



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)

- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 107 Settlements
- 406 Religion
- 404 Community services & utilities

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

St Patrick's Cathedral is significant to the Catholic community of Bunbury as a well-crafted cathedral displaying the exterior style and interior functional elements specific to the traditions of Catholic worship spaces. (Criterion 1.1)

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury, is an innovative design achievement, combining traditional and modern elements of church design and conserving historic structures and elements within the new buildings. (Criterion 1.2)

St Patrick's Cathedral is a substantial and excellent example of Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, reflecting both the Gothic exterior heritage of western churches with a post-Vatican II approach to internal layout. (Criterion 1.2)

The Parish House (fmr) is a fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style applied to a Presbytery. (Criterion 1.2)

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury has a landmark quality in the streetscape of Bunbury, St Patrick's Cathedral in particular standing out as a church with a traditional spire on an elevated position in the town site. (Criterion 1.3)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury is associated with the development of the Catholic Church in Western Australia and the development of the Diocese of Bunbury in particular. (Criterion 2.1)

St Patrick's Cathedral is associated with the continued change and development of the centre of Catholic worship in Bunbury, from the establishment of the original church building in 1921, rededication as a cathedral in 1954, destruction in 2005 and rebuilding in 2007-2011.

The Parish House (fmr) was constructed as a result of the need to provide larger church facilities for the growing Roman Catholic parish in Bunbury during the early 1900s. It was the first building on the site built by the Roman Catholic parish. The place was used continuously for Catholic religious functions from its construction in 1918 until 2005. (Criterion 2.1)

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury has been associated with the Bishop of Bunbury since 1954, from the first serving Bishop L. J. Goody, to the current serving Bishop G J Holohan, who oversaw the redevelopment of the place in the 21st century. (Criteria 2.3)

The Parish House (fmr) has provided accommodation for the various priests and Bishops who have served the Bunbury Catholic community since 1918. One of the most significant of these was Rev. Archdeacon Smyth, who instigated and was largely responsible for the construction of the place. (Criterion 2.3)

St Patrick's Cathedral is a significant example by Western Australian architect Marcus Collins Architects of creative design and artistic excellence within the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, incorporating an innovative interpretation of traditional decorative glass windows through the use of the laminated pictures showing artworks by Robert Juniper, a Western Australian artist. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

The hill-top site on which *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* is located has been the centre of worship and religious activity for the Bunbury Roman Catholic Parish since the Parish House (fmr)'s construction in 1918, and the seat of the Bishop of Bunbury from 1954, playing a prominent part in the spiritual and cultural life for the members of the Bunbury Diocese during this time, thus contributing to the Catholic community's sense of place. (Criteria 4.1)

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury is highly valued by the Catholic community of Bunbury, who were devastated by the damage and subsequent demolition of the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished) in 2005 and who worked together to build a new cathedral. (Criterion 4.1)

The place is valued by the wider community for its cultural heritage significance and its contribution to the historic character of Bunbury. This is illustrated by its inclusion in the City of Bunbury Municipal Heritage Inventory. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

St Patrick's Cathedral is very rare as a cathedral built after 1960 and is a rare substantial example of the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style of architecture. (Criterion 5.1)

The Parish House (fmr) is a rare example of the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture as applied to a presbytery. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury is representative of the growth and development of the Catholic Church in Western Australia generally and of the Diocese of Bunbury since 1954 specifically, and contains the structures (administration and meeting hall) common to a functioning and developing parish. (Criteria 6.2)

St Patrick's Cathedral is representative of the traditions of Catholic worship, containing all the internal elements common to Catholic tradition. (Criteria 6.2)

St Patrick's Cathedral is representative of the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style of architecture, blending traditional church motifs in new materials, forms and layouts. (Criterion 6.2).

The Parish House (fmr) is representative of the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture, displaying the exterior decorative structures and timberwork and interior decorative elements common to this style. (Criterion 6.2).

12. 3 CONDITION

Despite the damage to the Parish House (fmr) as a result of the May 2005 storm, the restoration of the structure 2007-2011 have been successful and the building is in good condition.

St Patrick's Cathedral and the Parish Hall completed in 2011 are in good condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The structures of *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* generally have high integrity and are likely to continue to service as functioning elements of the Diocese of Bunbury as the community continues to grow and develop. The Parish House (fmr) has medium integrity as it is no longer used as a presbytery, however the original structure is readily discernible.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The Diocesan Offices, in particular the Parish House (fmr) has a moderate degree of authenticity having undergone additions and alterations as the community has continued to grow and develop.

St Patrick's Cathedral and the Parish Hall are new structures, and St Patrick's Cathedral replaces the St Patrick's Cathedral (fmr) demolished in 2005. However, the re-use of objects and structural elements from the St Patrick's Cathedral (fmr) is noted.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Kris Bizzaca, Historian and Kent Lyon, Architect in May 2004 with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury comprises St Patrick's Cathedral, which was rebuilt in 2007-2011 in the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, and the Diocesan Office, a two-storey brick and tile building that includes the Parish House (fmr) (1918), the 1951 office extension in the Post War International style and the 2007-2011 refurbishment of this building which added the Cloister.

History of the Place

As with other new towns developed in the early years of the Swan River Colony, one of the first actions of settlers was to arrange local religious services and, as the population of parishes grew, to seek the establishment of a permanent church building for their particular denomination. In 1862, the Roman Catholic population in Bunbury had increased to such an extent that a chapel was built by the congregation. At the time Father Lecaille was the Reverend.¹

Despite having been proclaimed a townsite in 1841, as well as being the principal port of the southwest and the capital of the Wellington district, the population of the Bunbury area was still low in the 1870s. At this time, only 300 people lived in the town and approximately 2,000 in the district itself.² With the availability of public monies and the increased population as a result of the gold rushes in the 1880s and 1890s, funds were provided for the construction of the Perth to Bunbury railway line, which opened in 1893, and works to the Bunbury harbour. The larger population and therefore market base also ensured the opening up of the district's agricultural areas.³ These factors contributed to the development of the town itself as the minor capital for the region and subsequently the provision of further public and commercial services.⁴

Bunbury's first Roman Catholic Church was built in what was later the grounds of the Convent of Mercy (located on the eastern side of Parkfield Street). In 1883, when the Sisters of Mercy arrived in the town to establish a Catholic school, the place was further developed with the addition of a convent and school. Later, a large schoolroom on the site was also used to hold church services because of the increased size of the congregation as a result of the gold rushes of the 1880s and 1890s.⁵

It was not until some years later that steps were taken towards the construction of a larger church for the Bunbury parish. This is said to have been at the instigation of Reverend of the parish, Archdeacon L. Smyth, in the early 1910s. The plans were put on hold due to the outbreak of World War I; however, Smyth continued to advance his goal by the raising of funds for the

¹ Ibid, pp. 66, 90, 103-07, 132; *Inquirer*, 9/9/1868.

² Barker, A.J. & Laurie, M., *Excellent Connections: A History of Bunbury 1836 – 1990*, City of Bunbury, 1992, p. 104.

³ Ibid, pp. 135, 140-44, Ch. 5.

⁴ Ibid, Ch. 4.

⁵ *South Western Times*, 16/11/1920; *South Western Times*, 29/11/1921; *South Western Times*, 25/11/1971; Barker & Laurie, op. cit., pp. 132, 206, 336-38.

building. He collected approximately £9,000 and with this money purchased 'Bury Hill', later known as 'Catholic Hill' or 'Cathedral Hill', which was a landmark in the town with vistas to Koombana Bay.⁶

The crown of the hill was levelled by working bees organised by Archdeacon Smyth and the congregation. The first building to be erected on the site was The Parish House (fmr), a two-storey brick building with a two-storey timber verandah to serve as the residence of the Bunbury priests. This was constructed and furnished in 1918 using part of the funds collected by Smyth.⁷ The place was later described in a newspaper article as 'one of the finest indeed if not the finest [presbytery] in the state'.⁸

On 14 November 1920, Rev Monsignor Verling laid the foundation stone for the new church in front of a crowd of approximately 1,000 people.⁹ Designed by architect Richard Dennehy, the entrance of St Patrick's Church (demolished) was based on St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, and the main form of St Brigid's in Perth. The plan also included an imposing spire, which, it was said, 'when completed would be an ornament to the town in every sense of the term'.¹⁰

Work continued on St Patrick's Church (demolished) throughout the next year with the official opening and dedication occurring on 27 November 1921. This ceremony was officiated by His Grace, Archbishop of Perth, Rev. Dr. Clune. Archdeacon Smyth was still parish priest at this time.¹¹

The *South Western Times* described the new building as follows:

The church is a building of magnificent proportions, chastely designed. It is 110 feet long by 52 feet wide, and is of Gothic design. The main building is set off by a handsome and massive square tower at the south-east corner, close to the main entrance. Entering the building one is at once struck by the symmetry, strength and simplicity of the construction work. There is very little ornamentation, the designed evidently relying upon the simplicity and strength of his conception to please the eye and satisfy all the artistic aspirations of the people who were to use the sacred structure in years to come. The height of the nave from the floor to ceiling is 45 feet. The ceiling is of polished jarrah, so arranged in regard to cross panelling as to give almost the effect of an optical delusion, which lasts and endures even after a critical examination. The nave is supported on 14 columns of reinforced cement, which are strengthened by a steel stanchion 16 feet long in the centre. The columns are at once massive, and yet they so blend into the general design of the building as to give an appearance of exquisite simplicity. At the same time they assure the building of magnificent acoustic properties. There are two subsidiary aisles extending the full length of the church.¹²

The article went on to describe the quality of internal furnishings and to pay tribute to Archdeacon Smyth, without whom:

⁶ *South Western Times*, 16/10/1920, 16/11/1920 & 25/11/1921.

⁷ *South Western Times*, 16/11/1920; Barnes, P., *Bunbury Images - People and Places*, Self-published, Express Print, Bunbury, 2004, No. 11; 'City of Bunbury Municipal Inventory', prepared for the City of Bunbury, 2001, B119.

⁸ *South Western Times*, 16/11/1920. No further information has yet been found with regard to the construction of the Parish House (fmr). This is an area of further research.

⁹ *South Western Times*, 16/11/1920.

¹⁰ *South Western Times*, 16/11/1920.

¹¹ *South Western Times*, 29/11/1921.

¹² *South Western Times* 29/11/1921.

at least a quarter a century would have elapsed before Cathedral Hill would have been crowned with a building to which the people of Bunbury to-day, no matter what their denomination, may look with just and well reasoned civic pride.¹³

Nearly £20,000 had been spent on purchasing and clearing the site as well as on construction costs and remarkably, at the time of the opening, only £5,000 was owed on the project. On the opening day further monies were collected towards the building fund.¹⁴ Photographs of St Patrick's Church (demolished) after its construction show a red brick building with stuccowork to openings and buttresses.¹⁵ Although the initial concept of the church included a spire, this was not completed at this stage.¹⁶

In October 1951, plans were approved for the erection of additions the Parish House (fmr) by contractor J. Defillipo. Built for approximately £750, the work involved the completion of a two-storey Post War International style building at the rear of St Patrick's Catholic Parish House (fmr) resulting in the removal of the rear verandah. The original 1918 timber verandah was later extended to enclose part of the new addition.¹⁷

Bunbury was proclaimed a Diocese, incorporating 72,000 square miles, on 12 November 1954. As a consequence of this, St Patrick's Church (demolished) became the Cathedral of the Bunbury Diocese.¹⁸ At the same time the Parish House (fmr) became the residence of the Bishop.

On Sunday, 30 January 1955, the Most Reverend Lancelot John Goody became the first Bishop of Bunbury in a two-hour ceremony held at St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished). The cathedral was filled to capacity with speakers set up outside the building to allow the crowd, who came from all areas of the new Diocese, to hear the ceremony presided over by Archbishop of Perth Dr. R. Prendiville. During the formalities, 25 priests reaffirmed their allegiance to the new Bishop.¹⁹

In 1955, Archbishop Carboni made the first official visit to Bunbury by a representative of the Pope. During the Apostolic visit, a sermon was held at St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished).²⁰

The proclamation of the Bunbury Diocese occurred during a period of significant growth of the Roman Catholic population, not only in the parish but also in the district as a whole. This was due to the Federal Government's post World War II development plans, which saw the implementation of an immigration program. This program resulted in massive numbers of immigrants arriving in Australia, many of whom belonged to the Roman Catholic religion.²¹

13 *South Western Times* 29/11/1921.

14 *South Western Times*, 29/11/1921.

15 Photographs in Barnes, op. cit.; Photographs in *Bunbury: 'I Remember When' – A pictorial stroll down memory lane*, A Community Project, South West Printing & Publishing, Book 5, November 2000, p. 47.

16 Information supplied to A. Waters, Chair of the Book Committee, cited in *Bunbury: 'I Remember When'*, A Community Project, South West Printing & Publishing, Book 4, September 1999, p. 45.

17 All information from Bunbury Building Register 1926 – 1951, cited in 'City of Bunbury Municipal Inventory', op. cit., B119; 1920 Photograph in Barnes, op. cit.

18 Information from plaque.

19 *West Australian*, 31/1/1955.

20 Barker & Laurie, op. cit., p. 338.

21 Barker & Laurie, op. cit., pp. 336-38; Bizzaca, K., 'The Good Neighbour Council and Postwar Immigration in Western Australia 1949-1955', Honours Thesis, 1995, Introduction; Peters, N., 'Arriving in the Lucky Country', in Gregory, J. (ed.), *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War Two*, UWA Press, 1996, pp. 258.

The rise in the Roman Catholic population during the post World War II period meant there was an increasing need for new parishes, schools and other social services. In response, the Church established various social and welfare services and facilities throughout the various dioceses.²² It is believed to be at this time that the ground floor of the Parish House (fmr) was converted for use as offices for the Bunbury Diocese and its services, and the first floor remained designated for residential purposes.²³

In 1967, St Patrick's was re-dedicated as a cathedral by the Bishop of Bunbury, the Most Rev. Lancelot Goody, with over 500 people in attendance. Prior to the rededication, the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished) underwent renovations and enlargements, including the completion of the church spire with a 60-foot steeple, the addition of a porch to shelter the Parkfield Street entrance, and the erection of a large vestry at the rear of the building.²⁴ Approximately \$40,000 was spent on the works, which were reported to be the first since the place was built in 1921.

In 1931, a triptych of stained glass windows was unveiled in the east wall of the nave of the cathedral. Designed by artist Ian Richardson, the windows were a memorial to former Mayor of Bunbury, Pat Usher.²⁵

Bishops serving the Bunbury Diocese since the proclamation of the Diocese were Lancelot Goody (1954 to 1968; Myles McKeon 1969 to 1982); Peter Quinn (1982 to 2001) and Gerald Holohan (2001 to present).

In the 1980s a new Bishop's house was constructed in Brendtor Street, Bunbury which is located within the same city block to the west of the Parish House (fmr).²⁶

On 16 May 2005, a tornado damaged both the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished) and the Parish House (fmr). St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished) was subsequently demolished on 5 July, as the damage was too great to be repaired. The damage from the storm and subsequent demolition of the cathedral was a source of much concern in the Catholic, and wider, community. In a media statement the Diocese noted the 'considerable concern' and 'anxiety' in the community 'about a building that is an icon over the city for which there is much affection'.²⁷ The cathedral bell was salvaged from the demolished cathedral. In February 2006, Marcus Collins was appointed architect to design a new cathedral. At the first anniversary of the tornado, the Diocese released a commemorative short video 'as a memorial to all those who helped to build the cathedral, to those who worshipped in it and to those who will ensure that its significance lives on in the community'.²⁸

²² Bourke, D. F., *The History of the Catholic Church in Western Australia 1829 – 1979*, Vanguard Services Print, 1979, pp. 251-55.

²³ 'City of Bunbury Municipal Inventory', op. cit., B119; Barnes, op. cit.

²⁴ Information from the Archivist of the Catholic Church in Western Australia in conversation with HCWA officer Prue Griffin November 2005; Plaque on St Patrick's cathedral dated 12/3/1967; *West Australian* 11/3/1965; *South Western Times* 11/3/1965

²⁵ 'City of Bunbury Municipal Inventory' op. cit. B118.

²⁶ Information from Brian Sykes, resident of Bunbury and former member of the parish council in conversation with HCWA officer Prue Griffin November 2005.

²⁷ Diocese of Bunbury, Western Australia 'Future of St Patrick's Cathedral' Media Statement, 18 May 2005.

²⁸ Most Reverend Gerard Holohan, Bishop of Bunbury, 'Cathedral Update', 13/14 May 2006, on HCWA file P00345v2. This appears to be a circular letter sent to parishes in the Diocese,

The Parish House (fmr) was stabilised against further damage through waterproofing and the installation of structural support propping. Tiles from the verandah were used to waterproof the main roof.²⁹

The priests formerly resident at the Parish House (fmr) were moved to the current (2007) presbytery at 2 Regents Place, College Grove, in July 2005. The Bunbury staff of the parish office, which had operated from the Parish House (fmr), were also relocated. In the immediate aftermath of the storm, parishioners and staff combined efforts to save the contents of the Parish House (fmr).³⁰

During 2007-2009, *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* was redeveloped under the guidance of architect Marcus Collins, who through community consultations proposed a design that referenced the exterior form of the original cathedral while providing a modern interior worship space. The proposal also included the redevelopment of the Parish House (fmr) into the Diocesan Offices that would repair the structure and reinstate a number of original elements, as well as the establishment of a new Parish Hall.³¹ A challenge during this time was the fire damage to the Parish House (fmr) that had occurred in January 2008.³²

The redeveloped St Patrick's Cathedral was constructed by Perkins Builders, who noted that this was the first new cathedral built in Australia in more than 60 years. The creation of the new building, including the mix of traditional and modern elements such as the floor-to-ceiling stained glass windows, was awarded two Master Builders Australia awards in 2011 for best historic restoration over \$10 million and national commercial-industrial building between \$10 and \$20 million.³³

Work on the redeveloped Diocesan Offices and new St Patrick's Cathedral was completed in 2011, with the cathedral dedicated by Bishop Gerard Holohan to its patron saint on 18 March 2011. A significant part of this mass was the interring of relics of a number of saints beneath the altar and the anointing of the altar and walls, in keeping with Catholic tradition.³⁴ Representatives at the dedication mass included Joe Northover, on behalf of the local Noongar people; Cardinals George Pell and Gaudencio Rosales; and Papal Nuncio (messenger) Giuseppe Lazzarotto who passed on a message of support from Pope Benedict XVI.³⁵

Since 2011, the *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* has continued to operate as the liturgical and administrative centre for the Catholic community of Bunbury. St Patrick's Cathedral is noted as "the mother church and spiritual home of all members of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Bunbury" and the Diocesan Office offers services for religious education, marriage support, pregnancy assistance and charitable care for the poor or needy.³⁶ This relationship is described thus by the Bunbury Diocese:

29 Information from site visit conducted by HCWA officer Stephen Carrick, 30 September 2005.

30 Most Reverend Gerard Holohan, Bishop of Bunbury, 'Cathedral Update', 13/14 May 2006, on HCWA file P00345v2.

31 State Heritage office files, also Marcus Collins Architects website, accessed 15 January 2016; <http://www.marcuscollinsarchitects.com.au/index.html>

32 Correspondence from City of Bunbury to HCWA, received 14 May 2008.

33 'Restoring a town's beloved icon', *The West Australian* advertising liftout, 20 May 2015, p. 4

34 Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016; <http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/st-parick-s-cathedral-today/dedication-mass>

35 'Biggest event for Bunbury's Catholics in 90 years', *The Record*, 23 March 2011, accessed 15 January 2015; <http://www.therecord.com.au/blog/biggest-event-for-bunburys-catholics-in-90-years/>

36 Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016;

*At the heart of the Catholic Diocese is its Cathedral Church and the Cathedral Precinct – the arms and legs that will ultimately fulfil the Diocesan mission of liturgy, education and service.*³⁷

Function of the Place

The form and elements of the church, in particular the objects in the Sanctuary, operate together to perform a variety of religious functions or sacraments, including weddings, funerals or rites of passage; the most common use consists of a Mass. There are a variety of Mass types however they usually follow the same order of service.³⁸ The first parts of the mass, the Introductory Rite, which involves the acknowledgement of personal transgression (sins) and a request for forgiveness. This is followed by the Liturgy of the Word (readings from the bible) which are read from the lectern. The presiding priest then draws together the themes discussed as a homily, and prayers are given in preparation for the Eucharist.³⁹

The focus then moves from the lectern to the altar for the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The priest prepares the altar space then transfers sacred vessels from the credence table to the altar, along with bread and wine offered by the community. This is followed by the Eucharistic Prayer, which includes the most significant prayer in the church tradition (known as the “Our Father”). This is completed by the distribution of the Eucharist, which are considered in the Catholic tradition to be the substantial body and blood of Christ.⁴⁰ After a period of prayer and reflection, the priest then performs the Concluding Rite, in which the parish community are blessed and sent out from the worship space.⁴¹

The arrangement of the Cathedral’s internal space (entry and blessing of the Baptistry, Confessional, Nave for listening to the homily, and the Sanctuary where the Eucharist is blessed and distributed) therefore correlates with the order of the mass (introduction and blessing, acknowledgement of sins, gospel readings and blessing of the Eucharist) as a physical expression of worship.⁴²

After the mass, the priest’s vestments and sacred vessels are returned and cleaned in the Sacristy. The exceptions are vessels holding any remaining

<http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/about-the-diocese/services>; the diocese of Bunbury covers approximately one sixth of the population of Western Australia. “The size of the Diocese can best be grasped when it is expressed as one and a half times as big as England. Comprising the whole of the South Western portion of the State of Western Australia below the 32 45’6” parallel of South Latitude; bounded on the West by the Indian Ocean and the Great Australian Bight.” Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016;

<http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/our-people/about-the-diocese/>

37 Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016;

<http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/st-parick-s-cathedral-today/the-cathedral-precinct>

38 Liturgy Office of England & Wales, *The General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, Catholic Bishop’s Conference of England and Wales, 2010, p. 8; Australian Catholic Bishop’s Conference, *The Order of Mass*, accessed 8 February 2016, <https://www.catholic.org.au/acbc-media/media-centre/social-networking-protocol/national-liturgical-council-1/parish-resources-1/order-of-mass-1/1112-order-of-mass-pdf-1/file>

39 Australian Catholic Bishop’s Conference, *The Order of Mass*, accessed 8 February 2016, <https://www.catholic.org.au/acbc-media/media-centre/social-networking-protocol/national-liturgical-council-1/parish-resources-1/order-of-mass-1/1112-order-of-mass-pdf-1/file>

40 *ibid.*

41 *ibid.*

42 Catechism of the Catholic Church, par. 1186, accessed 8 February 2016,

http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/___P3A.HTM; Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016; <http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/st-parick-s-cathedral-today/cathedral-tour>

Eucharist, which in the context of a cathedral are traditionally stored in the tabernacle of a side chapel.⁴³

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury, comprises a complex of three connected structures that span a variety of construction dates, including the Diocesan Offices, Parish Hall and St Patrick's Cathedral. The Diocesan Offices incorporate the original Parish House (fmr) (1918), the 1951 office extension in the Post War International style and the 2007-2011 refurbishment that included the Cloister. Both the Parish Hall, Cloister and St Patrick's Cathedral are new structures completed in 2011, with the cathedral a contrast between the traditional aesthetic references of the exterior and the post Vatican II design of the interior.

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury is located on a high vantage point overlooking the Bunbury CBD to the north and East Bunbury and hills to the east and southeast. Outside of the three main structures, the site is paved with some landscaped gardens at the north and western edges and car parking at the rear. The site was originally accessed from both the east and west, however landscaping in 2008 has installed a limestone retaining wall around the northern and western edges of the site.

St Patrick's Cathedral (2007-2011)

St Patrick's Cathedral is the northernmost structure of the connected group of buildings, and is both the most prominent in the local landscape as well as the liturgical focus of the precinct. The brick and corrugated iron structure has been designed in the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, with the rectangular shape, steep pitched gable roof, central Rose windows and prominent belltower recognisable as a modern interpretation of Gothic architecture. However, the modest simplicity of the exterior decoration and internal organisation of the space steps away from the traditional form to embrace newer liturgical practices arising from Vatican II.⁴⁴

The western elevation of the cathedral displays a simple form, with a tall gable roof and a Rose window. The main bulk is then flanked by two smaller wings with narrow, vertically-aligned windows, plain parapets and a lower-pitched roof behind. The eastern elevation is almost identical to the west, save a different placement of the windows and a small brick air conditioner plant in front of the central face. A more prominent difference in the eastern elevation is the belltower on the northeast corner of the cathedral, which consists of a brick tower with slim windows in a crucifix pattern, surmounted by a steel and glass pyramidal spire topped with a steel cross.

The north and south elevations of St Patrick's Cathedral have a stripped classical influence, with brick columns supporting a flat concrete entablature. The columns divide the face into a number of recessed bays, which are composed of window walls. The traditional stained glass windows of classical western churches have been reinterpreted as windows stretching from floor to ceiling, each decorated with scenes from the bible. The images are digital copies of paintings by celebrated Western Australian artist Robert Juniper that have been laminated between sheets of glass.

⁴³ 'Tabernacle', *Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1917, accessed 4 February 2016, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14424a.htm>

⁴⁴ Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, pp. 230-231

The entry to the St Patrick's Cathedral is from the southwest corner, via the Cloister connecting the cathedral to the Diocesan Offices (discussed further below). The entrance doors to the cathedral space have been recycled from the original St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished). Beyond the doors the Narthex contains the gallery stairs to the Choir Stalls, and has been traditionally decorated with sculptures of the building's patron Saint Patrick; Jesus; the Virgin Mary; and a portrait of the reigning Pope. At the northern end of the Narthex is the Cathedral Shop (also used as the Children's Liturgy space) and toilets.

The Narthex is separated from the main worship space by a glass wall and paired double glass doors. These lead directly into the Baptistry, which includes a small number of wooden pews facing a central baptismal font. The font is larger than usual for western church architecture, incorporating the traditional 'bowl' font and a step-in baptismal pool for adults. This area also houses the baptismal oils, Pascal candle and is decorated with sculptures of Saint Anthony and Saint Lorenzo.⁴⁵

Flanking the Baptistry are rooms used in the preparation for masses and other religious events, which include the Vestry and storerooms. At the eastern end of these rooms are paired confessionals, which include options for traditional communication through a *prie-dieu* (kneeler) and grill, as well as chairs for face-to-face confession.

The main space of the cathedral's interior is the Nave, which takes the form of an auditorium plan rather than the traditional rectangular blocks of pews. This effect is reinforced by a slight incline down towards the Sanctuary. There is however a wider central access that still serves as the central aisle. The Nave has little decoration save for the Stations of the Cross, a series of 14 artworks depicting the Passion of Christ used for devotional prayers (commonly at Easter).

The Sanctuary is the visual and liturgical focal point of the space, consisting of a 5-sided raised dais with a tiled floor that projects out into the Nave. The Sanctuary contains all the elements traditional to masses and sacraments in the Catholic religious tradition, including the lectern, altar, presiding priest's chair, credence table and candlestick (for the Pascal Candle).⁴⁶ While not visible, beneath the altar are interred relics of St Irenaeus, St Thomas a'Beckett, St Monica and St Mary MacKillop.⁴⁷ Of note is the Sanctum artwork, eschewing the traditional crucifix on the Sanctuary wall for a tapestry depicting the resurrection of Jesus, again based upon a painting by Robert Juniper.⁴⁸ The Sanctuary also contains the Bishop's seat or *cathedra*, from which he presides over various liturgical functions.⁴⁹ The seat is also symbolic of the Bishop's authority within the cathedral and diocese.

North of the Sanctuary along the eastern wall of the church is the Sacristy, and next to this are the Our Lady Chapel and the internal access to the Belltower. On the southern side of the Sanctuary is the Blessed Sacrament Chapel where the tabernacle and tabernacle lamp are housed. This chapel

⁴⁵ Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016;
<http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/st-parick-s-cathedral-today/cathedral-tour>

⁴⁶ Catechism of the Catholic Church, par. 1179-1186, accessed 8 February 2016,
http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/___P3A.HTM

⁴⁷ Catholic Diocese of Bunbury website, accessed 15 January 2016;
<http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au/index.php/st-parick-s-cathedral-today/dedication-mass>

⁴⁸ *ibid.*; the Sanctuary crucifix from the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished) is on the adjacent wall.

⁴⁹ Please refer back to the documentary evidence for a description of the specific function of the physical elements described.

also contains the access to the Crypt where former Bishops who have served the local diocese are interred.

On the upper floor above the Baptistry sit the Choir stalls, accessed from the Narthex. The stalls are arranged in a similar auditorium pattern with the Cathedral organ near the middle, and provides an excellent view of the worship space. This area also contains meeting rooms on the northwest and southwest corners. The upper level of the Belltower, visible from the Choir Stalls, contains a Ringing Platform that displays the bell from the original cathedral.

Diocesan Offices

1918 Parish House (fmr)

The original portion of the Parish House (fmr) (1918) was designed in the Federation Queen Anne style. The two-storey brick and tiled residence features faceted bays either side of the former main entry at both levels topped with two prominent gablets with decorative timber inserts. The roof has terracotta roof finials and several tall chimneys with decorative mouldings.

The roofs are pitched Marseille patterned terracotta tiles with a hipped broken back verandah. The two-storey constructed walls are red painted brick that were previously tuck pointed with rendered sills and low arch lintels. The timber-framed verandah has simple square posts to both levels with cross balustrading and arched corner brackets on upper floor only.

The former front door at ground floor level is timber panelled and half glazed, framed by half glazed side and fanlights. The windows to the original Parish House (fmr) are timber double hung with clear glass.

The original Parish House (fmr) was a simply planned building with a central front entry leading to an Entry Hall into a central space connecting the offices and staircase to the upper level. The general internal finishes are painted plastered walls with timber picture rails, timber doors and windows with architraves and skirtings. Each room has wall vents and timber floorboards. In 2016, the floors were covered in red carpet, which replaces carpet previously removed due to the damage sustained during the storm of May 2005.⁵⁰

The Board Room and Office 1 are entered from the Entry Hall.⁵¹ Each of these rooms has large faceted bay windows facing Parkfield Street. Both original fireplaces have been filled in. These rooms also have a set of French doors leading to the side Verandah.

Beyond the Entry Hall is the Library where the ornate jarrah staircase is located. A smaller Office 2 is accessed from the Library to the north where an original fireplace has been filled in with a 'Hy. Rogers Sons & Co.' fire impregnable wrought iron safe.

Office 3 and Meeting Room 1 are located along the Rear Hall and were originally a single space that formed the Study.⁵² At the west end of the Rear Hall is Staff Room, storerooms and externally-accessed rear toilets.

⁵⁰ Information from site visit conducted by HCWA officer Stephen Carrick, 30 September 2005.

⁵¹ Room names are taken from the plan of the Parish House (fmr) prepared by Kent Lyon, May 2004.

⁵² Based upon floor plans of Parish House (fmr) produced by Kent Lyon c.2004 for the earliest iteration of this Assessment document. Documents available via the State Heritage Office Library.

The 'U' shaped main staircase leads to an upper floor Central Hall where offices are accessed from halls that mirror the layout below. The Administrative Assistant's Office has reinstated the traditional timber doors leading to the verandah that complements the rest of the structure, replacing an aluminium sliding glass door.

Office 6 to Office 11 are accessed from the central upper hall or Administrative Assistant's Office. The corner fireplace is still in place with a timber surround in Offices 6-8. Office 11 is located off a narrow passage that used to be the Chapel with an elevated platform and timber lined walls at the western end of the room; it has half glazed French doors leading to the south side verandah.

As part of the 1951 additions, modifications were made to the original Parish House (fmr) building. An additional door was added under the staircase to the southern Verandah on the ground floor, probably for access to the Garages to the south of the building. Also noted on the 1951 plans is the removal of a timber screen to the archway between the Central and Rear halls on the ground floor.

Changes to the 1918 section undertaken in 2007-2011 include the removal of 1951 upper floor extensions that included a Mission's Office, enclosed western verandah as well as an ensuite bathroom. Fireplaces have been reinstated in Offices 7 and 8. Offices 9 and 10 were previously a single space that has now been subdivided. Office 11 had also previously been subdivided from its original use to a chapel and a bedroom, but has now been reinstated back to a single space. Externally, the verandah posts were elevated on stirrups to prevent further rotting of bases on the verandah timber boards; portions of the verandah timber boards have also been strategically replaced. There is evidence of timber brackets and/or timber frieze used to be fitted between the posts and beams.⁵³ The guttering has been replaced with a square industrial profile, as opposed to a more typical ogee profiled gutter.

Following the May 2005 tornado, the 1918 portion of St Patrick's Catholic Parish House (fmr) sustained water and roof damage. Roof ties were lifted off and water entered. Some shifting of roof timbers was experienced but no major structural damage was sustained. Certain areas of the place have been subsequently propped to assist in stabilizing the structure. Roof tiles from the verandahs have been moved to the roof over the main building. During a visit to the place in September 2005 during a rain shower it was noted that no rain was gaining access to the interior of the building.⁵⁴ The 1951 portion of the building was not damaged during the storm.

1951 Addition

To the north are the additions from 1951, both upstairs and downstairs.

This substantial addition consists of a two-storey brick and tile structure to the north-western end of the building in the Post War International style. These additions house Office 5, Reception, a meeting room, storeroom and toilets on the ground floor and the Server/Media Room, Office 12 & 13, storeroom, tea room and toilets on the first floor level. The ground floor of the 1951 Addition has been significantly modified by the redevelopment works which include changing the entry from the east to the west elevation with a new entry porch and verandah; shifting the stairwell to the Parish Hall; a

⁵³ Information from site visit by Ken Lyon, May 2004 and discussions with Father Michael Naisbitt.

⁵⁴ Information from Stephen Carrick of HCWA, site visit 30/9/2005 and notes in P00345 correspondence file.

reorganisation of the administrative space that saw a bathroom become a storeroom, the general office reduced in size to become Office 5 and the creation more space at Reception; the addition of a new lift; and the subdivision of the former Chapter Hall to become a small meeting room, toilets and Foyer leading to the Cloister.

Of note in the Foyer are metalwork and a leadlight window recovered from the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished), which include various symbols common to Christian imagery.

On the upper floor the 1951 additions overlay the northwest corner of the 1918 structure, and as mentioned above the Mission office and enclosed verandah have been reinstated back to their original form. Works in 2007-2011 have also modified the internal organisation of the 1951 addition's upper floor, creating an internal balcony where the stairwell once stood; changing the bathroom to a tearoom and renovating the toilets; and reorganising the space of the former bedroom wing so that the newly-created offices and Server/Media Room lie against the western wall to face a new north/south passage. This passage also represents the interface between the Diocesan Offices and the Parish Hall, and this division can be seen in the differing internal brickwork on either side of the new passage.

Cloister

As part of the 2007-2011 works a Cloister connecting the Diocesan Offices Foyer to the St Patrick's Cathedral Narthex was constructed. The Cloister is of similar brick and iron construction to the St Patrick's Cathedral, however lacks the white brick bands distinct to the cathedral and has a low pitched skillion roof behind the brick parapet. The Cloister also has a substantial *porte cochere*, supported on thick brick pillars with a low pitched hipped metal roof above. The interior of the Cloister is largely undecorated save for an information screen, benches and cupboards. On the eastern face of the Cloister are leadlight windows recycled from the St Patrick's Cathedral (demolished).

Parish Hall

The Parish Hall was developed in 2007-2011, parallel to the 1918 Parish House (fmr) section of the Diocesan Offices and separated from the St Patrick's Cathedral by a tree-lined courtyard. The Parish Hall has been constructed in a modern vernacular style that references the form of the Parish House (fmr) section of the Diocesan Offices.

The building is a two storey rectangular structure in dark red brick that complements the colour of the Parish House (fmr), constructed in a style reminiscent of a colonial bond. The roof of the Parish Hall is constructed of Marseille patterned terracotta tiles, hipped and set at a similar pitch to the Parish House (fmr). An air conditioning plant has been set onto a roof deck over the interface between the Parish Hall and the Diocesan Office.

The windows are aluminium sliding frames painted black, the doors a mix of glazed aluminium (swing) doors and aluminium bi-folds. Black aluminium downlights are also set into the walls above door/window level at regular intervals. The upper floor of the Parish Hall opens onto a cantilevered balcony with galvanised metal handrail and angled balustrades, behind pairs of rectangular metal columns that stretch from the roof to the balcony floor and below to form pendants.

The ground floor interior of the Parish Hall is divided into a storeroom, Served and stairwell access to the upper floor; however the main space is

given over to the meeting hall itself. The hall is sparsely decorated, with red carpets and a projector at the eastern end. The space takes advantage of the natural light afforded by the bi-fold doors on the northern and southern faces. The upper floor of the Parish Hall has a central passage leading off the stairwell, from which a second reception area, meeting room, storeroom and additional offices are accessed. These offices are divided from the central passage by aluminium framed window walls, with the restrained interior scheme of cream walls and red carpet complementing the Parish Hall (fmr).

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Building Function

St Patrick's is a cathedral, a church from which a Bishop presides and functions as the most significant place of worship in the local diocese. A search of the State Heritage Office database for cathedrals returns 20 entries, 10 of which are entered in the State Register of Heritage Places (RHP). These places include functioning cathedrals, pro-cathedrals (a place that temporarily served as a cathedral) and a cathedral hall. These places also represent the Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox denominations. From this group, the places comparable to St Patrick's Cathedral as functioning places of worship with a presiding bishop include:

- P1064 *St Francis Xavier Cathedral* (RHP): constructed between 1916-1938, this place functions as the cathedral for the Catholic Diocese of Geraldton. The building is also significant as a cathedral designed by architect-priest Mons John Hawes, and in 2015 is in the process of restoration.
- P2102 *St George's Cathedral* (RHP): established in 1879, this place functions as the cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of Perth. The place is also significant as a fine example of Victorian Academic Gothic architecture designed by Edmund Blacket, and underwent restoration in 2012.
- P2124 *St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral* (RHP): established in 1865, this cathedral stands on an elevated position and functions as the cathedral for the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth. The place is also significant as an unusual example of ecclesiastical architecture built over several stages, with the most recent renovations occurring to the front of the building between 2006 and 2009.
- P4641 *Cathedral of St Constantine & St Helene* (RHP): established in 1935-1937, this place functions as the cathedral within the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia. The place is also significant as the first purpose-built Greek Orthodox Church in the state and an example of the Byzantine style of ecclesiastical architecture.
- P13227 *Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Geraldton* (RHP): established in 1964, this place functions as the cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of North West Australia. This place is also significant as a radical modernist approach to Post-War Ecclesiastical style architecture and use of materials designed to cope with a harsh coastal climate.
- P18566 *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral & Bishops court* (RHP): established in 1905, this place functions as the cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of Bunbury. This place is also significant as the first Anglican cathedral built in the twentieth century (1962). The place is considered an

outstanding example of Post-War Ecclesiastical style architecture on an elevated position in the landscape.

The Diocesan Offices currently function as the administrative centre of the Diocese of Bunbury, and the Parish House (fmr) section of this building formerly functioned as a presbytery. A search of the State Heritage office database for religious places incorporating the use 'housing or quarters' or 'office or administration building' returns 389 places, including 52 places on the State Register. These places are mostly groups of church buildings, but also include educational facilities and former missions or convents. It is difficult to accurately determine how many of these places represent the adaption of a former presbytery building to an information or administration centre as part of the ongoing development of a parish, however comparative examples include:

- P461 *Church of St Mary Star of the Sea Group* (RHP): established in 1910, the vernacular style single storey brick and iron former presbytery within this church group now functions as an administrative support building.
- P1656 *Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the Holy Apostles St Peter and St Paul, Priest House & Presentation Convent* (RHP): established in 1915, the Priest House ceased to be used as a Presbytery in 1970 and in 1980 was converted into use as a museum, including material related to Mons John Hawes.
- P16297 *St Joseph's Catholic Church Group, Albany* (RHP): established in 1877, this place includes the New Camfield presbytery, a brick and galvanised steel vernacular construction, which in 2004 was redeveloped for use as a Parish Centre.

The Parish Hall provides a space for community functions and meetings, and is one of the newest buildings at the *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury*. A search of the State Heritage office database for religious places incorporating the use 'church hall' returns 177 places, including 25 places on the State Register. These places are mostly groups of church buildings, but also include educational facilities and former missions or convents.

The comparative information for the functions of the *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* indicate that there are very few cathedrals in the state, however only a small number are represented on the register and of those fewer still are functioning cathedrals with a presiding bishop. While religious administration offices and presbyteries are not rare on the register, the ongoing change and development of these buildings as the diocese grows has not always been acknowledged. There are some representative examples of parish halls on the register, usually in association with other church buildings.

Architectural Styles

St Patrick's Cathedral is an example of the Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, itself a continuation of the Post-War and Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical styles which arose from the major religious faiths grappling with a traditional identity in a modern setting. Given that the current Cathedral building was constructed in 2011 there are no other places in the State Heritage Office database matching this particular stylistic term. As such, the comparative analysis has taken the wider view of comparing this place to the Post-War and Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical style that Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style arose from.

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places demonstrating the Post-War Ecclesiastical and Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical style returns 81 entries, 8 of which are entered in the State Register. These 81 places include churches, chapels, parish halls and convents. From this group, the places comparable to St Patrick's Cathedral were those that combined traditional church architecture with modern styles or materials, as opposed to places that shifted to non-traditional modernist church architecture, or recently constructed places that replicated traditional forms, material and detailing.⁵⁵

The following places were found to be the most comparable to St Patrick's Cathedral as substantial Post-War/Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical style buildings that combine traditional church architecture in modern materials or forms, and particularly as buildings that were established in an earlier period but remodeled into later styles as the needs of the their parishes grew:

- P2225 *St Peter's Anglican Church & Memorial* (RHP): a two storey church established in 1935 combining Inter-War Romanesque architecture with Post-War Ecclesiastical development in 1954. The place is considered a fine example of its architectural type in a prominent, elevated site. The place was an early example of the application of concrete to a church.
- P4576 *St Lawrence's Anglican Church & Rectory* (RHP): a brick and terra cotta tile building in the Post-War Ecclesiastical style, established in 1954. The place is considered an innovative example of church design, reflecting the modernist influence of post-war immigrant architects.
- P18566 *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral & Bishopscourt* (RHP): discussed above.

A number of other examples of Post-War/Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical churches are present on the State Heritage Office database but are not represented on the State register. These places are generally small churches in metropolitan or rural settings:

- P8893 Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church
- P10475 Carilla Convent, Our Lady of Lourdes Parish Hall & Centre
- P11503 Holy Trinity Church & Rectory
- P13023 St Thomas More College Chapel, St Thomas More College
- P13038 St Bernadette's Church & Presbytery
- P13041 St Gerard Majella Church
- P13063 Our Lady's Assumption Church
- P13068 St Paul's Church
- P13082 Immaculate Heart of Mary Church
- P13092 St Joachim's Church, Presbytery & Parish Hall
- P13100 St Aloysius Church

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Examples of churches designed in a completely innovative architectural forms and materials include P2515 *St Brigid's Catholic Church Group, Midland* (RHP) and P13227 *Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Geraldton* (RHP); and an example of a church constructed in the post-war period but in a detailed, traditional style is P8746 *Serbian Orthodox Church of St Sava* (RHP).

- P13101 Sacred Heart Church
- P13107 Our Lady of the Assumption Church
- P13161 St Dominic's Roman Catholic Church
- P13168 St Michael's Church
- P13661 Methodist Church
- P15101 Kukerin Methodist Church (fmr)
- P15261 Uniting Church and Hall
- P23790 Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field & Durbridge Hall
- P24875 St Joachim's Catholic Church
- P25314 Therese's Roman Catholic Church

The Parish House (fmr) section of the Diocesan Offices was built in the Federation Queen Anne style, a decorative style that combined traditional Tudor-inspired timberwork with Australian requirements of shade. A search of the State Heritage Office database for places demonstrating the Federation Queen Anne style returns 647 entries, 91 of which are entered in the State Register. These 647 places include educational and commercial buildings but are mostly residential. From this group, the following places were found to be the most comparable to Parish House (fmr) as a Federation Queen Anne style presbytery or religious office:

- P491 *Christ Church and Rectory, Claremont* (RHP): established in 1893, this place includes a Federation Queen Anne style rectory built of limestone. The church and rectory are considered a landmark within Claremont.
- P2030 *St Brigid's Group, Perth* (RHP): established in 1889, this place includes a two storey presbytery in the Federation Queen Anne style that is considered to display fine aesthetic qualities.
- P8774 *St Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale* (RHP): established in 1904, this place includes the Old Rectory, a brick and iron residence in the Federation Queen Anne style. The place is associated with the development of the Kelmscott-Armadale area and makes a considerable contribution to the Armadale community's sense of place.
- P18566 *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral & Bishops court* (RHP): discussed above, the place includes the Bishops court, a single storey brick and iron residence that was built in 1905 in the Federation Queen Anne style.

The comparative information on the architecture of *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* therefore suggests that while this place is unique as an example of Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style, the place is not rare as an example of the Post-War/Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical style architecture that Early 21st Century Gothic Ecclesiastical style arose from. However, Post-War/Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical style is not well represented on the State Register, particularly as substantial, well-built places that combine traditional and modern elements. The Parish House (fmr) section of the Diocesan Office is not rare as an example of Federation Queen Anne style; however there are few examples on the State register of this style applied to a presbytery or rectory.

Historic Growth and Development of the Catholic Church

The development of *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* took place over a number of stages, each of which will be considered in turn within the context of Catholic history in the state.

The development of Parish House (fmr) in 1918 and the initial St Patrick's Church (demolished) in 1921 took place in the inter-war period when the Catholic Church in Western Australia was concerned with clearing debts, building more churches and school for a steadily growing Catholic population and providing support and education services for families suffering the effects of the First World War.⁵⁶ A search of the State Heritage office database for places with the word 'Catholic' in their name or with an association with the Catholic Church constructed between 1915 and 1945 returns 59 places, 26 of which are listed on the State Register. The places most comparable to *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* as the establishment of regional church facilities during a period of growth include:

- P473 *Convent and School-Church of Our Lady of Fatima, Nanson* (RHP): established in 1938, this place includes two buildings of locally quarried stone, brick and galvanised iron roofs. The place is considered a fine example of the work of Mons. J Hawes and demonstrates both the expansion of the Catholic Church and Catholic education services in Geraldton during this period.
- P1904 *St Mary's in Ara Coeli Church* (RHP): established in 1936, this place is considered a fine example of the architecture of Mons J Hawes that demonstrates a rural religious community's achievement in the face of economic adversity.
- P1936 *St Joseph's Church, Perenjori* (RHP): established in 1936, this single storey brick church was built in the Inter-War Romanesque style to a design by Mons J Hawes. The place is considered a fine example of Hawes' work and is representative of the growth of the Catholic Church in Geraldton during this period.
- P2801 *Our Lady of Montserrat, Southern Cross* (RHP): established in 1938, this place consists of a brick church with an iron roof, considered rare as an example of an Art Deco style church. The place is indicative of the growth of Southern Cross and the influence of the New Norcia Benedictine community.

The development of the Diocesan Offices in 1951 and the blessing of the St Patrick's Cathedral (fmr) in 1955 took place in the post-war period when the Catholic Church was dealing with a massive influx of post-war Catholic migrants, spurring the growth of small suburban parishes. The Diocese of Bunbury was established in 1954, seeing the erection of new church and school buildings in the outlying districts and the renovation of many existing buildings in the Diocese.⁵⁷ A search of the State Heritage office database for places with the word 'Catholic' in their name or with an association with the Catholic Church constructed between 1945 and 1960 returns 57 places, 1 of which are listed on the State Register. The places most comparable to

⁵⁶ Bourke, D F, *The history of the Catholic Church in Western Australia*, Archdiocese of Perth, 1979, p. 192-195, 200-202

⁵⁷ *ibid.*, p. 250-253, 255-257

Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury as the expansion of regional church facilities during this period include:

- P1897 St Josephs Catholic Church, Hall & Presbytery: established in 1902, this Gothic-influenced brick church was expanded in 1955 to cater to the continued growth of the Catholic community during this period.
- P6421 Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church: established in 1955 by the Bishop of Geraldton, this place was the first Catholic church built in Coorow.
- P10594 Muradup Catholic Church; established in 1955 through the fundraising efforts of the local people. The place is representative of the growth of Catholic population in the wake of World War II. The place was sold in the 2000s and is now a private residence.
- P10670 St Mary's Catholic Church Precinct: established in 1954 at Bruce Rock, this convent and school were added to the existing church established in 1927.
- P25313 Holy Family Catholic Church: established at Kirup in 1959, this church replaced the need for local Catholic families to meet in a local hall. The church was built via fundraising in the local community that included Italian migrant families.

The redevelopment of the Diocesan offices and erection of the new St Patrick's Cathedral took place in the recent post-millennium period in which Catholic Church has redeveloped many aspects of its structure and liturgy in response to the challenges of modern life. A search of the State Heritage office database for places with the word 'Catholic' in their name or with an association with the Catholic Church constructed after 1960 returns 39 places, two of which are listed on the State Register. The places most comparable to *Catholic Cathedral Precinct, Bunbury* as the erection of new buildings that display a modern Catholic identity has already been discussed above although P13020 *Holy Spirit Catholic Church, City Beach* (RHP) and the works of Western Australian Architect Raymond Jones are both worthy of note in regards to this historic theme.⁵⁸

The comparative information on the historical growth and development of *Catholic Church Precinct, Bunbury* in the context of the Catholic Church in Western Australia indicates that the place is representative of this theme through the inter-war period to the post-millennium period. As with the architectural comparative information of Catholic places, there are already a large number of places in the State Heritage Office database that also demonstrate the developmental themes for each time period, however there are only a small number of places that are represented on the State Register that represent these periods of growth.

Conclusions

The overall comparative information for *Catholic Church Precinct, Bunbury* indicates that the place is representative of the functions of a Catholic cathedral, administration centre, as a former presbytery and as a parish hall. The place is also representative of the Ecclesiastical style and Federation Queen Anne style of architecture; and that the growth and development of the place is representative of the growth and development of the Catholic Church across the state.

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Anderson, S, Murray, A, *Raymond Jones: architectural projects*, UWA Press, 2011

The comparative information further indicates that there are very few Cathedrals in Western Australia and as such few representative examples on the State register. However, even within this relatively rare group the place does appear rare as a cathedral built since 1960. The place also appears rare as an example of Federation Queen Anne style architecture applied to a presbytery; and rare as a place demonstrating the growth and development of the Catholic Church in the state after 1945.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH
