

Heritage (Decision about Provisional Registration for St Paul's Church, Griffith) Notice 2010

Notifiable Instrument NI 2010 - 598

made under the

***Heritage Act 2004* section 34 Notice of Decision about Provisional Registration**

1. Name of instrument

This instrument is the Heritage (Decision about Provisional Registration for St Paul's Church, Griffith) Notice 2010 -

2. Registration details of the place

Registration details of the place are at Attachment A: Provisional Register entry for St Paul's Church, Griffith.

3. Reason for decision

The ACT Heritage Council has decided that St Paul's Church, Griffith meets one or more of the heritage significance criteria at s 10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*. The provisional register entry is at Attachment A.

4. Date of Provisional Registration

21 October 2010

5. Indication of council's intention


The Council intends to decide whether to register the amended entry under Division 6.2.

6. Public consultation period

The Council invites public comment by Wednesday 24 November 2010 on the provisional registration of St Paul's Church, Griffith to:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
GPO Box 158
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Gerhard Zatschler
Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
21 October 2010

 ACT Heritage Council	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY HERITAGE REGISTER (Provisional Registration Details) Place No:
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The following is mandatory:

For the purposes of s. 33 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, an entry to the heritage register has been prepared by the ACT Heritage Council for the following place:

St Paul's Anglican Church, Corner of Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent, Griffith
Block 1, Section 39, Griffith, Canberra Central

DATE OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

Notified: 21 October 2010 Notifiable Instrument: 2010/Number

PERIOD OF EFFECT OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

Start Date 21 October 2010 End Date 21 March 2010

Extended Period (if applicable) Start Date _____ End Date _____

Copies of the Register Entry are available for inspection at the ACT Heritage Unit. For further information please contact:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
GPO Box 158, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telephone: 13 22 81 Facsimile: (02) 6207 2229

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLACE

- St Paul's Anglican Church, Corner of Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent, Block 1, Section 39, Griffith, Canberra Central
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STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This statement refers to the Heritage Significance of the place as required in s12(d) of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

The Church building is an excellent example of an Inter-War Gothic church with Art Deco influences. The building has high aesthetic qualities demonstrated by its:

- Strong symmetry
- Fine brickwork detailing
- Angular and triangular detailing and forms
- Sandstone tracery
- Stained glass windows
- form and detailing in the bell tower

The church building has landmark qualities in the Manuka precinct. It is located on a major intersection and can be viewed from both streets. It is set on a raised curved part of the site with mature exotic trees around the building which create a parkland setting for the church. The church and its setting are representative of the landscape aesthetic principles applied in the development of the National Capital in the 1930s.

Plantings in the church grounds are also typical of the earliest period of the church's construction. They reflect the range of plant species grown by the Government Nursery, for use in both domestic gardens and the public domain in the period.

St Paul's Anglican Church is the first Anglican Church to be built following the foundation of the National Capital and is the first Anglican Parish in South Canberra.

During WWII, St Paul's Church served as an icon of hope, being the venue for intercession prayer services.

FEATURES INTRINSIC TO THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

Features intrinsic to the heritage significance of the place which require conservation include:

- St Paul's Church site
- St Paul's Church including:
 - A detached building in a parkland setting when viewed from the streets
 - Dominance of massing of the nave in the overall building form
 - Face red brick exterior and cream brick interior
- The Bell Tower
- The Chapel / Baptistry , including:

- The external expressed form of the north entry porch and baptistery/chapel
- Triangulated pilasters
- The vertical proportion of window fenestration
- Stepped brick window reveals
- Sandstone tracery
- Existing stained glass windows
- The basic cruciform planning of church
- The distinction of a nave, Chancel, Sanctuary and side aisles in the planning of the church
- Other elements:
 - The setting of the building on the site, with terracing and vistas to the Church from both Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent
 - The view of the church from the public domain of Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent
 - The semi formal grassed parkland setting of the site to the north of the church building
 - Mature trees along Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent boundaries
 - Church grounds

APPLICABLE HERITAGE GUIDELINES

The Heritage Guidelines adopted under s27 of the *Heritage Act* 2004 are applicable to the conservation of St Paul's Church, Griffith.

The guiding conservation objective is that St Paul's Church, Griffith, shall be conserved and appropriately managed in a manner respecting its heritage significance and the features intrinsic to that heritage significance, and consistent with a sympathetic and viable use or uses. Any works that have a potential impact on significant fabric (and / or other heritage values) shall be guided by a professionally documented assessment and conservation policy relevant to that area or component (i.e. a Statement of Heritage Effects – SHE).

REASON FOR PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

St Paul's Church, corner of Canberra Avenue and Captain Cook Crescent, Griffith has been assessed against the heritage significance criteria and been found to have heritage significance when assessed against four criteria under the ACT Heritage Act.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Pursuant to s.10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, a place or object has heritage significance if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria. Significance has been determined by research as accessed in the references below. Future research may alter the findings of this assessment.

- (a) it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement (or both), by showing qualities of innovation, discovery, invention or an exceptionally fine level of application of existing techniques or approaches;**

The place does not meet this criterion.

- (b) it exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group;**

The St Paul's Church building demonstrates outstanding design and aesthetic qualities of an Art Deco interpretation of Gothic architectural style. These qualities are valued by the broad ACT community, as a landmark and iconic place. The building's design and aesthetic qualities are demonstrated in:

- Strong symmetry
- Fine brickwork detailing
- Angular and triangular detailing and forms
- Sandstone tracery
- Stained glass windows
- Form and detailing of tower
- Original detailing and fittings of the interior.

An unusual element in the design is the detailing of the head of the stained glass windows in the east and west walls. Where most windows of the church have gothic arched heads the two end windows have square heads. This irregularity is heightened in the east wall where the window is set within a gothic arched brick reveal internally.

The church building has landmark qualities in the Manuka precinct being located on a major intersection. The architect's decision to place the building at an angle to the corner and set on a gently curved platform has increased its presence on the site and reinforces the design. The mature exotic trees to the north and west of the building create a setting for the church of a building within a parkland. This is representative of the landscape aesthetic principles applied more broadly in the development of the National Capital.

The lining detail in the downward sloping eaves of the old rectory is unusual.

St Paul's Church, Griffith meets this criterion.

(c) it is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function that is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest;

St Paul's Church is important as evidence of a religion of exceptional interest, being the first, and a substantial Anglican Parish in South Canberra. The church building, and the quality and scale of its design is important as evidence of the role of the church in the establishment of the National Capital.

The planning of the church is important as evidence of traditional forms of worship in the 1930s and their strong influence on church design. The cruciform plan with its defined elements of nave, baptistery, Chancel and Sanctuary is rarely applied in modern church design.

The mature trees surrounding the church reflect the palette of plant species typically grown by the Government Nursery, for use in both domestic gardens and the public domain. The original trees used in the grounds reflect the species commonly used in Canberra up until the mid 1960s when fashions in plants changed and the range of species available from the Yarralumla Nursery were consequently modified.

The church has been important to the community in times of trouble, particularly during WWII.

The use of the grounds of the Church for the 'war effort' and subsequent occasions and events, including the dedication of trees and the north lawn as a memorial area within the grounds, provides the grounds associated with the Church building with significance as the site of a distinctive function.

St Paul's Church, Griffith meets this criterion.

- (d) it is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;**

St Paul's Church is likely to be important to the members of the community of South Canberra as an icon of the role of the Anglican Church in the development of Canberra and in particular South Canberra. However there is currently no evidence to substantiate this.

There is insufficient evidence to determine whether St Paul's Church, Griffith meets this criterion.

- (e) it is significant to the ACT because of its importance as part of local Aboriginal tradition**

Not applicable

- (f) it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or is rare or unique in its comparative intactness**

The place does not meet this criterion

- (g) it is a notable example of a kind of place or object and demonstrates the main characteristics of that kind**

St Paul's Anglican Church, Griffith is a notable example of an Inter-War Gothic Church. It also demonstrates influences of Art Deco style. The characteristics of these architectural styles demonstrated by the church include:

- vertical elements on skyline
- parapeted gable
- bell tower
- tracery

St Paul's Church, Griffith meets this criterion.

- (h) it has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history**

St Paul's Anglican Church has a special association with the Anglican Church, being the first Anglican Church built after the foundation of the National Capital, and as the first Anglican Church in South Canberra. It grew out of a ministry of St John's Reid to provide services for the early workers and families of Eastlake and adjacent suburbs.

The church is also associated with notable members of the Anglican Church. Some of the Rectors of St Paul's were later appointed to higher appointments in the Anglican Church notably:

- Reverend Neville J Chynoweth, Rector of St Paul's 1971-75. Later Assistant Bishop of Canberra, then Bishop of Gippsland (Vic)

St Paul's Church was the "Mission Centre" from which future churches were established. The church building has played a role in significant community events over the past 60 years in particular during WWII.

St Paul's Church, Griffith meets this criterion.

- (i) it is significant for understanding the evolution of natural landscapes, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes**

Not applicable

- (j) it has provided, or is likely to provide, information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT because of its use or potential use as a research site or object, teaching site or object, type locality or benchmark site**

The place does not meet this criterion.

- (k) for a place—it exhibits unusual richness, diversity or significant transitions of flora, fauna or natural landscapes and their elements**

Not applicable

- (l) for a place—it is a significant ecological community, habitat or locality for any of the following:**

- (i) the life cycle of native species;**
- (ii) rare, threatened or uncommon species;**
- (iii) species at the limits of their natural range;**
- (iv) distinct occurrences of species.**

Not applicable

This place is assessed as not having met criteria a, e, f, i, j, k and l.

SUMMARY OF THE PLACE HISTORY AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A detailed historical account of St Paul's Church Griffith is found in Eric Martin and Associates (EMA), 2000, 'St Paul's Anglican Church Manuka Conservation Management Plan'.

St Paul's was the first Parish on the south side of Canberra.

The first building known as St Paul's was a small corrugated iron shed constructed in 1914 and located in Kingston (Block 26 Section 55). It was referred to as the Mission Hall. Population growth in Canberra saw larger congregations and more regular services (EMA, 2000: 9).

This building was extended in 1931 but did not adequately service its congregation. It was poorly located with respect to population growth, it was not in an obvious location, it was not aesthetically attractive, and was not located on Parish land. As a result, in 1938 the current site was selected for a new church (EMA, 2000: 10).

The new site was 'considered a suitable site as it was on a main avenue and a convenient meeting place for the church people of Kingston, Barton and Griffith. The site had been set aside for church use and following provision of suitable details by the Council on how the site would be developed, the lease was granted to St Paul's on 24 October 1938 (EMA, 2000: 10).

Local architect, and parishioner Kenneth Oliphant prepared the first drawings for the new church. His design received general acceptance from parishioners, but the Parish council wanted a more prestigious design for its church in the National Capital. They invited interested architects to provide sketch proposals for a new design (EMA, 2000: 11).

From this competition, one of many designs submitted by Sydney Architects Burcham Clamp and Son was selected for construction of the building. The design had already been used by the firm for a church at Moree. Minor modifications were made before presentation to the Parish Council for approval. After

inspecting the site, Burcham Clamp and Son proposed the siting of the church obliquely on the block (EMA, 2000: 11).

Burcham Clamp and Son had also designed the initial phases of Canberra Grammar School as well as many Anglican Churches throughout NSW (EMA, 2000: 3).

John Burcham Clamp (snr) passed away in 1931 and it was his son, John Burcham Clamp (jnr) who oversaw the design and construction of St Paul's Church.

Due to financial constraints only part of the overall design was initially constructed. This was completed in 1939.

The Church was dedicated on Sunday 6 August 1939 by the Rt Reverend Bishop of Goulburn, Dr EH Burgman MA (EMA, 2000: 12).

Just two months after the dedication of St Paul's, WWII broke out, and the role of the church building in the community changed. St Paul's church was filled each time services of Intercession were held. (EMA, 2000: 12).

The Mission Hall at Kingston continued to be used during this time by the Church and organisations connected with the war including the Red Cross, St Johns Ambulance, the Camouflage Netters and the Women's Club of Radio Station 2CA.

In 1943 the Mission Hall was also relocated to the Church site to assist organisation with the war effort (EMA, 2000: 12).

In 1949 parishioners of St Paul's expressed concern at their constraints by not being an independent Parish. A committee was established with the intent of forming a new Parish at Canberra South. In 1950 the Parish of St Pauls was proclaimed with the boundaries being 'all the territory within the city and suburbs of Canberra south of the Molonglo River' (EMA, 2000: 13).

In 1951 approval was given for an additional 45 feet of land on the Captain Cook Crescent frontage to allow for possible future developments (EMA, 2000:13). This area is now used as carparking.

The church overall design was finally completed in 1956 when the remaining two bays and octagonal tower were added (EMA, 2000: 3).

There have been some changes to the church since its completion. 'With changes in the style of worship over the years some discussion took place in the congregation during the 1970s concerning possible re-design of the Sanctuary to create a free standing altar'. An acceptable option was not reached until 1986 (EMA, 2000:17).

The organ and choir were relocated into a loft in 1988.

A major extension to the southern section of the building where two bays were added matching original detail, and reconfiguration of the western and north side landscape and parking in 2002. In 2006 changes were made to an existing carport, and a new pergola was added to the church hall in 2007.

Rectory

The old Rectory was designed by local architect Malcolm Moir and was completed in 1951. Prior to this, the rector was accommodated in a government house at 90 Canberra Avenue and deacons were accommodated in government flats (EMA, 2000: 14). Extensive interior renovations were carried out in the 1970s (EMA, 2000: 16).

By 1970 the volume of traffic on Canberra Avenue was causing serious problems for the residents of the Rectory. The construction of a new rectory on the site of the tennis court was considered the best solution. The new rectory was completed in 1992 (EMA, 2000: 17).

Hall

The Church Hall was designed by local architects A Wrigley and A Cobley and was completed in 1964.

Church Grounds

The grounds of St Paul's have also developed over several stages. In the early years of the Parish the congregation focused on the building activities while the grounds fell into an untidy and undeveloped state. It was not until 1940 that landscaping works commenced (EMA, 2000: 17).

Two distinct platforms were developed – the church on the higher platform and soft landscaping on the lower (EMA, 2000: 18).

The initial platform created for the church and landscape was developed with advice from John Hobday, the ACT Superintendent of Parks and Gardens. 'It is likely that the species selection reflects Hobdays choices and the plants then available in the nursery' (EMA, 2000: 18). It is thought that, as the Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, Hobday would have been at liberty to provide the church with a donation of plants (EMA, 2000: 18).

This initial work included the trees and lawn in the north, a perimeter hedge and the south boundary plantation. Hobday chose Canadian Pine Oaks, *Cyprinus arizonica* and *Photinea serulata* hedge (EMA, 2000: 18). The *Photinea* hedge along Captain Cook Crescent and the cypress hedge have since been removed.

One original Silver Birch from this time of planting remains on the site.

Hobday served as Superintendent of Parks and Gardens from 1937-1944. However, his work in the ACT is largely 'invisible' as 'his term of office was through a period of hardship and war, with little expenditure on the Federal Capital. The development of the city was in a holding pattern' (EMA, 2000: 19).

The style of landscape employed by Hobday is likely to have been influenced by his predecessor, Charles Weston and Alexander Bruce, with the planting of feature trees in open grassy spaces. However, his use of more formally arranged deciduous trees probably reflects his own personal English taste (EMA, 2000: 19).

During WWII air-raid trenches were dug in the church grounds. The cost to later fill in the trenches was considered to be prohibitive. It was instead decided to re-establish the area and the driveway as a memorial garden to those who gave their lives in the service of their country. The works were completed by November 1946. It is thought that this area was that previously planted by Hobday in 1940. It is unclear what plantings were undertaken at this time (EMA, 2000: 19).

In 1944 Mr Lindsay Pryor replaced Hobday as Superintendent, coinciding with the second stage of St Pauls Church landscape development in the early 1950s. It is not clear whether Pryor had any involvement with this second stage of work at St Pauls which included the introduction of two eucalypts along the long axis (only one remains), six Bhutan Cypresses to the north of the church and landscape around the Rectory. Remnant hedge plantings from this time survive (EMA, 2000:20).

The third stage of landscape development was in the late 1950s and was associated with drainage issues.

In 1963 the lower lawn was dedicated as a commemorative garden and trees were planted in memory of family members who had been active in the service of the church (EMA, 2000:21).

In the 1980s the gardens were redesigned including a larger lawn area and further drainage works were undertaken (EMA, 2000: 22).

A further stage in 2004 removed some earlier significant plantings and added more parking, structured paths and garden walls around the church and replaced the Garcia gardens with open lawn and a perimeter memorial wall (EMA, 2000: 3).

Social history

A number of groups and organisations have been associated with St Paul's Church, Griffith. These include:

- Sunday school 1922 – present
- The Anglican Club 1954-1956
- The Anglican Men's Movement 1949-1957
- St Paul's Church Women's Group 1929 - ?
- Anglican Women 1983 – present
- Family Life Group 1962 – 1974
- St Paul's Tennis Club and Courts 1941 – late 1960s
- Girl Guides, Scouts and Cubs ? – 1978
- Tapestry Guild 1987 – present (EMA, 2000: 24-25).

Architects

The practice of J Burham Clamp and Son had an association with Walter Burley Griffin. For a period of 9½ months in 1915 Walter Burley Griffin operated his private commissions through their Sydney Office. Griffin's influence may have influenced the church detailing as they are similar to details he used in other buildings (EMA, 2000:25). Griffin's influence on the company is noticeable in some of the work produced by the practice after 1915.

As stated by EMA (2000:25), John Burcham Clamp Junior does not appear to have achieved the same status in the architectural profession as his father (John Burcham Clamp senior 1869-1931) and is not mentioned in key published histories.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE

The buildings and site are generally in quite good condition.

The following information has been obtained from Eric Martin and Associates (EMA), 2000, 'St Paul's Anglican Church, Manuka Conservation Management Plan'. A more detailed description is included in that Plan.

The site consists of several different structures and features built or added to since the first part of the church was built in 1939. They include:

- church (1939)
- Mission Hall (moved to the site in 1943 and since removed??)
- Rectory (1951)
- Church Hall (1964)
- New rectory (1992).

Church Exterior

St Paul's church is an imposing red brick building of Inter-War gothic design with Art Deco influence. The bulk of the nave is a tall rectangular mass broken down into equal length bays, by finely detailed triangulated brick pilasters, and with parapeted gable. The church design is based around a traditional cruciform plan, comprising a nave, Chancel, Sanctuary and side aisles, with the plan elements expressed in the elevations and massing of the building.

The building has a strong symmetry, with the bell tower providing a vertical element on the skyline. Sandstone tracery is evident in the window design, through a triangulated plan. The façade elements emphasise the vertical proportions of the building and these proportions are reflected in the interior height of the nave and chancel.

Brick stepped window reveals are evident on all facades. Stained glass windows form a feature to the building's façade.

The western façade includes the principal entry, which is unusual in not having any weather protection over. Above the entry is a tall rectangular window with masonry tracery elements. The window and doorway are accentuated with a projecting corbelled brick reveal.

To the north side of the elevation is the low entry porch, which is accessed from the north façade. To the south of the elevation is the projecting lower level form of the chapel. The chapel roof is concealed behind a brick parapet where the porch has a hipped terracotta tiled roof.

Church Interior

The interior has simple yet elegant detailing of brickwork, joinery and strong vertical proportions of the nave and chancel. The cruciform planning of the church with its defined functional elements was common at the time but is uncommon in modern church design.

[A detailed description is given of the interior of the church in the 2000 Conservation Management Plan for a detailed description of the interior of the Church.¹(EMA 2000).

The Nave is rectilinear in plan with a central seating area and cloistered side aisles. The space is broken into five structural bays, each with a tall ecclesiastical arched window. The roof structure is expressed with exposed large section timber trusses supporting exposed timber purlins.

The chancel forms approximately 1/3 the size of the church body. An unusual element of St Paul's is the use of rectangular square headed windows in the north and south walls within gothic arched brick walls.

Adjacent to the main entry is the baptistery/chapel, designed as an ante room to the nave. This is a semi octagonal room with wall and ceiling finishes matching the nave. Each section of wall contains a stained glass memorial window.

In 1988 an organ gallery was dedicated to the church.

A small square bell tower is accessed via a doorway adjacent to the chancel.

The Ministers Vestry is a simple rectangular room with internal doors in the north and east walls.

Hall

The Church hall (1964) is a two level simple face red brick building of basic rectangular plan. Windows are placed on a regular grid across the façade and align vertically through both levels. The building sits on a rendered plinth. The roof of the building is flat with expressed fascias on three faces. The east wall has a parapet projecting above the entry and is capped with masonry slabs and five ball shaped stone capitals. The east and west walls are of solid brick with no openings.

The main hall is a simple rectangular space with face brick walls, stramit ceiling with exposed steel portal trusses. The floor is bare timber. A raised stage area with red velvet curtains occupies the western quarter of the space. Other spaces are the foyer, the entry, the kitchen, toilets, the Mollison Room, the Church Office, the Opp Shop and a lower level.

The building is in good condition.

Old Rectory

The Rectory (1951) is a single storey red face brick building with hipped tiled roof. External windows and doors are timber framed. The roof has an unusual sloping boxed eaves detail. The interior of the rectory has seen little alteration since construction. The kitchen has been refurbished but still retains the original milk/bread delivery hatch. The Rectory is generally in good condition.

The interior of the old rectory retains many original fixtures and fittings, which are representative of the design ethos of 1950s domestic architecture. These include:

- Wall lights in lounge and hall
- Fluorescent light in study
- Fireplace in lounge and study
- Cornice detailing in lounge
- Original door furniture and door leaves
- Sidelight glazing in entry.

New Rectory

The New Rectory is a typical 1990s brick veneer project home. External walls are face red brick. The hipped roof is finished in glazed tiles. Windows are glass with powder-coated aluminium frames.

The interior of the new Rectory has finishes and detailing typical of the 1990s. The walls and ceilings are plasterboard. Floors are generally carpet or ceramic tile. The New Rectory is generally in very good condition.

Landscape

The landscaped areas to the north and west of the Church have been substantially altered many times since 1940. Major restructuring was undertaken in 2002. The areas of most historic and landscape significance are the mature trees in the lower lawn areas north of the curved carpark.

The roundabout driveway has been removed and replaced with a large lawn area which is crossed by formal paved entry paths.

The curved driveway and low Cotoneaster hedge is a deliberate design feature. The curvilinear lines contrast with the rigid geometry of the building and are typical of the Art Deco period. A new lytch gate has been constructed at the western end of the path adjoining the new driveway. The entry drive now circles around the small roundabout which has been planted out with low shrubs. A small bitumen carpark runs along the south west side boundary. Much of the original character and design of the landscaping to the north, west and east was lost in the 2001 – 2003 works.

The curved carpark platform on the north has terraces down to open lawns along the north and east boundaries. Within the lawn and terrace are mature deciduous trees from the 1950s plantings. The adjacent street trees (outside the boundary) were also planted at a similar time.

Pines and shrubs from the original plantings of the church were removed in the forming the carpark. To the east of the church a turnaround for the car park has removed several trees and a larger area of former lawn.

Mature oaks and cedar street trees dominate the north lawn area. One original Silver Birch tree remains. This area provides a usable space for numerous church activities and contributes to the landscape of the public domain of Canberra in this strategic site. An Olive, Pin Oak and Lombardy Poplar tree are three remaining original trees of this area.

Bhutan Cypress near the Church at its upper level on the northern side screen views of the church from Manuka Circle. It is likely that these trees were planted for shade protection around the late 1940s.

The Garsia Memorial Garden is noteworthy for the semi-mature eucalypts which are the only significance scale vegetation on the western side of the church. This is also a significant memorial space to members of the St Paul's congregation as the ashes of a number of past members are scattered or interred there. It has been removed and reconstructed in a similar location as a simple lawn area enclosed on three sides by a brick memorial wall.

The original *Pyracantha* hedge fronting Canberra Avenue was planted as part of the public streetscape development. It is in poor condition. However, hedges form an important component of the landscape of Canberra Avenue.

The New Rectory, the rear of the old Rectory, and the Southern Gardens are all interrelated spaces that have been only recently completed. These areas have spatial qualities that are functional but could be improved. This is particularly important for the southern side of the church with its drainage problems and the lack of sufficient circulation space.

The Hall surrounds are limited, and the Western Side area has no remaining landscape of historic significance and is peripheral to the car park function.

REFERENCES

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Site plan and images





Rectory



Rectory



St Paul's Church building



St Paul's Church building



St Paul's Church building