



**HERITAGE  
COUNCIL**  
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## **REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION**

### **11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

#### **PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)**

- 8.6                      Worshipping

#### **HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)**

- 404                      Community services and utilities
- 406                      Religion

#### **11. 1 AESTHETIC VALUE\***

St Paul's Anglican Church, and to a lesser extent St Paul's Hall, are good examples of a suburban Federation Gothic style religious buildings, which retain significant elements of their original form. (Criterion 1.2)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is an aesthetically pleasing collection of late nineteenth to early twentieth century church buildings, which are stylistically different, but which achieve a sense of harmony through the use of similar materials and a respectful physical relationship. (Criterion 1.3)

The large street frontage and the location of the Church and Presbytery near the front boundary make this site a prominent landmark within a largely residential streetscape. (Criterion 1.3)

The prominent use of local limestone in *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* contributes to a key characteristic of the immediate streetscape, which includes a number of limestone dwellings dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. (Criterion 1.3)

#### **11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE**

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*, as a social and cultural institution marking the development of the Beaconsfield area,

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\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

demonstrates the type of building and construction spurred by the Gold Boom. (Criterion 2.1)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*, as a religious institution, demonstrates the growth and development of the Anglican Church in Western Australia, including the cultural changes to the faith in the post-war period. (Criterion 2.2)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*, demonstrates a cohesive functional group of religious buildings, as well as the Anglican method of establishing a temporary Mission Church under the direction of an established church prior to the establishment of a larger, more permanent parish church. (Criterion 2.2)

St Paul's Anglican Church demonstrates the development and variety of public memorials to members of the local community who died as a result of the First World War. (Criterion 2.2)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is associated with architect Howard Evans, as well as builders J Frack and the Hooley Brothers. (Criterion 2.3)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is associated with architect J H Eales, and may be his earliest commission for the Anglican Church in Western Australia, designed by Joseph Herbert Eales independent of his partnership with Charles Oldham at the time. (Criterion 2.3)

### **11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE**

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### **11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE**

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is significant to the families whose members formed part of the parish, or are memorialised by various features of the place. (Criterion 4.1)

The landmark quality of *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* architectural style and its association with the Gold Boom development of the area contributes to the community of Beaconsfield's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **12. 1. RARITY**

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* includes a rare example of a Mission Hall still present next to a later parish church within the metropolitan area. (Criterion 5.1)

### **12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* demonstrates the principal characteristics of a place of worship in the Anglican Church; where the hall and church building, including the furnishings of the latter, are all elements in the continuing religious functions of the place. (Criterion 6.2)

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* demonstrates the development and expansion of Fremantle spurred by the Gold Boom. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12. 3 CONDITION**

St Paul's Anglican Church is generally in fair to good condition, but with localised areas of internal damage relating to rising and penetrating damp, particularly to the porches, western wall (around the gable window), and the western end of the north wall. Externally there are areas of cracking to rendered detailing, localised areas of severely fretting stonework, particularly at the base of the northern wall, and evidence of on-going damp along the base of the southern wall.

The Presbytery is in fair to good condition (with wear and tear commensurate with its age).

St Paul's Hall is in fair to good condition internally, but in fair to poor condition externally, with numerous areas of severely fretting stonework and brick quoining.

The Church bell is in good condition.

### **12. 4 INTEGRITY**

The buildings making up *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* have retained a high degree of integrity as they have been in continuous use by the Parish since their construction.

### **12. 5 AUTHENTICITY**

St Paul's Anglican Church has a moderate to high degree of authenticity. The major alterations relate to the reconstruction of the east wall and the addition of a new Chapel.

The Presbytery has moderate to high authenticity to the main part of the building, comprising the entry hall and four rooms. The front verandah has been reconstructed and the current fabric of the rear additions dates from the 1960s (bathroom and laundry) and 1970s (kitchen, dining and living rooms).

St Paul's Hall has a moderate degree of authenticity, with the major alterations relating to modifications over time to the south elevation.

The Church bell retains a high degree of authenticity, although the framing structure has a low degree of authenticity.

### 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the physical evidence assessment completed by Greenward Consulting, in March 2018, with amendments and/or additions by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Register Committee.

#### 13. 1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* comprises the St Paul's Hall and former Mission Church (1891-1892), Presbytery (1895), St Paul's Anglican Church (1905-1906), and Church Bell (c.1922) as well a number of ancillary buildings, set into landscaped grounds within a larger urban residential landscape. The place demonstrates the development of the Anglican faith in Western Australia, particularly during Fremantle's Gold Boom transformation.

The Beaconsfield area was initially established by British settlers as a western province of Fremantle, with the original 'Beaconsfield' being a property in the area in the 1880s. Natural population growth and the opening of the Guildford-Fremantle tramline 1881 in saw rapid urbanisation of the Beaconsfield area, which was to be further accelerated by the discovery of gold in the state's interior.<sup>1</sup>

The new wealth of the Gold Boom transformed Western Australia's economy, and created a surge in commercial building in Fremantle that was accompanied by the rapid expansion and subdivision of the surrounding residential suburbs.<sup>2</sup>

The urban expansion in Fremantle was matched by a growth in the Anglican Church during this period, with the church supported with new wealth enjoyed by some of the established Anglican families, and church membership expanding via new arrivals heading for the gold fields.

The Anglican Church had been the dominant faith at the foundation of the Swan River Colony in 1829, with the first Anglican services performed by Captain Irwin in place of an ordained minister. From 1829-1837 a temporary 'Rush Church' was established in Perth by visiting Archdeacon Thomas Hobbes, although the first Colonial Chaplain was Reverend John Wittenoom. The *Old Perth Court House* (P1948), a more substantial building, acted as a place of worship from 1837 until the first dedicated church was completed as St George's Church in 1845.<sup>3</sup>

Over the next 40 years, a number of Anglican Churches, schools and orphanages were established through the colony through the urging and efforts of Anglican settlers.<sup>4</sup> By 1857, the Anglican Church numbered 14 churches from Fremantle and Perth to as far afield as Albany, and in response to internal pressure the Bishopric of Perth was instituted.<sup>5</sup> A boost to the development of the Anglican Church in Western Australia was the energetic and enthusiastic Bishop Mathew Hale, who established new churches, recruited clergy from England, as well as

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1 Websdane, P. *The Beaconsfield Primary School: The First Hundred Years 1890-1900*, Perth, The Print Cell, Cockburn, Melville, Willetton District Education Office, 1990, pp. 2-4

2 R T Appleyard, 'Economic and Demographic Growth', *A New History of Western Australia*, C T Stannage (ed.), UWA Press, 1981, pp. 218-227; see also assessment documentation for P9241 *Forthergill Street Precinct* (RHP) and P25225 *West End, Fremantle* (RHP)

3 A E Williams, *West Anglican Way*, Province of Western Australia of the Anglican Church of Australia, 1989, pp. 30-46; The site of the original St George's church was between Hay Street and St Georges Terrace, northwest of P2102 *St George's Cathedral* (RHP)

4 Williams *op cit.*, pp. 52-56, 63-66, 87-88, 93-96; Thelfall *op cit.*, 10-12

5 Williams *op cit.*, pp. 146-147. This may have also been a response to the political changes in church/state relationships in England during this period. See C L M Harvey *The Availing Struggle*, Perth, 1949, p.35

working with children's education, convicts and Aboriginal groups.<sup>6</sup> Bishop Hale's influence further saw the Anglican Church evolve into a more autonomous body after several clashes with Governor Hampton over management of the clergy.<sup>7</sup>

By the time Bishop Hale had left Western Australia in 1875 the Anglican Church boasted 28 churches across the state, with improvements in the economy and a stronger organisation of the laity resulting in parishes better able to establish community churches.<sup>8</sup> Significant constructions by the Anglicans during this time include P2094 *St George's House* (RHP) in 1891, the rebuilding of P2102 *St George's Cathedral* (RHP) and the rebuilding of P844 *St John's Anglican Church, Fremantle* (RHP), both in 1879.<sup>9</sup> On a smaller scale, the Anglican faith also established a number of "Mission Churches," small churches in areas where a self-supporting parish might develop. These smaller places of worship were considered a separate category to larger, established parish churches.<sup>10</sup>

In Beaconsfield, a new Mission Church was requested by residents in 1889, the initial concept being a temporary timber framed iron-clad church on a block of land at Hampton Street already owned by the Church.<sup>11</sup> By 1891 this plan had changed to a limestone hall, which was nonetheless considered temporary and therefore built at the back of the block 'so as to leave an ample site for a much more extensive and commodious edifice, which the rapid extension of the suburb will require in the near future.'<sup>12</sup> The Mission Church was designed by architect Howard Evans, who arrived in Western Australia in 1887. Evans had befriended the Anglican Minister Cannon E Grosner at Roebourne the following year, and when Grosner moved to Beverley in 1889 Evans was invited to design the Rectory. The Anglican Church was supportive of Evan work and he was called on to design a number of the church's buildings during this time.<sup>13</sup> Once designed, the Mission Church was built by J Frack for a cost of £250, and was blessed and opened in August 1892.<sup>14</sup>

The Mission Church at Beaconsfield appears to have been established with the assistance of *St John's Anglican Church* in Fremantle, and was run in conjunction with it for several years.<sup>15</sup>

This was followed in 1895 with the construction of a Presbytery, a four roomed brick and limestone building constructed at a cost of £400. In 1901 improvements

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6 J Tonkin *Cathedral and Community: A history of St George's Cathedral, Perth*, UWA Press, 2001, p. 48

7 Thelfall *op cit.*, p. 14; Tonkin *op cit.*, 29; Harvey *op cit.*, 45-48

8 Williams *op cit.*, pp. 219-226; Aveling *op cit.*, pp. 592-593

9 See assessment documentation

10 'Church News. Anglican', *Western Mail*, 30 September 1899, p. 56. There is little information available on the methods of developing a parish from a Mission Church within the Anglican faith in Western Australia. It should also be noted that a similar structure was a Mission Hall, which operated as a community centre in working class neighbourhoods. A brief discussion of a Mission Hall at the Holy Trinity Church in Hobart suggests that Mission Halls were also a method of reaching out to working class as well as the first step in establishing a new parish, P Graham, *Church and Community: The Changing Social Role of Holy Trinity Church in Hobart, 1833-1945*, University of Tasmania, PhD Thesis, 2015, pp. 269-275

In this assessment, the documentary sources have used 'Mission Church' and 'Mission Hall' interchangeably; for clarity the initial identity of St Paul's Hall is referred to as the Mission Church.

11 'New Church at Fremantle', *The Daily News*, 17 June 1889, p. 3;

12 'Beaconsfield Mission Church', *The Daily News*, 13 August 1891, p. 3

13 See assessment documentation, P150 *St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* (RHP), p. 5

14 *ibid*; *The West Australian*, 15 August 1892, p. 4

15 'Beaconsfield Mission Church', *The Daily News*, 13 August 1891, p. 3; St Paul's Archival Group, *A History of St Paul's Community*, 2010, pp. 5-6

to the Mission Church were carried out, including the erection of north and south transepts and the ornamental entrance porches.<sup>16</sup>

Fundraising for a new, larger church began in 1904. The new building, designed by architect Joseph Herbert Eales, was described as a 'quasi-cruciform Gothic church, in the early English Manner.'<sup>17</sup> Eales was an English born and educated architect who migrated to Melbourne in 1887 and then to Fremantle 1897. Here, he partnered with Charles Oldham to win the design competition for P1006 *Fremantle Markets* (RHP). After this success, Oldham and Eales were responsible for a number of Fremantle buildings, however during this time Eales also created designs for the Anglican Church as a solo enterprise.<sup>18</sup>

Eales' ambitious design called for a significantly raised chancel, octagonal apse and bold interior arch to separate this space from the nave, however this design was later amended to a simpler hall with a slightly raised sanctuary at the eastern end and a small apse at the western end.<sup>19</sup> The original colour scheme of the church was to emphasise natural and subdued colours, with green glass windows, green pews and a blue ceiling.<sup>20</sup>

St Paul's Church was built by the Hooley Brothers in 1905 and consecrated in January 1906 by Dr Riley, Bishop of Perth.<sup>21</sup> A photograph of the newly-completed church shows large limestone block keys protruding from the front bay and front corners of the building, with no entrance porches. No photos exist of the rear of the building at this time, but it is likely that the rear brick and limestone keys were also present at this point.<sup>22</sup> The front porches were added in 1914, again designed by Eales and constructed by T P Menzies for a cost of £400.<sup>23</sup> Another development during this time was the addition of a lean-to to the southern wall of the Mission Church, which after the erection of St Paul's Church became known as St Paul's Hall.<sup>24</sup> The parish itself was very active in this period with the founding of a branch of the Mother's Union, a Girl's Friendly Society and a men's Gymnasium Club.<sup>25</sup>

World War I was a strain on both Fremantle and the Anglican Church, with significant amounts of manpower and resources dedicated to the war effort. Fremantle became a major point of embarkation for Australian soldiers and was engaged in the creation of coastal defences, the extra strain on the Fremantle Port leading to industrial strife in 1917.<sup>26</sup> The Anglican Diocese of Perth, still suffering from a lack of priests, also struggled as some of the clergy resolved to join the war effort overseas and minister to soldiers. The war also placed a greater strain on the remaining clergy in ministering to the families of soldiers who died in

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16 Green, M. *Heritage Assessment & Conservation Plan for St Paul's Church, Hall and Rectory 162 Hampton Road, Beaconsfield*, Hammond & Green Architects, Fremantle, 1997, p. 8

17 *The Mail*, 6 October 1904, p. 3; *The West Australian*, 23 August 1905, p. 8

18 'Joseph Herbert Eales', *Australian Institute of Architects Website*, accessed 19 April 2018, <http://www.architecture.com.au/docs/default-source/act-notable-buildings/eales-joseph-herbert.pdf?sfvrsn=0>

19 *ibid.*

20 *The West Australian*, 10 January 1906, p. 6

21 *The West Australian*, 15 January 1906, p. 7

22 Fremantle Library image collection, 1586B, in St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, p. 17

23 Green, *op cit.*, p. 9

24 *ibid.* Again, differing documentary sources use differing names for the structure; for clarity the structure is referred to after 1905 as St Paul's Hall.

25 St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, pp. 18-21

26 D Gare, M Lloyd-Jones, *When the War Came to Fremantle*, Fremantle Press 2014, pp. 29-30; D Hutchinson, 'Bloody Sunday', *Voice from the West End*, P Longley

the conflict.<sup>27</sup> At the end of the war, a number of memorials were erected within St Paul's Church to fallen soldiers from the Beaconsfield area, including a local Honour Roll and artwork in the baptismal.<sup>28</sup> Another memorial to the fallen was the donation of the Church Bell by Mrs Eva Maguire in 1922.<sup>29</sup>

Parish numbers at *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* waxed and waned over the next few decades, reaching high points in the 1920s and early 1970s.<sup>30</sup> The Anglican Church went through a period of cultural change in the post-war period, focussing on new roles in social justice and environmentalism.<sup>31</sup> At *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*, Rev. Ron Davies, who served the parish community from 1969-1972, is remembered as ushering in a more modern outlook in church services.<sup>32</sup> This period also saw a rise in the number of churches, hostels and educational facilities managed by the larger Anglican Church in Western Australia, as well as an increase in responsibility by the laity.<sup>33</sup> However in later years Anglican parishes have been in demographic decline.<sup>34</sup>

At *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* parish numbers had dropped significantly after 1974, and the decision was made to amalgamate the parish with St John's of Fremantle. Despite a cordial relationship between the parishes during this period, St Paul's was re-established as an independent parish in 1998.<sup>35</sup>

Since 2009, *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* has undergone a number of new developments. The most significant change was the renovation of the rear of the Church, removing the wooden lean-to and creating a new prayer/activity space looking out onto an amphitheatre meeting area.<sup>36</sup> This work was completed in 2010. Another significant development during this time was the establishment of the St Paul's Foundation, which saw the construction of community living units adjacent to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*.<sup>37</sup> Smaller developments during this time included the removal of the southern lean-to at the St Paul's Hall, the construction of the Community centre and the connecting gazebo between these structures in 2012.<sup>38</sup> The Presbytery is privately rented out as a residence.

In 2016, conservation works were carried out on the St Paul's Hall, with further conservation works to the church building the following year. The parish runs a

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27 Williams *op cit.*, p. 233; Thelfall *op cit.*, 31-32

28 *ibid.*; St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, pp. 23-26

29 *The Daily News*, 23 December 1922, p. 8; *The West Australian*, 27 May 1922, p. 7

30 Green, *op cit.*, p. 8

31 'Mission – The Five Marks of Mission', *Anglican Communion Website*, accessed 29 May 2014, <http://www.anglicancommunion.org/ministry/mission/fivemarks.cfm>

32 St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, pp. 40-41

33 Thelfall *op cit.*, p. 82, 84

34 W Brighton, *Attendance Statistics for the Anglican Church of Australia 1991-2001*, Standing Committee of General Synod, 2004

35 St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, pp. 42-47

36 St Paul's Archival Group, *op cit.*, pp. 54-56

37 'Building the Community: St Paul's Beyond the Walls', *St Paul's Anglican Church Beaconsfield* website, accessed 24 November 2017, <http://www.stpaulsbeaconsfield.org.au/events/community.html>

38 Historic aerial imagery 2010, 2011, 2012, Landgate Map Viewer, accessed 8 September 2017, <https://maps.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-landgate/registered/>

number of social outreach programs including opening St Paul's Hall to Muslim worship in 2017.<sup>39</sup>

### 13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* comprises the St Paul's Hall (1891-1892), Presbytery (1895), St Paul's Church (1905-1906), and Church Bell (c.1922), as well a number of ancillary buildings, set into landscaped grounds within a larger urban residential landscape.<sup>40</sup>

#### Siting

*St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is located on the eastern side of Hampton Road, mid-way between South and Martha Streets, in an area characterised by a mixture of contemporary, turn of the century, limestone housing and later inter-war infill. The Church and Presbytery are clearly visible from the street, but general streetscape views are dominated by two large *Eucalypts sp.* and a Liquid Amber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) planted along the front setback (all dating from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century).

St Paul's Hall is located at the highest point of the site long the rear boundary, approximately 10m off the north-eastern corner. The front of the Hall is approximately 45m from the street frontage and views along a bitumen driveway are framed by the Presbytery (located adjacent to the northern boundary) and the Church, both of which are set back approximately 11.5m from the street frontage. On the southern side of the Church, an approximately 15m wide strip has been developed as a modern brick paved carpark.

The front boundary to the Presbytery is defined by low limestone wall and clipped hedge and its front garden features a geometric design of modern paving and raised garden beds. Adjacent to this, on the southern side, there is a small paved parking area.

Immediately south of the Presbytery there is a narrow garden bed and bitumen driveway, which extends towards the Hall at the back of the site and also turns off as a brick paved driveway in front of the Church. Between the driveway and the Church there is an approximately 12m wide space that has been informally landscaped to include a memorial garden, the dominant feature of which is a large eucalypt near the alignment of the front of the Church.

To the rear of the Presbytery, with access off the bitumen driveway, there is a detached late twentieth century office, a detached late twentieth century garage and an old toilet block which has been adapted as a garden shed, with open storage and work areas adjacent. At the north-eastern corner of the site there is a modern toilet block, a large eucalypt and several olive trees.

At the rear of the Church there is a modern Chapel extension, which opens onto a contemporary walled courtyard/amphitheatre. This steps up to the rear of the site where there is a modern community centre. The community centre is linked to the Hall by a cover-way and a paved open courtyard which features garden beds,

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<sup>39</sup> 'Beaconsfield Anglican church welcomes Muslim community, offers land for mosque', *ABC News* website 28 February 2017, accessed 15 May 2018, <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-28/beaconsfield-mosque-plans-church-offers-land/8312112>

<sup>40</sup> It is noted that the term 'Presbytery' is commonly associated with Catholic religious residences, while places within the Anglican faith have generally used the term 'Rectory.' In the case of *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*, the term 'Presbytery' is the accepted term by the community, and as such is used in this document.



seating and, at the western edge, a modern limestone mounting frame for the church bell.

On the southern side of the community centre, a raised landscaped area at the rear of the southern carpark links the Church site to an associated c.2010 residential townhouse development behind the adjacent inter-war era houses at 166 & 168 Hampton Road.

#### St Paul's Anglican Church (1905-1906)

St Paul's Anglican Church was designed in the Federation Gothic style. It is a single-storey, double volume building, constructed of random coursed local limestone with contrasting rendered detailing to the walls and corrugated profile steel roof sheeting. The main façade features a parapeted gable framing a large pointed arch window with masonry tracery and diamond pattern leadlight glazing. The twin entry porches (c.1914) are important decorative elements, with corner buttresses, castellated parapets, and decorative mouldings in a symmetrical arrangement of quatrefoil, trefoil, flower and leaf patterns. These frame a three-sided single storey projection that forms the internal niche for the war memorial and baptismal font.

The north and south elevations of the church each have four slender, pointed arch windows with diamond pattern leadlight glass, rendered quoins and moulded drip-labels. At either end and between each window, there is a rendered stepped buttress, with a steep gabled cap and trefoil gable moulding. Horizontal elements include dentilled eaves moulding, a flat string course at the base of the window arches, a projecting raked string course at window sill height, and a rendered capping to the slightly projecting foundations. The random coursed limestone walls have evidence of early tuck-pointing on the northern and western sides and restored tuck-pointing and render on the northern side.

The eastern end of the church was unfinished at the time of construction, and this was rebuilt in a simple modern style in c.2010, reconstructing the gable (with the inclusion of a circular window) and replacing the rear rooms with a single storey Chapel that has curved wall and window sections, and large glazed doors opening onto a modern walled courtyard/amphitheatre.

The interior space of the church is approximately 16.7m x 10.4m and has an open trussed roof, plastered walls and timber floor (with 95mm wide boards). The east end of the nave features a large modern circular window to the gable, a pointed arch recess behind the altar, and tall pointed arched doorways through to the chapel. The western end features the original tracery window to the gable end, a three-sided niche with a pointed arch face, and the pointed arched doorways to the entrance porches. The niche is a key decorative and functional element of the church, and features three well executed stained glass windows with religious images and a marble baptismal font.

The other key decorative element is the timber-lined ceiling, which is curved above the side aisles; steps up to raked sides; and has a flat upper plane. This also features varied layouts of the timber panelling, decorative plaster ceiling roses and curved tie rods with wrought iron scrolls to their vertical bracing members.

The building contains the traditional Anglican objects of worship; pews, altar, tabernacle, and priest's chair, prayer rail and *prie-dieu* are present, however the lectern has been removed. The sanctuary has been sparingly decorated in the traditional fashion, with a raised timber platform and plain timber reredos.

The church also features a number of public memorials to soldiers who fell in World War I, including a timber and engraved metal Honour Roll, a timber and a spate engraved metal memorial plaque. The most impressive of these is a painted war memorial on the inner wall of the baptismal font, which features '1914 1919 Remembrance' painted on a gold banner across three blue fields, below two spreading trees.

#### Presbytery (c.1895)

St Paul's Anglican Presbytery is a simple, symmetrical, early Federation era house that was designed in a functional style with minimal architectural embellishment. It was constructed with tuck-pointed, random coursed, limestone block walls, and tuck-pointed brick quoins. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated profile steel sheeting and two rendered chimneys (one at either end of the ridgeline).

The main façade has an elevated timber-floored verandah, with a dropped hipped roof, chamfered square posts, an open timber framed balustrade and a set of modern limestone block and paver steps. There is a traditional, low-waisted, four-panel moulded timber entrance door with side and highlights, flanked by a single double hung window with a plain rectangular sill to each front room. Along the northern side of the house there is a separate private verandah accessed by French doors from the north-east room of the original part of the building.

The entrance hall (1.88m wide) and four main rooms (two at approximately 4.4 x 4.5m, and two at approximately 4.4 x 3.7m) remain from the original Presbytery, while the rear has been altered and extended in various building campaigns. The publicly visible areas of the later (c.1978 extension) have been rendered and detailed to complement the original.

Internally the original rooms have rendered walls, timber floors (130mm boards), and plastered ceilings (with no evidence of cornices). Moulded plaster wall vents, four panel timber doors, moulded timber architraves, and moulded timber skirtings remain throughout. Ceiling roses remain in two rooms, original timber fireplace surrounds remain in three rooms (including one with a cast iron grate), and examples of original door and window hardware remain in a number of places.

The interior of the extensions are of a simple functional style, commensurate with their age.

#### St Paul's Hall, former Mission Church (c.1892-1902)

The original Mission Church was constructed as a simple rectangular building. Later additions included a matching transept at the eastern end and a pair of matching entry porches at the western end.

The Hall has random limestone walls with rendered brick quoins and a gabled roof clad with corrugated profile steel sheeting. The main (western) façade has a prominent gable end with a simple pointed drip-label over a set of three narrow windows with stepped head heights. Each of these windows has a trefoil arched head and rendered surrounds, over a continuous rendered rectangular sill. Immediately in front of these windows there is a raised open entry area accessed by a splayed set of rendered steps and flanked by a pair of gabled porches. The later each have corner buttresses, and a single window facing north, with detailing to match the main façade.

The northern elevation of the original hall has random limestone walls and four timber framed windows, each with a round trefoil arched head, a simple rendered sill and three window panes (divided vertically). Similar detailing continues for the rear transept, but with no rendered finish to the brickwork at the window heads and sills, and with a neater ruled finish to the limestone walls.

At the northern and southern ends of the transept there are two trefoil arched windows either side of a larger pointed arch which has been adapted with modern doors. There is also a large, circular, louvered vent at each of the gable ends.

The southern side of the original hall has undergone the greatest degree of alteration, with the windows (together with a former door from the transept) blocked up and the walls rendered in an area previously occupied by a timber framed lean-to addition.

The east elevation abuts the boundary and is concealed from view by the adjacent residential development.

The current internal space measures approximately 18.7m, east-west. The front wing is approximately 6.5m wide, while the rear transept is approximately 6.3m wide x 16.6m long. The hall has plastered walls, a timber boarded dado, timber floors (130mm boards), a timber boarded ceiling (which follows the shape of the concealed collar tie rafters), and fretwork eaves panels. The window openings to the north and west have square openings with the trefoil arches concealed. Along the southern side these openings have been blocked up externally and are now presented as rectangular recesses with mirror panels installed as an interpretive measure. At the eastern end there are three high-level pointed arches with fixed obscure glazing. The hall is generally open, but with built-in timber benches and cupboards along the eastern side, and a steel framed kitchenette at the southern end of the transept.

#### Church Bell

The c.1922 church bell retains its original cross bar, but this is now fixed within a freestanding modern pointed arch famed by limestone blocks (replacing a former timber frame).

The inscription on the church bell reads

GILLETT & JOHNSTON, CROYDON, ENGLAND. 1922.

EVA MAGUIRE GAVE ME

IN MEMORY OF OUR VALIANT DEAD

1914 - 1918

### 13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

#### Development of Fremantle

A search of the Historic Heritage database for buildings constructed in Fremantle during the period 1890-1915 returns 2,060 places, of which 61 are listed on the State Register of Heritage Places (RHP). These places include community, commercial, residential, government, educational and religious buildings. By reducing this search down to religious buildings on the RHP, a total of five places are comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* as religious buildings (of any denomination) reflecting the dramatic development of Fremantle during the Gold Boom period:

- P845 *St Patrick's Basilica and St Patrick's Presbytery* (RHP): established by the Catholic Church in 1900
- P935 *Victoria Hall* (RHP): established in 1896 by the Anglican Church
- P955 *Wesley Church* (RPH): established by the Methodist Church in 1840, significantly rebuilt in 1889
- P1009 *Scots Presbyterian Church* (RHP): established in 1890 for the Presbyterian Church
- P1010 *Fremantle Synagogue (fmr)* (RHP): established by the Jewish Congregation in 1902

There are also 76 places within the area and date range criteria that are on the current Assessment Program.

#### Development of the Anglican Church

Searching the Historic Heritage database for buildings constructed by religious denomination is difficult because the denomination is not always included in the name of the place, and a keyword search will only provide results if the denomination is mentioned elsewhere in the place entry. Furthermore, ancillary buildings associated with churches, such as halls and presbyteries/rectories are not always mentioned in the name of a place or will come up in a keyword search. In some cases, these ancillary buildings remain extant, but were not included in the database or in the Register for a variety of reasons. As a result, figures for the number of Anglican churches and church groups in the database and on the Register are not definitive.

A search of the Historic Heritage database for religious (as opposed to e.g. educational) buildings constructed by the Anglican Church in the metropolitan area during the period 1890-1915 returns 144 places, of which 44 are listed on the RHP. These places include residential, educational and religious buildings used by the church. By refining this list down to places in the metropolitan area, this number is reduced to 39 places, of which 14 are listed on the RHP. The places comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* in demonstrating the historic growth of the Anglican Church include:

- P2178 *St Alban's Church, Highgate* (RHP): a limestone church in the Victorian Romanesque style, established at Beaufort Street in 1889 and expanded in 1898. The place is considered to be a significant place of worship for Anglicans and demonstrates the changing social conditions of Perth during the Gold Boom years.
- P4041 *St Luke's Anglican Church Group* (RHP): a church, rectory and hall constructed in Federation Gothic and Federation Bungalow styles between 1897 and 1903, this cohesive group illustrates the work of architect J J Talbot Hobbs and is considered to display a high level of craftsmanship and design. The church is significant as the first built in the Mosman Park area.
- P8774 *St Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale* (RHP): comprising a Church and two Rectories constructed in a range of different styles, this place was established between 1904 and 1910, with redevelopments in 1964 and 1976. The place is considered a rare example of a Federation period church transitioning into modern styles, and is indicative of the development of suburbs resulting from the establishment of the South Western railway line.

### Development of Mission Churches

The practice of the Anglican Church in terms of establishing a Mission Church or a Mission Hall in the hope of developing a parish is harder to discern in the Historic Heritage database. A search for all Anglican religious and associated buildings with the name/alternate name "Mission Church" returns two places:

- P683 St Leonards Anglican Church: alternate name "Mission Church," constructed at Denmark in 1896.
- P11563 St Mary's Mission Church – Site of: constructed in Merredin, date unknown. Demolished 1960.

A wider search for Anglican religious and associated buildings with the keyword "Mission" returns 75 places, of which 17 are listed on the RHP. However, while the historic presence of a Mission Church or Mission Hall has been part of numerous Anglican places, there were no other places comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* as demonstrating a Mission Church or Mission Hall present alongside a later parish church.

Further research into the records or archives of the Perth Diocese of the Anglican Church might provide further information regarding the early Mission Churches and Halls, including other examples of those that developed into more permanent sites of worship.

### Function and Grouping of Anglican buildings

In regard to the original functional relationship of the buildings at the place, a search of the Historic Heritage database for Anglican owned religious buildings in the metropolitan area returns 141 places, 18 of which are on the RHP. A search of Anglican halls in the metropolitan area returns 37 places, of which 5 are listed on the RHP. A search of Anglican presbyteries or rectories in the metropolitan area returns 79 places, of which 10 are listed on the RHP.

A search for Anglican groups including any combination of church, hall and rectory/presbytery returns 17 places, of which 5 are listed on the RHP. The places comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* in demonstrating a functionally related group of Anglican buildings include:

- P150 *St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* (RHP): established at Beverley in the 1890s, this group includes a church, rectory and hall.
- P4041 *St Luke's Anglican Church Group* (RHP): discussed above, includes a church, rectory and hall.
- P3213 *Holy Trinity Church, Hall & Rectory* (RHP): established between 1850-1875 at York, this place consists of a church, hall and rectory.

### Federation Gothic Style

In regard to the architectural style of the church, a search of the State Heritage Office database for buildings designed in the Federation Gothic style returns 121 places, of which 41 are listed on the RHP. These places include halls, education and administration buildings, but are mostly religious buildings. The places comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* as Federation Gothic churches built in the Gold Boom period returns 27 places on the RHP, including:

- P150 *St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* (RHP)

- P379 *Convent of Mercy Group (fmr)* (RHP)
- P460 *St George's Anglican Church* (RHP)
- P487 *Congregational Hall & Congregational Church* (RHP)
- P489 *St Aiden's Uniting Church and Hall* (RHP)
- P723 *All Saint's Anglican Church* (RHP)
- P845 *St Patrick's Basilica and St Patrick's Presbytery* (RHP)
- P955 *Wesley Church* (RHP)
- P1009 *Scots Presbyterian Church* (RHP)
- P1161 *Saint Catherine's Anglican Church* (RHP)
- P1168 *Holy Trinity Anglican Church* (RHP)
- P1267 *St Mary's Roman Catholic Church* (RHP)
- P1329 *St Andrew's Church and Hall* (RHP)
- P1358 *Uniting Church, Katanning* (RHP)
- P1594 *St James' Anglican Church, Moora* (RHP)
- P1598 *St John the Baptist Church (RC)* (RHP)
- P1909 *Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Northampton* (RHP)
- P1927 *St Columba's Church and Hall* (RHP)
- P2099 *St Andrew's Church* (RHP)
- P2218 *Redemptorist Monastery and Church* (RHP)
- P2237 *Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel & Methodist Church* (RHP)
- P2458 *Church of the Good Shepherd* (RHP)
- P2487 *Guildford Grammar School Chapel* (RHP)
- P4041 *St Luke's Anglican Church Group* (RHP)
- P8774 *St Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale* (RHP)
- P16300 *Uniting Church & Hall, Northam* (RHP)
- P16819 *Lesmurdie Group* (RHP)

There are also 9 places within the architectural style and date range criteria that are on the current Assessment Program.

#### Victorian Georgian

A search of the State Heritage database for residences in the Victorian Georgian style returns 1197 places, of which 76 are listed on the RHP. By refining this list down to places in the metropolitan area, this group is reduced to 1014 places, of which 27 are listed on the RHP.

The style of the Presbytery is notable as a late application of the Victorian Georgian style, constructed in 1895. By further refining the above list of places down to Victorian Georgian style residences built in the Federation period, this group is reduced to 778 places, of which 12 are listed on the RHP. This search indicates that the Victorian Georgian style, which was simple to build and well-suited to the Australian climate, was still very much in use as other Federation styles were being developed.

#### Significant Individuals

A search of the Historic Heritage database was performed for places associated with the architects who designed the various elements at *St Paul's*

*Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*. A search for Howard Evans (architect, St Paul's Hall) returns three places, all of which are on the RHP:

- P150 *St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* (RHP)
- P1891 *St John's Anglican Church & Parish Hall, Northam* (RHP)
- P3213 *Holy Trinity Church, Hall & Rectory* (RHP)

A search for Joseph Herbert Eales, (architect, St Paul's Church) returns 64 places, 34 of which are listed on the RHP. These places include commercial buildings (particularly hotels), residences, public memorials, educational buildings and religious buildings. The extent of places associated with Eales in the Historic Heritage database lean more towards commercial buildings (X) rather than religious buildings (13 places), however the places most comparable to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* include:

- P460 *St George's Anglican Church* (RHP)
- P552 *All Saint's Anglican Church, Collie* (RHP)
- P2430 *Chapel of St Michael and All Angels* (RHP)

Eales' design of *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* appears to be his earliest commission by the Anglican Church in Western Australia. It is also noted that P1010 *Fremantle Synagogue* (fmr), designed by Eales, is of comparable materials, scale and form to *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield*.

#### Conclusion

The building boom that was associated with the Gold Boom, mean that *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* is representative of the expansion of Fremantle during this period.

As noted above, there are a large number of examples of functional Anglican churches from this period across Western Australia, but *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* has some rarity value as a functional group demonstrating an Anglican church, hall and rectory in the metropolitan area.

In terms of architecture, *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* contains good representative examples of the Federation Gothic and Victorian Georgian styles.

While the developmental stage of a Mission Church was not unusual in the Anglican Church, *St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery and Hall, Beaconsfield* does appear to be rare as an example of a former Mission Church still being present alongside the later parish church. As such the site is a good representative example of this method of establishing and developing religious communities.

In terms of associated individuals architect H Evans, however it does not appear that these figures have made a significant impact on the development of their professions in Western Australia. The place is representative of ecclesiastical work of architect Joseph Herbert Eales.

### 13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

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### 13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may clarify the impact of J H Eales on the architectural development of the Anglican Church in Western Australia.

Further research can help outline the historic development and use of Mission Halls within the Anglican Church of Western Australia.