

00557/22 - Print File Copy

Item Essentials

Currently Assigned To	Karen Hussey	Due:
Subject	(Heritage self-initiated) (EPP) // DDG BN / request for administrative release of documents associated with the Queensland Heritage Register applications to enter for Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) [QHR 650267] and Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) [QHR 650239]	
Campaign		
Security Classification	DES - Official	

Clients (1)

Role	Name	Client Type	Organisation/Company	Response
Original Correspondent	Dr Karen Hussey	DEP - DES	Environmental Policy and Programs	Not sent

Acknowledgment Letter Details

Reply to Name	Position
Reply To Org	
Reply to Address	
Regarding	

General Details

Dates

Created	14/01/22	Letter	
Received	14/01/22		
Ack Letter Due		Ack Letter Sent	
Final checks due by IMG	28/01/22	Draft Received by IMG	
Substantive Response Due		Substantive Response Sent	
Due to IMG	31/01/22	Sent to Signatory	
Due Signatory		Sent for Redraft	
Signed		Finalised	
Completion Date		Response Posted	
Your Due Date		EC Officer Allocated	14/01/22

Sign off Dates

Signatory	Correspondence Received	Response Due
DES - EPP Heritage	14/01/22	31/01/22

Allocation Details

Business Area	DES - EPP DDG	Business Unit	DES EPP DDG - Heritage
		Business Sub Unit	
Action Type	DES - Brief for DDG		
Further Details		Hard Copy Attachments	
Redraft Reason		Transfer To	
Executive Contact	Corro DES EPP Heritage	Agency Author	Kaitlin Nichols
Signing Officer			

Involvement

Role	Name	Due Date	Received	Response
s.73 Irrelevant information				
Approval Officer	OKeeffe Sean		17/01/22	19/01/22
Agency Author	Nichols Kaitlin	18/01/22	17/01/22	17/01/22
Allocated Officer	OKeeffe Sean	19/01/22	14/01/22	
Executive Contact	Corro DES EPP Heritage	28/01/22	14/01/22	
EMG Officer	DES - EPP Heritage	31/01/22	14/01/22	
Creator	Tomoda Mariko	14/01/22	14/01/22	

Current Signatories

Signatory	Due Date	Date Completed	Submitted To	Received From
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Comments

Date Added	Added By	Comment History
s.73 Irrelevant information		
17/01/22 14:31	LANDS\NicholsK1	Approval applied for by Kaitlin Nichols (who was the CAP) to Sean O'Keeffe. Hi Sean, brief and attachments for your review. Thanks, Kaitlin
17/01/22 14:29	LANDS\NicholsK1	Responsibility Accepted by Kaitlin Nichols (who was the CAP) for Response for DES - EPP Heritage.
14/01/22 15:43	LANDS\tomodam	Allocated to Kaitlin Nichols by Mariko Tomoda (who was acting for Sean O'Keeffe) for Response for DES - EPP Heritage. Hi Kaitlin, item created as requested. Please send to Sean for approval when completed. Thanks, Mariko
14/01/22 15:41	LANDS\tomodam	Allocated to Sean O'Keeffe by Mariko Tomoda (who was acting for Corro DES EPP Heritage) for Response for DES - EPP Heritage. Hi Sean, item allocated for your due date of Wednesday 19 January 2022. Will be allocated to Kaitlin so no need to take action until she submit for your approval. Thanks, Mariko
14/01/22 15:39	LANDS\tomodam	Allocated to Corro DES EPP Heritage by Mariko Tomoda (who was acting for DES - EPP Heritage) for Response for DES - EPP Heritage.
14/01/22 15:37	LANDS\tomodam	Item created by Mariko Tomoda

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL

BRIEFING NOTE – DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Subject Request for Departmental Documentation about Entry of Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) and Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) in the Queensland Heritage Register

Approval required as soon as possible to support the Presbyterian Church of Queensland in making a submission within the statutory timeframe on a current nomination for one of its churches at Wavell Heights.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Deputy Director-General:

- **note** the material proposed for administrative release has been reviewed against the terms for Administrative Access set out in the 'DES Administrative Release Policy and Procedure' (version 1.0, last reviewed November 2018) (**Attachment 7**); and
- **approve** Administrative Access release of the applications, submissions and recommendations related to the Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) [QHR 650267] and Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) [QHR 650239] 2021 applications for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR), records held by the Department of Environment and Science (department) to s.73 Irrelevant information Operations Manager, Presbyterian Church of Queensland.

BACKGROUND

- On 09 February 2021 and 21 July 2021 respectively, applications were received by the department seeking entry in the QHR of Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) (Ashgrove Church) and of Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) (Wilston Church). Both applications were made by s.73 Irrelevant inform
- During the public submission period for the Ashgrove Church application (19 February to 19 March 2021), six submissions were received by the department; while during the public submission period for the Wilston Church application (13 August to 10 September 2021), 14 submissions were received. Owner submissions were made for both applications.
- On 07 June 2021, the department made a Heritage Recommendation to enter Ashgrove Church in the QHR; and on 22 October 2021, the department made a Heritage Recommendation to enter Wilston Church in the QHR.
- At its meetings on 25 June and 12 November 2021 respectively, the Queensland Heritage Council resolved to enter both the Ashgrove and Wilston churches in the QHR.
- The owner of both churches, the Uniting Church Property Trust, has appealed the QHC's decisions in the Planning and Environment Court (PEC) on the grounds that the places do not meet any of the cultural heritage criteria (filed 04 August and 16 December 2021 respectively). A decision is yet to be made by the PEC on either of these appeals.
- On 15 November 2021, an application was received by the department for the entry of Wavell Heights (St Luke's) Presbyterian Church (Wavell Heights Church) in the QHR. The application was made by s.73 Irrelevant information and it lists the Ashgrove Church application as reference material.
- On 09 December 2021, The Presbyterian Church of Queensland, as owner, was granted an extension until 15 February 2022 to make a submission about the application.

KEY ISSUES

- On 13 January 2022, s.73 Irrelevant information as the owner's representative for the Wavell Heights Church, requested access to the applications (**Attachment 1** and **Attachment 2**), submissions (**Attachment 3** and **Attachment 4**) and recommendations (**Attachment 5** and **Attachment 6**) made regarding the Ashgrove and Wilston churches.

- All three are post-World War II modernist churches; the Ashgrove and Wavell Heights churches both having been designed by architect [s.73 Irrelevant information] while working for the Brisbane firm of Cross and Bain.
- The Presbyterian Church of Queensland are seeking the requested documentation to inform its submission on the application for the Wavell Heights Church.
- During QHR application processes, applications, public submissions, and the department's Heritage Recommendations are made publicly available on the department's website and are removed once a decision on an application is made by the QHC.
- As the documentation is no longer publicly available, the applications, submissions and recommendations need to be released under the terms for Administrative Access.
- All private information on these documents, such as signatures and contact details for applicants and submitters, have been redacted.

ELECTION/CABINET/PUBLIC COMMITMENTS/LEGISLATION

- This brief relates to actions under the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld) and the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld).
- As per the 'DES Administrative Release Policy and Procedure', Senior Executive Services officers or above are responsible for deciding on release of documents via Administrative Access.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

- There are no financial impacts.

FUTURE STEPS

- If DDG approval is granted, [s.73 Irrelevant information] Operations Manager, Presbyterian Church of Queensland, will be provided with redacted copies of the applications, submissions and recommendations related to the consideration of the Ashgrove and Wilston churches for entry in the QHR.

Endorsed

[Redacted signature box] sch4p4(6) Personal information

Catherine Chambers
Director
Heritage branch
20 / 01 / 2022

Noted / Approved / Not Approved

Karen Hussey
Deputy Director-General
Environmental Policy and Programs
/ /

Deputy Director-General comments

Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Use this form to apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Before completing this application form:

- read the *Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details


APPLICANT NAME/S s.73 Irrelevant inform	s.7
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable)	
POSTAL ADDRESS [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EMAIL ADDRESS [REDACTED]	
TELEPHONE (business hours) [REDACTED]	Mobile [REDACTED]
TELEPHONE (after hours)	EMAIL

2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE	
PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME s.73 Irrelevant info	9 February 2021

3. Place details

NAME OF PLACE AND / OR FORMER NAME The Grove Uniting Church (Former Ashgrove Methodist Church Complex)	
STREET ADDRESS 30 Ashgrove Avenue Ashgrove	
LOT/S ON PLAN/S Lots 605, 606, 607, 608 on Plan RP20481	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA/S Brisbane City Council
GPS COORDINATES (IF KNOWN)	

4. Consultation with the owner of the place

Do you own the place that is the subject of this application? Yes No

If you are not the owner of this place, have you consulted with the owner? Yes No

5. History of the place

HISTORICAL SUMMARY (See attached document)	Ashgrove Methodist Church complex
REFERENCE LIST	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

6. Description of the place

WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

7. Statement of cultural heritage significance

Decide which criteria are relevant to your application and complete a response for each in the boxes below. Write 'not applicable' against the criteria that are not relevant to your application.

CRITERION A the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history	(see attached document)
CRITERION B the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage	
CRITERION C the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history	
CRITERION D the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
CRITERION E the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

CRITERION F the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
CRITERION G the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
CRITERION H the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history	

8. Site plan showing proposed boundary

Attach a site plan to this form. Tick to confirm:

- the site plan is drawn or sketched to scale
- all significant heritage elements of the place are shown and clearly labelled in their approximate locations
- the proposed heritage boundary is shown
- the cadastral (lot on plan) boundaries of the place are shown

9. Photographs

Attach photographs to this application that show the place in its current state. Number all photographs and complete the index table below adding more rows if needed.

If submitting an electronic application, submit the photographs in a digital file attached with the application form. Maximum file size for digital images attached to this form is 250kb each.

If submitting an application in hard copy, submit the photographs as an electronic file saved onto a CD or USB and attach one hardcopy print out of images to this application form.

DATE AND TIME TAKEN 31 August 2020, 11 November 2020, 6 January 2021	PHOTOGRAPHER s.73 Irrelevant info
<p>COPYRIGHT PERMISSIONS <i>By law copyright of material submitted is subject to conditions set out in the copyright licence for that material.</i></p> <p><i>Please enter licensing details in the metadata for each image/file requiring copyright.</i></p> <p><i>A copyright licence may be obtained free of charge from Creative Commons at www.creativecommons.org. Creative Commons licence 'Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works' is recommended. This licence maintains author copyright but allows others to copy and distribute work provided the author is given credit (in a way specified by the author) and the work is not changed in any way and is not used commercially.</i></p> <p>Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 licence.</p>	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

IMAGE NUMBER	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION

10. Lodgement

All sections of this form must be completed and attachments prepared (in particular the site plan showing the proposed heritage boundary and photographs of the place) before an application is lodged. Incomplete applications cannot be accepted.

Send one copy of the completed form and attachments to:

Email:

heritage@des.qld.gov.au

OR

Post:

Applications Coordinator
Heritage Branch
Arts and Heritage
Department of Environment and Science
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

Further information

- email heritage@des.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

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- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details

APPLICANT NAME/S s.73 Irrelevant inf	s.73
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable)	
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE		



Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

	
s.73 Irrelevant i	21 July 2021

3. Place details

NAME OF PLACE AND / OR FORMER NAME Trinity Grove Uniting Church - Former Name Wilston Methodist Memorial Church	
STREET ADDRESS 181 Kedron Brook Road, Wilston	
LOT/S ON PLAN/S Lot 1 on Plan RP112244, Lots 55 and 56 on Plan RP19870)	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA/S Brisbane City Council
GPS COORDINATES (IF KNOWN)	

4. Consultation with the owner of the place

Do you own the place that is the subject of this application? Yes No

If you are not the owner of this place, have you consulted with the owner? Yes No

5. History of the place

HISTORICAL SUMMARY See attached
REFERENCE LIST
LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

6. Description of the place

The former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church is located on the corner of Kedron Brook Road and Hawden Street, Wilston, approximately 4 kilometres north of the Brisbane CBD. The 1611 square metre property slopes from Kedron Brook Road on the western boundary up to Dibley Avenue on the east. The eastern half of the site contains a timber hall, erected in 1913 and extended in 1962

The former church fronts Hawden Street and the main entrance is access by a flight of twelve stairs. A secondary set of stairs provides access from Kedron Brook Road.

The building is single storey with a low-pitched gable roof at 15 degrees. The former church is of brick and steel portal frame construction. It is rectangular in plan with projecting annexes at the rear on each side. The annex on the western side served as the choir vestry and the smaller annex on the eastern side was the minister's vestry.

The principal space is 18 m in length and 11 m wide. A raised platform at the southern end includes the communion rail which is of Silky Oak. The rear wall has a large, floor to ceiling window. The eastern side has Silky Oak panelling and large operable plain glass windows. The western side has a 2 m wide side aisle that provides access from the lobby to the choir vestry. Four sets of french doors on the side of the aisle open out to a paved area and lawn. The interior is lit by five sets of original pendant lights over the eastern section of the nave. Ceiling fans are located at similar positions to the pendant lights on the western section of the nave. The pulpit is located on the eastern side and the choir stalls opposite. Both have Silky Oak panelling.

A lobby that protrudes from the main building provides access to the nave, the side aisle and the tower. This space is 8.2 m in length with a width of 2 m. A large window with an external metal grill provides light to the lobby.

A solid brick tower is located on the north west corner of the site. The tower is 14 metre high, with a width of 3m and length of 3.6 m. Near the top of the tower, each face has 14 small openings at the top to allow for projection of sound from the carillon.

The grounds comprise concrete paths, lawn and flower beds with small shrubs. A brick columbarium is located on the western side of the church. The columbarium is 7 m in length, 1.8 m high and contains 112 niches.

7. Statement of cultural heritage significance

Decide which criteria are relevant to your application and complete a response for each in the boxes below. Write 'not applicable' against the criteria that are not relevant to your application.

<p>CRITERION A the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</p>	<p>The Wilston Methodist church (former) is important in demonstrating the growth and expansion of the Methodist Church in Queensland. Its Modernist design reflects the post-war mission of the Methodist Church to become more relevant to modern society through liturgical change and extending its services across the state.</p> <p>The first Methodist church in Queensland to embrace and unambiguously modernist style, the Wilston Memorial Methodist Church is important in marking a decisive point in Methodist Church architecture in Queensland. The highly intact interior demonstrates the significant changes in approaches to worship.</p>
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Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

	<p>Incorporated in the church is a memorial tower dedicated to those who served Australia during World War I and World War II, which is important in demonstrating the community's involvement in these major world events. War memorials are a tribute to those who served, and those who died, from a particular community. They are an important element of Queensland towns and cities and are important in demonstrating a common pattern of commemoration across Queensland and Australia. While numerous war memorial churches were built throughout Queensland in the 1950s and early 1960s, few incorporated a memorial tower.</p> <p>The church, in its form, scale, materials and details, is an excellent example of the work of the architectural firm of Ford Hutton and Newell and later partners Lund, Black and Paulson. This firm was the responsible for the design of several outstanding churches in Queensland in the modernist idiom in the late 1950s and early 1960s.</p>
CRITERION B the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage	
CRITERION C the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history	
CRITERION D the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<p>The former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a 1950s Modernist church in Queensland. The building is highly intact and an excellent example of its type with its bold Modernist architectural style. The building incorporates traditional Christian spaces (nave, chancel, vestry), with a minimal material palette; prominent tower and original church furniture including pulpit, communion rail, and choir stalls.</p>
CRITERION E the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<p>The former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church has aesthetic importance for its architectural qualities, The form, scale and materials contribute the building's its cohesive Modernist style.</p> <p>The building is prominently located on a corner site and expresses the optimism, renewal and relevance of the Methodist Church during the 1950s.</p>
CRITERION F the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
CRITERION G the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

<p>CRITERION H the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</p>	
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If submitting an application in hard copy, submit the photographs as an electronic file saved onto a CD or USB and attach one hardcopy print out of images to this application form.

<p>DATE AND TIME TAKEN 20 July 2007, 3 Jan 2021, 21 April 2021</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPHER s.73 Irrelevant info</p>	
<p>Images</p> <p>(c) s.73 Irrelevant info</p> <p>Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works 4.0 Australia Licence</p>		
<p>COPYRIGHT PERMISSIONS <i>By law copyright of material submitted is subject to conditions set out in the copyright licence for that material.</i></p> <p><i>Please enter licensing details in the metadata for each image/file requiring copyright.</i></p> <p><i>A copyright licence may be obtained free of charge from Creative Commons at www.creativecommons.org. Creative Commons licence 'Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works' is recommended. This licence maintains author copyright but allows others to copy and distribute work provided the author is given credit (in a way specified by the author) and the work is not changed in any way and is not used commercially.</i></p>		
IMAGE NUMBER	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

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OR

Post:

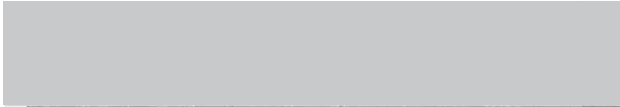
Applications Coordinator
Heritage Branch
Arts and Heritage
Department of Environment and Science
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

Further information

- email heritage@des.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

Under delegation from the Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Science, and under the provisions of s.44 of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, I, Delegated Authority, Fiona Gardiner:

Recommend to Enter this place in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place



Recommendation Date: 07-Jun-2021

Delegate Name/Position: Delegated Authority, Fiona Gardiner



Figure 1: Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) from south west (Queensland Government, 2021)

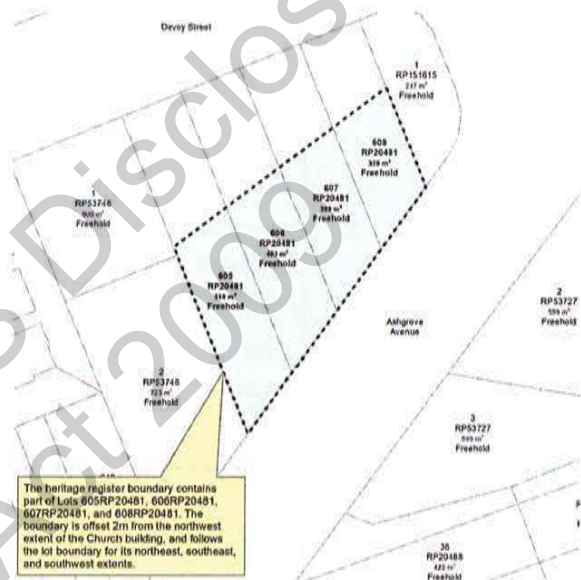


Figure 2: Heritage Register Boundary (Queensland Government, 2021) (see attached map)

Place name	Ashgrove Methodist Church (former)		
Address	24-30 Ashgrove Avenue, ASHGROVE, 4060		
LGA	BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL		
RPD	605 RP20481	606 RP20481	607 RP20481
	608 RP20481		

Statement of Significance

<p>Criterion A</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</p>	<p>The Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) (1960) is important in demonstrating the growth and expansion of the Methodist Church and the evolution of church architecture in the post-World War II (WWII) period in Queensland. Through its modernist ecclesiastical architectural form, it is a representative example of a suburban Methodist church of this period, illustrating the post-war mission of the Church to become more relevant to modern society, and its progressive building program in the 1950s and early 1960s.</p> <p><i>Ashgrove Methodist Church Hall is not important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history. The 1892 church, originally the Grove Estate Methodist Church is no longer extant with only the 1934 hall additions to the church retained, which were relocated on the site in 1961. While the original church may have demonstrated the early development of the Methodist Church in Queensland, the 1934 additions are not early, representative, regionally important, distinctive or rare at a state-level.</i></p> <p><i>The hall does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion B</p> <p>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage</p>	<p><i>The Ashgrove Methodist Church (former), as a postwar modernist church is not rare, uncommon or endangered.</i></p> <p><i>The hall does not demonstrate rare, uncommon, or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage. The original 1892 church, originally the Grove Estate Methodist Church, is no longer extant with only the 1934 hall additions to the church retained, which were relocated on the site in 1961.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion C</p> <p>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history</p>	<p><i>The history and fabric of the Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) and its hall is well documented and the place does not have potential to contribute knowledge about Queensland's history; potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of Queensland's history; or potential to contribute knowledge that will aid in comparative analysis of similar places.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion D</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</p>	<p><i>The Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) is not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a postwar modernist church in Queensland. The church retains its A-frame form, incorporation of traditional Christian motifs in non-traditional forms, large internal volume, and features of its modernist architectural style including its windows, face brick walls with extruded brick pattern and green tiled roof. However, due to internal alterations including replacement of the sanctuary and vestry, insertion of offices, loss of its original layout; original materials palette; and church furniture, the place does not retain sufficient degree of intactness to satisfy this criterion.</i></p>

	<p><i>Due to extensive alterations and additions, the Hall is not intact and is not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an interwar church hall. Substantial alterations and additions including the 1951 extension to the southwest end, c1969 extension to the northeast end, openings made in to end walls, and replacement of internal and external cladding have resulted in the loss of the halls original appearance, form, and layout.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion E</p> <p>The place is important because of its aesthetic significance</p>	<p>The Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) has aesthetic importance for its expressive attributes and architectural qualities. Through its siting, distinctive A-frame form, main front elevation with large, coloured glass cross, and features of its modernist architectural style including its metal framed windows, face brick walls with extruded brick pattern, and green tiled roof, the place expresses the optimism, renewal and relevance of the Methodist Church at the time.</p>
<p>Criterion F</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</p>	<p><i>While the Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) features a distinctive A-frame form and unconventional siting, it does not display any particular artistic, architectural, or creative qualities or any technical, construction or design qualities to be sufficiently important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></p> <p><i>The hall does not display any particular artistic, architectural, or creative qualities or any technical, construction or design qualities to be sufficiently important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion G</p> <p>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</p>	<p>While Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) operated as a church (Methodist and Uniting) for nearly 60 years (1962-2010) and the church hall has been in use since 1934, there is insufficient evidence of a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group to an extent or degree which is enduring and contains a deeply felt sense of ownership of the place.</p> <p>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion H</p> <p>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</p>	<p><i>The place does not have a special association with the life or work of any particular person, group, or organisation of importance in Queensland's history. Although the former church was designed by Brisbane architect s.73 irrelevant information who is associated with church design in the post-World War II (WWII) period, there is insufficient evidence that this church has a special association with his life or work.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not meet the state level threshold for this criterion.</i></p>

History

The Ashgrove Methodist Church (former), located in the Brisbane suburb of Ashgrove, with frontage to Ashgrove Avenue, comprises two former church buildings, a 1962 church and a 1934 hall (situated at the rear of the site, along Devoy street). The 1962 church was designed by [s.73 irrelevant inform] of architectural firm, Cross and Bain. It replaced an earlier 1890s church and hall, moved to the rear of the site and subsequently used as the church hall. The design of the 1960s church adopted Modernist architectural principles and reflects the intention of the Ashgrove Methodist Church in the 1960s to be a relevant and current faith, following a movement of increased religiosity throughout Queensland at this time.

Ashgrove, a Brisbane suburb approximately 4km northwest of the central business district, the traditional country of the Yuggera and Turrbal people, was progressively surveyed and offered for private sale from 1842. Early occupation in Brisbane was largely focussed on town land on opposite sides of the river at North Brisbane and South Brisbane, while suburban areas developed more slowly. By 1856 small farms had been established in the area that later developed as Ashgrove. With the construction of Enoggera Reservoir (QHR 602418) in the early 1860s and the formation of its access road, Waterworks Road, the area was settled by wealthy Brisbane residents, eager to escape the increasingly crowded inner-urban Brisbane.[1]

During this period 'villa estates', located in the suburban periphery in then semi-rural settings, on elevated locations such as along ridgelines, or river frontages, became an increasingly popular type of dwelling for Brisbane's more affluent residents. This demographic included high ranking public servants, professionals and successful business people.[2] Villa estates in the Ashgrove area included Glen Lyon (QHR 600049), St Johns Wood (QHR 601501), and Woodlands (QHR 601809). One of the earliest residential subdivisions in the area known today as Ashgrove, was the Grove Estate. Land sales began on this estate in the mid- 1880s.[3]

Methodism arose as a group movement within the Church of England in the early 18th century during the industrial and agrarian revolutions.[4] It spread rapidly throughout the United States of America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries through itinerant preachers and later throughout the world through Methodist missionaries.[5] The term 'Methodism' arose from the methodical way the Christian faith was approached and included an emphasis on preaching, evangelism, a love for singing, and social activism.[6]

The first Methodist church in Brisbane, a modest brick chapel, was constructed in 1849 on the corner of Albert Street and Burnett Lane, which was replaced in 1856 by a larger building, and then in 1889 by the Albert Street Methodist Church (in 2021 known as the Albert Street Uniting Church) (QHR 600066).[7] As other Methodist churches were established in burgeoning Brisbane suburbs at this time, the Albert Street church was viewed as the central Methodist Church for Brisbane.[8]

The population of the Grove Estate slowly increased in the late 19th century, and a Wesleyan Methodist Sunday school was started in 1889 in a private home. Methodist Church services were held in both a private residence and a tent, and given by Reverend Ellison who visited from the Paddington circuit.[9] In 1891 the Grove Estate congregation managed to have an 1880s timber church, that had served as the Red Hill Wesleyan Church, relocated to a recently acquired site on Harry Street, which had been bought for £70.[10] This was the first church established on the Grove Estate. Initially known as the Grove Estate Wesleyan Church, it not only held religious services and Sunday school, but also musical concerts and community meetings.[11]

Initially, the Grove Estate church belonged to the Ithaca Methodist circuit.[12] By 1903, it had

become clear that the church would need to be extended to cope with the growing congregation. Additions were made to the timber church, which were completed in early 1904.[13] In the same year, the Grove Estate church became part of the Paddington Methodist circuit.[14]

By 1918, the congregation had continued to grow and the church's trustees were able to purchase three lots (in 2021 Lots 606-608 RP 20481) of vacant land along Three Mile Scrub Road (now Ashgrove Avenue). The new land acquisition was prominently sited on the ridge of the hill, in contrast to the original sloping Harry Street site. In 1918, the timber church was moved to the new site, with its frontage to Three Mile Scrub Road on Lot 607.[15] It remained the only church in the Ashgrove district at this time.

In the 1920s, Ashgrove underwent rapid development. The expansion of Ashgrove saw the population increase from 144 in 1911 to 2500 in 1926. Until this time, the area was still sparsely developed. In 1920, the Grove Estate Progress Association held a public meeting in the Methodist Church to garner support to lobby the government for a one mile extension to the tramline. The church was filled to capacity with community members enthusiastic to see the line extension go ahead. Following a deputation to the government, the request was successful and a one-line extension was completed in 1924. This led to subdivision of large landholdings for housing, including Glen Lyon Gardens, Oakleigh and Graham estates, and St John's Wood.[16] Other denominations established churches in Ashgrove at this time, including St Paul's Anglican Church and St Finbarr's Catholic Church.[17] At this time, the Ashgrove Methodist Church established its own circuit, the Ashgrove circuit, which included The Gap.[18]

A permanent Methodist parsonage was constructed in 1928-1929, with its frontage to Ashgrove Avenue. This followed successful fundraising, and the purchase of an adjacent 20 perch (505m²) lot (605 RP 20481).[19] In October 1928 the stump-capping ceremony was held. The new parsonage was designed by architect RM Wilson and cost £579. It was described as a 'seven-roomed dwelling of the bungalow type. It will have a parlour, study, dining nook, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bathroom. There will be two verandahs, which will converge at the main entrance, thus giving the place a double front'.[20] The building had been completed by January 1929 when the official opening ceremony was held.[21]

As the suburb and congregation grew, a new Sunday school was established in Ashgrove West in the late 1920s, and in 1931 a new hall was constructed on a site along Waterworks Road, close to the Glen Lyon Gardens Estate. This hall, also to be used as a church, was named the Ashgrove West Methodist Church.[22]

In 1934, a large addition to the rear of the Ashgrove Methodist Church was made, comprising a two-storey addition behind the existing church'.[23] Photographic evidence from the time shows the addition on a west-east axis with a gable at each end. The new addition was 'for the purpose of providing more accommodation for the Sunday School and for carrying out well-organised plan of youth work'.[24] The stump capping ceremony was held in early May and the addition complete by June 1934. The design of the new wing was attributed to architect WJ Kerrison.[25]

The 1950s was a prosperous time with low unemployment and a growing sense of optimism following World War II. There was also a renewed religiosity over most denominations throughout Queensland. It was a period of substantial change and reform within the Methodist and other Christian denominations throughout Australia, as they sought to become more relevant to modern society. Developments in theology and liturgy, coupled with an expansionary building program, led to a radical departure from established architectural traditions. Reflecting international trends, church designs moved away from historical revival styles and became increasingly influenced by Modernism.[26] However, it was expected that a church would still be recognisable as such, resulting in a wide range of

variations combining traditional church elements, symbols, and functions with new construction techniques, materials, and forms.[27] A new flexibility in the planning and spatial organisation of modern churches resulted in an immense variety of plan arrangements that broke away from the traditional cruciform or rectangular plan. These altered church interiors reflected the community celebration of worship, without distance between clergy and people.[28]

Many new Methodist churches, Sunday school halls, and parsonages were constructed throughout Queensland in the 1950s, replacing older buildings and meeting demand in new suburbs and growing regions. In addition, the church constructed new buildings to support its various charities and organisations including aged persons homes, hostels, Young People's Department (YPD) Camps, and Kings College at the University of Queensland St Lucia campus (opened 1955).[29]

Methodist optimism in the post-WWII period was demonstrated in 'a series of nationalistic [sic] evangelistic campaigns, which climaxed in the 'Mission to the Nation'.[30] Carried out between 1953 and 1957, the Mission was the largest attempt ever made by the Methodist Church to 'reform the nation', emphasising the Christian faith as the only answer to social and industrial problems. Meetings were held in capital cities and main provincial centres throughout the country, conducted by campaign leader [s.73 irrelevant information]. Attracting large crowds, the crusade received wide newspaper and radio coverage.[31]

By the early 1950s, the population of Ashgrove had reached almost 9000 people. This coincided with an overall population increase in Brisbane of 25%, due to the postwar 'baby boom' and increased immigration. Brisbane's Methodist membership had increased from 5450 members in 1947 to 8251 in 1961. This resulted in a marked improvement in church finances and the subsequent church-building boom. Many new churches were built in Brisbane's newly established postwar suburbs. In the older suburbs, there was a move to replace the original timber churches with modern churches, designed along contemporary lines and using new techniques and materials. By the end of the 1960s up to 120 new churches were constructed in Brisbane .[32]

By 1958, the Ashgrove Methodist congregation had begun discussions in relation to the construction of a new church on the Ashgrove Avenue site.[33] The architectural firm commissioned to design the new church was Cross and Bain, specifically, its architect, [s.73 irrelevant information]. It was hoped that the new church would be modern and reflect the congregation's intention to be relevant and current.[s.73 irrele] joined the firm in 1953 (until 1976) and was responsible for designing up to 10 churches. These included St Matthew's Church of England, Holland Park (1958), Toowong Presbyterian Church (1960), St Paul's Church of England, Manly (1964) and the Indooroopilly Methodist Church (1975).[34] In his publication, 'Except the Lord Build, A Manual of Building for Presbyterian Congregations', Gibson stated that, 'it should be our aim to proclaim to society some statements regarding our faith which can be reflected in our buildings – strength and boldness, simplicity and truthfulness, warmth and openness'.[35]

[s.73 irrele] designed the new Ashgrove church as an A-frame Modernist structure and followed a traditional layout with a central aisle and front raised sanctuary. Impressive examples of this architectural form had been built in Europe and the USA, such as Frank Lloyd Wright's Meeting House of the First Unitarian Society, Wisconsin, and may have influenced [s.73 irrelevant i] design for Ashgrove.[36]

To accommodate the new church, only part of the original timber church was relocated down the hill. This was the 1934 two-storey rear gabled addition which retained its west-east axis. The Ashgrove Methodist newsletter reported that 'the church hall has been moved to a new site in the grounds and the old church demolished. The site is being prepared for the pouring of the foundations of the new church.'[37]

In October 1961, the foundation stone was set by the President of the Conference, s.73 irrelevant information [38] The church was opened in April 1962 and had cost £18,000.[39] The modern church was featured on the front page of the *Methodist Times* in late March of that year. It was described as:

one of the most striking examples of contemporary church architecture in Brisbane ... the chief feature ... is the roof, which is designed on the A-line principle. It will measure forty feet [12.19m] from apex to base and will be covered with green tiles ... non-actinic glass will permit of adequate lighting. The wide expanse of glass above the vestibule will feature a large cross with coloured glass panels on each side ... the two vestries will be provided under the main roof of the Church and they will be situated behind the spacious area in which will be the Holy Table, pulpit and the choir stalls.[40]

All furniture within the church was bespoke maple timber: pews, communion table and rail, pulpit, baptismal font, choir stall and minister's chairs. It was described as 'comfortable and attractive'.[41] s.73 irrelevant believed that the interior furniture was equally as important as the design of the actual church building, 'the work of furnishing the completed building is no less important than the work of construction. The design of the building is only given meaning by the furniture it must house for its proper functioning. The placement of furniture must be considered at the design stage.' The timber floor was Crows Ash.[42]

Unlike the original 1890s church that faced Ashgrove Avenue, the new church's axis was west to east, sideways from the street. The vestibule had two entrance doors, one facing Ashgrove Avenue and the other, the western courtyard, closely situated to the 1929 parsonage. The prominent A-frame roof was clad in green cement tiles. The highest point of the sloping roof, rising 15.9m, was at the vestibule end, substituting the traditional spire. The lowest (10.2m) was the eastern sanctuary end, beneath which the service was delivered. This was to symbolise the equality between the ministers and the congregation. The church's form was fan-shaped and featured an electric organ alcove, situated behind the choir stalls in the sanctuary.[43]

The former church building was the first A-frame church to be built in Brisbane. However, the A-frame form was not uncommon for churches of the period in Queensland, with St Peter's Catholic Church, Halifax (1960) and St Andrews Presbyterian Memorial Church, Innisfail (1961) (QHR 602332) both completed before the 1962 Ashgrove Methodist Church. A number of other A-frame churches were constructed in the following years including Holy Cross Catholic Church in Eton.[44]

In Brisbane, a number of Modernist A-frame churches were constructed for various denominations in the early 1960s. Although the Ashgrove Methodist Church was the first to be completed (1962), it was contemporary with the prominent and grander chapel at Stuartholme Catholic Girls College at Mt Coot-tha (Toowong), which was completed in 1963. In March 1962 the *Courier Mail* featured both churches close to completion, and remarked on the unusual A-frame structures.[45] In 1962, the Holland Park Methodist Church was built on Logan Road, and in 1964 the Memorial Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church at Coorparoo was completed.[46] In 2021, all these churches are extant.

In 1977, when the Uniting Church was officially formed by the amalgamation of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, the Ashgrove Methodist Church became a Uniting Church, known as the Ashgrove Uniting Church.[47] In the 1990s (while the church remained in use) renovations were made to the interior including the removal of the original sanctuary and vestry. Much of the original furniture was removed and a new stained-glass window at the eastern end of the church was introduced.

In 2010, the church was closed due to declining congregation numbers. The church building was subsequently fitted out for office use. Additions were made to the church hall in the

1960s and from 1980 was leased by the Ashgrove Dance Studio, a popular local dance school who remains the main occupant of the hall in 2021.

Description

Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) is located on Ashgrove Avenue near the three-way intersection of Ashgrove Avenue, Holmesbrook Street, and Devoy Street in Ashgrove, approximately 4 kilometres northwest of the Brisbane CBD. The 1689m² property slopes from Ashgrove Avenue on its southern boundary down to Devoy Street at its northern boundary and is bounded on its other sides by residential and small-scale commercial properties. The northern half of the site contains the church hall (1934, extended by 1951, moved within the site 1961, extended by 1969) which is not considered of state level cultural heritage significance. The church grounds are bounded on the Ashgrove Avenue boundary by a short brick wall, tropical gardens and timber lattice screens. A concrete driveway extends between both street frontages along the western side.

The Former Church (1962) is an A-frame building standing with its long sides parallel to Ashgrove Avenue on the highest part of the site. It is single-storey and its roof has a sloping ridgeline, taller and wider at its front (southwest gable end), where the church's main entrance is. The steeply-pitched main roof is clad in green-coloured cement tiles with eaves extending low to the ground on both sides. The shape is formed by metal portal frames, which extend from below the eaves clear of the exterior walls and meet the ground on concrete footings. Both gable ends of the building have face brick walls and are glazed, with the front featuring a coloured glass cross pattern. The side walls on the southeast are face brick, the northwest walls are clad in timber V-jointed (VJ) boards and the subfloor is enclosed by hit-and-miss concrete blocks.

A wide concrete footpath leads from Ashgrove Avenue through gardens to the main entrance of the church. The entry vestibule retains original tiled floors and a brick wall with decorative openings into the nave. The nave is a very tall space with raked ceilings and exposed A-frame portal frames. Its width and height diminish toward the sanctuary at the far (northeastern) end. Original metal-framed windows run almost the entire length of the nave and former sanctuary on both sides. Projecting from the roof on the northeastern side is the choir stall, a box-like room open to the nave near the sanctuary.

In 2021, the church is used as an office building. The original layout of the church was reorganised in the 1990s and again when it was converted to offices in the 2010s. The entry vestibule has been partitioned to create a toilet and original doors and windows removed or replaced. An office structure has been inserted in the centre of the nave. The original sanctuary plinth and partition between sanctuary and vestry have been replaced further to the rear of the church, creating a larger nave (c1990s, reusing original timber doors in new locations). A kitchenette and partition have been added to the former vestry to form a lunchroom and separate plant and equipment room. Part of the vestry's rear wall has been demolished and a lean-to extension added to accommodate storage and a rear entrance.

Features of the Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) of state-level cultural heritage significance include:

- plan form, wider at southwest end narrowing toward the sanctuary and vestry (northeast end)
- metal portal frame A-frame roof structure with sloping ridgeline; green cement roof tiles; fibre-cement sheet-lined eaves, metal gutters, downpipes and water-goods
- large, glazed gable ends with coloured glass cross feature at front (southwest) end

- face brick walls with extruded brick pattern (southeast and southwest)
- timber VJ board-lined walls (northwest and northeast)
- 'hit-and-miss' concrete block walls enclosing subfloor
- metal-framed windows with fixed and awning panels
- projecting front vestibule and its ceramic floor tiles, brick walls with openings to the nave, rendered masonry wall at southern corner, metal-framed window and exterior wall light (globe-shaped glass shade is not original)
- foundation stone at entry
- nave, including its brick walls, exposed metal portal frames, and raked ceiling
- projecting choir stall
- timber doors between sanctuary and vestry with vertical timber battens (excluding hardware)
- wide concrete path between Ashgrove Avenue boundary and vestibule
- exterior light on metal pole in front garden (globe-shaped glass shade is not original)
- views to the southwestern front of the church and its A-frame roof from Ashgrove Avenue and Devoy street.

Features of the Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) not of state-level cultural heritage significance include:

- fibre-cement walls, partition, and toilet fitout to vestibule
- offices structure through centre of nave
- plasterboard sheet wall and ceiling linings (original finishes may be beneath linings)
- carpet (original floor finishes may be beneath carpet)
- shade cloth over internal face of southwest windows
- 1990s sanctuary and vestry including raised timber floor and partition and its stained-glass window
- metal-framed doors to vestibule
- metal roof vents
- lean-to extension to northeast end
- two metal-clad garden sheds attached to north-eastern side of church
- air-conditioning machinery and ducts
- lights, including glass pendants, florescent lights, spotlights, and glass shades to exterior lights
- PVC down pipes and watergoods
- gardens including vegetation and stone edges
- brick wall to Ashgrove Avenue boundary
- metal ramp between church vestibule and hall
- small corner of hall within heritage boundary

Illustrations



Figure 3: Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) from Ashgrove Avenue (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 4: Southeast side of Church showing portal frame extending below eaves (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 5: Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) from Ashgrove Avenue (Queensland Government, 2021.)

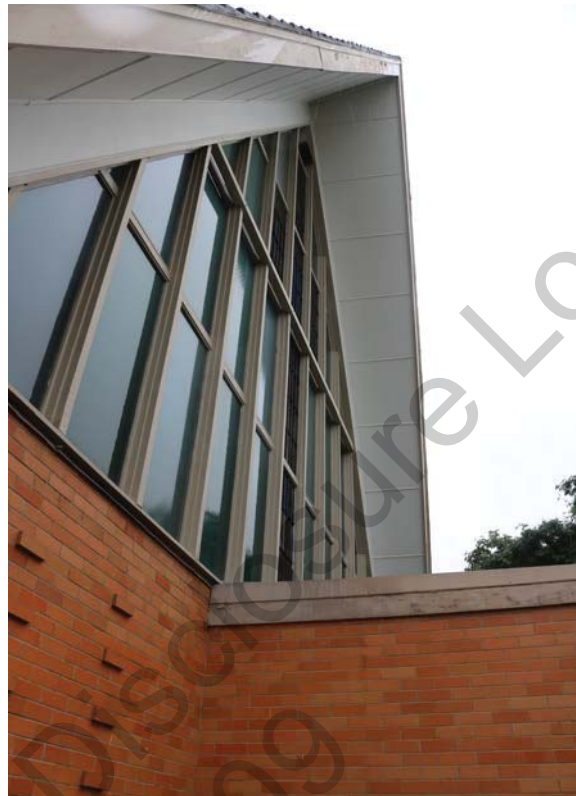


Figure 6: Ashgrove Methodist Church from front (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 7: Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) front vestibule and glass cross (Queensland Government, 2021.)

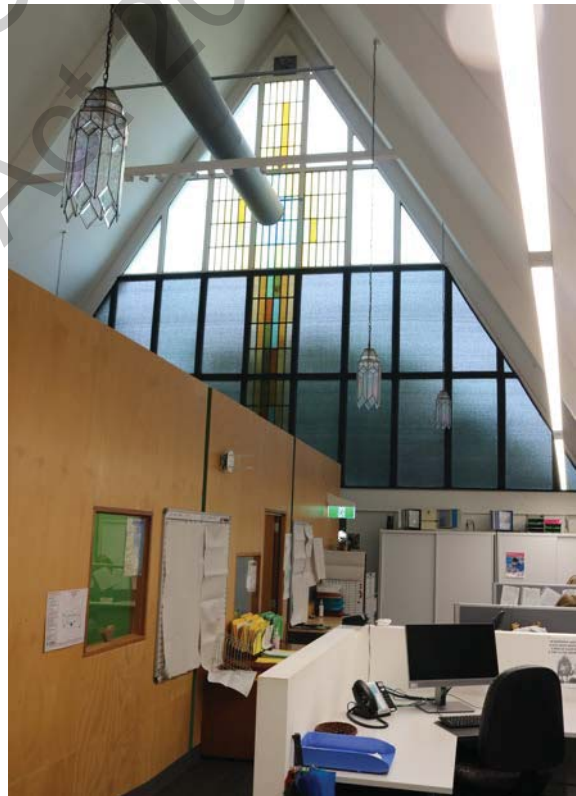


Figure 8: Nave of Church building looking toward front (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 9: Former Vestry (now kitchen and lunchroom) (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 10: Hall from northwest, Devoy Street (Queensland Government, 2021.)

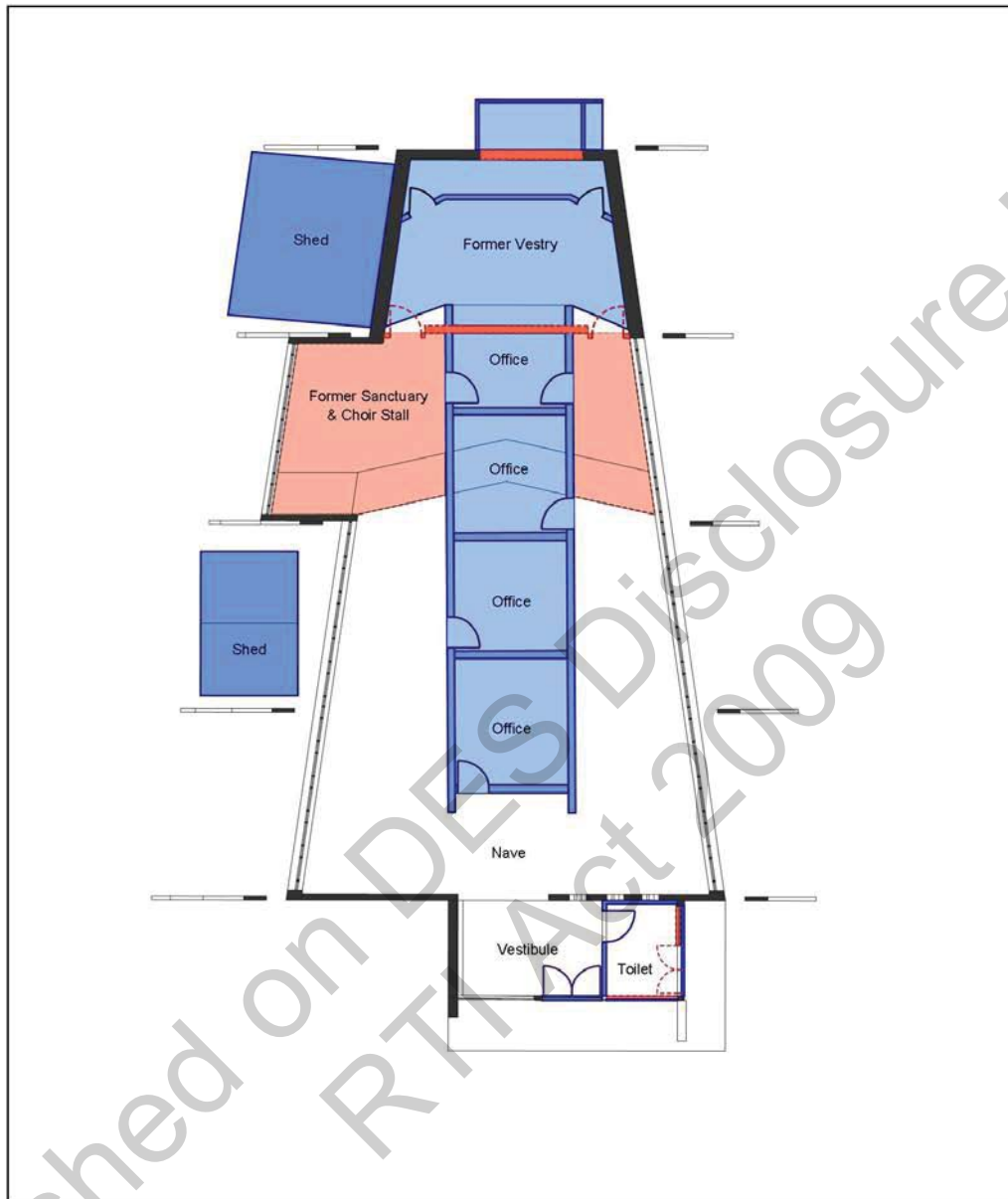


Figure 11: Southwest end of Hall (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 12: Interior of Hall looking toward eastern extension including stage (Queensland Government, 2021.)

Plans



**Ashgrove Methodist
Church (former)
650267
Floor Plan**

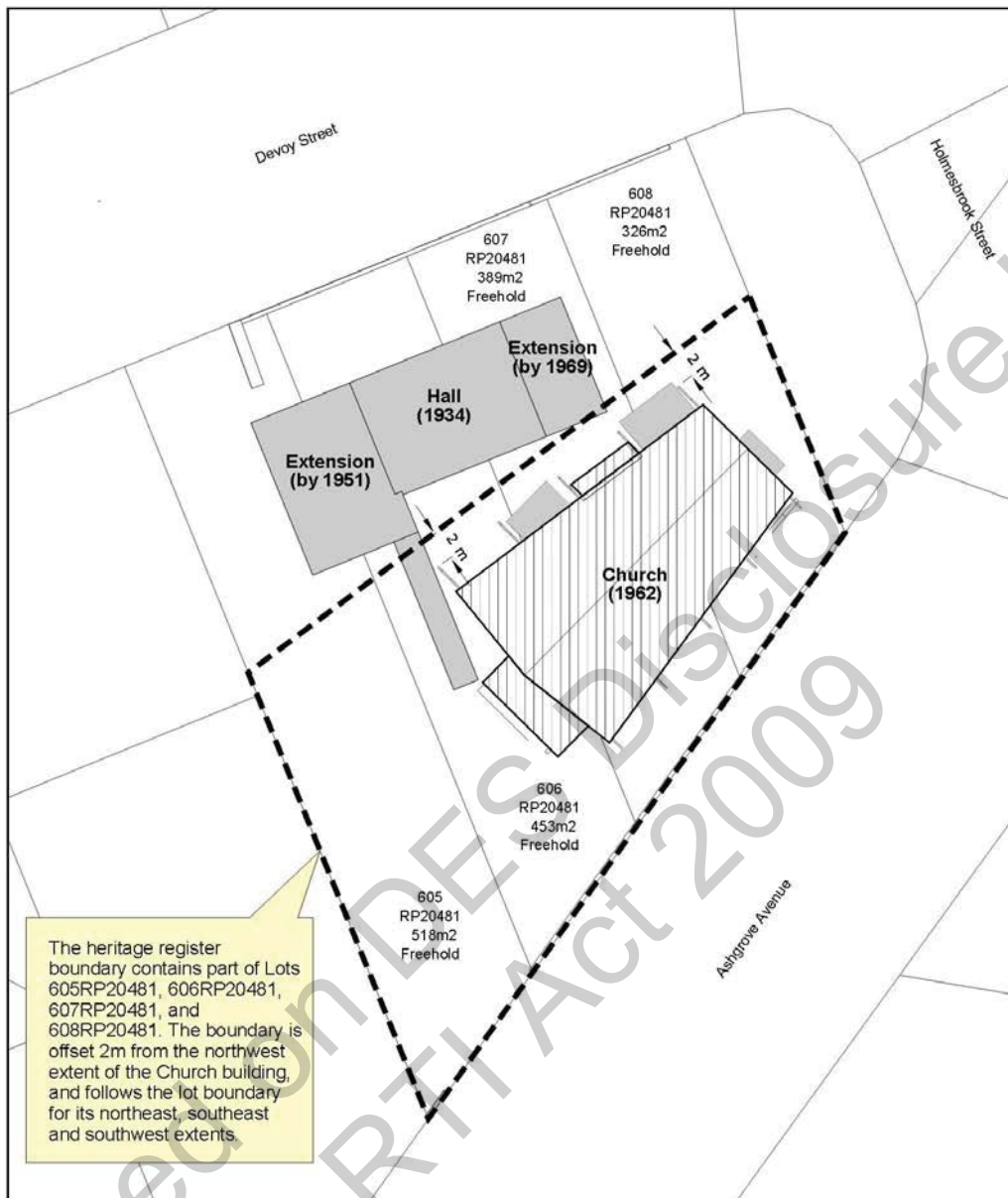
Date created: 04/05/2021
© The State of Queensland, 2021

Legend

- Original fabric
- Introduced fabric
- Removed fabric



Figure 13: Ashgrove Methodist Church (former) floor plan (Queensland Government, 2021.)



The heritage register boundary contains part of Lots 605RP20481, 606RP20481, 607RP20481, and 608RP20481. The boundary is offset 2m from the northwest extent of the Church building, and follows the lot boundary for its northeast, southeast and southwest extents.



Ashgrove Methodist Church (former)
650267
Site Plan

Date created: 30/04/2021
 © The State of Queensland, 2021

Legend




-  Features of state significance
-  Features not of state significance
-  Heritage Register Boundary



Figure 14: Site Plan (Queensland Government, 2021.)

Proposed heritage register boundary

The heritage register boundary contains part of Lots 605RP20481, 606RP20481, 607RP20481, and 608RP20481. The boundary is offset 2m from the northwest extent of the Church building, and follows the lot boundary for its northeast, southeast, and southwest extents.

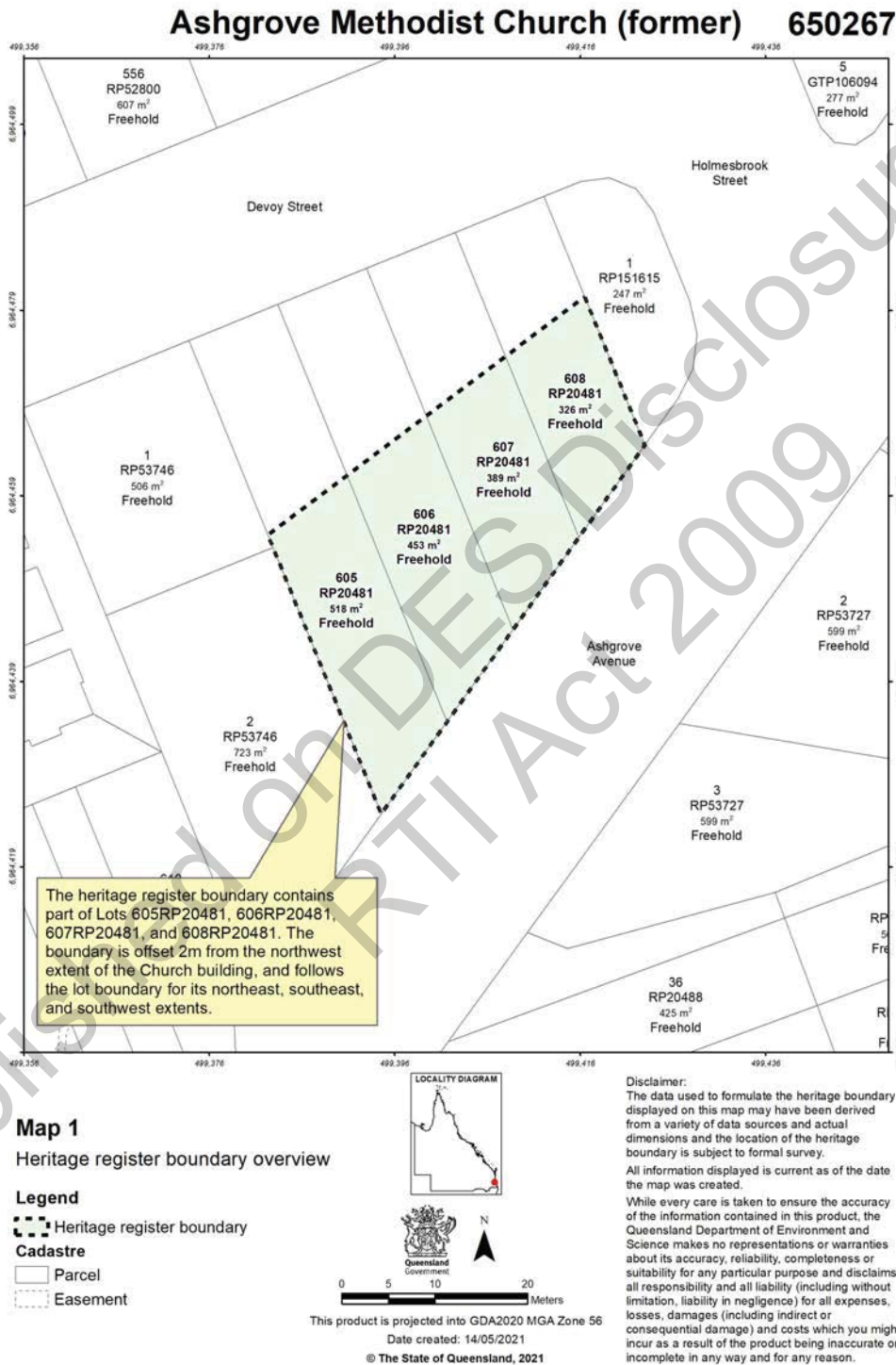


Figure 15: Heritage register boundary map (Queensland Government, 2021.)

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[46] Holland Park Central Uniting Church Accessed April 2012; BCC Heritage Citation, Memorial Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Coorparoo <https://heritage.brisbane.qld.gov.au/heritage-places/2326> Accessed April 2021.

[47] Entry on the Queensland Heritage Register, Wesley Uniting Church (QHR 601695).

Under delegation from the Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Science, and under the provisions of s.44 of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, I, Delegated Authority, Catherine Chambers:

Recommend to Enter this place in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place



Recommendation Date: 22-Oct-2021

Delegate Name/Position: Delegated Authority, Catherine Chambers



Figure 1: Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) from Kedron Brook Road (Queensland Government, 2021)

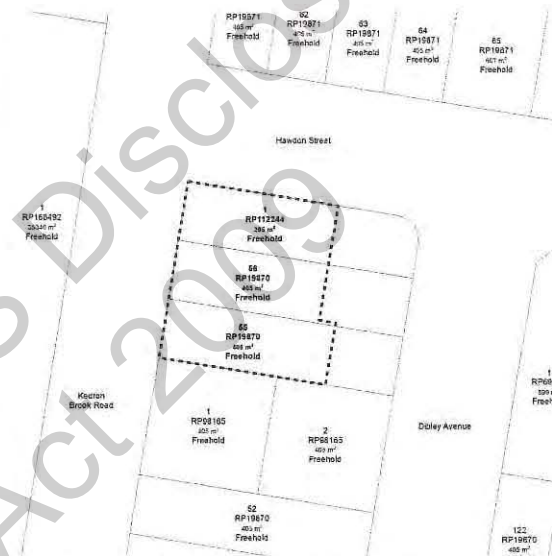


Figure 2: Heritage Register Boundary (Queensland Government, 2021) (see attached map)

Place name	Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former)		
Address	181 Kedron Brook Road, WILSTON		
LGA	BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL		
RPD	1 RP112244	55 RP19870	56 RP19870

Queensland Theme(s)

08.01 Creating social and cultural institutions: Worshipping and religious institutions

Statement of Significance

<p>Criterion A</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</p>	<p>Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) (1956), a highly intact 1950s Modernist-style church, is important in demonstrating the evolution of Methodist Church architecture in Queensland in the post-World War II (WWII) period. Constructed during a period of growth for the Methodist Church, it is the first Modernist-style Methodist church completed in Queensland, during a transitional period for Modernist church design.</p> <p>As a mid-20th century memorial church, dedicated to those Australian servicemen from the congregation who perished during World War I (WWI) and WWII, Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) is important in demonstrating community involvement in, and commemoration of, these major world events. It illustrates the preference following WWII for memorialising the sacrifices of war through utilitarian forms, such as memorial halls, libraries, and swimming pools.</p>
<p>Criterion B</p> <p>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage</p>	<p><i>Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former), as a post-WWII Modernist church, is not rare, uncommon, or endangered.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion C</p> <p>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history</p>	<p><i>The history and fabric of the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) is well documented, and the place does not have potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history; potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of Queensland's history; or potential to contribute knowledge that will aid in comparative analysis of similar places.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion D</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</p>	<p>Highly intact, Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a 1950s Modernist Church. This aspect of the place's cultural heritage significance is demonstrated in its: all-encompassing and unified modernist aesthetic; restrained materials palette; form expressive of liturgical function; and simplified traditional church spaces (nave, sanctuary, vestries), church fixtures, fittings, furniture (including chancel rail, pulpit, and choir stall), and motifs.</p>
<p>Criterion E</p> <p>The place is important because of its aesthetic significance</p>	<p>Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) has aesthetic importance for its architectural qualities expressive of Methodism's expansionist outlook post-World War II and its desire to remain relevant to Queensland society at the time. These attributes emanate from its cohesive Modernist styling, including its well-composed asymmetrical and simplified exterior forms; the restrained materials palette; the generous scale of the nave volume and its detailing; and the manipulation of light through the placement of windows, use of textured and colour-tinted glass, and</p>

	arrangement of lights.
<p>Criterion F</p> <p>The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</p>	<p><i>While Wilston Methodist Memorial church (former) is highly intact, it does not display any particular artistic, architectural, or creative qualities or any technical, construction or design qualities to be sufficiently important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion G</p> <p>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</p>	<p><i>Although Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) served as a church for more than 60 years (1956-2019), there is no evidence of a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group, which is enduring and contains a deeply felt sense of ownership.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>
<p>Criterion H</p> <p>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</p>	<p><i>Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) does not have a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group, or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.</i></p> <p><i>The place does not satisfy this criterion.</i></p>

History

Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) (1956), located in the Brisbane suburb of Wilston, 4.5km north of the Brisbane CBD, is designed in a Modernist style and constructed of concrete-encased steel portal frames and face brick. It stands on a small suburban site that includes a timber church (1913) remodelled with brick in 1966 to harmonise with its 1950s replacement, and a columbarium (c2000). Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) was designed by prominent Brisbane architecture firm, Ford Hutton and Newell. The Modernist-style building resulted from the Methodist Church's progressive building program in accordance with its post-war mission to grow and remain relevant to modern society.

European occupation of the area now known as Wilston, part of the traditional lands of the Turrbal People, began in the 1850s when the land was sold for agricultural settlement.[1] During the 19th century, Wilston remained a predominantly rural area, although subdivision of some estates took place in the 1880s.[2] The opening of a railway line from Bowen Hills to Enoggera in 1899, which included a station at Wilston, provided transport to the city centre and stimulated the transformation of the farming district to suburban residential use.[3] The suburb took its name from 'Wilston' – 300 acres (121 ha) of land on which William Wilson, a city merchant and politician, built a stone house c1876.[4] The suburb of Wilston was incorporated in the Town of Windsor, which was proclaimed in 1904. The rapid development of the suburb was reflected in the construction of four churches between 1913 and 1915, to serve the growing population.[5]

Methodism arose as a movement within the Church of England in the early 18th century.[6] It spread rapidly throughout the United States of America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, via itinerant preachers; and later throughout the world via Methodist missionaries.[7] The term 'Methodism' arose from the methodical way the Christian faith was approached and included an emphasis on preaching, evangelism, a love for singing, and social activism.[8]

The first Methodist church in Brisbane was a modest brick chapel constructed in 1849 on the corner of Albert Street and Burnett Lane. A larger building replaced it in 1856, and was superseded in 1889 by the Albert Street Methodist Church (Albert Street Uniting Church, QHR 600066).[9] The Albert Street church became the central Methodist church for Brisbane, with other Methodist churches established in burgeoning Brisbane suburbs, such as Wilston.[10]

Wilston Methodist Church, a gothic-inspired, timber building, was erected in 1913 on three small suburban allotments bounded by Kedron Brook Road, Hawdon Street and Dibley Avenue.[11] These 16-perch (405m²) allotments were part of the Paling Estate, a residential subdivision created in 1909; most of which sold prior to the commencement of WWI in 1914. The allotments forming the site were purchased by individuals, but in June 1913 they were transferred to the Methodist Church, with David Henry Rhoades, Ebenezer Chapman, William Shields, Reuben Chapman and Joseph Massey appointed as the trustees.[12]

Following successful fundraising, the Wilston Methodist Church was officially opened by the President of the Methodist Conference, Reverend Richard Dunstan, on 26 October 1913. The timber-framed, chamferboard-clad building with a front porch, vestries and corrugated-iron roof was sited close to Dibley Avenue and faced Hawdon Street. Designed by builder and church trustee, Reuben Chapman, the church was constructed by Messrs J Scobie and Son.[13]

The church was administered as part of the Valley Circuit until 1922 when the Wilston, Windsor and Grange churches formed the Windsor Circuit. By 1925 the Windsor Circuit had grown to such an extent that it was upgraded to a married minister's circuit and a spacious

house on Montpelier Street in Wilston was purchased as its parsonage.[14]

The establishment of the Grange electric tramway along Days Road in 1928 stimulated further residential and commercial development in Wilston.[15] By the early 1930s, Wilston comprised a substantial part of the Windsor Census district, which had grown from 1,876 residents in 1911 to 6,655 in 1933.[16]

Expansion of the Wilston Methodist Church's membership and activities reflected the growth of the suburb. As well as Sunday services, the building was used for Sunday School, Ladies Guild, a range of youth activities, and fundraising events such as entertainments;[17] while the grounds accommodated fetes.[18] By the late 1930s, a larger building was required, but the outbreak of WWII in September 1939 delayed this development.[19]

In anticipation of the conclusion of WWII, planning for the post-war future of Wilston Methodist Church began. In 1944, the congregation decided that the much-needed new church would be a memorial church.[20] In the following year, the *Telegraph* newspaper reported that the church would be built in honour of those men and women of the Windsor Circuit serving in the armed forces.[21] As utilitarian memorials were more popular after WWII than after WWI, and were supported by the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), memorial halls, libraries, swimming pools, meeting rooms, council chambers, lawn bowls clubs, playgrounds, hospitals, and kindergartens resulted; as well as many war memorial churches built throughout Queensland in the post-WWII era.[22]

Although about £1,500 had been raised in 1945,[23] more funds were required before a substantial building could be erected. Donations towards the new church were facilitated by the Commonwealth government's tax deduction scheme for donations to war memorial funds, which operated from 1927 to 1973.[24]

By 1952, the Wilston Methodist Church trustees were ready to proceed with the new building. The congregation appointed the Brisbane-based architecture firm Ford Hutton and Newell to design a modern church rather than a traditional building.[25]

Operating between 1951 and c1958, Ford Hutton and Newell comprised Eric Ford, Theodore Hutton and Peter Newell. The firm had evolved from Chambers and Ford (1920-35),[26] which had designed churches in various architectural styles in the interwar period.[27] Soon after Ford Hutton and Newell formed, it gained commissions to design a number of substantial churches throughout Queensland, including Anglican churches at Millmerran, Townsville, Stanthorpe, Charleville, Annerley and Beaudesert; and Methodist Churches at Atherton and Wilston.[28]

The 1950s were a prosperous time in Queensland, with low unemployment and a growing sense of optimism. There was also renewed religiosity across most denominations throughout Queensland.[29]

In this period, 'Methodists were expansionist in outlook'.[30] This was demonstrated through 'a series of nationalistic, evangelistic campaigns, which climaxed in the "Mission to the Nation"'.[31] Carried out between 1953 and 1957, the Mission was the greatest attempt ever made by the Methodist Church to reform the nation, emphasising the Christian faith as the only answer to social and industrial problems. Meetings conducted by campaign leader Reverend Alan Walker were held in capital cities and provincial centres throughout the country. Attracting large crowds, the crusade received wide newspaper and radio coverage.[32] Between 1947 and 1961, the adult membership of the Methodist Church in the Brisbane metropolitan area grew by more than 50 percent, while the church's Sunday School enrolment doubled in the same period.[33]

As part of an Australia-wide church building boom experienced between 1955 and 1965,

more churches were constructed in Queensland between 1955 and 1959 than in any other five-year period and church architecture progressed towards more modern forms.[34] Many new Methodist churches, Sunday school halls, and parsonages were constructed throughout Queensland, replacing older buildings and responding to demand in new suburbs and growing regions. The church also erected new buildings to support its various charities and organisations, including: aged-persons homes, hostels, Young People's Department (YPD) Camps, and Kings College at the University of Queensland campus (opened 1955).[35] By the late 1950s, increased income, due to the introduction of weekly money pledges from the congregation, facilitated church building programmes.[36]

The 1950s were also a period of substantial change within the Methodist and other Christian denominations throughout Australia, as they sought to remain relevant to modern society. Coupled with an expansionary building program, this led to a radical departure from established architectural traditions. Reflecting international trends, church designs moved away from historical revival styles and became increasingly influenced by Modernism.[37] Queensland churches 'engaged local architects to create some of the most daring and expressive modern churches in the state.'[38] However, it was still expected that a church would be recognisable as such, resulting in a wide range of variations combining traditional church elements, symbols, and functions with new construction techniques, materials, and forms.[39]

Modernism had emerged as a movement in architecture in Europe in the 1920s and would become the most important new style or philosophy of architecture and design in the 20th century. It embraced the ideals of Functionalism, new technologies and the rejection of ornament in an endeavour to create new and appropriate architectural solutions that reflected the social conditions of the time.[40] Modernism emphasised minimalism, limited ornamentation and focused on a rational use of materials, often new ones, and structural innovations, including asymmetrical compositions.[41]

In Queensland, modernist ideas began to be adopted for ecclesiastical architecture in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Three modernist churches were constructed in Queensland before WWII: The Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter's, Proston (1937) [QHR602813], The Second Church of Christian Scientist, Clayfield (1938), and First Church of Christian Scientist, Brisbane (1941) [QHR650017].

In the period 1945-1954, with wartime building restrictions remaining until 1952 and slowing the restart of the building industry, architects spent this time re-establishing their practices and looking to overseas for new ideas.[42]

Churches built at this time demonstrated conservative shifts towards modern architecture with many churches adopting modern influences.[43] However, as the 1950s progressed, traditional church building forms adopted further Modernist features, such as modern brick and metalwork detailing, and shallower roof pitches, while retaining traditional spaces, configurations and motifs. This form has been called 'soft' and 'humanised' modern.[44] Donald Watson labelled these forms 'humanised modernism'.[45] Ford Hutton and Newell designed the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) during this period. Other examples of 'soft' and 'humanised' modern churches exist throughout Queensland, such as St Philip's Anglican Church, Annerley (drawings 1952, consecrated 1 December 1955) and St Peter's Church of England, Millmerran (drawings 1952, dedicated 29 October 1955).[46] In addition to designing churches, the practice also spoke publicly on the importance of church architecture, and encouraged architects to make use of new building materials and to develop religious architecture in keeping with the times and the climatic conditions of their locality when Peter Newell addressed the meeting of Brisbane Metropolitan Clergy in 1953. [47] His paper read by was published in *The Church Chronicle* in 1954.[48]

By 1953, the Wilston Methodist Church's building programme was progressing. In November

that year, the Brisbane City Council gave permission to move the existing church building 'to within 12 feet (3.7m) of the Hawdon Street alignment' and in the following year approved a building application for the new church.[49] The foundation stone was laid on 27 November 1954 by s.73 irrelevant information President of the Methodist Conference.[50] A history of the building and contracting firm E Chapman and Sons records that church trustee Rueben Chapman was 'involved in the planning, financing, building and with completion and internal fittings'.[51]

On 23 April 1956 the opening of the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church by the ex-President of the Methodist Conference, s.73 irrelevant informa was attended by more than 1000 people. The building cost £15,000, including a mortgage of £5,000 to repay.[52] Aside from its name, the church had two features that demonstrated the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church's purpose as a war memorial – a memorial or victory tower, and two marble tablets listing the names of congregation members killed during each world war. Most likely designed by Theodore Hutton, the building was constructed by s.73 irrelevant inform[53] Soon after opening, the church featured in *Architecture in Australia: Journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects*, and *Cross Section*, the newsletter of the University of Melbourne Department of Architecture.[54] The *Methodist Times* magazine[55] described it as:

ultramodern in design. The memorial tower, 40 feet high [12m], is the most arresting feature of the unusual architecture. An electronic carillon has been installed.... The sanctuary has a large glass window, with an iron guard, in the front wall and a tall window of anti-glare glass in the back wall, behind the communion table. On one side are glass doors which can be opened for ventilation. Five electric light lanterns, unique in style, hang from the ceiling on one side of the church, while on the other side there is concealed lighting. The furniture is of silky oak and the floors are nicely carpeted. The recess for the Communion table, on which is a cross, is approached by three steps with a spacious area in front. The pulpit is at the side and the choir gallery is opposite. There are two large vestries, one for the minister and the other for the choir, each adequately furnished. The surrounding area is laid in lawns, flower beds and concrete paths.[56]

Constructed of concrete-encased steel portal frames finished with face brick, and located on an elevated site on the corner of Hawdon Street and Kedron Brook Road, Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) with its tall tower became a prominent feature in the streetscape when approached along Kedron Brook Road from Days Road.

'Ford Hutton and Newell became known for their innovative ecclesiastical designs'.[57] Wilston Methodist Memorial Church was their first Methodist church design to open. Between the late 1950s and early 1960s, Ford Hutton and Newell and its successor firms, working for five different denominations, produced more ecclesiastical designs than any other firm in the state.[58]

In 1966, after further fund-raising, the 1913 Wilston Methodist Church, which had been used as a church hall since the opening of the brick building, was modified and modernised. Its understorey was enclosed with brick; a single-storey brick extension was built at the rear; and its front entry porch was replaced with a double-height brick extension with a roof pitch mirroring that of the 1956 church. The new brickwork and design of the additions harmonised with the adjacent Wilston Methodist Memorial Church. This updated church hall was also funded with the assistance of the Commonwealth government's tax deduction scheme for donations to war memorial funds and was renamed Wilston Methodist Memorial Church Hall.

In 1977, when the Uniting Church was officially formed by the amalgamation of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, Wilston Methodist Memorial Church became a Uniting Church, known as Wilston Memorial Uniting Church. The church's nameplate lettering on the front wall was changed to Wilston Uniting Church around this time. Later the

church was renamed became the Trinity-Wilston Memorial Church, and later still became Trinity Grove Uniting Church.[59]

The highly intact former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church retains the principal characteristics of a 1950s Modernist church. Much of its furniture, including, silky oak chancel rail, pulpit, lectern, donations box, telephone box, and noticeboard remain in situ.

Discernible changes to the church since 1956 include addition of: a doorway in the eastern wall of the lobby; fans to the nave ceiling; and a brick columbarium wall (c2000) in the western lawn.[60] The memorial tablets dedicating the church to those from the congregation who perished in WWI and WWII have been removed.[61]

The former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church closed in 2019 due to declining congregation numbers. This reflected the trend of falling attendances at the established churches in the late 20th century. In 2021, both the church and the former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church Hall are unused.

Description

The Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) (1956) is situated in Wilston, 4.5km northwest of the Brisbane CBD. It stands on a modestly sized corner site (1205m²) bounded by roads on three sides and; faces north to Hawdon Street, with Kedron Brook Road to the west and Dibley Avenue to the East. The church building and tower stands on a raised terrace of land on the western side of the church grounds, with; an adjacent hall and toilet block standing on the eastern side, that are not of state-level cultural heritage significance.

It has an expressive Modernist style, evident through its asymmetrical massing, refined composition, simple forms and volumes, and use of a restrained materials palette. The church is lowset and comprises a large gable roofed main block containing a nave and sanctuary with two gable-roofed vestries attached to either side of its rear (south). A tall memorial tower with carillon stands at the northwest corner of the site and is connected to the main block by a walkway under a lower flat roof which also forms an entrance lobby and side aisle to the nave. The main block's structure comprises concrete-encased steel portal frames, expressed on the exterior face-brick walls by bricks laid at 45 degrees.

The front entrance lobby features awning windows with a wrought metal screen and is accessed via a wide face-brick stair with integrated side garden beds. Timber double doors lead into the wide, narrow lobby, which provides access through to the nave, the tower, and a long side aisle to the nave, which doubles as a corridor through to the rear of the church.

The nave is a large, open volume with a raked ceiling and exposed portal frames. On its eastern side are banks of tall windows and on its western side is the side aisle, expressed by a lowered flat ceiling. At the southern end of the nave is the sanctuary dais, raised two steps above the nave floor and accommodating a cantilevered pulpit (east) and a choir stall, part recessed into the side aisle. A face brick wall with a pattern of cross-shaped openings provides a decorative screen between the choir stall and the nave. In the sanctuary's southern wall is a floor-to-ceiling multi-paned window. On either side of the sanctuary is a door into the vestries (minister to the east and choir to the west). An open walkway to the rear (south) of the main block connects the choir and minister vestries. The church retains original and early fixtures, fittings, and furniture including lighting, pulpit, choir stall, and chancel rail.

The side aisle opens through glazed French doors to a western lawn. The lawn slopes toward Kedron-Brook Road and has concrete paths leading from the tower, along the side of

the church to the rear of the site.

Features of Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) also of state-level cultural heritage significance include:

- simple building form expressing different spaces (tower, nave, minister's vestry, and choir vestry) connected by enclosed walkways
- low pitch gable roofs, longer at ridge, clad in corrugated cement sheet
- concealed gutters and original square profile metal downpipes
- prominent face-brick carillon tower with distinctive arrangement of concrete pipes near top
- mixed construction of masonry footings and cement block walls with brick facing, steel portal frames encased in concrete to nave, and timber framed floors and roofs
- bricks laid at 45 degrees expressing location of the portal frames to the exterior
- rendered retaining wall to north and western boundary of property
- open lawn yard at western side
- brick garden beds at front window, southern property boundary and minister's vestry window
- concrete paths around western and southern sides
- concrete stairs at western side of tower
- wide brick stairs to front entry with garden beds and metal pipe railing
- rendered fibre cement sheet clad exterior walls at entrance
- raised metal lettering at entrance spelling "Wilston Uniting Memorial Church"
- foundation stone at base of tower
- large metal cross to northern side
- tower, including
 - face brick interior walls
 - concrete floor
 - metal ladder
 - timber framed and board lined landings, one at bottom of ladder another at top of tower
 - timber staircase from ground floor to first landing
- lobby and side aisle, including
 - carpet floor lining with glazed ceramic tile section inside entrance
 - flat, sheet lined ceiling
 - large street facing awning windows with external wrought metal screen
 - timber panel double doors with centrally positioned doorknobs to front entry (paint finish not original)
 - timber framed glazed French doors with arched tops to western side of side aisle
- nave, including
 - portal frames exposed to interior
 - acoustic panel ceiling
 - timber panel eastern wall
 - rendered and painted north, south and west walls
 - face brick screen with cross shaped openings

- timber floors with carpet-lined central aisle and side aisle
- tall, centre-pivoting windows with arched tops and blue tinted and textured glazing to eastern side, with projecting concrete frames on the exterior
- sanctuary, including
 - floor level, raised two steps above level of nave
 - carpeted floor and steps
 - floor to ceiling windows to southern end of sanctuary, textured glazing, with blue tint to lower half
 - raised pulpit cantilevered off portal frame with cantilevered timber steps
 - choir stall with timber panel balustrades and terraced floor
- choir and minister's vestries, including
 - carpeted floors
 - rendered and painted walls
 - flat sheet lined ceilings
 - metal framed casement windows
 - pink porcelain vanity in minister's vestry
 - external covered walkway connecting vestries along southern side of church with tiled floor, metal posts and raked sheet lined ceiling
- early church furniture, fittings and fixtures including
 - timber chancel rail and its carpeted step matching sanctuary carpet
 - timber donations box
 - timber lectern
 - timber notice board in side aisle
 - timber telephone box in lobby
 - original flush panel doors
 - original window and door hardware
 - original lighting including pendant lights to eastern side of nave, up-lights above lintel on western side of nave, oyster ceilings lights throughout, and external wall-mounted lights to western and southern sides of tower and front stairs.

Features of the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church (former) not considered to be of State-level cultural heritage significance include:

- part of hall within the heritage boundary
- part of toilet block within the heritage boundary
- entrance to eastern side of lobby including opening and flush panel doors
- concrete path to eastern entrance, concrete driveway, and concrete surface to eastern side of church
- metal pipe fence and gate to eastern side
- fabric shade sails attached to eastern side
- face-brick columbarium in centre of western lawn
- stone edged garden beds to northern and western sides
- render finish to western external stair railing
- retaining wall south of western external stair
- metal sign at northwest corner

- mailbox at front stairs
- notice board at front entry
- non-original external lights
- ceiling fans to nave
- blinds and curtains to nave and sanctuary windows
- painting on northern wall of nave
- modern electrical and audio-visual services

Published on DES Disclosure Log
RTI Act 2009

Illustrations



Figure 3: Hawdon Street elevation (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 4: Entrance from Hawdon Street (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 5: Front doors (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 6: rear covered walkway (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 7: Metal screen to lobby window (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 8: Foundation stone (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 9: Nave looking south (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 10: side aisle (Queensland Government, 2021.)

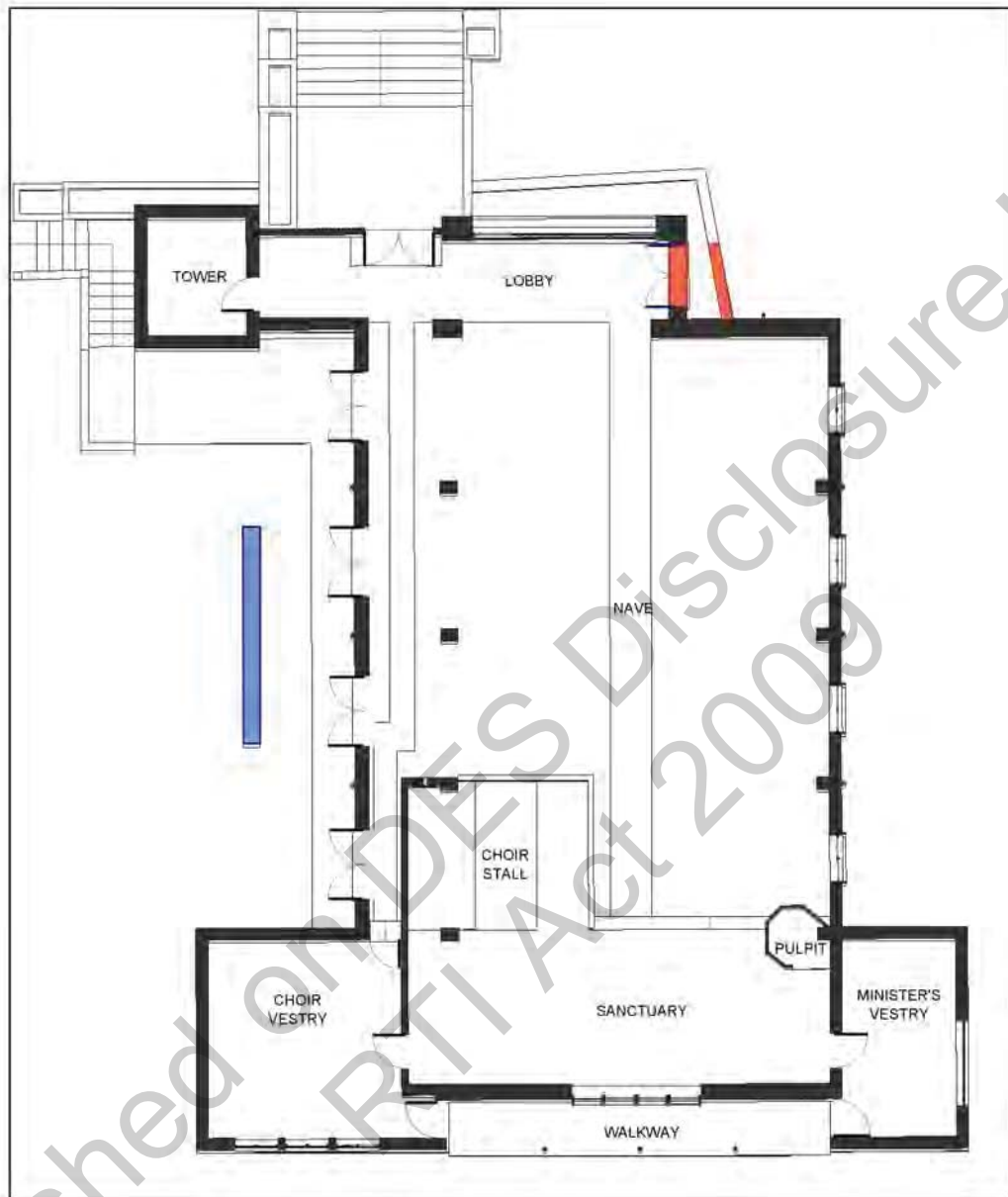


Figure 11: From pulpit (Queensland Government, 2021.)



Figure 12: Lectern (Queensland Government, 2021.)

Plans



**Wilston Methodist
Memorial Church (former)
650239**

Floor Plan

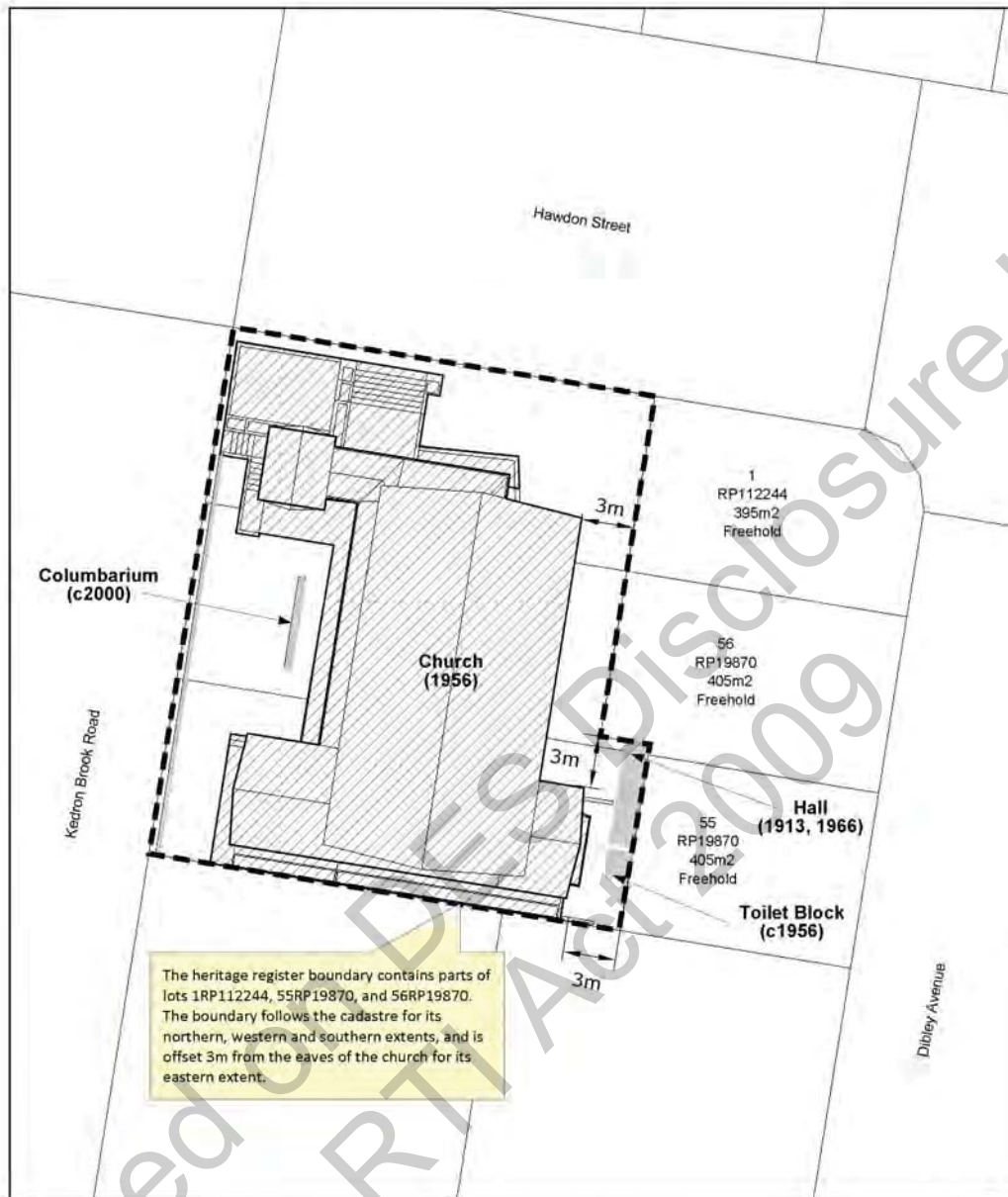
Date created: 07/10/2021
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Legend

- Original fabric
- Introduced fabric
- Removed original fabric



Figure 13: Floor Plan (Queensland Government, 2021.)



**Wilston Methodist
 Memorial Church (former)
 650239**

Site Plan

Date created: 20/10/2021
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- Legend**
- Heritage register boundary
 - Significant built features
 - Features not of state significance



Figure 14: Site Plan (Queensland Government, 2021.)

Proposed heritage register boundary

The heritage boundary contains parts of lots 1RP112244, 55RP19870 and 56RP19870. The boundary follows the cadastre for its northern, western and southern extents, and is offset 3m from the eaves of the church for its eastern extent.

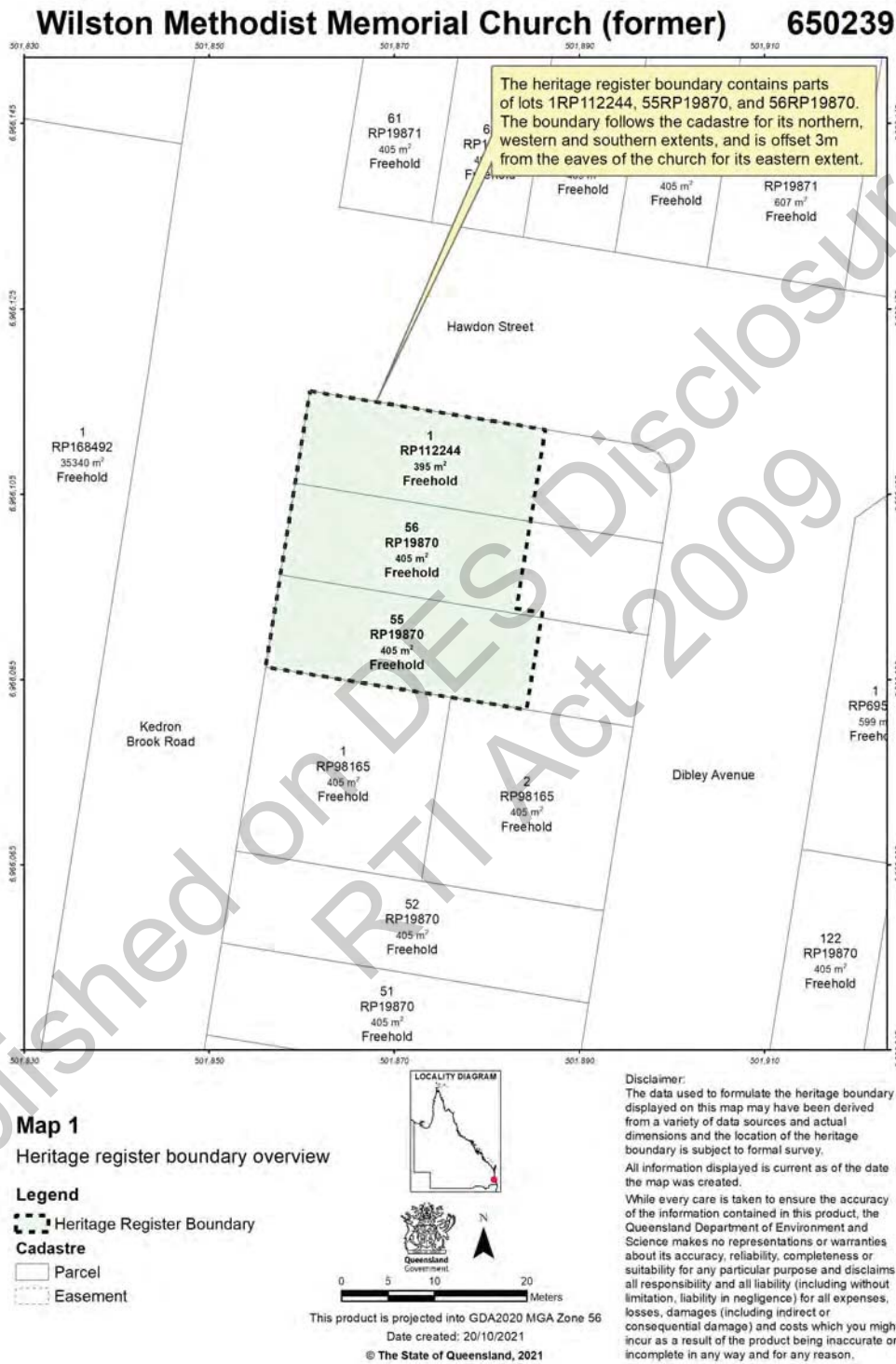


Figure 15: Boundary Map (Queensland Government, 2021.)

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- [1] Beres McCallum, Pamela Masel, and Windsor & Districts Historical Society, *Walking a Changing Wilston: Trace the Development of a Vibrant Area on Foot*, Lutwyche, Windsor & Districts Historical Society Inc, Brisbane, 2012, pp.3-5 cited by 'Nomination to the Queensland Heritage Register – Wilston Methodist Church', p.1; Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP), Cultural Heritage Database and Register, <<https://culturalheritage.datsip.qld.gov.au/achris/public/public-registry/home>>, accessed Aug 2021.
- [2] Project Services, 'Wilston State School Report' cited by Wilston State School, Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) 602855; *McKellar's Map of Brisbane and Suburbs*, sheet 2, Surveyor General's Office, Brisbane, 1895.
- [3] 'Trinity Grove Uniting Church Former Wilston Methodist Memorial Church Nomination for Entry to the Queensland Heritage Register' (HRN 650239), p.1; SLQ Estate Maps; *McKellar's Map of Brisbane and its suburbs*, Surveyor-General's Office, Brisbane, 1895, sheet 2; Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Map of Brisbane and Suburbs, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1917, Sheet 2.
- [4] Wilston House, QHR 600344.
- [5] *Brisbane Courier*. 'Wilston Methodist Church Stump Capping Ceremony', 11 Aug 1913, p.8; 'Wilston Presbyterian Church. Opening Ceremony', 11 May 1914, p.7 (Presbyterian), 'New Church at Wilston. Stump-capping Ceremony', 15 Jul 1914, p.9 (Church of England); 'St Colomb's Church, Wilston Just Completed', 2 Jan 1915, p.12 (Roman Catholic).
- [6] Helen Gregory and Gail Pini, 'Religious Places in Queensland: An Historical Context Study – a report for the Queensland Heritage Council', Cultural Heritage Strategies, Brisbane, Dec 2003, p.79; 'The History of Methodism', <<http://www.methodistheritage.org.uk/heritageofmethodism.htm>>, accessed 27Apr 2021.
- [7] 'Methodist', Religion Library, Patheos, <<http://www.patheos.com/Library/Methodist.html>>, accessed 2010.
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- [9] Albert Street Uniting Church (QHR 600066).
- [10] F R Smith, *The Church on the Square: A History of the Albert Street Church*, Uniting Church, 1990, p.31.
- [11] Resources, CoT 10004049; Survey Plan 19870, 1909; 'Advertising', The Brisbane Courier, 6 Oct 1909, p.8; Paling & Eildon Hill Estates, SLQ Real Estate Maps of Queensland; New South Wales Death Register, ref: 9894/1895, <<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search/result?3>>, accessed 17 Aug 2021. The allotments were: Subdivisions 55-57 of Portion 260, Parish of Enoggera. Portion 260 had been granted to Patrick Byrne in 1850; sold in 1862 to Shepherd Smith, manager of the Brisbane branch of the Bank of New South Wales; and resold to William Henry Paling, musician and merchant, of Sydney in 1888. Paling subdivided the land into residential allotments at the height of Brisbane's 1880s building boom, but due to the 1890s economic depression that followed, it was not sold. After Paling's death in 1895 the land was vested in Queensland Trustees Limited. A new survey plan for residential subdivision of the Paling Estate was created in 1909. The 16- to 24-perch residential allotments were advertised for sale in 1909 and the majority sold prior to World War I (WWI).
- [12] Resources, CoT: 10004049, 11204198, 11240141. The allotments were purchased by George and Mary Kathrina Durston in April 1912 (Subdivisions 56 and 57) and by Ernest Phares Robinson in May 1913 (subdivision 55).
- [13] 'Wilston Methodist Church Stump Capping Ceremony', *Telegraph*, 11 Aug 1913, p.8; 'Social and Personal', *Telegraph*, 10 Sep 1913, p.8; 'Woman's World, Garden Fete, Wilston', *Brisbane Courier*, 15 Sep 1913, p.9; Resources: CoT: 11204198, 11240141; 'Wilston Methodist Church Stump Capping Ceremony', *Telegraph*, 11 Aug 1913, p.8; 'Wilston

Methodist Church', *Daily Standard*, 27 Oct 1913, p.5; 'Wilston Methodist Church, *Telegraph*, 2 Oct 1915, p.18; 'Social', *Brisbane Courier*, 2 Oct 1917, p.9; Helen Bennett, Don, Greg and Peter Chapman, *A History of E Chapman & Son Pty Ltd, Builders and Contractors since 1869*, E Chapman & Son Pty Ltd, Brisbane, 2013, pp.ii, 80. At this time Reuben Chapman, a carpenter and builder who had studied architectural drafting, worked with his father Ebenezer Chapman, General Contractor. The church cost £700, including a mortgage of £250, which was released in September 1917 after continued fund-raising by the congregation.

[14] Reginald Sholto Cecil Dingle (ed), *Annals of Achievement: a review of Queensland Methodism 1847-1947*, Queensland Book Depot, Brisbane, 1947, pp.211, 213.

[15] Queensland Places: Wilston, <<https://queenslandplaces.com.au/wilston>>, accessed 6 Aug 2021.

[16] Bureau of Census and Statistics, Development within the Brisbane Statistical Division 1856–1966, SR 83/69 cited by Trinity Grove Uniting Church application, p.3.

[17] 'W.C.T.U.', *Brisbane Courier*, 13 Dec 1929, p.22. ; 'Scottish Choir Concert', *Brisbane Courier*, 31 Jul 1931, p.15; 'Concert at Wilston', *The Courier-Mail*, 16 Sep 1933, p.21; 'Round the Suburbs', *The Courier-Mail*, 23 Jun 1939, p.3.

[18] 'Social', *Brisbane Courier*, 2 Oct 1917, p.9; 'Church News', *Brisbane Courier*, 27 Nov 1926, p.9; 'Methodist', *Brisbane Courier*, 14 Dec 1929, p.7; 'Religious Notes', *The Courier-Mail*, 26 Oct 1935, p.5.

[19] 'Nomination to the Queensland Heritage Register', p.3.

[20] Dingle, *Annals of Achievement*, p.211.

[21] 'Hopes to Visit Many Circuits', *Telegraph*, 28 Feb 1945, p.2.

[22] Shirley and Trevor McIvor, *Salute the Brave: a Pictorial Record of Queensland War Memorials*, USQ Press, Toowoomba, 1994, pp.308-21; Trove Newspaper search; Application, p.13. Utilitarian memorials were useful rather than purely monumental.

[23] 'Hopes to Visit Many Circuits', *Telegraph*, 28 Feb 1945, p.2.

[24] K S Inglis, *Sacred Places: War Memorials in the Australian Landscape*, Miegunyah Press, Victoria, 1998, pp.353-5. This tax-deduction scheme, under the Income Tax Assessment Act, included income tax deductions for gifts of £1 and upwards for 'a public fund established and maintained for providing money for the construction or maintenance by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, a State or Territory of the Commonwealth, of a public memorial relating to the war which commenced on the fourth day of August 1914 [and]...the war that commenced on ... the third day of September 1939.' Income Tax Assessment Act 1942 cited by Janina Gosseye and Alice Hampson, 'Queensland making a splash: Memorial pools and the body politics of reconstruction', *Queensland Review*, vol.23, no.2, 2016, pp.184-5 cited by Mackay Memorial Swimming Pool, QHR 650250.

[25] 'Nomination to the Queensland Heritage Register – Wilston Methodist Church', p.3.

[26] Chambers & Ford was established by Ford and Claude William Chambers.

[27] Examples include Californian Bungalow (St. Margaret's Anglican Church, Sandgate; 1927) and Spanish Mission (Holy Trinity Church, Woolloongabba; QHR 601875; 1930).

[28] Lund Hutton Ryan Morton Collection, Fryer Library UQFL211 cited by Trinity Grove Uniting Church application, p.3; 'Brisbane architects plan modern approach to erection of new Charleville Church', *Western Star*, 1 Aug 1952 p.7; Aussie towns: Beaudesert, <<https://www.aussietowns.com.au/town/beaudesert-qld>>, accessed 30 Aug 2021.

[29] Ashgrove Methodist Church, QHR 650267.

[30] Rex Mathias, *Mission to the Nation: The Story of Alan Walker's Evangelistic Crusade*, Melbourne, n.p., 1986; David Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill: Religion in Brisbane in the 1950s', *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, vol 14, Issue 6, (1991), p.253.

[31] Rex Mathias, *Mission to the Nation: The Story of Alan Walker's Evangelistic Crusade*, Melbourne, n.p., 1986; Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill', p.253.

[32] Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill', p.253.

[33] Adult members of the Methodist Church in Brisbane rose from 5450 to 8251, while Sunday School attendees increased from 6414 to 12734. These numbers continued to rise to at least 1966. Meanwhile, Brisbane's population grew by 25 percent during the 1950s and surpassed 0.5 million in 1954. See: Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill', pp.256; Methodist Church of Australasia, Minutes of the Queensland Annual Conference cited by Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill', p.257.

[34] [s.73 Irrelevant information](#) 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', unpublished doctoral research, University of Qld, 2016-current, pp.8-9 and n.p.; Queensland Religious Places Database, <https://www.thomblake.com.au/qc_new/view_churches_public.php>, cited by Application, p.7.

[35] 'Why is Queensland Methodism progressing?' *Methodist Times*, 9 Oct 1958, pp.5,12; 'More about Methodist progress in Queensland', *Methodist Times*, 16 Oct 1958, pp.2, 14-15; 'Two colleges to open soon', *Central Queensland Herald*, 17 Feb 1955, p.16.

[36] Hilliard, 'A Church on Every Hill', p.257.

[37] Gregory, 'Religious Places in Queensland', p.11.

[38] [s.73 Irrelevant information](#) 'Communities of Faith: Regional Qld's Innovative Modern Post-war Church Architecture', *Proceedings of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand 36, Distance Looks Back*, Victoria Jackson Wyatt, Andrew Leach and Lee Stickells (eds), Sydney: SAHANZ, 2020, p.65.

[39] Gregory, 'Religious Places in Queensland', p.87; Richard Apperley, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1994, pp.212-13, 230-31 cited by Mareeba Uniting Church (former), QHR 602643.

[40] First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane, QHR 650017. Functionalism is the theory from Louis Sullivan's dictum: form follows function. *Penguin Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, 5th ed., pp.210, 384.

[41] Royal Institute of British Architects, 'Modernism', <<https://www.architecture.com/explore-architecture/modernism>>, accessed 31 Aug 2021.

[42] [s.73 Irrel](#) 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', p.8

[43] 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', pp.8, 136-156.

[44] [s.73 Irrelevant information](#) 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', n.p. cited by [s.73 Irrel](#) Submission in support of entry of 650239 Trinity Grove Uniting Church in the QHR, 2 Sep 2021.

[45] Don Watson, 'Ford Hutton & Newell', in P Goad and J Willis, *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012, p.260.

[46] [s.73 Irrel](#) 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', n.p. cited by [s.73 Irrel](#) Submission in support of entry of 650239 Trinity Grove Uniting Church in the QHR, 2 Sep 2021.

[47] Newell, 'the Case for Contemporary Church Design', *The Church Chronicle*, 1 Jan 1954, p.18

[48] Newell, 'the Case for Contemporary Church Design', *The Church Chronicle*, 1 Jan 1954, p.17

[49] BCC Building Card for Hawdon Street, Dibley Avenue and Kedron Brook Road, BCC Archives.

[50] Site visit Photograph, 29 September 2021.

[51] Quoted in Helen Bennett, Don, Greg and Peter Chapman, *A History of E Chapman & Son Pty Ltd*, Builders and Contractors since 1869, E Chapman & Son Pty Ltd, Brisbane, 2013, p.80

[52] *Methodist Times*, 26 Apr 1954, p.12.

[53] [s.73 Irrelevant information](#) *Pers. Comm.*, 11 Oct 2021; Plaque inside church tower (DES site visit, 29

Sep 2021); *Methodist Times*, 26 Apr 1954, p.12.

[54] *Architecture in Australia: Journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects*, Oct-Dec 1956, p.48; 'Churches in Australia, *Cross Section: University of Melbourne Department of Architecture newsletter*, 1956.

[55] *Methodist Times*: 19 Apr 1956, p. 9; 26 Apr 1954, p.12.

[56] *Methodist Times*, 26 Apr 1954, p.12. The electronic carillon was donated 'In loving memorial of Phoebe Woollam 1895-1954' by her daughters. (Plaque identified at DES site visit, 29 Sep 2021.)

[57] s.73 Irrelevant inf Submission to QHR 650239 Trinity Grove Methodist Church (former) application for entry in the QHR, 2 Sep 2021. See also: Trinity Grove Uniting Church application, p.3. Ford Hutton and Newell also designed houses, commercial buildings, and government offices.

[58] s.73 Irrelevant 'Communities of Faith Modern Church Architecture in Queensland 1956-1977', p.180 and 270. Ford Hutton and Newell evolved into Lund Hutton and Newell c1959, then Lund Hutton Newell Black and Paulsen c1960-. See Digital Archive of Queensland Architecture, <<https://qldarch.net/firm/summary?firmId=2394>>, access Oct 2021.

[59] John Huth, Photograph of Trinity-Wilston Memorial Church sign, pre2016, Monument Australia website, accessed Aug 2021.

[60] Columbarium images, Find a Grave: Trinity Uniting Church Columbarium, <findagrave.com/cemetery/2590053/trinity-uniting-church-columbarium>, accessed 17 Aug 2021. The ashes have been removed from the columbarium wall since the closure of the church. Columbaria – walls with niches for placement of the ashes of the dead – became more common at churches and cemeteries, in response to the increased acceptance of cremation. Australia's first columbarium was built in Box Hill in Victoria in 1929. Cremation services first became available in Queensland in September 1934, when the Mount Thompson crematorium in Brisbane opened. The following year a columbarium was provided at Mount Thompson. By 1936, 13 percent of people interred in Brisbane were cremated. The first external columbarium was incorporated into an outer wall of St Mary's Church at Kangaroo Point in 1949. (*The Argus*, 21 Mar 1929, p.12 and *Sunday Mail*, 20 Feb 1949, p.2 cited by St Pauls' Anglican Church and Columbarium, QHR602826.)

[61] In 2021, the memorial tablets are in storage. An early timber honour board listing the names of those of the congregation who served during WWII remains fixed to the interior of the front wall of the Wilston Methodist Memorial Church Hall.

DES Administrative Release Policy and Procedure

Owner Business and Information Services

CHC/2018/4242

Last Reviewed November 2018

Version 1.00

1. Purpose

The Administrative Release Policy and Procedure outlines the procedural and decision making steps for departmental employees when considering the release of departmental information through administrative (non-legislative) means. Administrative release provides the community with a less complex and more efficient method of obtaining government information, other than by seeking access to documents under more formal applications under the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld) (RTI Act) or the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) (IP Act).

This policy and procedure establishes that a decision to release information administratively is discretionary and is based upon many of the same public interest principles in the RTI and IP Acts. The aim is to both maximise the flow of information to the public whilst protecting the rights of individuals and other third parties whose interests may be prejudiced by the release of certain information.

2. Policy

The RTI Act and IP Act are founded on the principles of openness, transparency and accountability of government, which recognises that the public have a right of access to documents within the department's possession or control. The Preamble of the RTI Act sets out that government information should be released administratively as a matter of course, unless there is a good reason not to do so. This is confirmed by section 19 of the RTI Act, which provides that government information may be accessed by alternative means other than through applications under the RTI Act, such as administrative access policies.

Administrative release complements other ways in which the department proactively discloses information. This includes information already published on the department's website; the department's publication scheme, which sets out the kinds of information that an agency should make routinely available; and the department's disclosure log, which publishes documents that have been released to applicants in response to access applications under the RTI Act.

The department's obligations under the Whole-of-Government Open Data Initiative recognises that data held by the Queensland Government is the property of the people of Queensland. Administrative release also supports Information Standard 33: *Information Access and Use* (IS33), which requires departments to provide government information to the public to the maximum extent possible.

3. Principles

The administrative release of departmental information must conform to the following principles:

1. In accordance with the RTI Act and IP Act, the department will release documents administratively within its possession or under its control, unless there is a good reason not to. Formal applications for access under the RTI or IP Acts, should only be necessary as a last resort if other access is not appropriate.
2. The department will provide government information to the public to the maximum extent possible, in accordance with Information Standard 33: *Information Access and Use* (IS33).
3. The Queensland Office of the Information Commissioner's Guideline Administrative Release of Information, outlines that the routine administrative release of information is consistent with the pro-disclosure principles in the RTI Act, and will generally be appropriate where:
 - there are no adverse effects to the department or any third parties as a result of disclosing the information;
 - the release of the information will not concern any third parties; and
 - the information is of a kind that would be released if it was requested under the RTI Act, either generally or to particular applicants.
4. Proper consideration must be given to who is requesting the information in any assessment of whether it should be released.

5. The contents of the document must be examined and any information which should not be released by the department administratively must be identified and withheld from release.
6. The types of information that are generally suitable to be released administratively are outlined in **Appendix A**. A discussion of the types of information that are **not** suitable to be released administratively are set out in **Appendix B**. **Appendix C** sets out the initial considerations for assessing whether a request for documents is appropriate to be dealt with administratively. **Appendix D** sets out the procedure to follow when making a decision and finalising a request for the administrative release of documents.
7. If a document is unable to be released in full and parts of the document contain information that should not be released administratively, the document will generally **not** be suitable for release under administrative release. Instead of removing any information from the documents, access to the documents should be requested by submitting an application under the RTI or IP Act.
8. If there is any uncertainty about whether or not a document should be released administratively, advice must be sought from Right to Information Services.

4. Authority

- *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld);
- *Right to Information Regulation 2009* (Qld);
- *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld);
- *Information Privacy Regulation 2009* (Qld); and
- Information Standard 33: *Information Access and Use* (IS33).

5. Scope

The Administrative Release Policy and Procedure applies to all departmental employees, including permanent, temporary, casual and trainee/cadets.

6. Procedure

Appendix D contains a step-by-step procedure for administratively releasing documents.

7. Responsibilities

Director-General is responsible for:

- endorsing the Administrative Release Policy and Procedure and the proactive release of departmental information generally, consistent with the RTI Act, the Whole-of-Government Open Data Initiative and Information Standard 33: *Information Access and Use* (IS33).

Executive Leadership Team members are responsible for:

- encouraging their division/s to facilitate the administrative release of departmental information to the maximum extent possible and to seek advice from Right to Information Services where required in relation to the appropriateness of releasing documents administratively.

Senior Executive Services level officers or above are responsible for:

- approving the administrative release of information.

Business units/divisions are responsible for:

- processing administrative release requests for information which relate to their functions or responsibilities;
- maintaining appropriate records for any administrative release requests;
- forwarding the draft response and documents proposed for administrative release to an officer at Senior Executive Services level or above for approval;
- consulting with Right to Information Services if unsure about the release of any information; and
- responding to the Requestor.

Right to Information Services is responsible for:

- providing the department with expert advice and assistance if required.

8. Definitions and glossary of terms

Administrative release – the release of information in response to a request other than by an access application under the RTI or IP Act, or other legislative means. Administrative release can be distinguished from more proactive releases of information such as under the publication scheme, disclosure log or access which is authorised or required to be given under legislation.

Documents – any document or record within the possession or control of the department, including hardcopy and electronic records, such as emails, audio and video tapes, discs and reports.

Information – the content of documents.

IPPs – the Information Privacy Principles which are set out in Schedule 3 of the IP Act.

Personal information – information or an opinion, including information or an opinion forming part of a database, whether true or not, and whether in recorded form or not, about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion, in accordance with section 12 of the IP Act.

Requestor – the person or entity seeking access to documents administratively.

Third party – a person or organisation other than the department or the Requestor, and includes individuals, companies, other departments, other state governments, the Australian Government and local government agencies.

9. Related documents

The Administrative Release Policy and Procedure should be read in conjunction with the department's Information Privacy Compliance Policy.

10. References

- Office of the Information Commissioner Queensland Guideline Administrative Release of Information <http://www.oic.qld.gov.au/guidelines/for-government/access-and-amendment/proactive-disclosure/administrative-release-of-information>
- Office of the Information Commissioner Administrative Access Checklist <https://www.oic.qld.gov.au/guidelines/for-government/access-and-amendment/proactive-disclosure/admin-access-checklist>
- Information Standard 33: *Information Access and Use* (IS33) <https://www.qgcio.qld.gov.au/documents/information-access-and-use-policy-is33>.

11. Further information

For further information on the Administrative Release Policy and Procedure, please contact Right to Information Services on telephone 3330 6111 or by email to rtiservices@des.qld.gov.au.

12. Storage of information

All information should be managed in accordance with the Queensland Government Information Management Framework, which includes the *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld) and the Whole-of-Government Records Governance Policy. The departmental Recordkeeping Policy and Retention and Disposal Policy and Procedure also be referred to. In addition, personal information should be managed in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld), in particular the Information Privacy Principles (IPPs) in that Act.

13. Review

This policy shall be reviewed within two years of the **Last Reviewed** date.

14. Approval

Signed: sch4p4(6) Personal in

Kirsten Herring
Acting Director-General
Department of Environment and Science

Date: 23 December 2018

15. Version history

Date	Version	Action	Description / comments
23 December 2018	1.00	Approval by Acting Director-General	New document

16. Keywords

administrative release; admin release; release of information; administrative access; admin access; access to information; right to information; RTI; freedom of information; FOI; personal information; Office of the Information Commissioner; OIC.

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Appendix A - Information that may be released administratively

The types of documents that are generally suitable for administrative release include those:

- provided to the agency by the person seeking access to them;
- provided by the agency to the person seeking access to them;
- which are publicly available; or
- which are routinely made available by the agency.

Other information may be suitable for administrative release, however, and request for information must be considered in conjunction with **Appendix B** Information that should not be released administratively. If any of those types of information are present in the documents, the administrative release of that document will not be appropriate. Seek advice from Right to Information Services if there is any uncertainty, otherwise recommend that an application be made for access under the RTI or IP Acts.

Where a decision is made to release documents, preference should be given to providing access to the documents on electronically, which can be provided free of charge. Access may also be given by providing photocopies of the documents however, a charge of 25c per black and white A4 page can be charged to the Requestor.

Requestor's own personal information

It will usually be appropriate to administratively release a Requestor's own personal information. However, this is subject to the considerations in **Appendix B**. You will need to consider these circumstances before administratively releasing the information.

Where it is suitable to release documents containing the Requestor's own personal information, the Requestor must provide a certified copy of suitable identification. Acceptable forms of identification include:

- driver licence or passport;
- certificate or extract from a register of births; or
- statutory declaration from an individual who has known the person for at least one year.

If a photocopy is provided on any of the above forms of identification, the copy must be certified as being a true and correct copy of the original by one of the following witnesses:

- lawyer or notary public;
- commissioner for declarations or justice of the peace.

Publicly available documents or other documents that are routinely made available

The following are examples of the types of information that can be made readily available to the public, upon request:

- the majority of policy documents and other documents that are routinely made available by the department;
- all documents required or authorised to be published or made publicly available under an Act; and
- any information which is publicly available on existing registers, such as licences, permits and approvals, taking into account any statutory fees or charges that would otherwise be payable.

Before releasing publicly available documents, it should be considered whether there is an existing arrangement in place for the release of the information, such as via public registers. For example, where information is publicly available but is conditional on the payment of a fee, business groups should refer the Requestor to that process in order to maintain consistency with the release of that type of information.

Administrative access scheme

Where there is a recurring demand for administrative release of a particular type of information (that is routinely compliant with release under this Policy and Procedure), contact Right to Information Services to discuss the merits of establishing it under a formal administrative access scheme.

Appendix B - Information that should not be released administratively

There are some cases where releasing information administratively is inappropriate. Seek advice from Right to Information Services if there is any doubt or uncertainty, otherwise recommend that an application be made for access under the RTI or IP Acts.

The RTI Act sets out the types of information which Parliament has decided should not be released to the public. The following are examples of the types of information that should **not** be released:

- personal information of someone other than the Requestor;
- complainant/informant names, addresses and any identifying details;
- information which is likely to concern a third party, including documents which are commercial in confidence or concern a company's business or financial affairs, unless the Requestor is a director of the company involved;
- legal advice, whether in whole or part;
- documents relating to a current investigation or prosecution;
- Cabinet and Executive Council material, including drafts;
- briefs for Possible Parliamentary Questions;
- documents concerning internal employee grievance or disciplinary matters; or
- documents that are expressly prohibited from disclosure under legislation.

Requests for access to documents containing the above information should instead be directed to Right to Information Services to apply for access to the information under the RTI or IP Acts.

Documents requested under the *Evidence Act 1997* (Qld) or as part of a court ordered request, such as a Subpoena, Notice of Non-Party Disclosure or Summons, should be immediately referred to In-House Legal at legalservicerequest@dnrme.qld.gov.au for appropriate action.

More information is provided below on the types of information which are more regularly encountered in departmental documents.

Personal information

If a document contains the personal information of an individual other than the Requestor, it may not be possible to release the information administratively as to do so may potentially breach the privacy principles contained in Schedule 3 of the IP Act.

Examples of personal information include:

- a person's name;
- signature;
- residential address (as opposed to business address);
- date of birth;
- photograph; and
- any details about a person that may not identify the person, but from which (individually or collectively) their identity may be reasonably ascertainable.

If you have a document that contains the personal information of another individual, it will usually be more appropriate to recommend an application be made under the RTI Act. In the first instance you should contact the Privacy and Accountability Unit and Right to Information Services.

For more information in this respect to the department's obligations under the IP Act, please refer to the department's Information Privacy Compliance Policy or contact the Privacy and Accountability Unit at privacy@des.qld.gov.au.

Business, commercial and financial information

It is inappropriate to release information which could reasonably be expected to prejudice the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of an entity. Such an expectation is likely to exist if a business is operating in a commercially competitive environment and a competitor could use the information to cause commercial harm to that business.

Examples of this type of information include:

- information about another entity's business plan or future investment strategies;

- the financial information of an entity; or
- technical information or expert advice about another entity's products or services.

If you have a document that contains information of a similar nature, and where consent from the third party has not been obtained, it is most likely inappropriate for administrative release. An application under the RTI Act is the best method of accessing the information and you should contact Right to Information Services for assistance.

Confidential information

Some information provided to departments is considered to be confidential. It is inappropriate to administratively release information where:

- the department is subject to a contractual obligation of confidentiality; or
- a document has been communicated to the department on the condition or expectation it is kept confidential.

An application should be made under the RTI or IP Act and you should contact Right to Information Services for assistance.

Legal advice

Legal professional privilege is a right which protects the confidentiality of communications between a client and lawyer, if the communication was made for the dominant purpose of:

- obtaining legal advice; or
- preparing for actual, pending or reasonably anticipated legal proceedings.

Communications between a departmental lawyer and client business group will attract legal professional privilege. Examples of this type of information include:

- a request for legal advice;
- a copy of legal advice;
- attachments to these documents;
- documents provided to or obtained by a lawyer in the course of preparing a legal advice or in relation to current or reasonably anticipated legal proceedings; and
- drafts of documents that attract legal professional privilege.

It is inappropriate to release any form of privileged communication administratively.

For more information with respect to legal professional privilege, please contact In-House Legal at legalservicerequest@dnrme.qld.gov.au.

Defamatory information

Defamatory matter is that which lowers the reputation or estimation of a person in the eyes of the public. If a document contains defamatory information it is not appropriate for administrative release.

An application for the information should be made under the RTI Act or IP Act.

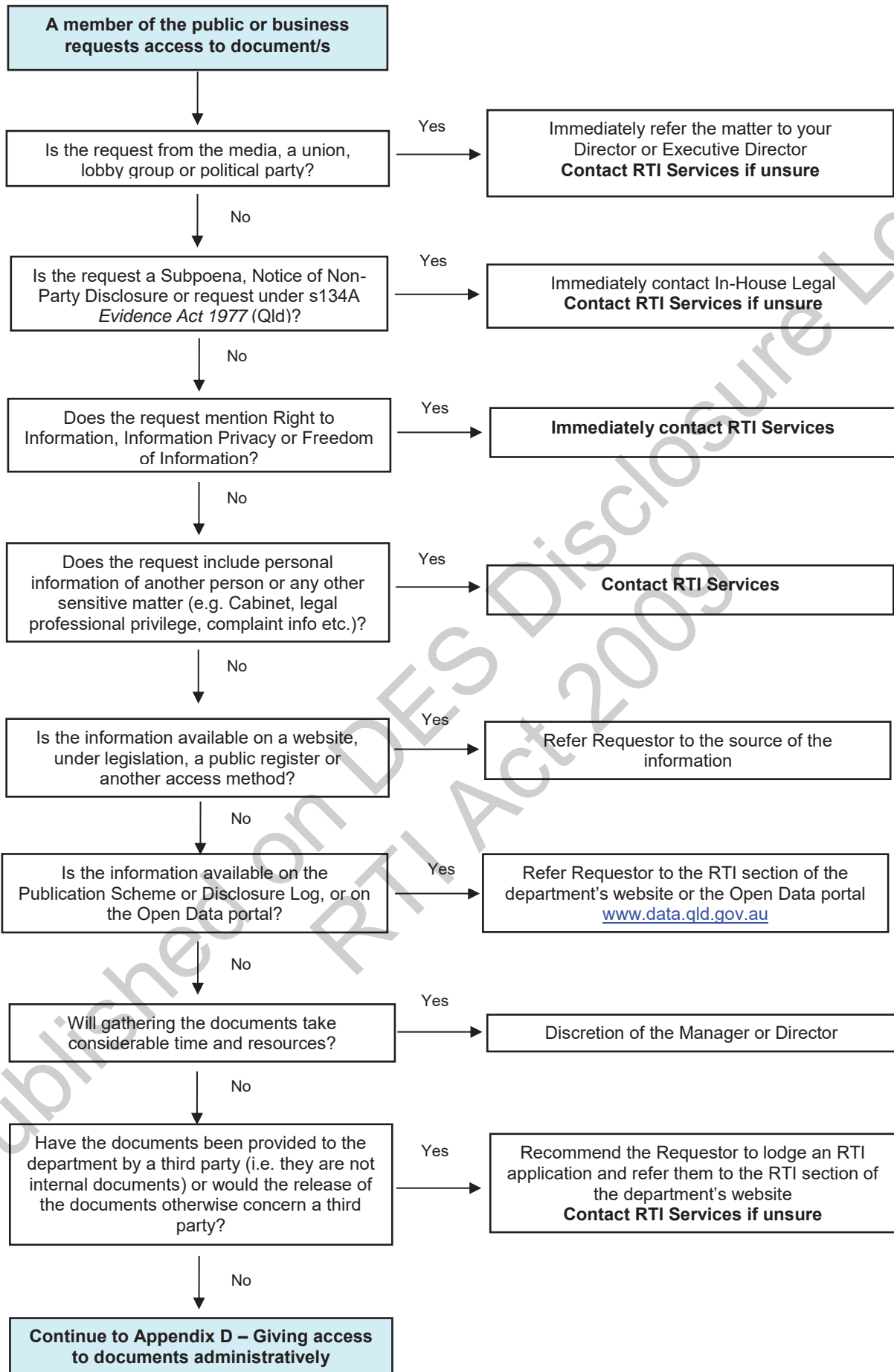
Copyright

Copyright is a type of property that is produced from the output of the skill and labour of an individual or an organisation.

A document that contains copyright information will not be appropriate for administrative release. If copyright does not rest with the Crown, care must be taken that documents are provided for inspection or viewing only. If the Requestor attends a departmental office to inspect the documents, an officer of the department should always be present during inspection. Alternatively, approval to release copies of these documents may be sought from the author.

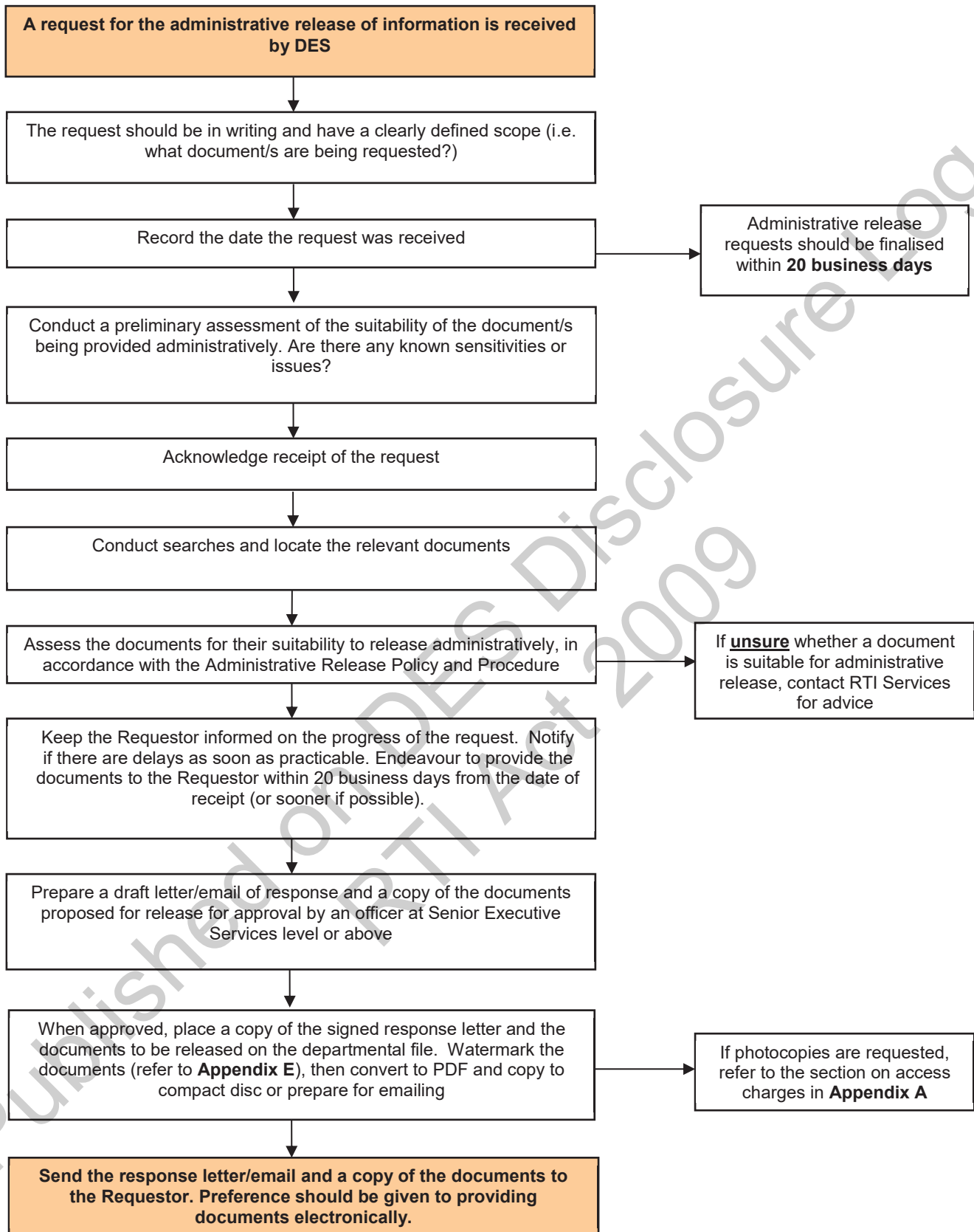
Appendix C - Initial considerations

Follow the steps below to determine if the request can be progressed under administrative release:



Appendix D – Releasing documents administratively

If all of the initial considerations have been met, follow the guide below to process the request for administrative release:



Note: There is no right of review in relation to an administrative release decision. Individuals who are dissatisfied with an administrative release decision should proceed to make an application for access to the documents under the RTI or IP Acts. In this instance, refer the Requestor to Right to Information Services.

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