

RIPPLEMERE



RIPPLEMERE SOHE 2008



h00747 1 ripplemere grey
street st kilda front view she
project 2003



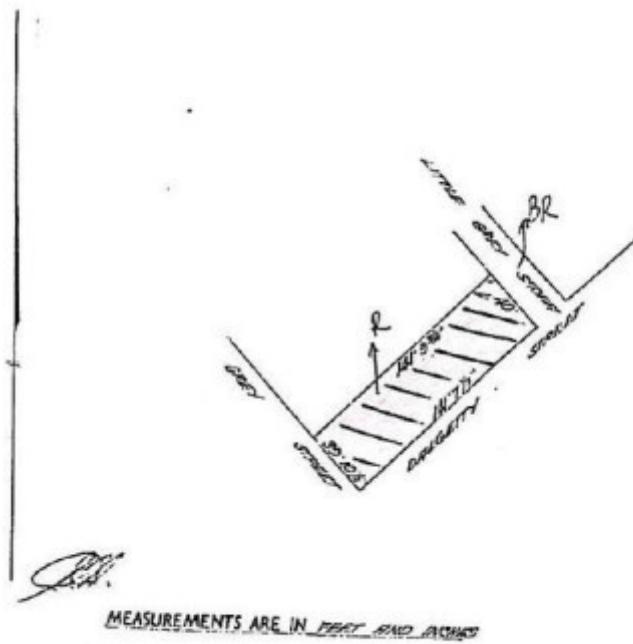
h00747 ripplemere grey
street st kilda front entrance
she project 2003



h00747 ripplemere grey
street st kilda front room she
project 2003



h00747 ripplemere grey
street st kilda front view
oct1980



H0747 H0747 plan

Location

34 GREY STREET ST KILDA, PORT PHILLIP CITY

Municipality

PORT PHILLIP CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0747

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO143

VHR Registration

August 23, 1989

Heritage Listing

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - November 5, 2024

What is significant?

The St Kilda Hill on which Ripplemere is prominently located was considered one of the most fashionable places to live in the nineteenth century. The land on which Ripplemere was built was first purchased by Henry Field Gurner, an important figure in legal circles early in Melbourne's history and a successful speculator in property in St Kilda.

Ripplemere was constructed c.1883-84 for Charles Cart Arnell (1827- 1911) a tobacco merchant and a principal of the firm of Arnell and Dudgeon. The available evidence suggests that the architect was Frederick de Garis.

Ripplemere is of historical and architectural importance for the following reasons:

- as one of the most richly and unusually decorated examples of the 1880s "boom period" townhouse surviving in Melbourne
- as a representative and early surviving example of the work of the noted architect Frederick de Garis - for the quality of its detailing and construction - as a reflection of the lifestyle and aspirations of the wealthier citizens of Melbourne during the boom years of the 1880s.

How is it significant?

The St Kilda Hill on which Ripplemere is prominently located was considered one of the most fashionable places to live in the nineteenth century. The land on which Ripplemere was built was first purchased by Henry Field Gurner, an important figure in legal circles early in Melbourne's history and a successful speculator in property in St Kilda.

Ripplemere was constructed c.1883-84 for Charles Cart Arnell (1827- 1911) a tobacco merchant and a principal of the firm of Arnell and Dudgeon. The available evidence suggests that the architect was Frederick de Garis.

Ripplemere is of historical and architectural importance for the following reasons:

- as one of the most richly and unusually decorated examples of the 1880s "boom period" townhouse surviving in Melbourne
- as a representative and early surviving example of the work of the noted architect Frederick de Garis - for the quality of its detailing and construction - as a reflection of the lifestyle and aspirations of the wealthier citizens of Melbourne during the boom years of the 1880s.

Why is it significant?

The St Kilda Hill on which Ripplemere is prominently located was considered one of the most fashionable places to live in the nineteenth century. The land on which Ripplemere was built was first purchased by Henry Field Gurner, an important figure in legal circles early in Melbourne's history and a successful speculator in property in St Kilda.

Ripplemere was constructed c.1883-84 for Charles Cart Arnell (1827- 1911) a tobacco merchant and a principal of the firm of Arnell and Dudgeon. The available evidence suggests that the architect was Frederick de Garis.

Ripplemere is of historical and architectural importance for the following reasons:

- as one of the most richly and unusually decorated examples of the 1880s "boom period" townhouse surviving in Melbourne
- as a representative and early surviving example of the work of the noted architect Frederick de Garis - for the quality of its detailing and construction - as a reflection of the lifestyle and aspirations of the wealthier citizens of Melbourne during the boom years of the 1880s.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

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

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

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

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

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

Specific Exemptions:

CONDITIONS:

1. Exempt classes of works or activities are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the registered place / object. However, if other previously hidden original or inaccessible details of the object or place are uncovered, any works that may affect such items shall immediately cease. The Executive Director shall be notified of the details immediately to enable Heritage Victoria representatives to inspect and record the items, and for discussion to take place on the possible retention of the items, or the issue of a modified approval.
2. If there is a Conservation Policy and Plan approved by the Heritage Council or Executive Director, all works and activities shall be carried out in accordance with that Policy and Plan.
3. Nothing in this Declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exempt alterations provided work has not commenced on the alteration.

THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER AND/OR APPLICANT IS DRAWN TO THE NEED TO OBTAIN ALL OTHER RELEVANT PERMITS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

Construction dates	1883,
Architect/Designer	De Garis, Frederick,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	1111
Property Number	

Extent of Registration

AMENDMENT OF REGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Historic Building No. 747, Ripplemere, 34 Grey Street, St Kilda, to the extent of all of the buildings and the land hatched which is included in the Register Book Certificate of Title Volume 8924 Folio 506.

[Victoria Government Gazette No. G33 23 August 1989 p.2165]

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

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