



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 4004
2. **NAME** *Mundabullangana Station (1870s, c.1878-79)*
FORMER NAME Mundabullanga
3. **LOCATION** North West Coastal Highway (Wedgfield Coast Road),
Port Hedland
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
 1. That part of Lot 206 on Deposited Plan 220377 and being part of the land comprised in Crown Land Title Volume 3119 Folio 862 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 4004B prepared by Steffanoni Ewing and Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
 2. That part of North Location 31 and being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1282 Folio 107 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 4004A prepared by Steffanoni Ewing and Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Town of Port Hedland
6. **OWNER**
 1. State of Western Australia
(Lease to Fourseasons Corporation Pty Ltd)
 2. Fourseasons Corporation Pty Ltd
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Permanent Entry	16/05/2008
• National Trust Classification:		05/12/1983
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	31/12/1996
• Register of the National Estate:		
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mundabullangana Station, comprising a homestead group (1870s-2001), arranged around the Victorian Georgian style homestead (c. 1878-79) built of bluestone for the MacKay Brothers, and the shearing shed group (n.d.) surrounding the site of the former two storey shearing shed (c. 1930-31, now demolished) constructed for Mundabullangana Limited, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the first pastoral lease taken up in the region south west of Port Hedland in the 1870s by European settlers, the MacKays, who between 1872 and 1923, built it up into one of the largest and most successful enterprises of its kind in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and its continued pastoral use throughout the remainder of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century;

the shearing shed was the only two storey-shearing shed in Western Australia, and was rare in an Australia wide context as the only purpose built timber and corrugated iron two storey shearing shed with both levels designed for shearing purposes;

the place is significant for the way in which the MacKays organised labour in the latter part of the nineteenth century, with the use of Asian indentured labourers, mainly Malays and Cantonese Chinese, which was not a widespread practice in the pastoral industry;

the place was the first station in the Pilbara to introduce the payment of award wages for Aboriginal workers, in the mid 1940s, under the management of R. F. Lukis, and maintained a longstanding use of Aboriginal labour, from the 1880s to the 1960s;

the homestead group buildings including the homestead, the windmill room, store, old kitchen, grave, and other more utilitarian structures such as the garage, equipment shed and stockyards also have pleasing aesthetic characteristics as a collection of elements in the culturally modified landscape;

the shearing shed in its partly ruined state, together with the substantial collection of retained ruins, contributed to a pastoral landscape setting;

it was the first pastoral station in the North-West of Western Australia at which Birdwood Grass was sown; and, following its success there, the grass became widely used in the region;

the large separation between the shearing shed and homestead groups is uncommon, and the shearing shed group as a collection represents design practices that ceased to be common after World War One and World War Two respectively; and,

the stone structures of the homestead group at *Mundabullangana Station* provide physical evidence of well-designed Victorian Georgian style architecture applied to rural buildings.

At the homestead group the water tanks and stand (Building 6), men's quarters (Building 9), site of men's quarters (Location 10), stockyards (Building 12), solar array compound and generator shed (Building 13), prefabricated quarters (Building 15), prefabricated kitchen and dining block (Building 16), masonry and prefabricated quarters (Building 17), swimming pool and enclosure (Building 18),

shade house (Building 19), vegetable patch (Location 20), citrus orchard (Location 21), avocado trees (Location 22), and old killing shed, (Building 24), have low cultural heritage significance. The prefabricated amenities (Building 14) is intrusive.

At the shearing shed group the water closets (Building 3), quarters (Building 4), ablutions (Building 5), water tank and windmill stand (Building 6), old quarters concrete slab (Building 7), toilets and showers (Building 8), quarters and mess (Building 9) have low cultural heritage significance. The quarters (Building 10) is intrusive.