



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

## Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 1612
2. **NAME** *Church of the Holy Cross & Priest's Cell* (1933; 1966; 1986)
3. **LOCATION** Cnr. Dreghorn & Davis Sts, Morawa
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**  
Morawa Lot 150, being the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1029 Folio 264.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Morawa
6. **OWNER** The Roman Catholic Bishop of Geraldton.
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**
  - Register of Heritage Places: Interim 29/05/2001  
Permanent 28/08/2001
  - National Trust Classification: Recorded 08/04/1996
  - Town Planning Scheme: -----
  - Municipal Inventory: Adopted 01/08/1996
  - Register of the National Estate: Nominated 01/09/1984

### 8. CONSERVATION ORDER

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### 9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

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### 10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Church of the Holy Cross & Priest's Cell*, consisting of a church constructed of locally quarried stone with a 'Swiss Pattern' terracotta tiled roof and a small presbytery built of local stone with a 'Pantile' style terracotta tiled roof about 20 metres to the west of the church, both designed in an 'Inter-War Romanesque style', has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is an excellent example of the architectural style of the prominent ecclesiastical architect Monsignor John Hawes who designed it and supervised its construction;

the place has a strong spiritual significance with the Roman Catholic community in the town of Morawa and the Mid-West;

the place is highly valued as a significant tourist attraction associated with Hawes' life and work. It is one of a collection of Hawes buildings that are valued for their aesthetic and educational qualities;

the place is valued for its role as a working church and contributes to the community's sense of place in addition to its landmark qualities as a sophisticated building of interesting design;

the place has a close association with the office of architect Reginald Summerhayes who designed the 1966 church addition consisting of a new sanctuary, sacristies and transepts to the west end, and as such is an excellent example of the skilful blending work of Summerhayes.

The cement rendered plinth upon the stonework of the Priest's Cell is intrusive with a detrimental effect on the stonework. The new presbytery of 1944, a modest concrete block building, and the Marion Convent School of 1955 are not included in the assessment.