CARLTON CONSERVATION STUDY NIGEL LEWIS AND ASSOCIATES BUILDING IDENTIFICATION FORM Nigel Lewis Richard Aitken 30, 82, 84, 86, 88 CURTHIN BUILDING ADDRESS 76,76 78 TYPE BUILDING TITLE IF NOT RESIDENCE EXISTING DESIGNATION AHC HBR No GRADING BF C =E F D A [No STREETSCAPE 2 3 [CONSERVATION AREA 10/8/84 SURVEY DATE 31 NEG FILE 50 TITLE A117, 18,19 VOL FOL STYLE Early Victorian Victorian Edwardian CONSTRUCTION DATE SOURCE MATERIALS WHERE NOT APPARENT NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE cast iron fenestration intact 82 unpainted cement render unpainted decorative brickwork retains evidence of early colours or finishes elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces intact supported shop verandah shop front EXCELLENT INTEGRITY GOOD FAIR POOR [74 78,80,

ALTERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS						
NOS	SYMPATHETIC	RECS	INAPPROPRIATE	RECS	EXTREMELY INNAPPROPRIATE	RECS
74,76			VER DEL MISSIA	16 9		
74					PANAMET ALTENED	0
82					WINDOW + OPENING	0
82					CARAGE	0
82					FENCE MILLING	8
76			FENCES	5		
-						

OTHER COMMENTS







79-88 Cuntain 86.





ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS - DESIGN GUIDELINES (INCOMPLE

3.3.1 Introduction

The general principle behind this section is to try to reduce the impact of additions to existing buildings that contribute to the built heritage of South Carlton.

It is obviously desirable to conceal all additions but this not always possible. Accordingly these guidelines attempt to address some of the problems that may be encountered in this respect. Furthermore many people now believe that the design of rear alterations should also narmonise with the overall character of the house and not represent a 1980s transplant on to a totally different style.

All extensions and alterations visible from the street should be designed to complement the character of the building. Identical or contemporary materials should be used, and existing window and door proportions respected. However exact repetition of historic detailing may not be appropriate in many situations.

is also desirable that rear additions visible from the street in identical or compatible materials which complement the character of the building. Roof pitch and window openings to extensions not visible from the street are less important and are at the discretion of the property owner.

Extensions to buildings on street corners should incorporate compatible design elements and should continue the materials and elements of the front section of the building onto the visible side facade.

3.3.2 Approach

The degree of harmony with which a building extension or major alteration should blend in with the building, or indeed the surrounding area, should be influenced by the architectural quality of the building or the area in which it is located.

For example A and B Category Buildings (recommended for possible designation under the Register of the National Estate or Historic Buildings Register) should be approached in a very sympathetic manner. Matching or complementary forms, materials and finishes should be the broad objective for any new work; furthermore such new work should be concealed from view from adjacent roadways wherever possible. Refer to Section 3.5 which covers restoration materials and building elements for an approach to matching forms and materials; details in the Building Envelope Guidelines help provide some means by which extensions can be concealed.