

Woollahra heritage inventory

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

| ITEM DETAILS | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current name of proposed item | Wentworth Memorial Church – church and grounds | | |
| Former name | | | |
| Item type | Archaeological, Built, Landscape, Movable/Collection, Area/Group/Complex Built, Landscape | | |
| Significant area or group | Name | | |
| Address | Number 32B | Street Fitzwilliam Road | Suburb Vaucluse |
| Property description by Council | Lot 1 | | DP 871485 |
| Original owner | Name Anglican Church Property Trust [Watson's Bay Parish] | | Address |
| Use | Current Place of worship | | Former Place of worship |
| Statement of significance | <p>The Wentworth Memorial Church is the most architecturally distinguished church of the later 20th century in NSW. The church and grounds (being all land in the boundaries of Lot 1 DP 871485) have strong historic associations with William Charles Wentworth and the Wentworth Family. The church is the last built work on their Vaucluse House Estate. The church and its grounds are strongly associated with the Wentworth Mausoleum, burial site of William Charles Wentworth and family, on the adjacent site, to which they are historically joined, and share a position on a unique rocky outcrop. The two sites were originally one when bequeathed to the Anglican Church by the Wentworth family. The church is strongly associated with the architect, Don Gazzard, who is an important Australian architect of the mid and late 20th century. The church and grounds have social significance for their association with historic and local families, church-going members and war veterans of the Vaucluse area. The church and grounds have social significance and community esteem for their value as a gift of land from an important family; the status of the church as a war memorial to the fallen soldiers of World War Two; and for the construction of both church and church hall with community-donated funds. The church is of aesthetic and architectural significance to groups who appreciate Australian architectural history, as evidenced by its inclusion on the RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance, and the wide range of publications which feature the building.</p> | | |
| Level of significance | State Yes - Moderate | Local Yes - High | |
| Heritage listings | <p>Woollahra Council LEP 1995 (as amended): The grounds and native vegetation of the Wentworth Memorial Anglican Church are listed as a heritage item State Heritage Register / Inventory: No / No Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance: Yes National Trust of Australia (NSW): No</p> | | |
| DESCRIPTION | | | |
| Designer | Architect (building and furniture): Clarke Gazzard and Partners [Don Gazzard] Silverware: Helge and Darani Larsen Wall hanging designer: Mona Hessing Engineer: Miller Milston and Ferris | | |
| Builder | Monteith Constructions Furniture Maker: Fishers Modern Homes | | |
| Construction years | 1964 | | |
| Physical description | <p>Site: The land is a rectangular shape fronting Fitzwilliam Road. Prior to the 1995 subdivision by the Anglican Church, the land was joined to the site of the Wentworth Mausoleum and continued on to Chapel Road.</p> | | |

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Contribution to streetscape: The view from Fitzwilliam Road is of a rising landscape of native trees and shrubs, which contains the approach to the church and also conceals the church from full view. The streetscape view also contains the church hall in the north-east corner of the site, a 1933 face-brick building of traditional ecclesiastic Inter-War design, by architect Colonel Hurst. The church hall is oriented to the street and raised behind a stone retaining wall above street level. There is a garden area associated with and south of the hall to the centre of the street view that contains native trees and shrubs. The church hall and the native landscaping contribute to a soft and recessive street view, as well as concealing the landscaped path to the church, and are part of the generally well-landscaped and discreet historic streetscapes of the local area.

District views: Whilst the Wentworth Memorial Church is only able to be glimpsed at the street, its high tower-like chancel form is seen from many parts of Vacluse, Parsley Bay and the Harbour. It is one of the principal landmarks of the high lands facing the Harbour, and is the central point of the Parsley Bay peninsula as seen from the natural amphitheatre of Vacluse. The white-painted walls of the walled courtyard and church were originally visible from most parts of Vacluse as well as from the grounds of the Mausoleum.

Landscaping: The grounds and native vegetation on the site are listed as a separate heritage item in Woollahra LEP 1995. The most significant landscape elements on the site are the unique natural sandstone outcrops and escarpment with the associated fig trees. There is a good variety and scale of native vegetation on the site. The most significant trees following the Figs are the Hoop Pine and the Cheese Tree both to the lower portion of the site beyond the driveway. Both are healthy mature specimens with good canopies and constitute feature trees. The Hoop Pine is exceptionally tall and highly visible from the Harbour and surrounding district. There are large gums on the lower portion of the site, and other native specimens of brush box, pittosporum, acacia, banksia and angophora.

The landscaping provides important surrounds for the all-important architectural and spiritual approach to the church, through a winding scenery of vegetation, where at close quarters the full view of the church is concealed by nature, and then, past the narrow walled stair, one turns at the lychgate and views the church atop the hill in its full glory.

The site circulation was designed by Don Gazzard to preserve and build upon the existing access to the Wentworth Mausoleum. The 1933 access steps from Fitzwilliam Road have been extended to allow visitors to arrive at the church and then, if desired, to pass across the lychgate and down the steps on the other side of the rock escarpment to the Mausoleum. The design created a walled approach staircase from the lower car park, which is intact. The church design dramatically preserved the existing rock outcrop as had the Mausoleum nearly one hundred years before. It is not apparent that trees were specially planted as part of the design but the Port Jackson figs that have grown up now substantially hide the church.

The red brick 1950s house to the west is an incursion on the courtyard.

Wentworth Memorial Church building – construction details

No. of Storeys: 1

Roof: Copper standing seam, 2 crosses - the western above the Bell Tower appears to be painted steel and the eastern, above the Chancel Skylight, appears to be copper. Flashings to eastern skylight, colourbond - recent. Perspex glazing to eastern skylight, exterior fixed - recent.

Walls: Painted common brickwork in stretcher bond. The courtyard walls are coped in face bull-nose brick. Paint around the courtyard walls appears to be acrylic, but the evidence is that the original finish is cement wash. Fascia above the front door – 50 x 90mm horizontal hardwood boards, stained. Spandrel above vestry door - same.

Windows & Doors: Entry doors - timber framed glass, original. Exterior door to vestry - timber frame with horizontal boarding infill. Fixed glass transoms. Windows - timber framed with fixed glass beaded, face bull-nose brick sills.

Form & Structure: Load bearing masonry cavity construction. Roof construction steel trusses and conventional minor framing. The form in plan for the building and the courtyard is an irregular polygon. The courtyard entry, church entry and aisle are on shifted axes.

Floor - courtyard, lower level, common terracotta pavers (to match common brick), 6 radiating lines constructed of face select commons: stairs and upper courtyard and internal floor select face commons, or common bricks laid in stretcher bond.

Other: The southern side walkway to the vestry, pipe handrail, 50mm, welded mesh imposed over it - recent. In the courtyard 2 black painted steel handrails from the lower to the upper levels - recent. 2 white painted pipe handrails from the entrance onto the lower level - recent, but matching the original design.

Interior:

Ceiling: V-jointed tongue and groove boards appearing as 60mm width stained. 30 recessed black

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| | <p>downlights.</p> <p>Walls: cream painted brick, 75 x 19 splayed hardwood skirting. Exposed concrete lintels to high windows and low windows.</p> <p>Nave floor, 50mm hardwood polished.</p> <p>Original furniture - hardwood pews to the design of Don Gazzard. Communion Rail Australian Cedar on metal legs: cedar Holy Table with silver book stand, instead of a reredos three sandstone shelves and silver cross behind the Holy Table, East wall tapestry; integral pulpit, marble font, cedar seat to the rear of the pulpit, lectern, prayer desk, the organ case and organ loft are original, faced in western red cedar. The organ is a gift of Mona Bracey. The choir pews shown in Gazzard's plan have been removed. The sanctuary furniture is a gift of the Wentworth family.</p> <p>The President's chair is American oak from the 1920s (not original).</p> <p>Other non-original fittings include the following: metal leg table, public address system, wall mounted heaters- 4no, and rolled down projection screen on east wall.</p> <p>Style or period: Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style.</p> |
| Physical condition | <p>Church: The building is generally in good order although in need of ongoing maintenance. Don Gazzard has recently reviewed the fabric informally and is critical of the skylight alterations. The brickwork to the courtyard is partly sunken and uneven. Paintwork and surfaces are in need of maintenance.</p> <p>Grounds: Some introduced plant species are flourishing in the grounds, which are generally overgrown and unkempt. Views of the church and its walled courtyard are compromised by overgrowth.</p> <p>Hall: Some minor maintenance is required to the brickwork to the rear possibly due to root invasion. Generally the condition is good.</p> |
| Modification and dates | <p>Church: The building is in near original condition. Two new privies on the southern side have been constructed. The seat on the stepped ramp shown on Gazzard's drawing does not exist.</p> <p>Hall: There have been a series of relatively minor alterations to the hall to allow it to function as a kindergarten, including the introduction of toilets and the decking.</p> <p>Development application: Consent was granted by the Land and Environment Court on 26 November 2010 to DA 439/2009 for the subdivision of Lot 1 DP 871485.</p> |
| Archaeological potential | <p>Due to the long period of European occupation of this site, the archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural material is low.</p> <p>There is little potential for archaeological remains relating only to the mid-19th century development of the area due to disturbance caused by construction of the church and hall buildings.</p> |
| Further comments | <p>Designed for it at the same time were its furniture and liturgical furniture, fittings and plate; a wall hanging, organ case, memorial plaques to complete the enterprise. Many of these were gifted to the church by families associated with the parish, the Rector and the Wentworth family. At the same time as they gave the sanctuary furniture the Wentworth family commissioned Gazzard to repair the mausoleum. He added the copper hood above the door to the mausoleum and probably designed the path that connects it to the church and Fitzwilliam Street.</p> <p>At a time when many churches were built in Sydney the Wentworth Memorial Church, because of its dramatic siting, deep historic associations, progressive design and completeness of execution stands out. It is comparable to similar architectural adventures in the Polish Memorial Chapel at Marayong (Dysart), the Naval Chapel at Watsons Bay, St Pauls College Chapel at the University of Sydney, the church of St Therese of the Child Jesus, Beauty Point (Fowell Jarvis Mansfield and MacLurcan) and St Kevins Dee Why (Curtin).</p> <p>It is the best surviving early work of Don Gazzard, whose practice (initially Clarke and Gazzard from 1960 and later Clarke Gazzard and Yeomans) became an established Australian multi-disciplinary environmental consultancy of the 1960s and 1970s.</p> <p>The architect, Don Gazzard, recognises that the Wentworth Church is one of his most admired buildings, joking that he could have retired in 1960, and still be remembered as an architect, on the basis of the Wentworth Church. He said, "On the whole, it is the one building of mine people always come back to."</p> <p>In 2003, Gazzard wrote in a letter to the General Manager of Woollahra Council with regard to the parish's repairs to the skylight, saying "If this building is not already on your Heritage Register I think a case can be made that it should be added."</p> |

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HISTORY

Historical notes

The historic importance of the site began with the natural landscape – the profound importance of the site to William Charles Wentworth as being his favourite place to sit and view the surrounding landscape, particularly his own Vaucluse House and estate, but also the Harbour and Parsley Bay. He also identified it from as early as the 1830s as the place where he wished to be buried. The rocky outcrop on which the church sits and on which the adjacent Mausoleum is nestled was known as Parsley Hill throughout the 1800s. During the 1800s this outcrop would have been visible from the harbour and other vantage points as the surrounding land was partially tamed for agriculture during settlement. Lloyd Henry Grant's watercolour view of Vaucluse dated 27 June 1863 clearly shows a cluster of rock outcrops at the location of the Mausoleum and church. The original bushland setting was severely disrupted by the suburban subdivisions of 1904 and 1907, which shaped the parcel of land (lots 1, 2 and 3 of DP 871485) and preserved the curtilage for the Mausoleum. This long rectangle of land between Chapel Road and Fitzwilliam Road was retained as the site of the Wentworth Mausoleum by the Wentworth family until 1927 when the land was transferred to the Anglican Church.

The construction of a Church of England on this site was the intention of the immediate family of William Charles Wentworth (c.1790 to 1872), whose trustees gave the land to the Church of England Diocese of Sydney Property Trust for that purpose in 1927.

The land was part of the Vaucluse Estate purchased by W.C. Wentworth in 1827, and as early as 1831 was planned to be eventually consecrated for the Wentworth Family Vault. The large boulder then visible from the verandah of Vaucluse House was the picturesque site designated by Wentworth himself. The Mausoleum and Vault were built for the interment of the remains of W.C. Wentworth on 6 May 1873, also the day of the consecration. The vault also contains four of the Wentworth's children: William Charles, Sarah Eleanor, Isabella and Fitzwilliam. Various streets in Vaucluse reflect the importance of the Wentworth family: Wentworth Road of course, Chapel Road and Fitzwilliam Road.

A covenant was part of the transfer of the land from the Wentworth family to the Anglican Church. The relevant articles of the deed of covenant signed on 14 October 1927 between the trustees of the will and codicil of William Charles Wentworth and the Church of England Property Trust Diocese of Sydney include the binding of the covenantor (the Church) to ensure the land remains consecrated as a place of burial for the remains of William Charles Wentworth and members of his family; ensure free access by a Minister or Clergyman to allow the performance of the ceremony in connection with the dead; preserve the character and traditions of the Mausoleum, preserve the perimeter fence, not disturb the remains of the Wentworth family members and ensure right of access for family members and trustees to the Mausoleum; erect by 1937 a church and associated parish hall/parsonage; and repair and maintain the chapel and perimeter fence. The covenant was modified on the 8 May 1931 to extend the period of time allowed to build the church to twenty years, presumably due to the difficulties the Church was experiencing in raising funds.

The church hall was built in 1933 (the foundation stone laid by Sir Phillip Game on 7 April) and was used for church services. The congregation was a branch of St Peter's Watson's Bay, but was called Wentworth Memorial, in memory of William Charles Wentworth. The church hall was used for church services for 32 years, from 1933 until 1965.

Under the incumbency of Rev. Neville Cyril Bathgate the architect Don Gazzard of Clarke Gazzard & Partners was commissioned to design the new church to house a congregation of 350 (this being the minimum diocesan standard size of the time).

The foundation stone to the church found on the outside, immediately adjacent to the entry doors, is inscribed "To the glory of God, this stone was set by the most Reverend Hugh Roland Gough CMG OBE MA DD Archbishop of Sydney and primate on the 27th February 1965, Churchwardens C.J. Sisley, G.H. Green, P.W. Grieve, Rector the Reverend N.C. Bathgate."

The church was built as a memorial to the Second World War. It was dedicated for use by the Archbishop of Sydney on 19 September 1965 and consecrated on 2 July 1972.

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| Architectural notes | <p>Don Gazzard trained as an engineer and later qualified as an architect in England. Upon his return to Australia, he spent a number of years working with Harry Seidler. The firm of Clarke Gazzard & Partners was formed in the early 1960s. Having lived in Paddington from the mid-1950s, Gazzard was a leading member of the Paddington Society, and contributed to the plan for the conservation of Paddington in the 1970s. Gazzard became well known not only for his architectural practice, but also in the area of town planning, making substantial contributions to the development of Martin Place. His works, not large in number but much published, include the TAA Terminal at Kingsford Smith Airport (heavily remodelled), his own house at Woollahra, the Mona Vale community Centre, and Goodwin village at Edgecliff. Gazzard was the editor of <i>Architecture In Australia</i> in the 1960s and collated and edited the influential "Australian Outrage" book and exhibition in 1966. (Interview with Don Gazzard, 14th September 2004, and Taylor, Jennifer, 1990, <i>Australian Architecture Since 1960</i>, Melbourne: Royal Australian Institute of Architects National Education Division, p. 46.)</p> <p>Don Gazzard has won one RIA Merit Award and one Wilkinson Award.</p> <p>Don Gazzard's contribution is mainly due to his involvement with major urban design projects, particularly the pedestrianisation of large public spaces, frequently making use of Brutalist forms. Gazzard also designed a small number of acclaimed domestic scale buildings that possess a boldness of concept and an individual character. Gazzard persisted in the Functionalist design approach in the 1960s and 70s, in the face of the Post Modern movement.</p> <p>From the above it is reasonable to say that Don Gazzard is an important Australian architect of the mid and late 20th century.</p> <p>The Wentworth Memorial Church was widely published at the time of its completion and is included in architectural histories of Australian architecture to this day. The church is one example of Australian architecture included in <i>World Architecture 1900-2000: a critical mosaic</i>, where it is described as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The church tower, atop a hill, is spectacularly visible from the surrounding suburbs. The tower has not the conventional identification of an ecclesiastical spire, but is a more mundane shape, like a theatre fly tower, but nonetheless a marker of spiritual speciality. From the roadway, pedestrians take a path which meanders around the hillside, past rock outcrops and remnant bush, all the while catching glimpses of the church from different oblique angles and vantage points, before arriving, via a lychgate, at a brick paved forecourt and then ultimately to the interior – natural finish timber floors and ceiling, white walls and from a discreet clerestory, daylight washes onto the sanctuary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The church is the epitome of an architectural experience – a distant prospect, gradually revealed in a journey through space, culminating in the contemplation, closely from the outside and then from within, of an interior enclosure suffused by dramatic light. The construction materials are conventional: white bagged brickwork, terra cotta tile, dark brown stained timber; the composition dynamic – simple skewed planes, and the total sensory experience of exploration and arrival is extraordinary." (Neville Quarry, 1990, <i>World Architecture 1900-2000: a critical mosaic</i> vol. 10, p. 19.)</p> |
| HISTORICAL THEMES | |
| State historical theme | Religion / Creative endeavour |
| Local historical theme | Places of worship / Contemporary buildings |
| ASSESSMENT of HERITAGE CRITERIA | |
| Historical significance SHR criterion (a) | <p>An item is important in the course, or pattern, of Woollahra's cultural or natural history</p> <p>The grounds are strongly associated with William Charles Wentworth, who owned the land from 1831 and intended to be buried within the rock outcrop which forms part of the place. The Wentworth Memorial Church is located on the same rock outcrop as the state-listed Wentworth Mausoleum, on the adjacent related site, which houses the body of William Charles Wentworth and four of his children. The Wentworth Memorial Church is the last built work closely associated with the Vacluse House Estate as developed by the Wentworth Family from 1827, which is now a historic landmark of Sydney. The consecration of the land and the erection of a church had been intended by the immediate family of William Charles Wentworth.</p> <p><i>This attribute by itself is of high significance at a local level.</i></p> <p>The changes to the worship service brought about in numerous denominations by the New</p> |

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| | <p>Liturgical Movement of the early 1960s, influenced by the publication of Edward Mills' <i>The Modern Church</i> in 1956, are reflected in the design of the church in the use of natural light and the proximity of sanctuary and congregation.</p> <p><i>This attribute by itself is of low significance at a local level.</i></p> |
| <p>Historical association significance SHR criterion (b)</p> | <p>An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Woollahra's cultural or natural history.</p> <p>The church grounds are strongly associated with William Charles Wentworth, an Australian founding father, his wife, Sarah Cox Wentworth, and the Wentworth family, one of Australia's most celebrated pioneer families. The Wentworth Memorial Church and its grounds are strongly associated with the state-listed Wentworth Mausoleum, on the adjacent related site. The Wentworth Memorial Church is also associated with the Second World War, as it was built as a memorial to the fallen soldiers of the Second World War.</p> <p><i>This attribute by itself is of high significance at a local level.</i></p> <p>The church building is strongly associated with its architect, Don Gazzard, who is an important Australian architect of the mid and late 20th century.</p> <p>The building is one of a group of works by Don Gazzard, and is an integral part of the architect's body of work.</p> <p><i>Each of the two attributes above, by themselves, is of some significance at a local level. When considered with other aspects of significance in this assessment, the site should be considered to be of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> |
| <p>Aesthetic significance SHR criterion (c)</p> | <p>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in Woollahra.</p> <p>The Wentworth Memorial Church and its grounds are aesthetically significant because they share the same dramatic topographical siting as the adjacent state-listed Wentworth Mausoleum; the church and the Mausoleum are both located upon a unique group of sandstone outcropping and boulders. The three buildings on their sites form a group with each other and within the significant heritage-listed landscape.</p> <p><i>This attribute by itself is of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> <p>Exhibiting dramatic siting, boldness of concept, landmark qualities, progressive spatial sequence from the road to the altar, effective use of natural light, radical plan form, non-traditional belltower, clerestory windows, and plain wall surfaces, the church is an outstanding exemplar of the Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style (Apperly et al., <i>Identifying Australian Architecture</i>, 1998), recognised internationally as "the epitome of an architectural experience" (Neville Quarry, 1999, <i>World Architecture 1900-2000: a critical mosaic</i> vol. 10, p. 19). The church is one of the finest churches of its time in Australia.</p> <p><i>This attribute by itself is of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> <p><i>Each of the two attributes above, by themselves, are of high significance at a local level. When considered with other aspects of significance in this assessment, the site should be considered to be of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> |
| <p>Social significance SHR criterion (d)</p> | <p>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in Woollahra for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</p> <p>As evidenced by its inclusion in Jennifer Taylor's <i>Australian Architecture Since 1960</i>, where the church is described as "a most convincing example of Sydney's regional Architecture of the 1960s" (Taylor 1990), as well as Graham Jahn's <i>Guide to Sydney Architecture</i> and Apperly's <i>Identifying Australian Architecture</i>, the church building is held in high regard by Australian architects and others interested in Australian architecture. The building was one of forty Australian buildings selected for publication in the book <i>World Architecture 1900-2000: a critical mosaic</i>, and concurrent International Union of Architects conference on the best buildings of the 20th century.</p> <p>As evidenced by its inclusion on the RAI (NSW Chapter) <i>Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance</i>, the church building is held in high regard by NSW architects and others interested in Australian architecture.</p> |

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| | <p>The Wentworth Memorial Church contains memorials to many local families of the Vaucluse area. Both the Wentworth Memorial Church and the church hall were constructed after extensive donations of funds and time by local and interstate parishioners and war veterans with a connection to the site.</p> <p>As a place of continuing Anglican worship since 1933 it is important to the Anglican community of the parish of Watson's Bay and the wider Anglican community.</p> <p><i>Each of the three attributes above, by themselves, is of some significance at a local level. When considered with other aspects of significance in this assessment, the site should be considered to be of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> |
| <p>Technical/research significance SHR criterion (e)</p> | <p>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding Woollahra's cultural or natural history.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the place is low (see above). <i>This attribute by itself is of low significance at a local level.</i></p> <p>The church is a resource for the understanding of the architectural detailing of the architect, Don Gazzard. <i>This attribute by itself is of low significance at a local level.</i></p> |
| <p>Rarity SHR criterion (f)</p> | <p>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Woollahra's cultural or natural history.</p> <p>The site (and the related adjacent Mausoleum site) are considered to demonstrate a rare conjunction of elements which link significant historic events and people from the Colonial, Victorian, Inter-War and Late Twentieth Century periods.</p> <p>The design concept, siting and approach from the foot of the hill, materials, form, and resolution of the interiors have led to international critical acclaim for the Wentworth Memorial Church. It demonstrates a design of exceptional interest.</p> <p><i>These two attributes are each of moderate significance at a state level.</i></p> |
| <p>Representativeness SHR criterion (g)</p> | <p>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Woollahra's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.</p> <p>As indicated above, the church is an outstanding exemplar of the Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical Style. <i>This attribute by itself is of moderate significance at a local level.</i></p> |
| <p>Integrity</p> | <p>The degree to which the item retains the aspects which make it significant under the criteria above.</p> <p>The church is highly intact including its furniture and fittings. The grounds are substantially intact with the rock outcrop maintained. The hall is substantially intact with alterations being of a minor and reversible nature.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATIONS | |
| <p>Recommendations</p> | <p>Encourage restoration of the form of the major skylight above the chancel. Encourage pruning of the vegetation which compromises the visibility of the church. Reorganise the arrangement of loose furniture.</p> <p>List on the Woollahra Council LEP. The boundary of the listing should be Lot 1 DP 871485.</p> <p>Nominate for listing on the State Heritage Register. (Or investigate the possibility of including the church building, grounds, and vegetation on the existing State Heritage Register listing of the Wentworth Mausoleum).</p> |

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| INFORMATION SOURCES | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------|--|
| Type | Author/Client | Title | Year | Repository |
| Periodical | | Wentworth Memorial Church | February 1966 | <i>Architecture in Australia</i> |
| Written | Webber, G.P. | <i>The Design of Sydney: three decades of change in the city centre</i> | 1988 | Sydney: Law Book Co. |
| Written | Sowden, Harry | <i>Towards an Australian Architecture</i> | 1968 | Sydney: Ure Smith |
| Written | Richard Apperly | <i>444 Sydney Buildings</i> | 1971 | Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter |
| Written | Taylor, Jennifer | <i>Australian Architecture since 1960</i> | 1990 | Canberra: RAIA Educational Division |
| Written | | Yearbook of the Diocese of Sydney | 1955 | |
| Written | Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd | Wentworth Mausoleum Conservation Analysis and Conservation Guidelines | 1991 | Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd |
| Written | Don Gazzard | <i>The Australian Outrage: the decay of a visual environment</i> | 1966 | Sydney: Ure Smith |
| Interview | Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd | Interview with Don Gazzard | 2004 | Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd |
| Survey | CMPS&F Pty Ltd for Carrara Constructions Pty Ltd | Detail Survey, Wentworth Memorial Church | 2000 | Woollahra Council |
| Subdivision plan | | Subdivision in relation to DA 150/95 | 1995 | Woollahra Council |
| Written | Neville Quarry | 'Wentworth Memorial Church' in Frampton et al (eds), <i>World Architecture 1900-2000: a critical mosaic</i> , Vol 10 | 1999 | China Architecture & Building Press |
| Written | Don Gazzard | Letters, Statement of Environmental Effects, tender documents, scope of works in relation to proposed internal alterations and repair of leaking skylight | 2003 | Don Gazzard |
| Photograph | David Moore for Clarke Gazzard & Partners | Photographs of the Wentworth Memorial Church shortly after its completion | c1964 | Don Gazzard |

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AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT

Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (Hector Abrahams, Ian Stapleton, Meg Quinlisk), amended by Sara Reilly, Woollahra Council's Strategic Heritage Officer

2005, amended 2011

IMAGES

Image caption

View of the church from the courtyard. *(Image has been updated since 2004)*



Image year

2010

Image author and
copyright holder

Woollahra Council