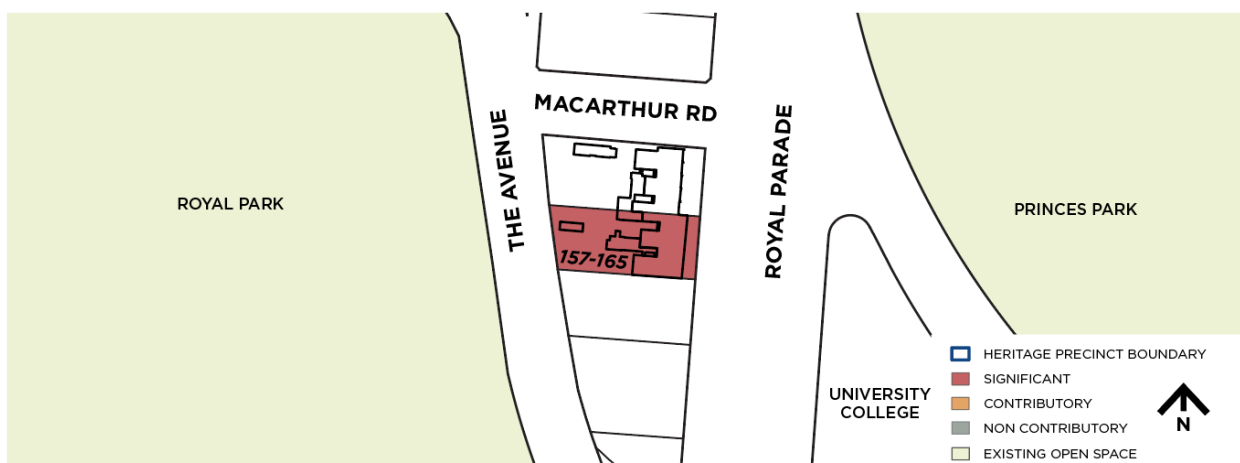


Trinity Terrace, 157–165 Royal Parade (Part of 157-175 Royal Parade), Parkville Statement of Significance (GML Heritage, September 2025)

Heritage Place:	Trinity Terrace, 157–165 Royal Parade (Part of 157-175 Royal Parade), Parkville	PS ref no:	HO321
------------------------	---	-------------------	-------



What is significant?

Trinity Terrace at 157–165 Royal Parade, Parkville, built in 1885–86, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include the:

- original external form, materials and detailing; and
- high level of integrity to its original design; and

This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6(2)(j) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

OFFICIAL

- pattern and size of original fenestration; and
- original garden setback, footpath layout and palisade iron fence.

More recent alterations and addition at the rear of the property are not significant.

How is it significant?

Trinity Terrace at 157–165 Royal Parade, Parkville, is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Trinity Terrace is of historical significance for the evidence it provides of the middle-class suburban development of Parkville in the late nineteenth century. Land between Royal Parade and The Avenue was excised from Royal Park in 1868, as part of wider action by the Victorian Government to raise revenue by selling areas of public parkland in the City of Melbourne. Designed for middle-class housing, the subdivision provided large blocks and the Government placed a strict covenant on the allotments that specified the construction of villas and terrace houses in stone or brick. The timing of these excisions from Royal Park shaped the predominantly Boom-style Victorian residential character of Parkville, of which Trinity Terrace is one of only a small number of surviving examples fronting Royal Parade. Trinity Terrace is of further historical interest as the land was not originally included in the 1868 subdivision but was instead retained as a small parcel of Crown land within Royal Park. It was subsequently subdivided and sold in 1879, reflecting the 1868 subdivision pattern along Royal Parade. (Criterion A)

Trinity Terrace is of historical significance for its use by the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers) since the late 1960s. In 1967 the Jesuit Fathers acquired Trinity Terrace and the neighbouring Park Terrace (167–175 Royal Parade), for use as a Jesuit seminary theological college. The location of Parkville for a Catholic theological college followed the establishment by other denominations of theological colleges in the area (Ridley College 1927 and Whitley College c1965), but was also influenced by the proximity to the Jesuit-run Newman College (1918), and the growing numbers of Catholic students at the university in the postwar period. Trinity Terrace and Park Terrace continue to be used as the Jesuit College of Spirituality. (Criterion A)

Trinity Terrace is of representative significance as a fine example of the Victorian Italianate style. Built in 1885–86, likely to a design by architect Norman Hitchcock, Trinity Terrace reflects remarkable uniformity in terms of composition and decorative detailing. Constructed of rendered brick, the two-storey terrace row reflects characteristics typical of the Italianate style including a verandah with decorative cast-iron filigree, timber-framed windows with decorative mouldings, and chimneys with moulded caps. Trinity Terrace features ornate decorative detailing, demonstrating the degree of applied decoration, which was prevalent in Italianate terraces in the mid to late 1880s, including details such as the prominent rendered parapet, with pediments and intricate moulded motifs and sculptural reliefs of faces. Trinity Terrace's strong rectilinear composition and deep garden setback also makes the place a prominent visual landmark along Royal Parade. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review (GML Heritage, October 2023)