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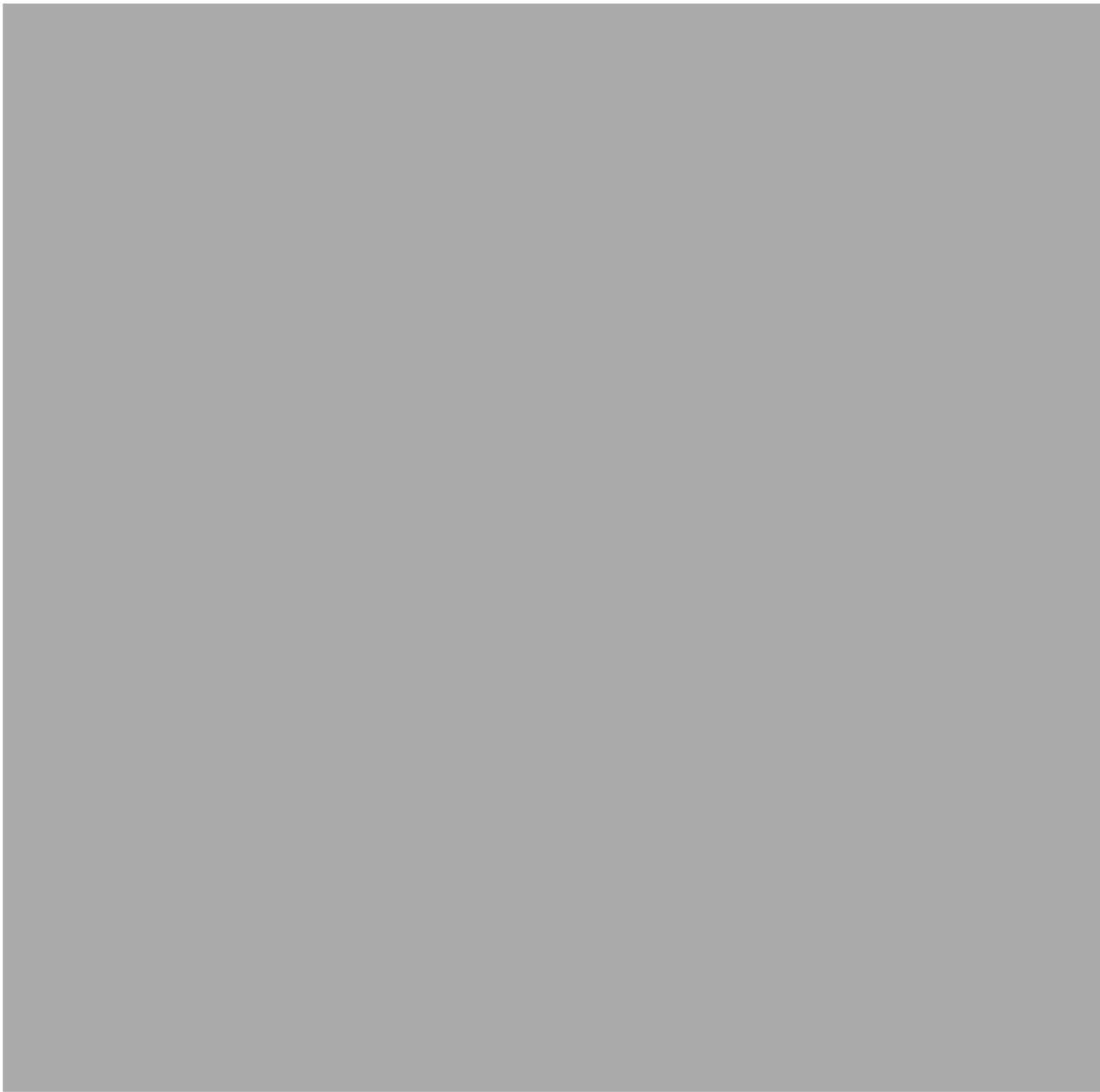
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Figure 3.1 Parish of Pialligo, 1910, showing approximate location of study area (courtesy of the NSW Department of Lands, accessed online at: <http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm>).






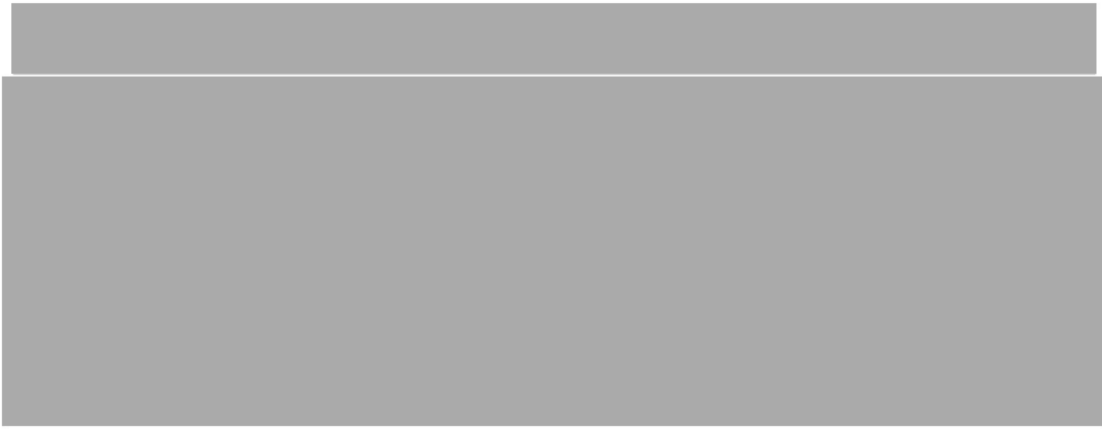


Majura House is a 19th century homestead located in the northern portion of the study area and is still extant today. It has been suggested that Alfred Mayo may have built the original portion of this house during the 1840s (there have been several additions since this). The building seems to have been first occupied by John McIntosh however, a shepherd on the Duntroon Estate (GHD 1999). The house was then taken over by William Mayo (Snr) and was subsequently owned by the Mayo family and descendants for 140 years until 1981 (GHD 1999).

Several outbuildings were also associated with the Majura homestead including a shearing shed, a dairy and hay shed. These buildings are constructed of timber frames with galvanised iron roofing and are extant within the northern portion of the study area. The homestead itself is of sandstone construction, timber flooring with a decorative garden of exotic plantings and trees with brick pavers. Several additions to the homestead were made throughout the 19th and 20th centuries including a fibro and brick extension in the 1950s, which were subsequently demolished in the 1980s. The original gardens were also heavily altered at this time (GHD 1999). The house has been updated with modern services and facilities and is still used by the current occupants.









4.4 *THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE*

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is an archive of important natural, Aboriginal and historic places throughout Australia. The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource. A search of the RNE database was conducted by Janene May on 20 August 2013 and identified the following places listed within the study area:

- Majura House & Outbuildings, Majura Rd, Pialligo, ACT, Australia, *Registered*, (RNE # 13406); and



4.5 *ACT HERITAGE REGISTER*



The National Trust (NT) classifies various heritage places in Australia (most of which are privately owned). Classification by the Trust does not impose any legal restrictions on private property owners or occupiers. At local government level, most of the National Trust's classifications have been adopted and are protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate) in their local planning scheme. Places or objects listed with the National Trust do not have statutory protection unless they are also listed on the Heritage Inventory, Heritage Register or the local council's Planning Scheme. A search of the National Trust database was conducted by Janene May on 20 August 2013 and showed two places listed within the study area.

- 
- Majura House.

6.3

EUROPEAN HERITAGE VALUES

There are a number of previously recorded European heritage sites within the study area. These are outlined in *Table 6.1* and shown in *Figure 7.3*.

Table 6.1 Previously recorded European Heritage values within the study area

Item Name		Heritage Listings		Description
'Majura House' former family home	Mayo	National RNE, ACT Heritage places	Trust, ACT Heritage	Majura House and outbuildings are listed on the CHL, the RNE and the ACT Heritage Register. Majura House is a 1840s - 1860s stone house possibly built for Alfred Mayo but also recorded as first occupied by John McIntosh (a shepherd working on the Duntroon estate). The house is a stone and slab walled and corrugated iron roof buildings remain. A large slab structure was demolished 1950s, and an adjacent shearing shed dates from between wars. The house is renovated and has been added to. Also extant are former structures known to include a fernery and kitchen block (GHD 1999).
Majura well	House	Not currently listed		This site consists of a hand-made brick lined well in good condition. formerly used as main water supply for Majura House, locally thought to date from time of local drought in 1890s (GHD 1999).

Item Name	Heritage Listings	Description

6.4

OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL DISTURBANCES

Early farming practices in the region focused heavily on cultivation of the river flats and animal grazing in all other areas. Parish maps indicate that the study area originally formed part of a land grant to Robert Campbell. During this time the land was likely utilised for agricultural activities.

Early farming practices in the region focused heavily on cultivation of the river flats and animal grazing in all other areas. From the 1830s the study area has been ploughed and used for cultivation.

houses (Majura House) are visible. Associated with this early period (mid to late 1800s) and up to the mid-1980s are the construction of houses, access tracks, an area of heavy soil disturbance, areas of ground cutting, several open drainage features, the construction of

several buildings and numerous other signs of ground disturbance through the establishment of underground services such as stormwater and sewerage, water mains, and gas.

Table 6.2 *Overview of Historical Disturbances*

Date	Activities
19 th Century	Early parish maps show the study area utilised for farming activities, with some early homestead buildings present (e.g. the Majura House).
1951	The study area is cleared and appears to be utilised for grazing and crop purposes. Woolshed Creek is in its current configuration.



The Majura House well and the site of W. Mayo residence are not visible.



Date	Activities
[Redacted content]	
1.	Aerial imagery obtained from LDA
2.	Parish maps obtained from (NSW Department of Lands available online at (http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm))



7.4

GAPS ANALYSIS

Grasses, weed growth, tussocks, and bush debris obscured ground surface visibility in several places within the study area. Ground visibility was consistently low across the entire study area with exposed ground visibility varying between 0% and 40% (except for animal and vehicle tracks). This limited the effectiveness of identifying surface (or sub-surface) archaeological features within the study area.

7.5

SURVEY RESULTS

In order to provide an understanding of the landforms encountered and the ground surface condition, a summary of several of the survey transects is provided in *Table 7.2*. The location of survey transects is shown in *Figure 7.1*.

Table 7.2

Survey Transects, landform description, distance and notes.

Transect	Landform	Field notes
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Transect	Landform	Field notes
6	Small rises, upper, mid and lower slopes, flat terrain.	Open paddocks with thick grass coverage, very low visibility. Some visibility along Woolshed Creek, in areas of soil erosion and ploughing, and vehicle tracks. Sites MW2, 3 and 4 and 6 identified. Previously recorded historic sites Majura House and Majura House well identified. Several areas of potential identified comprising small rises adjacent to Woolshed Creek.



7.6.4

Historic Heritage Sites

Nine previously recorded historic sites were recorded during the archaeological survey. All of these features have been previously recorded and are documented by Navin Officer (1999; 2009) and GHD (1999). These include [REDACTED] Majura House and associated outbuildings; the Majura House well; the site of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Majura House and associated Outbuildings

The RNE listed Majura House was observed during this survey. This building has been previously assessed in GHD (1998). The building is a 19th century stone homestead with several outbuildings including a shearing shed, a dairy and a hay shed. These buildings are constructed of timber frames with galvanised iron roofing and are extant within the northern portion of the study area. The homestead itself is of sandstone construction, timber flooring with a decorative garden of exotic plantings and trees.

The house is still in use today and the original portion of the homestead is structurally sound and in good condition. The house has undergone several changes since its construction, including the addition and subtraction of numerous wings and rooms. The house has also undergone reworking to bring the structure up to modern living standards.

The RNE archive for Majura House states that:

'it demonstrates a way of life, taste, custom, process and function of particular interest. Further it is part of the Duntroon property complex of Robert Campbell's estate in Canberra. The cottage is one of the few stone buildings of its type, servants' quarters of a large agricultural estate, that has survived the consolidation of squattocracy which was a vital part of mid nineteenth century Australia. It represents a continual working farm (although originally not independent as it is today) for approximately 130 years and as such is the oldest in the ACT and one of the few that maintained such a role'.

In keeping with the *Heritage Act 2004* Part 2 Section 10, the house and its associated outbuildings would represent a "rare or unique example of its kind" – that is, an early 19th century example of rural life and farming activities, satisfying *Criterion F - Rarity*. The house and its associated buildings forms part of a wider cultural landscape of early settlement in the Majura valley and it is likely that further assessment of this landscape could yield "information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the cultural history of the ACT due to their potential research value", satisfying *Criterion J*. Navin Officer (1999) also described the original cottage as having significance for its associations with Duntroon, having been built on land originally owned by Robert Campbell. This satisfies *Criterion H - Associational*. GHD (1999) has previously determined that the estate has moderate and high local significance and is considered to be the oldest surviving farm complex in the ACT in situ.

Photograph 7.16 View of Majura House looking south-west.



Photograph 7.17 View of Majura House looking south-east.



Photograph 7.18 View of Majura House looking north-east.



Photograph 7.19 Internal view of original portion of Majura House looking south-west.



Photograph 7.20 View of outbuilding to the west of Majura House, looking west.



Photograph 7.21 Internal view of outbuilding looking north-west.



Photograph 7.22 View of Majura House Shearing Shed looking south-east.



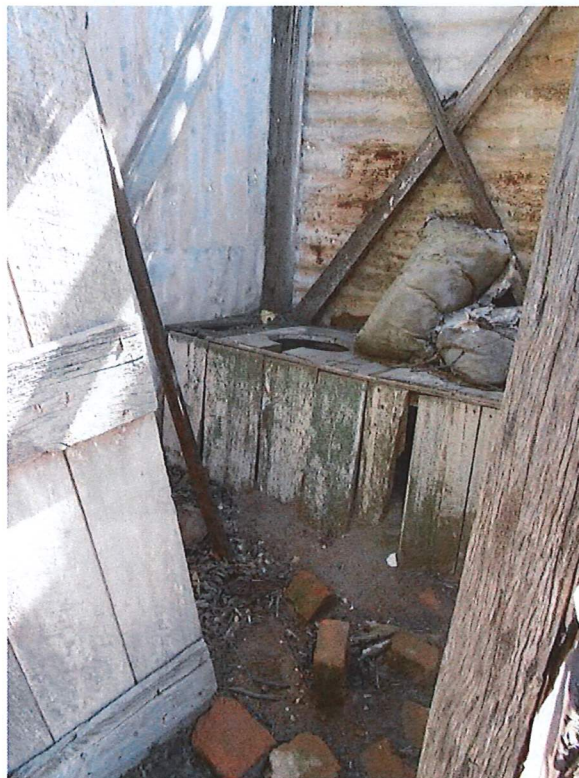
Photograph 7.23 Internal view of shearing shed, looking north-west.



Photograph 7.24 Internal view of Shearing Shed looking north.



Photograph 7.25 Internal view of external toilet, looking south-west.



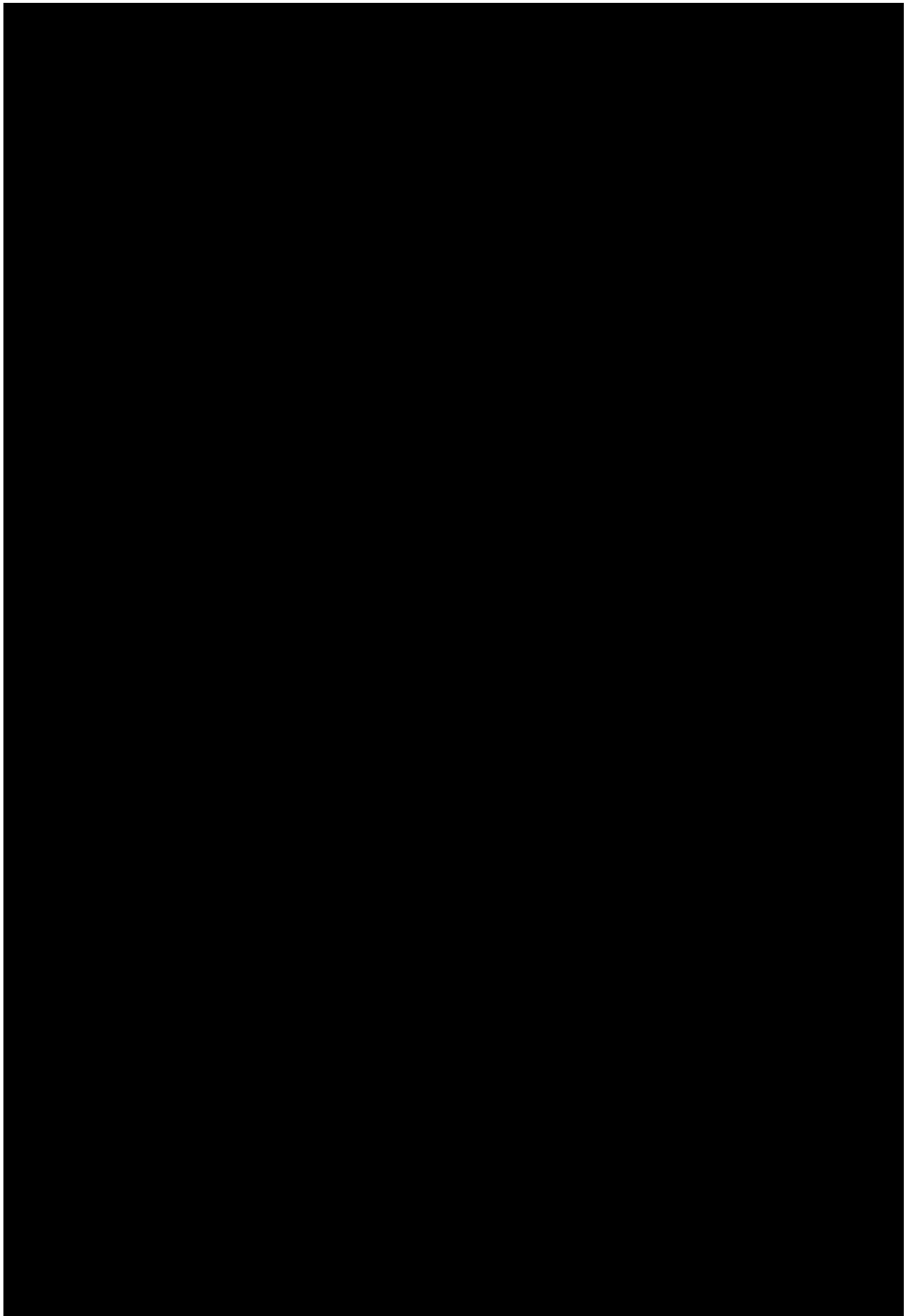
Majura House Well

Majura House well is associated with the original Majura House dwelling and provided water for the estate. The house is thought to date from a time of local drought during the 1890s. The site is a brick lined well with wood framing of approximately 1.3 m diameter.

In keeping with the *Heritage Act 2004* Part 2 Section 10, the well may represent a “rare or unique example of its kind” – that is, an early 19th century example of rural life and farming activities, satisfying *Criterion F - Rarity*. The well also forms part of a wider cultural landscape of early settlement in the Majura Valley and it is likely that further assessment of this landscape could yield “information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the cultural history of the ACT due to their potential research value”, satisfying *Criterion J*. GHD (1999) has previously determined that the Majura House has moderate and high local significance and is considered to be the oldest farm complex in the ACT still standing. As the well forms part of this estate is also represents part of the oldest farm complex in the ACT (still extant). The well also has significance for its associations with Duntroon, having been built on land originally owned by Robert Campbell. This satisfies *Criterion H - Associational*. The site is therefore assessed as having cultural heritage significance.

Photograph 7.26 View of Majura House Well looking north.





Historic sites hold significance according to the criteria established by the *Heritage Act 2004*.

Nine previously recorded sites were relocated within the study area:

[REDACTED] Majura House, Majura House Well, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

7.8.1

Previously Recorded Sites

[REDACTED] Majura House and [REDACTED] are listed within the ACT Heritage Register and within the RNE. These sites are described as having a high level of heritage significance. These sites are rare examples of their types in Canberra and are likely to satisfy numerous significance criteria of the *Heritage Act 2004* such as Criteria C (evidence of early European agricultural activities and domestic life in the early 19th century), F (rarity), G (notable example of type) H (association with Duntroon estate), and potentially J (provide information for a wider understanding of the cultural history of the ACT).

The Majura House Well may be a rare example of its type in Canberra and has associations with the [REDACTED] and Majura House. This site is likely to satisfy two of the *Heritage Act 2004* Part 2 Section 10 significance criteria (rarity and association) and may satisfy an additional criterion (research potential), and is therefore assessed as having moderate heritage significance.

Archaeological deposits and features of the former residences of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] may represent early 19th century examples of rural life and farming activities, satisfying criterion F (rarity). Archaeological deposits associated with the site are also likely to provide "information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT due to their potential research value, satisfying Criterion J. These sites are therefore assessed as having low to moderate heritage significance.

[REDACTED]

Table 7.4 *Showing historical item and its associated heritage significance.*

Historical item	Historical significance
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Majura House	High
Majura House Well	Moderate
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

8.1

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

This section relates to the recommendations from the Aboriginal and historical assessments undertaken as part of this Stage 1 CHA. Avoidance of archaeological sites represents the best heritage outcome as it means no impact on the identified heritage features.

The management recommendation statements are made in light of:

- the results of background documentary investigation and archeological field inspection as outlined in this report;
- predictive modelling;
- a heritage significance assessment;
- legislative requirements as outlined in this report;
- consultation with the RAOs; and
- the location of heritage sites within the study area.

8.2

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

Under Part 2, Sections 8 and 10 of the *Heritage Act*, the study area holds Aboriginal heritage significance as it contains Aboriginal archaeological sites and landforms that have the potential to display evidence of a distinctive way of life, tradition, land use, custom, and process or function no longer practised. The results of previous archaeological studies relevant to the study area show clusters of Aboriginal sites adjacent to the Molonglo River and in micro-landforms particular to the study area and surrounding region (ie, within 400 m of permanent water sources; on flat or slightly undulating landforms containing soft alluvial soils; on the crest or immediate slopes of low level rises; at natural outcroppings of bedrock; along small river tributaries).

Within the study area, the upper flat terrain within the southern portion of the study area, and the elevated area and slopes to the north are likely to have represented a gathering area and local focus point for subsistence activities such as camping, food gathering, and tool making activities. The study area is also located within the region of the Molonglo River, with its large tributary Woolshed Creek running through the study area. These water sources would have provided valuable subsistence resources for past Aboriginal groups. Native fauna would also have been attracted to large bodies of water and been hunted there by Aboriginal people.

Due to the thick cover of grass over the majority of the study area, a complete assessment of its Aboriginal heritage values could not be adequately conducted. Therefore, following from the field survey and consultation with the local Aboriginal community, the following recommendations have been developed:

- the areas of relatively undisturbed ground within the study area that have been identified (and shown in *Figure 7.4*) as having 'low to moderate', 'moderate' or 'high' potential to reveal Aboriginal cultural heritage, should undergo a subsurface testing program prior to ground disturbance;
- monitoring of ground disturbance works by RAOs within areas that were found to have archaeological potential following subsurface testing should be considered in consultation with the RAOs and in consideration of the excavation results;
- no archaeological constraints exist for sections within the study area identified as having undergone significant ground disturbances (as shown in *Figure 6.1*) or within areas of low archaeological potential (*Figure 7.4*).
- if, during any proposed future developments, any Aboriginal sites are discovered within the study area, the following Unexpected Discovery Protocol is recommended in order to limit any impacts to previously unidentified sites:
 - all work in the immediate area of the find should stop;
 - the ACT Heritage Council should be immediately contacted;
 - an appropriately qualified heritage professional should be contacted to record the location and attributes of the site and to assess the nature, extent and significance of the find and determine appropriate management measures; and
 - a copy of this report should be provided to ACT Heritage and RAOs.

8.3

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY ENDORSEMENT

As a component of the archaeological survey, a discussion concerning the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area took place during the field assessment between ERM Archaeologist [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED]. It was agreed during these discussions that PAD areas were present within the study area, these areas were significant to Aboriginal people, and that subsurface investigations were required to properly assess the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area. Areas of PAD were also identified by RAOs during the field assessment and recorded by the archaeologist.

The study area contains seven features of historical significance, under Part 2, Section 10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, as they are a rare or unique example of their kind and may have potential associations with the [REDACTED] and the Campbell family or research potential. Following the desktop and field assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:



- the Majura House has been assessed as having high cultural heritage significance and should be kept undisturbed within future developments, if feasible. If it is deemed necessary to impact the heritage value of this item, then advice or approval should be sought from the ACT Heritage Unit.
- the Majura House Well has been assessed as having moderate cultural heritage significance and should be kept undisturbed within future developments, if feasible. If it is deemed necessary to impact the heritage value of this item, then advice or approval should be sought from the ACT Heritage Unit.

