

ST STEPHENS ANGLICAN CHURCH



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1 st stephens anglican church church street richmond front view jun1983



H0586 H0586 map

Location

350-362 CHURCH STREET RICHMOND, YARRA CITY

Municipality

YARRA CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0586

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO242

VHR Registration

October 3, 1984

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - July 16, 1999

What is significant?

St Stephen's Anglican Church was commenced in 1850 on land donated to the church by the pioneer cleric, the Reverend Joseph Docker. It was designed by the architects Newson and Blackburn in the early English Gothic style. Between 1853 and 1856 the architects James and Charles Webb supervised the construction of galleries and wooden porches. In 1863-64 the north aisle was added by Nathaniel Billing. By 1876 the western gallery had been enlarged and the chancels, south aisle and choir added so that the church probably appeared externally much as it does today. The main twentieth century alteration was the addition of the war memorial chapel in 1926. The church has an organ built in London in 1865 by J. W. Walker and installed in 1869.

How is it significant?

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of architectural, scientific and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of architectural significance as one of Melbourne's earliest bluestone churches. St Stephen's is remarkable as a very early example of the use of bluestone, which was until this time not considered acceptable for face work – virtually at the same time as St Stephens was being built, the bluestone facade of St Enoch's United Presbyterian Church in Collins Street Melbourne was being stuccoed to make it more acceptable to the parishioners. The colour of the stone was initially not favoured by local tastes, but with the disappointing weathering properties of local sandstone, bluestone was beginning to be used on important buildings from around 1850. The highly durable but comparatively cheap bluestone also began to win favour at

the time of the gold rushes when building costs were escalating rapidly.

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of architectural significance as the only remaining church designed by Newson and Blackburn and for its associations with the important Victorian architects, Charles Webb and Nathaniel Billing. Newson and Blackburn appear to have been pioneers in the use of bluestone as a facing material, having employed it for this church and for St Enoch's, which is considered by some to be the first bluestone church in Melbourne. Charles Webb made many important contributions to Melbourne architecture, including the first St Paul's church (1851-52), the earliest part of Wesley College (1858), the South Melbourne Town Hall (1878) and the Grand Hotel, now the Windsor (1883). Billing was one of the best exponents of Anglican Gothic in Victoria.

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of architectural significance for several interesting features. Its fine stained glass includes some of the best work by Ferguson and Urie, prolific glass artists of Melbourne, and it is one of few church buildings in Melbourne with the ecclesiastical west door truly oriented.

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of scientific or technical significance for its pipe organ, built by J. W. Walker, London, in 1865 and installed in the church in 1869. The organ is of importance both in an Australian and international context. Very few major instruments of this period by J. W. Walker remain in relatively unaltered condition in either the UK or Australia where it is probably the largest remaining example. Work has been undertaken on the instrument by the most important 19th century colonial organ-builder, George Fincham, who added two stops in 1890 and two more in 1908.

St Stephen's Anglican Church is of historical significance as evidence of the rapid growth of Richmond and other inner suburbs as a result of the 1850s gold rushes, and as an indication of the importance of religious institutions to the burgeoning colonial society.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

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

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

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

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

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

Construction dates 1850,

Architect/Designer	Blackburn, James Jnr,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	974
Property Number	

History

Associated People:

Extent of Registration

AMENDMENT OF REGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS"Historic Building No. 586 St Stephen's Anglican Church, 360 Church Street, Richmond (to the extent of the whole of the the Church and the whole of the land between Church and Docker Streets and the north and south boundaries of the site as delineated in red on the plan held by the Ministry for Planning and Environment but excluding the Vicarage and the flats)."
[Victoria Government Gazette No.103 3 October 1984 3468]

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/>