

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	Paddington Church of Christ complex and setting, including interiors and moveable heritage		
Former name			
Item type	Built		
Address	Number 116-122	Street Paddington Street	Suburb Paddington
Property description	Lots 20, 21, & 22, Sec 1, DP 180		
Use	Current Vacant		Former Place of worship, Kindergarten
Statement of significance	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ is of local heritage significance for its historical, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity, and representative heritage values.</p> <p>Constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, the church building represents the ongoing pattern of development of Paddington and evidences the growth of religious and community organisations that were occurring in this part of Sydney at the time.</p> <p>The church is designed in the Romanesque revival style and is of fine architectural character, detail and scale, including the inset rose window, exposed timber trusses and stained glass windows.</p> <p>The Paddington Church of Christ has landmark qualities within the surrounding Victorian era streetscape and conservation area, and since its construction the building has contributed to and complemented this residential setting in a largely unaltered state.</p> <p>Since its establishment more than one century ago, the church has been the location and focus of worship and activities for a section of the local community. The significance of the church building is enhanced by the associated collection of moveable heritage items.</p>		
Level of significance	State: NO	Local: YES	
Heritage listings	None		
DESCRIPTION			
Designer	Walter Sydney Newman Architect		
Builder	Unknown		
Construction years	1901		

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Physical Description	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ is located on the northern side of Paddington Street, Paddington. Erected in 1901, the early twentieth century church building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and is of face brick construction. The church building presents to the street as two storeys in height with a parapet gabled roof form. Located on a steeply sloped site, the church building features a basement level. To the rear of the site fronting Paddington Lane is a two-storey 1970s brick residence that is associated with the Paddington Church of Christ.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The symmetrical two-storey church building is constructed of face brick with a parapeted gable roof that is clad with terracotta tiles, which in turn are capped by terracotta ridge ornaments. The exterior of the church building's design is defined by engaged brick piers and decorative dichromatic brickwork comprising string courses and soldier courses to fenestration. Characteristic of the church's Romanesque Revival style, fenestration is relatively small in relation to the wall area. The windows at street level are of rectangular amber leaded glass design, while fenestration at the lower basement level comprises timber framed double hung sash windows.</p> <p>The front (southern) elevation of the church features the parapeted gable fronting Paddington Street, which is defined by brick entablature and cement rendered fascia with shell motifs. The front facade includes a centrally located inset rose window that is framed by brick entablature and decorative dark-red string courses. A small brick porch is located off the front facade which was not part of the original construction and provided an enclosed entrance. The brick porch comprises two arched entries to the sides with stairs and a blind arch to the street frontage, all of which are defined by arched dark-red soldier courses. The street boundary of the church site has a low brick and cement rendered wall with traditional palisade iron fencing constructed c.1995.</p> <p>The side (eastern and western) and rear (northern) elevations of the church building are relatively simple in design compared to the principal façade. The side elevations feature brick piers with fenestration to both street level and basement level. The western elevation of the church building features a side entry to the main church space that is accessed via a pair of timber French doors with leaded glass panes and fanlight. Face brickwork to the western elevation includes red brick stringcourses and soldier courses to fenestration, while the brickwork to the eastern elevation has been painted. An elevated concrete stair provides access to the rear 1970s two-storey residential building from the Church. The rear elevation comprises a painted weatherboard wall, which is understood to have originally been temporary in nature at the time of the church's construction until additional funds were acquired for its completion. These improvements to the rear wall were not carried out.</p> <p>Interior</p> <p>At ground floor level, the church interior comprises vestibule with tiled flooring and the two-storey scale rectangular space containing the nave, altar, vestry, office and store. The small vestibule features timber panelled doors, tiled flooring and rendered walls. An original moulding with the inscription 'Paddington Church of Christ' is located in the door leading to the nave. The nave comprises a large open space with polished timber floorboards and rendered walls that are defined by coloured glass windows. The roof trusses are exposed, and the ceiling is lined with timber boards. The church altar comprises a raised carpeted podium with a centrally located tiled baptism bath. The altar is backed by decorative timber panelling that conceals a vestry/store space to either side. Timber pews, brass light fittings and a small number of moveable items are within the nave, which is otherwise relatively restrained in adornment. A timber</p>
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	<p>panelled office is located within the nave near the entry doors. The basement level of the church includes an open hall space with carpet flooring, stage, toilets, kitchen and store.</p> <p>Moveable heritage There are several moveable heritage items within the Paddington Church of Christ. Timber furnishings within the nave include early timber pews, lectern, table and piano.</p> <p>Fixed items There are numerous fixed items of heritage interest at the Paddington Church of Christ including external signage, commemorative plaques, fixed timber boards and panelling.</p> <p>Church residence The rear of the site includes the late twentieth century residence associated with the Paddington Church of Christ. The two-storey 1970s residence is of face brick construction with a steeply sloped tiled roof. The Fenestration to the residence comprises timber-framed casement windows. The residence and rear of the site is bordered by a high masonry wall, garage door and driveway crossings to Paddington Lane. Access from the Church includes an elevated concrete stair.</p> <p>Setting The Paddington Church of Christ is within the residential streetscape of Paddington Street, which is located within the Paddington Heritage Conservation Area. The setting of the church is enhanced by the presence of large street tree plantings that line Paddington Street and the historic character of surrounding development, which mainly comprises two storey Victorian era terrace housing. Distant views towards the Paddington Church of Christ are relatively obscured by the plantings and surrounding terraces.</p> <p>The rear of the Paddington Church of Christ site backs onto Paddington Lane. The laneway is predominantly lined by modern garages and garage with loft structures. Views towards the Paddington Church of Christ building from vantage points along Paddington Lane are largely obstructed by the late twentieth century church residence located at the rear of the Paddington Church of Christ site, which fronts the laneway.</p>
Physical condition	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ main church building is in good condition. All of the brickwork and timberwork appear to be in good condition. Repairs to the main church building and its roof were carried out in 2019 following damage sustained during a hailstorm. The stain glass windows are in good condition.</p> <p>Since the initial site inspection in 2019 a representative of the owners has informed Council that extensive water damage has occurred to the lower ground floor causing mould.</p>
Modification and Dates	<p>DA 1971/227/1 Proposed 3 storey residence (not approved) BA 1972/988/1 Internal alterations BA 1972/1408/1 Alterations and additions BA 1988/358/1 Construction of store under manse BA 1995/486/1 New boundary fence DA 2008/11 Installation of air conditioners</p>
Archaeological potential	<p>No known historic archaeological potential. Not identified as being on potentially sensitive land on the Aboriginal sensitivity mapping.</p>

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Further comments	Comparative Analysis
	<p><u>St Stephen's Anglican Church, 1 Bellevue Park Road, Bellevue Hill</u> Constructed during the 1920s and designed in the Romanesque style, the St Stephen's Anglican Church building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ. This includes the form of the church, which is of red face brick construction under a parapeted gable roof that is clad with terracotta tiles. It is noted St Stephen's Anglican Church is an example of the Inter-War Romanesque style, while the Paddington Church of Christ (designed in the Federation Romanesque style) is an earlier example of this stylistic revival. Unlike the Paddington Church of Christ, the St Stephen's Anglican Church building features an asymmetric tower element. The church does not feature a centrally located inset rose window, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ.</p> <p><u>St Columba Uniting Church— church and interiors, Ocean Street, Woollahra (corner Ocean Street and Forth Street)</u> Constructed at the end of the nineteenth century and designed in the early Federation era, the building is a fusion of the Romanesque and Free Classical styles. The St Columba Uniting Church building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ. This includes the symmetrical form of the church, which is of red face brick construction with stone bands, under a parapeted gable roof that is clad with terracotta tiles. Unlike the Paddington Church of Christ, the St Columba Uniting Church features a tower element. The church does not feature a centrally located inset rose window, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ.</p> <p><u>Church of Christ, 31 Bridge Street, Epping</u> Constructed in 1928 and designed in the Inter-War architectural style with hallmarks of the Romanesque style, the Epping Church of Christ building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ. This includes the use face brick and terracotta roof tiles. It is noted the Epping Church of Christ building is an example of the Inter-War Romanesque style, while the Paddington Church of Christ (designed in the Federation Romanesque style) is an earlier example of this stylistic revival. Unlike the Paddington Church of Christ, the Epping Church building features a dark face brick construction, an arcaded entranced porch, arched triple light windows with leadlight glass.¹ The church does not feature a centrally located inset rose window, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ.</p> <p><u>St Saviour's Anglican Church, 117-119 Young Street, Redfern</u> Constructed in 1885, the church building is designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ. This includes the symmetrical form of the church, which is of polychromatic brick construction with decorative brick entablature under a parapeted gable roof that is clad with terracotta tiles. There is an entry vestibule to the front elevation. The church features a centrally located inset rose window, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ. As a Victorian Romanesque style church building, St Saviour's Anglican Church is an earlier example of this stylistic revival and is associated with A & C Blacket, and is in continued use today.</p> <p><u>Botany Uniting Church, 1355 Botany Road, Botany</u> Constructed in 1902 to replace the original chapel, the building is designed in the Federation era. The building is ecclesiastical in form but simplistic in its detailing, which is consistent with the teachings of the Methodist Church. The Botany Uniting Church building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ.</p>

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	<p>This includes the symmetrical form of the church, which is of red face brick construction under a parapeted gable roof, and lancet windows. Unlike the Paddington Church of Christ, the Botany Uniting Church building has minimal adornment. The church does not feature a centrally located inset rose window, decorative coursings, brick entablature or motifs, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ. The building has undergone significant repairs since a fire damaged the church in 1984.</p> <p><u>Blackheath Baptist Church, 6 Bundarra Street, Blackheath</u> Constructed in 1928, the church building is designed in the Inter-War Romanesque style. The Baptist Church building displays design characteristics that are consistent with the Paddington Church of Christ. This includes the symmetrical form of the church, which is of red face brick construction with bichromatic brickwork and decorative banding, under a parapeted gable roof that is clad with terracotta tiles, and pointed arch leadlight windows. There is an entry vestibule to the front elevation. The church does not feature a centrally located inset rose window, as is present on the principal elevation of the Paddington Church of Christ. Instead, it retains an arched triple light window group. The Church has a prominent corner location, contributing to its landmark status, and is in continued use today.</p> <p><u>St Francis of Assisi's Catholic Church, 457-459 Oxford Street Paddington</u> Founded in 1889 as a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to St Francis of Assisi, the church was designed by Architect John B Barlow. It was completed in its current form in 1918. As an earlier example of a church building in the Victorian Romanesque and Academic Gothic styles St Francis of Assisi is a comparative example of how the Romanesque style developed into the Federation period. It also has a rose window, although the overall design of the Paddington Church of Christ building is more restrained which was typical of the Federation Romanesque style.</p> <p><u>Paddington Uniting Church Group including buildings, and their interiors and grounds, 395 Oxford Street, Paddington</u> Founded in 1877 as a Wesleyan Methodist Church, it was designed by Thomas Rowe in the Victorian Romanesque style. This example demonstrates the earlier use of the Romanesque style in Paddington, with the use of modelled semicircular arches, and small openings in the walls. The Paddington Uniting Church main building does not utilise a rose or wheel window which was typical of the Romanesque style.</p>
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HISTORY

Aboriginal ethno-history

The coastal regions of Sydney between Port Jackson and Botany Bay are the ancestral territories of the Eora people. The traditional owners of the land now within the Woollahra Council area were the Cadigal (Gadigal) and the Birrabirragal people. In common with other tribes living by Sydney Harbour, the Gadigal lived in harmony with the natural resources within their country, fishing from canoes or hunting the animals that lived in surroundings. The tribe appears to have moved within their territory in response to the seasons and family connections. Shell middens and other archaeological remains in the area provide material evidence of many centuries of sustained connection to the land that also sustained them. The arrival of white settlers caused the wholesale disruption of traditional life and the cultural practices of the Eora people generally. Despite enormous challenges, today many Indigenous people identify as Eora and maintain cultural practices and a connection to Country.

Paddington suburb history

The first land grant in the area of Paddington comprised 100 acres (40.4 hectares) that was promised in 1823 by Governor Brisbane to Robert Cooper, James Underwood and Francis

¹ Heritage NSW, NSW State Heritage Inventory, 'Church of Christ', n.d., Accessed online at: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2245022>

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Ewen Forbes. The three commenced a distillery on the land in 1824, although the grant was not formally gazetted until 1831. Following a breakdown of this partnership, Underwood assumed the majority of the grant. In 1839, Underwood subdivided a large portion of this landholding as the "Paddington Estate". The subdivision extended along the northern side of Oxford Street between Juniper Hall and Jersey Road to Paddington Street, and was named after the London Borough of that name.

In 1841, construction of the Victoria Barracks commenced. The Barracks were built to accommodate members of the New South Wales Corps formerly housed in the town of Sydney. Construction works were undertaken by a large number of stonemasons, quarrymen, carpenters and labourers.² The Victoria Barracks provided an impetus for early development in Paddington, with the suburb thereafter emerging as a place of residence for people directly and indirectly associated with the military establishment. The first church was constructed in the village directly opposite the barracks.

Reflective of the rapid population growth occurring in the area, the Municipality of Paddington was proclaimed on 20th April 1860. By 1863, there were 535 dwellings in the suburb. Improvements in public transport, including the arrival of the steam tram service in 1881, increased the popularity of Paddington as a place of residence for people working in the city and nearby districts. Residential development was primarily undertaken by speculative buildings and landlords, who purchased land and erected rows of terrace housing for letting and financed construction of each new house by the sale of the last. Along a section of The Old South Head Road between Boundary Street and Jersey Road emerged the local 'high street', which was renamed Oxford Street in 1885.

Despite a short lull in the growth of the area during the economic depression of the 1890s, Paddington's development was generally completed within the first decade of the twentieth century. Outbreak of the bubonic plague resulted in a shift of public attitude towards inner-city terrace housing, which came to be considered 'slums'.³

Churches in Paddington include the St George's Anglican Church and the Paddington Church of Christ. Other churches along Oxford Street fall within the City of Sydney local government area.

While Paddington remained a mainly working class area, a growing number of migrant workers and families settled in the area following World War I. In the 1960s, many students and artists moved to Paddington due to the affordability of rental properties. Growing interest in the historical and aesthetic qualities of the area resulted in Paddington's heritage protection and also increasing gentrification from this time onwards.

Paddington Church of Christ

During the mid-1870s, the remaining land owned by James Underwood in Paddington was subdivided as the "Underwood Estate". This subdivision resulted in the existing layout of the streets and small residential allotments that are characteristic of the area. The Paddington Church of Christ is located on land that is of Lots 23-25 in Section 1 of the Underwood Estate. The 1885-1895 Surveyor General's map and 1886 Metropolitan Detail Series (Paddington Sheet No.16) map of the area indicates that at this time, the subject property was vacant. It is therefore assumed the existing church on the site, which was constructed at the turn of the century, was the first building on the subject property.

The Churches of Christ are autonomous Christian nondenominational congregations arising from the American Restoration Movement, a 19th century evangelical movement seeking the unifications of all Christians. In 1871 the Church of Christ was established in Adelaide, by H.S. Earl and T.J. Gore. By 1892 meetings began being held in Sydney, in the Oddfellows' Hall in Woollahra. The organisation had nine members at that time, which expanded to 58 members by June 1898. Thomas Bagley suggested that land be found to accommodate the growing population, raising the £360 required for the land, before its purchase in 1899.¹

² Garry Wotherspoon, 'Paddington' Dictionary of Sydney, 2012. Accessed online 11/2/2020 at: <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/paddington>

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Prior to the establishment of the extant Paddington Church of Christ, the congregation was accommodated in the Oddfellows' Hall located at Queen Street, Woollahra. The growth in members of the congregation resulted in the requirement for a larger building by 1900. Paddington Street was selected as the location of the new church, being described by Reverend J.W. Gillett as 'a most desirable place, and in the midst of a dense population, many of whom do not attend any church.'⁴

Tenders were invited by Architect Walter Newman in 1901 for the erection of a Church in Paddington Street, Paddington.⁵ Completion of the construction of the Paddington Church of Christ was commemorated on 9 November 1901 with the laying of a foundation stone by Mr G. P. Jones, a prominent member of the congregation. The building was estimated to cost £1,120, with the lower floor level to be used as a Sunday School. At this time, the congregation comprised around 160 members.⁶ Thomas Bagley was the minister until 1905, undertaking missions throughout Australia during his time at Paddington.

Architect Walter Newman was born in Sydney and educated at St. James School and later attended Fort Street Model School.⁷ Notable works include the Grace Brothers at Broadway and a wharf extension, cargo sheds and stores for W. Howard Smith & Sons at King Street, Sydney.⁸ Tender notices indicate he also designed a cottage in Killara (1904) and a six roomed cottage in Gordon (1898).

In 1948 a kindergarten was established within the site, initially called the Jack and Jill War Memorial Kindergarten. In 1972 works were proposed to the Church building to facilitate the improved use of the site for the kindergarten, including the construction of a children's toilet block at the rear of the Church building, and a new manse and outdoor covered play area, at the rear of the site. The interior of the lower ground floor also underwent modifications, including alterations to the kitchen and the introduction of new storage and office spaces. No works were proposed to the Church. A Development Application for a three-storey building at the rear was rejected. In 1973 the kindergarten was renamed the Paddington Church of Christ Kindergarten.

By 1995, when a new palisade and sandstone fence was proposed along the Paddington Street boundary of the site, the upper floor level plans indicated that the storage, preparation and office areas, had been introduced within the Church, in addition to the porch constructed to enclose the original entrance off Paddington Street.

In 2015 the Church had to close the kindergarten, after 67 years, due to extensive alterations and additions that would have been required to ensure compliance, which were deemed unsustainable due to the nature and condition of the building.

In 2016 services also ceased at the Church, and storms resulted in water damage and required extensive roof works. The subject site has been predominantly vacant since 2016, excluding the residential tenancy which continues to be leased at the rear of the site.

HISTORICAL THEMES

Australian Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Paddington Church of Christ has historical significance as part of the pattern of early twentieth century development of Paddington deriving from the subdivision of the Underwood Estate.
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⁴ REV. J.W. GILLETT AND THE PADDINGTON CHURCH OF CHRIST. (1900, August 9). *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930), p. 3. Retrieved March 5, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237322004>

⁵ BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (1901, August 22). *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930), p.4. Retrieved September 1, 2022, from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/25660564>

⁶ LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE. PADDINGTON CHURCH OF CHRIST. (1901, November 11). *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, NSW: 1883 - 1930), p. 7. Retrieved February 7, 2020, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237372823>

⁷ The Cyclopaedia of NSW. P. 421

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	<p>The building has historical significance for its ability to demonstrate the pattern of growth and development of religious and community organisations of Paddington at the turn of the twentieth century, and the continuation of this activity until it ceased being used as a church in 2016. Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 479 911 510">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="911 479 1326 510">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 510 911 759"> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity </td><td data-bbox="911 510 1326 759"> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td></tr> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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<p>Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)</p>	<p>This site has been associated and used by the Churches of Christ since its foundation in 1901 until 2016, having moved from a Queen Street temporary hall in Woollahra. The Churches of Christ are autonomous Christian nondenominational congregations arising from the American Restoration Movement, a 19th century evangelical movement seeking the unifications of all Christians. The subject site had a strong association with the prominent figures within the local Church of Christ community. This includes but is not limited to Thomas Bagley and G. Parker Jones. Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 1137 911 1169">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="911 1137 1326 1169">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 1169 911 1420"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons </td><td data-bbox="911 1169 1326 1420"> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td></tr> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ is of aesthetic significance as an aesthetically distinctive example of the Federation Romanesque style church within the Municipality. The building demonstrates characteristics associated with the Romanesque Revival style, including the brick coursing detailing, the inset rose window, and the symmetrical proportions of the building. The building is of fine architectural character, detail and scale, and retains landmark qualities within the surrounding Victorian era streetscape and conservation area. The interior includes significant elements including stained glass windows, timber panelled ceiling and exposed timber trusses.</p> <p>Since its construction at the turn of the twentieth century, the church has contributed to and complemented this residential setting in a largely unaltered state.</p> <p>The church building contains a collection of significant moveable objects that add to the intactness and aesthetic significance of the Paddington Church of Christ. Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>				

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Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>Although social significance has not been formally assessed, it is assumed the Paddington Church of Christ retains significance for its congregation, having been the venue for activities and worship for a small section of the local community for almost 120 years until 2016.</p> <p>The subject site has had a strong association with the Church of Christ denomination, in use for Church services from 1901 until 2016, and extends beyond the Church building itself, to the local kindergarten, in use from 1948 until 2016. Although the subject site no longer has an active Church of Christ congregation, the association with the Church of Christ denomination is a key part of the history of the site and its overall development. Elements of the social significance of the site are reflected in the potted history document by the Kindergarten c.2015, reflecting the importance of the institution to the local community.</p> <p>It is anticipated the church building would retain memories and associations for members of the congregation spanning several generations, therefore being important to the community's sense of place. Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group	<input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place	<input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative						
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Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ building appears to have been the first building on the site. As such, the site has little archaeological research, and the existing building does not yield any potential for technical or scientific research information that would not be available from other sources. The Paddington Church of Christ would not meet the threshold for local or State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	<input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture	<input type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites				
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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ building remains as one of a small number of Federation Romanesque style churches in the Woollahra Municipality although is the only Church of Christ example. It is one of the earliest Church of Christ Churches within NSW. Its intactness, ownership and continuous use by the Churches of Christ community are rare in Paddington and in the Woollahra municipality.</p>												

Heritage inventory sheet

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	<p>Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 387 908 421">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="908 387 1345 421">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 421 908 817"> <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community </td><td data-bbox="908 421 1345 817"> <input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community	<input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat
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<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ building is a fine example of the type of ecclesiastic development occurring in Paddington in the early decades of the twentieth century, particularly in its Federation Romanesque style. The church has been well maintained and retains key design features and elements that are characteristic of this style, such as the gable parapet, decorative dichromatic brickwork, terracotta ridge ornaments, and small fenestration. This is similar to the other examples of Romanesque style churches located within the LGA.</p> <p>The church can demonstrate attributes typical of the religious buildings and material culture of the Church of Christ denomination, such as the moveable heritage collection and the baptism bath.</p> <p>Therefore, the Paddington Church of Christ would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. The Paddington Church of Christ would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 1368 908 1402">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="908 1368 1345 1402">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 1402 908 1856"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held </td><td data-bbox="908 1402 1345 1856"> <input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
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<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The Paddington Church of Christ main church building is substantially in original condition and retains a high degree of integrity. No major works have been undertaken to the church building since its construction, and changes are generally limited to minor alterations and additions.</p>				
<p align="center">RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT</p>					
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Paddington Church of Christ complex and setting, including interiors and moveable heritage be listed as a heritage</p>				

Heritage inventory sheet

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	<p>item in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) of the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.</p> <p>A heritage management document is to be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant to assess the significance of all fabric and provide appropriate conservation policies to guide future development on the site.</p> <p>A moveable heritage inventory is to be undertaken for the heritage item.</p> <p>A moveable heritage strategy is to be conducted for any future works to the heritage item.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the heritage item are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p> <p>Any changes to the place should be appropriately located and be sympathetic to the identified heritage significance of the place.</p>
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INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Study	Woollahra Council (Shona Lindsay and Charlotte Simons)	Heritage Study of Places of Worship, Woollahra LGA	2023	Woollahra Council
Study	GBA Heritage	Peer Review Heritage Assessment. 116-122 Paddington Street, Paddington	2022	Woollahra Council
Plans	Various	Subdivision Plans	Various	State Library of NSW
Record	Woollahra Municipal Council	Building Application Records	Various	Woollahra Local Studies Collection
Photographic	Woollahra Municipal Council	Historical photograph	1980s	Woollahra Libraries Local History Digital Archive
Article	The Daily Telegraph	Building and Construction	Thursday 22 August 1901, p.4	Trove (NLA)

AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT	
Name Shona Lindsay – Senior Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council	Date January 2023

Heritage inventory sheet

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IMAGES

Image Caption

Historical photograph of the Paddington Church of Christ in the 1980s.



**Image
Year**

1980s

**Image author
and Copyright
Holder**

Woollahra Libraries Local History
Digital Archive

Heritage inventory sheet

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IMAGES

Image Caption

Photograph of the Church, date unknown. Note the presentation to Paddington Street, the timber picket fence and the stair entrance from the public domain.

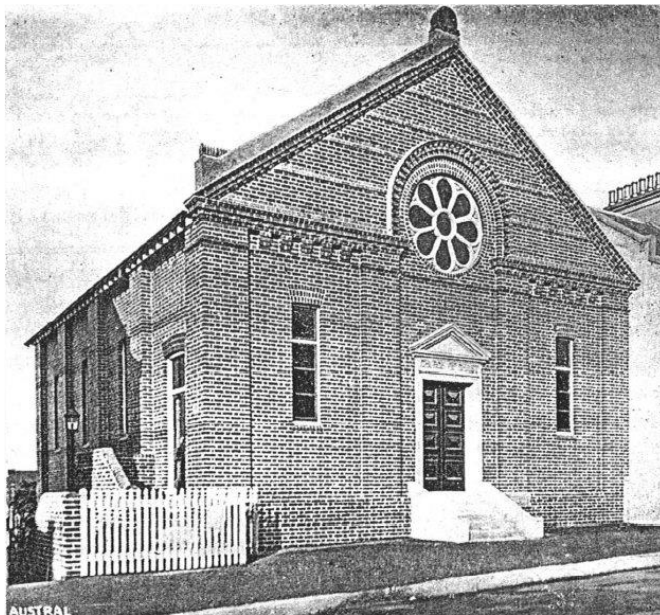


Image Year

Undated

Image author and Copyright Holder

A.B. Maston, Jubilee Pictorial History of Churches of Christ in Australasia

IMAGES

Image Caption

View to front of Paddington Church of Christ building.



Image Year

2020

Image author and Copyright Holder

Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet

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IMAGES

Image Caption	View of main church space within Paddington Church of Christ.
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Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)
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IMAGES


Image Caption	Detail view of baptism bath within Paddington Church of Christ (original feature, later retiled).
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Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)
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IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of main church space within Paddington Church of Christ, showing timber pews and leaded glass windows.	
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of 1970s residence at rear of site.	
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	Sydney Chevra Kadisha, including interiors and moveable heritage		
Former name			
Item type	Built		
Address	Number 172-178	Street Oxford Street	Suburb Woollahra
Property description	Lot 1, DP 85862		
Use	Current Place of worship	Former Place of worship	
Statement of significance	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is of State significance and has important historical, associative, aesthetic, social, research potential, rarity and representative heritage values. The building is associated with the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, the first Jewish organisation founded in Australia during the early nineteenth century to practice ritual and burial rights for the Colony's Jewish population. Constructed in the mid-twentieth century to accommodate the growing requirements of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, the building evidences the cultural influences occurring globally during the post-World War II era. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is the primary mortuary chapel servicing the Jewish community of Sydney and wider NSW, and is the only one of this type in the State. As such, the building retains profound personal memories, values and associations for generations of mourners, volunteers and staff whom are connected with this place, and is in constant use. The building was designed by prominent Modernist architect Samuel Lipson of Lipson & Kaad Architecture, and is an excellent example of Post-War architecture reflecting the European influences of Lipson's practice. The building's distinctive interior and exterior remain substantially unaltered since its construction, and the building has strong landmark qualities within its context.</p>		
Level of significance	State: YES	Local: YES	
Heritage listings	None		
DESCRIPTION			
Designer	Samuel Lipson of Lipson & Kaad Architecture		
Builder	Unknown		
Construction years	1949-1952		

Heritage inventory sheet

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Physical Description	<p>Constructed between 1949 and 1952, the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is a Post-war Modernist style building designed by prominent architect Samuel Lipson of Lipson and Kaad Architecture as a mortuary chapel for the Sydney Jewish community. While the building retains characteristics of its style, this Modernist place of worship incorporates shapes, motifs and elements that specifically refer to traditional Orthodox Synagogue design. The building is situated on an unusual wedge shaped site between two roads and is on a north to south gradient. The building's northern elevation contains lower ground levels facing Wallis Street and the southern elevation comprises the main ground level facing Oxford Street.</p> <p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is raised on a small podium, and comprises two sections that are separated by a small internal courtyard: the eastern (chapel) wing and the western wing. The eastern (chapel) wing is located to the east of the courtyard.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The eastern (chapel) wing is of red textured face brick construction with a hipped terracotta tiled roof concealed behind decorative parapets. There are three entry points to the east wing: the principal entry is on the southern elevation fronting Oxford Street, the secondary entry is at the lower ground level on the northern elevation fronting Wallis Street and includes an entry point for vehicles, and the third entry is located on the building's narrow eastern elevation. The simple massing of the eastern (chapel) wing follows a predominance of solid over void, which is offset by decorative brickwork, entablature and fenestration detailing. Biforate windows on the eastern wing are defined by rendered decorative mouldings surmounted by round headed arches with religious motifs. The narrow entry at the eastern end of the chapel wing features external decorative iron balustrade and gates with motifs and garden beds. Entry points to the building are framed by rendered detailing. The eastern wing has a lower ground floor with vehicular access from Wallis Street.</p> <p>The western wing is a three storey building used for administrative purposes, and is of red face brick construction with a hipped and flat roof. It was constructed in c.1981. The western wing is accessed at lower ground level via Wallis Street and ground level via Oxford Street. The principal elevation of the western wing faces Oxford Street and includes rendered elements framing fenestration and the entry point, a decorative iron balustrade with motif. Remaining elevations of the western wing are relatively simple. The interior of the western wing comprises reception, offices and residential accommodation.</p> <p>Interior</p> <p>Internally, the chapel within the eastern wing comprises five parts including an entrance area, nave exterior, nave interior, the altar and the Kohanim room. In accordance with Jewish Law, the Kohanim room provides a designated room for a Kohen to attend a funeral procession and is physically separated from the main building. Detailed elements within the interior of the chapel include mouldings and cornices, ornate columns, leaded glass windows dedicated by members of the local community, ornate light fixtures, timber panel boards, timber doors and timber pews.</p> <p>The lower ground floor of the eastern wing contains the Tahara room, hearse vehicle parking, staff room, two WC's and a coffin store.</p> <p>Moveable heritage</p> <p>There are several movable heritage items at the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, including framed historical photographs of the building and Sydney Chevra Kadisha office bearers, commemorative trowel and spade</p>
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Heritage inventory sheet

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	<p>associated with the laying of the foundation stone, and other framed items including framed prayer located within the Tahara room.</p> <p>Fixed items The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building and site features numerous fixed items, including several foundation stones to the exterior, commemorative plaques and ornate fixtures within the chapel wing, and commemorative plaque within the Tahara room at lower ground level.</p> <p>Setting The Sydney Chevra Kadisha is situated on an east-west orientation along a narrow wedge shaped site, and occupies a prominent position between Oxford Street and Wallis Street. The building is within the Woollahra Heritage Conservation Area, which predominantly comprises Victorian era residential development. Directly opposite the site on the southern side of Oxford Street is the heritage listed Centennial Park and Centennial Park Reservoir. Surrounding development is generally two storeys in height. Within this context, the Sydney Chevra Kadisha is a landmark in its surrounding setting.</p>
Physical condition	The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is in good condition. All of the brick work, stone work, and timber work appear to be in good condition. The stained and leaded glass windows are in good condition.
Modification and Dates	<p>BA 1995/427 - New mortuary in basement level and covered store (Fred Heilpern Architects)</p> <p>BA 1995/812 - Air-conditioning (January Engineering)</p> <p>DA 2014/541 - Alterations and additions, including demolition of the western (administration wing) and new three storey addition (Tobias Partners). It is noted that this DA was not commenced and has lapsed.</p>
Archaeological potential	No known historic archaeological potential. Not identified as being on potentially sensitive land on the Aboriginal sensitivity mapping.
Further Comments	It is noted that all the works approved under DA2014/541/2 have not been commenced, including the demolition of the western wing (constructed c.1981). This development consent has therefore lapsed.

HISTORY

Aboriginal ethno-history

The coastal regions of Sydney between Port Jackson and Botany Bay are the ancestral territories of the Eora people. The traditional owners of the land now within the Woollahra Council area were the Cadigal (Gadigal) and the Birrabirragal people. In common with other tribes living by Sydney Harbour, the Gadigal lived in harmony with the natural resources within their country, fishing from canoes or hunting the animals that lived in surroundings. The tribe appears to have moved within their territory in response to the seasons and family connections. Shell middens and other archaeological remains in the area provide material evidence of many centuries of sustained connection to the land that also sustained them. The arrival of white settlers caused the wholesale disruption of traditional life and the cultural practices of the Eora people generally. Despite enormous challenges, today many Indigenous people identify as Eora and maintain cultural practices and a connection to Country.

Woollahra suburb history

Woollahra comprises land that was part of the Point Piper Estate originally owned by Captain John Piper. The Point Piper Estate was the largest estate within the Municipality, and by the 1820s it covered an area of 1,130 acres of land in Woollahra, parts of Edgecliff, Double Bay, Point Piper, Bellevue Hill and Rose Bay. In 1827, the estate was taken over by importing and trading firm Cooper and Levey after Piper fell into financial difficulties. By 1847, the estate became the sole property of Daniel Cooper.

Between 1850 and 1853, Cooper arranged for a portion of the Point Piper Estate to be offered for sale and lease. In April 1853 builder William Wallis and ironmonger Charles Scott purchased 25 acres at Upper Paddington (today known as West Woollahra). Wallis and Scott subdivided the land into 346 allotments 'suited for first-class Villa Residences' which were offered for sale by auction on 19th December 1854.

Heritage inventory sheet

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Development in Upper Paddington was slow until the establishment of the regular public transport service using a two horse drawn omnibus to the city. This resulted in an increase in residents moving to the area, with settlement focused near the ridge line running along South Head Road. Residential consolidation in the area coincided with the break-up and sale of Levey's holdings, which resulted in the establishment of large residences for the wealthy interspersed with small holdings for working class residents.

The area, which was located close to the construction sites of the large mansions and in proximity of the city, attracted tradespeople ranging from stone masons, carpenters and painters. The mixed character of the area is a result of the pattern of residential development in West Woollahra. During the 1870s, a building boom resulted in the construction of most of the surviving Victorian cottages and terraces in the area. Establishment of the suburban tram service consolidated residential settlement in the area, which continued into the 1920s.

During the mid-twentieth century, the area was relatively neglected. However, in the ensuing decades there was a marked increase in the number of commercial buildings along Queen Street. The locality has since become fashionable and upmarket.

Woollahra has numerous places of worship including Emanuel Synagogue, Sephardi Synagogue, Sydney Chevra Kadisha, All Saints Anglican Church, St. Columba Uniting Church, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Holy Cross Catholic Church, and the former Uniting Church which is now a private residence.

Sydney Chevra Kadisha

The subject property comprises land that was part of the Point Piper Estate originally owned by Captain John Piper.

In 1866 William Wallis became the owner of the subject property and numerous other lots in the vicinity. These properties were further subdivided and sold off in the decades that followed. The Surveyor General's map from 1885 to 1895 indicates that at this time, the subject property remained vacant despite development of the surrounding area. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is located on land that is of Lots 13 (part), 14, 15 and 16 in Section G of the Wallis and Scott's subdivision.

In 1817 the Sydney Chevra Kadisha was founded when a group of twenty Jewish convicts were permitted to form a society to conduct their own burials and perform the last rites in accordance with Jewish Law. This was the first Jewish organisation to be established in Australia. Arrival of Jewish free settlers resulted in the growth of the Jewish community in the colony and establishment of several early synagogues in Sydney's centre.

In 1878, these synagogues merged to form the Great Synagogue that still stands on Macquarie Street. In 1912, the current Sydney Chevra Kadisha was established by Rabbi Francis Lyon Cohen and Reverend Marcus Einfeld to provide a permanent mortuary chapel for members of the Jewish community. In 1924, the Sydney Chevra Kadisha acquired its first premises in Chippendale near the Mortuary Station at Redfern, which serviced special funeral trains carrying mourners and coffins to the Rookwood Necropolis.

The outbreak of World War II resulted in increased numbers of Jewish refugees settling in Australia. This, in turn, increased the demand for the Chevra and prompted the acquisition of the current site on 27th February 1947. Samuel Lipson of the prominent Lipson & Kaad architectural practice was soon after commissioned to design the extant building. The foundation stone was laid in 1948. Upon completion on 23 March 1952, the building was consecrated by Chief Rabbi of the Commonwealth, Dr Israel Brodie. Since its construction, the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building has continued to function as the only Jewish mortuary chapel in NSW. Several minor alterations and additions have been carried out on the building since its construction, although it remains largely intact.

HISTORICAL THEMES

Australian Theme

State Theme

Local Theme

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2. Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences-Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples	Place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Practising Judaism
9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death-Activities associated with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Funerary synagogue

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT						
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is of State historical significance for its ability to provide tangible evidence of increased Jewish immigration patterns during the post-World War I era and the associated growth of religious and spiritual activities in NSW and the local area. In operation as the only dedicated Jewish mortuary chapel in NSW since 1952, the building is a place of great importance to the local and wider NSW Jewish community. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building makes an important contribution to the historical value of Woollahra. It has historical significance as an element of the development and cultural influences occurring in the locality and wider NSW during the post-World War I era.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th>Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity </td> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is associated with the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, the first Jewish organisation founded in Australia. Sydney Chevra Kadisha was founded in 1817 to fulfil the sacred obligation of attending, in accordance with Jewish Law, to Jewish Persons who pass away. Sydney Chevra Kadisha has been the sole provider of Jewish funerals in NSW for over 200 years, and the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is the primary mortuary chapel. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building therefore has strong associational significance for the Sydney and wider NSW Jewish community. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local and State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th>Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons </td> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is associated with the work of Samuel Lipson of Lipson & Kaad Architecture, a prominent Australian architectural practice working in Sydney from the 1930s until the 1960s. The Lipson & Kaad architectural practice is cited as having designed several of the era's best buildings, many of which were photographed by iconic Australian photographer Max Dupain. Lipson's Sydney Chevra Kadisha building has aesthetic significance as a prominent twentieth century landmark in the surrounding streetscape and wider Woollahra area. The building retains key characteristics of its Post-war Modernist style combined with a unique fusion of Orthodox Synagogue elements and design details. The building's interior and exterior remains substantially intact since its construction. Occupying a prominent corner location, the unusual wedge shaped site of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha has influenced the aesthetically distinctive design and appearance of the building, which has landmark qualities and contributes to the aesthetic value of the local area. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist	<input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive	<input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities	<input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	
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<p>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>Although social significance has not been formally assessed, it is assumed the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building retains considerable social significance. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building provides an important spiritual focus for activities and processes relating to the sacred obligation of attending, in accordance with Jewish Law, to Jewish Persons who pass away. Since its construction in 1952, the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is the only mortuary chapel that exclusively services the Jewish community in Sydney and wider NSW. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is assumed to retain profound personal memories, values and associations for the mourners, volunteers and staff whom are connected with this place. The facility is in constant use, and there are no other examples of this type of place in NSW. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local and State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group	<input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place	<input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative						
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Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building appears to be the first building constructed on the site. As such, the site has little archaeological potential. However, as the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is the only one of its type in Sydney and wider NSW, the building is considered to be an important benchmark/reference type. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local and State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 483 906 517">Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th data-bbox="906 483 1326 517">Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 517 906 745"> <input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere </td> <td data-bbox="906 517 1326 745"> <input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture <input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential <input type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture <input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential <input type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites
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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is significant as the only Jewish mortuary chapel and funerary home exclusively serving the Jewish community that is in operation in NSW. This gives the building rarity at a local and State level. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local and State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 931 906 965">Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th data-bbox="906 931 1326 965">Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 965 906 1357"> <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community </td> <td data-bbox="906 965 1326 1357"> <input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community	<input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat
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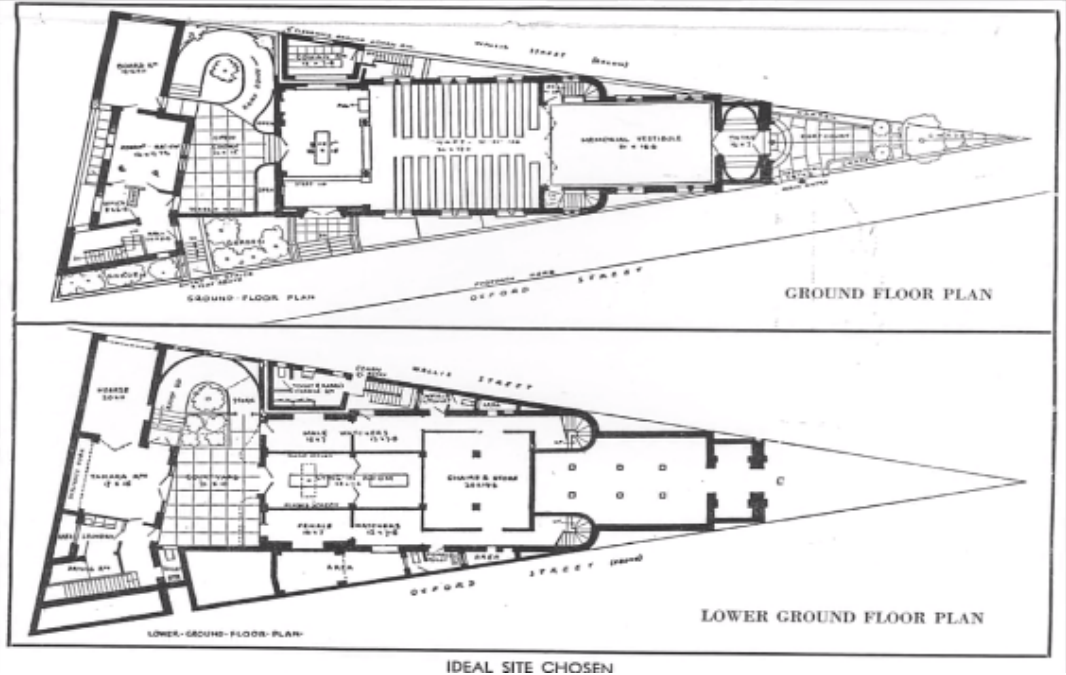
<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is fine and representative of an Inter-War ecclesiastical building designed by prominent Modernist architect Samuel Lipson. Lipson was responsible for the design of several synagogues in Sydney, including the nearby local heritage listed Emanuel Synagogue in Woollahra (1941). This Inter-War religious building by Lipson features elements and architectural characteristics that are consistent with the design of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building, including face brickwork defined by subtle decoration including high parapeted façade, moulded decorative cement panels with religious motifs and stained glass windows. The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building is an outstanding example of the work of Samuel Lipson. Therefore, Sydney Chevra Kadisha would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="456 667 1291 1126"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 667 908 701">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="908 667 1291 701">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 701 908 1126"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held </td><td data-bbox="908 701 1291 1126"> <input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
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<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The Sydney Chevra Kadisha building remains highly intact. The main chapel wing in particular retains a high degree of integrity, and has been subject to few alterations and additions.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT</p>					
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, including interiors and moveable heritage be listed as a heritage item in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) of the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Sydney Chevra Kadisha, including interiors and moveable heritage be nominated on the State Heritage Register.</p> <p>A Moveable Heritage Schedule is to be prepared for the heritage item. The schedule should specifically identify items that contribute to the heritage significance of the site, and comprise a list of items, description, potential provenance, and location.</p> <p>A Conservation Management Plan (CMP), or Conservation Management Schedule (CMS) is to be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant to assess and grade the significance of all fabric, including individual elements of moveable heritage, and provide appropriate conservation policies to guide future development on the site.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the heritage item are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p>				

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Study	Woollahra Council (Shona Lindsay and Charlotte Simons)	Heritage Study of Places of Worship, Woollahra LGA	2023	Woollahra Council
Plans	Various	Subdivision Plans	Various	State Library of NSW
Record	Woollahra Municipal Council	Building Application Records	Various	Woollahra Local Studies Collection

AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT	
Name	Date
Shona Lindsay – Senior Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council	January 2023

IMAGES			
Image Caption	Architectural drawings of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building.		
 <p>GROUND FLOOR PLAN</p> <p>LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN</p> <p>IDEAL SITE CHOSEN</p>			
Image Year	Undated	Image author and Copyright Holder	Sydney Chevra Kadisha

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IMAGES

Image Caption	Historical photograph c1950s of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building, showing eastern chapel wing.
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Image Year	1950s	Image author and Copyright Holder	Sydney Chevra Kadisha
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IMAGES

Image Caption	Historical photograph c1950s of the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building, showing eastern chapel wing (west wing seen in background).
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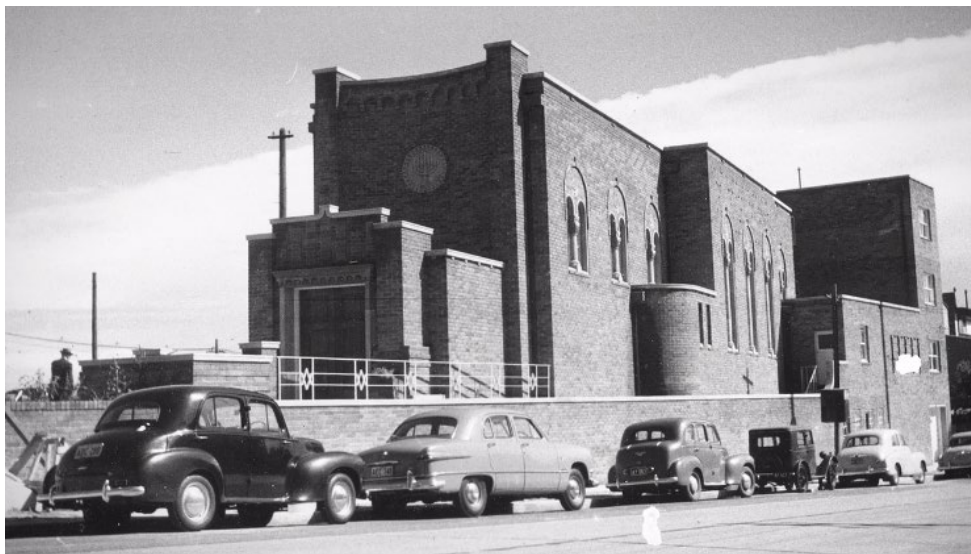


Image Year	1950s	Image author and Copyright Holder	Sydney Chevra Kadisha
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Image Caption	Historical photograph taken 1982 showing the Sydney Chevra Kadisha building.
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Image Year	1982	Image author and Copyright Holder	Woollahra Libraries Local History Digital Archive
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IMAGES

Image Caption	View across Oxford Street showing side (south) elevation of Sydney Chevra Kadisha building.
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Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)
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IMAGES

Image Caption

View across Wallis Street showing side (north) elevation of Sydney Chevra Kadisha building.



Image Year

2019

Image author and Copyright Holder

Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES

Image Caption

View of the nave interior showing arches supported on ornate columns, timber pews and timber panel boards.



Image Year

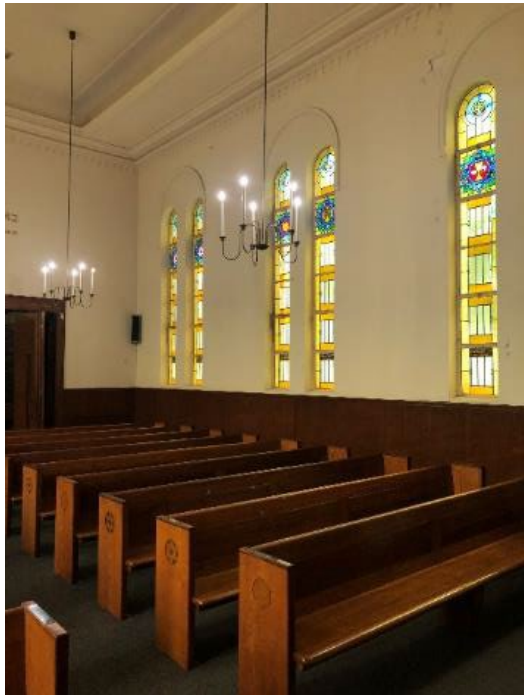
2019

Image author and Copyright Holder

Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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IMAGES			
Image Caption	View within the nave interior showing timber pews, and leaded glass windows.		
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption	View of coffin stand on the altar within the nave interior.		
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church complex and setting, including interiors and moveable heritage		
Former name			
Item type	Built		
Address	Number 2	Street Carlisle Street	Suburb Rose Bay
Property description	Lot 1, DP 724928 & Lot 1, DP 966535		
Use	Current Place of worship		Former Place of worship
Statement of significance	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is of local significance under the historical, associative, aesthetic, social, research potential, rarity, and representative criterion.</p> <p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is of historical significance as it has continued in its function as a church and for its associated community since the early twentieth century. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is located on a prominent corner site, and has aesthetic significance as a fine example of the Federation Gothic style constructed in 1913 by architects Power and Adam and builders Messers. D. McRae and Son.</p> <p>The building retains an excellent collection of high quality stained glass windows that date to 1885, and which were part of the original St Andrew's Scots Church built in 1835 and located in Sydney City behind St Andrew's Cathedral. The 'barn-Gothic' rafters are of aesthetic significance, dating to 1885 from the original Church in the City.</p> <p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church has historical and social significance for demonstrating the pattern of development of the Presbyterian Church in Sydney and the Woollahra area since the early twentieth century. It is associated with one of the first Presbyterian Churches built in NSW and the first Presbyterian congregation in NSW. It is rare as being a fine and representative example of a Federation gothic style ecclesiastical building in the Woollahra LGA.</p> <p>The elements that are associated with the first church, including the cedar pews, stone font, memorial plaques and communion plate (1839) and the stained glass windows, 'barn-Gothic' rafters, the 'Hill' organ (1885), have potential to provide a reference type about the early formation and practices of the Presbyterian congregation in Sydney.</p>		
Level of significance	State: NO		Local: YES
Heritage listings	None		
DESCRIPTION			
Designer	Power and Adam		
Builder	Messers. D. McRae and Son		
Construction years	1913		

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Physical Description	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1913 in the Federation gothic style by builders Messers. D. McRae and Son. It is 67ft by 28ft and has two transepts, vestry and three entrance porches. The Church can accommodate over 400 people. It has a steeply pitched roof and is constructed with sandstone footings, brown face brick walls, timber rafters, hammer beam roof internally and slate roof externally.</p> <p>Exterior The exterior of St Andrews Scots Presbyterian church has sandstone footings, brown face brick walls and a slate roof. The windows are of cast concrete and are of a lancet style with filigree decoration, and the walls have a string course above and below the windows. The doors are made from timber. The roof has exposed rafter eaves. There is a low sandstone fence on the street boundaries.</p> <p>Interior The internal walls are brown face brick and the roof has a hammer beam roof with timber rafters. The timbers are Oregon and left in natural colour. The windows are of cast concrete. The rafters, fittings, and windows were all transferred from St Andrews Scots Kirk in Kent Street to the new church when it was rebuilt in Rose Bay.</p> <p>Windows The windows have cast concrete that support the original windows transferred from the former church. The windows are lancet with tracery and decorative mouldings. Karla Whitmore, in her book "Stained Glass Pioneers of Sydney – John Falconer and Frederick Ashwin", says: "The Original Scots Presbyterian church behind St Andrew's Cathedral was built in 1834 and rebuilt in Rose Bay in 1913 retaining the original pews, organ and windows. A brick building by architect Power and Adams with an open raftered ceiling, it has windows by Lyon, Cottier & Co and "Mr Falconer of Pitt St south (SMH 12 July 1875). A 2 light window in the north transept and another in the south transept with the same design as at St Stephen's, Newtown, are recognizably by Falconer and Ashwin. The Gothic inscription on both windows has the date June 1875 making the figurative window the earliest example of Ashwin's work with Falconer. While the autumn colours suggest Falconer, the solid figures sculptured curled hair are Ashwin". "The large west window depicting King Davey and St Paul is by Lyon, Cottier and Co. It is an artistically impressive example of the Aesthetic style. After visiting the church in 2012 Martin Harrison, author of Victorian Stained Glass (1980) attributed the window to Daniel Cottier".</p> <p>Moveable heritage Moveable heritage items identified in the site visit include the timber chairs near the altar. A moveable heritage inventory is to be prepared for the church.</p> <p>Fixed items The rafters, font, pews, fittings, organ, memorial tablets, windows and pulpit rostrum were all transferred from the Kent Street church to the new church when it was rebuilt in Rose Bay in 1913. The pews, pulpit rostrum and font were all made locally. There is a foundation stone on the exterior of the building on the western elevation.</p> <p>Organ The organ is a Hill and Sons organ, built in 1884 and installed in the original St Andrew's Scots Church in Kent Street in 1885. It was transferred to the Rose Bay church in 1913. The leather from the bellows has been replaced, otherwise the organ is in original condition. It is now</p>
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	<p>powered by electricity but can be pumped by hand if required. It is in excellent condition.</p> <p>Memorial tablets The memorial tablets include: Richard Cunningham, Government Botanist of the Colony; Allan Cunningham (1839), botanist and explorer; Dr John McGarvie (1853), the foundation minister and prominent educationalist; and others.</p> <p>Church Hall The hall is located directly east of the Church building. It was originally constructed in 1919 as the school hall for the church. The hall is single-storey with a basement level which responds to the site topography with slopes towards the north. It is constructed with stone footings, brick walls that are painted, and a later corrugated metal roof. The original building application states that the roof was originally slate. The walls feature decorative banding at the top of the windows, and brick dentils to the top of the walls. The roof has exposed rafter eaves. The windows are timber framed, double hung sash windows with four panes and set in pairs. The glass windows are mostly original and have a textured frosted finish.</p> <p>Setting St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is located on a corner site, therefore offering vantages from Dover Road and Carlisle Street. It is set in a predominately residential area. The church has mature trees along the Council strip on the Dover Road frontage, and a mature tree within the church boundaries along Carlisle Street.</p>
Physical condition	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is in good condition. All of the brickwork, stonework, and timberwork appear to be in good condition. The stain glass windows are in good condition.</p> <p>The organ remains in original condition except for the addition of an electric blower. Pitchford & Garside restored the instrument in 1975.</p>
Modification and Dates	<p>BA 1919/384 New school hall R. Crook (Builder)</p> <p>BA 836/1993 New face brick rear toilets to hall- Van Rooijen & Partners Chartered Architects.</p> <p>BA 342/1952 Extensions to existing church hall -Kenneth McConnel Architects</p> <p>BA 351/1966 Alterations and additions to church hall- Finlay Munro</p> <p>DA 426/2011 Alterations and additions to a church hall for child care centre - JCA Architects Pty Ltd</p>
Archaeological potential	No known historic archaeological potential. Identified as being on potentially sensitive land on the Aboriginal sensitivity mapping.
Further comments	
HISTORY	
<p>Aboriginal ethno-history The coastal regions of Sydney between Port Jackson and Botany Bay are the ancestral territories of the Eora people. The traditional owners of the land now within the Woollahra Council area were the Cadigal (Gadigal) and the Birrabirragal people. In common with other tribes living by Sydney Harbour, the Gadigal lived in harmony with the natural resources within their country, fishing from canoes or hunting the animals that lived in surroundings. The tribe appears to have moved within their territory in response to the seasons and family connections. Shell middens and other archaeological remains in the area provide material evidence of many centuries of sustained connection to the land that also sustained them. The arrival of white settlers caused the wholesale disruption of traditional life and the cultural practices of the Eora people generally. Despite enormous challenges, today many Indigenous people identify as Eora and maintain cultural practices and a connection to Country.</p>	

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Rose Bay suburb history

Rose Bay is a suburb in Eastern Sydney in the Woollahra LGA. It was named after George Rose, A British Treasury official.¹ Around 1805, the first Europeans who settled in the area comprised convicts operating Salt Boilers near the bay. From the early nineteenth century until 1920, Rose Bay was occupied by market gardens.

The suburb of Rose Bay was originally part of land granted to John Piper, Thomas Benson, Thomas Galvin, Richard Partridge, John Foster, William Piper, W. Jenkins, and S. Breakwell. These land grants were consolidated in 1830 to form a larger grant for Daniel Copper and Solomon Levey that consisted of 1130 acres. The land grant was later surveyed and subdivided by T.L. Mitchell in 1844 to become the Point Piper Estate.² This was wholly owned by Daniel Cooper by 1847. This land grant was subdivided and purchased by prominent and wealthy members of the area.

The Municipality of Woollahra was established in 1860. Due to the remoteness of Rose Bay at the time, the area was not involved in the suburban development of the 1880s, seemingly to be an area reserved for the rich.

Rose Bay developed with the construction of roads and public transport in the form of ferries and trams, this included establishment of a tram service along New South Head Road in 1903. Consolidation of public transport encouraged people of different socio-economic backgrounds to move to the area as land became more affordable, resulting in rental housing development throughout the suburb.

As the central flat land of Rose Bay was occupied by the golf course and market gardens, residential development was forced towards the northern and south-western ends of the suburb, forming short streets along the beachfront.³

The first church in Rose Bay was the Methodist Church built in 1904 at the corner of Dover and Old South Head Roads, now used by the Uniting Church. St Andrews Scots Church opened in 1913 and still remains as a Presbyterian Church. St Paul's Anglican Church opened in 1918 and was closed in 1991. The Roman Catholic St Mary Magdalene Church opened in 1920, and the St George's Greek Orthodox Church was established in 1962.⁴

Rose Bay developed into an 'urban garden' in the Inter-War period, with a peak in housing development and flat building in the 1920s.⁵ This heralded the end of the use of the area for market gardening. In 1921, the Rose Bay area received electric power lines.⁶ The rapid post-war development and residential consolidation in the area coincided with a growing presence of migrant communities in Rose Bay.

Sydney's Eastern suburbs remain as a center for Sydney's Jewish community. Rose Bay has one of the largest Jewish populations in NSW, with immigrants settling in the area mainly from Israel, South Africa and Russia.

St Andrew's Scots Presbyterian Church

The second St Andrew's Scots Church in Sydney was built in 1835 and was located in Sydney City behind St Andrew's Cathedral near Town Hall. The erection of the church was presided over by Colonel Snodgrass and a Government grant of land at the rear of the Sydney Town Hall was offered. Colonel Snodgrass laid the foundation stone in late 1833 and in September 1835 the church was opened for public worship.⁷ The original building cost 2000 pounds.

This church contained elements that were later reused in the St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church in Rose Bay. A new block was purchased in Ian Street but was later discarded as unsuitable and sold. The first Church in Sydney was sold in 1910, with the last service held on 5 November 1911 and the building was demolished soon after.

¹ Broomham, R. 1984. *Rose Bay Thematic History*.

² Broomham, R. 1984. *Rose Bay Thematic History*.

³ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

⁴ Broomham, R. 1984. *Rose Bay Thematic History*.

⁵ Broomham, R. October 2002. *The Urban Garden: Double Bay and Rose Bay Between the Wars*.

⁶ Broomham, R. October 2002. *The Urban Garden: Double Bay and Rose Bay Between the Wars*, pg. 12.

⁷ *A New Kirk*. Sydney Morning Herald. Monday 3 November 1913, pg. 10.

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

The site for the existing Church in Rose Bay was originally part of W. Jenkins 50 acre land grant that would later be consolidated to form the 1130 acre Point Piper Estate. The land formed Lots 12 and 13 of Section 1 of a re-subdivision of the Carlisle Estate. Plans for a new church at Rose Bay were submitted and approved in November 1912 and the current Church was opened on 1 November 1913. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church was built by Messrs. D. McRae and Son at a cost of nearly 4000 pounds exclusive of land.⁸ A newspaper article states that the architects were Power and Adam.⁹ It contains stained glass windows, 'barn-Gothic' rafters, the 'Hill' organ (1885), cedar pews, stone font, memorial plaques and communion plate (1839) which came from the former St Andrew's Scots Church at Bathurst Street. The Manse was erected in 1915 at a cost of \$1,400.

The clergy of St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church have consisted of: Rev Dr J. McGarvie (1853); Rev J. Dougall (1853 – 1868); Rev R. Lewers (1869 – 1873); Rev W.M. White (1873 – 1884); Rev A. Miller (1885 – 1896); Rev J. Edwards (1914 – 1937); and Rev T. McDougall (1938).

In 1917 it was decided that the parish required a hall so that in 1918 the foundation stone was laid and the building completed in 1921 on the corner of boundaries of Carlisle Street and Ian lane. The building is a painted brick building above a lower ground floor with foundations of sandstone. The shingled steeply roofed building with brick gable is in the Free Federation interpretation of a modified neo gothic style with a brick parapetted roof entrance wing.

Hill & Son supplied an organ in 1885 for the original St Andrew's Scots Church (situated behind St Andrew's Cathedral) which has survived intact. It was paid for by using a £500 legacy from Captain Owen Hughes. The organ was opened with a concert on 28th July, 1885.¹⁰ The main church building is still used by the Presbyterian congregation, with the only noted alterations and additions occurring to the church hall.

HISTORICAL THEMES

Australian Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Practising Presbyterianism

⁸ *Buildings and Works. Progress of the Trade*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Tuesday 4 November 1913, pg. 5.

⁹ *A New Kirk*. Sydney Morning Herald. Monday 3 November 1913, pg. 10.

¹⁰ Sydney Organ, 'St Andrew's Scot Church', n.d., Accessed online at: <https://www.sydneyorgan.com/StARose.html>

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT					
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church has historical significance for demonstrating the pattern of development of the Presbyterian Church in Sydney and the Woollahra area. The site has a high degree of historical significance as it has continued in its function as a church and for its associated community since the early twentieth century. The church demonstrates the expansion of Rose Bay during the Federation period. The elements that are associated with the first church include the cedar pews, stone font, memorial plaques and communion plate (1839) which have historical significance as demonstrating the continuity of the Presbyterian Church. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th>Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity </td> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is associated with the Presbyterian congregation. It is associated with one of the first Presbyterian Churches built in NSW and the first Presbyterian congregation in NSW. The elements that are associated with the first church include the cedar pews, stone font, memorial plaques and communion plate (1839). Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th> <th>Guidelines for exclusion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons </td> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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Heritage inventory sheet

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<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church has aesthetic significance as a fine example of the Federation gothic style constructed in 1913 by architects Power and Adam and builders Messers. D. McRae and Son. The Church has landmark qualities being located on a prominent corner site. The building retains an excellent collection of high quality stained glass windows that date to 1885 which were originally part of the original St Andrew's Scots Church built in 1835 and located in Sydney City behind St Andrew's Cathedral. The 'barn-Gothic' rafters are of aesthetic significance, dating to 1885 from the original Church in the City. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist	<input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive	<input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities	<input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	
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<p>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church has social significance for being a place of worship and community for the Presbyterian congregation in the local area since the early twentieth century. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group	<input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place	<input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative						
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<p>Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)</p>	<p>The elements that are associated with the first church, including the cedar pews, stone font, memorial plaques and communion plate (1839) and the stained glass windows, 'barn-Gothic' rafters, the 'Hill' organ (1885), have potential to provide a reference type about the early formation and practices of the Presbyterian congregation in Sydney.</p> <p>The church was the first building on the site, therefore the archaeological potential of the site is low. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	<input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type	<input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites				
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Heritage inventory sheet

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<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is the only example of a Federation Gothic church within the Woollahra LGA. Although other Federation Gothic churches exist in the wider Sydney area, the style is rare for ecclesiastical architecture in Woollahra LGA. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 481 906 510">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="906 481 1318 510">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 510 906 873"> <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community </td><td data-bbox="906 510 1318 873"> <input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community	<input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat
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<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is representative of the growth of the Presbyterian Church in Sydney and the Woollahra LGA in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The building is a representative and fine example of ecclesiastical architecture built in the early twentieth century. Therefore, St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 1164 906 1193">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="906 1164 1318 1193">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 1193 906 1637"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held </td><td data-bbox="906 1193 1318 1637"> <input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
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<p>Integrity</p>	<p>St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church is substantially in original condition and retains a high degree of integrity. No development applications have been lodged for works to the main church building since the construction of the church. The church hall has had alterations and additions which are discussed below.</p>				

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet


RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT	
Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that the St Andrews Scots Presbyterian Church complex and setting, including interiors and moveable heritage be listed as a heritage item in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) of the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.</p> <p>A heritage management document is to be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant to assess the significance of all fabric and provide appropriate conservation policies to guide future development on the site.</p> <p>A moveable heritage inventory is to be undertaken for the heritage item.</p> <p>A moveable heritage strategy is to be conducted for any future works to the heritage item.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the heritage item are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p> <p>Any changes to the place should be appropriately located and be sympathetic to the identified heritage significance of the place.</p>

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Study	Woollahra Council (Shona Lindsay and Charlotte Simons)	Heritage Study of Places of Worship, Woollahra LGA	2023	Woollahra Council
Plans	Various	Subdivision Plans	Various	State Library of NSW
Record	Woollahra Municipal Council	Building Application Records	Various	Woollahra Local Studies Collection
Photographic	State Library of NSW	Historical photograph	Unknown	State Library of NSW

AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT	
Name Shona Lindsay – Senior Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council	Date January 2023


Heritage inventory sheet


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IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of front of church from Dover Road, western elevation	
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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IMAGES			
Image Caption	View of front of church on the western elevation, showing decorative filigree, tracery, lancet window, stained glass, face brick, and stone base		
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption	View of organ in north transept		
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet


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IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of nave and pews looking towards rear of church	
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of stained glass windows	
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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IMAGES			
Image Caption		Organ	
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption		View of north-eastern church hall, originally constructed for a school hall	
			
Image Year	2019	Image author and Copyright Holder	Shona Lindsay (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet

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ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	Vaucluse Uniting Church complex and setting - former 1909 Vaucluse Congregational Church building and former 1960 A-frame church building, including interiors and moveable heritage		
Former name	Vaucluse Congregational Church		
Item type	Built		
Address	Number 3	Street Russell Street	Suburb Vaucluse
Property description	Lot 7, Sec 5, DP 4400		
Use	Current 1960s A-frame Church – Vacant 1909 Church – Childcare Centre		Former Place of worship
Statement of significance	<p>The Vaucluse Uniting Church site is of local heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative heritage values.</p> <p>Collectively, the former 1909 Vaucluse Congregational Church building and former 1960 A-frame church building demonstrate the pattern of growth of religious and community organisations that were occurring in this part of Sydney at the time. The Former Vaucluse A-frame Church is historically significant as an illustration of postwar church-building activity in the municipality by the Congregationalists, later the Uniting Church (from 1977), who had worshipped at the place since 1909.</p> <p>A-frame churches were designed and built for their striking spatial qualities, and the building is considered to be aesthetically distinctive. The church is a restrained and representative example of late twentieth century ecclesiastical church designed by architectural practice Booker & Wilson. The A-frame Church is an intact and substantial masonry example of its typology, which surged in international popularity over the 1950s as a cost-effective and flexible solution for post-war ecclesiastical design. Its bold triangular geometry and pared-back character are evocative of modernist architecture.</p> <p>A-frame church buildings were popularly built during the 1960s and 1970s in Sydney and wider NSW, and the existing A-frame building on the site is therefore considered to be part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type. There are no other examples of this building typology within the Municipality. Since the turn of the twentieth century, the site has been the location and focus of worship, activities and ceremony for a section of the local community. The significance of the 1960 church building is enhanced by the associated collection of moveable heritage items.</p>		
Level of significance	State: NO		Local: YES
Heritage listings	None		
DESCRIPTION			
Designer	Booker & Wilson Architects - A-frame church		
Builder	Unknown		
Construction years	1909 – former Vaucluse Congregational Church 1960 – former A-frame church		
Physical Description	The site of the Vaucluse Uniting Church comprises two church buildings. The original 1909 church building is located at the rear southern end of the site. The northern end of the site with street frontage to Russell Street is		

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	<p>occupied by the former 1960 A-frame church building. The original 1909 building located at the rear of the site is not readily visible from the surrounding streetscape and is largely obscured by the 1960 church building. The 1909 church is no longer used as a place of worship and has been used as a childcare facility since the 1960s. The 1960 A-frame church building ceased being used as a church when the church dissolved in mid 2020.</p> <p>Exterior – 1960 A-frame church building</p> <p>The 1960 church on the site is a distinctive A-framed building on concrete foundations constructed of face brickwork with a steeply sloping triangular roof form that is clad with concrete tiles and timber bargeboards to ends. The front (north) elevation of the modern church features decorative textured brickwork and a large centrally located metal crucifix above the main covered entry containing timber framed glazed doors and a terrazzo threshold. Fenestration to the side elevations of the church comprises large aluminium framed windows with frosted and amber coloured glass panes. The rear (south) elevation includes a small linking structure between the two churches that was added at the time of the 1960 church's construction.</p> <p>The landscaping at the front of the site includes low sandstone and brick boundary walls along the street frontage and the main entry path, which is framed to each side by small conifer plantings and a eucalyptus tree to the north. The conifer plantings are seen as saplings in an historical photograph taken at the 1960 opening ceremony of the new church building, and are accompanied by commemorative plaques. Only one of these conifer trees remain.</p> <p>Exterior – 1909 church building</p> <p>The historic 1909 church building at the site's rear is of face brick construction under a cross gabled roof with slate tiles and terracotta ridge capping. The front elevation of the old church building comprises an open gabled front with render finish, featuring timber ventilators and a small copper-clad spire with bell. The majority of the main wall to the front elevation was removed with the construction of the adjoining 1960 A-frame church building.</p> <p>The early twentieth century church building retains original fenestration including leaded coloured glass windows and timber doors. Decorative brickwork to the church's exterior include pointed arched dark-red soldier courses to fenestration and dark red string courses. The rear church building comprises the main church space and adjoining church hall.</p> <p>Interior - 1960 A-frame church building</p> <p>The interior of the 1960 A-frame church comprises a vestibule with parquet flooring, cloak room, nave, altar, vestry, choir vestry, W.Cs, and a new stage adjoining the existing church building. The nave features face brickwork walls with large windows. The plasterboard lined ceilings of the church are set behind the large exposed timber and steel roof frame, which creates a dramatic interior spatial effect within the central nave space.</p> <p>Furnishings and fittings within the nave include timber flooring, timber pews and altars, suspended light fixtures, and a large metal crucifix mounted to the wall of the dais. A historic "Chappell & Co" organ dating from 1873 is located within the church at gallery level. The organ was originally in the St Mary's Catholic Church at Newcastle, and was later acquired and relocated to the Vaucluse Uniting Church.</p> <p>Interior - 1909 church building</p>
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	<p>Internally, some of the spaces within the 1909 church building have been adapted for its current use as a childcare facility. The front wall of the original 1909 church was largely removed at the time of the construction of the 1960 church, when a linking structure was created between the two church buildings. It is noted that the main church space within the 1909 church retains original timber ceilings, dado railing in the nave, timber floorboards and leaded glass windows, along with an early timber pew matched in design to those now located at gallery level within the 1960 A-frame church. Wall murals designed and painted by Pixie O'Harris in 1961 remain in the church hall.</p> <p>Organ An organ is situated at the rear of the gallery. It was reported to have been 'drastically altered' during its relocation to the <i>Former Vaocluse Uniting Church</i> in 1933. Original components are: 'ornately-carved lower casework, stopknobs, keyboards, keyboard cheeks, pedalboard, composition pedals, nameplate, swell shutter control, action, cone-tuned pipework and pitch'. Known alterations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display pipe decorations overpainted (silver), • New timber panels, left side of the case, • Two pedals have been removed, • Bellows converted from a double to single rise, • Hand-blowing apparatus has been removed, • Tremulant installed.¹ <p>Moveable heritage There are several moveable heritage items within the Vaocluse Uniting Church. Timber furnishings include baptismal font, lectern, and early timber pews at gallery level and other timber furniture possibly salvaged from the original 1909 church.</p> <p>Fixed items There are numerous fixed items of heritage interest at the Vaocluse Uniting Church including original external signage, commemorative plaques, metal crucifixes and fixed timber furnishings comprising pulpit, pews and a historic organ located at gallery level within the 1960 church.</p> <p>Setting The Vaocluse Uniting Church is sited within a low-scale residential setting on the southern side of Russell Street, Vaocluse. The surrounding area features a variety of early to late twentieth century houses that are generally between one and two storeys in height. Russell Street slopes downwards to the north west, and distant glimpsed views of Sydney Harbour are obtained from the street frontage to the church.</p>
Physical condition	The Vaocluse Uniting Church buildings are in good condition. The brick work, stone work and timber work to both buildings appear to be in good condition. The stain glass windows are in good condition.
Modification and Dates	<p>BA 1914/9097 - New wing to original church building</p> <p>BA 1937/9127 - New classrooms to original church building</p> <p>BA 1959/285 – New A Frame church building – Booker and Wilson Architects</p> <p>DA 1996/132 - Increase child care hours of operation and number of places, and increase number of places</p> <p>DA 1996/976 - Long day care centre including associated alterations and additions</p> <p>DA 2002/586 – Increase number of places</p>

¹ 'Organs of Sydney', Organ Music Society of Sydney, undated, <http://members.ozemail.com.au/~mqquarmby/VaocluseUC.html>, accessed 22 October 2022

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

Archaeological potential	No known historic archaeological potential. Not identified as being on potentially sensitive land on the Aboriginal sensitivity mapping.
Further comments	
HISTORY	
Aboriginal ethno-history	
<p>The coastal regions of Sydney between Port Jackson and Botany Bay are the ancestral territories of the Eora people. The traditional owners of the land now within the Woollahra Council area were the Cadigal (Gadigal) and the Birrabirragal people. In common with other tribes living by Sydney Harbour, the Gadigal lived in harmony with the natural resources within their country, fishing from canoes or hunting the animals that lived in surroundings. The tribe appears to have moved within their territory in response to the seasons and family connections. Shell middens and other archaeological remains in the area provide material evidence of many centuries of sustained connection to the land that also sustained them. The arrival of white settlers caused the wholesale disruption of traditional life and the cultural practices of the Eora people generally. Despite enormous challenges, today many Indigenous people identify as Eora and maintain cultural practices and a connection to Country.</p>	
Vaucluse suburb history	
<p>The area of Vaucluse comprises land that was originally granted to Thomas Laycock (80 acres), Frances MacGlynn (40 acres), William Charles Wentworth (370 acres), Robert Cardell (25 acres) and Francis Mitchell (39 acres). The suburb was named after the nearby historic Vaucluse House, which was built by Sir Henry Brown Hayes and later occupied by Wentworth.</p>	
<p>Owning the largest parcel of land, Wentworth was influential in the development of the suburb and subdivision of his estate commenced as early as 1838. In early March 1838, Wentworth engaged surveyor Peter Lewis Bemis to subdivide the southern and eastern parts of his estate into 94 villa allotments that were between two and six acres. The Vaucluse Estate subdivision included new roads connecting the two government roads to South Head.</p>	
<p>The Vaucluse Estate subdivisions of 1838 comprised the largest and second earliest sale of land in private ownership fronting the southern shore of the harbour. In 1833, the government released land on Darling Point for sale. Between Darling Point and Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate was the Cooper Estate, which was not subdivided until the early 1850s. Beyond Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate was Watsons Bay, the majority of land within which was not subdivided until the 1850s.</p>	
<p>During the early twentieth century, the promise of a tram extension to Watsons Bay resulted in the ongoing subdivision of large allotments in the area of Vaucluse. Between 1902 and 1915, fifteen separate releases from Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate resulted in hundreds of town allotments being offered in the area.</p>	
<p>Places of worship in Vaucluse include St Michael's Anglican Church which was opened in 1877, the Vaucluse Uniting Church which opened in 1909, and the Wentworth Memorial Church which dates to 1965. Kincoppal School also contains a church building within the school grounds.</p>	
Vaucluse Uniting Church	
<p>In the early twentieth century, the land that is now occupied by the Vaucluse Uniting Church was still in the ownership of the Wentworth family. The Vaucluse Uniting Church is located on land that comprises Lot 7 in Section 5 of the land within the 3rd subdivision of the Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate in 1904.</p>	
<p>The Vaucluse Congregational Church was established as early as 1839 as the South Head Independent Chapel, also known as the "Church with the Chimney", located on South Head Road. At this time, there were no public means of transport to and from Sydney. In 1891, a new mission hall called the "Watsons Bay and South Head Congregational Church" was established on the corner of Robertson Place and Dunbar Street. By 1908, this church had fallen into a state of disrepair.</p>	
<p>In February 1909, tenders were called for construction of a new Congregational Church on the Vaucluse Estate. This church is the extant building that is located at the rear of the subject</p>	

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

property at 3 Russell Street, Vacluse. The land for the new church, valued at £136, was gifted to the Congregational Union of New South Wales by Mrs Fisher, a member of the Wentworth family. The foundation stone was set on 22 May 1909. The church was constructed that year and was dedicated with an opening ceremony occurring on 18 September 1909 to a full congregation. The church was opened for worship by Mrs Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The contract price of the church's construction amounted to around £700.

In 1933, an organ was relocated to the 1909 church from St. Mary's Catholic Church in Newcastle, where it had been installed in 1873. This organ was then moved to the upper gallery of the A-frame church in the wake of its construction (see below, 1960). The organ is stamped with the name 'Chappell & Co.'. The latter was a major London-based musical instrument company (est. 1810) that commissioned a standard range of organs from independent English producers for resale. The organ is said to be an example of the 'Drawing-Room Organ' model and could have been built by Gray & Davison (bellow weights are marked 'JG', John Grey, albeit this could be the result of salvage/recycling).

The architect David Gillespie (a Congregationalist) was reported as preparing alterations for the 1909 church in 1935. The nature of these modifications or whether they occurred is not known with certainty, but it could have related to the construction of the eastern lean-to.

Congregationalism was a Nonconformist Christian denomination that held that each local congregation was selfgoverning and independent of any central controlling body. Congregationalists, also known as Independents, effectively began in Australia in the 1830s. Its 19th-century and early 20th-century adherents were predominantly urban and middle-class. In 1977, the Congregational Union of Australia combined with the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches to form the Uniting Church in Australia—the current owners of the subject place.

Previous to the procurement of the subject property, two other buildings had been built in the municipality for the Congregational Church. The earliest, known as the South Head Independent Chapel and colloquially as the 'Church with the Chimney', had been erected around 1839 on Old South Head Road (approx. 212-214). It was demolished following storm damage in 1910. It was followed in 1891 by the Watson Bay and South Head Congregational Church, which was constructed at the corner of Robertson Place and Dunbar Street. It no longer survives.

In 1959 a building application was lodged with Woollahra Council as BA1959/285 for the construction of a new church on the site, directly adjoining the existing Vacluse Congregational Church building. The new church was designed by architectural practice Booker & Wilson Architects. This firm was established by Lawrence C. Booker and Geoffrey E. Wilson in the late 1940s and continued until around 1980. Their output was varied, including churches, banks, shops, factories, service stations, Housing Commission developments, and private domiciles. The present A-frame church building was subsequently opened in 1960. As part of this new work, some of the 1909 façade was removed to allow for a small link structure between the two churches.

For its versatile form and cost-effectiveness, the A-frame church proved a popular postwar religious design in Australia and overseas during the 1950s, particularly in the United States. Its origins are multifaceted but non-Australian. Early and iconic prototype examples are Frank Lloyd Wright's First Unitarian Society Meeting House in Madison, Wisconsin (1949-51) and Eero Saarinen's Kramer Chapel for the Concordia Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana (1953-58).

Following the opening of the A-frame church opening the 1909 church was repurposed as a Sunday School and childcare centre (plaque in rear wing records 'Dilys Lewis Memorial Kindergarten', which could have been an early postwar name). This part of the subject place continues to be utilised as a childcare centre run by a private operator. In 1961, the children's book author and illustrator Pixie O'Harris (1903-91) painted a series of murals in the rear wing of the 1909 church. O'Harris artistic output over her long career was prolific, including that of murals, for which her work in the context of children's institutions (hospitals and the like) is widely regarded. Her involvement at the subject place is probably due to a family connection instead of an express commission.

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

The 1960 A-frame church building ceased being used as a church when the church dissolved in mid 2020.

HISTORICAL THEMES

Australian Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The Vaucluse Uniting Church site, comprising the 1909 Congregational Church building and later A-frame church building that was constructed for the Vaucluse Congregational Church community in 1960, has local historical significance for its ability to demonstrate the development and continuity of religious and community organisations in this part of Sydney since the turn of the twentieth century. The A-frame church has historical significance as an element of post-war ecclesiastic development of Vaucluse, during which time a large number of churches were built across Sydney and wider NSW to cater for a growing population. Therefore, Vaucluse Uniting Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Vaucluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity </td><td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The Vaucluse Uniting Church has some significance for its association with the prominent local Wentworth family. This association is not readily apparent and is in connection with the former church building to the rear of the site, and is unlikely to reach the threshold for local or State significance under this criteria. Therefore, Vaucluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for local or State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons </td><td> <input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input type="checkbox"/> is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	<input type="checkbox"/> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/> has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association
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Heritage inventory sheet

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<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>The A-frame church building on the site is a restrained late twentieth century ecclesiastical building. The building has been subject to few alterations and additions since its construction. A-frame churches were designed and built for their striking spatial qualities, and the building is considered to be aesthetically distinctive. It is noted the architects Booker & Wilson designed numerous churches in NSW along with commercial buildings, banks, shops and factories. As such, the A-frame building on the site is not considered to be a major work by the practice. As the building is situated amidst residential development of comparable scale, it is not visually prominent within the surrounding streetscape and is not considered to have landmark qualities.</p> <p>The 1909 church building on the site is not considered to have aesthetic significance. The historic building has been subject to alterations and additions that have diminished its design integrity. Construction of the A-frame church building has reduced the landmark qualities of the original church building on the site within the surrounding streetscape.</p> <p>Therefore, the 1960 A-Frame church building would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Vacluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> is not a major work by an important designer or artist	<input type="checkbox"/> is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> has lost its design or technical integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is aesthetically distinctive	<input type="checkbox"/> its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded	<input type="checkbox"/> has landmark qualities	<input type="checkbox"/> has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement	<input type="checkbox"/> exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	
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<p>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>Although social significance was not formally studied for this assessment, it is noted Vacluse Uniting Church likely has social significance as a centre of worship for the local community for more than a century. The Vacluse Uniting Church is a place of community memory. The A-frame church building on the site contains memorials and plaques to commemorate individuals associated with the church over time.</p> <p>Therefore, Vacluse Uniting Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Vacluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> is important for its associations with an identifiable group	<input type="checkbox"/> is only important to the community for amenity reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is important to a community's sense of place	<input type="checkbox"/> is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative						
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Heritage inventory sheet

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<p>Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)</p>	<p>The existing church buildings appear to have been the first buildings on the site. As such, the site has little archaeological research, and the existing buildings do not yield any potential for technical or scientific research information that would not be available from other sources.</p> <p>Therefore, the Vaucluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for local or State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 481 1321 750"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information <input type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere </td><td> <input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture <input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information <input type="checkbox"/> is an important benchmark or reference site or type <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture <input type="checkbox"/> has little archaeological or research potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites
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<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>While there are numerous examples of A-frame church buildings of comparable design and construction across Sydney and the wider NSW, the form and design of the 1960 A-frame building on the site is rare within the Woollahra LGA. There are no other examples of this type within the Municipality.</p> <p>Therefore, Vaucluse Uniting Church would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Vaucluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 1086 1321 1503"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guidelines for inclusion</th><th>Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community </td><td> <input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/> shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input type="checkbox"/> shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community	<input type="checkbox"/> is not rare <input type="checkbox"/> is numerous but under threat
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Heritage inventory sheet

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<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Vacluse Uniting Church is representative of churches built in both the early and mid-twentieth century. A-frame church buildings were popularly built during the 1960s and 1970s in Sydney and wider NSW, given that they were economical to construct whilst achieving striking spatial qualities. The existing A-frame building on the site is therefore considered to be part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.</p> <p>While the historic 1909 church building on the site has attributes that are representative of a congregational church building of its time, the building has been subject to alterations and is not considered to be a fine example of this type.</p> <p>Therefore, the 1960 A-frame building would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion. Vacluse Uniting Church would not reach the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 757 1321 1218"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="454 757 927 790">Guidelines for inclusion</th><th data-bbox="927 757 1321 790">Guidelines for exclusion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 790 927 1218"> <input type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held </td><td data-bbox="927 790 1321 1218"> <input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> is a fine example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input type="checkbox"/> has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input type="checkbox"/> is a significant variation to a class of items <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/> is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<input type="checkbox"/> is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/> does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/> does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
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<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The Vacluse Uniting Church 1960 A-frame building is substantially in its original condition and retains a high degree of integrity both externally and internally.</p> <p>The historic 1909 church to the rear of the site has been subject to several changes since its construction and has a lower degree of integrity and intactness. A link structure was built in the 1960s between the two churches.</p>				


Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT				
Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that the Vaucluse Uniting Church complex and setting - former 1909 Vaucluse Congregational Church building and former 1960 A-frame church building, including interiors and moveable heritage be listed as a heritage item in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) of the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.</p> <p>A heritage management document is to be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant to assess the significance of all fabric and provide appropriate conservation policies to guide future development on the site.</p> <p>A moveable heritage inventory is to be undertaken for the heritage item.</p> <p>A moveable heritage strategy is to be conducted for any future works to the heritage item.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the heritage item are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p> <p>Any changes to the place should be appropriately located and be sympathetic to the identified heritage significance of the place.</p>			
INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Study	Woollahra Council (Shona Lindsay and Charlotte Simons)	Heritage Study of Places of Worship, Woollahra LGA	2023	Woollahra Council
Study	Touring the Past	Heritage Assessment. Former Vaucluse Uniting Church—3 Russell Street, Vaucluse	2022	Woollahra Council
Plans	Various	Subdivision Plans	Various	State Library of NSW
Record	Woollahra Municipal Council	Building Application Records	Various	Woollahra Local Studies Collection
AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT				
Name			Date	
Shona Lindsay – Senior Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council			January 2023	

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

IMAGES			
Image Caption	Historical photograph of the Vaocluse Congregational Church (extant building to rear of site prior to construction of 1960 church)		
			
Image Year	Undated	Image author and Copyright Holder	The Story of Vaocluse Congregational Church 1839-1939

Heritage inventory sheet

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IMAGES

Image Caption

Undated photograph, like early 1930s, showing façade and the presence of east lean-to addition



Image Year

Undated

Image author and Copyright Holder

Vaucluse Uniting Church Archives

IMAGES

Image Caption

Vaucluse Uniting Church (formerly Vaucluse Congregational Church), 150th anniversary, 22 October 1989



Image Year

1989


Image author and Copyright Holder

Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive

Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet


IMAGES			
Image Caption		View from Russell Street to the Vaucluse Uniting Church	
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council))

IMAGES			
Image Caption	View showing steeply pitched roof form of the 1960 A-frame church.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet


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IMAGES			
Image Caption	Detail view showing church spire of 1909 church building located at the rear of the site.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption	Detail view of leaded glass windows and piers along the side elevation of the 1909 church building.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

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IMAGES			
Image Caption	View towards altar showing the nave interior within the Vaucluse Uniting Church.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption	View of timber pews and frosted windows within the nave.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet

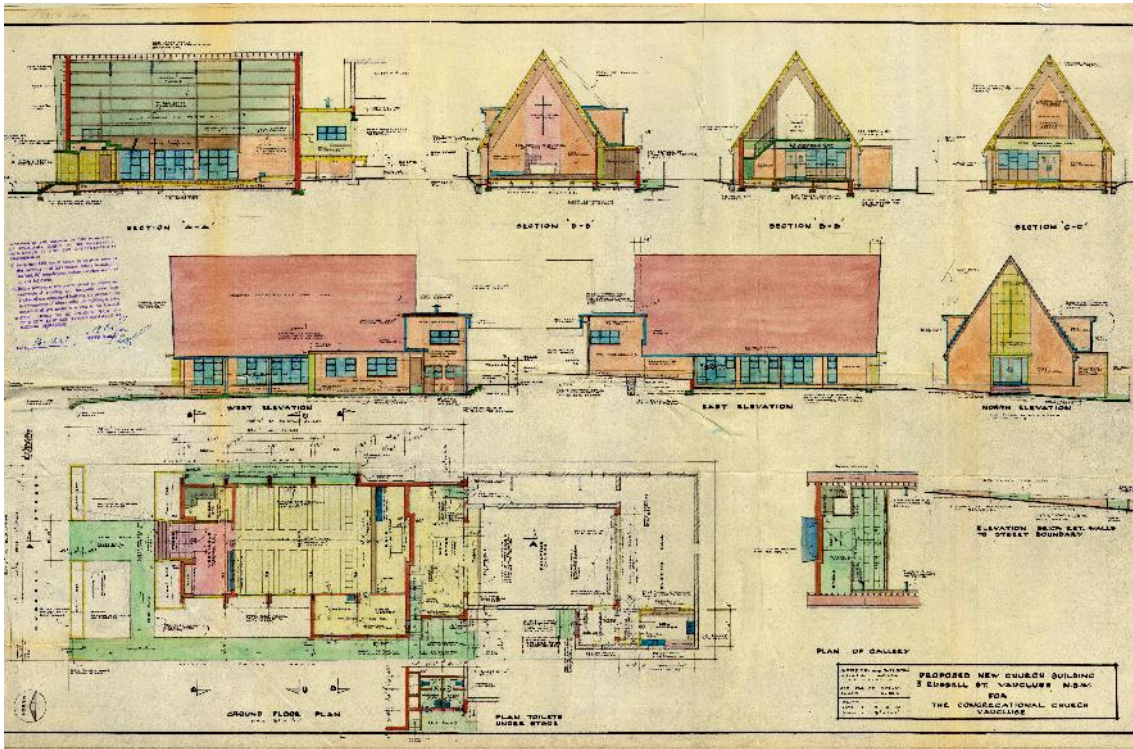
Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

IMAGES			
Image Caption	View of rear wall to main church space showing leaded glass highlight window, decorative mouldings and timber doors.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

IMAGES			
Image Caption	Decorative mural paintings to walls within the 1909 church building drawn by Pixie O'Harris in 1961.		
			
Image Year	2020	Image author and Copyright Holder	Charlotte Simons (Woollahra Municipal Council)

Heritage inventory sheet

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IMAGES			
Image Caption		Original 1960s plans of A-frame church building	
 The image contains a set of architectural drawings for a proposed A-frame church building. At the top, there are four cross-sections labeled 'SECTION A-A', 'SECTION B-B', 'SECTION D-B', and 'SECTION C-C'. Below these are three elevations: 'WEST ELEVATION', 'EAST ELEVATION', and 'NORTH ELEVATION'. The 'WEST ELEVATION' and 'EAST ELEVATION' show the building's profile with a red roof and blue-tinted windows. The 'NORTH ELEVATION' shows the A-frame structure with a yellow-tinted gable. Below the elevations is a large 'GROUND FLOOR PLAN' showing the internal layout of the church, including a sanctuary, nave, and various rooms. To the right of the ground floor plan is a smaller 'PLAN OF GALLERY'. A small inset drawing shows an 'ELEVATION FROM EXT. WALLS TO STREET BOUNDARY'. A text box in the bottom right corner reads: 'PROPOSED NEW CHURCH BUILDING 3 EMBALL ST WOOLLAHRA N.S.W. FOR THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WAVERLEY'. A north arrow is located in the bottom left corner of the ground floor plan.			
Image Year	1960	Image author and Copyright Holder	Woollahra Municipal Council