

1207 Burke Road, Kew

Prepared by: Context

Address: 1207 Burke Road, Kew

Name: 1207 Burke Road, Kew (former Santamaria residence); 'Cooalongatta'	Survey Date: NA
Place Type: Residential	Architect: n.k.
Grading: Significant	Builder: Henry Hutchison (likely)
Extent of Overlay: To title boundaries	Construction Dates: c.1914



Figure 1. View of 1207 Burke Road, Kew, from the east. (Source: Context 2020)

Historical Context

The first survey of the Kew area was by government surveyor Robert Hoddle, who divided the 1400 acres (570 hectares) of the Parish of Boroondara into 150 blocks of different sizes in 1837 (Morrissey 2008). Kew was divided into large allotments to encourage the establishment of small farms and market gardens to supply the growing settlement of Melbourne. These larger allotments meant that future subdivision proceeded in a piecemeal way (Sanderson 1988:4/2).

Access to Kew from the central city was originally via a punt across the Yarra in the 1840s, then via a bridge to Hawthorn which opened in 1852, and by the privately owned Studley Park Bridge (nicknamed the Penny Bridge), which was opened in 1857. The construction of the Johnston Street Bridge in 1858 enabled direct access to Kew from Collingwood. The Boroondara Road Board District, comprising Kew, Hawthorn and Camberwell, was proclaimed in 1856 (*Victorian Places* 2015).

The first houses in Kew were mostly built in the 1850s around the area now known as the Kew Junction. During the gold rushes of the 1850s, speculation on land purchases increased and the region experienced rapid expansion. As Jane Carolan writes, Kew became a 'suburb of British expatriates who built their homes and gardens to replicate those left behind'. A number of fine homes were built in Kew by wealthy merchants, industrialists and politicians, and by graziers seeking a town address. Many of the villas

and mansions were built to overlook the city of Melbourne and were set on large allotments of land, sometimes of many acres (Carolán 2003:3).

The subdivision of land to form residential estates occurred in the Kew area from the 1860s, although subdivision plans from the 1860s and 1870s suggest that the scale of subdivision was quite small. In the 1880s, Melbourne's land boom was influential in establishing Kew's residential street pattern (Sanderson 1988:4/7-9).

Subdivision slowed with the economic depression of the 1890s. However, by the end of 1897, housing construction had begun anew. In 1903, Kew was described by the *Australian Handbook* as a 'very favourite place of residence for the merchants and upper tradesmen of the city, and is dotted with their elegant mansions, villas, and well-kept gardens' (cited in *Victorian Places* 2015).

From 1920, with the war over and suburban development in full swing in Melbourne, Victoria experienced the highest marriage rate in its history and families sought homes away from the crowded inner suburbs of Melbourne. Following the tramlines, new estates were established in Kew. The pattern of expansion continued through the rest of the decade, and was reflected in the construction of 'State Bank houses' and War Service Homes; both schemes were administered by the State Savings Bank of Victoria, with houses in Kew built mostly on new subdivisions in the north and east of the suburb. New subdivisions in the 1920s changed the rural nature of North Kew, as housing and large recreation reserves began to replace dairy farms and market gardens. Estates were also established on the grounds of former mansions. Between 1921 and 1933, Kew's population increased by 46.62 per cent and its house numbers by 62.73 per cent (Sanderson 1988:4/11-17). As a result of council policy to limit industry, Kew had only 29 factories in 1927 compared with Hawthorn's 140 factories (Morrissey 2008), further reinforcing its reputation as a genteel residential suburb.

Subdivision slowed once again with the economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but new estates appeared in the mid-1930s. Most of the new estates were of a modest scale built around small courts or short streets that bisected the former grounds of large houses. However, some in the northern part of the suburb had more substantial houses. Further subdivision occurred after World War II (Sanderson 1988:4/20 and 4/24). The Studley Park area of Kew underwent intensive and significant infill development in this period (Built Heritage 2012:17).

Today, Kew retains evidence of this historical growth and development. As the *City of Kew Urban Conservation Study* states:

To the north and east twentieth century housing predominates, the result of the suburban expansion that followed both World Wars. In the rest of the suburb the housing is more mixed, a legacy of constant subdivision. For this reason Kew does not have significant nineteenth century streetscapes, but in the mixture of housing styles numerous important buildings remain, and in the individual examples both old and new, Kew's built heritage is almost a compendium of domestic architecture in Melbourne, from smaller family houses through to grand mansions (Sanderson 1988:4/25).

Sub-theme: Places associated with B.A. Santamaria

The religious denominations of residents living in what would become the City of Boroondara in the late-nineteenth century were more likely to be Protestant than Catholic; Geoffrey Blainey made this claim for Camberwell and surmised that it could also be applied to the surrounding suburbs (Built Heritage 2012:165). Whilst the Catholic population in Kew

was relatively small in the late nineteenth century, the area began to attract wealthy and influential Catholics. As the Catholic population in Melbourne gained upward social mobility from the early twentieth century, successful Catholics moved to the high ground of Kew. The Yarra River marked a dramatic divide between the working-class suburbs of Collingwood and Richmond, and the respectable middle-class suburbs of Kew and Hawthorn. Historian Brenda Niall writes of the professional Catholics moving to Kew in the 1930s as 'Catholic pioneers in middle-class Melbourne' (Niall 2009:221). By the early to mid-twentieth century, wealthy Catholics in Melbourne were more inclined to have an address in Kew than in Toorak; they often held a conservative position in politics, in contrast to their working-class co-religious across the river.

A number of places within the City of Boroondara, and in particular the suburb of Kew, were associated with the Catholic Church through much of the twentieth century. This includes 'Raheen', the palatial residence of the Catholic Archbishop, Daniel Mannix; two of Melbourne's leading Catholic secondary schools, Xavier College (1872) and Genazzano Convent (1889); and several religious houses. In addition to being the location of the Archbishop's residence and leading Catholic schools, Kew and neighbouring Hawthorn also became the centre of Catholic lay activity.

Several surviving places in Kew are known as having associations with B.A. Santamaria, a lawyer and prominent Catholic intellectual, and the Catholic lay organisations that he worked closely with. Places with links to Santamaria and lay Catholic organisations in the 1960s include 'Belloc House' (formerly 'Kalimna') at 12 Sackville Street, Kew; 'La Verna' at 39 Sackville Street, Kew (both Individually Significant in HO162 Sackville Street Precinct, Kew); and 'Raheen' at 94 Studley Park Road, Kew (HO128). An additional place is 'Leongatha' at 5 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn (HO471), which served for a period as the office of the National Civic Council (Hetherington 1964). The association with B.A. Santamaria is not acknowledged in the statements of significance for these places. Owing to the secret nature of the Catholic Social Studies Movement (the 'Movement') and its predecessor the National Civic Council (NCC), and Catholic Action, places that were associated with these activities are not widely known and have not been identified in heritage assessments.

History of the place

This present site of 1207 Burke Road, Kew, situated on the west side of Burke Road, occupies a site that was part of a larger part of land defined as Crown portion 82 in the Parish of Boroondara, which was first purchased from the Crown by N. Fenwick in 1853 (Boroondara parish plan). A number of fine villas were erected in this area in the late nineteenth century, and it developed into a comfortable middle-class residential area in the early twentieth century.

The MMBW detail plan dated 1913 shows an empty allotment, indicating that the house had not yet been erected. (MMBW 1913). The property was listed in the 1915 post office directory, suggesting that it was built in c.1914. At this time, it was known as 89 Burke Road (S&Mc 1915). In 1914-17, the house was occupied by Adeline and John Waters, who named the house 'Cooloongatta' (ER 1914-17; S&Mc 1915-18).

The subject property was mortgaged to Canterbury builder Henry Hutchison from 1914 to May 1915 when it was transferred to the Second Extended Starr-Bowkett Building Society (CT: V3747 F227). Henry Hutchison and his partner George Simpson are known for their building works in the 1910s in Parlington Street, Canterbury, where they rapidly built up entire unified streetscapes (Context 2017:122). Hutchison was responsible for a number of speculative and substantial villa projects in the former municipalities of Camberwell and Hawthorn from the late-Victoria era to the early interwar period. As the property at 1207

Burke Road, Kew, was mortgaged to Henry Hutchison around the time it was built (c.1914), it is likely that Hutchison designed and built the house.

Few changes have been made to the house. A low brick front fence was added in 1952 (City of Kew 1952).

In 1960, B.A. Santamaria and his wife Helen (née Power) purchased the house at 1207 Burke Road as their family home, and moved in with seven of their eight children. The front garden included two mature trees when the family moved in: a Liquidambar and a Silver Birch, the latter of which was lost in the 1967-68 drought. There was also a servant's bell in the front room, which rang in the kitchen. Many family functions were held at the house and several family weddings (P. Santamaria, 2020). A carport at the rear of the property was constructed in 1981 (presumably when the verandah post and frieze were lost) (City of Kew 1981).

Several of Santamaria's important publications, *The Price of Freedom: The Movement after ten years* (1964), *Point of View* (1969) and *The Defence of Australia* (1970), were 'wholly written' at the house, where he worked each evening in the library. He also prepared his speeches at home, and memorised these by walking up and down the driveway. Many important people in politics and public life regularly came to the house to visit Santamaria (P. Santamaria, 2020).



Figure 2. Photograph of 1207 Burke Road, Kew, 1983. (Source: *Age*, 14 October 1983)

Following the death of his first wife, Helen, Bob Santamaria sold the house at auction in 1983. To his surprise it was purchased by his daughter, Anne McLroy (née Santamaria) and her husband Anthony Ross McLroy. As a result, the house continued to be used for family functions, including Santamaria's 80th birthday celebrations in 1995 (Henderson 2015). The house remained in the Santamaria family for almost sixty years until its sale a few years ago.

A rear laundry with a hipped tiled roof, which was designed to match the existing house, was added in 1990 (City of Kew 1990).

B.A. ('Bob') Santamaria (1915-1998)

Bartholomew Augustine ('Bob') Santamaria was born in Brunswick, Victoria, in 1915 to Italian parents who had immigrated from the Aeolian Islands in Sicily. He married Helen Power in 1939 and they had 8 children. They lived in North Melbourne until 1960, when they purchased a larger home at 1207 Burke Road, Kew.

Santamaria was a lawyer, Catholic intellectual, founder of Catholic Action in Victoria, architect of the National Catholic Rural Movement (which published *Rural Life*), leader of the Catholic Social Studies Movement (the 'Movement') which later became the National Civic Council (NCC), and was an important figure in the formation of the Democratic Labor Party (DLP). Santamaria was a prominent figure in Australian public life and has been described as 'the most famous lay Catholic of the twentieth century' (Arnold and Morris 1994:469). The development and work of Catholic Action, the Rural Catholic Movement and the 'Movement' (later the NCC), along with the rise of the DLP, were closely connected and intertwined, and relied on Santamaria's close relationship with the Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, Daniel Mannix, whom he visited almost every weekday at 'Raheen' (Paul Santamaria 2020, pers. com.).

A staunch opponent of the influence of communism in the trade unions, Santamaria played a critical role in the Split in the Labor Party in 1955 and in the formation of the DLP. This led to political exile for Labor in federal politics until 1972 (federal) and in Victorian state politics until 1983. Although the influence of the Movement waned in the 1960s (it had developed into the National Civic Council in 1957), Santamaria continued his firm opposition to communism through the DLP mouthpiece, *News Weekly*. He became a leading conservative and had a long-running TV show, *Point of View*, and a regular column in the *Australian*, where he espoused his political views.

Description and Integrity

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is located on the west side of Burke Road mid-way between Sackville Street and Cotham Road. The site is occupied by a red brick house designed in the Federation Bungalow style with some Queen Anne elements. The house demonstrates the transition from the Federation Queen Anne style to the bungalow styles that characterised the interwar period. Set behind a low brick wall clad in slate, a concrete driveway accessed off Burke Road runs along the northern boundary of the property. The front garden includes a mature Liquidambar tree.

The house presents an asymmetrical facade to Burke Road, massed on the south side with a projecting gabled bay and an adjacent deep front verandah. As is typical of the style, the terracotta tiled roof accentuates its picturesque asymmetrical form and features both gable and hipped roofs with terracotta ram's horn finials and exposed rafter ends. The roofline is further articulated by a projecting gabled dormer with a balcony that features roughcast rendered side walls and a simple slated timber balustrade set between square timber posts.



Figure 3. Principal façade of 1207 Burke Road, Kew, showing the asymmetrical picturesque roof form with interlocking gable and hip roofs and projecting balcony dormer. Note that the main roof form extends down over the front verandah as was popular in the Federation and interwar periods. (Source: Context 2020)

A projecting hip roof with bellcast ends, sweeps down over the front verandah and integrates the verandah into the main roof line of the house. The verandah extends beyond the building line of the house and features a simple slated curved timber frieze set between heavy turned timber posts. Three posts at its northern end of the verandah and portions of the frieze work have been removed to allow vehicle access to the rear of the property via the concrete driveway.



Figure 4. Detail showing the loss of three verandah posts and a panel of fret work. This loss would be easily reversed using the extant verandah details as a template. (Source: Context 2020)

The gable-end above the street facing projecting bay is finished with half-timbering and roughcast render. A further band of roughcast render set between timber straps connects the gable end to the top of the window below. The bay window features six slender vertically proportioned casement windows, each with a fixed leaded over-light, which together are designed as a continuous pattern using the sinuous lines made popular by the Art Nouveau movement. Under the verandah a bow bay window is fitted with five

vertically proportioned casement windows, again with fixed leaded over-light in the Art Nouveau style. The front entry door and wide sidelights also feature matching decorative leadlight panels.



Figure 5. Image showing the projecting bay window and gable end detail including half-timbering, roughcast render, casement window and lead light panel above in the Art Nouveau style. Note the top of the tapered roughcast chimney in the background with vertical red brick strapwork. (Source: Context 2020)

The house retains four extant slender chimneys that taper towards their tops. Three chimneys are finished in roughcast render with vertical red brick strapwork, while a fourth chimney at the rear of the house is of red brick. All four chimneys retain their original terracotta chimney pots.

Alterations and additions to the house include the slate clad, low brick front fence, which was added in 1952. A carport at the rear of the property constructed in 1981 (presumably when the verandah post and frieze were lost) and a rear laundry designed to match the existing house with hipped tiled roof added in 1990.

Integrity

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is largely intact with few changes visible to original or early elements. The building retains its original built form, roof form, fenestrations and stylistic details. Original details include red brick walls, hip and gabled roof with terracotta tiles and finials, exposed rafter ends, rough cast rendered panels, dormer balcony, verandah with turned timber posts and slated timber frieze, box and bow casement windows with leaded over-lights, original leaded front door and sidelights and four extant chimneys.

The most significant change to the property has been the loss of three timber posts and a section of timber frieze at the northern end of the verandah. Whilst this impacts on the intactness and integrity of the house the loss is reversible. Other changes include the addition of a low slate clad brick front fence (1952), a rear carport (1981), and a small rear addition (1990). Overall, the house has high integrity

Comparative Analysis

Association with B.A. Santamaria

Within the City of Boroondara, several surviving places are known as having associations with B.A. Santamaria, a lawyer and prominent Catholic intellectual, and the organisations he worked closely with. Places with links to Santamaria and lay Catholic organisations in the 1960s include 'Leongatha' at 5 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn (HO471), which served as the office of the National Civic Council (Hetherington 1964); 'Belloc House' (formerly 'Kalimna') at 12 Sackville Street, Kew; 'La Verna' at 39 Sackville Street, Kew (both Individually Significant in HO162 Sackville Street Precinct, Kew); and 'Raheen' at 94 Studley Park Road, Kew (HO128). The association with B.A. Santamaria is not included in the statements of significance for these places. Owing to the secret nature of Catholic Action, the Catholic Social Studies Movement ('the Movement') and its predecessor the National Civic Council, places that were associated with these activities are not widely known and have not been identified in heritage assessments.

While 'The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines' (June 2014) were written for the assessment of places at the State level, they are also useful to guide assessments of local significance. For Criterion H 'Special Association with the life or works of a person ... of importance', four tests are set out. The first three tests are to determine if the place generally satisfies Criterion H, and the final test determines whether it satisfies Criterion H at a State level.

For the purposes of this assessment, these four tests will be applied to 1207 Burke Road, Kew, but the fourth test will be discussed in relation to the City of Boroondara (i.e., the threshold of local significance) instead of the State of Victoria. The first three tests are:

- The place has a DIRECT ASSOCIATION with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential CONTRIBUTION to the course of Victoria's history; AND
- The ASSOCIATION of the place to the person(s) IS EVIDENT in the physical fabric of the place and/or in documentary resources and/or oral history, AND
- The ASSOCIATION directly relates to ACHIEVEMENTS of the person(s) at, or relating to, the place/object

The fourth test (which should be applied to the City of Boroondara rather than to the State of Victoria) is:

- The place allows the clear association with the person or group of persons to be READILY APPRECIATED BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN [BOROONDARA]

All four tests are met at the local level. 1207 Burke Road is directly associated with B.A. Santamaria, who was a leading figure in the Catholic Church and an important figure in Australian public life through much of the twentieth century (Test 1).

The association of B.A. Santamaria is evident in the 2015 biography, *Santamaria: A most unusual man*, by Gerard Henderson. The building is also externally intact to its c.1914 configuration that has been retained throughout the occupancy of Santamaria and his family until today (Test 2).

While living at 1207 Burke Road, Santamaria wrote and published three important books, *The Price of Freedom: The Movement after ten years* (1964), *Point of View* (1969) and *The Defence of Australia* (1970) (Test 3), which were 'wholly written' in the library of the house (P. Santamaria 2020). Also, for its association with B.A. Santamaria for over twenty years, 1207 Burke Road allows its direct association to be readily appreciated better than most other places or objects in the City of Boroondara (Test 4).

Edwardian Queen Anne/Federation Bungalow villas

By the early 1900s, the inner suburbs of Boroondara became typified with a new style:

Many vacant blocks from 1880s' estates were filling up with single-storeyed residences in the Queen Anne style, adaptations of English styles and Edwardian villas, which gradually increased in scale to include attic storeys (Butler & McConville 1991:18). (Context 2018:375)

The Queen Anne style is characterised by a complex, asymmetrical form set below a steeply pitched hipped roof (pyramidal or with gables or gablets). There may be an attic storey indicated by dormer windows. There may be a strong diagonal emphasis, expressed in the verandah form or by the presence of a corner bay window or entrance. There are examples where there is a highly picturesque and lively composition and in the hands of skilled architects, often a formal composition as well. Verandahs are one of two types: a verandah that is continuous with the main roof and often returns around the side, with turned timber posts and decorative timber fretwork; more common is smaller porch which may have a separate roof form, and in rarer cases extends to an elegant shaped parapet. Most Queen Anne houses in Boroondara are built of masonry (usually red brickwork), and far fewer are constructed of timber. (Context 2018:375)

Houses of the late Edwardian period often combine elements of the bungalow style resulting in different forms. 1207 Burke Road, Kew, is an example of a Federation Bungalow style house with some Queen Anne elements. While the house has a more ground hugging and sprawling built form, the materials of red brick, roughcast render, half-timbering and the leadlight windows are all key elements of the Federation Queen Anne style. 1207 Burke Road also displays Queen Anne style elements that predates interwar Bungalows, including its picturesque asymmetrical form with a projecting gabled bay and the verandah integrated under the main roof, as well as the vertically proportioned casement windows, slender chimneys with chimney pots, and timber verandah posts and frieze work.

The following properties on Boroondara's Heritage Overlay (HO) are comparable to 1207 Burke Road in terms of the scale, architectural style, construction period and/or integrity.



Figure 6. 30 Kintore Street, Camberwell, c.1910-1913. 30 Kintore Street is contributory to HO159 Prospect Hill Road Precinct, Camberwell. (Source: realestate.com.au, 2012)



Figure 7. 18 Royal Crescent, Camberwell, c.1900-1910. 18 Royal Crescent is contributory to HO159 Prospect Hill Road Precinct, Camberwell. (Source: Google, 2018)



Figure 8. 832-834 Burke Road, Camberwell, 1912. 832-834 Burke Road, a semi-detached pair massed as a single residence, is individually significant (HO712) for its association with the notable Australian poet, C.J. Dennis (1876–1938), who lived here from 1915 to 1917. (Source: Context, 2016)



Figure 9. 52 Walpole Street, Kew, 1907–08. 52 Walpole Street is individually significant (HO352) for its historical and architectural significance. It is a Federation attic storey house of the early twentieth century, which suggests a shift from formally complex Federation architecture toward a simplified bungalow form. (Source: HERMES)

1207 Burke Road is comparable to all above properties in terms of its use of the Queen Anne style. Queen Anne style elements observed in these examples include the complex, asymmetrical composition, a gabled projecting bay with vertically proportioned casement windows, slender chimneys with chimney pots and timber verandah posts and frieze work. The use of roughcast render and half-timbering detailing to the gable end is observed at 30 Kintore Street, Camberwell, and 18 Royal Crescent, Camberwell (both contributory to HO159).

As noted in the history, it is probable that 1207 Burke Road was designed by a Canterbury builder Henry Hutchison. Considering the similarities of detailing, 1207 Burke Road is closely compared to 18 Royal Crescent, a slightly earlier example attributed to the partnership Hutchison and Zumpe, and 832–834 Burke Road, Camberwell (HO712), a contemporaneous example designed by George Simpson who was also in close working relationship with Hutchison.

Like 1207 Burke Road, 832-834 Burke Road is, architecturally, more directly comparable with contributory grade buildings on the HO. However 832-834 Burke Road has been recognised for local historical (associative) significance for its association with the notable Australian poet, C.J. Dennis (1876–1938), who lived here from 1915 to 1917 during a critical period of his literary career. 1207 Burke Road and 832-834 Burke Road are among a group of similar Federation-era buildings along Burke Road that were developed by local builders.

Stylistically, 1207 Burke Road demonstrates the transition from the flamboyance of the Federation Queen Anne style to the more restrained Bungalow style prevalent during the 1920s. However, 1207 Burke Road, lacks the architectural sophistication and intactness of other individually significant places of the Federation Bungalow style in Boroondara, such as the house at 52 Walpole Street, Kew (HO352). Therefore, 1207 Burke Road, Kew would only meet the threshold as a contributory place within a precinct and not as an individual place for representative or aesthetic significance. For this reason, its representative (architectural) and aesthetic value is considered to be of local interest only and Criteria D and E are not considered to apply.

Discussion

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is among a group of buildings along Burke Road that were erected by local builders. Such examples of builders' developments create a distinctive character in this area, but individually they would be a contributory part of a larger group, and not individually significant for their architectural design. However, 1207 Burke Road is notable for a direct association with B.A. Santamaria that extended over more than twenty years. The use of the Heritage Victoria test for Criterion H determined that 1207 Burke Road has a strong direct association with B.A. Santamaria, who was a prominent figure in Australian public life and a leading Catholic lay figure in Australia. The association of B.A. Santamaria is evident in the building's ongoing function and physical form as a private residence.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in *Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay*, Department of Planning and Community Development, revised 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).

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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).

NA

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).

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is of significance to the City of Boroondara as the home of B.A. ('Bob') Santamaria (1915–1998), who lived here from 1960 until 1983. Santamaria was a leading figure in the Catholic Church and an important figure in Australian public life through much of the twentieth century. Santamaria wrote several of his major works in the library of the house and memorised his speeches by walking up and down the driveway. Much of the wider work that Santamaria was involved in, through the Catholic Church, was centred around the suburb of Kew, where he resided.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Federation Bungalow style house at 1207 Burke Road, Kew, built in c.1914, and the home of B.A. Santamaria from 1960 to 1983, is significant.

How is it significant?

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is of local historical (associative) significance to the City of Boroondara.

Why is it significant?

1207 Burke Road, Kew, is of significance to the City of Boroondara as the home of B.A. ('Bob') Santamaria (1915–1998), who lived here from 1960 until 1983. Santamaria was a leading figure in the Catholic Church and an important figure in Australian public life through much of the twentieth century. Santamaria wrote several of his major works in the library of the house and memorised his speeches by walking up and down the driveway. Much of the wider work that Santamaria was involved in, through the Catholic Church, was centred around the suburb of Kew, where he resided. (Criterion H)

Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as an individually Significant 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
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
Context (2020).

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