



**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)

- 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
- 7.6.3 Policing Australia
- 7.6.4 Dispensing justice

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 108 Government Policy
- 403 Law and order
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is a good, well proportioned, modest example of a brick and tile police station designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style. (Criterion 1.3)

Mingenew Police Station (1964) is a good example of the functional public buildings designed by Raymond Jones in the Post-War International style in the 1960s. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Mingenew Police Group is associated with the introduction and enforcement of British law, and subsequently State and other laws to regional Western Australia which, in Mingeneu, began in 1863. Both Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and Mingeneu Police Station (1964) encompassed police stations as well as serving as regional court facilities and administering the justice system. (Criterion 2.1)

Mingenew Police Station (1964), designed by significant Western Australian architect Raymond Jones, reflects the practice of the Architectural Division of

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

the Public Works Department of Western Australia in the 1960s of commissioning private architects to design government buildings in response to the large workload associated with the post-war mineral boom era during which over 100 police stations were constructed across Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is one of the oldest surviving government buildings in the town of Mingeneu. (Criterion 2.2)

Mingenew Police Station (1964) is a good representative example of the work of significant Western Australian architect Raymond Jones. (Criterion 2.3)

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is associated with the work of significant Western Australian architect Alfred Robert Linus Wright (ARL Wright), who was an influential figure of the Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia. (Criterion 2.3)

11.3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The archaeological deposits associated with the former Lock-up and Stables buildings (1898) and the Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) have the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of law enforcement in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in rural Western Australia. (Criterion 3.2)

The archaeological deposits associated with the former Lock-up and Stables buildings (1898) and the Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) have the potential to provide information regarding the individual internees and police officers who have worked at the Station between 1897 and the present. (Criterion 3.2)

11.4. SOCIAL VALUE

The construction of Mingeneu Police Station (1964) as a combined police station and courthouse, adjacent to the Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) reflects improvements in the living and working conditions of the police force across Western Australia as infrastructure was replaced or renovated. (Criterion 4.1)

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is valued by the people of Mingeneu, where few remaining buildings date from the 19th century (Criterion 4.1)

Mingenew Police Group has social value deriving from the interaction, both voluntary and involuntary, between the local community and the police officers who have worked at the Station, both of which have included Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1. RARITY

The integration of a police station and quarters within Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced, in a time before telephone communication was commonplace, and the local community required ready access to the police. (Criterion 5.2).

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Mingenew Police Group is a representative example of a place where the Police Station, Quarters, Courthouse and Lock-up were located in close proximity, as was typically the case for State facilities constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Western Australia. (Criterion 6.1)

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is a good example of the provision of residences for police officers in regional areas, and the integration of police station and quarters in the nineteenth century, demonstrating the importance of ready access to the police in a time before telephone communication was commonplace. (Criterion 6.2)

Mingenew Police Station (1964) is an excellent representative example of a 1960s regional Police Station, many of which replaced earlier buildings. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

Generally, the buildings of *Mingenew Police Group* are in good condition. The interior and exterior of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and Mingenew Police Station (1964) were inspected in 2016 and appear to be in good condition.

It is likely that intact sub-surface archaeological deposits and artefacts associated with the former Lock-up and Stables buildings (1898) and the Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) are present in Lot 44.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Mingenew Police Group has a high level of integrity in that the buildings are still primarily used for their original purposes and therefore the character of the group has remained relatively intact. The precinct has been used principally for police, court and residential purposes from the 1890s.

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is no longer used as the police station, since the construction of the adjacent Mingenew Police Station (1964). The building is still used as a residence for government employees, including but not limited to, police employees.

Although Mingenew Police Station (1964) ceased to function as a Courthouse in November 2015, it has continued to operate as a police station since its construction.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Mingenew Police Group is largely intact although changes to the precinct that occurred since the 1960s have reduced the authenticity of the group. Major changes include the demolition of the 1898 Lock-up building, and the replacement of the police station function with the construction of the Mingenew Police Station, which included a Courthouse, in 1964.

Renovations were undertaken in the Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) in the early twentieth century, including the installation of electric lighting and other services, but these have not affected the authenticity of the building. Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) has moderate authenticity.

Mingenew Police Station (1964) has high authenticity, demonstrating its 1960s design.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence was prepared by Eddie Marcus, Historian in May 2016, with amendments and additions by the former State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

The physical evidence was prepared by David Crudeli, Eastman Poletti Sherwood Architects in June 2016, with the archaeological assessment and other amendments and/or additions prepared by the former State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Mingenew Police Group comprises Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897), a stone and iron building which has served as residence, police station and courthouse, with (now demolished) lock-up and stables, and Mingenew Police Station (1964), a brick and tile police station which also served as a courthouse, and had a lock-up added in 1980.

The town site of Mingenew is located approximately 380 kilometres north of Perth. Although the area was first explored in the late 1830s, it was not until the late 1840s that pastoralists began to settle in the northern areas and in the vicinity of Geraldton. The Cattle Company, a pastoral company comprising four pastoralists, established two 20,000 acre leases in the Irwin district, which incorporated the Mingenew Spring. New land regulations in the 1870s allowed the proliferation of tenant farmers and share-farms in the area, as well as the continuation of pastoral leases.¹

From 1863, a policeman was stationed at Strawberry, a small settlement west of Mingenew Spring, with control over a large area.² In the 1890s the railway from Walkaway to Mingenew Spring was established, providing access between Mingenew and Arrino (Three Springs) and later to Perth. The privately owned town of Mingenew Springs was surveyed in 1891,³ and became the centre of supply for the surrounding pastoral areas.⁴

The new *Police Act 1892* retained aspects of the 1849 and 1861 Ordinances. The organisational structure did not change, with the Governor appointing the Commissioner, who in turn appointed all commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Police powers were detailed in Part V, while Parts VI and VII vastly expanded the range of summary offences the police were to deal with. These were mostly 'moral' offences, particularly gambling, which had been preoccupying the media and elite of society, but included: begging, public nuisance, use of carts and horses, public sanitation, obscenity, bathing costumes, and gaming on certain holy days. With subsequent amendments,

¹ Gray, L & Sauman, I, 'Conservation Plan—Mingenew School (former) currently known as Mingenew Museum', (March 2003, prepared for Shire of Mingenew), pp. 1, 5-8.

² Mingenew Historical Society, 1988, *Mingenew 1846-1986*, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, p. 54

³ In 1905 an additional 50 lots were surveyed on Crown Land and the subdivision named Mingenew. However, the privately-owned town continued to be known as Mingenew Springs until 1912 when the town of Mingenew was officially recognised by the State Government. See: Gray & Sauman, op cit., p. 8; Mingenew Historical Society, 1988, *Mingenew 1846-1986*, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, p. 42

⁴ Gray & Sauman, op cit., p. 7.

this 1892 Act forms the basis for policing in Western Australia to the present (2018).⁵

Gold was at the centre of a dramatic increase in the colony's population, with the Kimberley goldfield proclaimed in 1886, followed by Yilgarn and Pilbara (1888), Ashburton (1890), Murchison (1891), Dundas (1893) and, most importantly, Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1894. The number of people in Western Australia rose from 59,000 in 1892 to 212,000 in 1902.⁶

Mingenew catered to prospectors travelling through the Murchison to access the goldfields. By early 1893 there were two hotels in Mingeneu, trains running twice a week, and 'people of many dispositions coming and going'. The local community recognised a need for a local police station and a magistrate to hold court once a month, since they only saw a policeman from Dongara, Constable Frederick C. Pollard, once a week.⁷ In the absence of a police station, prisoners had to be chained to a tree, which was also the case in some other regional areas.⁸ In 1893 a resident police constable, Louis Simpson formerly of the Water Police, was assigned to Mingeneu Springs, accommodated in a one-room former pastoral outstation.⁹

Although a native tracker was also transferred to Mingeneu in 1893 with Constable Simpson,¹⁰ his name is not recorded, nor his place of residence during or after the construction of the new police station. The duties of Constable Simpson and the tracker included visiting settlers and investigating complaints, caring for the police horse David, and searching for 'native offenders' as required.¹¹ In 1895 two Aboriginal men were held briefly in Mingeneu before boarding the train for Dongara for holding in the police station lock-up there. They had been apprehended further down south and one was charged with larceny of rations and the other for deserting while under an unexpired agreement.¹²

In 1895 plans were prepared for the construction of a new police station, [Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897)], which was estimated to cost £775.¹³ A copy of the plans indicates that the design work was undertaken by J.G. Taylor and A.R.L. Wright.¹⁴ The tender for the construction was awarded to W. H. Linthorne.¹⁵ By September 1897 a stone

5 Conole, Peter, *Protect & Serve: A History of Policing in Western Australia* (Western Australian Police Historical Society, 2002), p. 98

6 Conole, *Protect & Serve*, p. 101

7 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1; 'Mingenew,' *W.A. Record*, 19 January 1893, p. 8; Pashley, A.R., 2000, *Policing Our State. A History of Police Stations and Police Officers in Western Australia 1829-1945*, Optima Press, Perth, p. 331.

8 'Mingenew,' *W.A. Record*, 14 March 1896, p. 11

9 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1; Stephens, Robert, *The Mingeneu Story* (1960)

10 Pashley, op cit., p. 331.

11 Pashley, op cit., p. 331.

12 Pashley, op cit., p. 331-332.

13 'Legislative Assembly,' *West Australian*, 23 August 1895, p. 3; 'The Estimates—1896-7,' *West Australian*, 29 August 1896, p. 6

14 PWD Plan 1250 (Drawing No. 2).

15 'Mingenew,' *W.A. Record*, 14 March 1896, p. 11

police station and quarters had been constructed on William Street.¹⁶ The quarters were accessed via the William Street (eastern) entrance and comprised three bedrooms, living room, lobby and kitchen.¹⁷ The police station office and a fourth bedroom were accessed from the northern entrance.¹⁸ The construction of the police station and quarters facilities within the one building was a common feature of the time. The arrangement allowed the community to easily reach police officers, even after working hours, in a time before telephone communication and motor transportation was commonplace.¹⁹

The following year a two-cell lock-up and stables, later the police store and garage, were constructed in the adjacent southern lot, the contract being awarded to C. F. Jesumann.²⁰ A wood pile for the stove and fireplace was located directly behind the residence, and was supplied by prisoner labour.²¹

In 1908, E. Jewell was awarded the tender, for £51 10s, to renovate Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897).²² The nature of these renovations is currently unknown. In 1911, it was noted that Mingenew needed a purpose-built courthouse. At that time, the Police Court was held in a tiny room in Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897), which was so small that 'a table and a couple of chairs practically fill it'. It was also said that some witnesses had to be interrogated through the window.²³ Further renovations were carried out later in 1911 by H. E. Haurahan, but the nature of these is again unknown.²⁴

Renovations in 1912 saw the installation of electric lighting, the replacement of the floor of the 'lobby', and the construction of a laundry and bathroom addition to the western wall of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897).²⁵ Two separate earth closets were also constructed south of the lock-up and west of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897).²⁶ The contract was again won by C. F. Jesumann.²⁷

Following the renovations, Mingenew Police Court continued to be heard in Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897). Cases included charges

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- 16 'The Governor on Tour,' *Inquirer*, 3 September 1897, p. 14; *West Australian*, 17 November 1897, 'The Estimates 1897-98', Source: trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3188117, Accessed 11 September 2015.
- 17 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenew Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans.
- 18 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenew Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans.
- 19 Edwards, L, Gill, A & Gregory, J., May 1998, Western Australia Police Service Thematic Study., prepared for Department of Contract and Management Services on behalf of the Western Australian Police Stations, p 56.
- 20 Shire of Mingenew Municipal Inventory—P1589 Police Residence; 'Government Notices,' *West Australian*, 29 January 1898, p. 2; 'News and Notes,' *West Australian*, 23 February 1898, p. 4
- 21 Shire of Mingenew Municipal Inventory—P1589 Police Residence
- 22 'Upper Irwin Road Board,' *Midlands Advertiser*, 27 November 1908, p. 3
- 23 'Local Court Wanted at Mingenew,' *Midlands Advertiser*, 24 March 1911, p. 4
- 24 'Tenders for Public Works,' *Daily News*, 15 November 1911, p. 4
- 25 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenew Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans (1912).
- 26 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenew Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans.
It appears that toilet facilities were installed within both the *Mingenew Police Station & Quarters (fmr)* and the Lock Up at a later date. An existing water closet within the Lock Up facility is noted on a 1962 plan of the building.
- 27 *Geraldton Guardian*, 17 September 1912, p. 2

of disorderly conduct, larceny and assault.²⁸ Non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal offenders of both sexes were held and charged by the court.²⁹ A 'native police tracker', Sam, was also in employment at the station at least until 1908.³⁰

In the early half of the twentieth century the Western Australian Police Force³¹ responded to the rising population and prosperity of the state with a corresponding expansion. Natural growth and immigration increased the population of Western Australia from just under 230,000 in 1911 to over 438,000 in 1933.³² The Police Force followed the expanding population into newly settled areas, and consolidated around more isolated settlements.³³ Police officers at this time, especially those in regional areas such as Mingenew, performed a range of duties in addition to policing of the local area, including first aid, locating debtors, inspection of timber reserves, traffic control and enquiries for a range of other government departments, including taxation matters, lunacy cases, immigration, and child welfare.³⁴

The upheavals of the two World Wars and the Depression presented a number of challenges for the Police Force in Western Australia, including the rise of a black market in response to rationing, increased civil unrest and cutbacks in staff and resources.³⁵ Even after World War II, shortages in materials made much needed repairs and building works untenable, particularly in regional areas.³⁶

It was not until the 1950s that Western Australia returned to peace-time conditions.³⁷ The growth of primary production and industrial development stimulated the economy and the State Government embarked on a series of public works programs. During this period, the Police Force was led by a reforming Commissioner, James Murray O'Brien, who paid particular attention to the working conditions and training standards of his officers. In 1958 his cordial dealings with the Police Union culminated in an agreement to

28 *Geraldton Express*, 9 November 1908, 'A Mingenew Charge', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210744677>; *The Midlands Advertiser*, 24 December 1909, 'News and Notes', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/156506492>, *The Moora Herald and Midland Districts Advocate*, 5 June 1914, 'Local and General', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/203560197>, Accessed 9 September 2016.

29 *Sunday Times*, 15 November 1903, 'A Mingenew Magistrate', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/57187989>; *Geraldton Express*, 9 November 1908, 'A Mingenew Charge', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210744677>, Accessed 9 September 2016.

30 It is not clear in the account if Sam, for whom no surname is provided, was the tracker that arrived in Mingenew with Constable Simpson in 1893.

Geraldton Express, 9 November 1908, 'A Mingenew Charge', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210744677>, Accessed 9 September 2016.

31 The Western Australia Police Force became the Western Australia Police Service, as it is currently known, in 1994.

Western Australia Police, 2016, 'Our History', Source: <https://www.police.wa.gov.au/About-Us/Our-history>, Accessed 10 August 2016.

32 Edwards, op cit., p. 25.

33 Edwards, op cit., p. 25.

34 Edwards, op cit., pp. 25-27.

35 Edwards, op cit., pp. 28-29.

36 Edwards, op cit., pp. 51-52.

37 Edwards, op cit., p. 31.

introduce a 40-hour working week. In addition, plans were made to develop in-service training and development courses and, by 1963, police officers were sent to training institutions for specialised instruction.³⁸ These improvements reflected the operational and other changes of the Police Force resulting from the increased prosperity of the state.³⁹ In 1960 Western Australia entered a period of prosperity now referred to as the mineral boom era, driven by rapid mining expansion across the state, including the Pilbara and Eastern Goldfields, exploration and exploitation of offshore petroleum resources along the north west coast, and the opening up of the Kimberley region by the Ord River project and Lake Argyle project. The corresponding population expansion into the Pilbara and other regional areas was accompanied by a similar expansion by the Police Force (and other government departments).⁴⁰

In 1961, the constable in charge at Mingenew Police Station requested an exercise yard be attached to the two-cell lock-up, since there had never been facilities of that type for prisoners in Mingenew. The same year a new courthouse was proposed for the town, and Claremont architect Raymond Jones was commissioned to design the building. Prior to this, designs for police buildings were prepared by the Architectural Division of the Department of Public Works.⁴¹ However, increased resources as a result of the mineral boom, coupled with longstanding requirements for new and expanded public buildings across the state, led to an unprecedented demand for new government buildings.⁴² The Department was unable to recruit adequate staff and the State Government decided to allocate a certain proportion of design work to private architects to lessen the load.⁴³

The plans for 'Mingenew Court House & Police Offices' were presented in March 1963.⁴⁴ The former police station and quarters were to be retained as a police residence. The decision to co-locate the police station and courthouse, and construct it adjacent to the residence, reflects the strong relationship between police forces and the justice system, particularly in the regional areas.⁴⁵ Throughout the 1960s, numerous police facilities, including new police stations, quarters, lock-ups and court facilities were constructed in metropolitan and regional areas, in both areas of new growth, but also where existing buildings required replacement.⁴⁶ Examples of combined police station and courthouse buildings constructed during this time include Boyup Brook, Harvey, Yarloop and Meekatharra.⁴⁷

38 Conole, *Protect & Serve*, pp. 280-81

39 Edwards, L, op cit., pp. 33-35.

40 Edwards, L, op cit., pp. 33-35.

41 Edwards, L, op cit., p. 90.

42 Edwards, L, op cit., p. 52.

43 Edwards, L, op cit., pp. 48, 90.

44 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

45 Edwards, L, op cit., pp. 45-46.

46 Edwards, L, op cit., p. 53.

47 P17358 Boyup Brook Police Station & Courthouse — Does not warrant Assessment; P17380 Meekatharra Police Station & Courthouse — Does not warrant Assessment; P17382 Yarloop Police Station & Courthouse — Does not warrant Assessment.

In 1964 the new police station and courthouse [Mingenew Police Station (1964)] was erected to Jones' design by Britannic Building Co. for the sum of £13,257.⁴⁸ Although the building was located in the northern lot, adjacent to Mingenev Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and fronting William Street, it was oriented to face Moore Street.⁴⁹

By 1964 the old quarters [Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897)] were reportedly in a dreadful state of disrepair, with holes in the floors, only an external toilet, and the whole place was cockroach infested.⁵⁰ In separate works, a new driveway and garage was constructed along the southern side of the building, demonstrating the increased commonality and importance of motor vehicles in the Police Force. Additional works to the rear included the construction of a new bathroom off the lounge room, installation of a new floor and ceiling to the vestibule, and the creation of a new enclosed west verandah.⁵¹

Despite the erection of Mingenev Police Station (1964), the lock-up continued to be the old simple stone building with two cells and a toilet, lacking washing and showering facilities. In addition, it was open to the public gaze and some 57 yards from Mingenev Police Station (1964), which was both inconvenient and a security risk. The Public Works Department (PWD) stated that it was not practical to move the block, so instead, in September 1964, called for tenders to provide an exercise yard, and to repair and renovate the lock-up. The contract was won by C. Scalise & Son of Alfred Cove for £4,700.⁵² Other works included the repair of the fence between Mingenev Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and the lock-up, and the demolition of the store and stables/garage building located west of the lock-up.⁵³

In 1971 a report noted that Mingenev Police Station (1964) was staffed by two officers, with the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) doubling up as the Clerk of Courts. The OIC Quarters, Mingenev Police Station and Residence fmr (1897), were said to be very old but sound and in good condition, implying renovations since 1964. The report emphasised that new cells were required with the old stone lock-up being inappropriate, even with the addition of an exercise yard. However, nothing was done about the lock-up at this stage. A new lock-up was proposed in 1977, and a transportable 'Type 1 Cell Block' was proposed to be used if new cells were not constructed. The local officers repeated that the lock-up was a security risk and in extremely poor condition.⁵⁴

48 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

49 Mingenev Historical Society, op cit., p. 54; SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenev Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans (1964)

50 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

51 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenev Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans (1964)

52 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

53 SRO Item No. 05829 — Mingenev Police Station & Quarters, PWD Plans (1964)

54 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

Rumours in 1979 led to a coordinated letter writing campaign by members of the Mingenew Historical Society protesting the proposed demolition of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897). Each letter was answered with a statement that there were no such plans in place, even though records show the whole site was scheduled for redevelopment at some point in the future.⁵⁵

However, as the population of Mingenew was declining at this point, it was decided that no new offices for the police were required, but that a new cell block should be constructed, attached to the 1964 Police Station and Courthouse. Tenders were called in 1979, and the contract awarded to D. Duvnjak for \$95,360. By May 1980 the new cell block was nearing completion.⁵⁶

Once the new cell block was opened, it was proposed to demolish the old lock-up, and Senior Inspector Lawrence wrote to head office to request its doors and windows 'for historical purposes'. The old lock-up was demolished in January 1981 by local contractor J. H. Bursford & Co.⁵⁷

Again fearing its demolition, the Mingenew Historical Society campaigned to save Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and to have it listed with the National Trust. 'Police Residence, Mingenew' was Classified by the National Trust in 1982. Despite this, the Historical Society campaigned in late 1983 against another proposal to replace Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897).⁵⁸ Employees of the WA Police occupied the place until at least 1999, and it continued to be used as a residence for government employees after that time.

In 1998, a new air conditioning system was installed in Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897). At the time, it was noted that all the ceilings in the building were new and the air conditioning installation works involved the drilling through stone for piping access and installation of ducts along the interior and exterior walls.

In 2000, the original coloured plans for Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) were identified during a scanning project undertaken by the Geraldton Branch of the Department of Contract and Management Services. The plans, now held at the State Records Office in Perth, were thought to be the oldest drawing on record from the region.⁵⁹

Although Lot 44 [Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897)] and Lot 62 [Mingenew Police Station (1964)] remain the property of the WA Police, Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is managed as an asset

55 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

56 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

57 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

58 'Establishments/Localities—Mingenew Police—Buildings General', SRO Cons 5531 Item 045138-2 v. 1

59 *Midwest Times*, 24 May 2000, 'Station given memories', Government Media Office Clipping Service. These plans are not available at the State Records Office in Perth.

by Government Regional Officer Housing (GROH).⁶⁰ The building was in use as a residence for employees of the Education Department from at least 2008. In 2016 it was in use as a residence for police employees.

In November 2015, the court facility at Mingenew Police Station (1964) was formally closed. In 2016, the place is now solely used for police purposes.⁶¹

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Mingenew Police Group comprises Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and Mingenew Police Station (1964). These buildings are located within a triangular lot bounded by William, Moore and Phillip Streets within the Mingenew town site. Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) faces east onto William Street, adjacent to the more modern Mingenew Police Station (1964) building which faces north at the corner of William and Moore Streets. The vacant area to the south of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) includes the area formerly occupied by the stables and two-cell lock-up, and a fenced vacant area. The former rear (west) yard of the building has been partially subsumed for use as a secure police vehicle parking area and garage. A St John Ambulance vehicle shed and parking area is located in the adjacent lot to the southwest of the yard, facing west towards the corner of Moore Street and Phillip Street.

A number of mature gum trees stand around the buildings and along the Moore Street verge.

The site generally falls from south to north so that pedestrian entrance to the newer building is from the lower section of the site. Vehicle entrance is from William Street at the higher level of the site.

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897)

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is of stone construction, with the joinery profile pencilled, and a pre-painted corrugated iron roof with vented Dutch gables. The stonework to the south elevation has been painted. The roof surface was replaced between 2010 and 2011. Painted timber battens line the eaves of the original building. Verandahs were originally located on the eastern (front) and northern elevations. The original verandahs are painted timber framed construction with an unlined soffit. Painted timber framed lattices enclose the verandah gable ends. None of the roof rainwater is currently collected or stored on-site. A brickwork chimney, also with the joinery profile pencilled, penetrates the roof to the south elevation of the residence. A solar hot water system, TV aerial and dish have been installed onto the roof surface.

An additional lean-to verandah with cement floor was added to the western (rear) elevation in 1965. The lean-to has since been modified and external timber framed walls clad in fibre cement weatherboards have been added to enclose a toilet, laundry and back room. An additional covered verandah structure had been added to the rear of the building by 2016.

⁶⁰ Mick McCutcheon, Assistant Director, Accommodation Planning & Leasing, Seet Management Division, WA Police pers comm email to Karina Williams, 28 November 2016.

⁶¹ Mick McCutcheon, Assistant Director, Accommodation Planning & Leasing, Seet Management Division, WA Police pers comm email to Kelly Fleming, 5 April 2015.

The garage on the southern side of the building was erected in 1965 shortly after the construction of Mingenew Police Station (1964), located in the northern adjacent lot. A concrete driveway leads to the metal clad garage from the street for vehicle parking.

A white PVC picket fence separates the driveway and street from the front yard. Pedestrian access to the front door is via a clay brick paved footpath from the street footpath through a gate in the picket fence with a step up onto the concrete verandah. The north verandah and back yard can be accessed via a concrete footpath running from the front verandah along the north side of the residence and through a pre-painted corrugated iron personnel gate into the back yard. A steel framed metal clad personnel gate between the shed and the south side of the residence provides access from the driveway to the rear yard. The boundary fencing is pre-painted corrugated iron.

Garden beds have been defined with a concrete kerb and are mulched. A section of the front yard has had artificial lawn installed. The south side of the building is covered with gravel.

Circulation from the front entry door through the residence is via a central hallway. The hallway links all four bedrooms; two on the south and two on the north and the lounge room at the west end of the hallway. The bathroom, kitchen/dining and laundry toilet are accessible from the back room via the lounge room.

The internal layout of the building has been modified over time to suit changes in use. The northwest bedroom previously had a door to the now dining room. This door is no longer apparent, and the room is accessed from the hallway. Elements of the original police station office are now part of the kitchen. The dining room and kitchen were separated by a wall with a back-to-back fireplace. The fireplace has been removed and only a nib wall to each side of the room remains. The bathroom previously had a door from the lounge room. This door is no longer apparent, and the room is accessed from the back room. The lean-to structure to the rear of the building was an addition to the original building and has been modified at various stages. Currently it is an enclosed structure housing the laundry, toilet and a back room. The internal walls and ceiling of the lean-to are lined with fibre cement/asbestos wall linings.

Internally, the building retains some original features including high ceilings, tall double hung timber sash windows and a French window in the original drawing room, which is now a bedroom. The front entry door and the drawing room door feature a transom window above. The head of the transom window finishes to the same height as the head of the tall windows. The ceilings had been replaced by 1998. New light fixtures were installed at this time.

The internal walls to the original building are painted hard plaster/glass faced cement render with cast metal vents at high level. The skirtings, architraves, sills and picture rails throughout the original building are painted period hardwood mouldings. The internal doors are painted panelled hardwood doors. The door to the kitchen is a flush finished door with a high level clear glazed panel.

The original back-to-back fireplaces remain in one of the south bedrooms and the southeast corner of the lounge room. The bedroom fireplace has been boarded up and the lounge fireplace has a new potbelly installed within the existing fireplace. Vinyl tiles are installed over the existing floorboards in the kitchen/dining. There is evidence that repair work has been done to the existing floorboards in the kitchen. Carpet has been installed over the existing floorboards in all four bedrooms, the hallway and the lounge room. The back room, laundry, toilet and bathroom floors are tiled. The floor to the lean-to structure falls to the west.

The kitchen cabinetry and built-in wardrobes to each bedroom are recent additions and are of laminated/melamine particleboard construction. The kitchen cabinetry includes new inbuilt oven and stovetop appliances and kitchen sink. Modern split-system air-conditioning has been installed into each of the four bedrooms, the lounge room and the kitchen. Aluminium framed stainless steel mesh security screens have been installed to all external windows and doors.

The tile and concrete floor of the lean-to and the concrete verandahs has been bored at regular intervals to the perimeter of the original stone wall to install termite treatment.

Mingenew Police Station (1964)

Mingenew Police Station (1964) is a split-level building adapted to meet the requirements of a sloping site.

The plan form of the original building is almost square. Formal entry into the building is through doors in the north elevation. The north elevation includes a verandah under the main roof line for the full width of the elevation. The verandah area is concrete paved with a footpath extending east to the street footpath. A lit 'Police' sign stands at the end of the footpath. A small bituminised carpark is located to the north of the entry for visitor parking. The area surrounding the carpark and approaching the building entrance is turfed. A steel framed aerial tower stands to the northwest side of the building.

Authorised access is achieved through a door in the south elevation. Male and female toilet facilities are also accessed from the south of the building. The area to the south of the building is concrete paved to allow pedestrian access with face brick retaining wall to the boundary to address the sloping site.

The police station entry is at the left of the front elevation and accesses a foyer and office and file room. This space connects via stairs to a rear common service area housing a store, lobby/kitchenette area and toilet.

The former courthouse entry is central in the north elevation and accesses directly into the courtroom. The Magistrate's desk and court officer positions are at the south of the room. There is a door to the police office in the southeast corner of the room and a door to the witness room in the northwest corner of the room. In the southwest corner is a door leading out to the common service area and a Magistrates room to the west of the courtroom.

At right of the north elevation is a door allowing access to the witness room. This room also provides access into the courtroom.

The floor level of the police office and foyer, and witness room, are one half step higher than that of the courthouse. There is a half-step up to the court officer position from the main courthouse floor and the Magistrate sits at the same raised level as the Magistrates room and rear service areas.

The primary roof structure is of steel construction supported on concrete or brick corner piers and connected to a steel ring beam which creates a central feature within the courthouse. The roof is of steel and timber construction and the roofing is clay tiles. Walls are of double clay brick construction (face brick externally) and the floor is concrete. A later cell addition constructed in 1980 is of similar brick and tile construction and connects off the south west corner of the original building.

The primary elevation of the original courthouse building (north elevation) which addresses the street corner of Moore and William Street is symmetrical and features the public entrances to the building; the double doors to the courtroom at centre; the single Police Station entry door at left; and the witness room entry door at right. This elevation is predominantly of timber framed construction with fixed infill panels of glazing, glazed doors and solid panels, with only the corner constructed from face brick. The doors to the courthouse feature a set of cast bronze door handles.

The original courthouse roof is of steel framed construction in the form of a pyramid roof form with the peak truncated by a square box structure clad in metal louvre blades and Brownbuilt roof sheeting which conceals the feature roof of the courtroom. The steel structure is visible externally at each corner of the building where a painted rendered brick/concrete pier supports the roof structure and to the steel verandah posts.

Internally the walls are painted hard plastered/glass faced rendered brick walls, asbestos vinyl tiles over concrete floor slab with a coved vinyl skirting, tiled floors to the wet areas and plasterglass ceilings with a square edged cornice throughout, and fibre cement/asbestos ceiling to the secure store. Some original Bakelite electrical outlets and switches remain. Fluorescent tube lighting is used throughout.

The courtroom retains much of the original features. The floor is asbestos vinyl tiles, although some sections have been renewed, and the floor level is split from the Magistrates bench to the court officers level and then again to the public entrance. The ceiling is lined with a painted acoustic tile. At the centre of the room the level ceiling opens up to a double height volume, the walls of which are lined with lapped clear finish timber boards. Within the double height volume the apex of the steel roof structure is visible as is the painted perforated board ceiling. The Magistrates bench and courtroom docks still remain. They are constructed from black powder coated steel frame with laminated board in a timber grain. The Magistrate's bench is secured either side by inclusion of painted steel frames with fixed obscure glass infills.

The later 1980 addition houses the charge room and cells for the complex. The internal toilet space was modified to accommodate the passage extension into the new addition. The passage links the existing building to the charge room. The cells, store room and an additional external access to the secure parking area are all accessible from the charge room.

The cells are finished with unpainted cement render walls, asbestos sheet ceilings and concrete floors with steel framed steel bar doors. The charge room is finished with painted hard plastered/glass faced rendered brick walls, asbestos vinyl tiles over concrete floor slab with a coved vinyl skirting and plaster glass ceilings with a square edged cornice. The desk station cabinetry is a panelled hard wood timber clad desk with a raised platform.

Some rooms have been refurbished to meet the requirements of the police station. A reception counter has been installed between the reception and the office. The reception and office has carpet tiles to the floors. The existing ceilings appear to be replaced with a plasterboard ceiling and a coved cornice in the Magistrate's room, police office and reception. The original kitchenette remains. Modern split-system air-conditioning has been installed into the witness room, Magistrate's room and the police office.

Archaeological Assessment

In 1898 a two-cell lock-up and a stables building were constructed in the adjacent lot south of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897). Later used as a police store and garage, the lock-up was a simple stone building with two cells and a toilet. It underwent some modifications during its occupation then was demolished in 1981. No new structures have been erected on the site since that time, although it appears to have been used as a car parking area, and there has been some level of ground disturbance in the area directly south of Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897).

Although it is expected that the demolition of both the lock-up and the stables buildings are likely to have removed the majority of structural elements, it is likely that subsurface archaeological remnants of both buildings are present in the area. There is moderate potential for archaeological deposits or artefacts to be present in the vicinity of the former lock-up and stables buildings. Any artefacts associated with the two buildings might provide information regarding both the local community and the police officers who have worked at the station between 1898 and 1980s, and potentially provide an insight into the operation of the lock-up and stables in the context of *Mingenew Police Group*.

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) has undergone some modifications since its 1897 construction, including the construction of additions and internal changes. There is moderate potential for below ground deposits comprising archaeological artefacts associated with multiple phases of occupation to be present in the vicinity of the building, or in sub-floorboard deposits.

Given the relatively recent construction date and sloping incline of the site, there is low potential for archaeological artefacts or deposits to be present in the vicinity of Mingenew Police Station (1964) that is likely to provide any additional information regarding this building that is not available from other existing sources.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Mingenew Police Group comprises Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) and Mingenew Police Station (1964), which also served as a court facility until 2015.

Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) was constructed in the late 19th century. In 1964, a replacement police station and courthouse was constructed. Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) continued to be utilised as a police residence until recently (2008).

Police Station, Courthouse and Residence

A search of the Historic Heritage database for places used as a police station or police residence in a regional area returns 253 entries, including 25 places on the State Register of Heritage Places, nine child records, and 43 on the Assessment Program.

A refined search of the 253 police stations and quarters located in regional areas returned a total of 29 places that were constructed between 1890 and 1910. The following list includes a number of comparable places.

- P3229 Police Quarters, Lockup & Service Building [Child Record of *Cossack Town Site Precinct* (RHP)] - single storey building constructed of stone with metal roof including the Police Quarters, Lock-up and Service buildings constructed between 1890 and 1900.
- P2770 *Yalgoo Justice Precinct*, Yalgoo (RHP) - a group of single-storey corrugated iron clad buildings constructed between 1896 and 1921, including the Courthouse (fmr) and Gaol (fmr), Museum and Police Quarters (fmr).
- P1450 Old Police Complex, Laverton (Assessment Program) - constructed in 1901 and comprises lock-up, police station/office and timber clad police quarters.
- P209 Boulder Police Station (fmr) (Assessment Program) - constructed in 1898 and comprises timber building, with little evidence of original use remaining.
- P1470 Leonora Police Station Group (fmr) (Assessment Program) - group of single storey weatherboard and corrugated iron clad buildings constructed between 1899 and 1911 comprising the former Sergeant's Quarters, Quarters No. 2, and one two-room and three one-room Flats (former Station Building), the single-cell Female Lock-up, including exercise yard, four-cell Male Lock-up, including exercise yard, and Stable (fmr).
- P4980 Margaret River Police Residence - erected in 1928, along with a police station (Augusta/Margaret River MI).

The above list illustrates that Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is one of several early examples of integrated police station and residences on the Register and the Assessment Program. It also demonstrates the common practice of constructing the police station and associated buildings, such as quarters, lock-ups or gaols, and courthouses in

close proximity to each other.⁶² The change in use from police residence to government housing, including but not limited to police employees, has compromised the continuity of use of the building. However, Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is still associated with the adjacent Mingenew Police Station (1964) and retains a physical and visible link between the quarters, police station, lock-up and courthouse.

Mingenew Police Station (1964) is situated in the MidWest/Gascoyne region. It was constructed in 1964 during the mineral boom era in the Post-War International style. During this period over 100 police stations were constructed across the state, 80 of which are included in the Historic Heritage database. The most comparable to Mingenew Police Station (1964) are listed below. None are entered in the State Register of Heritage Places, but a thematic review of late 20th century police stations identified several that have been added to the Assessment Program:

- P17451 Margaret River Police Station (1965) (Assessment Program) - brick and tile Courthouse, Police Station and Quarters to replace the original (1929) Police Station, which was then relocated to Augusta. In 2015 Margaret River Police Station was substantially renovated and refurbished.
- P17438 Kojonup Police Station (1965) (Assessment Program) - Perth Regional style concrete and brick complex.
- P17380 Meekatharra Police Station & Courthouse (1965) - brick and iron building. In 1962 the existing station and cells were considered sub-standard and Geraldton Building Co. won the contract for a new police complex for £42,210. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17324 Toodyay Police Station & Courthouse (1966) - brick and tile building with prominent brick pillars to form a front verandah. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17414 Wongan Hills Police Station (1964) - brick and tile building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17412 Corrigin Police Station (1961) - brick and tile building.
- P17413 Merredin Police Station (1962) - brick and tile building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17358 Boyup Brook Police Station & Courthouse (1964) - brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17429 Northampton Police Station (1963) - modernist, salmon coloured brick building with shallow pitched metal deck roof. Replaced earlier Police Station (1889).
- P17321 Pinjarra Police Station (1962) - Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style, with low pitched roof, and a feature panel with cast aluminium letters. Replaced 1897 Police Station. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)

⁶² The construction of the quarters and police station in the same building was convenient and provided security for the on duty policeman and his colleagues, as well as privacy and security for his family.

- P17348 Dalwallinu Police Station, Courthouse & Quarters (1966) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17347 Goomalling Police Station (1967) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P18988 Esperance Police Station, Quarters & Courthouse (1966) - Perth Regional style concrete complex. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17339 Exmouth Police Station, Lockup & Quarters (1969) - Perth Regional style concrete complex. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17335 Narrogin Police Station (1968) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17416 Quairading Police Station (1961) - flat roof brick complex. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17417 Ravensthorpe Police Station & Courthouse (1968) - brick and iron building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17333 Three Springs Police Station (1964) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17382 Yarloop Police Station (1965) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17322 Moora Police Station (1963) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)
- P17354 Morawa Police Station (1966) - flat roof brick building. (RHP - Does not warrant assessment)

The above demonstrates the major expansion of regional police stations across Western Australia in the 1960s. The commissioning of a private architect such as Jones to undertake the design of the Mingenew Police Station (1964) represents the change in government policy at the time, when the PWD was required to outsource design work for a considerable proportion of new buildings to cope with the increased demand for new or upgraded public buildings.

The stations listed above include examples and characteristics of both the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional Style and the Post-War International Style, although each seems to be designed to fit local needs, and some have since been updated or renovated in response to operational requirements.

As a brick and tile building designed and built in the 1960s in order to upgrade the existing police facility, Mingenew Police Station (1964) is an excellent representative example of a regional police station, constructed with court facilities, in Western Australia. The fact that the adjacent Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is still physically, visually and operationally associated with the building demonstrates the integrity of the place.

Mingenew Police Group comprises representative examples of late nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century police stations, both of which demonstrate operational and other changes in the Police Service in Western Australia.

Archaeology

A search for police stations and gaols with comparable archaeology is difficult using the search functions available in the Historic Heritage database. However, the following are relevant comparable examples:

- P2319 *Roebourne Police Station, Gaol & Court House Precinct* (RHP) (1886-1980s) - the place is a rare example of a complex embracing the functions of Police Station, Court House, and formerly those of the Gaol. The place also comprises areas of archaeological potential that may provide more information regarding its operation.
- P2558 *Newcastle Gaol, Lock-up and Stables Group, Toodyay* (RHP) - comprising a Gaol (1862-65), Stables (1891) and Lock-up (1907), which through its buildings and archaeological remains of earlier structures has potential to yield information regarding law enforcement in the nineteenth century.
- P254 *Old Gaol and Police Quarters, Bridgetown* (RHP) (1880-1996) - the 2011 updated Conservation Plan for the place identifies considerable potential for archaeological deposits likely to reveal information regarding the material working and living conditions of police officers and their families, as well as those detained at the station.⁶³ Evidence associated with the 1880 police station building, demolished in 1907, as well as the former stables building is likely to be present.
- P1906 *Northampton Police Station, Quarters and Court House (fmr)* (RHP) (1884; 1911; 1923; c.1950; 1966; 1985; 1990s) - the site of the Northampton police station and local court house for over 80 years, the police station, quarters and courthouse building is the only extant building, although further research and archaeological investigation may identify archaeological deposits associated with the former lock-up, kitchens and other demolished outbuildings and structures.⁶⁴

Raymond Jones

Raymond Jones (b. 1925) is a Modernist architect, who studied under Robin Boyd, and whose work includes residential, ecclesiastical, educational, commercial, sporting and prefabricated kit buildings.⁶⁵ He was the principal architect for the City of Fremantle, the Commonwealth Bank and the Royal

⁶³ Stephen Carrick Architects & Earth Imprints Consulting, 2011, *Bridgetown Police Station (known as the Old Gaol) & Quarters (fmr) Conservation Plan Update*, prepared for The Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, p. 78.

⁶⁴ Considine and Griffiths Architects, March 1998, *Former Northampton Police Station and Courthouse Conservation Plan*, prepared for Northampton Shire Council, p. 41

⁶⁵ Anderson, Simon, *Architectural Projects: Experiments in Space, Structure and Environmental Design: The Life and Architecture of Raymond Jones*, (Vanguard Press, 2011); Sumner, J, September 2013, 'Raymond Jones' Architecture: Part 1 - An Overview', prepared as part of the Public Service Commission Government Internship (Jorja Sumner, Third Year Bachelor of Arts Student (Modern History and English and Cultural Studies), The University of Western Australia, p. 5

Automotive Club (RAC) and since the 1950s has produced a significant body of work.⁶⁶

In 1963 Raymond Jones completed the design for Mingenew Police Station (1964) for the Public Works Department (PWD). Throughout the 1960s he designed a number of buildings for the Public Works Department (PWD) in addition to Mingenew Police Station (1964). The majority were primary schools in metropolitan and regional areas, although he also designed hospital buildings in Beverley and Cunderdin.⁶⁷

The diversity of Jones' work in this period makes it difficult to identify common factors, or key points of difference, with Mingenew Police Station (1964). Jones himself has noted that although commercial and residential designs are functionally different, he applied the same 'space and structural philosophy' to both in his work.⁶⁸ An analysis of Raymond Jones' commercial designs notes that he created a series of similar, small iconic buildings in his work for the RAC and the Commonwealth Bank,⁶⁹ the characteristics of which are also present in his work for the PWD.

Resolutely prevalent in Western Australia's civic areas, Jones' commercial works are consistent for their consideration of their unique context and the robust nature of their execution. Implementing a commitment to functionalism, economic and sustainable construction technology, they present an aesthetic that benefits the clients and reflects their aspirations. Distinctive to a number of Jones commercial designs are perspectives of sharply defined planes seen to regulate the interior into horizontally proportioned rectilinear shafts of space.⁷⁰

No buildings by Jones have been entered in the State Register of Heritage Places. However, the following examples of his work in the 1960s are identified in the Historic Heritage database:

- P8896 Church of St Cecilia, Kenmore Crescent, Floreat (1960)
- P13030 Church of St Peter, Wood Street, Bedford (1962)
- P25101 Lisle House, 9 Pindari Road, City Beach (1964)
- P4646 WWF Point Peron Camp, Point Peron (1964)
- P13078 Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial Church, Flinders Street, Nollamara (1964)
- P25353 Carbon Duplex, Point Walter Road/Beach Street, Bicton (1966)

Other examples of commercial and residential buildings designed in the 1960s by Jones, which have not been included in the database, are:

- Cunderdin District Hospital, Cubbine Street, Cunderdin (1962)
- Premier Motors, Elder Street/Hay Street, Perth (1969, demolished)
- East Hamilton Hill Primary School, Redmond St, Hamilton Hill (1964-1967)

66 Sumner, op cit., p. 8.

67 Anderson, op cit., pp. 134-137.

68 Sumner, op cit., p. 8.

69 Sumner, op cit., p. 8.

70 Sumner, op cit., p. 8.

- New Day Nursery, High Street/Parry Street, Fremantle (1965)
- CIL Offices, Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill (1968)
- Lysaght Offices, Norma Road/McCoy Street, Myaree (1962)
- Rankine-Wilson House, The Boulevard, Floreat (1963)
- Hubbard House, Oceanic Drive, Floreat (1963)
- Commonwealth Bank, Bates Street. Merredin (1969)
- Shell Australia Laboratory, Bracks Street, Fremantle (1969+)

Mingenew Police Station (1964) has a more traditional/functional design than Jones' ecclesiastical buildings, and has similar characteristics with other functional examples of his work such as Premier Motors and the Commonwealth bank designs also from this decade.

Although the only example of a police station/courthouse known to have been designed by Jones, Mingenev Police Station (1964) is nevertheless a good representative example of Raymond Jones' 1960s functional designs.

ARL Wright

Alfred Robert Linus Wright was an architect with a distinguished career and long association with the Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia (RIAWA). Wright was a member of the first council of the Institute in 1896, and subsequently served an unbroken term of office as a member of council from 1911 until his death in April 1939, including terms as president.⁷¹ Wright worked as a draftsman and later architect in government service for nearly 30 years, as well as a considerable time in private practice.⁷²

After joining the Public Works Department, under Chief Architect George Temple Poole, as a draftsman in 1894, Wright was promoted to chief draftsman by 1895, and chief assistant architect in 1896.⁷³ His work on Mingenev Police Station and Residence fmr (1897), possibly in his role as draftsman, was undertaken in the very early stages of his Western Australian career, shortly after he moved to the state from Brisbane.

During his time with the PWD, Wright designed numerous Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department pumping stations and valve houses which were built in the metropolitan area in the early twentieth century.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Taylor, John, June 2013, 'Alfred Robert Linus Wright' in Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Source: <http://www.architecture.com.au/docs/default-source/wa-notable-buildings/wright-alfred-robert-linus.pdf?sfvrsn=0>, Accessed 21 September 2016.

⁷² Taylor, John, June 2013, 'Alfred Robert Linus Wright' in Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Source: <http://www.architecture.com.au/docs/default-source/wa-notable-buildings/wright-alfred-robert-linus.pdf?sfvrsn=0>, Accessed 21 September 2016.

⁷³ Taylor, John, June 2013, 'Alfred Robert Linus Wright' in Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Source: <http://www.architecture.com.au/docs/default-source/wa-notable-buildings/wright-alfred-robert-linus.pdf?sfvrsn=0>, Accessed 21 September 2016.

⁷⁴ P3298 *Low Level Sewage Pumping Stations 1 & 2* (RHP) Assessment Documentation, p. 15

A search of the Historic Heritage database for places associated with ARL Wright returns the following examples:

- P3298 *Low Level Sewage Pumping Stations 1& 2* (RHP): two combined sewage pumping stations and men's toilets blocks in the Federation Free Classical style, designed by ARL Wright, Architect (PWD).
- P4210 Perth Low Level Sewage Pumping Station 3 (Demolished 2003): ARL Wright, Architect (PWD)
- P5478 *Subiaco Oval Gates* (RHP): a small scale well executed Inter War Art Deco style building at the main entrance to Subiaco Oval, erected in 1935, to commemorate the Jubilee of King George V, to the design of Architect ARL Wright. The oval became the headquarters for the Western Australian National Football League the following year.

Mingenew

A search of the Historic Heritage database for places in the Midwest region constructed between 1890 and 1905 returns 292 entries, including eight located in Mingeneu. *Mingenew Police Group* is the only place listed on the State Register of Heritage Places. Mingeneu Railway Station, constructed in 1894, but now substantially demolished, was assessed as Below Threshold in 2002.

A number of other places are located within the town that are contemporaneous with Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897):

- P3621 S F Moore Store (fmr) - General Store constructed in 1893, with an interior retaining the sense of the traditional country store.
- P1595 Mingeneu Post Office & Quarters - single storey building constructed in 1894 occupying a spacious site in a prominent position in the main street of Mingeneu.
- P5758 School House (fmr), Mingeneu - constructed in 1894, the stone and iron building has a gable roof with a central chimney and verandahs. The original school room now contains two spacious classrooms, a store room and scullery, all opening onto a north facing verandah, are used for storage and display by the Historical Society.

Although Mingeneu Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) is likely to still be held in high esteem by the local community, the above list indicates that there are other earlier buildings in Mingeneu that also demonstrate the early phase of the townsite. The place appears to be one of the oldest surviving government buildings within the town.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH
