



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

## 11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

### PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 8.5.3.3 Making places for worship
- 8.6 Worshipping

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

- 406 Religion
- 404 Community services and utilities

#### 11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE\*

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, has aesthetic value as a good example of a simply designed, competently constructed small church built in the Federation Gothic style. (Criterion 1.1)

*Church of the Good Shepherd* demonstrates creativity in design through the restrained application of a range of gothic revival and arts and crafts devices, including the auditory plan, the gothic revival proportions and the use of decorative motifs. (Criterion 1.2)

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, is located within the suburban setting of the congregation it serves. The church and the nearby primary school collectively form a significant landscape within the locality. (Criterion 1.4)

#### 11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

*Church of the Good Shepherd* is closely associated with Edward Robinson an explorer, pastoralist, politician and developer. Robinson donated the land for the *Church of the Good Shepherd* and was the major contributor toward the construction costs. (Criterion 2.3)

The place is also associated with Sophia Robinson, the wife of Edward Robinson, an active community member in whose memory the church was constructed. (Criterion 2.3)

#### 11.3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

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

#### 11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, is highly valued by its local congregation. This is demonstrated by the church being in a good state of repair mainly as a result of the maintenance work carried out by the congregation. The congregation has also worked hard to retain the buildings and investigate options for the future use of *Church of the Good Shepherd*. (Criterion 4.1)

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, contributes to the community's sense of place through its continuity of function for almost the entire life of the building. The *Church of the Good Shepherd* has been a constant presence throughout the life of the Bellevue community. (Criterion 4.2)

#### 12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

##### 12. 1. RARITY

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##### 12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue is representative of an auditory plan church in the Federation Gothic style. (Criterion 6.1)

While there are other churches in Western Australia of similar age, scale and construction materials, there are no direct comparisons with *Church of the Good Shepherd* in terms of its architectural detailing. (Criterion 6.1)

The use of local bricks in the construction of *Church of the Good Shepherd* makes it representative of buildings in the Bellevue/Midland area. (Criteria 6.1)

The place is representative of the practice of building churches through the donation of land and materials, or through public subscription, in newly subdivided areas. It follows the earlier example of Edward Robinson's contribution towards the building of St. Patrick's Church, Moorambine. (Criterion 6.2)

##### 12. 3 CONDITION

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, is in good condition. There are some signs of deterioration to the windows and render at high level in the upper part of the west gable. Apart from this, and some superficial crazing to the rendered moulding, there appears to be very little deterioration to the fabric of the building. The church is a well-constructed building that has benefited from a regular maintenance regime that has been carried out with an understanding of good conservation practice.

##### 12. 4 INTEGRITY

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue, has a high degree of integrity as it has been used for its intended purpose since its construction in 1909 until November 1999. Since late 1999, the buildings have remained vacant but are still maintained by an active congregation..

##### 12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

*Church of the Good Shepherd*, Bellevue has a high degree of authenticity. Only minor alterations have been made to the building and a high proportion of

the fabric is original. The fabric of the building has benefited from a regular maintenance regime that has helped to prevent the need for any major repair works.

### 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Prue Griffin, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Alan Kelsall and Gina Binet, of Kelsall Binet Architects.

#### 13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*Church of the Good Shepherd* is a brick and iron building built over the period 1909 to 1915. Edward Robinson donated the land and funds to build the church for the local community. The building was designed by Midland Junction Architects, Brown and Clinch. Construction of the first stage of the church was completed by John King of Midland. A toilet block built in the 1950s and the parish centre built in 1991 are also located on the site.

The land on which *Church of the Good Shepherd* is located was formally part of the adjacent farming property of *Belle View*.<sup>1</sup> This property, originally known as *Helena Farm*, was purchased by Edward Robinson in October 1886.<sup>2</sup> Robinson, a pastoralist from the north west of the state, had begun his career in the Brookton vicinity.

Edward Robinson arrived in the colony in 1843, with his mother and four siblings.<sup>3</sup> The family settled in Guildford but moved to Brookton shortly after his mother's marriage to John Seabrook.<sup>4</sup> Edward had no formal schooling but his bush skills enabled him to accompany Henry Maxwell Lefroy as second in command on two expeditions. The first, in 1860, traced the Williams River and the second, in 1863, sought out suitable pastoral lands east of York.<sup>5</sup> Using this experience, Edward and his step-brother, John Seabrook, operated a freight service from Perth to York and Beverley. Edward and his brother, William Robinson, took up leases for sheep and wheat farming at *Sunning Hill* near Brookton. In 1873, Edward, together with others in the district, funded the building of St. Patrick's Anglican Church at Moorambine, near Pingelly.<sup>6</sup>

In 1872-73, Robinson transferred his interests to the *Mount Florence* lease near Roebourne. In late 1876, Robinson assisted Seabrook in moving 2,000 sheep to the *Croydon* lease. This journey took nine months and part way through the journey, Robinson left to marry widow Sophia Pennel Badcock (nee Wells) at St. Patrick's at Moorambine, on 15 March 1877. The couple lived at

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<sup>1</sup> *Belle View* (P3836) is on the Register of Heritage Places, June 1997.

<sup>2</sup> Certificate of Title, 20/203, DOLA.

<sup>3</sup> Erikson, R. *The Bicentennial Biography of West Australians pre 1829-1888* vol. IV, UWA Press, 1988, p. 2648; Bolton, G. C. and Black, D. *Biographical Register of Members of Parliament of Western Australia* vol. 1. 1870-1930, p. 169.

<sup>4</sup> Seabrook, J. M. 'John Seabrook of Brookton House' in *Early Days*, Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society, Vol. 9, part 1, 1983, p. 101.

<sup>5</sup> Crowley, F. K. *Australia's Western Third* Macmillan, London, 1960, p. 86.

<sup>6</sup> Seabrook, J. M. 'John Seabrook of Brookton House' in *Early Days*, Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society, Vol. 9, part 1, 1983, p.94-95 and 117; Lange, Sylvia *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, Pingelly, 1981, p. 24 - 26.

*Mount Florence* until they moved to *Helena Farm* (later Bellevue Farm), in 1886.<sup>7</sup>

In 1887, Robinson built a new home on the *Helena Farm* property. He named this substantial residence of local clay bricks *Belle View*. This name was given to the entire farm and gradually the name was ascribed to the surrounding district. The purchase of a significant land holding and building a large home in the Guildford/Midland Junction area was a common practice among influential men from the North West.<sup>8</sup> *Belle View* farm was developed as a dairy farm and has been described as a model of its era.<sup>9</sup> Robinson was an influential and active community member. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1894 and served until 1896. A Freemason and a Justice of the Peace he also served on the Greenmount Roads Board from 1908 to 1913.<sup>10</sup>

The development of the locality of Bellevue during the 1890s took place against a background of significant changes in the colony. The discovery of gold in the 1880s and 1890s led to confidence in the economy, wealth and population growth. Granting of responsible government in 1890 enabled the colony to make decisions and raise capital independently. In addition, the construction of several privately financed railway systems influenced the development of the state. The Eastern Railway built between 1881-1885, passed to the north of *Belle View* farm and made the area more attractive for subdivision.<sup>11</sup> The name of the locality, Bellevue, seems to have been spelt differently from the farm *Belle View* since approximately the time of the railway construction.

The realization that significant clay deposits were present in the Bellevue area began to attract commercial interest in the 1890s. Brickmaking yards began to accumulate around the *Belle View* farm and with the opening of a deviation to Parkerville in 1896, the siding near the farm increased in importance. The stretch from Midland to the 'Bellevue Junction' was Western Australia's first stretch of double track.<sup>12</sup>

From 1902, Robinson began selling the northern portion of his farm for brickworks and residential subdivisions.<sup>13</sup> The portion which is today the locality of Bellevue was subdivided in about 1904 by surveyors Crossland and Hardy.<sup>14</sup> The relocation of the Government Railway Workshops from Fremantle to Midland Junction in 1904 made Bellevue attractive to potential buyers and residents.<sup>15</sup> Hoskins and Sons, the manufacturer of pipes for the

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<sup>7</sup> Erikson, R. *The Bicentennial Biography of West Australians pre 1829-1888* vol. IV, UWA Press, 1988, p. 2648; Bolton, G. C. and Black, D. *Biographical Register of Members of Parliament of Western Australia* vol. 1. 1870-1930, p. 169; Seabrook, J. M. 'John Seabrook of Brookton House' in *Early Days*, Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society, Vol. 9, part 1, 1983, pp. 96-97.

<sup>8</sup> Dundas, Barbara 'Social Differentiation in Midland Junction- a comparative study of two residential suburbs from 1895-1945' M. Phil Urban Studies Dissertation, UWA, 1996, pp. 17; as quoted in Register of Heritage Places, Assessment Documentation, *Belle View*, HCWA, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Elliot, I. *Mundaring a History of the Shire* Mundaring Shire, Mundaring, 1983, p. 221.

<sup>10</sup> *The Swan Express* 7 February 1913, p. 3.

<sup>11</sup> Crowley, F. K. *Australia's Western Third* Macmillan, London, 1960, p. 82-83.

<sup>12</sup> Elliot, I. *Mundaring a History of the Shire* Mundaring Shire, Mundaring, 1983, p. 221.

<sup>13</sup> Certificate of Title, 261/199, DOLA.

<sup>14</sup> Bellevue Subdivision plan held by the Shire of Swan Library Local Studies Collection.

<sup>15</sup> Bourke, Michael J. *On the Swan A History of the Swan District Western Australia* UWA Press, 1987, p. 269.

Coolgardie Water Supply, also had a large workforce located close by. Bellevue became a convenient dormitory suburb for Midland.

The subdivision plan for Bellevue, describes it as a 'progressive suburb 1/2 mile from the Midland Junction Workshops site and Hoskins Coolgardie Water Supply Pipe Works'.<sup>16</sup> There was also 'splendid soil and water easily obtainable and building material on the ground'. Robinson's influence on the subdivision is readily apparent in the choice of street names; including Edward, Robinson and his mother's name Margaret.<sup>17</sup> Edward and Sophia Robinson moved to Bellevue in 1905 when they built a new home, *Melita* at 45 Clayton Street.<sup>18</sup>

Robinson was a generous supporter of the community. In 1902, he donated land to the Minister of Education for a school<sup>19</sup> and initially the land occupied by *Church of the Good Shepherd* was to be used as a cricket ground.<sup>20</sup> However, in 1906, the land was transferred to the Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England in Western Australia.<sup>21</sup> Sometime after the transfer of the land, a wooden hall was constructed on the site for church services and Sunday school. This hall was dismantled shortly before the completion of *Church of the Good Shepherd* and services were held in the adjacent Mechanics Institute.<sup>22</sup>

Once the land was donated and the temporary wooden building constructed, Robinson began to organise the building of a more substantial Church, as he had done in Moorambine, 30 years previously. In 1908, a bazaar was held to raise funds for the new Church with Robinson promising to donate £100 if the residents would donate £50.<sup>23</sup> These plans were changed by the death of Sophia Robinson in April 1909. Edward Robinson decided to donate the greater sum of £300 and construct the church as a memorial to his wife. Sophia Robinson had been deeply involved in the community, through her fundraising efforts and organising the first Sunday School in the area.<sup>24</sup>

Tenders were called by Midland Junction Architects, Brown and Clinch on 7 August 1909 for the construction of the first stage of *Church of the Good Shepherd*.<sup>25</sup> On October 9, 1909 a memorial stone was laid with due ceremony for Sophia Robinson.<sup>26</sup> The memorial stone which is still in place reads; 'To the Glory of God In Memory of Sophia Pinnell Robinson This stone was laid on 9th October 1909'. A newspaper report of the dedication ceremony describes the building.

The complete design is not, of course, being proceeded with at present. The portion now in hand comprises three bays, each 25 ft x 10 ft at the western end there will be a temporary wall, with doors and a Gothic arch leading to the sanctuary. Portion of the old warden building will, for the present, be utilised as a sanctuary. The building is of brick in the Gothic style.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Bellevue Subdivision plan held by the Shire of Swan Library Local Studies Collection.

<sup>17</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *The Swan Express* 18 February 1905, p. 3.

<sup>19</sup> Certificate of Title, 261/199, DOLA.

<sup>20</sup> Bellevue Subdivision plan, *op. cit.*

<sup>21</sup> Certificate of Title, 372/2, DOLA.

<sup>22</sup> *The Swan Express* 15 October 1909, p. 2.

<sup>23</sup> *The Swan Express* 20 February 1908, p. 3.

<sup>24</sup> *The Swan Express* 15 October 1909, p. 4

<sup>25</sup> *Western Australian Mining Building and Engineering Journal*, 7 August 1909, p. 22.

<sup>26</sup> *The Swan Express* 15 October 1909, p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> *ibid.*

Photographic evidence shows the timber building to the rear of *Church of the Good Shepherd* as described above.<sup>28</sup> Construction of *Church of the Good Shepherd* was completed in December 1909 by John King of Midland Junction. Bricks from the local brickworks were used in the construction and the original roof was corrugated iron. The Bishop of Perth consecrated the building on 20 December 1909.<sup>29</sup>

The choice of the name for the church was probably influenced by the rural background of Edward Robinson. The Bishop's sermon reflected on the choice of name.

The Bishop preached a beautiful and appropriate sermon from the text 'I am the Good Shepherd' referring especially to the picture of the Good Shepherd which hangs above the altar, as an incentive to all to sacrifice themselves for others. He also made pathetic reference to the late Mrs. Edward Robinson, in whose memory the church has been erected,<sup>30</sup>

In 1910, a debt of £80 remained from the costs of the construction. At the annual church bazaar, blocks of land donated by Edward Robinson were auctioned for £10 each and the debt was removed.<sup>31</sup>

Edward Robinson died on 31 January 1913 and a subsequent bequest of £600 to the *Church of the Good Shepherd* enabled the final stage of the construction to be completed. The extension was completed in December 1914 and consecrated by Archbishop Riley exactly five years after the original consecration, 20 December 1914.<sup>32</sup>

Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century prospects for Bellevue remained positive. In 1914 the public abattoirs opened as part of the municipal saleyards in Military Road. The abattoirs were a new source of employment and remained a constant in the community until their closure in 1982.<sup>33</sup>

Since its construction *Church of the Good Shepherd* has had thirteen rectors. The longest serving rector was L. S. Quinlin who held the position from 1939 to 1964. From 1924 to 1943 the Rector lived in the former home of Edward Robinson, *Melita*.<sup>34</sup>

Apart from the weekly service and community works, fund raising has been a constant necessity throughout the life of *Church of the Good Shepherd*. Bazaars, jumble sales, fetes and church balls have been annual events associated with *Church of the Good Shepherd*. The church was also the site of social interaction, particularly in the early decades of the twentieth century when Bellevue was more isolated. The community would gather frequently for weddings, baptisms and funerals at *Church of the Good Shepherd* with the adjacent Mechanics Institute the venue for refreshments.<sup>35</sup>

In the post war period, the State Housing Commission built many homes in the Midland area. Helena Vale, to the north of Bellevue, was developed at this time and was a source of anxiety for some residents of Bellevue. Rector

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<sup>28</sup> *The Swan Express* 18 December 1914, p. 34.

<sup>29</sup> *The Swan Express* 23 December 1909, p. 2.

<sup>30</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *The Swan Express* 29 April 1910, p. 3.

<sup>32</sup> *The Swan Express* 25 December 1914, p. 3.

<sup>33</sup> Bourke, Michael J. *On the Swan a History of the Swan District Western Australia* UWA Press 1987, p. 282.

<sup>34</sup> *The Swan Express* 14 March 1924, p. 4.

<sup>35</sup> *The Swan Express* 1915 -1969.

Quinlin stated that 'he had fears that the increasing housing development would abut the sacred precincts and my next hope is that we get the whole area fenced'.<sup>36</sup> As a buffer against the encroaching development the Diocesan Trustees purchased the lot west of *Church of the Good Shepherd* in 1953 for £25. Reverend Quinlin's wish for a fence was granted in 1953 when a new fence was erected around the property.<sup>37</sup>

In 1959, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the *Church of the Good Shepherd* the Bishop of Perth, Right Reverend Freeth spoke of the 'strong faith which must have stirred the People of Bellevue when it was a much smaller place - a faith that inspired them to help build a church - not only for their own use but as a memorial to them and to help perpetuate the Faith among future generations'.<sup>38</sup>

There have been minimal changes to *Church of the Good Shepherd* since the completion of the second stage in 1915. A small toilet block was built on the south side of *Church of the Good Shepherd* in the 1950s and the parish centre to the west of the lot in 1991.<sup>39</sup> A new colourbond roof was installed in 1995. Funding for the reroofing and the Parish Centre was raised within the community. The congregation raised \$8000 within three weeks to build the Parish Centre. The remaining funds were put forward by the Church.<sup>40</sup>

Bellevue has slowly been enveloped within the Midland industrial area. The remaining residential sectors of the suburb have been split by the Roe Highway overpass. In recent years residents have also discovered the extensive contamination of the groundwater and soils from oil refineries in the vicinity. The contamination has made the area unattractive to existing and potential residents. The Education Department is also assessing the option of closing the adjacent primary school in 2003 because of declining numbers.

Shortly after the 90th anniversary celebrations of *Church of the Good Shepherd* in October 1999, the Anglican Church announced the imminent closure of *Church of the Good Shepherd*. The spread of the parish and declining numbers were the reasons given for this decision.<sup>41</sup> Community resistance to the closure was strong.

*Church of the Good Shepherd* is currently closed but regularly maintained by volunteers.

## 13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### *Siting*

*Church of the Good Shepherd* is a small parish church built on a triple width block on the south side of Clayton Street, Bellevue. Clayton Street is a busy road with connections to the Roe Highway. The street is lined with suburban bungalows of varying age with the Bellevue Primary School located approximately 100m to the west of the church.

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<sup>36</sup> *The Swan Express* 20 November 1952, p. 5.

<sup>37</sup> *The Swan Express* 1 October 1953, p. 16.

<sup>38</sup> *The Swan Express* 4 November 1959, p. 3.

<sup>39</sup> Conversation with Rector Bob Milne, 26 November 1999.

<sup>40</sup> Conversation with Norma Bertram, organist of Church of the Good Shepherd, 24 January 2000.

<sup>41</sup> *Midland Reporter* 12-18 October 1999, p. 1 and 4.

The set back of the church from Clayton Street is consistent with that of the houses in the street. The church is of an auditory plan with the main axis running in an east-west direction parallel to the street. The site has an open appearance with simple landscaping consisting mainly of grassed areas with plantings of mature Stone Pines (*Pinus pinea*) and Montorey Pines (*Pinus radiata*). A row of mature Queensland Box Trees (*Lexphostorom confista*) screens the church from Clayton Road.

### ***Relationship of building(s) on site***

The northern side of the church is located approximately 20m from the north (front) boundary and roughly half way between the east and west boundaries. There are two other buildings on the site: the free-standing toilet block just to the south of the church and the single storey parish centre situated approximately 25m to the west of the church. The toilet block appears to have been built circa 1950 while the parish centre is of very recent construction (1991).

### ***External form and style, and details of each of the building(s)***

*Church of the Good Shepherd* Bellevue is a small, simply designed and competently constructed building. The building is almost vernacular in style and the appropriate religious ambiance has been admirably achieved with an economy of means. It is in the use of embellishments such as the rendered moldings in the external walls and the timber tracery inserts to the window that it displays a number of the characteristics of the *Federation Gothic* style.

The church is planned with a rectangular nave terminating in a polygonal apse at the eastern end and a rectangular projecting porch at the western end. The nave, apse and porch all share the common central east-west axis. Typical of Gothic churches, the three parts of the church are clearly legible when viewed from outside. The nave is the tallest part of the church and has a pedimented gable roof. The entrance porch also has a pedimented gable roof but this is set much lower in height and abuts the west gable of the nave. The apse, which abuts the eastern end of the nave, has a faceted, hipped roof that springs from the same level as the roof of the nave. The roofs have recently been re-roofed using dark red coloured custom orb profile Colorbond sheeting. Four polycarbonate roof lights have been inserted above the nave as part of the re-roofing work.

The church is of face red brick, cavity wall construction. The exterior wall is embellished by the use of paint finished render detailing. These details include the plinth, the buttress offsets, the parapet copings, the window reveals and the sills which incorporate a stringcourse detail. The length of the nave is divided into five bays by stepped buttresses. The second bays from the eastern end on both the north and south sides contain the side entry doors. Each of the other bays contains a stained glass window, which is protected by steel mesh. The window openings are rectangular with rendered surrounds. The timber-framed windows have timber inserts that give the appearance of tracery. Each window has a low level opening awning sash.

The east and west gables are capped with rendered copings and there is a rendered cross at the apex at the western end. The upper portion of both gables is embellished by a decorative device produced by a series of smooth render finished ribs set proud of roughcast render, similar in effect to half-timbering. At the western end, the gable has three small timber-framed windows that are set between the central ribs.



The low entrance porch, projecting from the west wall of the nave, is strengthened at the corners by stepped buttresses set on the diagonal. The entrance to the porch is a two-centred arched opening supported on concrete stub pillars with decorated capitals. The upper half of the porch gable is finished with an area of roughcast render and it is capped with a rendered coping but the cross is missing from the apex of the gable. The floor of the entry porch is finished with red and cream quarry tiles laid in a pattern consisting of a border and a simple field.

The porch contains the main entrance door to the church. This double door is of timber, framed, tongue and groove board faced construction with scroll work strap hinges and it is set within a two-centred arched opening. The porch has a flat, softwood board ceiling.

The five-sided polygonal apse projects from the east wall of the nave with stepped buttresses at the intersection points of the apse walls. Windows are placed in the north east and south east walls of the apse.

### ***Internal layout and details***

The main body of the church is the rectangular nave. The nave has a raked ceiling that follows the line of the soffit of the roof. The altar is housed in the polygonal apse of the church, the floor level of which is raised by two steps above the level of the nave. The ceiling of the nave reflects the faceted, hipped form of the roof. The apse is entered from the nave through a shafted two-centred archway, the shafts and surrounds of which are rendered.

The interior walls are of face red brickwork throughout. A dado is delineated by a high rendered skirting at the base and a rendered stringcourse, which combines with the window sills at the top. The body of the dado is of tuck pointed brickwork. The reveals to the windows are constructed of tuck pointed, chamfered bricks. The walls above the dado are of cut and struck pointed face brickwork. The ceiling is of beaded tongue and groove softwood boarding laid on the diagonal. The roof is supported on a series of timber trusses that are visible from within the church. These trusses are embellished by the application of additional timbers fixed to the soffit of the top chord to give an almost arch-like appearance to the truss and provide a connection point for the wrought iron tie rods. These trusses are supported on rendered corbel brackets that project from the inside face of the outer walls. In each ceiling bay, midway between each truss, is located an aperture that is covered by a timber fretwork grille. Natural light enters the church through four of these grilles via the recently installed external roof lights. The floor is of jarrah tongue and groove boarding and is carpeted for the length of the central aisle. The amber coloured glass of the windows is set within a rectangular grid of lead came and a cross pattern is achieved in each came by the use of clear glazing.

### ***Subsequent alterations***

Apart from the recently installed Colorbond custom orb corrugated roof and the four polycarbonate roof lights, very little of the church appears to have been altered since it was completed. Most of the rendered details have been painted but the face brickwork has been left untouched.

### ***Appearance and condition of the building to date***

The *Church of the Good Shepherd* appears to be in good condition. There are some signs of deterioration to the windows and render at high level on the west gable but apart from this and some superficial crazing to render there appears to be no deterioration of the building fabric. The church is a well-

constructed building that has benefited from a regular maintenance regime that has followed good conservation practice.

### 13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

It has not been possible to verify the work of the Architects, Brown and Clinch in comparison to *Church of the Good Shepherd* as there are no easily obtainable records of their work.

A point of comparison is St. Patrick's Church (1873) in Moorambine (HCWA 2258) which was built through the energies of Edward Robinson and others. It is a similar scale but built of stone. The original shingle roof has been replaced by corrugated iron roof. It has minimal ornamentation and in that respect is similar to the *Church of the Good Shepherd*.

A review of the HCWA database and inventories of the Anglican and Catholic Church properties reveals no striking similarities between *Church of the Good Shepherd* and other churches. There are several churches of similar age, scale and construction material. Those with most similarities are *St. Isadores* Toodyay (1905, 1912) built of brick and iron; *St. Matthew's*, Armadale (1904) (HCWA 0097) built of brick and iron; *St. Andrew's*, Glen Forrest (1903) built of brick and iron; *St. James*, Northam (1911)(HCWA 1899) built of brick and iron and the *Guildford Parish Hall*, Guildford (1911) built of brick and iron.

### 13. 4 REFERENCES

No key references.

### 13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

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