



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 8783
2. **NAME** *Delaney Gallery* (1912)
FORMER NAME Trades Hall
3. **LOCATION** 74 Beaufort Street, Perth
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Lot 19 on Strata Plan 8921 being the whole of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume: 1891 Folio: 362 together with that portion of the common property of Strata Plan 8921 as is defined by Heritage Council of Western Australia survey Drawing No: 8783 as prepared by Cadgraphics -WA.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** City of Perth
6. **OWNER**
Terrena Pty ltd (as to Lot 19)
The Owners of the Beaufort Centre (as to common property)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	28/11/2003
	Permanent Entry	30/07/2004
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:		-----
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Delaney Gallery, a building comprising two storeys and a basement in masonry construction with a decorative stucco finish, designed in the Federation Romanesque style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was built in 1912 as the first permanent headquarters of the Metropolitan District Council of the Australian Labour Federation (MDC) and served as the base for both the industrial and political activities of the Australian labour movement until 1985;

the place was the first Trades Hall to be built in Perth, and the first one to be built in Australia without Government assistance and is associated with the growth and development of trade unionism and labour movements of Western Australia;

it is part of a group of significant places that includes the Western Australian Museum and former Art Gallery of Western Australia designed in the Federation Romanesque style, the former Swan Barracks and to the south the former Police Courts, now part of the Art Gallery of Western Australia and makes a strong visual contribution to this significant context; and,

the place is a good example of a two storey masonry construction office building designed in the Federation Romanesque style.

The subsequent abutting buildings, including Unity Hall (1923), Curtin House (1973), the Labour Centre (1981) of four storeys constructed in concrete blocks are not part of this assessment. Despite the historic and social importance of Unity Hall, it was considered that insufficient original fabric remained, in a recognisable form, for the place to warrant entry into the State Register of Heritage Places.