

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

ITEM DETAILS									
Name of Item	Former Huskisson Anglican Church and site								
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Holy Trinity Anglican Church								
Item type (if known)	Built								
Item group (if known)	Religion								
Item category (if known)	Church, Churchyard								
Area, Group, or Collection Name									
Street number	17				22-26				
Street name	Hawke Street				Currambene				
Suburb/town	Huskisson					Postcode	2540		
Local Government Area/s	Shoalhaven								
Property description	Lots 7-9 Section 3 DP 758530								
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude				
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting			Northing			
Owner	-								
Current use	Vacant								
Former Use	Anglican Church								
Statement of significance	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church site has cultural significance at a local level for its historical, associative, aesthetic, rarity, social, representative and research values. Archaeological evidence from Phases 2 and 3 (1840–1979) associated with evidence for burials at the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries would be significant at a local level for cultural, social, research and representative values. Archaeological evidence of the burials would enhance our understanding of the historical use of the site, the social fabric of Huskisson in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and supplement historical references to burials at the site.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church was built in 1931, replacing an earlier church building dating from 1905. The church and grounds demonstrate the development of the town of Huskisson throughout its history, as it grew from a small timber town in the late nineteenth century, to a thriving resort and tourist town through the early twentieth century. The church is associated with prominent local architect Cyril Blacket. Blacket designed numerous churches, as well as residential, civic, and commercial buildings, throughout his career from the 1880s to the 1930s.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance as a good representative example of a Carpenter Gothic church, demonstrating key characteristics of the type through its weatherboard construction, layout, buttresses, window form, and detailing. The western porch is a later addition but does not detract from the overall integrity of the church building. The aesthetic value of the church building is enhanced by its setting and location, which affords it landmark quality. It is situated on a</p>								

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	<p>prominent corner, fronting public open space along Jervis Bay. This prominent corner location allows it to be viewed in the round, a typical characteristic of Carpenter Gothic churches. Views east from the church building are currently obscured by vegetation within White Sands Park; however, at the time of its construction, it enjoyed significant views of Jervis Bay. Its setting is enhanced by the remaining mature vegetation at the rear of the church site, within Lot 8, and on the adjacent property, Lot 9. The remnant bushland contributes to the landmark quality of the church building, and affords it a bushland setting, despite the recent development surrounding the site.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is a good representative example of both the Carpenter Gothic style and of the work of prominent local architect Cyril Blacket. It is rare in the locality as a comparatively late example of a Carpenter Gothic church in the Shoalhaven LGA, and a late example of the work of Cyril Blacket. The later date of the former Anglican Church is related to the development history of the town.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence from Phase 3 (1905–1979) has the potential to supplement our understanding of the site history, enhancing our understanding of the people who attended the site, including such information as the class, age, and gender of attendees. This information could contribute to historical accounts of Huskisson in the twentieth century. Archaeological evidence associated with development of the site during Phase 3 (1905–1979) would meet the criteria for local significance for social and research value.</p>	
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Cyril Blacket
Builder/ maker	A.E. Green
Physical Description	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is a weatherboard church on brick piers. The church was built in 1931 and demonstrates the Carpenter Gothic style. The church is box-like in form, with a small vestry extending from the northern elevation. A porch extends from the western elevation; this is a later addition, likely dating from the late-twentieth century, due to the nature of the timber which appears to be machine cut. The porch is accessed via a concrete access ramp and stairs.</p> <p>The gabled roof is steeply pitched and clad in corrugated iron. The roof was originally clad in timber shingles. Previous signage on the site identified that the roofing was replaced in 1956. Each side of the main roof is lined with three triangular roof vents. A wooden cross is located at the eastern end of the roof pitch, and a timber belfry tops the western end.</p> <p>The northern elevation has one timber buttress, and the southern elevation has two timber buttresses. The church has lanceolate windows along the northern, eastern, and southern elevations. The porch has similar lanceolate windows, though these are more squat in form. The vestry has a rectangular window. Most windows are currently boarded over, with the exception of one window on the southern elevation, which is protected by wire.</p> <p>The interior of the church is of open, rectilinear form, with high open gabled ceiling to the nave and vestry, and flat ceiling to the entry porch. The church is entered through the porch, which is a later addition. The porch is rectangular in form, separated into two internal spaces by a partition wall. Windows to the southern and western elevation are Gothic arch in form, with diagonal leadlight glazing. Glazing to both windows is broken in places.</p> <p>The main church space, comprising the nave and apse, are entered by a central doorway from the porch. The nave has a high, open ceiling reflecting the gabled roof form, with exposed timber rafters. Timber brackets correspond with the external buttresses on the northern and southern elevations. The timber flooring is predominantly carpeted. The walls are of white fibro sheeting, with dark blue fibro sheeting at the eastern end of the nave, and maroon fibro sheeting below the dado line throughout. Lancet windows along the northern and southern walls are of diagonal leadlight glazing. One window on the southern walls is of stained glass, and features a depiction of a religious scene and reads – 'In loving memory of Etna Setttee Died 31st December 1947 Donated by her Family'. Modern additions comprise ceiling fans and fluorescent lighting.</p> <p>The apse features three lancet windows, with timber panelling on the lower wall. The apse is slightly raised, approached by shallow carpeted steps. The ceiling of the apse features exposed timber rafters. The vestry is accessed at the north-east of the nave. It features an open ceiling, reflecting the gabled roof form, with exposed timber rafters. It has timber cabinets and a timber bench with a small sink.</p>
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>Physical condition Overall, the 1931 church building is in fair condition. The building retains much of its original fabric. Later additions include the western porch and replacement corrugated roof cladding. These additions are sympathetic to the building, and do not detract from the Carpenter Gothic design of the church building.</p> <p>External paintwork was observed to be flaking across several areas, particularly to the eastern and southern elevations. External cladding is damaged or missing in several areas, including to the eastern elevation, the south-eastern corner, and the southern elevation. Internal walls, ceiling and flooring are in good condition. Windows to the western porch have broken glazing.</p>

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	<p>Archaeological potential</p> <p>Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad post-1788 historical phases of site development could be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Colonisation and land alienation (1788–1840) • Phase 2: Establishing Huskisson (1840–1905) • Phase 3: The two churches (1905–1979) • Phase 4: Movement and change (1979–present) <p>During Phases 1 and 2 (1788–1905) no development took place on the site. It is possible the site was cleared of any burnable timber and may have been used as an informal access point for the coast, to the east of the site. However, both these activities are unlikely to have resulted in an archaeological signature that would have survived consequent phases of development. As such, there is low archaeological potential for the site to contain archaeological remains associated with these ephemeral activities during Phases 1 and 2 (1788–1905).</p> <p>Several burials are reported to have taken place in the vicinity of the site during Phase 2 (1840–1905). A grave was noted on Lot 9 by Surveyor Dale in 1875, though the date and identity of this burial is not known. In 1905, King Budd Billy, who lived at Currumbene Creek, was reported to have been buried at a churchyard by a minister (Evening News 1905, 8). However, there is no formal record of this burial taking place. There is moderate potential for evidence associated with burials from Phase 2 (1840–1905) to be identified within the site. If present, archaeological evidence would be in the form of a grave cuts and fills. These features may be truncated by later phases of landscaping, demolition, and construction. Associated grave furniture and remnant human remains might also be identified.</p> <p>The site has low-moderate potential for historical archaeological remains resulting from land use in Phase 3 through to 4 (1905–present). Due to the movement of the old church in 1979 and the consequent construction of the brick rectory building in its place, there is low potential for archaeological remains associated with the old church structure to survive and moderate potential for subsurface, unmapped features such as rubbish pits. Such features may contain artefactual evidence. Should archaeological remains from Phase 3 (1905–1979) survive, they would likely be in the form of truncated structural remains, such as brick and/or concrete footings, and isolated or low density scattered artefacts associated with occupation of the site.</p> <p>During Phase 3 (1905–1979) Carl Niclasson was reportedly buried at Huskisson in 1912 alongside the grave of a sailor buried there ‘some 42 years ago’. Niclasson’s burial was reported alternately as ‘at the rear of the union church’ and ‘at a quiet spot close to the little union church.’ There is moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with the burial to survive due to later development of the site. If present, archaeological evidence would be in the form of a grave cut and fill, potentially truncated by consequent phases of landscaping, demolition, and construction. Associated grave furniture and human remains might also be identified.</p> <p>Demolition of the old church building in 2019 (Phase 4) is likely to have removed or significantly disturbed any evidence of this structure. Should remains survive, they would likely be in the form of truncated brick and concrete footings of the building and associated landscaping (concrete path, fencing, and playgrounds). The new church building and brick rectory building remain extant and should be considered built heritage. As such, the church does not have associated archaeological potential.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1931	Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>1868 – Church Reserve identified on Huskisson Town Plan</p> <p>1876 – Lot 7 and Lot 8 Section 3 formally dedicated for the purposes of a Church of England Church and Parsonage</p> <p>c.1905 – Original church built on the site</p> <p>1931 – Current church built on the site</p> <p>1934-1935 – Alterations and additions to original church building</p>					

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	1956 – Timber shingle roof to current church replaced with corrugated sheeting 1979 – Original church relocated south for construction of rectory building c.1980-2000 – Western porch added to current church 2019 – Original church building and later metal shed demolished
Further comments	

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The following historical notes are a summary of the Historical Context in the Former Huskisson Anglican Church Statement of Heritage Significance prepared by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd in 2023.</p> <p>Huskisson</p> <p>Over the first decades of the nineteenth century, the Shoalhaven region had been occupied by cedar-cutters, employed by Sydney timber merchants. In 1825, much of the region was alienated and granted to Alexander Berry and his business partner Edward Wollstonecraft. The men were issued a total area of 13,500 acres of land on either side of the Shoalhaven River (Grant Register, Serial 18 Page 179). The land was used for agricultural and pastoral activities, as well as horse and cattle breeding. At the same time, pastoral settlements southwest along the Shoalhaven River were increasing production. Their primary export was wool, which was transported to Sydney along the Great South Road. The route was extremely slow for the laden bullock wagons, and an overland route to the coast was sought (Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 2003, 21).</p> <p>In 1839 a group of settlers from the southern districts presented a memorial to the Governor, 'praying that a road might be formed between these districts and the harbour of Jervis Bay' (The Colonist 1839, 2). In September 1840, Governor Gipps informed Russell that a route from Narriga to Jervis Bay had been found (Watson 1914, Vol. 20, 841). That month, notices were published in the Australasian Chronicle that 'the Government has deemed it expedient to open and make a certain parish road from the pass of Byuli, near Narriga, to Jervis Bay' (Australasian Chronicle 1840, 3). Construction of the road commenced by February 1841, and by October the road was reported to be serviceable for a dray laden with wool (Jervis 1936). Several land grants in the vicinity of present-day Huskisson were issued from 1839, likely in anticipation of the road's completion. These included James Farmer's Woollamia estate, and two adjacent parcels of land issued to John Terry Hughes.</p> <p>The Wool Road, as it became known, terminated south of Moona Moona Creek. This land, present-day Vincentia, was at that time in the ownership of Edward Deas Thomson, the then Colonial Secretary. In anticipation of the road's construction, Acting Surveyor General Perry was sent to Jervis Bay in 1840 to select a site for the establishment of a government township. Perry's preference was the land south of Moona Moona Creek; as this was already owned by Thomson, he selected the land north of the creek. A town plan for the town of Huskisson was submitted in November 1840 by Surveyor Burnett and was approved in December. The first sale of allotments in Huskisson were advertised in October 1841 (New South Wales Government Gazette 1841, 1470). Only allotments in Section 17 were advertised. Evidently the sale was not successful, as they were advertised again in December 1842 with an upset price of £10 per acre (New South Wales Government Gazette 1842, 1884). The allotments were sold at auction on 9 February 1843 – eight were purchased by Archibald Campbell, three were purchased by Richard Sadlier, three by Henry Murray, and one by Sydney Stephen (New South Wales Government Gazette 1843, 470). No development is known to have occurred in Huskisson following the 1843 sale of allotments. Both South Huskisson and Huskisson were abandoned by the middle of the following decade.</p> <p>In May 1861, a Mr Dent travelled to Currumbene Creek, to search 'for timber for the Sydney market' (Illawarra Mercury 1861, 2). The Dents and other shipwrights established shipyards, sawmills, and slipways at Currumbene Creek in the 1860s. In 1868 Huskisson was resurveyed, and a new town plan prepared. The town plan designated several reserves and church reserves in the town. The site is located within Section 3 of this town plan. No development is known to have occurred in the site immediately following the preparation of the 1868 town plan. By the late 1870s the community was serviced by a postmistress and a provisional school. An account of Jervis Bay published in The Telegraph and Shoalhaven Advertiser in 1879 notes that the population comprised about '100 persons, who are scattered around the bay from Calalla Creek on the north to Moona Moona, or Plantation Point on the south-western side. The principal industry is ship building, and timber-cutting, the centre of operations being situated on the western bank of Jervis' or Currumbene Creek, and on the outskirts of the village of North Huskisson' (The Telegraph and Shoalhaven Advertiser 1879, 2).</p>

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	<p>Former Huskisson Anglican Church</p> <p>The redrawn town plan of 1868 designated two church reserves. One was located in Section 3, bounded by Hawke Street, Bowen Street, and Currambene Street (the subject site), and the other in Section 8, bounded by Nowra Street, Hawke Street, and Duncan Street. In 1875, Surveyor Dale went to Huskisson to survey the Section 3 church reserve, 'for report and measurement if unobjectionable 1 acre for Church of England Church site, ½ acre for Parsonage site'. Dale's Crown Plan survey split the two-acre site into three allotments, with Lot 7 for the erection of a church, Lot 8 for the site of a parsonage, and Lot 9 as a burial ground. Dale's accompanying letter advised that 'as there is already a grave in the remaining portion [Lot 9], I considered that I ought to reserve that as a burial ground'. Dale's suggestion however was rejected, as the current legislation established that burial grounds should be located at least one mile outside of town. The Crown Plan was amended, striking out the 'burial ground' notation.</p> <p>Lots 7 and 8 were formally dedicated for the purposes of a 'Church of England Church and Parsonage' in February 1876. John Watson, George Dent jun., James Dent, Thomas Ganderton and William Barham were appointed as trustees for the site in September 1877. The trustees were issued a deed for the parsonage site in 1878, and a deed for the church site in 1880 (Old Form Torrens Register, Vol. 461 Fol. 84; Vol. 486 Fol. 137). Lot 9 remained Crown Land. By 1915 it was shown as being a Reserve for Public Buildings.</p> <p>Church services at Huskisson were advertised from at least 1885. It is not known where the services were held, nor whether any structure was built on the church and parsonage site in the nineteenth century. It appears that no church building had been built at the site by 1903, as it was reported that 'Miss Wood, of Jervis Bay, desired permission to raise funds for the erection of a place of worship at Huskisson' (The Shoalhaven Telegraph 1903, 6). The church building was constructed and in use on the site by September 1905 (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1905, 8).</p> <p>By the 1920s, Huskisson had developed into a resort town, its population and amenities bolstered by the overall rise of the leisure and tourist industry in the Shoalhaven region. By 1924, the church building on the site was considered to be inadequate for the growing township. A report of the Reverend T Terry's comments at the annual meeting of the parish of St John's published on 14 May 1924 noted that 'The church at Huskisson should also receive some attention in the near future. The place was steadily growing in importance, and the church building was altogether too small, and required other improvements' (The Shoalhaven Telegraph 1924, 7).</p> <p>Fundraising through the late 1920s contributed to the construction of the new church building. In November 1926 it was reported that 'Huskisson C.E. ladies are out to raise £200 for the erection of a new church in that centre' (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1926, 2). In January 1927 it was reported that a Church of England concert at Huskisson had raised £28 for the building fund (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1927, 2). In April 1928, 'the ladies of the Huskisson Church of England building fund committee organised a very successful dance at the Literary Institute' (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1928, 3). Tenders for the erection of a timber church at Huskisson were invited in November 1930 (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1930, 2). Ten tenders were received, and that of A.E. Green was accepted in December. It was stated that the work was to be completed by the following Easter (The Shoalhaven Telegraph 1930, 3).</p> <p>The foundation stone of the church was laid by the Archbishop of Sydney, Dr Wright, in the afternoon of 24 January 1931. The Church of England was greatly assisted in the construction and furnishing of the new church by the community. On 28 March 1931 it was reported that the furnishings of the new Church of Holy Trinity at Huskisson were gradually nearing completion, with several members of the community having donated individual items (The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser 1931, 3). Several days later, a pastoral letter from the Reverend R.P. Gee was published in the Shoalhaven Telegraph, appealing for further contributions (The Shoalhaven Telegraph 1931b, 4).</p>
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	<p>The Holy Trinity Church was consecrated on 4 April 1931, with the ceremony performed by the Reverend E. Walker, Rural Dean of Wollongong.</p> <p>The original church building was retained following the opening of the new church, and it was converted to use as the church hall. The original church building was located in the north-east corner of the site and was altered and enlarged several times.</p> <p>In October 1979, an Ordinance was passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney 'to vary the trusts of certain land at Huskisson and at Vincentia and to permit the sale of the Vincentia land' (Sydney Diocesan Services 1979). Lot 7 at Huskisson was held in trust for the erection of a Church. The Ordinance amended the trust, to enable the land to be used as a church, a residence for a minister, assistant to the minister or a person employed by the church wardens, a hall or halls, and a school or other place of assembly. The Ordinance additionally enabled the sale of land at Vincentia, allowing the proceeds of the sale to be used, in part, towards meetings the costs of building a residence for a minister on Lot 7. The old church was moved in 1979 to make way for the construction of a brick rectory building, which was completed in 1980. The old church was moved directly south of the rectory building.</p> <p>Between the 1980s and 2019, a shed and various landscaping features were developed on the site. The shed was located to the west of the old church building and a concrete path linked the old church to the new one. A playground was also located between the old and new church with fencing installed around the playground.</p> <p>In February 2017 the Huskisson Land Sale Ordinance 2017 was passed by the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney. The ordinance permitted 'the sale certain land at 17 Hawke Street, Huskisson and 48-52 Paradise Beach Road, Sanctuary Point.' On 17 February 2020 the Standing Committee approved an extension of the land sale date to 13 February 2023. In 2019 the old church building and the shed on the western side of the site were demolished. Aerial photographs show that the concrete path, playground, and fencing were also removed at this time. The sale of the church site was completed in 2021.</p> <p>Cyril Blacket</p> <p>The Holy Trinity Church at Huskisson was designed by architect Cyril Blacket in 1930. By this time, Blacket was a well-renowned architect throughout NSW, and a prominent public figure in the Shoalhaven region. Blacket began his career working alongside his father, Edmund T Blacket. The elder Blacket is renowned as one of New South Wales' most prominent and successful nineteenth century architects, designing four cathedrals, over fifty churches and numerous domestic and commercial buildings over the course of his forty-year career.</p> <p>The firm Blacket and Son began practicing in 1880, and produced plans for several significant churches, including St Thomas' in North Sydney, All Souls Leichhardt, and St Andrew's in Braidwood. The elder Blacket died in 1883, and Cyril's brother Arthur joined the firm, which began practicing as Blacket Brothers. The brothers oversaw the construction of several projects initiated by their father; however, were soon beset by professional and legal challenges. In 1886, Cyril left both Sydney and the architectural profession, moving to St George's Basin.</p> <p>However, by 1889, Cyril was again practicing architecture, and was based in Nowra. He soon reasserted himself in the profession. In 1894 he was appointed Lecturer in Architecture to the Sydney Technical College, and in 1903 he was appointed president of the Institute of Architects. By 1896 Cyril had assumed his father's previous position as Diocesan Building Surveyor and Architect, which he held until 1917. As Diocesan Architect, Cyril was responsible for the design of many new churches throughout NSW, as well as extensions and alterations to existing churches designed by his father.</p> <p>In the Shoalhaven region, Blacket designed numerous public and private buildings, including the Friendly Inn Hotel at Kangaroo Valley, and multiple residences and commercial buildings in Nowra.</p>
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	<p>Notable public buildings designed by Blacket in Nowra include the Nowra School of Arts (1890) and the Nowra War Memorial Gates (1929). He was a Councillor on the Clyde Shire Council from its inception in 1906, and twice held the position of council president (Illawarra Mercury 1914, 2).</p> <p>The Huskisson church was likely one of Cyril's later designs in the Shoalhaven. In the 1930s he moved to Manly, where he died in 1937.</p> <p>References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australasian Chronicle. 1840. 'Government Gazette.' 24 September 1840, 3. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31729314. • The Colonist. 1839. 'The Colonist.' 18 December 1839, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31724219. • Illawarra Mercury. 1861. 'Tamarang.' 17 May 1861, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132222404. • Illawarra Mercury. 1914. 'The Searchlight.' 6 February 1914, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132103148. • Jervis, J. 1936. 'Jervis Bay: Its Discovery and Settlement.' Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and proceedings, Vol. 22, Part 2. • New South Wales Government Gazette. 1841. 'Town Allotments.' 26 October 1841, 1470. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230395806. • New South Wales Government Gazette. 1842. 'Sale of Town Allotments.' 20 December 1842, 1884. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230360671. • New South Wales Government Gazette. 1843. 'Government Gazette Notices.' 28 March 1843, 470. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230103937. • New South Wales Government Gazette. 1876. 'Government Gazette Notices.' 4 February 1876, 510. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223645373. • New South Wales Government Gazette. 1877. 'Government Gazette Appointments and Employment.' 4 September 1877, 3401. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/223538297. • The Nowra Leader. 1934a. 'Advertising.' 18 May 1934, 5. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article213924001. • The News, Shoalhaven and Southern Coast Districts Advertiser. 1868. 'Local & General News.' 26 September 1868, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258225658. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1926. 'Local and General.' 13 November 1926, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111929459. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1927. 'Local and General.' January 1927, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111936898. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1928. 'Huskisson.' 21 April 1928, 3. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111927964. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1930. 'Advertising.' 22 November 1930, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112230866. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1931. 'New Church at Huskisson.' 28 March 1931, 3. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112219970. • The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser. 1935. 'Advertising.' 1 June 1935, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112229879. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1885. 'Church Services.' 5 February 1885, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127947155. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1903. 'District Notes.' 25 March 1903, 6. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127185256. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1924. 'Church of England.' 14 May 1924, 7. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128633446. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1930a. 'Local and General.' 22 October 1930, 7. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122239322. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1930b. 'News and Notes.' 17 December 1930, 3. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122240132.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1931a. 'New Church at Huskisson.' 28 January 1931, 1. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article135239353. • The Shoalhaven Telegraph. 1931b. 'Holy Trinity, Huskisson.' 1 April 1931, 4. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article135241278. • The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser. 1839. 'Classified Advertising.' 27 July 1839, 3. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2544466. • Sydney Morning Herald. 1861. 'Coasters Inward.' 29 November 1861, 5. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13055009. • The Telegraph and Shoalhaven Advertiser. 1879. 'Original Contribution.' 16 October 1879, 2. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132981812.
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THEMES	
National historical theme	4 Building settlements, towns and cities 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages Religion Birth and Death

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level as an Inter-War church that is demonstrative of the development of the town of Huskisson. The church is located on land that was first set aside for church use in the Huskisson Town Plan of 1868. The old church on the site was constructed in c. 1905; and the current church was constructed in 1931. The old church was used as a hall following the construction of the 1931 church, was moved on the site in c. 1979 for the construction of the rectory, and was demolished in 2019.</p> <p>The development of the church site demonstrates the development of the Anglican community in Huskisson, and the Shoalhaven region more broadly, as the congregation grew in size and importance throughout the early twentieth century. The church site is reflective of the development of the town of Huskisson through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as the town developed from a small timber town to a thriving resort and tourist town. The rectory is demonstrative of the continued development of the church through the late twentieth century.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level due to its association with prominent local architect Cyril Blacket. Blacket designed numerous religious, residential, civic, and commercial buildings throughout the Shoalhaven LGA and NSW, several of which have been recognised as having local heritage significance. The former Huskisson Anglican Church is likely to be one of the latest buildings designed by Blacket in the Shoalhaven region, as he moved to Manly in the mid-1930s, and died there in 1937. In addition, Blacket was an active member of public and civic life in Shoalhaven from the 1880s to the 1930s.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is a good representative example of an Inter-War Carpenter Gothic church with landmark qualities. It demonstrates typical features of the Carpenter Gothic style, such as its lancet windows, belfry, and buttresses. It has landmark qualities as it is situated on a prominent corner, close to the town centre and fronting onto public open space behind the beach. While views to the water are presently obscured by the mature vegetation, when it was built it would have had significant views of the bay. The remaining mature vegetation within the site, as well as on the adjacent Lot 9, contributes to the landmark quality and aesthetic value of the church building. The rectory building does not demonstrate notable aesthetic qualities in itself, but does not detract from the overall value of the site.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed assessment of the social values of the former Huskisson Anglican Church was not undertaken as a part of this report. However, the site is likely to be of social significance to the Anglican and wider community of Huskisson. The local community is recorded as having contributed to the construction of the church in the 1930s, both through financial contributions and the donation of furniture and furnishings. Prior to its decommissioning, the church building had been in constant use for almost ninety years, and is associated with the development of the town and its population through the twentieth century.</p> <p>In addition, the social value of the church is evidenced through the recent community action and support for the site.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is likely to have limited research or technical value. As a later example of the work of Cyril Blacket, the church building has the potential to contribute to understandings of the development of Blacket's architectural styles. It is unlikely to yield any new information around construction materials or technologies.</p>

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	<p>The site has potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with burials during Phases 2 and 3 (1840–1979) and the development and use of church buildings during Phases 3 and 4 (1905–present). Archaeological evidence associated with burials at the site during Phases 2 and 3 (1840–1979) would meet the criteria for local significance for cultural, social, research and representative values. Archaeological evidence associated with development of the site during Phases 3 (1905–1979) would meet the criteria for local significance for social and research value. Phase 4 (1979–present) saw the construction of the brick rectory and demolition of the old church building in its second location. While archaeological evidence of these site developments may survive, they would not be of significance.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has some rarity value as a comparatively late example of the work of Cyril Blacket, and of a Carpenter Gothic style church in the Shoalhaven LGA. Blacket was most prolific in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, coinciding with his career as Diocesan architect. The former Huskisson Anglican Church is demonstrative of his continued practice in the later years of his life. The majority of Gothic Revival churches in the Shoalhaven region were constructed in the Victorian and Federation periods. The later date of the former Huskisson Anglican Church is demonstrative of the later development of the town of Huskisson.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church is a good representative example of a Carpenter Gothic church building. The church building demonstrates typical characteristics of the style such as lancet windows, belfry, buttresses, and general layout. The church building retains much of its original fabric and detailing. The location of the church building on a prominent corner is also a typical feature of Carpenter Gothic churches. Its east-west orientation is typical of church buildings more generally. The former Anglican Church building is a good representative example of the work of architect Cyril Blacket, sharing similarities with examples of Blacket's work throughout NSW. Blacket was most prolific in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Being built in the Inter-War period, the Huskisson church is demonstrative of Blacket's continued use of the Gothic Revival style throughout his career. Together with other extant examples of his work, the Huskisson church is demonstrative of Blacket's career over half a century.</p> <p>The former Huskisson Anglican Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The 1931 church is of high integrity. The building retains much of its original fabric. Later additions include the western porch and replacement corrugated roof cladding. These additions are sympathetic to the building, and do not detract from the Carpenter Gothic design of the church building.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	No current statutory listings
	National Trust Register, 'Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Church Hall & Cemetery'

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Written	Australasian Chronicle	'Government Gazette', 24 September 1840, 3.	1840	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31729314 .
Written	The Colonist	The Colonist.' 18 December 1839, 2	1839	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31724219 .
Website	Historic Lands Record Viewer	Grant Register		HLRV, https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/
Website	Historic Lands Record Viewer	Old Form Torrens Register		HLRV, https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/
Written	Illawarra Mercury	'Tamarang.' 17 May 1861, 2	1861	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132222404 .
Written	Jervis, J	Jervis Bay: Its Discovery and Settlement.	1936	Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and proceedings, Vol. 22, Part 2
Written	National Trust	National Trust Listing Report, 'Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Church Hall & Cemetery'	2021	
Written	New South Wales Government Gazette	'Sale of Town Allotments.' 20 December 1842, 1884	1841	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230395806 .
Written	New South Wales Government Gazette	'Town Allotments.' 26 October 1841, 1470	1842	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230360671
Written	New South Wales Government Gazette	'Government Gazette Notices.' 28 March 1843, 470.	1843	Trove http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230103937
Written	Peter Freeman Pty Ltd	Heritage Study 1995–1998.	2003	
Written	Shoalhaven City Council	Shoalhaven Heritage Study 1995-1998	1999	
Written	The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser	'Local and General.' 13 November 1926, 2	1926	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111929459 .
Written	The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser	Local and General.' 8 January 1927, 2	1927	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111936898
Written	The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser	'Huskisson.' 21 April 1928, 3.	1928	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111927964 .
Written	The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser	'Advertising.' 22 November 1930, 2.	1930	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112230866 .
Written	The Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts	'New Church at Huskisson.' 28 March 1931, 3.	1931	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112219970 .

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	Advertiser			
Written	The Shoalhaven Telegraph.	'Church Services.' 5 February 1885, 2.	1885	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127947155 .
Written	The Shoalhaven Telegraph.	'District Notes.' 25 March 1903, 6.	1903	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127185256 .
Written	The Shoalhaven Telegraph.	'Church of England.' 14 May 1924, 7.	1924	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128633446 .
Written	The Shoalhaven Telegraph.	'News and Notes.' 17 December 1930, 3.	1930	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122240132 .
Written	The Shoalhaven Telegraph.	'Holy Trinity, Huskisson.' 1 April 1931, 4.	1931	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article135241278 .
Written	Sydney Diocesan Services	Nowra (Vincentia and Huskisson Lands) Variation of Trusts and Land Sale Ordinance 1979.	1979	Sydney Diocesan Services, https://www.sds.asn.au/sites/default/files/Huskisson%20Land%20Sale%20Ord%202017_consolidated.pdf?doc_id=NDUzMDM=
Written	Sydney Diocesan Services	Huskisson Land Sale Ordinance 2017.	2017	Sydney Diocesan Services, https://www.sds.asn.au/sites/default/files/Huskisson%20Land%20Sale%20Ord%202017_consolidated.pdf?doc_id=NDUzMDM=
Written	Sydney Diocesan Services	Huskisson Trust Ordinance 2017	2017	Sydney Diocesan Services https://www.sds.asn.au/sites/default/files/02.HuskissonTrust.Ord.2017.pdf?doc_id=MzY5NTc=
Written	The Telegraph and Shoalhaven Advertiser.	'Original Contribution.' 16 October 1879, 2.	1879	Trove, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132981812 .
Written	Watson, F., and P. Chapman	Historical records of Australia.	1914	

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Former Huskisson Anglican Church should be listed as an item of local heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>. The curtilage of the listing should include all elements that have been identified as contributing to the significance of the site. The church building should be retained in its existing location. Lot 9 should be considered for inclusion in the curtilage of the item, following discussions with Jerrinja Local Aboriginal Land Council.
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Former Huskisson Anglican Church Statement of Heritage Significance	Year of study or report	2023
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by			
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Hayley Edmonds	Date	08/05/2023

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Northern elevation				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage holder



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Image caption	Eastern elevation				
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Image caption	Southern elevation				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage holder



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Image caption	Western elevation				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Interior				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage holder

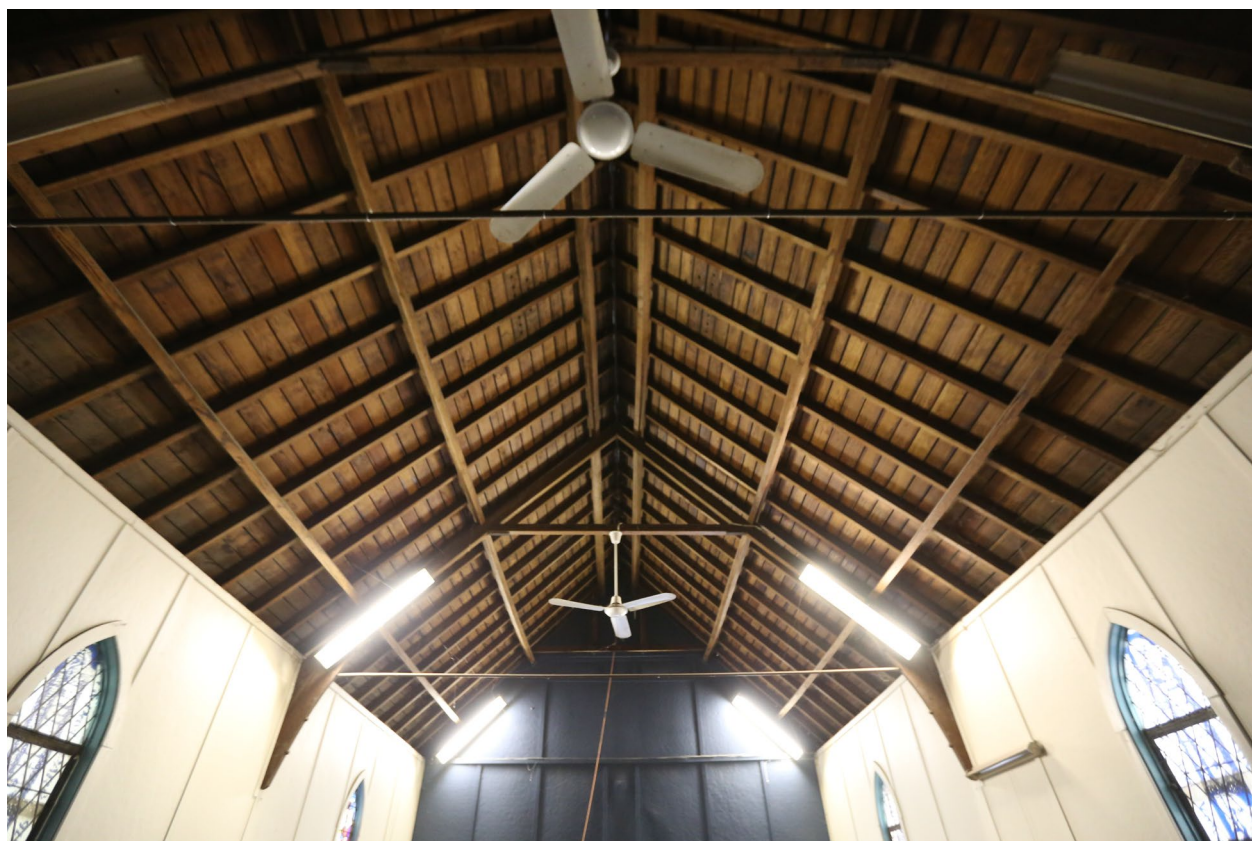


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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Interior – ceiling				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage



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Image caption	Interior – stained glass window				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage holder



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Image caption	Interior - apse				
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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Interior - apse				
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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Interior - porch				
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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Interior – vestry				
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Image caption	View north to rectory building				
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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to Lot 8				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to Lot 9				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to Lot 8				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to former Huskisson Anglican Church from Lot 9.				
Image year	2023	Image by	Extent Heritage	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage

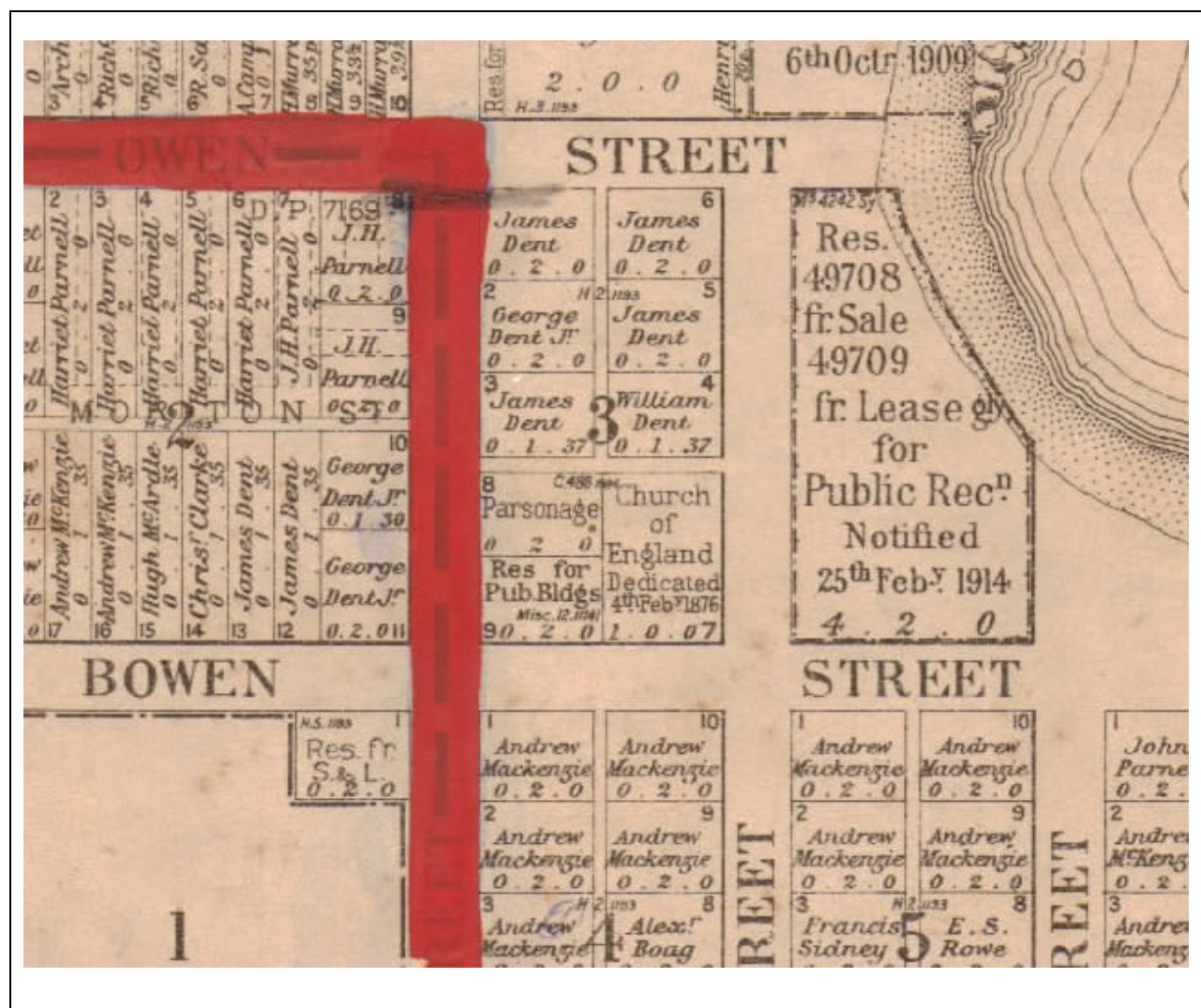


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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of Town Plan of Huskisson, 1915, showing Lots 7-9 Section 3.				
Image year	1915	Image by		Image copyright holder	Shoalhaven Map Collection, MAP/270.



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Laying of foundation stone at Holy Trinity Church, 1931. The old church is visible to the right in the background.				
Image year		Image by	National Trust Listing Report, "Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Church Hall & Cemetery"	Image copyright holder	

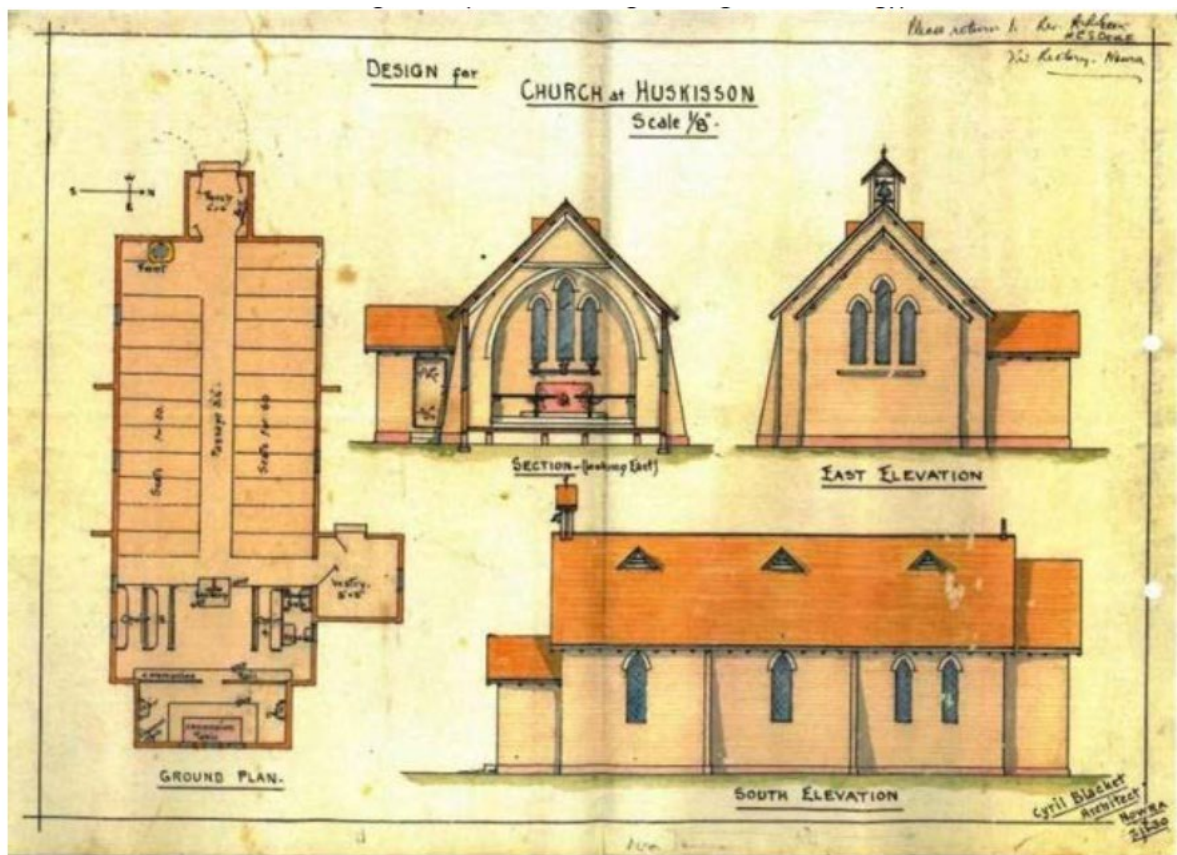


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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Design for Church at Huskisson, Cyril Blacket				
Image year		Image by	National Trust Listing Report, "Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Church Hall & Cemetery"	Image copyright holder	



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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	1944 aerial image showing the 1931 church building in its current position and the c. 1905 church in the north-eastern corner of the site.				
Image year	1944	Image by	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd

