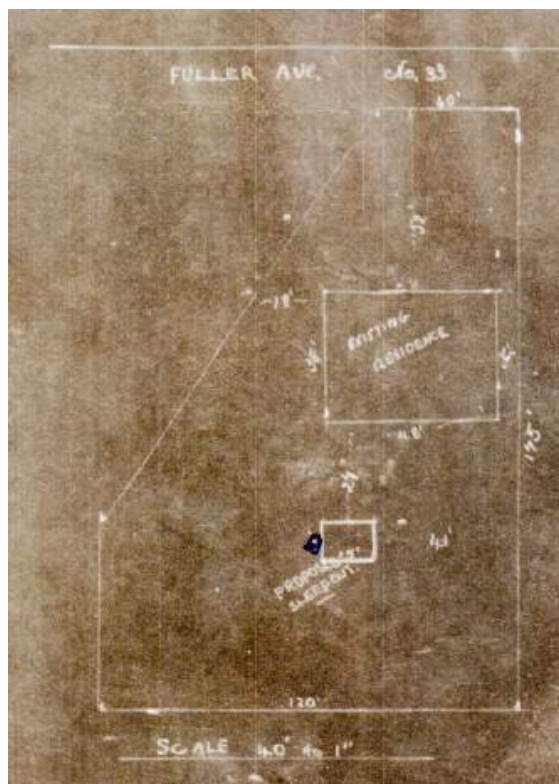


Figure 10. Undated plan showing the location of the sleepout constructed during Angwin's occupation (1941-1958) (City of Boroondara Building Plans 17752).

In 1958 the house was acquired by Keith and Ellen Rowell (LV: V6047/F209), who remained at the property until 1984 when it was offered for sale as a 'magnificent English style clinker brick residence on a superbly treed allotment with space for N/S tennis court and swimming pool...The home which is architect-designed displays many valuable features...' (Age, 12 December 1984:48).

Changes were made to the garage in the mid-1980s to convert it into a habitable room and a first-floor addition was made to the rear of the house in the mid-1990s (City of Boroondara Building Plans 99329) (Figures 11 & 12).

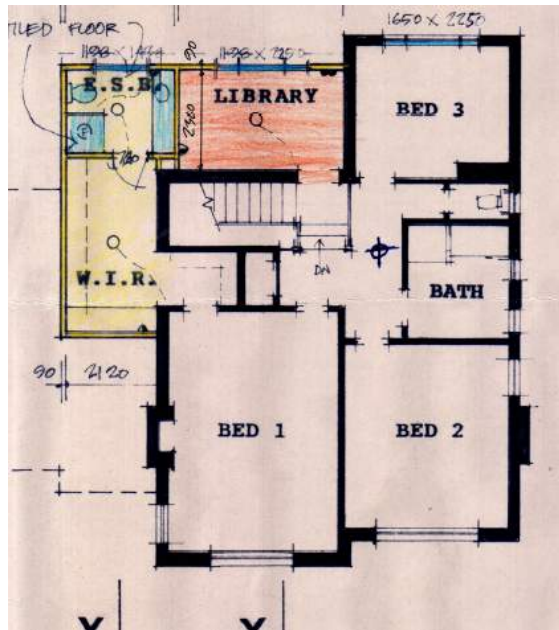


Figure 11. Plan showing first floor addition made to the rear of the house by Melbourne Extensions and Designs, 1994 (City of Boroondara Building Plans 99329).



Figure 12. East and north elevations showing first floor addition made to the rear of the house by Melbourne Extensions and Designs, 1994 (City of Boroondara Building Plans 99329).

Architects: Forsyth and Dyson

William Leslie Hood Forsyth and Gerald Thorley Dyson formally established the architectural practice Forsyth and Dyson in late 1936/early 1937 (*Herald* 12 February 1937 & *RVIA Journal* January 1937, p 179). Their work included houses in the present City of Boroondara, including at 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris (1936/37), North Camberwell (*Argus*, 11 February 1937:4), Heather Grove, Kew (*Argus*, 11 May 1938:18), Forsyth's own house at Chatfield Avenue, Balwyn (*Age*, 27 October 1950:7) and houses in Leura

Grove, Hawthorn (*Age*, 10 March 1954:15) (*Construction* (Sydney), 15 July 1942:11). They were also responsible for the design of Commercial banks at Shepparton (*Argus*, 13 March 1937:12), Bairnsdale (*Herald*, 26 April 1939:20), Gardenvale (*Herald*, 1 May 1940:22) and at various interstate locations.

Their work in the interwar period displayed a range of contemporary styles including the English Domestic Revival, Georgian Revival and the Streamlined Moderne.

The place illustrates the following themes as outlined in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*:

- 6 Building towns, cities and the garden state
 - 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
 - 6.7 Making homes for Victorians

Description & Integrity

The house at 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is situated on a large irregular shaped allotment on the south-east side of Fuller Avenue, to the south of High Street and east of Albion Road and Gardiners Creek. It is located at the southern end of Fuller Avenue where the street deviates to the south-west, and the frontage broadens to a wide rear boundary. Surrounding streets contain a collection of houses dating predominantly from the Interwar period.

Set at an angle to the street, the two-storey house is designed in the English Domestic Revival style of the interwar period and is of clinker brick construction with brown blended terracotta tiled roof. The two-storey form of the house is approximately square and lies parallel to the north-eastern side boundary of the site. Roofs are of gable form with a main transverse gable and subsidiary gables to the front and the rear. All elevations are asymmetrically composed. An attached single-storey former garage is located to the north.



Figure 13. Southern (side) elevation (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 14. Rear (eastern) elevation showing rear addition to right (GJM Heritage, July 2022).



Figure 15. Arched entrance with cat-slide roof and former garage (converted to habitable space in the 1980s) (GJM Heritage, July 2022).

The front elevation comprises a projecting side bay with eaveless gable end containing vertical brickwork detailing and lower polygonal bay window, as well as a recessed bay to the south with full height upper window and wrought iron balconette (see Figure 1). Two substantial and unadorned brick chimneys are located at either end of this two-storey form. To the north of the main two-storey gabled-roof form, a cat-slide roof extends to form a single-storey entrance porch, with projecting brick detailing to the arched entrance (Figure 15). Further north is a single-storey gabled-roof form, originally designed as a garage, with direct access to the adjacent entrance hall (Figure 15). Windows are timber framed with fine horizontal glazing bars with rows of brickwork forming window headers (see Figures 1, 13 & 14). Front windows to the former garage are detailed in a similar manner to those of the original house and have presumably replaced earlier garage doors.

The rear elevation also comprises a projecting side bay with eaveless gable end containing vertical brickwork detailing, as well as a recessed bay to the north with the upper floor clad with imitation half-timbering, constructed as an addition in the 1990s (Figure 15).

A timber-clad, tiled gabled-roof outbuilding, with multi-paned windows and timber-lined eaves, is located at the rear of the house and a later flat-roofed double brick garage is located at the south-west boundary. An associated asphalt driveway has been formed across the front of the property.

The low front boundary fence is of random rubble stonework with wrought iron panels set between piers (see Figure 16).



Figure 16. Presentation from Fuller Street (Source: GJM Heritage July 2022).

Key Features:

- Two-storey Interwar English Domestic Revival style house
- Clinker brick construction
- Terracotta tile-clad gabled roof with main transverse gable and side gable ends to the front and rear elevations
- Asymmetrical elevations and picturesque composition
- Eaveless gable ends
- Decorative finishes including brickwork to gable ends and main entrance porch, and wrought iron balconette
- Timber framed windows with fine horizontal glazing bars and headers formed from soldier brickwork, including front bay window
- Catslide roof form to entrance porch
- Arched opening to entrance porch
- Two substantial unadorned brick chimneys at either end of the main two-storey form.

The house at 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris remains highly intact to its period of construction and retains a high degree of integrity as a substantial Interwar dwelling. The original single-storey garage to the north has been converted for residential use and a free-standing double garage has been constructed to the rear south-west boundary with associated asphalt driveway formed across the front of the house. A first-floor addition has been made at the rear north-east corner of the two-storey dwelling. While the

building has undergone these alterations, they do not diminish the ability to understand the place as an example of an Interwar English Domestic Revival style house.

Comparative Analysis

33 Fuller Avenue is of note as a fine and highly intact example of a substantial Interwar house constructed in the English Domestic Revival style. The growth of Melbourne's population during the interwar years drove extensive residential subdivision of land in areas such as Glen Iris, Balwyn and Surrey Hills and the subsequent construction of large numbers of houses – in a range of Interwar styles – throughout what is now the City of Boroondara. A substantial number of Interwar houses, including many displaying characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style, remain in the municipality to demonstrate this historic period. Many of these are included in the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme on an individual basis.

Those that are comparable to 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris include:



Figure 17. 1292 Toorak Road, Glen Iris, 1931 (HO406) is a historically and architecturally significant example of a substantial interwar residence. (Source: Victorian Heritage Database).



Figure 18. Stratford, 458 Camberwell Road, Camberwell, 1933 (HO373) is historically and architecturally significant as a fine and generally intact example of an interwar residence with Tudor references (Source: VHD).



Figure 19. Woodford, 14 Glenroy Road, Hawthorn, 1934 (HO789) is historically and aesthetically significant as a fine, highly intact and well-resolved example of an interwar residence in the Old English style with medieval overtones (Source: VHD).



Figure 20. Stratford, 87-87A Bowen Crescent, Camberwell, 1935 (HO371) is historically and architecturally significant as a comfortable middle-class interwar residence (Source: VHD).



Figure 21. 30 Hunter Road, Camberwell, 1936 (HO720) is historically and architecturally significant as a fine and intact representative example of Old English domestic architecture (Source: Google streetview).



Figure 22. 12 Tara Avenue, Kew, 1938 (HO348) is historically and architecturally significant as a good and externally relatively intact example of late interwar residence designed in the Old English style (Source: VHD).

The above houses are all similar to 33 Fuller Avenue in size and form and all demonstrate typical characteristics of the Interwar English Domestic Revival style. They are two-storey brick houses with medium-pitch gable and hip tile or slate-clad roofs, have asymmetrical massing, use textured bricks and cement render for external walling and surface highlighting, and are set on suburban blocks with informal lawns and gardens. Some incorporate bay windows (12 Tara Avenue, Kew) and arched openings (458 Camberwell Road, Camberwell; 14 Glenroy Road, Hawthorn; 87-87A Bowen Crescent, Camberwell; and 12 Tara Avenue, Kew), catslide roofs (30 Hunter Road, Camberwell) and a variety of brickwork patterns (458 Camberwell Road, Camberwell; 14 Glenroy Road, Hawthorn; and 12 Tara Avenue, Kew).

Like the above examples which are included within site-specific Heritage Overlays, 33 Fuller Avenue retains a high degree of integrity to clearly demonstrate the characteristics



of an Interwar English Domestic Revival style house in the City of Boroondara. It is of note as a well-designed house dating to the Interwar period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (DELWP, August 2018), modified for the local context.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris has strong associations with the Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne in the 1920s and 1930s. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. Constructed on an allotment in the Albion Park Estate subdivision, 33 Fuller Avenue remains as a highly intact example of dwelling from the Interwar period and clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).

N/A.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).

N/A.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a fine and highly intact representative example of an English Domestic Revival style dwelling in the City of Boroondara. It displays typical but well-resolved characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly, including eaveless gable roof forms and catslide roof, asymmetrical massing, polygonal bay window and arched entry porch and the use of materials such as clinker brick and terracotta tiles.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

Designed by architects Forsyth and Dyson, 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a well-considered and elegantly detailed example of an English Domestic Revival style dwelling. The asymmetrical composition, together with distinctive architectural elements including a prominent bay window, decorative brick detailing, and arched entrance porch, present a picturesque composition of this architectural style.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

N/A.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the

significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

N/A.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).

N/A.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris, constructed in 1936/37 to a design by architects Forsyth and Dyson.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Two-storey Interwar English Domestic Revival style house
- Clinker brick construction
- Terracotta tile-clad gabled roof with main transverse gable and side gable ends to the front and rear elevations
- Asymmetrical elevations and picturesque composition
- Eaveless gable ends
- Decorative finishes including brickwork to gable ends and main entrance porch and wrought iron balconette
- Timber framed windows with fine horizontal glazing bars and headers formed from soldier brickwork, including front bay window
- Catslide roof form to entrance porch
- Arched opening to entrance porch
- Two substantial unadorned brick chimneys at either end of the main two-storey form.

Later alterations and additions are not significant, including the first-floor addition at the north-east rear corner with imitation half-timbering, the free-standing double garage at the rear south-west boundary of the place, the conversion of the original garage including installation of glazing, and the timber-clad outbuilding in the rear garden.

How is it significant?

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is of local historical, representative (architectural) and aesthetic significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris has strong associations with the Interwar period of development in suburban Melbourne in the 1920s and 1930s. In this period, extensive tracts of land in Glen Iris – and throughout Boroondara more broadly – were subdivided into suburban residential estates, and allotments were purchased for the construction of middle-class housing. This period transformed the eastern part of the municipality from a semi-rural landscape to an almost entirely suburban one. Constructed on an allotment in the Albion Park Estate subdivision, 33 Fuller Avenue remains as a highly intact example of dwelling from the Interwar period and clearly illustrates this important phase of development in the City of Boroondara (Criterion A).

33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a fine and highly intact representative example of an English Domestic Revival style dwelling in the City of Boroondara. It displays typical but well-resolved characteristics of the English Domestic Revival style popular in Glen Iris and across Boroondara more broadly, including eaveless gable roof forms and catslide roof, asymmetrical massing, polygonal bay window and arched entry porch and the use of materials such as clinker brick and terracotta tiles (Criterion D).

Designed by architects Forsyth and Dyson, 33 Fuller Avenue, Glen Iris is a well-considered and elegantly detailed example of an English Domestic Revival style dwelling. The asymmetrical composition, together with distinctive architectural elements including a prominent bay window, decorative brick detailing, and arched entrance porch, present a picturesque composition of this popular architectural style (Criterion E).

Grading and Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as a locally significant heritage place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

External Paint Colours <i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>	No
Internal Alteration Controls <i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>	No
Tree Controls <i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>	No
Solar energy system controls apply? <i>Is a permit required for Solar energy systems?</i>	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register <i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>	No
Incorporated Plan <i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions <i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from notice and review?</i>	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted <i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place <i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i>	No

Identified By

GJM Heritage, Mont Iris Estate & Environs Review, October 2022.

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