



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 00473
2. **NAME** *Convent and School-Church of Our Lady of Fatima, Nanson (1938)*
3. **LOCATION** Chapman Valley Road, Nanson
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**

Portion of Lot 111 on Deposited Plan 159252 being part of Reserve 21544 and part of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3141 Folio 989 and portion of Lot 112 on Deposited Plan 159252 being part of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 1057 Folio 591 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia Survey Drawing No 0473 prepared by Whelans.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Chapman Valley
6. **OWNER** State of Western Australia (as to Lot 111)
Roman Catholic Bishop of Geraldton (as to Lot 112)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Permanent Entry	14/03/2008
• National Trust Classification:	Recorded	27/05/1974
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	30/11/1993
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Convent and School-Church of Our Lady of Fatima, Nanson, comprising two ecclesiastical buildings constructed in 1938 using locally quarried stone, brick and galvanized iron roofs, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place, comprising complimentary structures that combine to form a remote but pleasing cultural environment, is a fine example of the work of architect-priest Monsignor John Hawes, and builder Enrico ('Henry')

Boschetti, demonstrating high quality craftsmanship in design and execution;

the place is significant in demonstrating the expansion of the Catholic Church in the Geraldton Diocese during the time of Bishop James Patrick O'Collins (1930-1941);

the place demonstrates the important role played by Catholic orders in both education and Catholic parish life in Western Australia; and

the School-Church is a fine and representative example of the Inter-War Romanesque style of architecture, of which, Monsignor John Hawes was a key practitioner.

The concrete iron toilet block, a corrugated iron clad agricultural shed and a number of garden sheds with the exception of the rain water tanks, are of little significance.