



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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)

- 3.18.2 Banking and lending
- 5.4 Working in offices
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 302 Rural industry & market gardening
- 306 Domestic activities
- 308 Commercial & service industries

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

ANZ Bank Katanning is a substantial and well-proportioned two-storey building in the Federation Free Classical style. Distinctive detailing includes a projecting entry portico with scrolled broken pediment, round arched heads to front ground floor windows, contrasting banding, latticed concrete balustrading, scrolled eaves brackets and crested ridge tiles (Criterion 1.1)

The two-storey scale of the building, distinctive entry portico with scrolled broken pediment and contrasting banding give the place a landmark quality in the main street of Katanning. (Criterion 1.3)

ANZ Bank Katanning is part of a distinctive streetscape in the commercial centre of Katanning and reflects the scale, proportions and detailing of other buildings to form a complementary precinct dating from the Federation and interwar periods. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

ANZ Bank, Katanning, has been associated with the development of banking facilities in the Great Southern Region from 1911. The imposing design and scale

* 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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

of the building, and the quality of materials employed in its construction reflect the confidence and stature of the Union Bank of Australasia in Western Australia in the early 20th century. (Criterion 2.1)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, was built for the Union Bank of Australasia in 1911, during a period of considerable development in Katanning and the Great Southern Region, where it has continued to serve as a major bank through to the present (2006). (Criterion 2.2)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, was designed by prominent architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes, who were responsible for the design of many notable buildings in the State, including numerous bank buildings for the Union Bank and others. Well known architects Forbes & Fitzhardinge designed the alterations and renovations in 1949. (Criterion 2.3)

N.J.C. Treleaven was the first and longest serving manager (1904-31) of the Union Bank at Katanning and, together with his family, the first and longest resident at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*. Well-known pastoralists Ross and Thomas Anderson were early and long-standing customers of the Union Bank. (Criterion 2.3)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, demonstrates the design excellence of architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes and the achievement of its builders in fulfilling their fine design in the pre-WWI period. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

ANZ Bank, Katanning, is highly valued by the community of Katanning and the surrounding district for social and cultural reasons for its service as a major financial institution for 95 years, and for aesthetic reasons as a distinctive and imposing building in Clive Street, the business district of the town, as evidenced by its inclusion in the Municipal Inventory of the Shire. (Criterion 4.1)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, contributes to the community's sense of place as a landmark in Clive Street in which it is an integral part of the streetscape and the townscape at the centre of the business district of Katanning. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

ANZ Bank, Katanning, while having some similarities in design to other bank buildings designed in the Federation Free Classical design style by Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes, is a singularly distinctive example of their design work. (Criterion 5.1)

ANZ Bank, Katanning has considerable rarity value for its demonstration of a design and function of a bank building no longer practised: comprising a bank and manager's residence, albeit the residence is leased to tenants. The outbuilding comprising timber wood shed and two brick construction closets under a single roof is also rare. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

The two-storey scale and high quality of materials and workmanship of *ANZ Bank, Katanning* are representative of bank buildings in Western Australia in the Federation Period and illustrate the importance given by banking institutions to creating a substantial presence in the streetscape. (Criterion 6.1)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, is representative of the work of the architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes, in particular their designs for the Union Bank in Western Australia in the Federation Period. (Criterion 6.1)

ANZ Bank Katanning represents the on-going patronage provided to architects by banks, a practice that was once common and has since declined (Criterion 6.2)

ANZ Bank, Katanning, demonstrates the core role of banking buildings in the general economy of important regional towns. (Criterion 6.2)

The attachment of a Bank Manager's residence to the banking premises at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, demonstrates an association of uses no longer practised. (Criteria 6.1 & 6.2)

The wc's (formerly earth closets) in the wood shed towards the rear of the Lot illustrates a practice of ablutions and effluent disposal that is no longer practiced. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

ANZ Bank, Katanning is in very good condition and the cosmetic appearance of the building is very good. The place is well presented and paintwork appears recent. As a bank building it would have been very well maintained under the ownership of the ANZ (Union) Bank and this has continued with the current owner.

12.4 INTEGRITY

ANZ Bank, Katanning retains a moderate to high degree of integrity. *ANZ Bank, Katanning* is still used for its original and intended purpose of banking chambers and residence, although the residence is no longer used for bank employees. The banking chambers have been adapted by alteration and addition as banking practices changed. The residence has also been adapted by upgrading the services areas. Missing or altered elements could easily be restored.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

ANZ Bank, Katanning displays a moderate to high degree of authenticity. Most of the original spaces remain intact and most of the elements are original. The two single-storey wings to the east and west, the 1980s covered way to the front door of the bank manager's residence, are mid-to-late 20th century additions. A small number of elements have been altered; externally the painting of the brickwork to the front facade has resulted in the loss of the strong visual contrast between red bricks and concrete trims. Internally the most significant alterations are the replacement of original ground floor fireplaces, the replacement of most ceilings and cornices, the introduction of a bathroom into an original bedroom and the upgrading of the kitchen.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment by Robin Chinnery, Historian, and Lynne Farrow, Architect, of David Heaver and Associates Architects, in March 2006 with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

ANZ Bank, Katanning is a two-storey bank building of brick construction with a single-storey portion at the rear of brick, timber and asbestos construction, with a Marseilles tile roof, and an iron roofed outbuilding, comprising a timber wood shed and brick closets, designed by architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes in the Federation Free Classical style; with later single-storey additions at either side of the bank, and a garage of asbestos construction. In 1911, the place was built for the Union Bank of Australia Limited to provide banking chambers and manager's residence. Architects Forbes & Fitzhardinge were responsible for the design of alterations and renovations implemented c. 1950; and Duncan, Stephen & Mercer designed the single-storey addition at the western side, which was built in 1964. In the 1970s, a single-storey addition was built at the eastern side of the building.

In the 1880s, numerous schemes were proposed for the private development of railways in Western Australia, most being based on a land-grants scheme, whereby the company would receive land along the route in return for building the railway, but only two came to fruition. The West Australian Land Company was responsible for the first of these, the Great Southern Railway connecting Beverley and Albany, which opened to traffic in June 1889.¹ In 1889, Katanning, destined to become an important centre on the railway line, comprised two stores, a private residence, the Katanning Hotel, and some timber buildings in the course of erection.² On 20 November 1890, it was announced that the West Australian Land Company had declared portion of Kojonup Locations 255 and 256 as a Townsite.³ In 1891, a number of lots were sold, including Town Lots 13 and 48, which were transferred to the Union Bank of Australia Limited on 17 April.⁴

The Union Bank had been founded as the Bank of Tamar in Launceston, Tasmania, in 1834, following the foundation of the Bank of Cornwall Bank in Launceston in 1828, which became the Bank of Australasia in 1835. The development of the two banks would be similar. In 1837, the prospectus for the Union Bank was issued. In 1841, the Bank of Australasia took over the Bank of Western Australia. The Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia were British owned, and hence were known as the 'Imperial Banks' in the late 1870s, by which period both had proven successful and were well respected in the Australian colonies.⁵ In 1877-78, after considering a number of possibilities for expansion, including Darwin, Fiji, and New Caledonia, the Board of the Union Bank in London, selected Western Australia.⁶ In April 1878, the first branch of the

1 Crowley, F.K. *Australia's Western Third*, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, 1960, pp. 100-02.

2 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 7.

3 *Government Gazette* 20 November 1890.

4 Certificate of Title Vol. XXXVI Fol. 9.

5 Merrett, David *ANZ Bank: A history of the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd & its Constituents*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985.

6 Butlin, S. J. *Australia and New Zealand Bank: A History of the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank, 1828-1951* Longmans, Croydon, Victoria, 1961, p. 246.

Union Bank in Perth opened, initially operating from rented premises;⁷ followed by branches at Albany, Geraldton and York in the same year. In the 1880s, the Union Bank consolidated and expanded its operations in Western Australia. Thus by the advent of the Western Australian gold boom of the 1890s, it was well established and well regarded in the Colony, enabling it to flourish and enjoy a larger market share of business, particularly in gold, in this period and through into the early 1900s, when it became one of the leading banks in Western Australia.⁸ In 1898, there were 14 branches of the Union Bank in Western Australia.⁹ With branches established at Narrogin and Broomehill on the Great Southern, the Union Bank was well known in the region by 1900.¹⁰

At Katanning, completion of the flourmill (1891) encouraged further development in the district and in the town, which developed gradually through the 1890s, as it began to establish itself as a centre on the Great Southern Railway. In 1892, the Road Board was proclaimed. In 1896, the Mechanics' Institute was completed. In 1898, St. Andrew's Anglican Church was built, and the foundation stone for the Baptist Church was laid in 1900.¹¹ In 1901, completion of a new two-storey store in Clive Street indicated the gradual 'spread of the town from the existing apex of Austral Terrace'.¹²

In the early 1900s, a number of banks opened branches at Katanning. In 1901, the WA Bank opened in rented premises at the newly completed 'Coffee Palace', where operations continued until the bank's own premises were built at the corner of Clive and Taylor Streets.¹³ In 1902, the National Bank opened in rented premises at Piesse's Buildings.¹⁴ On 22 December 1904, the Union Bank, which had 23 branches in Western Australia by this date, opened in rented premises in Clive Street, staffed by an accountant and manager N.J.C. Treleaven, who would manage this branch through to March 1931.¹⁵ The first customers at the branch were well known pastoralists Ross and Thomas Anderson, whose arrival at Katanning coincided with that of Treleaven.¹⁶ The brothers established 'Illareen' and 'Condeena' respectively, and played a prominent role in raising stud sheep in the State in the years that followed.¹⁷ In its initial period of operation, the majority of the customers at the Katanning branch of the Union Bank were agriculturists from the district who transferred their accounts from the Narrogin branch.¹⁸

In the pre-WWI period, as agricultural activity expanded in the Katanning district, the various banks established there considered it an opportune period to purchase land in Katanning to build new premises to serve their growing

7 Merrett, David op. cit.; Parker, N. 'History of Banking in Western Australia till 1895', Graylands Teachers' College, 1957, p. 15; and *West Australian Times* 12 April 1878.

8 Butlin, S. J. op. cit., p. 247 and p. 314.

9 *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1897 to 1899.

10 Bignell, Merle *A Place to Meet: A History of the Shire of Katanning, Western Australia* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1981, p. p. 95.

11 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, pp. 8-14.

12 *ibid*, p. 14.

13 Bignell, Merle *A Place to Meet ...* op. cit., p. 177.

14 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 18. Note: Merle Bignell states the National Bank branch opened in 1891. (Bignell, Merle op. cit., p. 95.)

15 Information from Francis Danesi, Relieving Manager Records Management & Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, per email to Robin Chinnery, 10 March 2006. Note: *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26, gives the date as 23 December 1904.

16 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26.

17 Bignell, Merle *A Place to Meet ...* op. cit., pp. 220-24 and pp. 268-70

18 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit.

businesses. In 1904, new purpose built bank premises were built at the corner of Austral Terrace and Clive Street for the National Bank. In 1909, a second bank was built in Clive Street.¹⁹ In 1910, the Bank of New South Wales opened a branch in Albion Street, Katanning.²⁰

By 1910, due to the Union Bank's increasing business at Katanning, its leasehold premises were no longer suitable for its on-going operations, hence the decision to acquire land to build new premises. In April 1910, Lots 424 and 606, at 93 Clive Street, one rood and fourteen perches in area, was purchased for £1,100, and the transfer was registered on 7 July 1910.²¹ The few surviving Union Bank records relating to Katanning contain no information as to the decision to purchase this site rather than developing the Lots purchased in 1891. It may have been prompted by the pattern of development of the town, as in the earlier period most commercial development had been centred in and around Austral Terrace, whilst the early 1900s saw the commercial development of Clive Street, where most of the purpose built bank buildings were erected in the 20th century.

The Union Bank commissioned well known architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes to prepare plans and specifications for a two storey bank building, comprising banking premises and manager's residence, as it continued to be customary to incorporate the manager's residence in the bank building, as had been general practice in the 19th century.²² Established as an architect in Perth from c. 1887, J.J. Talbot Hobbs had taken over responsibility for the design of bank buildings for the Union Bank in Western Australia from Melbourne architect George Inskip in c. 1893. Hobbs' subsequent work included designs for Union Bank buildings at York and Bunbury, and renovations and alterations to those at Perth and Fremantle²³, before he entered into partnership with architects E.H. Dean Smith and W.J. Waldie Forbes, practising as Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes, in 1904. In 1905-06, the practice was responsible for the design of two-storey bank buildings in the Federation Free Classical style for the Union Bank at Carnarvon and Northam, which had similar floor plans, but somewhat different facades.²⁴

In 1910, Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes designed the Union Bank, Katanning, in the Federation Free Classical style.²⁵ Whilst the design of the facade differed from the Union Bank buildings at Carnarvon and Northam, the dimensions of the banking chamber, manager's office, and strong room were similar. However, the layout was reversed, as it was at the Union Bank, Beverley (1907), with the manager's office, which had a corner fireplace, located at the right of the entry rather than to the left.²⁶

In July 1910, Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes called tenders for the erection of Banking Premises at Katanning for the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, the plans for

19 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, pp. 18-19.

20 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 19.

21 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit

22 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit.

23 Battye, J. S. *Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* The Cyclopaedia Company, Perth, 1912-13, Facsimile Edition Hesperian Press, Victoria Park, Western Australia, 1985, Vol. 1., p. 624; and J.J. Talbot Hobbs, Ledger Books, Private Archives, Battye Library, MN

24 Assessment ANZ Bank Building, HCWA Place No. 0465, pp. 5-6, and p. 11; and Assessment ANZ Bank, Northam, HCWA Place No. 01861, pp. 6-7 and p. 12.

25 Apperly, Irving, & Reynolds, *Pictorial Guide*, pp. 136-39.

26 Architectural Plans of Union Bank of Australasia, Carnarvon, Northam, and Beverley, in Forbes and Fitzhardinge Archives, Battye Library CN 83; and Forbes and Fitzhardinge, Union Bank, Katanning, Proposed Alterations & Renovations, November 1949, Archives, ANZ Banking Group Limited.

which were available for viewing at either their office in Perth or the Union Bank, Katanning. The tenders, of which the lowest was from E. Coombes at £2,139, were referred to the Bank's Head Office in Melbourne for instructions.²⁷

In 1911, the Union Bank at Katanning was built of brick construction with a Marseilles tile roof, at a cost of £2,500.²⁸ It comprised a Banking Chamber, the Manager's Office and strong room, together with 'a commodious residence for the Manager and his family'.²⁹ A small porch at the eastern side of the building gave access to the long entry hall, whence a staircase led to the first floor, where a 1949 plan shows four bedrooms, of which nos. 1, 2 and 4 have fireplaces. At one side of the stairwell, there is a small room, with a built-in linen cupboard at one side, leading through to the box room, where a bath basin is fixed on the outside wall. At the other side of the stairwell, a passage leads past the bathroom to the open rear verandah, the western end of which is partitioned off for a wc (water closet). At the ground floor, a passage at right angles from the hall opens at either side to the dining room and lounge room, each with a fireplace at the inside wall to the hall, and carries through to the rear verandah. This 1949 plan shows a small room off the dining room, but does not record its use 1911-49. To the rear, are the kitchen and the laundry, the latter being of timber construction.³⁰ The original uses of rooms may have included a drawing room at the first floor as Beverley, Carnarvon and Northam, whilst those at the ground floor may have originally comprised a dining room, kitchen and scullery, with bathroom, wash-house and man's room at the rear. In the rear yard, as at Beverley, the outbuildings comprised a wood shed of timber construction and two brick closets, all under a single roof, and stables (demolished) near the rear boundary.³¹

Early photographs show the red brick facade of the Union Bank building, Katanning, contrasting and heightening the effect of the detailing to the various decorative features, including the scrolled broken pediment above the arch headed entry to the portico and the flanking arch headed windows at either side, to the manager's room at the right and the banking chamber at the left of the entry, and the masonry balustrading to the verandah at the first floor, where four brick columns are surmounted by capitals of unusual design. There are panelled timber doors at the entrance to the imposing portico, whence swing doors with plate glass opened to the banking chamber. There are bars to the windows of the bank at the ground floor. The frieze below the eaves bears the name of the bank, THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD. in raised lettering, and a panel mounted on the side wall below the chimney also bears the name in raised lettering.³² A low timber fence extends from each side of the portico, and a gate opens to a path along the western side of the building.³³

On completion, the Union Bank transferred its operations to the new building. Treleven and his family took up residence at the place, where they resided until

27 *W. A. Mining, Building and Engineering Journal* 16 and 23 July 1910, p. 22 and p. 18 respectively.

28 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit. Note: The Archives have no information as to the builder.

29 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26.

30 Forbes & Fitzhardinge, Architects, Union Bank, Katanning, Proposed Alterations and Renovations, November 1949. Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

31 Architectural Plans of Union Bank of Australasia, Carnarvon, Northam, and Beverley, in Forbes and Fitzhardinge Archives op. cit.; and ANZ Bank Katanning, Erection of Garage, n.d. Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

32 Photographs, The Union Bank of Australia Ltd., Katanning, c. 1911. Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

33 *ibid.*

March 1931, when he was succeeded as manager by F.W. Skevington (1931-34), who also resided there, as did his successors through into the post-WWII period, including N.W. Broun (1935-43), A.L. Robinson (1943-51), E.G. Lorimer (1951-52), S.C. Raven (1952-54) and C.I. Forbes (1954-59).³⁴

In 1939, a publication in commemoration of Katanning's jubilee, reported that there were branches of the Union Bank of Australasia, Bank of New South Wales Commonwealth Bank, National Bank and Commercial Bank in the town. The Union Bank was described as a 'large and handsome building ... one of the chief architectural structures of the town'.³⁵ The aforementioned low, open spaced, timber fence extends across the front boundary from either side of the portico, and at the eastern side a single gate opens to the grounds of the residence.³⁶

In the interwar and World War II periods, the market share of the Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia, declined whilst that of the other banks grew.³⁷ In the latter years of WWII, they were among several banks to explore the possibilities of amalgamation as they sought to plan for the post-war period. The Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia recognised the complementary nature of their respective businesses, with the Union Bank's strength in its pastoral business and that of the Bank of Australasia being in its commercial and industrial business. With a total of 240 branches between them, only around 70 overlapped. In 1945-47, the two banks held discussions that would eventually lead to their merger. On 21 February 1947, the proposed amalgamation of the Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia was announced. However, it took some years to finalise the details of the amalgamation.³⁸

In November 1949, plans for proposed alterations to Union Bank, Katanning, prepared by the practice of well known architects Forbes & Fitzhardinge, included removal of the bars from the front windows to the at the ground floor; new ceilings and cornices to the Banking Chamber and the manager's office (located at the right of the entry), which has a corner fireplace, and adjoins the Strong Room. At the western side, in the area off the Banking Chamber, at the rear of the stairs, there was to be a new exit door, a staff toilet, with a new window in the west wall, and a new hand basin was to be installed. At the manager's residence, there were to be new ceilings to the hall and kitchen at the ground floor, and bedrooms 1, 3 and 4 at the first floor. Spraytex³⁹ was to be applied to the walls of the dining room, lounge, hall and bedroom 1, following removal of wallpaper in the three latter rooms; and the fireplace in the lounge was to be remodelled. At the single-storey portion, walls were to be removed to form a dining alcove adjoining the kitchen, where new built-in cupboards are shown; the stove recess was to be tiled; and two flush panelled doors with masonite fitted. The laundry was to be lined internally with asbestos; the copper rebuilt, and a new flue fitted; and new louvres fitted to the windows above the twin wash troughs. A new 4" concrete floor with a granolithic finish was to be made at the rear verandah, and a new brick riser is shown. At the first floor, the bath basin was to be removed and the floor made good in the Box Room. In the bathroom, the existing window was to

34 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26; and 'Katanning Branch Managers', typescript. Courtesy ANZ Bank, Katanning.

35 *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26.

36 Photograph in *Katanning's Jubilee* Great Southern Herald, 1939, p. 26.

37 Merrett, David *ANZ Bank: A history of the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd & its Constituents* Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985.

38 Butlin, S. J. op. cit., pp. 420-435.

39 Textured paint finish.

be removed and new windows and a cabinet fixed; a new bath, hand basin and bath heater were to be installed; and a new stud wall for the shower recess. At front and rear verandahs, malthoid⁴⁰ on the floors was to be removed and a new flintcote⁴¹ floor laid. At the front verandah, new louvres were to be installed to enclose the side portions, and at the centre there was to be glazing at either side of new doors opening to the area over the portico. The rear verandah was to be enclosed with louvres and the western end of the porch was to be partitioned off for a new wc (water closet).⁴² Most of the proposed works appear to have been implemented, but while there is physical evidence that the hand basin was installed and later removed, there is none for the proposed staff toilet.⁴³ A subsequent photograph shows the windows of the banking chamber and the manager's office with the name of the bank in gold lettering on each window.⁴⁴

In January 1951, shareholders eventually received notice of the terms of the amalgamation, and the Union Bank and the Bank of Australasia merged to become the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited (ANZ Bank) in October 1951.⁴⁵ The branch at Katanning continued in operation as part of the ANZ Bank. A photograph, dated 5 December 1952, shows the place after the original lettering to the frieze had been removed. The panelled timber doors to the portico are closed in this photograph.⁴⁶ Subsequently, the new name was affixed, and also painted on the side wall of the building, as shown in a 1950s photograph, when the original timber fence at the front boundary remained extant.⁴⁷

On 14 February 1956, the transfer of Katanning Lots 424 and 606 from Union Bank of Australia Limited to Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited was registered.⁴⁸

In 1959, a plan shows the layout for the banking chamber, at the rear of which the door is shown opening through to the 'house'.⁴⁹

In November 1963, Duncan, Stephen & Mercer, Architects & Engineers, drew plans for an addition at the western side of *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, comprising a book room, female and male lavatories and a lunchroom, of brick construction with a granolithic floor and a Brownbuilt roof, with a flower-box extending across the front of the addition. This plan of the bank shows alterations to the area previously shown as the manager's office with the interior wall to the banking chamber removed, and installation of partitioning to provide office space for the accountant at the right of the public space and for the manager's office at the left from the entry. The corner fireplace and the strong room remained unchanged. In February 1964, alternative plans prepared show the addition reduced in length from 34 ft 6 in to 27 ft 2 in, the width increased by 2 ft 2 in, and the shape modified to a regular rectangle.⁵⁰ The initial plan was adopted and implemented,

40 Black tar matting.

41 Liquid bituminous waterproofing material.

42 Forbes & Fitzhardinge, Union Bank, Katanning, Proposed Alterations & Renovations, op. cit.

43 Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, 20 March 2006.

44 Photograph, Union Bank of Australia Ltd., Katanning, n.d. Courtesy Archives, ANZ Banking Group Ltd.

45 Butlin, S. J. op. cit., pp. 420-435.

46 Photograph, The Union Bank of Australia Ltd., Katanning, n.d.. Courtesy Archives, ANZ Banking Group Limited.

47 Photograph ANZ Bank, Katanning, 1950s. Courtesy Archives, ANZ Banking Group Limited.

48 Certificate of Title Vol. 466 Fol. 34.

49 Katanning, W. A. Branch, 2 July 1959. Courtesy Archives, ANZ Banking Group Limited.

50 Duncan, Stephen & Mercer, Australia and New Zealand Bank, Katanning, November 1963, Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

as shown on a subsequent plan for erection of a new garage in the rear yard. The proposed garage, 20 ft x 16 ft, was to have brick foundations, a concrete floor, walls of asbestos sheeting and a corrugated iron roof, with 'Swing Up Type Door', 8 ft x 7 ft, at the vehicular entrance; a single door at the south side, near the rear; and twin louvre windows, 4 ft x 4 ft, centrally located at the north side.⁵¹ The garage was duly built. The date at which the stables building was removed has not been ascertained, but it is no longer extant in 2006.⁵²

In 1970, Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited took over the English Scottish and Australian Bank, and became the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.⁵³

In the latter half of the 20th century, *ANZ Bank, Katanning* underwent 'several refurbishments to accommodate changes in technology and provide better customer service'.⁵⁴ No plans have been located to date for the single storey addition at the eastern side of the building, but physical and oral evidence indicates that it was probably built in the 1970s,⁵⁵ to fulfil these goals. By December 1973, the panelled timber doors to the entrance portico had been replaced by timber framed, glass panelled doors; ANZ Bank signage was affixed to the wall at each side of the entrance and painted on the frieze; and the fence was painted.⁵⁶ It has not been ascertained at what date the fence was removed.

From the 1980s, as banking practices changed with the introduction of electronic banking and centralisation of services, many bank branches were closed in metropolitan and regional areas as banks further rationalised their operations. Financial difficulties experienced by farmers competing in changing international markets sometimes resulted in foreclosures and forced sales, leading to a change in attitude towards the banks.⁵⁷ It is indicative of the role of Katanning as a major centre in the Great Southern, second only to Albany, that the major banks, including *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, have maintained continuous service.

In the late 20th century, State and Commonwealth governments and bank companies discontinued to some extent their previously preferred practice of owning and occupying premises, in favour of renting premises on a long-term lease. In some instances, properties were sold into private ownership on a lease back arrangement, as at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, where the property, comprising Town Lots 424 and 606, was sold to Cuscuna Nominees Pty Ltd, for which the transfer was registered on 22 December 1989.⁵⁸ Subsequently, the place has been leased back to the Bank and the branch has operated continuously.⁵⁹

In the post-WWII period, the custom of bank managers and their families residing in the residence at the bank building gradually ceased. Since the manager

51 ANZ Bank Katanning, Erection of Garage, n.d. Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

52 Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, 20 March 2006.

53 Merrett, David *ANZ Bank: History of the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group & its Constituents* Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985.

54 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit.

55 Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, 21 March 2006; and Dawn O'Neill, Bank Officer, ANZ Bank, Katanning, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 21 March 2006, who recollects the addition was erected prior to 1983.

56 ANZ Bank, Katanning, December 1973. Courtesy ANZ Bank, Katanning.

57 Fisher, David 'Rural finance in Western Australia, 1829-1979' in Burvill, George H. (Ed.) *Agriculture in Western Australia, 1829-1979* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1979.

58 Certificates of Title Vol. 466 Fol. 34 and Vol. 1859 Fol. 847.

59 Information from Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, op. cit.

vacated the residence at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, the accommodation has been vacant at some periods, and at others it has been leased as residential accommodation for a varying duration.⁶⁰

In 1996, *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, was included in the Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Katanning, and recommended for entry in the Register of Heritage Places.⁶¹ In November, when the place was inspected during the course of the Statewide Bank Survey, it was in very good condition, with a high degree of integrity and authenticity, and considered to have rarity value. It was reported 'The building is of particular aesthetic significance for the unusual and contrasting blend of the baroque portico elements with the basic, and more common red brick and tile.'⁶²

In 2004, *ANZ Bank, Katanning* celebrated a centenary service at Katanning, commemorated by a plaque at the place.⁶³

In 2006, *ANZ Bank, Katanning* continues in operation as a bank, and the residence is leased to tenants as a residence.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

ANZ Bank, Katanning is a two-storey brick building with a tiled roof comprising a Banking Chambers and Bank Manager's Residence designed by Hobbs, Smith and Forbes in the Federation Free Classical style and constructed for the Union Bank in 1911. An outbuilding with two brick earth closets attached to a jarrah weatherboard woodshed with a corrugated iron roof was constructed at the same time.

The single-storey wings on either side of the building were constructed in 1964 and c. 1970s.

Siting

ANZ Bank, Katanning is located on Clive Street, the main street of Katanning, and is set in the central business precinct of the town, close to the Post Office and a number of other business premises. The place is located on Lots 424 and 606, together totalling an area of 1,366 sq m. The Banking Chambers are located on the street frontage, with the entrance portico projecting forward against the lot boundary and pavement of Clive Street. The main plane of the front facade is set back by approximately 1.5 metres.

The Banking Chambers occupies the front half of the ground floor. The Bank Manager's Residence occupies the rear section of the ground floor and the entire first floor of the building. A single storey wing added to the south-west side of the building has been constructed up to the boundary. A similar wing on the north-east side is set back approximately two metres from the boundary to allow access to the front door of the Bank Manager's Residence, which is set in the centre of the north-east wall. A right of way runs across the rear of the lot, and a public car park has been constructed on the lot to the north-east.

The original brick earth closet containing two toilets and adjacent jarrah weatherboard woodshed are located at short distance from the rear of the

60 Clint Masters, Manager, and Dawn O'Neill, conversations with Robin Chinnery, 21 March 2006..

61 Municipal Inventory, Shire of Katanning, adopted 25 January 1996.

62 Union Bank, now ANZ Bank, 93 Clive Street, Katanning in Statewide Bank Survey.

63 Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, 21 March 2006.

residence close to the south-west boundary. A double fibro construction garage has been constructed farther to the rear of the lot, beyond the toilets.

Vehicular access to the rear of the lot is gained from a gate at the rear of the north-east wall.

External form, style and details

ANZ Bank, Katanning is a two-storey brick building with a Marseilles tile roof designed in the Federation Free Classical Style.

The front facade faces south-east and is symmetrical, with a central entrance porch which projects forwards to the street boundary. Three granite steps lead up to a pair of glazed entrance doors. These doors are shown on early photographs as panelled timber doors. A glazed semi circular fanlight over the doors is original and has a moulded arch over which springs off a string line at the head of the doors. A scrolled broken pediment at the head of the porch is the dominating feature of the façade, and has a moulded string line at its base supported visually by two moulded brackets at each side of the porch. A large scrolled keystone in the centre of the door arch reaches over the top of the capping into the base of the pediment.

The string line at the head of the doors continues around the sides of the porch and across the main plane of the building to form the spring point of the large arches over the windows that flank the porch.

A plinth runs around the base of the building. The brickwork to the ground floor, which was shown in early photographs to contrast strongly with the stucco finish of the arches and trims, is now painted.

The moulded capping at the base of the pediment continues across the front of the building and forms the base of the first floor balcony, which is recessed approximately two metres behind the main plane of the building. Balustrading is square latticed concrete. The balcony roof is supported by four rectangular brick columns positioned in the main plane of the building. A section of balcony projects over the projecting front porch.

The capitals of the columns are rectangular shaped, with moulded bases and heads. The area between is distinctively decorated with ionic rams horn motifs with a basket weave pattern infill. A deep painted concrete verandah beam spans over the capitals, with the letters ANZ in the far right corner. The eaves are battened and are supported by a series of scrolled brackets.

The roof to the front section of the building is a parapet gable (with the gables at the sides) and is clad with Marseilles terracotta tiles. A row of crested ridge tiles forms a decorative feature against the skyline.

A single-storey brick wing has been added to each side of the building recessed by approximately one metre from the main plane of the building. The south-west (left) addition was constructed in c. 1964, in face brick and has a flush panel door next to the original south-east facade the façade. The north-east (right) addition was constructed c. 1970s, with rendered brickwork and an aluminium window. The roof to both additions is flat.

A metal railing fence supported by face brick pillars has been introduced to the front boundary on either side of the entrance porch. The early fencing can be seen on the early photographs as an open timber picket fence with horizontal timber beams, approximately 900 mm high, with a gate to the Bank Manager's Residence.

Side Elevations

The original face brick remains unpainted on the side elevations. The front section of the building, corresponding to the Banking Chambers, is a gabled parapet wall, which is capped with painted concrete on three rows of stretcher bond brickwork. The rear section, over the rear bedrooms of the Bank Manager's Residence, has a hipped roof. A series of contrasting bands of painted stucco run across the building at the level of the first floor, at the level of the eaves and about a metre below the apex. A chimney at the apex of both gables corbels forward by half a brick and has a painted moulded capping and two original terracotta chimney pots.

Two double hung timber sash windows are extant at the rear of the first floor on the south-west gable wall, corresponding to the stair (which is lead lighted) and the box room (this window is slightly narrower).

At the ground floor, the single storey additions of 1964 to the south-west of the Banking Chambers are built up to a single storey flat parapet of face brick on the boundary wall.

Two smaller windows below the hipped section of roof were introduced in the 1949 alterations and replaced an earlier window.

The north-east elevation is similar to the south-west elevation. A barrel vaulted yellow corrugated iron verandah has been constructed in front of the front door to the Bank Manager's Residence, with three corresponding sections of arched steel tubing bolted to the north-east side of the single storey addition, which is constructed in red face brick at this side. The front door of the Bank Manager's Residence is located within a recessed porch approximately half way down the façade. This door is a six-panel timber door, with sidelights and lower panels on either side, with three corresponding highlights over. At first floor level, an original double hung timber sash window is positioned over the front door. The hipped section has two separate double hung timber sash window windows at both ground and first floor. The ground level windows have face brick arches. A tall brick chimney near the ridge of the hip has a moulded capping to match the others in the building.

Rear Elevation

The rear elevation of the building has a double-hipped roof at first floor level clad with tiles. The left half of the first floor facade is constructed of face brick and has no openings at first floor level.

The right half has an enclosed verandah clad with fibreboard and with louvred windows, with a row of timber louvres below the eaves.

A single storey brick wing with a hipped corrugated iron roof projects forward on the right. This wing contains the kitchen. A jarrah weatherboard skillion in front of the kitchen contains the laundry. A brick chimney with a corbelled capping rises at the junction of these roofs.

The steeply pitched corrugated iron roof of a verandah runs across the left side of the ground floor to meet the kitchen. A four-panel timber door at the right of the verandah leads into the Bank Manager's Residence.

Two additional chimneys are visible to the first floor, located within the body of the building. There is a brick chimney with a corbelled brick capping in the centre of the wall between the kitchen and the laundry

A corrugated iron rainwater tank is located in front of the laundry.

Landscaping

The front and side setbacks are paved with bricks.

At the rear, there are a couple of small fruit trees located close to the house, a couple of eucalypts towards the rear of the block, and other shrubs behind the laundry and in the centre of the back yard. Some small patches of lawn survive in shaded areas, otherwise the block is bare.

The north-east boundary is fenced with a closed picket, jarrah fence, with an original fence post extant on the east corner. In other areas colorbonded and fibre cement fencing has been introduced.

Internal layout and details

Finishes and materials are similar throughout the Banking Chambers and the Bank Manager's Residence. Rooms are generous in size and well proportioned. Ceilings are high: 4.3 metres to the ground floor, and 3.5 metres to the first floor. Materials and workmanship are of high quality and detailing is ornate.

Floors are timber but are hidden under carpet. Walls are plastered brick with a deep moulded timber skirting. Doors are four-panel timber. Windows are generally double hung timber sash. Sills are timber. Architraves are wide moulded timber. Ceilings are plaster. The cornice was introduced in the 1949 alterations when most of the ceilings were replaced.

Banking Chambers

The front portion of the ground floor is occupied by the Banking Chambers. This area has been altered by the removal of original internal walls to form one open space. Some indication of the placement of original walls is given by remaining columns and the form of the ceiling.

The central front doors opened directly into the Banking Chamber, which occupied the south-west portion of the present space. A beam approximately 2 metres from the front of the facade supports the front wall of the first floor. There is a similarly positioned beam at the rear of the space

The original front doors, a pair of timber-panelled doors as shown in early photographs, has been replaced with a pair of glazed doors.

The north-east section of the present Banking Chambers contained the Bank Manager's office and strong room. A flush plaster suspended ceiling has been introduced at a height of 2.7 metres to this area, which obscures any original ceilings.

The wide arched front windows have been altered to fixed glass.

A door in the west side of the rear wall leads into a small lobby under the stair landing which connected the Banking Chambers to the Bank Manager's Residence. The soffit of the stair, which is lined with pressed metal, is located in the north-east wall and a four panel timber door on the far side of the stair leads into the Bank Manager's Residence. A spandrel of timber panelling separates the lobby and stair from the Bank Manager's Residence.

An external door, which was introduced to the south-west wall, leads into the corridor of the 1964 single storey extension. This extension contains a kitchen/lunch room, male and female toilets and a strong room. The latter is now used for file storage.

The c. 1970s additions to the north-east provide two additional office areas.

Bank Manager's Residence

The rear section of the ground floor is occupied by the living rooms of the Bank Manager's Residence, the front door of which is located in the middle of the north-east side wall.

The ground floor of the residence comprises an entrance corridor, living and dining rooms, kitchen and laundry, with a verandah to the rear behind the living room.

The front door opens into a long entrance corridor, which is approximately 1.8 metres wide. The original timber stair, complete with turned newel post, balustrading, stringers and handrail, rises to the left to a half landing. The soffit of the stair rises to the right from the half landing, with the four-panel timber door into the Banking Chambers under the landing. Half way down the north-west (right hand) wall, a moulded arch leads through to a 1200 mm wide corridor. A door to the right opens into the living room, and a door to the left leads into the dining room. An external door with a highlight over at the end of the corridor leads out to the rear verandah.

The living room is a medium sized rectangular room (5 x 4.5 m) with two double hung timber sash windows in the north-east wall, and a chimney breast on the south-east wall (the fireplace has been boarded over). A picture rail runs around the room at the height of the window head.

The dining room is slightly smaller than the living room, again rectangular in shape, with a triple timber sash window on the south-west wall and a fireplace in the east corner, which was modified in the 1949 alterations with a corbelled brick mantle shelf and square face brick opening.

The kitchen is a medium sized room with a chimneybreast on the north-west wall that would have contained the kitchen range. A double hung timber sash window on the south-west wall has a stainless steel sink under. The cabinets appear to date from the 1949 alterations. A dividing wall introduced in the 1949 alterations partitions off the southern corner of the room. There is no evidence of the walls of the small room (probably a pantry or scullery) that were demolished at that period. An external door to the right of the chimney leads into the laundry. A window and door on the north-east wall faces into the garden.

The laundry is a timber-framed room. The timber floor is lower than the main house. An external door on the north-east wall leads out to the garden.

On the first floor, the dogleg staircase with its timber balusters and handrail leads onto a generous landing area. This landing has a double hung timber sash window in the far (north-east) wall. To the right (south-east) a small vestibule leads to the two generous front bedrooms facing onto the front balcony. The main bedroom, on the south corner of the building, has a chimney breast with a blocked in fireplace on the south-west wall and two large double hung timber sash windows which reach down to the floor on the south-east wall, which provide access to the front verandah. A picture rail also runs around this room.

The adjacent bedroom has a fireplace and surround on the north-east wall, with two tall timber sash windows similar to the main bedroom. A picture rail also runs around this room.

Between the stair and the main bedroom is a small room with a lobby, which was called a box room on the 1949 drawing, and the lobby was the linen closet. These rooms are lined with pressed metal and there is a double hung timber sash window on the external wall.

A corridor to the left of the stair gives access to a bedroom to the right (the north corner of the building) and two bathrooms to the left, which have been inserted into a space that was originally a single bathroom per the 1949 plans. The bedroom has a painted and mirrored timber fireplace adjacent to the door, and two double hung timber sash windows on the north-east wall.

The corridor leads through to the rear verandah which has a toilet located at its far end. This verandah is lined with fibro and has clear louvred glass windows. The toilet is partitioned behind vertical timber boarding.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Most buildings on the Shire of Katanning Municipal Inventory were constructed in the Federation period, a time of economic prosperity and growth in Katanning. Of these, a high proportion are two-storey buildings, particularly in the town centre, on Clive Street and Austral Terrace. These were often constructed in the classical design styles, including Plaza Arcade (1901) and Royal Exchange Hotel (1905) in Austral Terrace; and Federal Hotel (1905, 1913), Rogers Central Store (1905) and Taylor's Family Restaurant (1909) in Clive Street. King George Hostel (1910) in Austral Terrace was designed in the Federation Anglo-Dutch style. The Post Office building (1913), adjacent to *ANZ Bank Katanning*, a single-storey building designed in the Federation Free Style by the PWD under Hillson Beasley, is constructed in a red face brick with arched windows reflecting the detailing of *ANZ Bank, Katanning*.

Since the early 1900s, most of the major banks have been in operation at Katanning. In the pre-WWI and interwar periods, most established purpose built bank premises in Clive Street, the business district of the town, none of which have been Entered in the Register of Heritage Places. The Commonwealth Bank (01350), at 110 Clive Street, almost opposite *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, is currently under assessment. This two-storey building (1937), in the Inter War Art Deco style, with some elements of the Inter War Stripped Classical style, comprises the bank at the ground floor and the manager's residence (no longer occupied as a residence) at the first floor. There are three other banks at Katanning at the present date (2006). The earliest extant bank is the National Bank (1904, altered 1980s) on the corner of Clive Street and Austral Terrace. Bankwest is a single-storey building on Clive Street, dating from 1922, which appears to have been altered in the 1980s. Challenge Bank (1913), at 127 Clive Street, is also a Federation Free Classical design, but is a single-storey rendered building with a tiled roof.

The Register of Heritage Places includes 24 bank buildings. Some continue in use for their intended purpose as banks, as does *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, while some have been converted to other purposes, including a number located in the Great Southern region, including Albany House (00058), at Albany. Designed in the Victorian Free Classical style, and completed in 1885, it is the earliest surviving two-storey bank built for the Union Bank in WA, and included the

manager's residence comprising a single storey portion at the west side of the bank and the whole of the first floor above the bank. Since the mid-1970s, the building has served other purposes, as do other early banks at Albany, namely National Bank of Australia Limited (fmr) (1881), designed in the Victorian Academic Classical style, present day Vancouver House (00064), and Western Australian Bank (fmr) (1891) (00060), designed by architect J.J. Talbot Hobbs, in the Federation Academic Classical style, both of which included the manager's residence, as continued to be the general practice into the 20th century.

In the early 20th century, the Federation Free Classical design style was popular for public buildings, including bank buildings. Hobbs designed the Western Australia Bank (fmr) (1904), currently occupied as the Police Department Regional Office; RHP 02529) at Midland in this style. This two-storey building retains its original rendered ground floor facade and red brick first floor facade with rendered quoining.⁶⁴ The subsequent partnership of Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes designed numerous banks, including the Commercial Bank (Albany), National Bank (Merredin, Bunbury, Narrogin, Kojonup, Wagin and Perth), Bank of New South Wales (Carnarvon and Perth), and Western Australia Bank (Perth, Fremantle and Wagin).⁶⁵

Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes employed the Federation Free Classical design style for a number of two storey bank buildings, including those for the Union Bank at Carnarvon (1905) (ANZ Bank Building, 00465), a masonry building with a corrugated iron roof; at Northam (1906) (ANZ Bank, Northam, 01861), brick construction with a rendered facade and a clay tile roof; at Beverley (1907), brick construction with a Marseilles tile, and with a two storey corrugated iron roofed verandah; and at Katanning (1911) (*ANZ Bank, Katanning*). The facades of the banks at Carnarvon (1905) and Northam (1906) differ from each other, but they share the same floor plan for the bank facilities, with the banking chamber to the right of the entry, and the manager's office and strong room at the left. The dimensions for the ground floor of the bank at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, are similar, but the manager's office and the strong room were located to the right of the entry rather than the left. At Carnarvon, the drawing room and three bedrooms were located at the first floor above the bank, with a passage at right angles from the 30 ft long hall giving access to the dining room and kitchen, 'and thence to the buildings including bathroom, man's room and wash-house at the rear'.⁶⁶ At Northam, where the original two storey building (1906) has a square footprint, the drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom were 'directly above' the banking chamber, with the kitchen, dining room and maid's room at the rear, which was single storey.⁶⁷ The 1949 plan of the two storey portion of the Union Bank, Katanning, shows it was a larger, rectangular building, with four bedrooms, a box room and a bathroom at the first floor and a lounge room and dining room at the ground floor, with the single storey kitchen and laundry at the rear. A 1906 photograph of the Union Bank, Carnarvon,⁶⁸ reveals some similarities in design to that at Katanning, as shown in a photograph c. 1911. However, the latter is distinguished from both Carnarvon and Northam by its finely detailed front

64 Assessment documentation HCWA Place No. 2529.

65 Architectural Plans, Forbes & Fitzhardinge Archives, Battye Library CN 83.

66 *Northern Times* 9 September 1905, p. 2.

67 Assessment documentation HCWA Place No. 1861.

68 *Western Mail* 10 March 1906, p. 25.

verandah and the extended portico, together with the decorative ridge capping at the apex of the roof.⁶⁹

In the post-WWII period, ANZ Bank Building, Carnarvon, has been subject to 'substantial alterations and additions', including additions to the east and west sides of the building (1953, 1966-67, 1972-75 and 1988); alteration and adaptation of the former manager's residence to provide additional office space at the ground and first floors, as well as a kitchen/staff-room, toilets and storage area at the first floor, and demolition of the external store and laundry; and the exterior walls of the building have been painted. By 1972, there was a low flat roofed addition along the north-west side of *ANZ Bank, Northam*, and an addition at the north-east side was completed in 1974. In 1987-88, major alterations and additions, with a single storey extension at the rear, included removal of the single storey (1906) rear portion of the building, the 1974 addition and all verandahs; the original entrance from the street to the banking chamber was replaced with a window; remodelling of the stairway and conversion of the first floor to staff facilities, including a kitchen and toilets. The Physical Evidence for Carnarvon and Northam makes no mention of the original timber framed outbuildings (a wood shed with two toilet stalls and a stables building), so presumably they are no longer extant at either place.⁷⁰

The alterations and additions made to the bank at *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, are less substantial than those at Carnarvon and Northam, and, other than the c. 1950 renovations and alterations, and alterations to the bathroom, the residence remains little changed. In the post-WWII period, the custom of bank managers and their families occupying a residence that was part of the bank building gradually ceased, and subsequently the residential quarters have been left vacant or converted to alternative uses, such as storage and/or office accommodation, as at all of the banks Entered in the Register of Heritage Places to date. The continued use of the residence at *ANZ Bank, Katanning* for residential purposes, albeit leased to a tenant, is very rare. The extant outbuilding (1911) comprising timber woodshed and two brick closets under a single roof is a rare survivor of its type. *ANZ Bank, Katanning*, despite the later paint finish to the ground floor facade, is a distinctive and outstanding example of the type of bank building designed by prominent architects Hobbs, Smith, and Forbes in the Federation Free Classical design style for the Union Bank and other bank companies.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Original (1910-11) plans for the place have not been located in Forbes and Fitzhardinge Archives, Battye Library CN 83, or any other archives; and plans for the c. 1970s additions have not been located.

⁶⁹ Photographs, The Union Bank of Australia Ltd., Katanning, c. 1911. Courtesy Archives, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

⁷⁰ Assessment documentation HCWA Place No. 465, pp. 8-10; and Assessment documentation HCWA Place No. 1861, pp. 8-11.