

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION REPORT



[Trench 5a during excavation]

**PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL
CNR AVOCA ST & HIGH ST
RANDWICK, NSW**

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

June 2012

Report to WorleyParsons



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1.0

Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This report has been prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) for Worley Parsons Pty Limited on behalf of Thinc Projects. It details the results of recent Aboriginal archaeological test excavations undertaken in conjunction with the construction of a Comprehensive Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic within the Prince of Wales Hospital campus at Randwick (**Figure 1**). Specifically the site is located in the north-eastern corner of the hospital complex, immediately south-west of the intersection of Avoca Street and High Street as indicated in **Figure 2**.

The investigations involved a combined program of historical archaeological and Aboriginal archaeological test excavations to determine whether any Aboriginal or European heritage remains were present in areas proposed for the construction of the clinic. The archaeological works documented here were recommended on the basis of a detailed assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the area [see MDCA 2011] and followed the recommended methodology of that assessment. Specifically, an area of low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity was identified by that assessment and subjected to archaeological test excavation. The works were undertaken as part of State Significant Development under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act (1979 as amended).

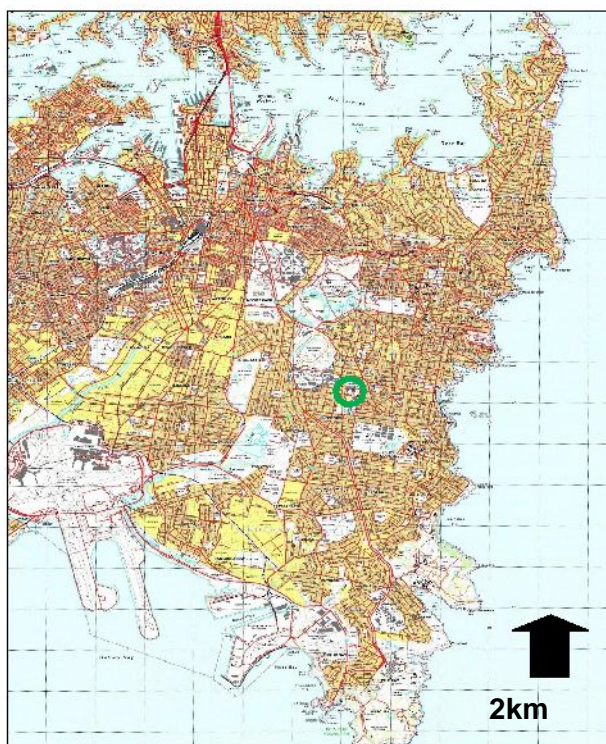


Figure 1. Prince of Wales Hospital in the context of greater Sydney.



Figure 2. The area of Low Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity identified during the 2011 assessment and investigated during the current project.

1.2 Background to the Archaeological Excavations

The MDCA 2011 assessment report provided an extensive review of the archaeological and landscape context of the subject land leading to its assessment as archaeologically sensitive, and recommendations for the works outlined in this report. This can be summarised as follows:

- € The surrounding area is underlain by a Quaternary aged aeolian dune ridge which is part of an extensive system of dune ridges and swales lying between the Lachlan and Botany Swamps and the eastern Sydney coast. The current study area is located near the top of this ridge and is associated with localised outcropping Hawkesbury Sandstone or an interface of the sandstone and Aeolian dune, as opposed to the dune sands which characterise the lower slopes. It is therefore likely to retain some sands but unlikely to contain deep dune deposits as found on the lower slopes.



- € The dune was initially formed over 35,000 years ago and consists of an A Horizon (topsoil A1 horizon on massive white sand A2 horizon) overlying an indurated B Horizon (coffee rock) and C Horizon (yellow sand). The A Horizon has been reworked over the last 10,000 years and would have represented a shifting dune/swale/swamp environment to the Aboriginal people living in the area during this period. The lower B and C Horizons predate Aboriginal use of the area and are not archaeologically sensitive.
- € Evidence of Aboriginal use of the dune was located during archaeological excavations at the Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery about under what is now the Kiloh Centre about 300m south-west of the study area (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997, Dallas *et al* 1997). This evidence consisted of a series of deflated stone hearths and a small number of stone artefacts of Aboriginal origin beneath the cemetery within the dune A2 horizon. Carbon attached to one of the hearth stones was dated to about 8,000 years ago and is currently the earliest dated evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the eastern suburbs area of Sydney.
- € Soil analysis from across the site of the former Asylum cemetery show that the dune sands are highly acidic (pH 3-5) and therefore survival of any organic materials in an archaeological context is highly unlikely (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Volume 2 Part 5 Soil Analysis). In fact, unless embedded within substantial shell midden (ie alkaline matrix) bone or wood artefacts or human remains are unlikely to be present unless deposited in the last 200-300 years in this context.
- € Geotechnical studies of the current study area suggest that any dune or dune interface deposits which have survived may have been partly disturbed by more recent historical activity. However their presence raises the possibility of potentially significant Aboriginal archaeological remains having survived within the study area, and is worthy of further investigation.

The current archaeological works were undertaken to locate and assess the dune/dune interface A Horizon and its Aboriginal archaeological potential, mindful of the possibility for historical archaeological remains to occur.

1.3 Aboriginal Community Consultation

The Prince of Wales Hospital campus falls within the administrative boundaries of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LaPLALC). The preliminary archaeological assessment recommendations were endorsed by the LaPLALC [MDCA 2011] and the LaPLALC was represented onsite during the archaeological test excavations by Alan Daly. A draft version of the current report was provided to the LaPLALC for their comment and their response, endorsing its findings and recommendations, is included as **Appendix A**.

1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been written by Mary Dallas, Paul Irish and Tamika Goward. The assistance of Adrienne Howe-Piening (MDCA) and Alan Daly (LaPLALC) during the excavations was greatly appreciated.



1.5 Report Structure

This report contains an overview of the project (**Section 1**), a detailed description of the methods and results of the archaeological investigations (**Section 2**), a discussion of the conclusions drawn from the excavations (**Section 3**), a list of cited references (**Section 4**) and a photographic log of the excavations (**Appendix B**) included for future reference.



2.0 Results

2.1 Aims of the Test Excavations

The main aim of the archaeological test excavations was to identify any Aboriginal archaeological remains that may be affected by the construction of the proposed Clinic by:

- € Identifying surviving original dune/dune interface A horizon sands and sampling them (where of sufficient intactness/integrity) to determine whether Aboriginal archaeological remains were present; and
- € Locating any former contact or pre-contact land surfaces within A horizon sands upon which past Aboriginal activity may have been focussed and archaeologically testing them.

In the event that Aboriginal archaeological remains were located, further archaeological excavation would determine their extent and significance as the basis for developing an appropriate management strategy in the context of the proposed development.

2.2 Timing and Personnel

The excavations were undertaken over three days from 30 April to 2 May 2012 by MDCA in tandem with historical archaeological excavations undertaken by Casey and Lowe Archaeology and Heritage (Tony Lowe and Nick Harrop). MDCA and LaPLALC personnel involved in the excavations are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Personnel Involved in the Archaeological Testing Program.

| Date | Personnel |
|---------------|--|
| 30 April 2012 | Alan Daly (LaPLALC) Mary Dallas (MDCA) Paul Irish (MDCA) Tamika Goward (MDCA) |
| 1 May 2012 | Alan Daly (LaPLALC) Mary Dallas (MDCA) Tamika Goward (MDCA) |
| 2 May 2012 | Alan Daly (LaPLALC) Mary Dallas (MDCA) Paul Irish (MDCA) Adrienne Howe-Piening (MDCA) Tamika Goward (MDCA) |



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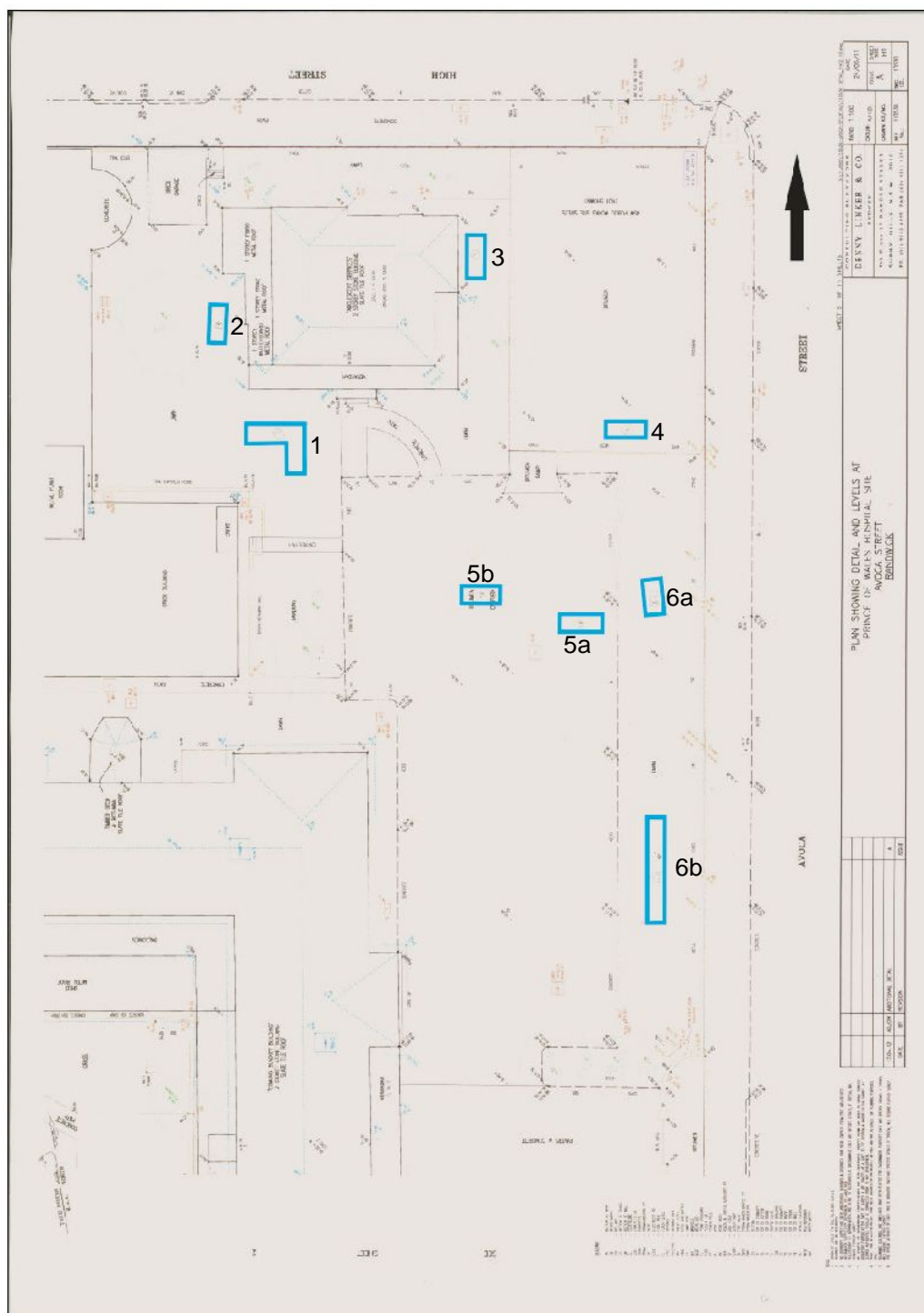


Figure 3. Location of excavated pits.

[Adapted from plan by Casey and Lowe Archaeology and Heritage].



2.3 Field Procedure

The archaeological investigations involved a series of mechanically excavated trenches. **Appendix B** contains a record of each of these trenches and the location of trenches is shown in **Figure 3**.

The trenches were excavated to determine firstly whether any historical archaeological features (primarily relating to the adjacent Superintendents Cottage) had survived, and secondly, whether original dune or dune interface horizons had survived. In general, trenches were initially a mechanical bucket in width (1.2m) and 2-5m in length and excavated with a batter (toothless) bucket in 100-200mm spits through fill until a potentially natural soil horizon was encountered. No partial or intact A1 horizon was encountered in any of the excavated trenches. Most retained a truncated A2 horizon of white sand and this was then sample sieved to determine whether it contained Aboriginal archaeological remains, before being excavated to underlying sandstone bedrock. The samples of the A2 horizon were dry-sieved on site through nested 5mm and 2mm mesh to detect any Aboriginal cultural material or other relevant geomorphological evidence (e.g. stone and other inclusions).

2.4 Results

A total of 8 mechanical trenches and four manual pits were excavated during the investigations. The locations of the trenches and pits are shown in Error! Reference source not found.. A summary description of the trenches is provided in **Table 2** and full descriptions and photos are provided in **Appendix B**. No Aboriginal archaeological material or evidence of former land surfaces were encountered.

The excavations revealed recent historical fill of variable type and depth across the site. This included previous asphalt surfaces, pipe trenches, introduced materials in mixed sands and other rubble. No evidence of an intact upper (A1) original soil profile was located. Instead in most trenches, a truncated A2 horizon consisting of white/grey sands generally 10-25cm in thickness was found overlying a very friable white sandstone bedrock. A typical section of these trenches is provided in **Figure 4**. Although this horizon was sample sieved, no Aboriginal archaeological material was located, and despite its relatively truncated and in some cases partially disturbed nature, this suggests a likely actual absence of archaeological material.

One trench (6b) contained a deeper dune profile, due to its position downslope from many of the other trenches. This trench exhibited a profile typical in this area with an A2 white sand horizon overlying an indurated 'coffee rock' layer on yellow sand on bedrock. This yellow sand (B horizon) has been shown elsewhere to predate human occupation of the area. The A2 sands were sampled and no archaeological material was located.



Table 2. Summary description of mechanical trenches and manual pits.

| Trench/Pit | Description |
|------------|---|
| T1 | Mechanical L-shaped trench 1.2m x 3m (south extension) and 1.2 x 4m (west extension) excavated through 0.6m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Western area of pit excavated in 0.1- 0.15m spits to Sandstone bedrock (0.90m below). Five bucket sample of each of 3 spits sieved which consisted entirely of clean sand with some small quartz pebbles (<1cm). |
| T2 | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 1.5m excavated through 0.35m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Northwest corner of pit excavated in 0.2m spits to Sandstone bedrock (0.75m below). Ten bucket sample of 2 spits sieved which consisted entirely of clean sand with some small quartz pebbles (<1cm). |
| T3 | Mechanical trench initially 1.2 x 4m excavated through 0.65m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Northeast corner of pit manually excavated to Sandstone bedrock (0.8m below) and a ten bucket sample of each of 2 spits were sieved. Spit 1 consisted of clean sand with some quartz pebbles (<2cm) as well as European debris (glass, slate, ceramic). Spit 2 consisted of clean sand with some smaller, infrequent quartz pebbles (<1cm). |
| T4 | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 3m excavated through 0.62m of rubble to top of a 0.01m lens of light grey clayey soil. This clayey soil was underlain by Sandstone bedrock (0.65m below). This trench not sampled due to lack of remaining natural profile. |
| T5a | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 3m excavated through 0.6m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). The rubble profile was inconsistent throughout the pit. Northwest corner of pit manually excavated 1 spit to Sandstone bedrock (0.75m below). Ten bucket sample sieved which consisted entirely of clean sand with some small lateral tree roots and solid sandstone pieces (<2cm). |
| T5b | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 3m excavated through 0.45m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Middle area along the south wall of pit manually excavated in 1 spit to Sandstone bedrock (0.65m below). Ten bucket sample sieved which consisted of clean sand and one piece of ceramic (<1cm) within the first 5cm of this unit. |
| T6a | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 1.5m excavated through 0.45- 0.5m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Middle area along the south wall of pit manually excavated in 1 spit to Sandstone bedrock (0.7m below). Ten bucket sample sieved which consisted of clean sand with charcoal flecks, some small quartz pebbles (<1cm), solid sandstone pieces (<1cm), infrequent clay flecks. Also, one piece of ceramic (<1cm) within the first 5cm of this unit. |
| T6b | Mechanical trench 1.2 x 3m excavated through 0.65m of rubble to top of truncated natural profile (Aeolian sand). Mechanical excavation continued to establish depth of natural profile, revealing a lens of coffee rock, then another sand horizon. The natural profile was manually excavated in the area below the northeast wall of the pit in 1 spit to Sandstone bedrock (1.5m below). Ten bucket sample sieved which consisted of clean sand with some small quartz pebbles (<0.2cm) and asphalt slag (<0.1cm). |



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Table 3. Levels (m AHD) of horizons from the excavations.

| P.O.W. Trench No. | Surface Level | Base of Disturbance/ Top of A2 Horizon | Top of Coffee rock /B Horizon | Base of Excavation/ Top of Bedrock |
|----------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| T1 | 65.32 | 64.72 | - | 64.47 |
| T2 | 65.57 | 65.1 | - | 64.81 |
| T3 | 65.41 | 64.83 | - | 64.68 |
| T4 | 65.47 | 64.87 | - | 64.86 |
| T5a | 64.81 | 64.15 | - | 64.15 |
| T5b | 64.83 | 64.4 | - | 64.22 |
| T6a | 64.91 | 64.47 | - | 64.27 |
| T6b | 64.38 | 63.8 | 63.49 | 62.93 |

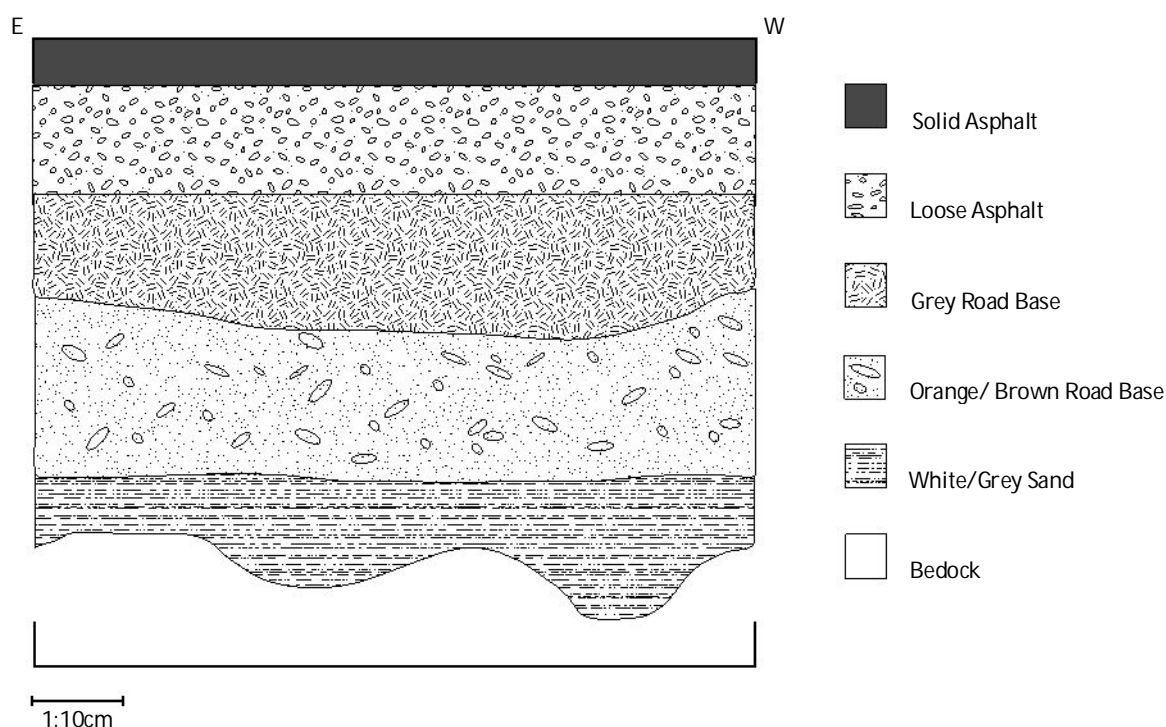


Figure 4. Section Drawing of Trench 5b.

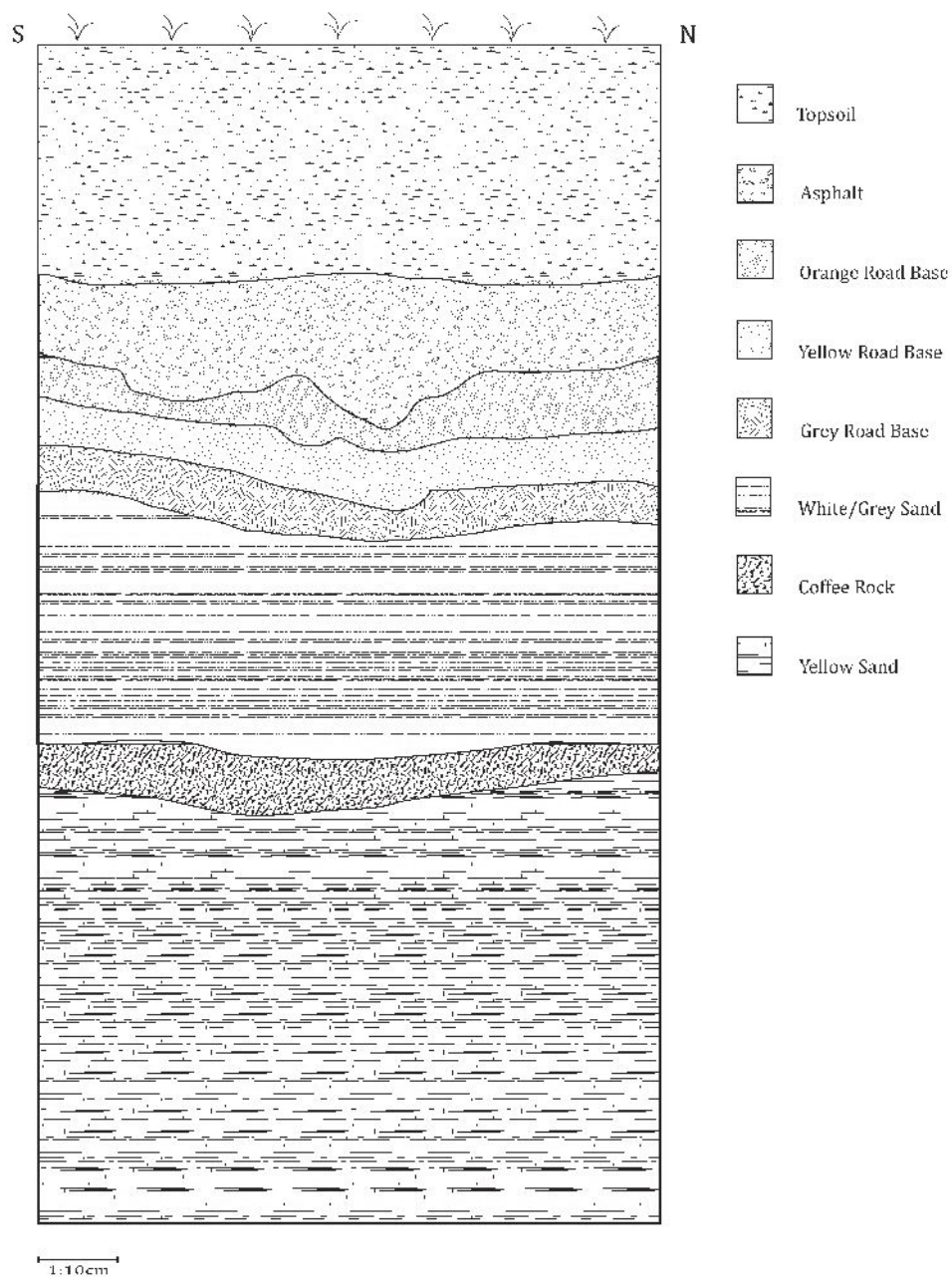


Figure 5. Section Drawing of Trench 6b.



3.0

Conclusions

The Aboriginal archaeological test excavations reported on here did not result in the identification of any Aboriginal archaeological remains within the study area, nor are such remains expected to occur in areas not tested.

The excavations have shown that a partial natural soil profile does survive within the study area in the form of a dune, or more commonly dune interface sequence. However this original profile has been considerably disturbed and truncated by recent historical activity such that the A1 horizon most likely to contain Aboriginal archaeological material is absent, as are deeper dune profiles where the A2 horizon may contain such material (as in the nearby Asylum Cemetery excavations).

As a result of the archaeological test excavations it is not considered that there is any likelihood that Aboriginal archaeological remains will have survived within the study area.

Consequently no further Aboriginal archaeological investigations are considered warranted in relation to the proposed Comprehensive Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic.

Archaeological monitoring of site works is not considered warranted on the basis of the findings of the current archaeological test excavation program. However a recommendation has been made below of how to proceed should any Aboriginal archaeological remains, or material suspected as such, be uncovered during site works.



4.0

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon:

The legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to items of Aboriginal heritage under the terms of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended)*, where it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly harm an Aboriginal object;

and

The understanding that under a State Significant Proposal an AHIP is not required from OEH to impact on Aboriginal objects, if the Director General's Requirements are adhered to in regard to Aboriginal heritage;

and

The results of the archaeological investigations of the study land which are documented in this report;

and

The views and concerns expressed by the *La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council* as outlined in this report and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Statement (**Appendix A**);

It is recommended that:

- I. No further Aboriginal archaeological works are considered warranted in relation to the current development proposal. Specifically no further Aboriginal archaeological excavations or Aboriginal archaeological monitoring are considered warranted.
- II. Should Aboriginal archaeological remains, or material suspected as such, be encountered during site works, all works should cease in the vicinity until the remains can be inspected by a representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and a suitably qualified archaeologist to determine if the remains are of Aboriginal cultural origin and an appropriate management strategy for them (this may also involve contacting the Office of Environment & Heritage).
- III. One copy of this report be sent to:
The Chairperson
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 365
MATRAVILLE NSW 2036
- IV. One copy of this report should be forwarded to:
The Manager
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
NSW Office of Environment & Heritage
P.O. Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2770



5.0

References

- Austral-Godden Mackay Pty Limited December 1997 Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Archaeological Investigation. *Volume 1. Main Report; Volume 2. Archaeology; Volume 3. Physical Anthropology; and Volume 4. Plans.* Prepared for the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health.
- Dallas, M., Steele, D. Barton, H. & Wright, R.V.S. 1997. *POW Project 1995. Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery, Archaeological Investigation. Volume 2 Archaeology Part 3 Aboriginal Archaeology* (Report to South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and NSW Department of Health).
- Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2007. *Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Report Long Bay Correctional Complex, Malabar, NSW* (Report to NSW Health Department [Justice Health] & The Department of Corrective Services).
- Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2011. *Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment. Prince of Wales Hospital Cnr Avoca St & High St Randwick, NSW* (Report to WorleyParsons)



APPENDIX A

Aboriginal Consultation Records



La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council

P.O. Box 365, Matraville NSW 2036

Telephone: (02) 9311 4282

Facsimile: (02) 9661 7423

Mr Paul Irish
MDCA
31 Waterview Street
BALMAIN NSW 2041

Via Email: paul@mdca.com.au

Dear Paul,

**RE: Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Report –
Prince of Wales Hospital Cnr Avoca & High St, Randwick NSW 2031**

I write in reply to the above mentioned report dated May 2012 for the proposed works at the Corner Avoca and High Streets, Randwick NSW. The La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council ("LPLALC") has reviewed the report and provides the recommendations stated below.

As you may be aware, the LPLALC was established and operates within the provisions of the NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* ("ALRA") and currently represents a membership of 380 Aboriginal persons who reside within or have an association with the LPLALC area. In accordance with s.52 of the ALRA the LPLALC has a statutory function to "*take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the Council's area*".

The Prince of Wales and Randwick area is a significant region for LPLALC members and the La Perouse Aboriginal community as the area has contained and still contains Aboriginal sites that are of special importance to the Aboriginal community today.

The LPLALC recommends the following:

Recommendation 1:

The LPLALC supports the recommendation set out in the conclusion of the Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Report (page 13).

Recommendation 2:

The LPLALC advises that if any Aboriginal objects (such as human or animal bone, shell material or stone artifacts) are unearthed during the any future works on the property, all works must cease and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and LPLALC be contacted immediately.

If you would like to discuss this issue further please don't hesitate to contact the LPLALC office on 9311 4282 during business hours.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Ingrey', written in a cursive style.

Chris Ingrey
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 04 June 2012





APPENDIX B

Test Excavation Records





Mechanical Trench Descriptions

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|---------|------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| Trench | 1 | | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 30 April 2012 | |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 0.9m and 1.2x 4x 0.9m (L-shaped). | | | | RL top of trench | 65.2m | | RL base of trench | 64.47m | |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: Grassy surface followed by 10cm of dark brown topsoil grading into a 20cm thick mixed sandy fill. This is underlain by a 5cm lens of asphalt followed by a 12cm layer of yellow sand road base then another 10cm white sand layer of road base. A 3cm thick dark grey sandy layer then follows.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit comprises of 30cm of clean white/ grey sand with a 2cm lens of darker stained sand in the middle of this layer. This unit represents the truncated natural profile, missing the A1 horizon.</p> <p>Unit 3: White friable sandstone bedrock at 90cm.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Western end of trench. | | | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 10-15cm | Buckets Sampled | 5 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<1cm) | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/2 | Size | 10-15cm | Buckets Sampled | 5 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<1cm) | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/3 | Size | 10-15cm | Buckets Sampled | 5 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<1cm) | | | |
| Photos |  | | | | Trench 1 during excavation from eastern end. | |  | | | West section showing soil profile. |




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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|------|---|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Trench | 2 | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 30 April 2012 |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 1.5x 0.75 | | | RL top of trench | 65.57m | | RL base of trench | 64.81m |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: Grassy surface followed by 10-15cm of dark brown topsoil. This grades into a layer of 25-30cm of mixed sandy fill including small lateral tree roots. Some small clay pockets and conduit service pipes around perimeter of trench. Slate fragments in bottom 5cm of this unit also.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit comprises of 30-40cm of clean white/ grey sand. This unit represents the truncated natural profile, missing the A1 horizon. The upper 5cm of this unit contains small slate fragments and the lower 5-10cm of this unit contains some yellow staining and clayey content.</p> <p>Unit 3: 0.5cm of dark mineral pan before white friable sandstone bedrock at 75cm.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Northwest corner of trench. | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 20cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<1cm) | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/2 | Size | 20cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<1cm) | |
| Photos |  | | | West section of Trench 2 during excavation with sondage. | |  | | South section showing soil profile. |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|--------|---|---------------|------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Trench | 3 | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 30 April 2012 | |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 4x 0.8m | | | RL top of trench | 65.41m | | RL base of trench | 64.68m | |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: Grassy surface followed by 25cm of dark brown topsoil. This is followed by a 5cm lens of asphalt which grades into a 3-4cm lens of yellow sand road base. The road base is atop 35cm of mottled sand containing small (<1cm) lateral tree roots.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit comprises of a 1cm thin brown root and mineral pan above 15cm of clean white/ grey sand. This unit represents the truncated natural profile, missing the A1 horizon. The sample for trench 3 was located 0.5m from the southeast end of the trench on the north wall. Dimensions for this sample were 1.2m x 0.5m x 0.15-0.2m.</p> <p>Unit 3: White friable sandstone bedrock at 80cm.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | The sample for trench 3 was located 0.5m from the southeast end of the trench on the north wall. Dimensions for this sample were 1.2m x 0.5m x 0.15-0.2m. | | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 10cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Small quartz pebbles (<2cm), fragments of black, green and colourless glass, off white and blue and white ceramic as well as large pieces of slate (<10cm). | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/2 | Size | 5-10cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Infrequent small quartz pebbles (<1cm). | | |
| Photos |  | | | East section of Trench 3 with sondage, showing soil profile. | | | | | |





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| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Trench | 4 | Recorder | Tamika Goward | Date of Recording | 1 May 2012 |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 0.65m | RL top of trench | 65.47m | RL base of trench | 64.86m |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: 5cm of solid asphalt surface immediately followed by 5cm of concrete. This is underlain by a sheet of white geotechnical fabric then 15cm of mixed clayey soil. This is followed by another 5cm lens of loose asphalt (more ashy than first layer of asphalt) then 7cm of green gravelly road base. This then is underlain by an even looser 5cm layer of asphalt which grades into a 7cm of very dark brown clayey soil then 5cm of non-uniform orange clayey soil then finally 7cm of lighter brown clayey soil. Brick fragments throughout last 3 layers.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit comprises of a 1cm thick layer of white clayey soil.</p> <p>Unit 3: White and yellow friable sandstone bedrock at 65cm.</p> | | | | |
| Location of Sample | This trench not sampled due to lack of remaining natural profile. | | | | |
| Photos |  | Trench 4 during excavation from eastern end. | |  | North section showing soil profile. |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|------|---|---------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Trench | 5a | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 1 May 2012 | |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 0.8m | | | RL top of trench | 64.81m | | RL base of trench | 64.15m | |
| General Description | Due to the variable nature of trench 5a, individual descriptions of the south, north and east sections were recorded. Unit 1 (south section): 7cm of solid asphalt surface underlain by 35cm of dark grey gravel road base. 10cm of orange sand road base follows then a 20cm layer of grey sand road base with charcoal throughout. *Deep 35cm cut at eastern end of south wall containing mixed white, yellow and black sandy fill. Unit 1 (north section): 15cm of solid asphalt surface followed by 20 of loose grey gravel road base. 40cm of mixed black, yellow and white sand fill within a large cutting. Unit 1 (east section): 10cm of solid asphalt surface followed by 20cm of loose grey gravel road base. 10cm of yellow sand road base with large lateral tree root at the southern end. 10-25cm of mixed light grey sand road base with charcoal flecks throughout and a large ceramic pipe (10cm) at northern end. 10cm of yellow clean sand (most probably fill). Unit 2: The undisturbed unit comprises of 25cm of clean white/ grey sand. This unit represents the truncated natural profile, missing the A1 horizon. Unit 3: Black mineral pan atop of a white friable sandstone bedrock at 70-80cm. Bedrock slopes downward to the south. | | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Northwest corner of trench. | | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 25cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Small sandstone pieces (<2cm), medium seized tree roots (<3cm) | | |
| Photos |  | | | Trench 5a at end of excavation, showing sondage from southeastern corner. | |  | | | South section showing soil profile. |




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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|------|--|---------------|--|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Trench | 5b | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 2 May 2012 | |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 0.65m | | | RL top of trench | 64.83m | | RL base of trench | 64.22m | |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: 5cm of solid asphalt surface atop of 15cm of loose asphalt. 54cm of grey gravel road base. This is followed by 10cm of dark brown clayey road base grading into 15cm of orange/ brown clayey containing imbedded sandstone fragments (<5cm) and coke slag fragments (<2cm).</p> <p>Unit 2: Undisturbed 5-15cm of white/grey sand missing A1 horizon. Small piece of red plastic found within the top 2cm of this unit.</p> <p>Unit 3: White angular bedded friable sandstone bedrock at 50-65cm.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Middle of south wall of trench. | | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 15cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Piece of red plastic (<1cm). | | |
| Photos |  | | | Trench 5b at end of excavation from western end. | |  | | | South section showing soil profile. |




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| Trench | 6a | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 1 May 2012 |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 0.7m | | | RL top of trench | 64.91m | | RL base of trench | 64.27m |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: Grassy surface followed by 20cm of loose brown topsoil. 5cm lens of asphalt underlain by 15cm of orange then yellow road base.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit consists of 20-25cm of grey/white sand with orange sand road base grading into this layer from above. Sporadic clay flecks throughout and 1 blue and white ceramic fragment found within the first 3cm of this layer. At both southern and northern ends of the trench the road base lies atop bedrock. Original dune (grey/white sand) deposit occurs within a slight indentation within the sandstone floor.</p> <p>Unit 3: White and yellow friable sandstone bedrock at 70cm. Bedrock slopes downwards to the southwest.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Middle of southern wall of trench. | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 20-25cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Charcoal fragments, quartz pebbles (<1cm) and sandstone pieces (<1cm). | |
| Photos |  | | | | South section, including sondage and showing soil profile. | | | |



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| Trench | 6b | | | Recorder | Tamika Goward | | Date of Recording | 2 May 2012 |
| Dimensions | 1.2x 3x 1.5m | | | RL top of trench | 64.38m | | RL base of trench | 62.93m |
| General Description | <p>Unit 1: Grassy surface followed by 30cm of loose brown topsoil. 15cm of loose asphalt follows then a 15cm lens of orange sand road base, then 15cm yellow sand road base. This is then followed by 5cm of dark grey sand road base.</p> <p>Unit 2: The undisturbed unit consists of 30cm of clean grey/white sand followed by a 5cm brown coffee rock lens which then grades into 50cm of clean yellow sand.</p> <p>Unit 3: White angular bedded friable sandstone bedrock at 1.5m. Water table at 1.45m.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Location of Sample | Northeastern wall of trench. | | | | | | | |
| Unit/Spit | 2/1 | Size | 30cm | Buckets Sampled | 10 | Materials Noted | Quartz pebbles (<1cm) and few pieces of asphalt slag (<1cm). | |
| Photos |  | | | West section showing soil profile. | | | | |