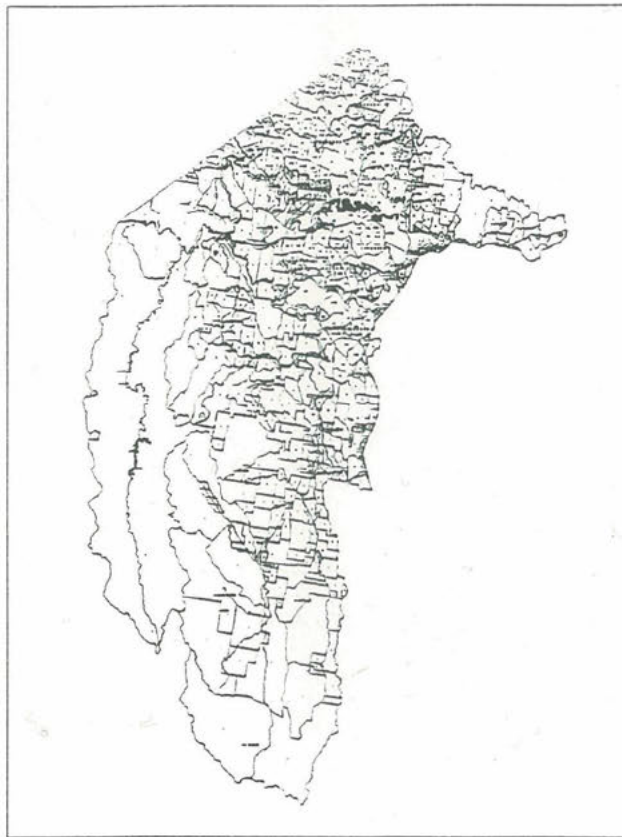


RURAL PROPERTIES OF THE ACT

REPORT

'The most distinctive change about Australia will tend to be rural - or Aboriginal.'
- Murray

VOLUME 1



Commissioned by

with A.D. Baskin
Josephine Martin
Janice Riboust


Baskin - Martin - Riboust

Of the National Trust of Australia (ACT) 3 Light Street, Canberra ACT 2601


Canberra, 1997

Non place-based
ACT General

BAS



Majura Majura House. Majura Block 59. M6, 1850, Local significance. 3 roomed stone c. 1850; possibly the first masonry building built in the Majura Valley. Substantial additions and original rooms enclosed.. NT RNE





Gladeville John McIntosh, a Scottish shepherd brought out by Campbell was the first occupant of Majura House; he later selected land in the valley in 1864 which he named Gladeville. (NT 1996.)



**Department of Urban Services -
Planning and Land Management
Group**

**Majura Valley Transport Corridor
Feasibility Study**

Final Report

June 1999



MANAGEMENT
ENGINEERING
ENVIRONMENT



Appendix C

**Known or Reported Cultural Heritage
Sites and Places within Study Area**



Table of Known or Reported Cultural Heritage Sites and Places within Study Area for Proposed Majura Transport Corridor.

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
2	Site of Joseph Cooper's house and family	Archaeological site of former structure	1876-1915+, site marked by building rubble and garden plants. Joseph Cooper resided at Majura from 1876 till his death in 1943. He married the daughter of Thomas Harman.	Unassessed, potential archaeological value	CDHS 1967:8, Fletcher 1993:32, CAS site no.477	Record and assess if impact is anticipated, subsurface archaeological testing and salvage may be required if impact warranted.



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
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No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted]						
19	Site of former Majura Lane bridges	Archaeological site of former bridges	This section of Lane discontinued around 1926-7. One small drainage line crossing (concrete blocks), and main creek crossing (ten timber stumps remaining)	low local	AASC 1995	if impact anticipated, record prior to destruction
[Redacted]						

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
22	Original site of Majura Public School	Archaeological site of former building	present in 1877, site marked by two pine trees (in 1967), site reported to be under tennis courts (CDHS 1967). Structure was weatherboard and later moved, on the instigation of Joseph Cooper, and re-erected at site 1 (CDHS 1967:7). AASC found no trace in 1995, but site may have archaeological potential,	assessed as low local, but may be moderate local	AASC 1995, CDHS 1967	clarify location and status, protect from impact till properly assessed, best managed if paired with adjacent Hall site
23	Majura Hall	Existing building and fenced enclosure	Built c1910, by G.A. McInnes and volunteer residents. Original structure has pise walls with corrugated iron roof, plus small fibro extension, internal modifications, recently renovated, acted as school in 1910, also acted as Majura Vale church for a period. After resumption and WWI its community use declined. Remodelled as a residence by Mr Cullen (CDHS 1967).	assessed as moderate local by AASC, but may be higher. Rated as high significance by National Trust (ACT) (NT 1996:8)	AASC 1995, CDHS 1967:6 and 1984, NT 1996.	protect building and immediate curtilage from impact. Structure requires a viable function and conservation management plan



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
37	Old Majura Post Office	Existing buildings, plantings and curtilage	C19, vertical slab, brick chimney and corrugated iron roofed building, with later weatherboard cladding and brick extensions. Built by John McIntosh to live in while he built Gladefield (site 34). Later lived in by James McIntosh when first married (CDHS 1967). Postal receiving office set up in 1898 by William McIntosh. Became post office in 1899 and closed in 1958 (CDHS 1967:6).	high local,	CDHS 1967 and 1984, CAS site no.522	Protect from impact, requires viable function, creation and instigation of conservation management plan
38	'Majura House', former Mayo family home	Existing buildings, plantings, potential archaeological deposits, and curtilage	1840s-60s, possibly built by/for Alfred Mayo but also recorded as first occupied by John McIntosh when a Duntroon Shepherd. His position and the house then taken over by William Mayo (Snr) (CDHS 1967:4). Later owned by Sells family (Alex Sells in 1967). Said to be first home built in Majura (CDHS 1967:4). Stone and slab walled and corrugated iron roof buildings remain. Large slab structure demolished 1950s, shearing shed dates from between wars. All C19 structures extensively renovated and added to. Location of former structures known including fernery and kitchen block. Owned by Mayo family and descendants for 140 years till 1981 (NT 1996:3).	moderate and high local, Register of the National Trust (ACT), Register of the National Estate, nominated to the interim ACT Heritage Places Register. Considered to be the oldest farm complex in the ACT still in its original use (NT 1996:7).	P.Cox & Partners n.d., Tony Sullivan pers. com., NT 1996, NCPA 1990, CDHS 1984, CAS site no.485	protect from impact
39	Majura House well	brick lined well	C19 hand made brick lined well in good condition (1.3m inside diameter), formerly used as main water supply for Majura House, locally thought to date from time of local drought in 1890s.	unassessed, high local	Tony Sullivan pers. com.	Protect from impact



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
45	'Dove Cottage' and associated outbuildings.	Existing buildings, mature trees and potential archaeological deposits	C19 cottage and shearing shed, former residence of the Dunn family, then Joseph & Esther Mayo (c1915). Poplars said to have been planted by Jo Mayo c1880. Cottage said to date from 1838 (Frank Scott pers.com.) Joseph Mayo was son of William Mayo of Majura House (site 38).	unassessed, local significance, potentially higher depending on history and condition of structures	Federal Territory Feature Map c1915, CAS site no.489, CDHS 1984, Frank Scott pers. com.	If impact anticipated, conduct further research and assessment



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						



No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						

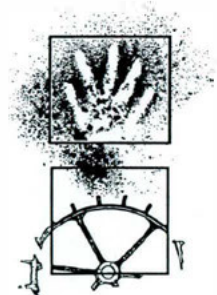


No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Significance Assessment	Information Sources	Recommended Management Strategy
[Redacted content]						

Survey and Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource of Part of the Majura Valley, Woolshed Creek, ACT

Volume I

September 1999



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Officer**

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A Report to the Heritage Unit, Environment ACT,
ACT Dept of Urban Services

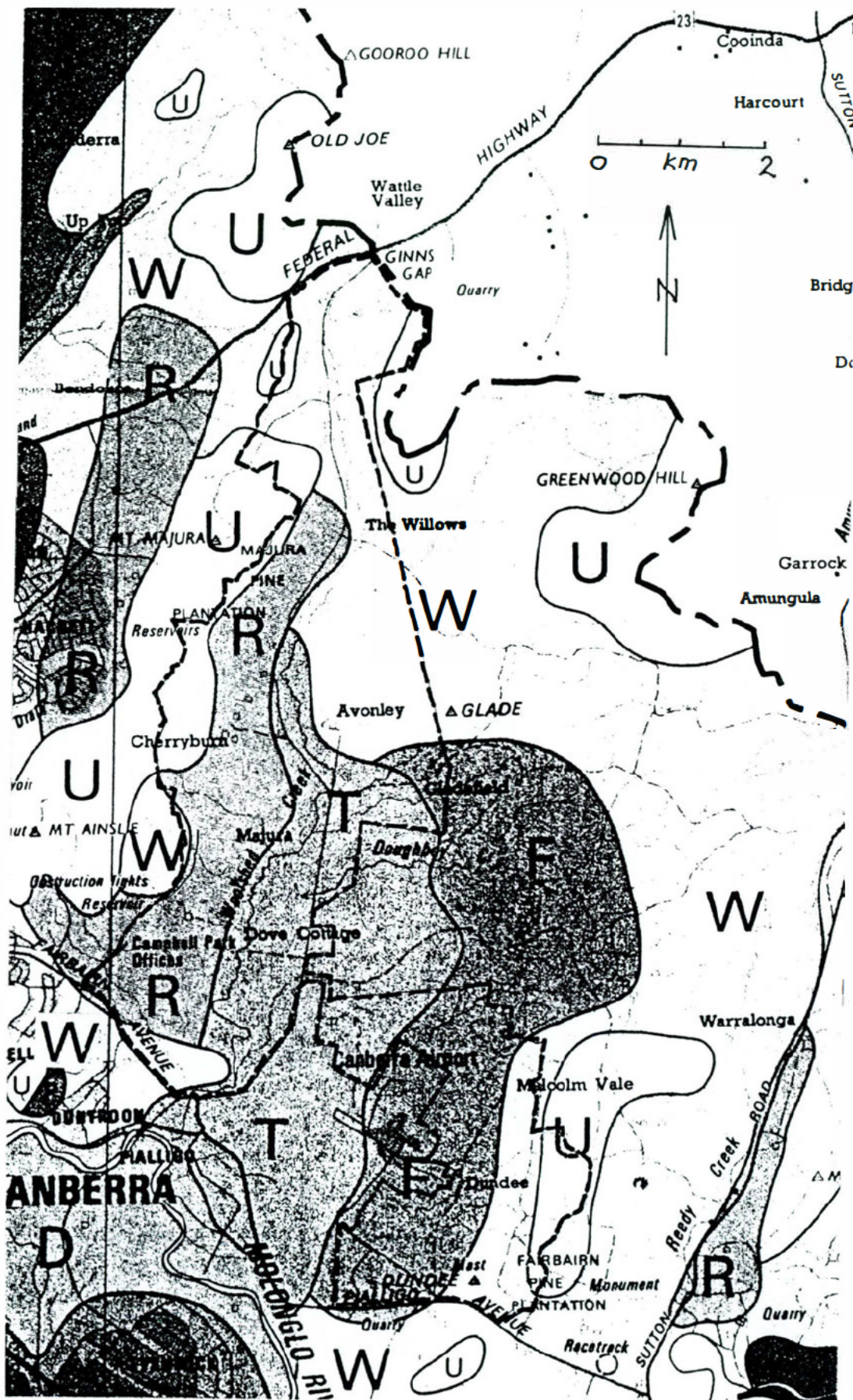


Figure 2: Soil-Landscape units within the study area (from Sleeman and Walker 1979) 1:100,000 enlarged to 1:7143. W - Wanniasa, T - Turner, R - Russell, F - Florey, U - Umbarra.

5. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 The Majura Valley

The early history of the Majura Valley is integrated closely with the early settlement of Canberra. In 1825 Robert Campbell was allocated two land grants totalling about 5,000 acres (AASC 1995:11). The bulk of these grants were at the southern portion of the valley fronting the Molonglo River. Campbell was later to acquire further tracts of land in both the Majura Valley and in the Ginninderra area. The Campbell family was to be the largest landholder in the Majura Valley, if not in the Canberra region. It has been suggested (National Trust 1996:2) that at one time the bulk of the Majura Valley was, either officially or unofficially, in the hands of the Campbell family. The 1912 Pialligo Parish Map (Dept of Lands 1912) shows the extensive Campbell holdings as generally stretching from the Molonglo River to the vicinity of the present "Avonley".

Initially the work force employed to work, not only Campbell's property, but that of others in the Canberra Region, was drawn from the pool of convicts sent to Australia from Britain (Gillespie 1991:25). Convict labour was to later be replaced by free settlers and immigrant workers drawn from Britain by various assistance schemes and recruitment efforts by the Government (Gillespie 1991:25). The most successful of such schemes was one that saw a bounty paid to immigrants to entice them to migrate to the colony. The funds for the scheme were raised by the sale of land within the colony. Some private citizens, and Robert Campbell appears to be one of them, also assisted migrants to come to the colony. Campbell preferred to assist Scots with some knowledge of farming. It would appear that based on the origins of his work force Campbell also recruited from other parts of Great Britain.

In the years preceding the Robertson Land Acts the Campbells pursued a policy of settling their workers on small holdings of about two acres on which they were encouraged to raise cattle or to cultivate crops (Gillespie 1991:25). Such a holding appears to be "*Majura House*" which is reputed to have been built for Alfred Mayo and his family between 1846 and 1860 (Barrow 1998:32). Mayo was a farm labourer convict assigned to Robert Campbell who later obtained his ticket of leave and ultimately his freedom (McLennan and McLennan 1996). As a result of the Campbell's practices many families were attracted to their property at Duntroon. These families included the Camerons, McDonalds, McInneses, McIntoshes and McPhersons (Gillespie 1991:26). By the mid-1850s there were approximately 50 people residing in the Majura Valley (National Trust 1996).

Following the Robertson Land Acts of 1861, which facilitated the free selection of Crown Land and which in themselves was an attempt to break the absolute control of land by a few established owners, some of the Campbell workers selected land in their own names within the Majura Valley. Most of the land purchases in the Majura area were conditional purchases under *The Crown Lands Alienation Acts of 1861*. As a result of the closer settlement of the Majura Valley, a community, independent of Duntroon, grew in the valley. The focus of Valley communal and social life appeared to have been the "incipient village" that sprang up on the Majura Road in the vicinity of the property now known as "Avonley". This village included a school, community hall and Post Office. Many of the new landowners travelled to Queanbeyan to purchase goods rather than rely on the Campbells at Duntroon. After 1861 the families taking up land in the Majura Valley included the Darmodys, McIntoshes, Harmans, Isabella Cameron and the O'Rourkes. Based on the initial freehold data contained on the 1912 Parish of Pialligo Map (Dept of Lands 1912) the following were the acreages of the leading land holders:

- ◆ the Campbell family - 9019 acres;
- ◆ the Darmody family - in excess of 2000 acres
- ◆ the Harman Family - 667 acres
- ◆ the McIntoshes - 1482 acres
- ◆ Isabella Cameron - 760 acres

By 1891 there were 83 dwellings, housing 393 people within the Majura Valley (C&DHS1967:2). Farming was not the only occupation of the inhabitants, with many following various trades. For example, one of the Darmodys ran a successful butchery from the family's property "*The Pines*", and Walter McIntosh acted as a blacksmith (National Trust 1996:3).

Freehold title in the valley mostly ended when the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) was declared and control of the area passed into Commonwealth hands. The establishment of the FCT also saw the Duntroon Estate resumed as the location of the new Royal Military College, with the rezoning taking place in 1912. Many of the families who had selected property in the Majura Valley continued to live in the valley, having taken up leases over their property from the Commonwealth authorities (National Trust 1996:3). For example, the Mayo family continued to reside at *Majura House* which remained in their hands for about 140 years. The family sold the lease in 1981.

Much of the eastern side of the Majura Valley, especially the ranges along its fringes has been turned over to Defence use. These uses include the establishment of the RAAF Base and subsequently Canberra Airport in the southeast, the Army's Majura Firing Range, and the old RAAF Gunnery Range. The last of these appears to have been incorporated into the Army Range facility. Most of this Defence-related usage probably dates to the Second World War, when inland training areas were acquired. RAAF Gunnery Ranges in the Canberra area also included the Tuggeranong Valley. Some land in the northeast has also been turned over to civilian use as ranges for various Canberra Gun Clubs.

5.2 Historical notes relating to specific properties and structures

The Residence of Thomas and Sarah Mayo (Site 42)

Thomas Mayo (1859-1924) married Sarah Jane Bolton (1869-1938) in 1908. At the time of their marriage the couple were older than the norm, with the groom being 50 years old and the bride 39. After their marriage the couple moved to Majura to live. The Federal Territory Feature Map records a "T. Mayo" living at a residence (at site 42) in around 1915. The couple had one child Jack (1909-1969) (McLennan and McLennan 1998:95), and following the death of Thomas in 1924 Sarah moved to Kingston to reside. Subsequent occupiers of the dwelling have not been researched, although Block 139 was subsequently owned by F. McIntosh in 1954 as part of the Gladefield property holding. Charlie Mayo is also remembered to have lived in the house (Robert Southwell pers. com.).

This house site is now a ruin with only a remnant of the brick chimney still standing. The house is thought to have been vertical slab in construction and is said to have been deliberately burnt down by government authorities to control rabbit infestation and prevent re-occupation (Robert Southwell pers. com.). Numerous artefacts have been unearthed and retained by the present leaseholders including slate tiles, and iron fragments, tools and coke - suggesting also the presence of a blacksmith's hearth.

"Majura House" and the Mayo Family (Sites 38 and 39)

Majura House is located on land once held by the Campbell family but is generally associated with the Mayo family, who were employed on Campbell's Duntroon Estate. There are two recorded sites associated with *Majura House*, site 38 includes the existing farm buildings, outbuildings and sites of former associated structures, and site 39 consists of a brick lined well located on flats on the opposite side of Woolshed Creek. Both occur on Block 59 which formed part of the old Portion 181 of 1000 acres listed as held by Robert Campbell (Dept of Lands 1912). Portion 181 is one of Robert Campbell's original land grants

The original residence at the location dates to about the 1850s (Philip Cox & Partners n.d., NCPA 1990:22; Barrow 1998:32), with most writings dating the first structure between the 1840s and 1860s. The Crown Survey Plan for adjacent land portions 13 to 19, surveyed in 1859 show a "Sheep Station" in the present location of *Majura House*, and three years later, the survey plan for portion 1, immediately to the north, shows a "hut" in the same location and a "well" on the opposite side of the creek. These survey records clearly indicate that the first structures on this site date at least to the 1850s.

The *Majura House* cottage is stated to be the first home built in Majura (C&DHS 1967:4). The cottage was built on land held by Robert Campbell, and it is generally believed to have been either built by, or for, Alfred Mayo and his family. According to the Canberra and District Historical Society (1967:4) the house may have been originally occupied by Duntroon shepherd John McIntosh, who was replaced by William Mayo when McIntosh selected "Gladefield" in 1864.

"Majura House" Complex - Incorporating Sites 38, 39, 42

This complex of sites consists of *Majura House* (Site 38), the Majura House Well, and the site of the residence of Thomas Mayo and his wife. All three sites are located on land once held by the Campbell family. The sites are located in Block 59 (Site 38 and 39), and Block 139 (Site 42). These two blocks form part of the old Portion 181 of 1000 acres listed as held by Robert Campbell (Dept of Lands 1912). Portion 181 is one of Robert Campbell's original land grants. The 1954 Federal Territory Tenure Map shows the lessee of Block 59 as being J. Sells and Block 139 Gungahlin/Block216 Canberra as F. McIntosh.

Site 38 - "Majura House"

The original residence at the location dates to about the 1850s (NCPA 1990:22; Barrow 1998:32) - some writings date it between 1840s-1860s period. The building is a small three bedroom stone cottage that has recently been substantially altered. These alterations have changed the appearance of the cottage. The building is listed on the Register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Commission (NCPA 1990:22). The alterations and extensions to the building are readily differentiated from the original structure by use of a different stone, and different cut to the stone. The building and associated structures have previously been recorded by the Australian Heritage Commission (nd); NCPA (1990); National Trust (1996) the Canberra and District Historical Society (1984). The site is recorded by the Canberra Archaeological Society as Site No 485. The cottage was sold in 1981 (National Trust 1996:3). The building is of stone and slab construction and has a corrugated iron roof. An old slab building was removed in the 1950s and the existing shearing shed dates to the inter-war years. The site is assessed as having moderate and high local significance and is listed on the Register of the National Estate, Register of the National Trust (ACT) and has been nominated to the interim ACT Heritage Places Register.

Site 39 - Majura House Well

The well is located to the east of *Majura House* on the opposite bank of Woolshed Creek, which flows past the property. The well is a brick-lined structure that at present has a number of old railway sleepers laid over the top of it. This is seen as more a safety feature than to protect the well from destruction of damage. Associated with the well is some poly piping that may be used to lift water from the well when needed. The well dates to the late C19th and is in good condition. The well was formerly used to supply water to the house. It is believed that the well dates to the time of a local drought in the 1890s (Tony Sullivan pers comm). The well has not been assessed before the present study. It should be included as part of the *Majura House* site on all registers.

The Majura House Complex was visited during the present survey. The well located to the east of the site was surveyed in some detail. It was noted that the bricks used in the construction of the well were hand-made. The bricks are stamped or embossed with the letter "H". There is also an excavation located adjacent to the well. It is recommended that the well site be included in the heritage listing mentioned above.

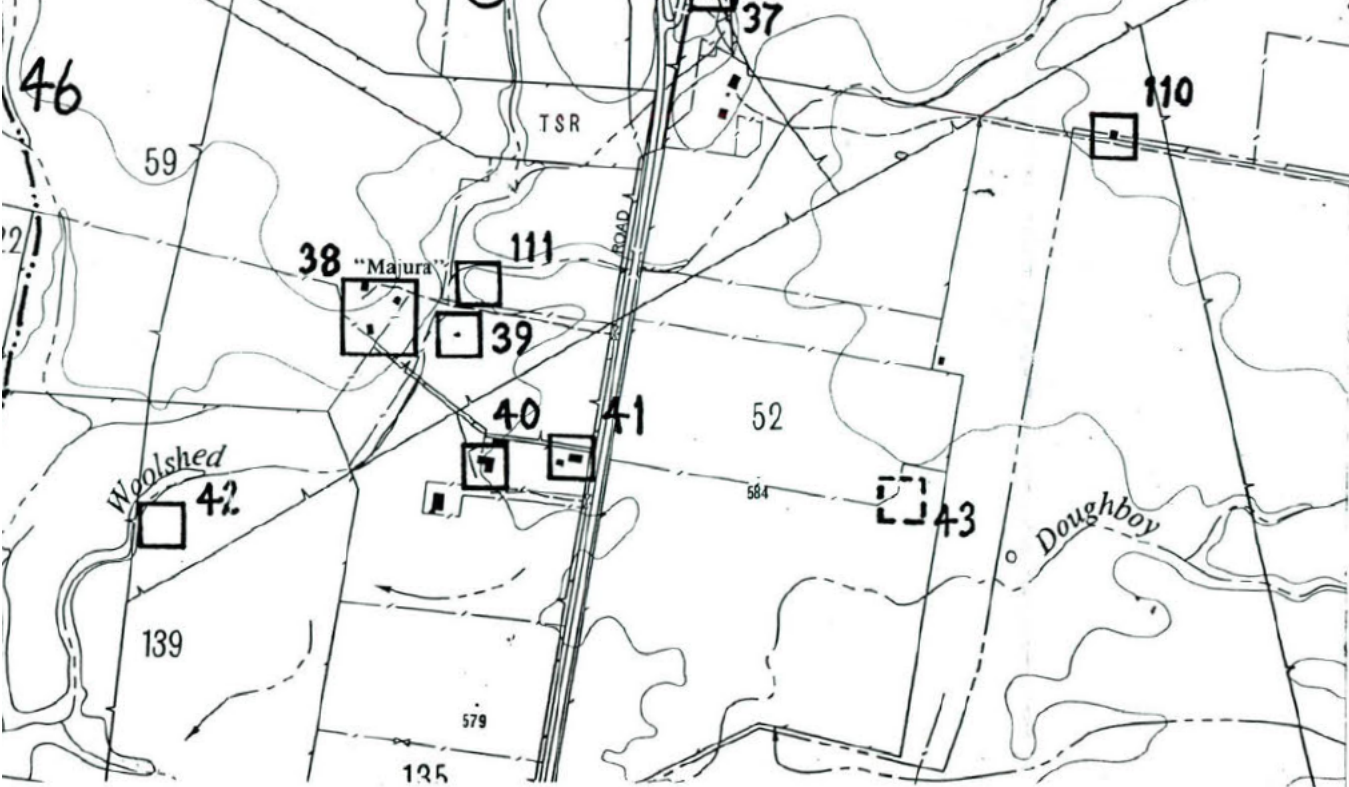
Site 42 - Residence of Thomas Mayo

Although this site is located some distance from the *Majura House* site it is included as part of that complex due to the associations with the Mayo family. The archaeological site consists of the remains of a chimney. The aesthetics of the site has been destroyed as the chimney and its surrounding area has been converted into a BBQ by the present owners. Included in construction is a concrete floor and new brick shelter. The archaeological remains also include traces of the original building consisting of wooden post stumps. The site has been previously recorded or mentioned by Fletcher (1993); McLennan and McLennan (1996:94); was located on the c.1915 Federal Territory Feature Map; the Canberra and District Historical Society (1967) and is identified by the Canberra Archaeological Society as site No 488. The site was briefly visited during the survey.

Site 40 - Site of T. Harman Jnr Residence

This site is also located within the old Portion 181 Parish of Pialligo. The site is recorded on the c.1915 Federal Territory Feature Map. In the vicinity of the site there are several corrugated iron sheds. The area was visited by the survey team during the present survey, but no archaeological

No. on map	Site Name	Site Type	AMG Grid Ref	Description & Condition	Significance Criteria Assessment (<i>italics = indicative assessment</i>)	Recommended Management Strategy	Information Sources
37	Old Majura Post Office	Existing buildings, plantings and curtilage	69973.609497	C19 th , vertical slab, brick chimney and corrugated iron roofed building, with later weatherboard cladding and brick extensions. Built by John McIntosh to live in while he built Gladefield (site 34). Later lived in by James McIntosh when first married (C&DHS 1967). Postal receiving office set up in 1898 by William McIntosh. Became post office in 1899 and closed in 1958 (C&DHS 1967:6). Site in relatively good condition.	3. moderate 4. <i>low moderate</i> 5. <i>low moderate</i> 11. moderate high	Conserve <i>in situ</i> ; conduct a detailed recording and assessment of site. Identify and conserve the significant elements. Develop and implement a plan of management. Restoration through the removal or modification of recent additions to this structure may be found to be appropriate	C&DHS 1967 and 1984, CAS site no.522
38	<i>Majura House</i> , former Mayo family home	Existing buildings, plantings, potential archaeological deposits, and curtilage	69930 609459	1840s-60s, possibly built by/for Alfred Mayo but also recorded as first occupied by John McIntosh when he was a Duntroon shepherd. His position and the house were then taken over by William Mayo (Snr) (C&DHS 1967:4). Later owned by Sells family (Alex Sells in 1967). Said to be first home built in Majura (C&DHS 1967:4). Stone and slab walled and corrugated iron roof buildings remain. Large slab structure demolished 1950s, shearing shed dates from between wars. All C19 structures extensively renovated and added to. Location of former structures known including fernery and kitchen block. Owned by Mayo family and descendants for 140 years till 1981 (NT 1996:3).	Register of the National Trust (ACT), Register of the National Estate, nominated to the interim ACT Heritage Places Register. Considered to be the oldest farm complex in the ACT still in its original use (NT 1996:7). 3. low moderate 5. <i>moderate</i> 7. moderate - high 11. moderate	conserve <i>in situ</i> Identify remaining significant elements of structure and surrounds and ensure their conservation through leaseholder consultation and/or lease conditions. residential use is compatible with conservation of heritage values.	P. Cox & Partners n.d., Tony Sullivan pers. com; National Trust 1996, NCPA 1990, C&DHS 1984, CAS site no.485, also probably CAS site no 490.
39	Majura House well	brick lined well	69942.609456	C19 th hand made brick lined well in good condition (1.3 m inside diameter), formerly used as main water supply for Majura House, locally thought to date from time of local drought in 1890s. A well in this location is shown on the Crown Survey Plan for 1862.	should be considered as part of site 38 complex 3. moderate 6. low moderate 11. moderate	conserve <i>in situ</i> , conduct limited conservation works to stabilise top brick work. Integrate with conservation of site 38.	Tony Sullivan pers. com. Portion 1, Crown Survey Plan, Parish of Pialligo 1862

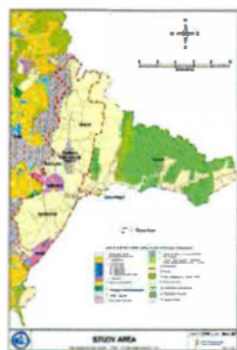


ACT Eastern Broadacre Planning Study

Cultural Heritage Component

Desktop Study

October 2007



Canb. Central

A Report to MacroPlan Australia



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4.5 Listed Heritage Items

The following table lists those historical sites in the study area that have been entered on heritage registers. Appendix 1 provides a site inventory, which lists the recorded historical sites in the study area by their location and Appendix 2 gives a heritage significance ranking for those sites.

Item	Location	Heritage Listing
Historic Sites		
[Redacted]		
Majura House and Outbuildings	Majura Road, Pialligo	HR (N); RNE (I); NT
[Redacted]		
Geological/Geomorphological Site		
[Redacted]		
Natural Sites		
Majura Valley Native Grasslands Site	Majura Road, Majura	RNE (I);
[Redacted]		
Majura Valley	District of Majura	HR (N); NT
[Redacted]		

**Key:**

CHL: Commonwealth Heritage List

L: listed

N: nominated

I: indicative

le: ineligible place

RNE: Register of the National Estate

R: registered

I: indicative Place

Re: removed from the register

Rj: rejected

HR: ACT Heritage Register

R: registered

N: nominated

P: provisionally registered

R1: rejected

R2: removed, on 'National Land'

R3: removed by administrative appeals tribunal

NT: National Trust (ACT) Heritage Inventory

4.6 Predictive Historical Archaeology Statement

The following predictive statements are based on a review of primary and secondary historical sources, local oral history sources, the regional database of known sites of historical significance, and broadly defined locational criteria derived from southeast Australian archaeological models.

The following site types and locational trends are likely to occur within the study area:

- ***Nineteenth century farm and homestead complexes and other residential structures.***
This category includes residential and agricultural structures including homesteads, cottages, woolsheds and other outbuilding types
 - These sites are most likely to occur on low spurs or locally elevated ground adjacent to alluvial flats on major streams or natural water holes; and
 - Sites will tend to be situated within cadastral portions of relatively low number.
- ***Nineteenth century agricultural sites and features***
 - *Relict field systems*, including ploughland features such as ridge and furrow ground relief, relict post and rail fencelines, and drainage ditches. These are most likely to occur in valley floor contexts on alluvial flats;
 - *Stock yard and fencing* sites consisting of remnant post and rail fencing located generally in valley floor and mustering locations; and
 - *Abandoned machinery* can occur anywhere but frequently occur adjacent to homestead sites of field systems.
- ***Nineteenth century tracks and roadway structures***, such as road platforms, culverts retaining walls and bridges.
 - These features may occur anywhere within the landscape but will tend to follow locally elevated valley floor and basal slope topography and be aligned according to historic access and trade routes. Some early roads are indicated by early cadastral boundaries.

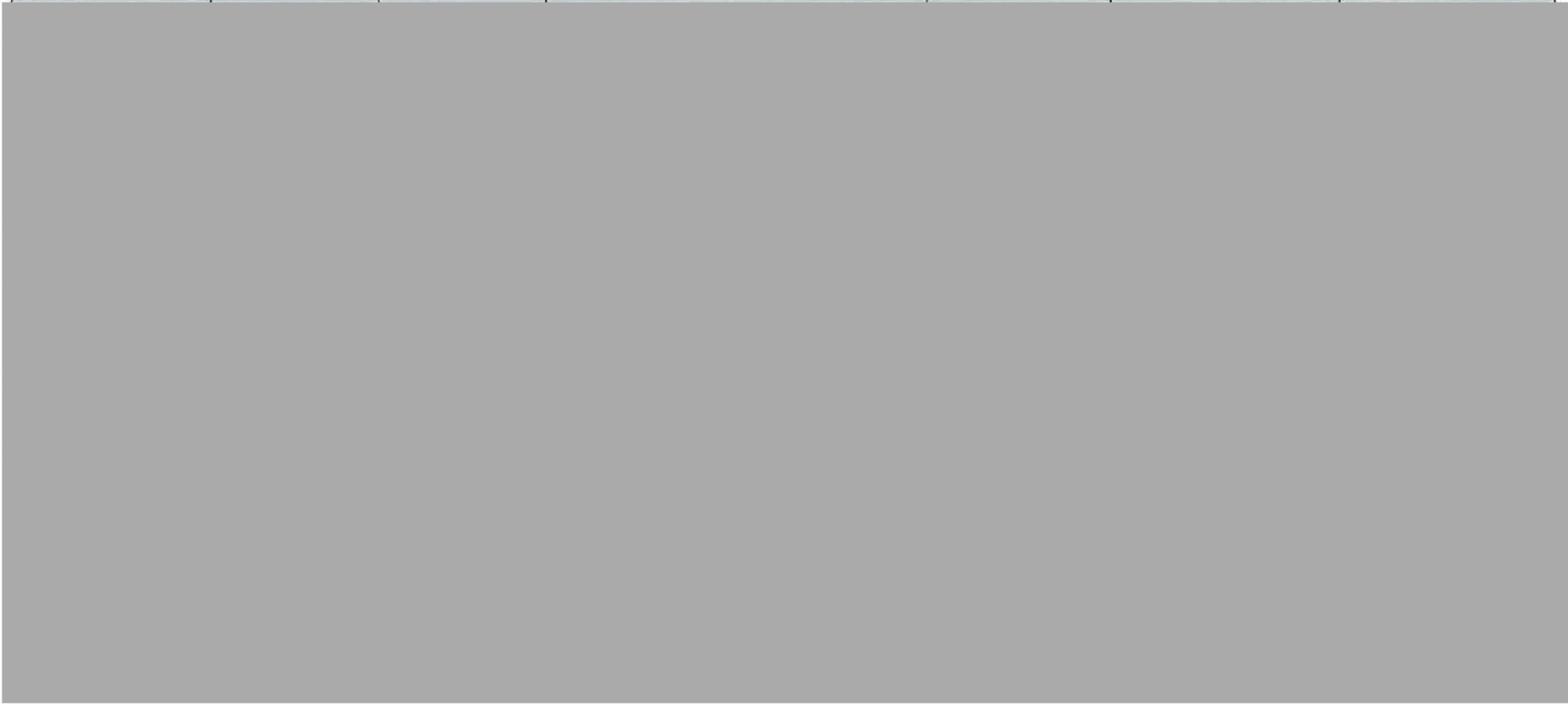


APPENDIX 1

SITE INVENTORY – LOCATION LISTING

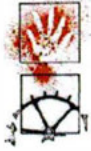


Site Name	Site Type	GDA Grid Ref	Description & Condition	Significance Criteria Assessment <i>(italics = indicative assessment)</i>	Recommended Management Strategy	Information Sources
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Site Name	Site Type	GDA Grid Ref	Description & Condition	Significance Criteria Assessment (<i>italics = indicative assessment</i>)	Recommended Management Strategy	Information Sources
Majura House, former Mayo family home	Existing buildings, plantings, potential archaeological deposits, and curtilage	699414.6094774	1840s 60s, possibly built by/for Alfred Mayo but also recorded as first occupied by John McIntosh when he was a Duntroon shepherd. His position and the house were then taken over by William Mayo (Snr) (C&DHS 1967:4). Later owned by Sells family (Alex Sells in 1967). Said to be first home built in Majura (C&DHS 1967:4). Stone and slab walled and corrugated iron roof buildings remain. Large slab structure demolished 1950s, shearing shed dates from between wars. All C19 structures extensively renovated and added to. Location of former structures known including fernery and kitchen block. Owned by Mayo family and descendants for 140 years till 1981 (NT 1996:3).	Register of the National Trust (ACT), Register of the National Estate, nominated to the interim ACT Heritage Places Register. Considered to be the oldest farm complex in the ACT still in its original use (NT 1996:7). 3. low moderate 5. <i>moderate</i> 7. moderate high 11. moderate	conserve <i>in situ</i> Identify remaining significant elements of structure and surrounds and ensure their conservation through leaseholder consultation and/or lease conditions. Residential use is compatible with conservation of heritage values.	P. Cox & Partners n.d., Tony Sullivan pers. Com; National Trust 1996, NCPA 1990, C&DHS 1984, CAS site no.485, also probably CAS site no 490.
Majura House well	brick lined well	699534.6094744	C19 th hand made brick lined well in good condition (1.3 m inside diameter), formerly used as main water supply for Majura House, locally thought to date from time of local drought in 1890s. A well in this location is shown on the Crown Survey Plan for 1862.	should be considered as part of site 38 complex 3. moderate 6. low moderate 11. moderate	conserve <i>in situ</i> , conduct limited conservation works to stabilise top brick work. Integrate with conservation of site 38.	Tony Sullivan pers. Com. Portion 1, Crown Survey Plan, Parish of Pialligo 1862



Site Name	Site Type	GDA Grid Ref	Description & Condition	Significance Criteria Assessment (<i>italics = indicative assessment</i>)	Recommended Management Strategy	Information Sources
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Site Name	Site Type	GDA Grid Ref	Description & Condition	Significance Criteria Assessment (<i>italics = indicative assessment</i>)	Recommended Management Strategy	Information Sources
[Redacted Content]						
Majura House, former Mayo family home	Existing buildings, plantings, potential archaeological deposits, and curtilage	6994 14.6094774	1840s 60s, possibly built by/for Alfred Mayo but also recorded as first occupied by John McIntosh when he was a Duntroon shepherd. His position and the house were then taken over by William Mayo (Snr) (C&DHS 1967:4). Later owned by Sells family (Alex Sells in 1967). Said to be first home built in Majura (C&DHS 1967:4). Stone and slab walled and corrugated iron roof buildings remain. Large slab structure demolished 1950s, shearing shed dates from between wars. All C19 structures extensively renovated and added to. Location of former structures known including fernery and kitchen block. Owned by Mayo family and descendants for 140 years till 1981 (NT 1996:3).	Register of the National Trust (ACT), Register of the National Estate, nominated to the interim ACT Heritage Places Register. Considered to be the oldest farm complex in the ACT still in its original use (NT 1996:7). 3. low moderate 5. moderate 7. moderate high 11. moderate	Conserve <i>in situ</i> Identify remaining significant elements of structure and surrounds and ensure their conservation through leaseholder consultation and/or lease conditions. Residential use is compatible with conservation of heritage values.	P. Cox & Partners n.d., Tony Sullivan pers. Com; National Trust 1996, NCPA 1990, C&DHS 1984, CAS site no.485, also probably CAS site no 490.



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Majura House well	brick lined well	699534.6094744	C19 th hand made brick lined well in good condition (1.3 m inside diameter), formerly used as main water supply for Majura House, locally thought to date from time of local drought in 1890s. A well in this location is shown on the Crown Survey Plan for 1862.	<p>should be considered as part of site 38 complex</p> <p>3. moderate</p> <p>6. low moderate</p> <p>11. moderate</p>	Conserve <i>in situ</i> , conduct limited conservation works to stabilise top brick work. Integrate with conservation of site 38.	Tony Sullivan pers. Com. Portion 1, Crown Survey Plan, Parish of Pialligo 1862