



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.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Western Australian Club, an Interwar Commercial Palazzo style building, is significant for the scale and balance of the facade with the vertical emphasis of its fenestration balanced against the horizontal set of the entablature at ground floor and the crowing cornice, together with the gracious ambience of the reception hall. (Criterion 1.1)

Western Australian Club contributes to the St Georges Terrace streetscape because its style and design are typical of a major banking institution from the late nineteenth century to inter-war period. This building relates to the WA Trustees Building and the West Australian Newspaper group to the west and to buildings from the same period in adjacent Howard Street. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Western Australian Club is associated with the development of the banking industry in Western Australia during a period of prosperity due to the gold rushes of the 1880s and 1890s and agricultural expansion. (Criterion 2.2)

The place is associated with the development of St George's Terrace as a focus of banking and commerce in Perth. (Criterion 2.2)

In 1887, the site was the first purpose built Branch Office of the Australian Mutual Provident Society in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

In 1915, the site was used as the first Branch Office of the Royal Bank of Australia Bank Limited in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

The site was used as the Head Office of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank in Western Australia from 1927 to c. 1970. (Criterion 2.2)

The remodelling of the building in 1939 is representative of the surge of real estate development in Perth following the gold boom of the 1930s. (Criterion 2.2)

The building has been associated from 1995 with The Western Australian Club (Inc.) which, since its establishment in 1893, has been associated with

* 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.

some of the most prominent and significant contributors to Western Australia's development. The Western Australia Club was the first club in the state to admit women as full members and with voting rights. (Criterion 2.3)

The building was designed by prominent Western Australian architectural firm Wright and Patterson in 1887, with later additions designed by Hobbs, Smith and Forbes in 1927, and Oldham, Boas and Ednie-Brown in 1939. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

From 1887 to 1989, *Western Australian Club* has been a built feature of Western Australia's financial industry. Its architectural form reflects the prestige and prosperity attributed to the banking industry and makes it a significant component of St Georges Terrace, Perth. These factors contribute to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Bank buildings of this era are becoming rare survivors in the central business district of Perth. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Western Australian Club is representative of inter-war bank buildings in that the facade is still intact and the banking chamber survives in the form of the Western Australian Club reception hall. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

The place is in very good condition having been recently renovated and remodelled by the Western Australian Club. The Club maintains the fabric.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The original intention of the building does not survive. The presentation of the former banking chamber as the reception hall provides a similarity to the original intention in space and volume only. The eastern entry and stairwell remains intact. The upper floor partitioning has changed over the years but the use is similar. The introduction of squash courts by the R & I Bank management is a departure from the original intention but has no great impact.

The current use is compatible in that it has arrested the covering up of significant fabric such as the ceilings over the former banking hall and wall panelling and caused some of these areas to be restored.

The integrity of the place is considered moderate since the restored and preserved parts have been limited to the facade, the reception hall and the stairwell. Other elements survive such as the doors to the vaults.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The authenticity is considered moderate since the facade has been preserved and the idea of the banking chamber survives to some extent. The stairwell also survives intact. Other parts of the fabric have been removed or changed as a result of the various uses to which the building has been put.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The supporting evidence has been prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) by members of the Cultural Environment Committee. The documentary evidence has been compiled by Kristy Bizzaca, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by John Pidgeon, Architect.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Western Australian Club, located at 101–103 St Georges Terrace, was built in 1887 for use as the Head Office of the Australian Mutual Provident Society (AMP). The 1887 building comprised two floors and a basement and was divided into two separate compartments by a dividing wall, which ran from back to front. The offices of AMP and the residence of the Secretary of the Branch Office were accommodated in the larger eastern section of the building and the other half was rented out as offices.

From 1915 to 1927, the building was used as the Branch Office of the Royal Bank of Australia. The building was occupied by the English, Scottish and Australian Bank (E.S. & A.) from 1927 up to 1977, when ownership of the building was transferred to the Rural and Industries Bank (R&I). In 1995, The Western Australian Club (Inc.) purchased the property. Since its establishment in 1893, the Club has been associated with some of the State's prominent businessmen and politicians including Sir John Forrest and Sir Charles Court. In October 2001, the building is still owned and occupied by The Western Australian Club (Inc.).

The development of Perth was hugely impacted by the discovery of gold, first in the Kimberly region in the 1880s, then in the Murchison and Kalgoorlie regions in the late 1880s and 1890s.¹ The physical nature of the city changed with the increase of population and the monies available for land and building construction. Perth prior to the gold rushes consisted mainly of residences and low-lying shops and factories, by the turn of the 20th century, the city was transformed by elaborately styled multi-storey buildings and was surrounded by developing suburbs.² This era of prosperity is reflected in the growth of the banking industry in Western Australia.

By 1893, five major banks had consolidated their positions in the State with the construction of Head Offices in St Georges Terrace.³ These banks were the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, the National Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia Limited, and the Western Australian Bank.⁴

The Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank of Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia and the Western Australian Bank acted as agents for various intercolonial banks, such as the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, right up to the 1920s and 1930s.⁵ A

1 Stannage, C. T., *The People of Perth*, Perth City Council, Perth, 1979, p. 193.

2 *ibid.*, pp. 193-4.

3 *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1893.

4 *ibid.*

5 *Wise's Post Office Directories*, 1893-1920.

number of building societies, loan and mortgage companies, and assurance companies also operated in Western Australia. Smaller assurance companies, including AMP, worked through selected agents.⁶

The Australian Mutual Provident Society (AMP) was founded in Sydney in 1849 as, 'a small fund that they sought to establish as the nucleus of an endowment fund for superannuated clergymen'.⁷ AMP opened its first branch office in Melbourne in 1862, before going to New Zealand in 1870, Adelaide in 1872, and then Queensland and Tasmania.⁸ From 1874, the company had operated in Western Australia through agents Messrs. G. W. Randell, Perth and E. Solomon, Fremantle. In 1882, the Principal Board of Directors decided that business had grown enough to warrant the establishment of a branch office in Western Australia.⁹

By 1884, AMP's branch office had opened and was trading from offices in Hay Street, under the direction of J. F. Urquhart.¹⁰ On 1 April 1884, AMP became the proprietor of the north eastern quarter of Perth Building Lot L9.¹¹ On 29 November 1884, it was reported that:

Plans for a building, including offices and upper storey tenements, about to be erected for the Australian Provident Mutual Society have been prepared by Messrs. Wright Bros., of Perth and Guildford. The proposed site for the structure is in St. George's Terrace, between the premises occupied by Mr. Snook and the Chief Justice's residence. The offices will have a very handsome appearance and be an architectural feature of the metropolis.¹²

The design by Wright and Patterson was displayed at the offices of the architectural firm in September 1885. It was described:

The style selected is that known as Italian, and will have a very striking appearance. It has a frontage of about 50 feet, and will rise to a total elevation of 46 feet above the level of the footpath. It will be crowned with a cornice enriched with modillions, dentils and patoras, &c., and will be surmounted with a balustrade with a group of carved statuary, emblematic of the institution, in the centre.¹³

The building comprised two floors and a basement and was divided into two separate compartments by a dividing wall, which ran from back to front. The offices of AMP were accommodated in the larger eastern section of the building and it was intended that the other half would be let out as offices.¹⁴ In the eastern section of the building, accommodation was made for the residence of the Secretary of the Branch Office, with private entrances to the residence from St Georges Terrace and to the rear 'yard'.¹⁵

On 31 January 1887, *The West Australian* reported that, 'the building had been formally taken over from the contractors [Park and Mackie] on Wednesday

6 *ibid.*, 1893.

7 *Inquirer*, 11 January 1882.

8 *ibid.*

9 *ibid.*

10 *Inquirer*, 16 July 1884.

11 Certificate of Title, Vol. XII, Fol. 324, 1 April 1884, Office of Titles, DOLA.

12 *The West Australian*, 29 November 1884.

13 *The West Australian*, 28 September 1885.

14 *ibid.*

15 *The West Australian*, 31 January 1887.

last and a small gathering on those gentleman immediately associated with the Society and the Local Directors on that day'.¹⁶

By 1887, AMP had £30,000,000 on its books and was the largest Life Assurance Company in the British Empire.¹⁷ Since the opening of the Perth Branch office in 1884, AMP's business in Western Australia had tripled and agencies had opened throughout the State from Roebourne to Albany.¹⁸ On 26 April 1915, AMP moved into new premises that had been built for the company on the corner of St Georges Terrace and William Street in Perth.¹⁹

On 5 May 1915, 101 – 103 St Georges Terrace was purchased by the Royal Bank of Australia Limited.²⁰ W. J. McCaghern was the Manager of the Bank and H. Buchanan the Accountant. The offices located in the western section of the building were leased to S. Keane, Estate Agent and W. O. Wilson and Co., Finance Agent. The basement was rented by Ellis Walker.²¹

The Royal Bank of Australia Limited was established in London in 1839 with the object of transacting banking business in the eastern state colonies.²² Although liquidated c. 1851, the Royal Bank of Australia Ltd was restructured in Melbourne in 1888 and soon became a substantial business.²³ In 1898, the bank commenced operations in Western Australia, with the Western Australian Bank as agents.²⁴ The Western Australia Bank acted as agents for the company until 1915 when the company opened its own place of business trading from 101 – 103 St Georges Terrace.

The post-World War One era signaled a shift in the development of the banking industry Australia wide. During the inter-war period amalgamation became the primary means of competition between the banks.²⁵

Between 1917, when the Royal Bank of Queensland and the Bank of North Queensland merged to form the Bank of Queensland, and 1932, when the Bank of New South Wales absorbed the Australian Bank of Commerce, there were some eleven bank amalgamations; the number of Australian trading banks were reduced from twenty to nine.²⁶

Smaller banks, such as the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, came to the realisation that the survival of the company depended on amalgamation with larger banks that traded nation wide. For the larger banks, absorbing smaller banks guaranteed the most effective expansion, while at the same time eliminating competition.²⁷

16 *ibid.* By the time of the opening, the front elevation had still not been completed. The contractors were still waiting the arrival of the emblematic marble figures from Rome.

17 *ibid.*

18 *ibid.*

19 *Daily News*, 29 December 1915.

20 Certificate of Title, Vol. 350, Fol. 185, 17 October 1905, Office of Titles, DOLA.

21 *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1916.

22 Sykes, T., *Two Centuries of Panic*, Allen & Unwin, 1988, pp. 41-43. The Royal Bank of Australia Ltd was restructured in Melbourne in 1888, because of its liquidation c. 1851.

23 Butlin, S. J., *Australia and New Zealand Bank*, Longmans, 1961, p. 381.

24 *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1898.

25 Ball, J., Kelsall, D. & Pidgeon, J., 'Statewide Survey of Banks 1829-1939, Southern Region, Western Australia', vol. 1, prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA), November 1997, pp. 22-23; Butlin, *op. cit.*, pp. 376-377.

26 Butlin., *op. cit.*, p. 380.

27 *ibid.*

Established in England in 1852, the English, Scottish and Australia Bank (E.S. & A.) began trading in Western Australia in 1897, as the company's agents.²⁸ In 1921, the E.S. & A. began a period of rapid expansion and opened its first Branch Office in Perth.²⁹

In 1927, the Royal Bank of Australia was absorbed into the E.S. & A. Bank.³⁰ On 23 September 1927, after its absorption of the Royal Bank of Australia, the E.S. & A. became the sole proprietors of 101-103 St Georges Terrace and the building became the bank's Head Office in Western Australia.³¹

In 1927, architectural firm Hobbs, Smith and Forbes prepared plans for alterations to the bank building. Major internal alterations included the removal of the partition separating the banking facilities from the private offices, thus allowing the entire building to be utilised by the bank. Externally, the front façade of the building was extensively remodelled in keeping with the features of the Inter-War Commercial Palazzo style. (The front entrance to the western private offices was enclosed at this time.)³²

On 19 January 1939, it was reported that the E.S. & A Bank building was undergoing extensive alterations.³³ Architectural firm Oldham, Boas and Ednie-Brown, architects for the bank, prepared the plans for the additions. Costing £25,200, work included remodelling of the banking chamber, extending the premises through to the rear of the property on the two bottom floors, and adding two more floors to the building which made the front elevation four storeys with a basement.³⁴ In 1928, Oldham, Boas and Ednie-Brown was also responsible for the design and construction of ANZ Bank (*fmr*) at 938-940 Hay Street, Perth.³⁵ This prominent Perth based architectural firm had many private organisations and government departments as clients, including the E.S.&A. Bank (later the ANZ Banking Group), AMP, the Commercial Bank of Australia, and the National Mutual.³⁶

In March 1958, work began on adding a basement garage and rear entrance to the property from Howard Lane.³⁷

Since the bank's expansion in the 1920s, it had been having financial difficulties due to the Great Depression and lack of liquidity. On 10 December

28 Merrett, D., *ANZ Bank: An Official History*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985, p. 77; *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1897.

29 Merrett, D., *op. cit.*, p. 200.

30 Butlin, S. J., *op. cit.*, p. 381.

31 Certificate of Title, Vol. 817, Fol. 184, 27 November 1922, Office of Titles, DOLA.

32 City of Perth Files: D864/27.

33 *Western Mail*, 19 January 1939.

34 *ibid*; City of Perth Building Application Files: 459/38.

35 *Anz Bank (fmr)* P 6101, assessment documentation.

36 The practice of Oldham, Boas, Ednie-Brown was established in Western Australia in June 1905, by the founder, Harold Boas, then an Associate of the South Australian Institute of Architects. Three years later the architectural firm was amalgamated with the practice of Austin Bastow, then Mayor of Subiaco, under the name of Bastow & Boas. In 1913, the company merged into the practice of Edwin Summerhayes as Summerhayes & Boas. In 1920, the practice of Oldham & Cox was taken over following the death of Charles Oldham, and became Oldham & Boas. Five years later Colin Ednie-Brown was admitted into partnership which practices as Oldham, Boas & Ednie-Brown. In the years following the Second World War the present partners were progressively admitted to the firm and extended the practice to its present size as Oldham, Ednie-Brown & Partners, Perth, Darwin, and Sydney. Oldham, Boas, Ednie-Brown & Partners, *Oldham, Boas, Ednie-Brown & Partners*, Dix Prints Pty. Ltd., 197?

37 City of Perth Building Application Files: 894/58.

1968, after negotiations dating from 1955, it was announced that the E.S. & A. Bank would amalgamate with the Australia and New Zealand Bank.³⁸ The new group started trading on 1 October 1970. For the first few years of operation, the performance of the ANZ Group was affected by problems with upper management, administration and high merger costs. As a result, new strategies were formed to make the Group more cost effective; this included the sale of surplus property.

In September 1973, an auction was held to sell the St Georges Terrace property. The bidding opened at \$750,000 and closed at \$1 million, which was below the reserve price.³⁹ The building remained the property of E.S. & A. Holdings Pty Ltd until 16 November 1977 when ownership was transferred to the Commissioners of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia(R&I).⁴⁰

In 1977 and 1978, minor alterations and internal additions were made to the bank building. This was primarily renovation work, preparing the building for use as a R&I Branch Office as well as housing the Bank's Travel Department and the upper floors used for staff training.⁴¹

In November 1989, the R&I Bank sold the St Georges Terrace property to the R&I Property Trust (Perpetual Trustee Company Ltd).⁴² On 29 November 1989, plans went ahead to refurbish the building at a cost of \$1 million. The R&I Property Trust paid a small part of the cost, with the balance paid by new tenants R&I Gold Bank. As of 4 December 1989, the Gold Bank leased all four floors of the building.⁴³

The R&I Property Trust also owned the Prudential Building next to the bank building, as well as 19 Howard Street. Long term plans were made to demolish this building and to redevelop the entire site.⁴⁴ However these plans did not eventuate. In 1995, 101 – 103 St Georges Terrace was sold to The Western Australian Club (Inc.).

The Western Australian Club was established as the Exchange Club in 1893, before becoming known as The West Australian Club in 1897 and then The Western Australian Club Inc. in 1979. Two of the Club's original signatories were Sir John Forrest and his brother Alexander. Other prominent Perth businessmen who have been associated with the Club include; J. B. Hardwick, A. B. Bunning, Sir George Shenton, Newton Moore, Sir Edward Horne Wittenoom, Sir Ross McLarty and Honorary Life Member, Sir Charles

³⁸ Merrett, D., op. cit., pp. 197 & 252. The Australian and New Zealand Bank Limited was established on 1 October 1951 with the amalgamation of the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of Australia. Merrett, D., op. cit., p. 77.

³⁹ *The West Australian*, 13 September 1973.

⁴⁰ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1403, Fol. 896, 2 April 1975, Office of Titles, DOLA. The Agricultural Bank began trading in 1985. On 27 September 1944, another Act entitled 'Rural and Industrial Bill, 1944' was presented to the Legislative Assembly. This Act allowed for the expansion and diversification of the Agricultural Bank. On 1 October 1945, the Rural and Industries Bank began trading. In the mid-1990s, the R&I Bank became known as BankWest. See Julia Ball, et al., op. cit., pp. 14, 27 & 28.

⁴¹ City of Perth Building Application Files: 585/78; Rural and Industries Bank, 33rd Annual Report, 1979.

⁴² Certificate of Title, Vol. 1854, Fol. 896, 8 November 1989, Office of Titles, DOLA.

⁴³ *The West Australian*, 29 November 1989.

⁴⁴ *The West Australian*, 10 May 1989.

Court.⁴⁵ On 14 December 1995, women were admitted to full voting membership of the Club.

From 1893 to 1970, the Club resided at the site of St Martins Tower before moving to new premises which it had built at 18 The Esplanade. In 1995, The Esplanade property was sold for \$8 million, half of this amount going to The Western Australian Club.⁴⁶ On 2 November 1995, the Club purchased the former Gold Bank building for \$3.2 million, allocating \$1.8 million for the refurbishment of the building. The architectural firm responsible was Ian Watson and Associates. The work was carried out by John Holland Construction and Engineering Pty Ltd and included the restoration of the original ceiling on the ground floor.⁴⁷

Facilities in *Western Australian Club* included:

...a Members Lounge, The Club Café, Members Bar, Members A La Carte Dining Room and Function facilities in The Lord Forrest Room and The Captain Stirling Room. In addition there is the Members Library and Naval. Military and Air Forces Memorabilia Room, a Billiard Room with two fully restored tables, Card Room, Boardroom and four reading rooms ideal for small meetings. There are two Squash Courts with space set aside for a Gymnasium, Golf Driving Range and an indoor Swimming Pool.

The original bank vaults basement is now the home of the popular 'Diggers & Dealers' bar with the old vault proving to be ideal as the Club wine cellar.⁴⁸

The Western Australian Club began to operate out of the newly refurbished building at 7.30 am on 26 August 1996.⁴⁹

In 1996, The Western Australian Club was awarded the Heritage, Conservation and Property Value Award. This award was sponsored by BankWest, the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the Australian Institute of Valuers and Land Economists, and was awarded annually.⁵⁰

In October 2001, the building continues to be owned and occupied by The Western Australian Club Inc.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The Inter-War Commercial Palazzo building is of four storeys with a basement and vault. With a width of 15 metres the building is wedged between multi-storeyed structures on the south side of St Georges Terrace, east of William Street. As such it is an isolated remnant of St Georges Terrace architecture dating from 1927-1939.

The building is entered from a central entrance on St Georges Terrace into the former banking chamber or from the eastern entrance to a lift and stairs serving the basement and upper floors. The ground floor and basement run 52 metres back from the Terrace frontage. The first floor runs back 28 metres while the second and third floors run back 20 metres.

The facade is balanced symmetrically about a square headed opening capped with a triangular pediment. Centrally over the pediment are narrow

45 The Western Australian Club Inc., Synopsis of Club History, taken from de Mori, C., 'A Club for all Seasons - A History of The Western Australian Club Inc.'

46 The Western Australian Inc. Newsletter, No. 4, September 1996, p. 1.

47 *The West Australian*, 27 March 1996.

48 The Western Australian Inc. Newsletter, No. 4, September 1996, p. 1.

49 *ibid.*

50 HCWA File, PD2110.

openings on each of the three upper floors with each floor level marked with a narrow balcony of pressed cement balusters. A recessed panel each side contains two windows on each of the three floor levels and a third window complements the centre windows at the extremities of the facade. The windows are steel framed. The three floors have rustication worked into the rendered facade from the sill level of the lower windows to the soffit of a heavy cornice, with dentils, capping the facade.

The ground floor of the facade has more emphasis than the upper levels being of three arches, with prominent rusticated voussoirs, on the right hand side and two such arches on the left with a square head opening, leading to the hall with stairs and a lift, at the extremity of the facade. Between the openings are marble Corinthian columns standing on a window sill height plinth and supporting a broad entablature over the ground floor bearing the name 'Western Australian Club'. The pattern of the steel framed windows reflect the arched heads of the openings.

Part of the east elevation, visible from the lane running off Howard Street, which gives access to the car park at the rear of the building, is rendered brickwork with rows of double hung windows.

The former banking chamber is now separated by partitions into a spacious reception area to the north end and a bistro at the south end. The reception area is entered off the Terrace through a small porch with tall timber doors in two leaves. The ceiling is coffered with elaborate plaster mouldings picked out in various colours. The floor is carpeted and has a pathway leading from the entrance to a circular centre piece paved with polished marble. There is a dark polished panelled timber dado around the walls. The bistro at the southern end of the former banking chamber has a similar ceiling and carpeted floor to those of the reception area. To the south is a dining area with recently installed wall linings incorporating arches over the windows and a new dropped ceiling. The columns have been boxed in with decorative material. A well equipped kitchen lies to the east.

The entrance from St Georges Terrace at the east side of the building leads to a 6.5 x 2.25 metre stair well with a lift at the south end. The stair treads are terrazzo and the balustrades are of metal uprights with a timber hand rail and horizontal metal strips between the uprights following the slope of the hand rail in the Art Deco style.

The basement, approached from the stairwell/lift has a bar area at the northern end with the old bank vaults to the south being used as cellars. The southern end of the basement is used for parking cars which enter from a lane-way leading from Howard Street.

The upper floors levels are partitioned and decorated for the various purposes of the Club. This includes two previously existing squash courts on the first floor level. The front offices have the steel window frames of the 1939 facade. The rest have partitions, suspended ceilings and new carpets.

Due to the nature of the 1939 remodelling, very little of the 1887 construction is visible. The most readily identifiable elements are the structural elements of the northern end of the basement and ground floor.

At the south end of the building is a two-storey face brick structure termed the 'Existing Factory' on the Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown drawings of 1937. This building is separated from the main building by a gap of approximately 600 mm. There is some English bond brickwork at the base of the south wall.

The rest of the wall is stretcher bond bred brickwork and the roof is corrugated iron. The building is not used.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The 'Statewide Survey of Banks 1829-1939, Southern Region, Western Australia', notes that in the latter part of the period 1915-1939, the Inter-War influence replaced the Federation facades of the bank buildings with *Western Australian Club* being one such example.⁵¹

Extant examples identified within the City of Perth include:

National Bank, 1921, 214 William Street, Perth (Interwar Stripped Classical with a Post-war International addition to the street facade);
ES & A Bank (*ANZ Bank fmr*), 1929, 938-940 Hay Street, Perth (Interwar Chicagoesque);

and at a slightly later date of construction

Commonwealth Bank, 1933, Forrest Place, Perth (Interwar Beaux Arts);
Bank of NSW, 1935, 899-901 Hay Street, Perth (Interwar Free Classical with some Stripped Classical elements).

13.4 REFERENCES

Ball, J. Kelsall, D. & Pidgeon, J. 'Statewide Survey of Banks 1829-1939, Southern Region, Western Australia', prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA), November 1997.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

The separate building at the rear is described on the 1937 plans as 'Existing Factory'. Research to date has not yet established its date of construction and given that it has been described as a 'Factory' it is possible that it was not constructed as part of the former bank building. A separate assessment would need to be undertaken to accurately determine the significance of this building.

⁵¹ Julia Ball, et. al., op. cit., p. 25.
Register of Heritage Places - Assessment Doc'n
22/11/2002