

CLEVELAND: Methodist (Uniting) Church Hall

Street Address	24 Queen Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L6-L8 C730495
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Methodist Church Hall, Cleveland (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	Integrity	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The Methodist Sunday School Hall at 24 Queen Street was built in 1921 on its present site.[1] The timber hall is believed to remain in situ and is part of a complex of buildings, which includes the Cleveland Uniting Church (c.1979) and hall (c.1960s) as well as the former Methodist Church (c.1910).

The hall was built during the second phase of Cleveland's development. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort. The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s and the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Redland Bay and Wellington Point each had Methodist Churches built in the 1880s, and these evidently served the Cleveland Methodist community's needs until 1909.[1] The Sunday School Hall hall first opened 29 January, 1921, with 88 students in attendance. By 1950, this complex of buildings included the hall, Methodist church, the parsonage and two tennis courts. The hall was used frequently by the local community for religious practices and social events. Two Sunday services were held in the church each week, alongside a Sunday School classes held in the hall. The building was also used for Young Peoples' Societies and the Methodist Ladies' Guild.[2]

This building is believed to have been the second hall built in Cleveland, after the School of Arts hall, available for community activities. Until the RSL hall was built later in the 1920s, this hall was one of the main locations for social events.[3]

Physical Description

The former hall is a low set timber structure on metal posts, with a simple gable roof and with minimal eaves. The hall is clad externally with weatherboards and has timber framed casement windows with fanlights. A projecting entry porch with lower level gable roof provides a side stair entry, as does the eastern elevation via a panelled French doorway and access ramp. The main roof has a decorative end truss externally with curved timber members. The rear section of the building has a raised section for the stage, with a skillion roof abutting the gable end.

The hall contributes to the collection of buildings that have continuous association with the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND: Methodist (Uniting) Church Hall



Statement of Significance

The church hall is of local significance embodying historical, representative and social values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its construction in the early 20th century during the second phase of development at Cleveland and has been continuously used by the local community since it was built. The building's social value is derived from the historical continuity of use by the local community.

Criteria A The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.

The Methodist Sunday School Hall (c.1921) forms an important component of the Uniting Church complex, which has been in continuous use since 1909 and representative of the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland and the historical development of the Redlands.

Criteria D The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.

The hall is considered to be a good example of a Sunday school hall constructed in the early 20th century, during the second phase of development in the Cleveland.

Criteria G The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.

The hall has a long association with the local community. Initially associated with the Methodist Church and now the Uniting Church, the hall is of social significance to Redlands.

Primary Themes

8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions
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References

- [1] Cleveland Uniting Church, "Church Buildings," <http://www.clevelandunitingchurch.com/history/church-buildings/>, 2016.
- [2] Ibid.
- [3] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, "24 Queen Street, Cleveland," 2012.
- [4] Ibid.

CLEVELAND: Uniting Church (Formerly Methodist)

Street Address	24 Queen Street, Cleveland
GPS/RPD	L6-L8 C730495
Place Type	Built



Red-e-map (RCC, 2016).



Former Methodist Church, Cleveland (AHS, 2017)

Condition	Good	Integrity	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	10/01/2017		

Historical Context

The former Methodist Church situated at 24 Queen Street was built in 1909 and located in the current Uniting Church precinct.[1] The former Church is part of a complex of buildings, which includes the Cleveland Uniting Church (c.1979) and hall (c.1960s) as well as the Methodist Church hall (c.1921).

The former Church was built during the second phase of development at Cleveland. Cleveland was gazetted as a township in 1850, with land sales commencing in 1851. It was a potential site for a proposed northern shipping port in the mid-19th century, which heavily influenced the layout of the town in proximity to Cleveland Point. From the late 1850s, it was realised that Cleveland would not become the northern shipping port and the town instead turned its focus to developing local industries and as a seaside resort.

The second phase of development occurred between the 1880s until the 1930s, encouraged particularly by the construction of the railway line in 1889, prompting further settlement to the west of the Cleveland Point, including the area that remains today as the commercial and administrative centre for Redland City. The area towards the point remained prominent for residential development and holidaymakers from this time.

Redland Bay and Wellington Point each had Methodist Churches built in the 1880s, and these evidently served the Cleveland Methodist community's needs until 1909, when the Methodist Church was built at Cleveland.[2] By 1950, this complex of buildings included the Methodist Church, a Sunday school hall, the parsonage and two tennis courts.[3] As the population grew, the small early twentieth century Church was too small to service the community. It was moved to its present position in the complex, and the current Church was constructed in c.1980.

The Uniting Church in Australia formed on 22 June 1977, combining congregations from the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and churches of the Congregational Union of Australia. It was after this amalgamation that the church in Cleveland converted from the Methodist Church to the Uniting Church.[4] The Uniting Church outgrew its original church at about the same time and it was replaced with a larger building in the late 1970s, resulting with the former Methodist Church being relocated to its present site at the rear of the site.[5] The former Methodist Church contributes positively to the complex of Church buildings forming the Cleveland Uniting Church precinct.

Physical Description

The former Methodist Church is a timber frame building on low concrete stumps, located to the rear of the site (off Passage Street). The steep pitched gable roof has corrugated iron sheeting with a decorative end roof tie with timber finial and bottom chord.

There are projections with a separate lower level gable roof for the altar and entry. Both roofs have small overhangs. The gothic style (lancet shaped) pointed casement windows run along the side walls. The projecting section windows are stained glass decoration. There are curved tin window hoods to end windows and two entry doors with timber stairs to rear of the building.

CLEVELAND: Uniting Church (Formerly Methodist)



Statement of Significance	
The former Methodist Church is of local significance embodying historical, representative and social values. The historical significance of the place is derived from its construction in the early 20th century during the second phase of development at Cleveland and represents an important aspect of the local Methodist/Uniting community from the beginnings of the parish at Cleveland. The building's social value is derived from the historical continuity of use by the local community.	
Criteria A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.
Former Methodist Church (c.1909) forms an important component of the Uniting Church complex buildings. The former church is representative of the Methodist community (later Uniting) in Cleveland and the historical development of the Redlands.	
Criteria D	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.
The former church is constructed in the early 20th century, during the second phase of development in the Cleveland and demonstrates the Methodist community's development during this period in Redlands.	
Criteria G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.
The former Methodist Church has a long association with the Methodist Church (now the Uniting Church). The former church is of social significance to Redlands.	

Primary Themes	
8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions

References
[1] RPS, Redland City Council – Heritage Citation, “24 Queen Street, Cleveland,” 2012.
[2] Cleveland Uniting Church, “Church Buildings,” http://www.clevelandunitingchurch.com/history/church-buildings/ , 2016.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Uniting Church in Australia, “Our History,” http://unitingchurchwa.org.au/multicultural-ministry/about/history/ , 2017.
[5] Ibid.