



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)

- 8.6 Worshipping

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 406 Religion

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

St Philip's Anglican Church is a fine example of a church building exhibiting aesthetic characteristics of the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style, particularly in the use of abstracted Mediterranean elements. (Criterion 1.1)

The creative design of *St Philip's Anglican Church* is particularly evident in the various ways in which natural lighting is exploited in the nave of the church. The fenestration in the northern wall shows evidence of having been influenced by the work of Le Corbusier. (Criterion 1.2)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Built in 1964, *St Philip's Anglican Church* stands on the site of an earlier church and hall that was established in 1911 to serve the needs of the local Anglican community, and is a reaffirmation of this parish's commitment to its Cottesloe community. (Criterion 2.1)

St Philip's Anglican Church was designed by Julius Elischer, who is recognised as one of Western Australia's more influential architects of the 1960s and 1970s. (Criterion 2.3)

11.3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

* 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

St Philip's Anglican Church contributes to the local community's sense of place, as indicated by its inclusion in the Town of Cottesloe Municipal Heritage Inventory. The place has been the site of worship and fellowship for the local Anglican community since 1911, with the church buildings being constructed, maintained and extended as a result of this community's substantial donation of time and resources. (Criteria 4.1 & 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

St Philip's Anglican Church is a rare example of a church designed in the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

St Philip's Anglican Church demonstrates the characteristics of mid- to late-twentieth century church design, characterised by simplified forms enlivened by the symbolic use of natural lighting. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

St Philip's Anglican Church is in good condition and has recently undergone extensive building works.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

St Philip's Anglican Church has high integrity as it continues to fulfil the original intended purpose by serving the spiritual needs of the community.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

St Philip's Anglican Church has moderate to high authenticity. Additions designed in consultation with the original architect have increased the size of the nave of the church by housing the altar within a new apse (semicircular bay). The additions have almost doubled the size of the building and consist of ancillary wings running across the east and west sides of the original building.

The additions follow the architectural device established on the original section of the building, where the connecting parts are articulated as separate elements by varying their massing.

The additions caused the removal of the gargoyle that used to project from the west façade.

Originally the nave was face blockwork; it is now plastered.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Jacqui Sherriff, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Alan Kelsall, Kelsall Binet Architect.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

St Philip's Anglican Church was designed by local architect Julius Elischer and built in 1965 to provide a combined church and hall for the Anglican community of Cottesloe. It replaced an earlier church and hall that had been on the site since 1911. The Rectory was constructed c.1975 on the site of an earlier hall.

In September 1886, Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome suggested the name 'Cottesloe' for the crown land that was about to be subdivided between Perth and Fremantle. This name was taken from the title Baron Cottesloe of Swanbourne and Hardwick bestowed upon Thomas Fremantle, brother of Captain Charles Fremantle RN, in 1874.¹

Although the Perth-Fremantle Road was improved by convict gangs in the 1860s, very little settlement took place in the Cottesloe area. This remained the case even after Governor Broome opened the Eastern (Fremantle to Guildford) Railway in 1881, thus allowing for more permanent settlement of the area. By 1893, there were still only six permanent residents in Cottesloe.²

People began to take more interest in the area after 1895, when the Western Australian Government granted £100 for the improvement of the Perth-Fremantle road and £100 toward its ongoing maintenance. This made Cottesloe, as well as Buckland Hill and Mosman Park, more accessible for both residents and holidaymakers.³

Largely as a result of the wealth generated by the colony's gold boom in the 1880s and 1890s and its beachside location, Cottesloe developed as a prestigious suburb. By the late 1890s, many of the colony's prominent families had built elaborate residences and holiday cottages in the emerging town.⁴ Among those who built holiday homes or lived in Cottesloe were Attorney General Justice Burt at his 'cottage' *Tukurua* (1896), General Manager of the Western Australia Bank, H D Holmes at *Le Fanu* (1897), and F D North CMG at his residence *Catlidge* (now demolished).⁵

¹ Ruth Marchant James, *Heritage of Pines: A History of Cottesloe*, Town of Cottesloe (1978), 1992, pp. 3 & 15. Captain Fremantle was sent by the British Imperial Government to take possession of the western part of Australia for the Crown, which he formally annexed on 2 May 1829. (Crowley, F. & De Garis, B., *A Short History of Western Australia*, MacMillan of Australia, Second Edition, 1969, p. 10.)

² *ibid.*, pp. 10; *In Retrospect 1897 – 1907*, Brochure by F. A. Moseley, St Columba's Manse, cited in Marchant James, *op. cit.*, p. 15; *West Australian*, 4 March 1881.

³ Marchant James, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

⁴ *ibid.*, pp. 7 & 15.

⁵ *ibid.*, Chapters 7 & 18.

Cottesloe continued to be one of the prestigious 'western suburbs' throughout the twentieth century. As the population increased, community services and amenities such as schools, halls and churches were constructed.

The site where *St Philip's Anglican Church* stands was originally a residential lot. The Cottesloe Rate Books for 1908 show a large stone house on this location. In 1909, T Briggs sold the lot to Bunnings Bros.⁶

According to Ruth Marchant James, *St Philip's Anglican Church* has its roots in the St Luke's Sunday School Mission established by Mrs Angelo in a small room rented by the Vestry in North Cottesloe in 1907. After fire damaged the Mission Hall in 1910, the Napier Street site was purchased and a new hall was built.⁷ Anecdotal evidence has it that the hall was the original Indiana Tea Rooms, relocated from Cottesloe Beach.⁸ Known as St Philip's Mission Hall, the Right Rev Bishop Riley licenced the hall for church services in 1911. However, parishioners wanted a church and extensive alterations and additions were made.⁹ A photograph of the Church shows Cypress pines leading to the entry porch, with a small plaque set in the lawn in front of each tree.¹⁰

St Philip's became a parish in 1921 and the Cusack, Davies, Hawley, Grose, Martin, Proctor, Summers, Thomas, Utley, and Woodbridge families were among those that gave strong support to the Church's early development. At some stage another hall was built on the site (where the present Rectory is located). Kindergarten was held in the hall for many years and in the 1940s, the hall was a popular dance venue.¹¹

A sewerage plan for the Cottesloe area, drawn in 1934, shows a weatherboard church located centrally on the site, and the hall facing Marmion Street. The southern portion of the site appears to be gardens, with a windmill and trees, 'vines' and a galvanised iron shed marked on the plan.¹²

St Philip's Anglican Church continued to be well patronised by the local Anglican community, and by the early 1960s, the Perth Diocesan Trustees had decided to build a 'modern' church and combined hall on the site to replace the old timber framed church. The Trustees applied to the Town of Cottesloe to build a new brick and asbestos combined church and hall in October 1964.¹³ After checking the plans, the Public Health Department approved the electrical installation in February 1965.¹⁴ In the intervening

6 Town of Cottesloe, Rate Book, 1908; 1909, State Records Office.

7 Ruth Marchant James, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-47.

8 Conversation with Katrina Holgate, on site, 11 March 2003.

9 'St Philip's Anglican Church, Cottesloe, Western Australia: Building for Growth', 1999; Marchant James, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

10 Historic photograph (n.d.) on wall of St Philip's Church Office, sited on 11 March 2003.

11 Ruth Marchant James, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

12 MWSS&DD, Sewerage Plan WA 1522, surveyed August 1934 and drawn 14 December 1934, SRO, Cons 4106, Sheet 1220.

13 Town of Cottesloe, Property File, 63 Napier Terrace.

14 Town of Cottesloe, Property File, 63 Napier Terrace.

months, approval had been given to relocating an existing timber framed hall on the site.¹⁵ This small hall was relocated to the rear of the hall fronting Marmion Street.¹⁶

The brief given to architect J W Elischer was detailed in *The Architect* in September 1965:

Church to seat 170, on main holidays to hold 210, overflowing into a choir or annexe; hall to seat same congregation comfortably; choir room, vestry, kitchen, store and toilet facilities...Existing small bell to be used temporarily. Hall and Church to be able to be used simultaneously, and space to be left at the back for future buildings. Provide place for replanting 12 memorial trees.¹⁷

Julius William Elischer de Thurzobanya was born in Budapest in 1918, and grew up in Austria, Hungary and Germany. In his early career as an architect in Germany he was involved in design work for the post-World War Two reconstruction of the country, and in 1949 he worked with Ferdinand Streb, a former employee of Le Corbusier. In 1950, Elischer emigrated to Melbourne, where, after an initial period as a bonded immigrant, he worked for Stramit, designing and promoting prefabricated houses. In 1957, Stramit transferred Elischer to Perth, where he remained. From 1959 he was employed by Reginald Summerhayes as a draftsman, as he was yet not registered in Australia as an architect.. From 1963, following a brief period teaching architecture at Cornell University, Elischer established his own office, producing modernist designs influenced by Bauhaus and Le Corbusier. He was involved in 1960s project home design, and provided designs for a large number of low-cost housing projects, including flats and retirement homes. From 1970, Elischer lectured in design at Curtin University (then WAIT)'s School of Architecture. He died in February 2004¹⁸

According to *The Architect*, Elischer took the nearby Cottesloe Civic Centre and existing Cypress trees as the inspiration for the Mediterranean aesthetic of his design for *St Philip's Anglican Church*. The building budget of £13,5000 'dictated that aesthetic effects had to be obtained purely by the massing and sculptural treatment of the building elements'.¹⁹

The partly reinforced brickwork walls were flush jointed lime silica brickwork with cement based brickwork, while the interior walls were exposed raked lime silica brickwork throughout, except for the amenities block, which was plastered. The floors were tongue and groove timber in the hall, and concrete in all other areas. The skillion roofs comprised steel trusses and timber purloins, with Super-Six roofing throughout, and ran into a single gutter, which in turn discharged through a gargoyle into a pool.²⁰

¹⁵ Town of Cottesloe, Property File, 63 Napier Terrace, letter to J W Elischer, agent for the Church, 18 November 1964. This was a different hall to that which appeared on the 1934 sewerage diagram.

¹⁶ J W Elischer, 'Proposed new Church and Hall St Philip's', 2 November 1963, held by the St Philip's Church Office, sited 11 March 2003.

¹⁷ *The Architect*, September 1965, p. 51.

¹⁸ Marianne Goodlich, *Julius Elischer*, architectural thesis for the School of Architecture, University of Western Australia

¹⁹ *The Architect*, September 1965, p. 51.

²⁰ *ibid.*

In keeping with the brief, Elischer designed the entrance lobby as a sound barrier between the Hall and the Church. On special occasions, the lobby could be opened up with the Church to provide seating for an additional 40 people. The volume and ceiling slopes of both the Church and Hall were dictated by acoustic calculations. The only windows were the 4 ft deep windows to the sanctuary to the north, which provided a sculptured effect to the building's facade. The skylight over the congregational seating area in the Church was shielded by heat absorbing glass, with fluorescent lights between.²¹

Landscaping included a quadrangle contained by the 12 memorial trees, which formed an entrance to the service court and amenities wing. The bell tower over the entry porch was constructed with a temporary roof, which was to be replaced when a bigger bell was obtained.²²

D C Wilson assisted Elischer as the architect to the project. K de Courtenay was the project engineer and the builders were Barclay Pty Limited. The Most Reverend George Appleton, Archbishop of Perth laid the foundation stone, on 28 November 1964. Construction was completed by September 1965, and the contract price came in just under budget at £13,487.²³

The church originally contained wooden pews and the interior walls were face brickwork.²⁴

A new rectory was built c.1975 on the land behind the Church previously occupied by the hall. Prior to this, the rector had lived in a house purchased many decades earlier in Napier Street.²⁵

Major additions were completed to the Church in 2000 by architectural firm Parry and Rosenthal, in consultation with Julius Elischer, to provide increased accommodation. Costing almost \$0.5 million, raised by the congregation, the works included additions to both the east and western elevations. The sanctuary was moved to where the old church offices were located in order to enlarge the worship area, and counselling/interview rooms, lobby, kitchen and store were accommodated in the eastern addition. The western addition comprised counselling/interview rooms, a workroom, reception, new toilet and rooms for instruction/education.²⁶ The works also included the removal of the gargoyle.

St Philip's Anglican Church was included in the Town of Cottesloe's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995, with the recommendation that the place be considered for entry in the Register of Heritage Places.²⁷ The Church was also included in the Anglican Church's Inventory of Properties

21 ibid.

22 ibid.

23 ibid., p. 50; information held by St Philip's Church Office, sited 11 March 2003.

24 Historic photograph (n.d.) on wall of St Philip's Church Office, viewed on 11 March 2003.

25 Conversation with Katrina Holgate on site, 11 March 2003.

26 Conversation with Katrina Holgate on site, 11 March 2003; 'St Philip's Anglican Church, Cottesloe, Western Australia: Building for Growth', 1999.

27 Erickson & Taylor with Philip Griffiths, 'Cottesloe Municipal Inventory', prepared for the Town of Cottesloe, 1995.

for the Diocese of Perth in 1996, with the recommendation it be considered for entry in the Register of Heritage Places.²⁸

In 2003, *St Philip's Anglican Church* continues to be used by the local Anglican community for church services and community meetings. The adjacent Rectory is still used as a residence.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

St Philip's Anglican Church is a free-standing, single-storey brick and tile building containing the church, the administration offices, a hall and a playgroup facility. Adjacent to the Church and on the same site is the rectory, a single storey concrete block and tile house.

The site of *St Philip's Anglican Church* is at the north end of a block bordered by Marmion, Napier and Bird Streets. The church is located within a suburban setting containing mainly single-storey houses that seem to range in age from the Federation period to the present day.

The Church

St Philip's Anglican Church is set back about eight metres from the footpath that runs on the north and west sides of the site. There is a grass verge between the footpath and the street. The site is simply landscaped and consists mainly of areas of grass interspersed with a mix of mature trees, including peppermints, eucalyptuses, olives and a palm. There is a bitumenised car park at the rear of the building. The Church is set on the north side of the site. The ancillary wings of the building adjoin the length of the south side of the nave and wrap around parts of the east and west sides.

St Philip's Anglican Church is designed in the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style in a manner that seeks to express the various functions of the building, and is strongly influenced by Le Corbusier's *Notre-Dame-du-Haut* at Ronchamp, France. As a result, the building reads as a collection of abutting or interlocking blocks of varying heights and sizes. A simple geometric shape and a separate low-pitched roof define each block. The walls are of white painted brickwork.

The entrance to the Church is in the north west corner of the building and is given appropriate prominence by a bell tower about two stories high. The bell-tower has an almost elemental form comprising a simple gabled roof supported on brick piers. The tower is positioned slightly away from the building, but is connected to it by a flat segmental arched canopy. The canopy projects to cover a set of steps in front of the church and extends from the back of the tower to touch the wall just above the church entrance doors. The doors are glass. The gable roof of the bell-tower has an exposed timber structure and is covered by orange terra cotta tiles. The four corners of the tower are supported on masonry piers which at the lower level are combined to form two wing walls.

²⁸ Hocking Planning & Architecture, 'Inventory of Properties for the Anglican Church of Australia Diocese of Perth', prepared for the Diocese of Perth, July 1996.

The north façade of the Church is a simply composed massing of solid and void. The facade is mostly of unrelieved face brickwork set against a large area of glazing at the east end. The area of glazing reads as a single element combining separate window openings in a form of abstract pattern. Some of the windows are fixed glazed while others contain metal-framed casements. The glass is clear. The parapet that extends for the length of the north wall is capped by corrugated sheeting, painted orange to match the tiling of the bell tower. The apse of the church is semicircular in plan and is expressed externally as a quadrant shape at the north east corner of the building. This results from the apse being partly set behind the overlapping library room that forms part of the east façade of the building. The east and west facades are similarly composed as abutting blocks. The west facade contains the entrance to the administration office and the opening is covered by a projecting canopy similar in form to that above the entrance to the church. The door is aluminium framed with glazed sidelights. The east facade contains the entrance to the hall and the opening contains a flush ply panel door and glazed sidelights. The windows in the west and east facades are a square format. The almost double height block that houses the hall dominates the south facade. Abutting the east and west ends of the hall are lower wings, which contain the children's playgroup (west) and the kitchen (east).

The external walls of the church and hall are about 450 mm thick. This thickness is achieved by the two leafs of masonry being separated by interconnecting brickwork piers.

The fully glazed entrance doors of the Church lead to a vestibule that runs for the full width of the church nave. A screen of folding panels makes it possible to separate the vestibule from the nave. When the screen is in place the nave is entered through a single door. The nave is a large rectangular shaped space with a slightly sloping floor facing east towards the semicircular apse that partly encloses the altar. The altar is raised two steps above the level of the nave.

The seating in the nave is divided into three blocks by a north and south aisle. The arrangement of the nave is eccentric because the north aisle is set on the axis of the altar and the south aisle is aligned with its outer edge. This results in the central and north blocks of seating facing the altar and the south block facing an area beside the altar that seems to have been set aside for use by the choir and musicians.

The nave has good natural lighting. The large window element on the north face of the building is set slightly in front (west) of the altar. A roof light runs for the length of the north aisle. The roof light is contained by two beams that run for the length of the nave to meet the transverse beam that is situated above the steps in front of the altar. An egg-crate diffuser softens the light from this glazed section of roofing. A clerestory window runs for the length of the south side of the space. The window has obscure glazing and is a combination of fixed and hopper units. Additional vertical glazing bars are set at irregular centres in the window.

The ceiling is raked to follow the soffit of the low pitched roof and is of fibrous plaster. The floor of the nave is carpeted. The front seven rows of seating are timber pews, the remainder is of plastic stackable chairs.

The walls of the nave are plastered whereas they were originally face brick or blockwork.

The library is located behind the apse. This room can be entered either off the corridor that leads from the eastern entry to the hall or from beside the altar. The ceiling is boarded, the walls plastered and the floor carpeted.

The kitchen is located at the south east corner of the building and is entered off the east entrance corridor. The kitchen is a modern fit-out with cupboards and vinyl flooring, plastered wall with tiled splash backs. A large servery opening with a roller shutter connects the kitchen with the east end of the hall.

The hall is a large rectangular shaped room. The south wall is divided into panels of brickwork by four openings containing timber framed glazed double doors with fixed fanlights over. The hall is almost double height along the south side and the roof slopes in towards the south wall of the church, enabling the clerestory window of the church to be set above it. The ceiling is of acoustic strip tiling. The walls are of painted face brickwork. The floor is timber boarded.

The door in the west wall of the hall leads to the dogleg corridor that serves the playgroup room and the toilets, located in the south west corner of the building. The northern end of this corridor opens out into the vestibule at the rear of the church nave. The priest's office opens off the west wall of the vestibule.

The west entry to the building leads to the administrative part of the complex. This opens into a small reception area that must be crossed in order to enter into the church vestibule.

Substantial additions have been carried out to *St Philip's Anglican Church*. The additions have increased the size of the nave of the church to the east by housing the altar within a new semicircular bay. The additions have almost doubled the size of the building and consist of ancillary wings running across the east and west sides of the original building.

The additions follow the architectural device established in the original section of the building where the connecting parts are articulated as separate elements by varying their massing.

The additions caused the removal of the gargoyle that used to project from the west façade.

The additions follow the architectural device established in the original section of the building where the connecting parts are articulated as separate elements by varying their massing. Because of this, the additions do not overwhelm the original part of the building and are therefore generally successful. However, the works caused the removal of some elements that had contributed to the distinctiveness of the building. Most significant was the removal of the large concrete gargoyle from the west façade. The

gargoyle and the abstract pattern of openings in the screen of windows on the north face were the two most distinctly Corbusier influenced elements of the building. Of less consequence was the plastering of the characteristic face blockwork walls of the nave.

St Philip's Anglican Church is in good condition. The remaining sections of the original roof are in poor condition.

Rectory

The front face of St Philip's Rectory is set back about eight metres from the footpath that runs on the west side of the site. St Philip's Rectory presents an almost blank face to Marmion Street. The northern end consists of a garage with a 'tilta door' and the west end forms the end wall of the house. This wall contains a single window. The house is connected to the garage by a garden wall. The rear yard is contained by a fence of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

The front garden consists of an area of grass planted with mature trees and areas of evergreen bushes. A concrete driveway leads to the garage.

The front face of the garage aligns with the front wall of the west wing of the house. The house has an 'L' shaped plan consisting of two wings. The main wing is rectangular and runs in a north/south direction. The west wing extends from the south end of the west face of the main wing. The area on the west side of the house is edged on two sides by the wings of the house. The enclosure is completed by the garage which stands at the north west corner of the space. The garage has a flat roof and the garden wall matches the height of the garage and house.

The entrance gate to the front courtyard encloses the north end of the colonnade that runs along the west face of the main wing of the house. The colonnade is about 1200mm deep and is simply formed by the roof overhang supported at the outer edge on brick piers.

St Philip's Rectory is designed displaying in their simplest form some aspects of the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style. This is limited to the materials, ie. the use of white coloured blocks in the walling and orange coloured tiles on the roof, and to the courtyard plan to the front part of the house. The exterior of the house is simply composed with the windows arranged to suit the room layout. The windows have aluminium framed sliding sashes. An aluminium-framed sliding door opens onto the rear patio area.

The external walls of the house are of split face white coloured concrete blocks. The roof is a hipped and valley type with Marseilles pattern tiling.

The front door to St Philip's Rectory is under the colonnade in the west wall of the house. The front door leads to an entrance corridor. The corridor runs in a north south direction. At its northern end, the corridor leads to the living area that occupies the north end of the wing and forms part of the 'L' shaped space that includes a dining area at the southern end. The door in the south wall of the dining area leads to the kitchen. The kitchen forms a second 'L' shaped space with another living area. This area returns to the west and

can also be entered from the south end of the entrance corridor. A sliding aluminium door connects the kitchen area to the rear garden. A corridor leading off the west side of the kitchen living area serves the bedroom wing. This wing has rooms arranged on both sides.

The floor of the house is concrete. Apart from the kitchen/living room which has a vinyl sheeting finish, and the bathroom and toilet which is tiled, all the concrete floors are covered with carpet. Ceilings throughout are plastered and are edged by simple rectangular cornices. All walls are plastered. Door frames, door and window architraves and skirtings are clear-finished jarrah. The skirtings are 100mm wide bullnosed sections. Doors are painted flush ply panels. The kitchen cupboard units are contemporary with the house.

St Philip's Rectory does not appear to have been altered and is generally in good condition.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The post war era was a period of rapid development and the architecture from this period has not yet been as intensively researched as that of earlier periods. It does however seem that *St Philip's Anglican Church* is a rare example of a Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional style church. The more favoured styles for church design of the period seem to have been the Post-War Ecclesiastical, the Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical and the Late Twentieth-Century Organic.

The Architect Julius Elischer designed a small number of ecclesiastical buildings in the Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional style. These include:

Presbyterian/Uniting Church (1974), The Strand, Dianella;

St Michael's Anglican Church (1975), cnr Gunbower Street and The Promenade, Mt Pleasant; and,

Anglican Church (1978), Bernier Road, Shelley.

These churches are characterised by the use of simple geometric forms in their massing. The buildings are of painted brickwork and orange coloured terra cotta roof tiling construction. The articulated massing and the choice of materials is consistent with those he also employed on some of his residential developments from the same period including:

Landall's Mediterranean Village (1966), cnr Albany Highway and Beckenham Street, Cannington;

Aitken House (1977), Patula Way, Coolbinia; and,

Lisle and Leaweena Lodges (1978), cnr Alfred Road and Lisle Street, Mt Claremont.

Elischer designed buildings, including other churches, in a range of modern styles. Other ecclesiastical buildings include:

Wollaston Chapel (1964) Wollaston Road, Mount Claremont;

St Augustine Uniting Church, Mangles Street, Bunbury (1971 RAI A Citation; Recommended for RHP by Anglican Church Inventory, demolished in 2000);

Congregational/Presbyterian Church, Warnbro (date unknown)

Baptist Church (1971), Frape Avenue, Yokine; and,

Baptist Centre (1972) cnr James and Stirling streets, Perth.

Other public buildings in Western Australia designed by Elischer in this period include:

Melvista Lodge & Nursing Home, Nedlands (1975)

Forrestfield Public Library (1979).²⁹

For the design of *St Philip's Anglican Church*, Julius Elischer seems to have been influenced by the late work of Le Corbusier, particularly the pilgrimage church of Notre-Dame-du-Haut at Ronchamp in the south of France (1950-54). Ronchamp has a freeform plan, battered walls with a roughcast plaster finish pierced in a seemingly random pattern by windows of many shapes and sizes. The building has a dominant off-form concrete roof that has allusions to a distorted nuns hood. This roof included an over-scaled off-form concrete gargoyle with a collecting tank below it. At *St Philip's Anglican Church*, the planning is rectilinear and more suited to its suburban setting. The influence of Ronchamp is more evident in individual elements - particularly in the screen of windows arranged in an abstract pattern on the north face of the church. The off-form concrete gargoyle with a collecting tank that used to be on the west face of *St Philip's Anglican Church* was removed as part of the recent works. At Wollaston Chapel (1964) the influence of Ronchamp is much more clearly evident.

Julius Elischer employed a similar abstract arrangement of windows as those on *St Philip's Anglican Church* on the north and east faces of the David Foulkes-Taylor showrooms (1969 RAI A Citation; Recommended for RNE by Survey of 20th Century Architecture) at 31 Broadway Nedlands. Elischer has come to be recognised as one of Western Australia's more influential architects of the 1960s and 1970s.

In March 2003, there are eight places on the Register of Heritage Places constructed after 1960. None are churches. There are approximately 100 churches constructed between c. 1960 and c. 1970 on the Heritage Council's database. In addition to *St Philip's Anglican Church*, only four are recommended for consideration for entry in the Register:

St Maria Goretti Catholic Church, Jarrahdale (c. 1960)

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, Woodlands (c. 1970)

Trinity Church, Meckering (c. 1970)

St Augustine Uniting Church, Bunbury (1971; also designed by Elischer, demolished in 2000)

²⁹ Index to *The Architect*, held by Resource Centre, School of Architecture, University of Western Australia; Heritage Council of Western Australia database.

The Heritage Council's database lists ten other places constructed primarily in the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style. This includes one other church, P2433 St Kieran's Roman Catholic Church Parish Group, which was determined to be below threshold for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places in December 2002.

St Philip's Anglican Church is a fine example both of Julius Elischer's architectural design, and of the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style, of which he has been a prominent practitioner, and is a rare example of a church in the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH
