



HERITAGE
COUNCIL
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 2133
2. **NAME** *Perth Railway Precinct* (1881; 1894; 1898; 1904; 1908; 1927-8; 1938; 1981; 1988)
3. **LOCATION** Wellington Street, Perth
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
 Perth Lot 1179, being Crown Reserve 46304 and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3120 Folio 700;
 Perth Lot 1181, being part of Crown Reserve 44308 and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3120 Folio 702;
 Perth Lot 1178, being part of Crown Reserve 44308 and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3120 Folio 699.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** City of Perth
6. **OWNER** Minister for Western Australian Government Railways. (Lots 1178 and 1181)
 City of Perth (Lot 1179)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim	04/08/1992
	Permanent	28/08/2001
• National Trust Classification:	Classified	27/05/1974
		07/03/1978
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:		-----
• Register of the National Estate:	Permanent	21/03/1978
		21/10/1980
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Perth Railway Precinct, consisting of the Perth Railway Station (1894) building, a two storey load bearing brick structure in Victorian Free Classical Style; the Barrack Street Bridge (1908), a five span steel and concrete structure, with a north-south axis; the Horseshoe Bridge (1904), a multi-span steel and breeze concrete structure crossing the rail track in a north-south direction in

Federation Free Classical Style; and the Western Footbridge (1898), a timber construction; has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place marks the development of the Fremantle to Guildford Railway in 1881 and the subsequent development of the State's rail network, the major communication link within Western Australia from that time until the latter part of the twentieth century;

constructed in 1894, the Perth Station Building is one of the oldest surviving principal city stations in Australia;

the intactness and quality of the architecture of the Railway Station building, Horseshoe Bridge and, to a lesser degree, Barrack Street Bridge contribute significant aesthetic value to the streetscape of Wellington Street;

the place is significant for its association with significant Western Australian Government Architects and Engineers, including James Thomas, John A. Wright, Richard Roach Jewell, George Temple Poole and C.Y. O'Connor;

the Perth Station Building is a particularly well-articulated example of a building in the Victorian Free Classical Style and as such provides an important termination at the northern end of Forrest Place, the main civic plaza in the City of Perth;

the Horseshoe Bridge represents an innovative solution to the problem of bridging a railway in a confined site in the days of horsedrawn transport. The detailing of the bridge façade is of a high quality of design. Perth Station demonstrates excellence in design and detailing; and

the place contains a site which is of significance to the Nyungar Aboriginal people for hunting and mythology reasons and is listed under the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

The precinct also includes: a multi-storey precast concrete carpark (1988); three pedestrian access bridges, the two southern bridges being of steel and concrete construction, while the northern bridge is precast concrete; and a steel space frame canopy over the station platforms (1986). The bridges are deemed to hold little cultural heritage significance, while the carpark structure is assessed as being an intrusive element.