

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Recommended Name	St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church		
Site Image			
Address	27-29 Mary Street, Lidcombe NSW, 2141		
Lot/Section/DP	10	-	1186342
Heritage Study ID	HS67		
LEP ID	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2021		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church is significant at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, social, and representative values. Built between 1959 and 1961, St Andrews Ukrainian Church is historically significant as a Church built to serve the Ukrainian community that migrated and settled in the area in the Post-War period. The site has social significance as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II, and the local congregation as their place of worship. The site retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact modern church building with influences of Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture. The aesthetic significance of the Church is enhanced by the landscaping that makes a positive contribution to the site. The Church and associated buildings are have demonstrated representative qualities as a modernist Post-War Church built in Lidcombe, c.1961.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built between 1959 and 1961, St Andrews Ukrainian Church is historically significant as a Church built to serve the Ukrainian community that migrated and settled in the area in the Post-War period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a highly intact modern church building with influences of Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture. The aesthetic significance of the Church is enhanced by the landscaping that makes a positive contribution to the site.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II, and the local congregation as their place of worship.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item has demonstrated representative qualities as a modernist Post-War Church built in Lidcombe, c.1961.

Physical Description

The parish of St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church contains five main buildings; the Church, parish hall, presbytery, a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great, and apartments.

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church

The Church is a large blonde brick modernist building with some traditional Byzantine Ukrainian architectural influences. The Church is arranged on a cruciform plan with a barrel-vaulted form roof. There is circular domed cupola of brick and glass construction at the centre. The domed roof lantern has pairs of arched leadlight windows set between narrow brick pillars. The cupola is sitting atop the higher barrel-vaulted transept. The roof sheeting appears to be copper and is surmounted with a slender copper spire. Each façade features brick pilasters with glazed leadlight windows.

A concrete cantilevered awning supported on curved arches wraps around the lower façade. The fascia has metal lettering that reads 'St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church' in an English and Ukrainian translation. The entrance retains the original timber four panelled doors and door hardware. The entrance is addressed by concrete steps. A garden bed lined with stone and dwarf hedge surrounds the building.

The Church contains a plaque commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and a plaque that commemorates Ukrainian Freedom Fighters. The landscape surrounding the Church is limited to the hedges along the garden fronting the building and a garden area to the east and north. A carpark is located to the north of the Church.

Parish Hall

The Parish Hall is a two storey Post-War modern building constructed of blonde brick with a tiled gabled roof. The building is orientated to the east-west, and on the east elevation there are four slender windows, and a cantilevered awning over the entrance which is addressed by several concrete stairs.

The building is located to the behind the presbytery and contemporary apartments accessed off Church Street. Due to this location within the precinct, it was not wholly visibly from the public domain.

Presbytery

The presbytery is a two storey Post-War modern building constructed of blonde brick with a tiled gabled roof. The front façade (south elevation) has a simple cross fixed to the façade and a recessed entry way. The entry way has a contemporary door with side and toplights. The concrete slab awning over the lower entry is the floor of the second storey verandah.

The east elevation has square windows with pressed metal awnings over. The window arrangement consists of one fixed windowpane at the centre with two narrow casements either side. The presbytery has a balcony on the second storey with a flat metal roof, supported on metal posts, with a matte metal balustrade and concrete slab floor.

The Presbytery has a deep setback from the Church Street and is shielded by the row of Cupressus Macrocarpa pines set behind a low brick retaining wall. The remainder of the front yard is a grassed lawn with a garden bed located along the east elevation.

The convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great

This building is located to the north of the Church and fronts Mary Street. The building has blond brick masonry walls with a gabled roof with tiles, boxed eaves and contemporary gutters. A simple brick tower with a concrete capped roof adjoins the front façade and intersects with the main roof form. Windows on the front façade are metal framed and fronted by security screens and roller shutters. A

circular bullseye window is located on the brick tower with a semi-circular window below. All windows have expressed brick headers surrounding. The entrance is recessed on the front façade and addressed by a concrete cantilevered awning. A brick carport with awning adjoins the west elevation.

The building has a modest setback with a front garden and concrete paved driveway and footpath. The property is bounded by a low brick retaining wall with a metal arrow top palisade fence and gate.

Apartments

The apartments are modern, single storey brick buildings with concrete tiled roofs. The windows are rectangular, and metal framed. The apartments are located to the west of the Church and front the Parish Hall.

Condition

All buildings are well maintained and in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Apartments added to site c.1980
- Presbytery and convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great were added to the site c.1970.

The building has a high level of integrity and retains a number of key architectural and landscape features.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1959-1961
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Lidcombe

The suburb of Lidcombe is located 14 kilometres west of Sydney and was first seen as an exploring party rowed up the Parramatta River came close to the area on 4 February 1788. Early land grants in the area were given to settlers around 1804 such as H.G. Douglas, Joseph Hyde Potts, and Samuel Haslam who established the first farms in the area. These early land grants ranged between 60 to 200 acres and were focused around Parramatta Road and the small tracks deviating from it.

The name "Lidcombe" is derived from the combination names of two former Mayors. When the name Rookwood no longer appealed to residents (due to its association with the expanding necropolis), a new name was created for the suburb. This combined Frederick Lidbury, an active local government figure and Mayor of Rookwood on several occasions with Henry Larcombe, his main Mayoral opponent. The suburb was renamed to "Lidcombe" on 15 October 1913.

The opening of the railway station at Lidcombe (known as Haslam Creek station) in 1859 led to the subdivision and subsequent development of Lidcombe. The New South Wales government an active subdivider in the area. Specifically, in a portion of land north of Rookwood cemetery not incorporated into the Rookwood Necropolis. The land now bounded by Bachell Street, Nicholas Street, Swete Street and the railway, was subdivided and sold at auction by the government from the 1880s onwards. Other prominent subdividers at Lidcombe and Rookwood included land, building and investment companies. Groups such as the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Ltd, Land Company of Australasia, and National Permanent Building, as well as others were responsible for much of the subdivision and sale of estates.

Lidcombe experienced a housing and industrial boom in the 1920s. High-tech industries that were established in the area at included the manufacture of electrical goods, motor car manufacturing, steel construction and wool and knitted industries.

St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church

Ukrainian migrants arrived in Australia in significant numbers following World War II. The construction of Churches is undeniably a key component in the maintenance of cultural, social, and religious traditions in the Ukrainian community

In 1950 Fathers Nicolai Kopiakiwsky CSsR and Francis Boski CSsR arrived to serve the Catholic Ukrainians that immigrated to Australia. In 1952 Fr P. Diaczyszyn arrived from England and immediately began working towards the erection of a Ukrainian Church in Lidcombe. In the meantime, the local Roman Catholic Church kindly offered the faithful St Joachim's Church which was used until 1961.

St Andrew's Church was built during the years 1959 -1961 as a memorial to the Ukrainians who had lost their lives in World War II. It was built following the Byzantine Ukrainian traditional style of architecture with the help of Sydney architects, Kevin J. Curtin & Partners. The land was purchased for £5,000.

The Church was designed to hold a congregation of 600 (350 seated and 250 standing) and was opened for use on 17 December 1961, and was consecrated on 25 April 1971 by the Most Reverend Bishop Ivan Prasko D.S.E.O., the Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in Australia, New Zealand and Oceania.

Fr Peter Diaczyszyn planned to build three other parishes although due to his death in a car accident in 1962 his plans were not enacted. Ukrainians accepted Lidcombe as the centre of Ukrainian life in Sydney. In 1970, the parish hall and new school were constructed and blessed by Bishop Ivan Prasko. In 1976 a new convent was built in Sydney for the Basilian Sisters and in 1977 the convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great was blessed.

The Church remains in use today by the local congregation.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring	X		

		development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	St Andrew's Ukrainian War Memorial Church	HS67
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Other References

- Kass T. 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Lidcombe*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe>
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Lidcombe Hospital Site – Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Archived website, 2008. *History of the parish*
<https://web.archive.org/web/20080720154447/http://members.optushome.com.au/standrew/History%20of%20the%20Parish.htm>

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



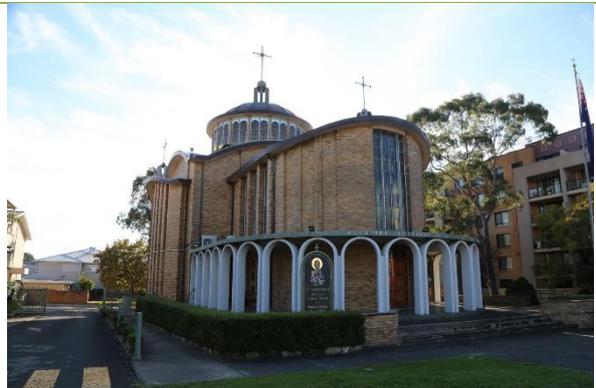
Chapel and convent for the Sisters of the Order of St Basil the Great.



View from Church Street to the Presbytery and Parish Hall.



View to row of Cupressus Macrocarpa pines.



View to St Andrews Ukrainian War Memorial Church.



View south from Mary Street to carpark.



View to apartments on western edge of property.