Fighting for
FAMILIES, COUNTRY
RIGHTS AND
RECOGNITION

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IN THE CITY OF PERTH AFTER 1829

Perth has always been a meeting place, before the Wedgdi (White People) arrived in 1829, Noongar people may have visited in many camps to eat, trade, talk, and be together. As a result, Noongar people were displaced, and many Aboriginal people who were forced to the outskirts of the city. Between 1931 and 1934 an exclusion zone was established in the city. However, despite the displacement and displacement, Aboriginal people in Perth have endured, Aboriginal culture and identity has remained strong, and Aboriginal people, culture and beliefs have been maintained for future generations.

01: THE PERTH CULTURAL PRECINCT: TAKING THE ABORIGINAL CULTURE TO THE WORLD

The Perth Cultural Precinct, including the Western Australian Museum and the Art Gallery, has a focus on the contribution of Aboriginal people to cultural life. The Precinct does not just represent the culture and its evolution.

02: THE PROHIBITED AREA - 1927-1954 (BARRACK STREET AND MURRAY STREET)

In 1927, the Chief Protector of Aboriginals, Neville, noted the greater threat over Aboriginal people's movements and restrictions. A perimeter was established around the area. This perimeter was not just a physical barrier, but it also served as a deterrent against Aboriginal people's freedom of movement.

03: THE GREAT STAIRS (1967)

In 1967, the Great Stairs were opened as a cultural centre for Aboriginal people. It was designed to be a space where Aboriginal people could come together and celebrate their culture.

04: THE PERMANENT ABORIGINAL FELLOWSHIP (1967)

The Permanent Aboriginal Fellowship was established in 1967. This fellowship was established to support the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.

05: THE MUSEUM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1973)

The Museum of Western Australia was established in 1973. It was designed to provide a space for the collection and display of Aboriginal art and cultural material.

06: THE COUNTRY COURT (1980)

The Country Court was established in 1980. It was designed to provide a space for the administration of justice for Aboriginal people.


The Old Court House was established in 1982. It was designed to be a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.

08: THE NEW COURTHOUSE (1988)

The New Courthouse was established in 1988. It was designed to provide a space for the administration of justice for Aboriginal people.

09: THE CULTURAL PRECINCT (1990)

The Cultural Precinct was established in 1990. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.

10: THE RIVER MUSEUM (1994)

The River Museum was established in 1994. It was designed to provide a space for the collection and display of Aboriginal art and cultural material.


The Cultural Precinct was established in 2000. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.

12: THE CULTURAL PRECINCT (2005)

The Cultural Precinct was established in 2005. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.


The Cultural Precinct was established in 2010. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.


The Cultural Precinct was established in 2015. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.

15: THE CULTURAL PRECINCT (2020)

The Cultural Precinct was established in 2020. It was designed to provide a space for the development of cultural programs and initiatives for Aboriginal people.
Fighting for Families, Country, Rights and Recognition

Aboriginal Heritage in the City of Perth After 1829

Kara-Rae Cree, President, Nowergup, the language of the traditional owners of the southwest of Western Australia. Kara-Rae is discussing and interrogating the Wadjuk Nyungar homeland, the city of Perth. The information contained in this map was constructed by a group of senior Aboriginal people including Wadjuk Nyungar, Mount Wadjuk leadership families, assisted by non-Aboriginal and Wadjuk Nyungar researchers. The statements of the Cultural Advisors included in this brochure were recorded during the consultation for this project between November 2013 and May 2014. Throughout this map, the use of the term Aboriginal person refers to Nowergup, Wonga, Yawatja, Maloob, Gurindji, Wugul, Nyungar, Wharon, and the people of other Aboriginal nations who live in Australia.