HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. DATA BASE No. 08774

2. NAME *St Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale* (1904; c.1910; 1964; 1976)

3. LOCATION 108 Jull Street, Armadale

4. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY

Lot 200 on Diagram 97853 being the whole of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume: 2174 Folio: 994.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA City of Armadale

6. OWNER The Perth Diocesan Trustees

7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	26/05/2006
	Permanent Entry	22/05/2007
• National Trust Classification:		----------
• Town Planning Scheme:		----------
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	21/08/1995
• Register of the National Estate:		----------

8. CONSERVATION ORDER

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9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

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10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale, comprising St Matthew's Church built in brick and iron (1904, 1964) in Federation Gothic and Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style; the Old Rectory (c.1910), a brick and iron residence in Federation Queen Anne style; and the New Rectory (1976), a modern brick and tile building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

> the group is a rare example of a dramatic Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style extension to a Federation period church, and includes good examples of both these styles and, in the Old Rectory, of Federation Queen Anne style;

St Matthew's Church (1904) was designed by prominent West Australian architect Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs and extended in 1964 using the design of architectural firm Forbes and Fitzhardinge;

the place is associated with early settlers in the Kelmscott-Armadale district, in particular Martin Jull, and Church warden Thomas Buckingham Jr.;

the construction of St Matthew's Church in 1904 is indicative of the development of the district following the opening of the South Western railway line; and,

the place makes a considerable contribution to the Armadale community's sense of place as a reminder of the historical development of the area and is valued for its ongoing religious and social associations as demonstrated by the restoration of the Old Rectory in 1994-95.

The New Rectory (1976) has low aesthetic significance.