

ST PAULS CATHEDRAL PRECINCT



ST PAULS CATHEDRAL
PRECINCT SOHE 2008



1 st pauls cathedral melb
external view



st pauls cathedral melb
chapter hall



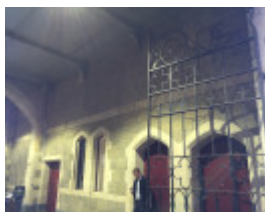
st pauls cathedral melb
external chapter house



st pauls cathedral melb
external offices



After Photographs -
Reference F3931 2016



After Photographs -
Reference F3931 2016



After Photographs -
Reference F3931 2016



Before Photographs -
Reference F3931 2014



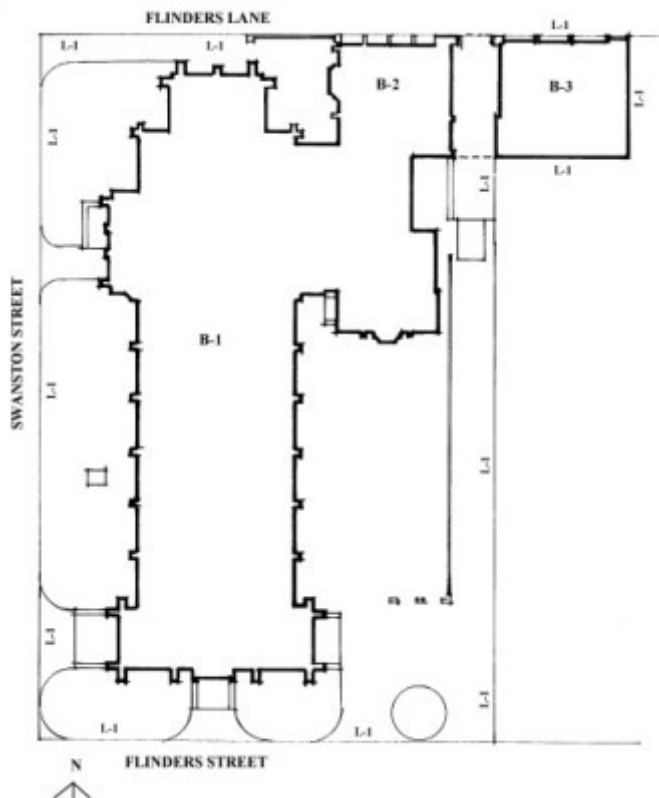
Before Photographs -
Reference F3931 2014



Before Photographs -
Reference F3931 2014



During Photographs -
Reference F3931 2015



st pauls cathedral precinct registration plan

Location

198-202 FLINDERS STREET AND 24-40 SWANSTON STREET AND 197-205 FLINDERS LANE MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0018

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO655

VHR Registration

October 9, 1974

Amendment to Registration

September 17, 1998

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - May 31, 1999

What is significant?

In 1848 at the request of the newly arrived Charles Perry, first Bishop of Melbourne, Superintendent C J La Trobe signed an Order-in-Council granting the present site of St Paul's Cathedral to the Church. A very substantial stone parish church was erected on the site together with parsonage and school. This first St Pauls Church which opened on 5 December 1852.

These buildings survived until 1884 when they were demolished to make way for the new Cathedral, the foundation stone of which had been laid four years earlier on 13 April 1880, a little north of St Pauls Church by His Excellency, the Marquis of Normanby. The Cathedral, with the exception of the towers, Cathedral Offices, and Chapter House, was designed by the eminent English architect William Butterfield (1814-1900). Butterfield never saw the Cathedral or visited Melbourne, the supervision being carried out by the Melbourne architects Terry and Oakden, and after Butterfield's resignation in 1884, by Joseph Reed. Plans for the Cathedral Offices and Chapter House prepared by Joseph Reed were accepted by the Cathedral Erection Board in 1889.

After the death of Joseph Reed on 29 April 1890, Mr F J Smart was appointed architect for the Cathedral and Offices.

On 23 January 1891 the new Cathedral was consecrated and the Holy Communion celebrated by the Right Reverend Field Flowers Goe, third Bishop of Melbourne. The Cathedral Offices were progressively occupied in 1891, the Choir School taking occupation of part of the building in October 1891. The building of the towers and spires was begun on 18 April 1926. The three towers and spire were designed by Sydney architect James Barr and built by Clements Langford. On 30 April 1933 a Service of Thanks for the completion of the Cathedral was held.

St Pauls Cathedral is high Victorian Gothic, with poly textured finish Waurn Ponds and Barrabool sandstone cladding. The horizontally striped interior derived from Siena Cathedral, is lavishly fitted out with encaustic tiled floor and wainscoting, stained glass by Clayton and Bell of London, a reredos of Derbyshire spa, Devonshire marble and Venetian glass mosaic, and furniture and fittings of Blackwood. The organ was built by T C Lewis, London in 1890, rebuilt in 1929 by Hill, Norman and Beard of Clifton Hill, and restored in 1989-90 by Harrison and Harrison, Durham. The Cathedral Offices of four stories in ecclesiastical Gothic style are situated between the Chapter house and the Cathedral.

How is it significant?

St Pauls Cathedral Precinct is of architectural, historic and scientific (technical) importance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

St Pauls Cathedral is of architectural importance as a unique example in Australia of a high Victorian Gothic Revival architecture of the eminent English avant garde architect of his age William Butterfield (1814-1900). The Chapter House and Cathedral Offices designed by prominent Melbourne architect Joseph Reed (1823-1890) on a smaller scale than the Cathedral, contribute to form a cohesive group. The Gateway beneath the Chapter House and the associated shops and walkway constitute a pedestrian route providing a townscape vista of European character rare in Australia. The Chapter House Chamber with its noble proportions and timber vaulted ceiling is an important interior by Joseph Reed.

The St Pauls Cathedral precinct is of great historical importance as the long standing focus of the Church of England in Victoria.

The organ is of scientific (technical) and historical significance as the most important work, along with the 1897 Lewis organ in Southwark Cathedral, London, of its builder, T C Lewis to survive, retaining all of the original pipework, windchests, wind system, swell boxes, and casework. Lewis was among the most important organbuilders in late 19th century Europe.

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:

EXEMPTIONS FROM PERMITS:

(Classes of works or activities which may be undertaken without a permit under Part 4 of the Heritage Act 1995)

General Conditions:

1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.
2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.
3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.
4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.
5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

The following exemptions apply to the Cathedral Offices and Chapter House only

* Interior painting to walls, provided the preparation work does not remove

evidence of the building's original paint or other decorative scheme.

* Removal of existing carpets and flexible floor coverings.

* Installation of carpet and flexible floor coverings.

* Installation of curtain track, rods, blinds and other internal window dressings.

* Refurbishment of existing kitchen including removal of existing benches and fixtures and installation of new kitchen benches and fixtures including associated wiring and plumbing.

Construction dates	1880,
Architect/Designer	Butterfield, William,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, ST PAULS ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, CATHERDRAL, CHAPTER HOUSE,
Hermes Number	815
Property Number	

History

Associated People: Terry & Oakden;

Plaque Citation

Constructed from 1880-91 to designs by eminent English architect William Butterfield, this cathedral was completed in 1926 with the addition of towers and spires. The precinct includes the adjoining late 19th century cathedral offices and chapter house.

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended in that the Heritage Register Number 18 in the category described as a Heritage Place is now described as:

St Paul Cathedral Precinct, Swanston Street, Melbourne, City of Melbourne.

EXTENT:

1. All the buildings marked B-1 the Cathedral, B-2 Cathedral Offices and B-3 Chapter House and including all fencing and steps, on Diagram 602452A held by the Executive Director.
2. All the land marked L-1 on Diagram 602452A held by the Executive Director, being all of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 9600 Folio 508.

Dated: 27 August 1998.

RAY TONKIN

Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette G 37 17 September 1998 pp.2427-2428]

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/>