



Foxground and Berry Bypass: Archaeological Investigation Report

Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services

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Abbreviations

c.	Circa
CoA	Conditions of Approval
DP & E	Department of Planning and Environment
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NOHC	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet
SHR	State Heritage Register

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Executive Summary

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is undertaking a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 km upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry (see Figure 1).

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Conditions of Approval (CoA) B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. These conditions of approval are based upon the recommendations contained within the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC, 2012). A total of 13 heritage items of local significance have been identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval. The results of the archaeological investigations encompass archaeological sites identified within the ancillary facilities, which are subject to approvals under CoAs

The archaeological investigation of the heritage items can be divided into three groups: Remnant portions of previous road alignments (G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30, H35), former tenant farmers dwellings (G2B H11, 28, 48 and 49) and the former Broughton Creek Village (G2B H14).

The results from the archaeological investigations for G2B H19, H22, H23, H30 and H55 conform with these primary source accounts as little evidence of road surfaces was encountered. Whilst several sources were cited in the original assessment refer to the construction of numerous and substantial culverts and bridges along the Broughton Creek Road.¹ Whilst substantial culverts and infrastructure were not present within any of the nineteenth century road alignments subject to investigation, drainage ditches were identified at G2B H22, H23 and H30. These were present to one side (H22 and H30) or at both sides (H23) of the former road alignment. These linear features were simple in construction and were presumably were constructed during the original clearing works or as part of subsequent maintenance activities. No artefacts were identified which could provide any chronological dating of the roads.

No archaeological evidence of any kind was identified at G2B H28, H48 or H53 indicating that either the structures identified on historical mapping were inaccurately mapped or archaeological remains have been substantially removed through modern disturbances at these sites. Excavations at G2B H11 (East and West) and G2B H49 did identify substantial archaeological remains; however whether these are associated with tenant farms is debatable. None of the excavations identified any underfloor deposits or structural evidence of hearths. The excavations at G2B H49 identified a large number of diffuse post holes and features which have been heavily truncated through modern land use activities. Although limited evidence of wall cuts were present the size of the post holes indicates that the trench identified the site was most likely the location of several permutations of small agricultural structures. The excavations at G2B H11 – East identified post holes and stone feature, however the post holes had been disturbed through rabbit burrowing. The stone feature (006) at G2B H11 – East, whilst substantial may represent a small surface used to reinforce the ground surface against cattle movement.

The results at G2B H14 were not in line with the expectations of the area containing archaeological remains of a Carpenters Cottage, Butter Factory, Overseer's Cottage, Court House, Council Chambers and Church. If such buildings existed on the site and as it appears they were demolished and removed there would surely be greater evidence of their existence in the form of postholes and demolition rubble. Both these features are lacking from the archaeological record. The archaeological evidence does suggest that there was some form of drain on both sides of the road pavement. Based

¹ The Sydney Mail, 4 May 1872: p558 cited in NOHC 2012: 39.

on measuring of the existing drain on the eastern side of the road, the drain on the western side probably extended out 3 m from the edge of the bitumen road surface. It is possible that building frontages may have been located 1 m to 2 m further west of the old road. This does not explain the absence of evidence over the whole site. In particular, the butter factory would have required substantial foundations in particular large concrete footings to mount machinery used in butter production and cooling. It is rare for these types of footings to be removed without any archaeological trace. Due to the paucity of archaeological evidence at G2B H14, the results of the archaeological investigations do not allow for a detailed discussion of the research questions proposed in the archaeological methodology and research design for the project.

The archaeological investigations have assisted the analysis of 19 th and 20 th century road building techniques at G2B H19, H22, H23, H30, and H55. The archaeological remains associated with agricultural activities dating to the 19 th and early 20 th century at G2B H11 and H48. The archaeological investigations have been successful in determining that archaeological resources will not be adversely impacts be the proposed development. The archaeological investigations have determined that no archaeological resources of significance are located within the Project Area.

The following recommendations have been formulated based upon the results of the archaeological investigations:

Recommendation 1 The project can proceed with no further archaeological constraints

The archaeological investigations have determined that no archaeological resources of significance are located within the Project Area.

Recommendation 2 Curation of artefacts recovered from archaeological investigations

None of the artefacts recovered as part of the archaeological investigations are considered to have significance at a state or local level. The artefacts are common in nature and are unlikely to improve upon existing museum collections.

Recommendation 3 Interpretation Plan

The archaeological investigation did not yield any results which would significantly improve the interpretation of the history of the Shoalhaven area. There is no requirement for the results of the archaeological investigations to be incorporated into any interpretive works being undertaken as part of the project.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is undertaking a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 km upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry (see Figure 1).

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Conditions of Approval (CoA) B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. These conditions of approval are based upon the recommendations contained within the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC, 2012). A total of 13 heritage items of local significance have been identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval. The results of the archaeological investigations encompass archaeological sites identified within the ancillary facilities, which are subject to approvals under CoAs

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Roads and Maritime to undertake Archaeological Investigations, Archival Recordings and Historical Research for Non-Aboriginal sites for the Princes Highway Upgrade Foxground and Berry Bypass.

This report presents the findings of archaeological investigations undertaken to satisfy CoA's B19 and B22. Other heritage related conditions of approval B17, B18, B20 and B21 relate to the archival recording, further detailed historical research and Aboriginal investigations and are not addressed as part of this report but are addressed in:

- Biosis. 2014, *Archival Recordings for the Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impacts*,. report to Roads and Maritime Services.
- Biosis 2014,. *Foxground to Berry Bypass Historic Period Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact for Items G2B H60, G2B H61, G2B H63 and SICPH CL*,. report to Roads and Maritime Services.

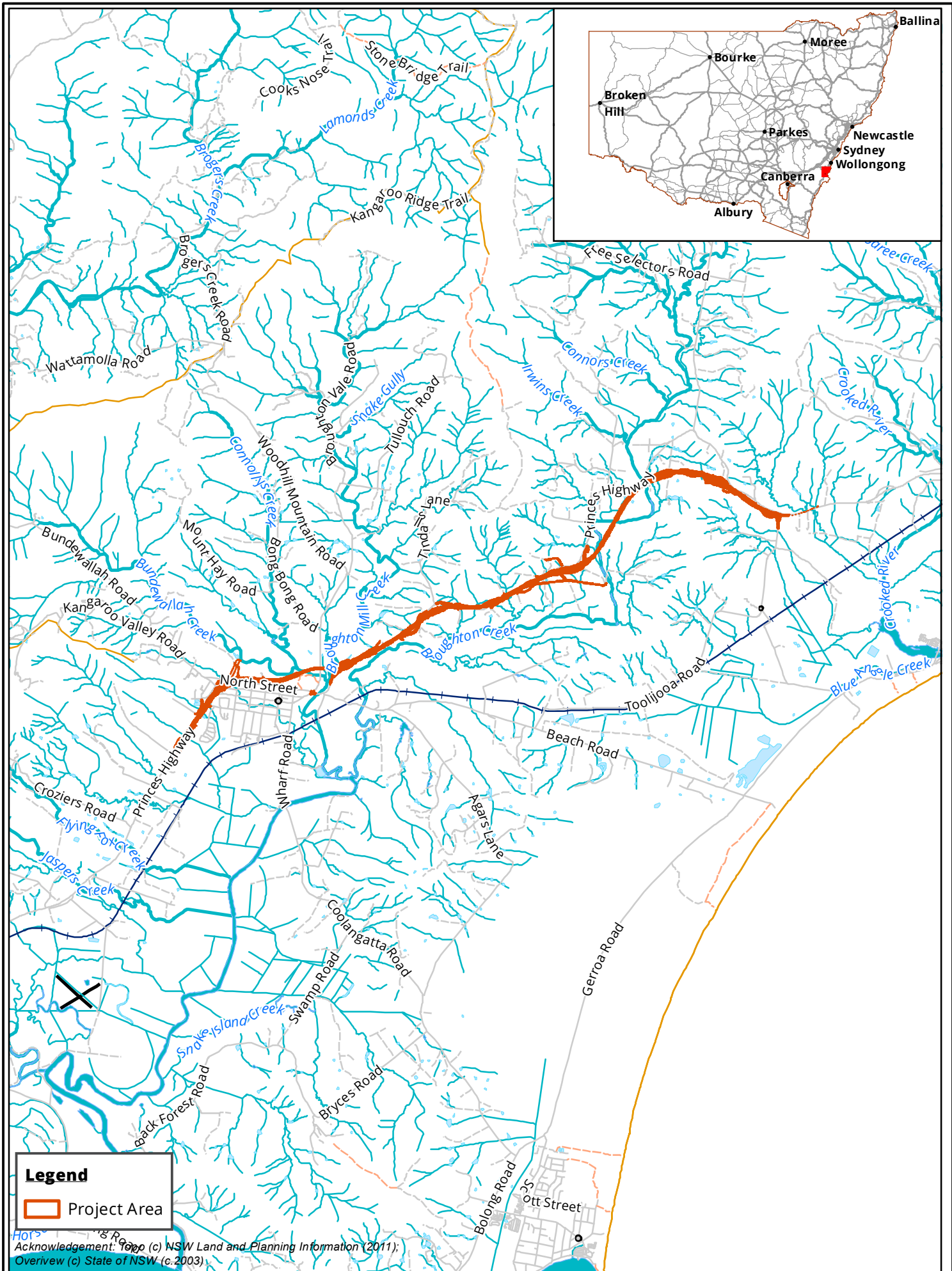


Figure 1: Location of the Project Area in a regional context

1.2 Conditions of Approval

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations undertaken to satisfy the CoAs, these are outlined in Table 1. The archaeological work required as part of the project CoAs is also presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Conditions of approval pertinent to archaeological investigation.

Condition	Requirements
B.19	<p>Prior to pre-construction and construction impacts affecting G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55 the Proponent shall carry out further historical and physical archaeological investigations in relation to these road alignments, in consultation with the department and the Heritage Council of NSW, to the satisfaction of the Director- General. These investigations must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake archaeological investigations in accordance with condition B22. b) Provide for the detailed analysis of any heritage items discovered during the investigations. c) Include management options for these heritage items (including options for relocation and display). d) If the findings of the investigations are significant, provide for the preparation and implementation of a heritage interpretation plan.
B.22	<p>Prior to the commencement of pre-construction and construction activities affecting non-Aboriginal sites H11, H14,H19,H23, H28, H30, H48, H49, H53, and H55, the Proponent shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertake an Historic archaeological investigation program in accordance with the Heritage Council's Archaeological Assessments Guideline (1996) using a methodology prepared, in consultation with the OEH (Heritage Branch), and to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This work should be undertaken by an archaeological heritage consultant approved by the Director-General. The nomination for the Excavation Director shall demonstrate ability to comply with the Heritage Council's Criteria for the Assessment of Excavation Directors (July 2011). (b) Report on the results of the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program, including recommendations (such as for further archaeological work), in consultation with the Heritage Branch, OEH and to the satisfaction of the Director General, and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. consideration of measures to avoid or minimise disturbance to archaeology, where archaeology of non-Aboriginal archaeological significance is found to be present; ii. where impacts cannot be avoided, recommendations for any further investigations for archaeology of historical archaeological significance; and iii. management and mitigation measures to ensure there are no additional impacts due to pre-construction and construction activities. (c) Undertake any further archaeological excavation works recommended by the results of the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program. <p>Within 12 months of completing the above work, unless otherwise agreed by the Director General, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the findings of the excavations, including artefact analysis, and the identification of a final repository for finds, prepared in consultation with the OEH (Heritage branch) and to the satisfaction of the Director General.</p> <p>Note: where archaeological testing has occurred as part of the environmental assessment and the results are included in the documents listed in condition A1(b) the sites tested must still form part of the methodology and final report prepared for the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program.</p>

1.3 Methodology

A total of 13 heritage items assessed as being of local significance were identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval (see Table 2).

The methodology proposed for the archaeological investigations is based upon the assessment, conclusions and recommendations presented in the *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* report (NOHC, 2012). . A limited amount of further detailed historical research was undertaken to build upon these conclusions. The methodology proposed for the archaeological investigations is included in Appendix A – Methodology.

Table 2: List of Heritage Items subject to archaeological investigation including description and level of impact as of May 2014.

Reference No.	Name and description of features to be recorded	Impact
G2B H11	GlenDevon, Federation House, 77 North Street, Berry. A Federation house with a number of additions.	Whole of site
G2B H14	Archaeological deposit (former 19 th century Broughton Creek town buildings). A number of former town structures were located on the eastern side of the former highway alignment (G2B H15). These include the Berry Butter Factory (1889), Overseers Cottage (1858), Court House (1870s) and the Council Chambers (1868) and Carpenters Cottage.	Partial impact
G2B H15	Remnant 195 m portion of 20 th century highway. Ceased use as part of highway in 1955 now used as an access road for adjacent residential lots.	Partial impact
G2B H19	Remnant 430 m portion of 19 th century road. Poorly preserved part of the original Berry Estate Road.	Whole of site
G2B H21	Remnant 120 m portion of 20 th century highway. The alignment includes a 90 degree bend and upslope embankment which has been revegetated.	Whole of Site
G2B H22	Remnant 460 m portion of 19 th century road. Consists of a part of the original Berry Estate Road including shallow cutting.	Whole of site
G2B H23	Remnant 320 m portion of 19 th century road. Consists of a part of the original Berry Estate Road, road is evident as a shallow relief and through differences in grass cover.	Whole of site
G2B H28	Brookside Homestead. The main residential buildings occur outside the construction footprint, acquisition for the project includes a southern outbuilding and associated platforms.	Partial impact
G2B H30	Remnant 530 m portion of 19 th century road. Consists of a well preserved portion of the Berry Estate Road, the road platform can be identified through side ditches and variably shallow ground relief. The eastern end is bordered by gum trees.	Whole of site
G2B H48	Potential Archaeological Deposits, former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead, currently redeveloped into a modern farm building. Remaining archaeological items are likely to be substantially disturbed.	Partial impact – compound/office
G2B H49	Oakleigh farmhouse. Inter War Bungalow style farmhouse.	Whole of site – compound/office
G2B H53 PAD	Potential archaeological deposit associated with a former Berry Estate tenant farm structure to the east of Toolijooa Ridge. The site includes indeterminate rock rubble adjacent to the former 19 th Century Road alignment.	Whole of site
G2B H55	Small, 30 m remnant portion of 19 th century road which has substantially impacted by recent road works and the Eastern Gas Pipeline.	Whole of site

For the purposes of the archaeological investigation heritage items were divided into three categories:

- 1) Remnant 19 th and 20 th Century road alignments (G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55).

2) Potential remains from 19 th century tenant farms (G2B H11, H28, H53, H48 and H49).

3) The Broughton Creek Village (G2B H14).

A separate methodology was be implemented for each of these categories and can be summarised as follows:

- A program of archaeological investigation at selected and representative locations on 19 th and 20 th century road alignments was undertaken at sites G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55. This aimed to record any ditch profiles, subsurface foundations and/or former surface treatments.
- Test excavations were conducted at G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53 in order to identify any remains associated with former Berry Estate tenant farms. These test excavations were conducted with the aim of identifying and recording any archaeological features and relics which may be present. Where substantial archaeological features were encountered; the test trenches were expanded into open area excavations.
- An open area excavation was conducted at G2B H14 to identify and record any archaeological features and relics which may be present. All archaeological remains associated with the village encountered were inspected to document sequences of occupation, property boundaries, site functions and activity areas.

The methodology used in the preparation of this report is broadly consistent with the guidelines of the New South Wales (NSW) Heritage Office and the principles outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Site (ICOMOS) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter). The terminology used in this report is consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual and the definitions contained in the Burra Charter. In accordance with CoA B.22 the archaeological methodology was reviewed and approved by NSW Heritage Division and the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) prior to the commencement of excavation works.

1.4 Reporting Structure

The report has been structured to address the findings of the archaeological investigations in conjunction with the archaeological methodology and its requirements. It follows the following structure:

- **Section 1** - Introduction to the project, its requirements, methodology, contributors and limitations.
- **Section 2, 3 and 4** – Results of archaeological investigations for the Remnant portions of previous road alignments (Section 2), tenant farms (Section 3) and Broughton Creek Village (Section 4). Archaeological results are discussed in accordance with the methodology under which it was excavated. These sections include a description of archaeological features and deposits and recovered artefacts.
- **Section 5** – Contains an assessment of significance for all sites subject to archaeological investigation (this considers archaeological resources only and does not influence the significance of built heritage items).
- **Section 6** – Presents the conclusions from the archaeological investigations and recommendations relating to further works.
- **Section 7** – References.
- **Appendices** – Methodology (Appendix A), Artefact Catalogue (Appendix B), Artefact Photographs (Appendix C) and Contexts (Appendix D).

1.5 Investigators and Contributors

This report was prepared by Alexander Beben, Senior Archaeologist, Biosis with assistance from Dr Samantha Gibbins, James Cole and Francis Wiig. (Archaeologists, Biosis). This report has been reviewed by Dr Iain Stuart, Partner, JCIS Consultants who is the nominated Excavation Director for this project. Mapping for this report was undertaken by Ashleigh Pritchard (GIS Operator, Biosis).

The archaeological investigation were directed by Dr Iain Stuart(JCIS Consultants, Excavation Director) with assistance from the following Biosis staff - Martin Lawler (Site Supervisor), Dr Samantha Gibbins (Site Supervisor), Michael Lever, James Cole, Nicole Castle and Lyn O'Brien (Archaeologists).

1.6 Limitations of the report

The scope of the archaeological methodology used during the current investigations extends only to the historical archaeological potential and significance of the subject site. It does not consider the built environment. The archaeological investigation methodology used is principally based upon the findings and conclusions of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by NOHC. As a result, Biosis cannot take any responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in the information contained within the NOHC report.

This report has been undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent works within the Project Area. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

Maps and plans used in this archaeological methodology may be subject to inaccuracies caused through surveyor error during their creation and/or later reproduction. All mapping has been georeferenced in ArcGIS to determine the spatial location of the project area. Biosis is not responsible for any inaccuracies or omissions in the original mapping which may influence the implementation of this archaeological methodology.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.

2 Remnant portions of previous road alignments

This section discusses the archaeological methodology for undertaking investigations on the remains of previous road alignments within the Project Area.

2.1 Background

The *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* identified six portions of 19 th century road dating to circa (c.) 1856 – 1870 (G2B, H15, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55) and one piece of 20 th century road (G2B H19) as having heritage values suitable for archaeological investigation. These are sections of road which have been replaced by new sections of road on a new alignment, thus preserving the abandoned section and associated fabric.

Nineteenth century Berry Estate roads appear to have been identified by NOHC through a review of 19 th century mapping and field surveys. A comprehensive historical timeline for road building within the Project Area is presented in section 4.1.6 of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage*. A summary of this timeline is outlined in Table 4.

The condition and intactness of the 19 th century roads within the Project Area is variable. These sites can be characterised broadly as a series of linear depressions, ditches, benched hillslopes and tree avenues located adjacent to the existing Princes Highway. The realignments of the roads appear to have occurred progressively from the 1850s to the 1890s in order to provide a longer and more angular alignment, involving switch-backs and deviations around spurs. This reduced the grade of the road and avoided various property boundaries formed through the subdivision of the Berry Estate.

The remnant sections of the 19 th Century Berry Estate road have been identified as possessing local significance for their representative, associative and technological heritage value. NOHC assessed that roads are relatively rare examples of a transport corridor that was locally important as a private road and as the first inland route that bypassed Seven Mile Beach. The 19 th century road remnants have an association with Messrs Alexander and David Berry, who were of local importance due to their prominent role in European settlement. The roads have the potential to yield information, through archaeological excavation and survey that would contribute to an understanding of 19 th century road construction and usage.

A section of 20 th century road (G2B H21) which consists of a revegetated 90 degree bend and upslope embankment has been assessed as having heritage significance by NOHC. G2B H21 has been assessed as being a representative example of early 20 th century highway design, construction and modification. As such, G2B H21 has the potential to yield information regarding standards in early 20 th century road design and construction. With the exception of H15, which was bitumenised for use as an access road to nearby properties), the remaining 19 th century roads fell into disuse once new alignments were established. H15 is still in use as an access track and represents the most recent alignment to still be in use.

2.2 Research Questions

As discussed, there were a number of road construction techniques being utilised in NSW during the 19 th and 20 th century. Documentary evidence presented in the NOHC report details changes in alignment and a chronology for the establishment of roads within the region and the rough dates for the abandonment of sections. These abandoned sections are considered to have archaeological potential in that they are likely to contain evidence of road building techniques of a past era and to have research potential through their ability to answer questions about road building techniques as practiced (rather than as prescribed in text books).

As identified in the historical research, the excavation of the road alignments has the potential to answer the following research questions:

- What is the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains of associated with 19 th and early-20 th century road alignments within the Project Area?
- What variations are there in the construction techniques utilised for the construction of the roads and how do these correlate with known road construction techniques of the period?
- Is it possible to demonstrate a chronology for the construction, maintenance and use of these road alignments?

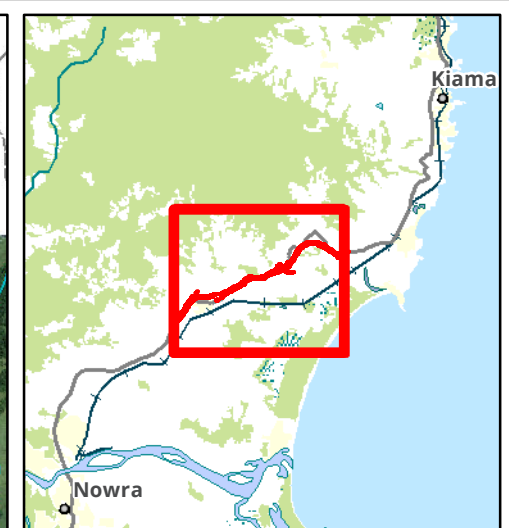
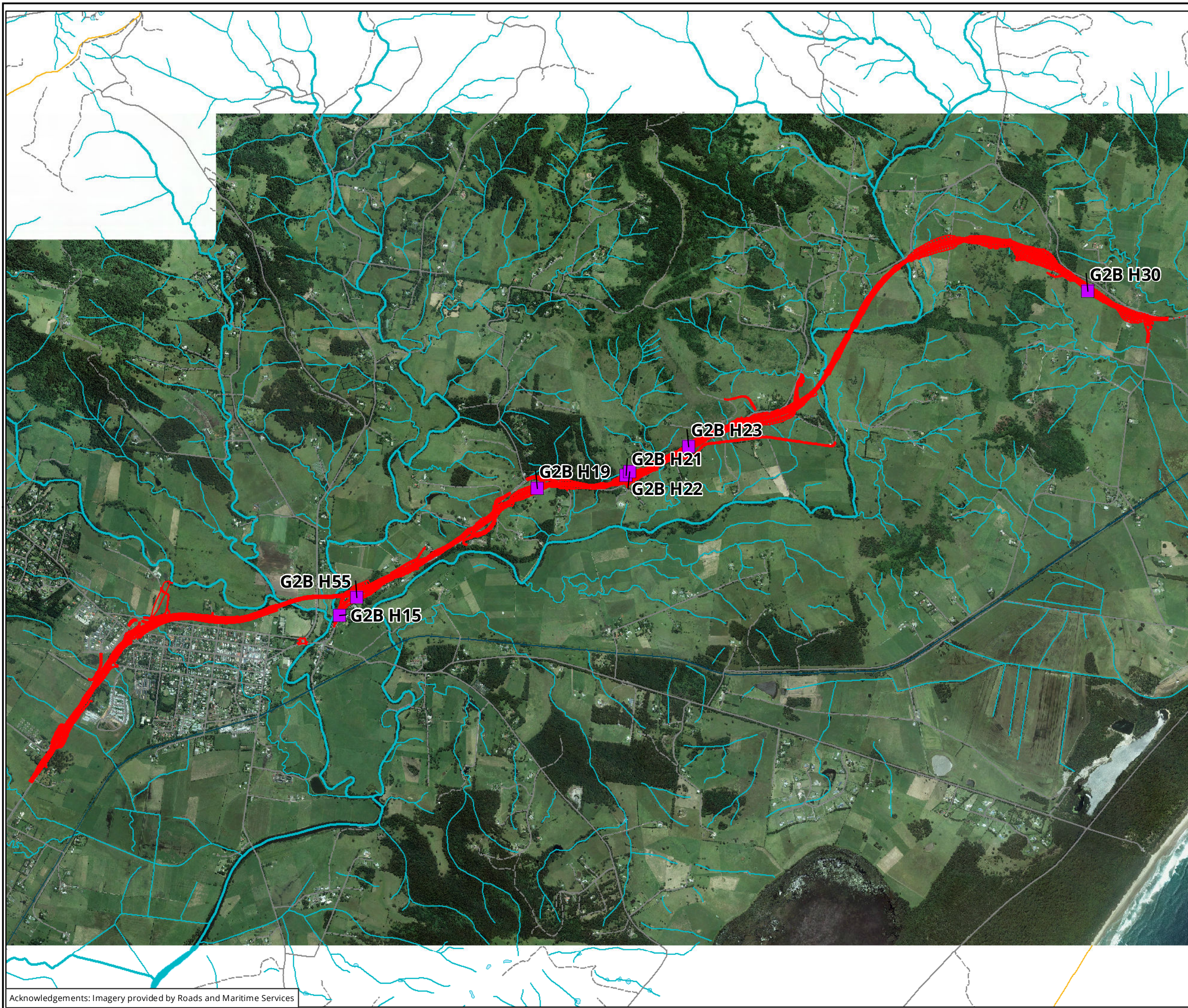
The archaeological research questions which could be answered through archaeological investigations relate to the construction and maintenance techniques utilised for the road alignments: specifically, whether these conform to the standard road building techniques of the period.

2.3 Excavation Methodology

To answer the above research questions a program of archaeological investigation was undertaken at selected and representative locations within sites G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55. Trench locations were recorded with a Trimble Geo7X GPS and post-processed to 0.1 m accuracy. The overall location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2.

Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless mud bucket under archaeological supervision. The machine excavation removed the deposits with regard to their stratigraphic order. Levels were recorded using a combination of automatic level and sub-metre accurate GPS which determined the level height. At the conclusion of the test excavations the trenches were backfilled and the turf was re-established.

Prior to the commencement of excavation works, each road alignment was inspected by the excavation team in order to identify physical evidence associated with the road alignment and then cite each trench a location most likely to reveal archaeological remains associated with the former road. Trenches were then expanded in order to reveal the entirety of the road surface and associated features if necessary.



Legend

- Site Mid Points
- Alignment

Figure 2: Location of G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500
Metres

Scale: 1:30,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.4 Nineteenth Century Roads

2.4.1 G2B H19

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. In the field the physical evidence for H19 was not immediately obvious. The precise location of H19 was determined by using a combination of aerial photograph and field inspection to determine the most likely location and the trench was sited to cut across a large area to allow for minor variations in site location.

The trench contained three deposits with no archaeological features (such as road surfaces or side drains) present. The excavation of G2B H19 did not recover any artefacts. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 3, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in

Figure 3. The excavation of G2B H19 did not recover any artefacts.

Table 3: Contexts identified at G2B H19

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR 4/2 Grey brown, 150–200mm thick, silty loam, grass and roots present. Gradual merging horizon with 002.
002	Deposit	10YR 4/2 Dark yellowish brown, 50–120mm Thick, sandy loam. Clear horizon onto 003
003	Deposit	2.5 YR 4/8 Red, 50–120mm thick, Clay (coherent and plastic). Infrequent charcoal inclusions. Deposit forms the archaeologically sterile extent of excavation and was not fully excavated

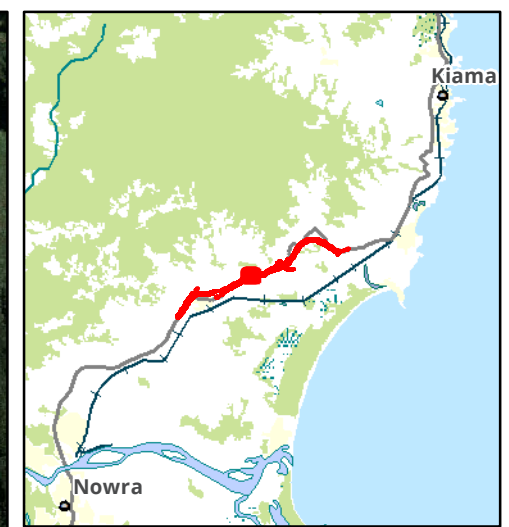
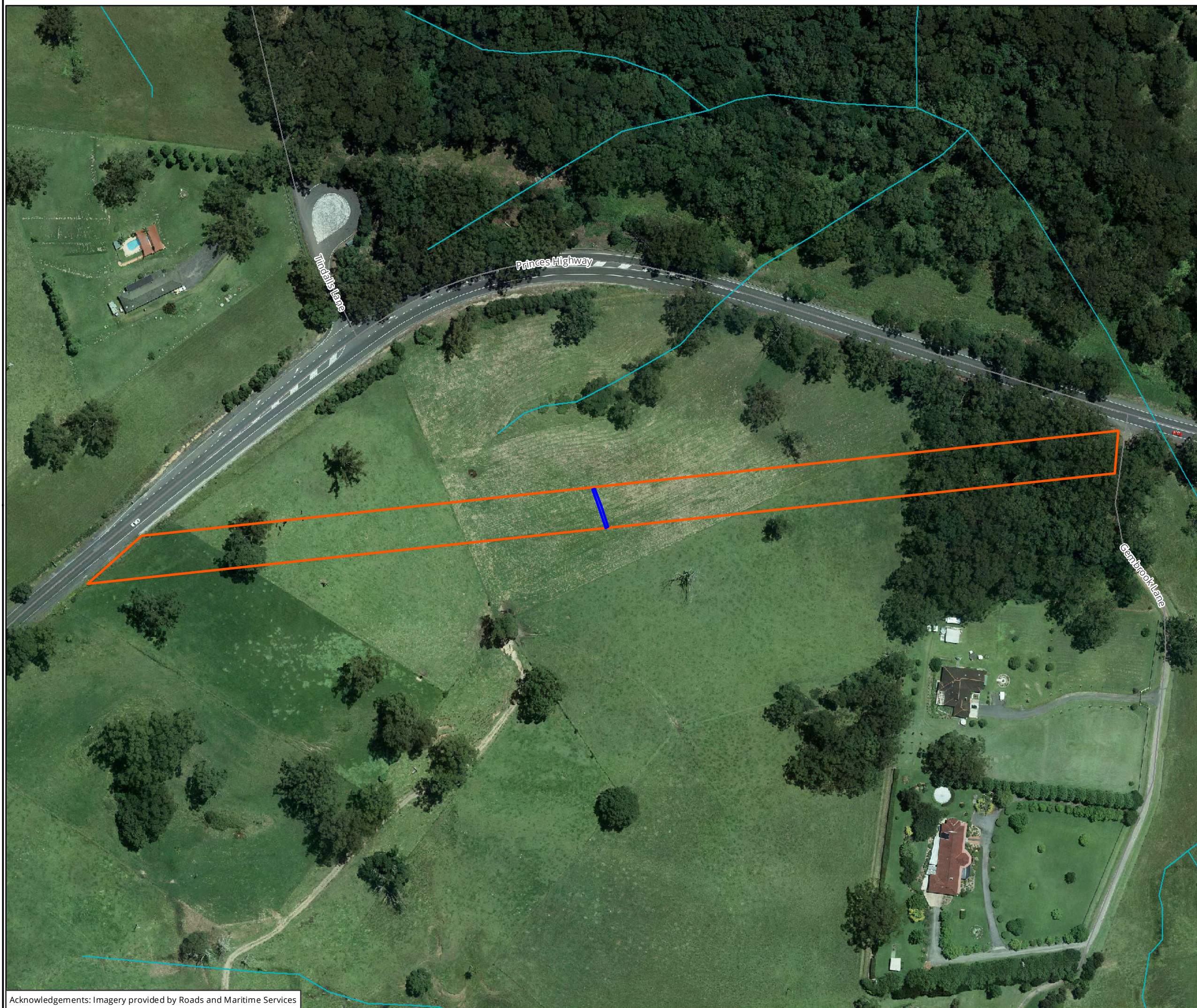
See Plate 1 for a pre-excavation photograph and Plate 2 for a post excavation road profile.



Plate 1: East facing pre-excavation photograph of G2B H19, 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)




Plate 2: East facing post-excavation photograph of G2B H19, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



- Legend**
- G2B H19 Trench
 - Historic Alignment

Figure 3: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H19

0 10 20 30 40 50
 Metres
 Scale: 1:1,700 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Acknowledgements: Imagery provided by Roads and Maritime Services

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2.4.2 G2B H22

The grid reference for the location of this segment of the road in the NOHC report pointed to an otherwise unremarkable field with no evidence of a road however a farm track 25 m to the south appears to be on the alignment of the old road and this area was chosen for the archaeological investigation. The location of this track better conforms to the information on the historic plans.

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained two deposits and one feature, consisting of a ditch [003] and associated fill (004). Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 4. The excavation of G2B H22 did not recover any artefacts. The excavation of G2B H22 failed to recover any artefacts, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 4.

Table 4: Contexts identified at G2B H22

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR 4/3 brown organic topsoil, 160–300 mm thick, silty loam. Grass and root inclusions with clear interface with deposit 002.
002	Deposit	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow friable silty clay deposit. Represented an archaeologically sterile layer at the base of the trench.
Archaeological Features		
003	Cut	2.2 x 0.5 m deep asymmetric cut with straight, steep sides on northern side, cutting into natural slope. Gentle shelving cut on south side. Cut into 002 for ditch, filled by 004.
004	Fill	10YR 4/1 Dark grey, slightly clayey silt, 500–550 mm. Moderately diffuse horizons, tree roots present. Appears to be a mixture of deposits 001 and 002, used to fill cut 003.

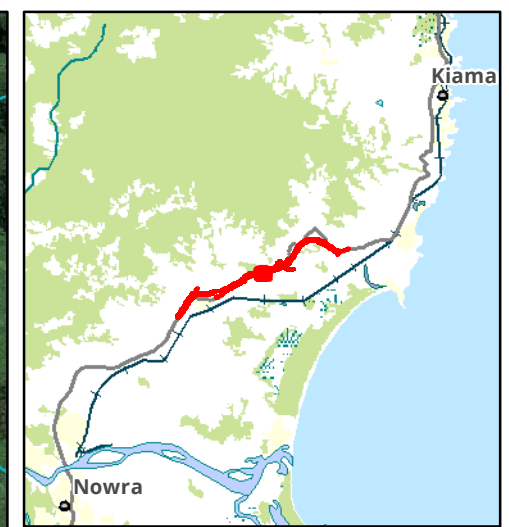
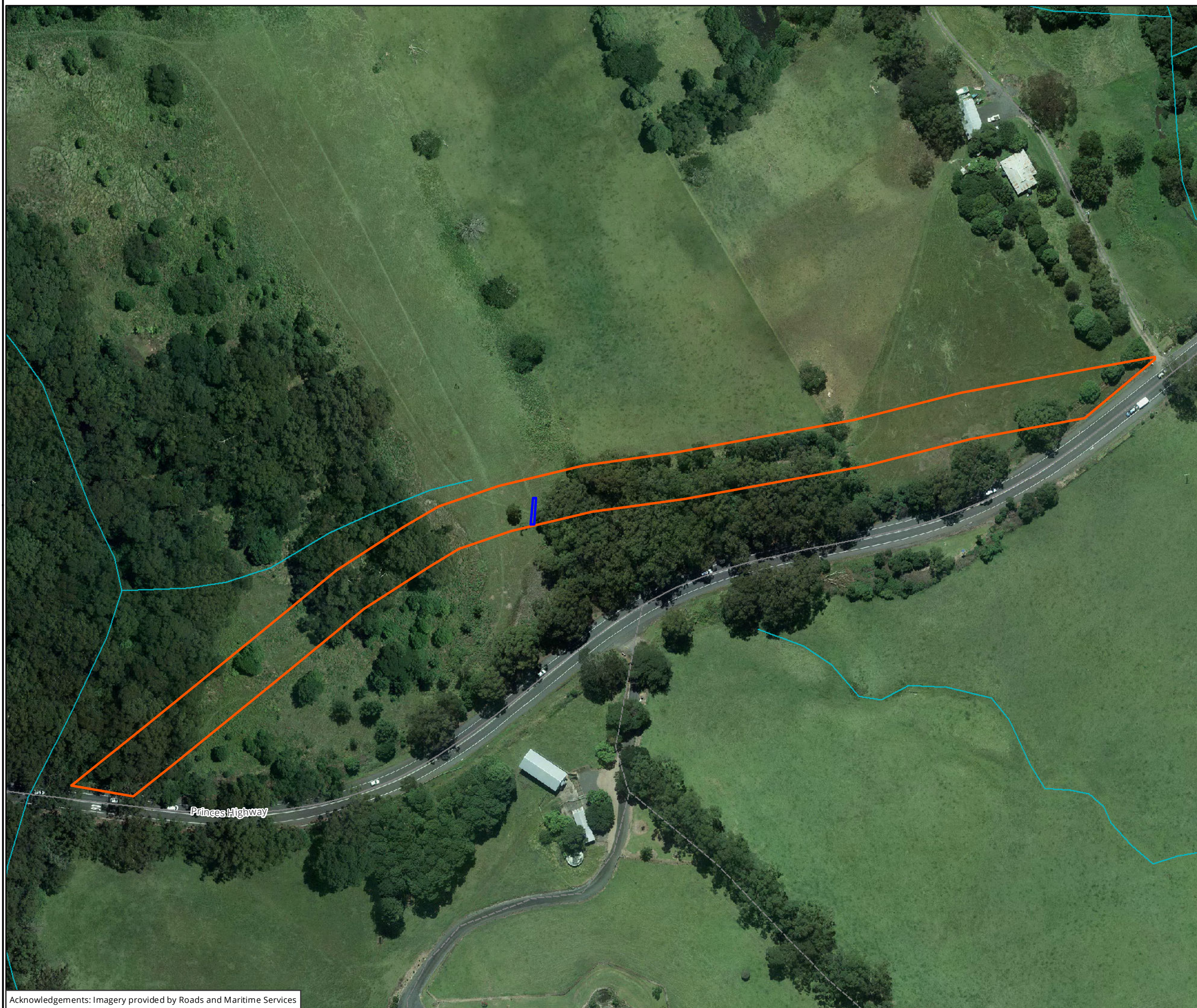
See an oblique excavation photograph for Plate 3 and Plate 4 for an excavated section of the road profile showing cut 002.



Plate 3: East facing oblique photograph of G2B H22, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)




Plate 4: Section archaeological feature 003 of G2B H22, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



- Legend**
- G2B H22 Trench
 - Historic Alignment

Figure 4: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H22

0 10 20 30 40 50
 Metres
 Scale: 1:1,500 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.4.3 G2B H23

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained two deposits and two features, these consisted of northern and southern ditch features cut into the archaeologically sterile deposit either side of the G2B H23 road alignment to provide drainage. These consist of cut 003 which was filled by 004 and cut 005 which was filled by 005-008. The excavation of G2B H23 did not recover any artefacts. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 5, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 5.

Table 5: Contexts identified at G2B H23

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey loam, 150–250 mm in depth. Grass and root inclusions with a clear interface with 002.
002	Deposit	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay, 250 mm thickness slightly. Archaeologically sterile layer at which point excavation ceased.
Archaeological Features		
003	Cut	Linear ditch feature. Overall depth 640mm below surface tapers from 1.1 m wide to 0.6 m wide. Flattened U-shaped base. Cut into 002 for ditch at southern end of trench.
004	Fill	10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown thick clay, 160 mm in depth. Clearly distinct from overlying 001 context, diffuse to underlying 007 context. Fill for cut 003.
007	Fill	10YR 4/3 Brown sandy clay, 180 mm thick. Moderately clear, distinct interface with 008. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Part of the fill for 003, underlies 004 and overlies 008.
008	Fill	10YR 3/3 Dark brown clayey sand. Clear, distinct interface with 007. Small gravel inclusions (less than 5 mm), frequent stone inclusions (less than 30 mm). Represents an archaeologically sterile layer and the limit of excavation.
005	Cut	Linear ditch feature, . 1 m wide by 0.5 m deep with sloped sides. Cut into 002 for ditch at northern end of trench.
006	Fill	10YR 3/2 Dark grey, fine moist silty deposit, 350–500 mm thick in depth. Clear distinct interface with 002. Fill for cut 005, present at base of cut.

An oblique post-excavation photograph of G2B H23 can be seen in Plate 5. A scale section of cut 003 and plan photograph of cut 005 can be seen in Plate 6 and Plate 7 respectively.



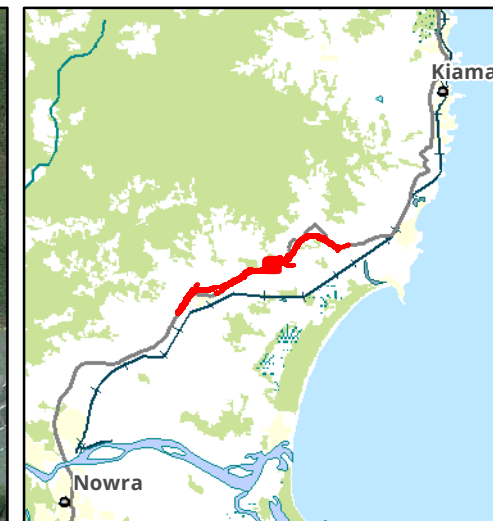
Plate 5: Oblique post excavation photograph facing east with 1 m scale showing cuts 003 and 005 for G2B H23 (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 6: South-east facing section of cut 003 with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



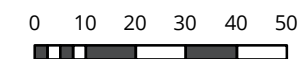
Plate 7: North facing photograph of cut 005 in plan, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Legend

- ▬ G2B H23 Trench
- ▬ Historic Alignment

Figure 5: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H23



Metres
 Scale: 1:1,500 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.4.4 G2B H30

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 m by 21 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained three deposits and one feature, consisting of a linear drainage ditch. The excavation of G2B H30 did not recover any artefacts. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 6, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 6.

Table 6: Contexts identified at G2B H30

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR 3/3 dark brown friable silt topsoil, 100–150 mm in depth. Root inclusions with a merging interface between 001 and 002.
002	Deposit	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, 150–200 mm in depth. Charcoal and dried leached clay inclusions (reddish to ochre); deposit has a clear, distinct interface with 003.
003	Deposit	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay, extends depth of trench (thickness of 150–200 mm excavated). Includes leached clay similar to 002, although less frequent.
004	Deposit	10YR 7/2, mid yellow fine friable clay, 300–400 mm thick, not fully excavated. Undulating varied horizon. Represents the archaeologically sterile layer at which excavation ceased.
Archaeological Features		
005	Cut	Shallow linear feature representing a cut or track. The cut is 500 mm in depth from the top of the trench with shallow tapered sides and a flat rounded base. The cut was made into 004.
006	Fill	Fill for 005. 10YR 3/3 dark brown friable silt topsoil, 100–150 mm in depth.

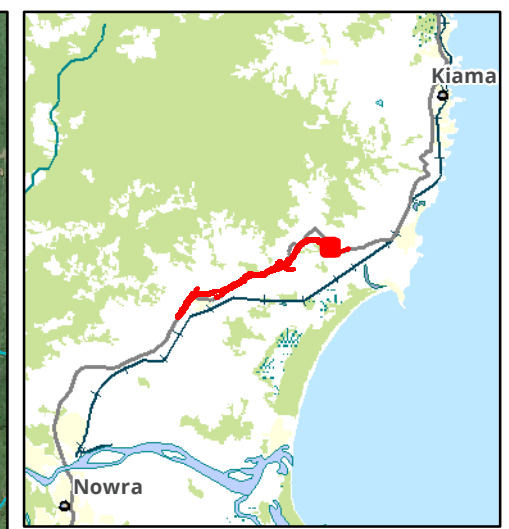
Post excavation photograph of the trench can be seen in Plate 8 and section of cut 005 in Plate 9.



Plate 8: North-east facing post excavation photograph of G2B H30 with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



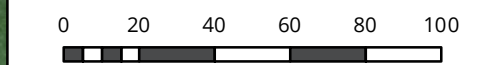
Plate 9: South-east facing section of cut 005 with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Legend

- G2B H30 Trench
- Historic Alignment

Figure 6: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H30



Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.4.5 G2B H55

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained five deposits which formed a topsoil, subsoil and missed clay deposits in the base of the trench. The excavation of G2B H55 did not recover any artefacts. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 7, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 7.

Table 7: Contexts identified at G2B H55

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy loam topsoil, 200 –300 mm thick. Undulating, diffuse interface with 002, caused by tree roots. Grass and root inclusions.
002	Deposit	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam, 100–380 mm thick across western half of trench only. Clear interface with 003, 004 and 005.
003	Deposit	10YR 6/4 light-medium clay, plastic, smooth, 50–140 mm thick across western half of trench. Clear interface with 002. The deposit forms the archaeological sterile extent of the trench in the western part of the trench, not fully excavated.
004	Deposit	10YR 8/1 white silty clay loam, 50–120 mm thick, localised patch in centre-east of trench. The deposit forms the archaeological sterile extent of the trench in the centre-west part of the trench, not fully excavated.
005	Deposit	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sandy clay loam, 50–260 mm thick across eastern half of trench. The deposit forms the archaeological sterile extent of the trench in the centre-west part of the trench, not fully excavated.

The road alignment and landform prior to excavation can be seen in Plate 10, along with a post-excavation photograph and section in Plate 11 and Plate 12 respectively.



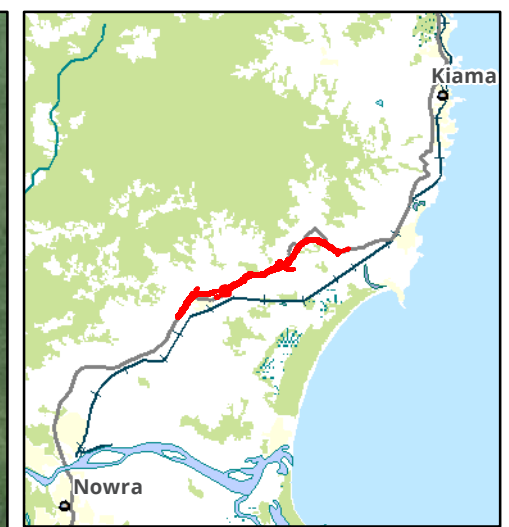
Plate 10: West facing pre-excitation photograph of trench, 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 11: North facing post excavation photograph of trench, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



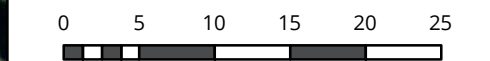
Plate 12: West facing section of trench, 2 m scale (Biosis, 2014).



Legend

- G2B H55 Trench
- Historic Alignment

Figure 7: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H55



Scale: 1:500 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.5 Twentieth Century Roads

2.5.1 G2B H15

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained seven deposits and no features and no artefacts were recovered. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 8, the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 8.

Table 8: Contexts identified at G2B H15

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR 4/4 yellowish brown sandy loam topsoil, 100 mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions. Thins out over the eastern part of the trench where 002 appears.
002	Deposit	Dark grey road base of compacted gravel and bitumen, maximum thickness 150 mm. Gravel is around 10 mm in size.
003	Deposit	Compact road base comprised primarily of 80 per cent blue metal, mostly less than 30 mm long, maximum thickness 120 mm.
004	Deposit	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam, 110 mm in depth across western half of trench. Frequent small stone inclusions.
005	Deposit	10YR 4/6 yellowish brown compact sandy clay loam, 200 mm in depth across eastern half of trench.
006	Deposit	10YR 3/2 dark brown clay loam coherent and smooth, infrequent charcoal inclusions. Same as G2BH14 context 036 and equivalents.
007	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Yellowish brown clay loam. Same as G2B H14 context 038 and equivalents (012, 017, 026, 030, 034).

A pre-excavation photograph showing the metalling associated with G2B H15 is in Plate 13 and section of the road layers is in Plate 14.



Plate 13: East facing pre-excavation photograph of G2B H15 with 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



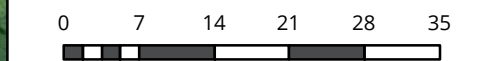
Plate 14: South facing section of G2B H15 with 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Legend

- G2B H15 Trench
- Historic Alignment

Figure 8: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H15



Metres
 Scale: 1:704 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.5.3 G2B H21

The excavation at this site consisted of a 1.2 by 10 m trench excavated across the road alignment identified in the NOHC report. The trench contained four deposits and no features. The excavation of G2B H21 did not recover any artefacts suitable for analysis. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 9 the location of the trench in relation to the site listing detailed in Figure 9.

Table 9: Contexts identified at G2B H21

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	Topsoil - 10YR 4/3 Brown, 0–50 mm fine sandy loam
002	Deposit	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown, 50–150 mm, light sandy clay loam. Numerous inclusions – small to medium sized cobblestones (120 x 90 x 70 mm – 50 x 30 x 50 mm)
003	Deposit	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown, 150-420 mm Slightly sandy clay. Extends to the base of excavation
004	Deposit	Sandstone bedrock - 10YR 7/4 Very pale brown, 200-500 mm sloping down from northern extremity of trench.

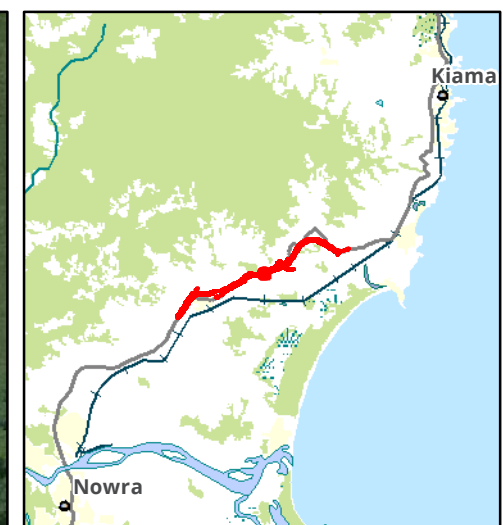
See Plate 15 for a post excavation photograph of G2B H21 and Plate 16 for an excavated section of the road profile.



Plate 15: North facing oblique photograph of G2B H21 with 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 16: West facing section of G2B H21 with 2 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Legend

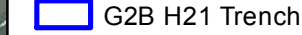

-  G2B H21 Trench
-  Historic Alignment

Figure 9: Location of archaeological excavations within G2B H21

0 7.5 15 22.5 30 37.5

Metres
Scale: 1:750 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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2.6 Discussion

Based upon the results of the archaeological investigation it is possible to answer a number of the research questions proposed in section 2.2.

The *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* (NOHC, 2012) presents a detailed account of the chronology of road building within the Project Area. The primary source descriptions of the 19 th century road depict them as being rough, unformed and in places indistinct from cleared paddocks. The results from the archaeological investigations for G2B H19, H22, H23, H30 and H55 conform to these primary source accounts as little evidence of road surfaces was encountered. Whilst several sources were cited in the original assessment refer to the construction of numerous and substantial culverts and bridges along the Broughton Creek Road.² Whilst substantial culverts and infrastructure were not present within any of the 19 th century road alignments subject to investigation, drainage ditches were identified at G2B H22, H23 and H30. These were present to one side (H22 and H30) or at both sides (H23) of the former road alignment. These linear features were simple in construction and were presumably were constructed during the original clearing works or as part of subsequent maintenance activities.

No artefacts were identified which could provide any chronological dating of the roads. However, analysis of crown plans identifies all alignments excavated as pre-dating 1892 and would have become disused shortly after as these depict a new route.³ Based upon an analysis of road building techniques in NSW, the results of the archaeological investigations broadly confirm with known practices in road building during this period. The archaeological results indicate that the 19 th century roads appears to have consisted of a cleared route with only the natural soil as a surface with ditches cut into the clay sub-soil clay to aid drainage. Whilst macadamised and sandstone bases were used in road building during this period, this appears to have taken place for significant routes and more heavily populated parts of the colony. No evidence of early macadam surfaces, sandstone surfaces or stone culverts was identified during the archaeological investigation which confirms this hypothesis. The archaeological results indicate that road building techniques within the Project Area were very simple, even more so than the standard techniques utilised in from the 1860s onwards where a cheap process of constructing roads was implemented through cutting down the table drain along the edges of the road and adding extra metal on the centre.⁴ Whilst drains were present no evidence of surfaces or metalling was detected.

The 20 th century alignments of road subject to archaeological investigation at G2B H15 and G2B H21 also conform to known construction techniques utilised during this period. The archaeological investigation identified that these alignments consisted of a bitumen surface, based upon several compacted layers of metalling. In general, the roads were constructed on top of the natural spoil horizons within a graded cut to establish drainage. The excavated twentieth century alignments do highlight the advances in road construction techniques from the 19 th century to the 20 th century, however this may also be indicative of the increases in population and road used between these periods as few advances in road building technology have been made since the European settlement of Australia. Road building techniques are more likely dictated by necessity than technology with resources being allocated for substantial road networks to meet current or anticipated demand.

The results of the archaeological investigations relating to the 19 th and 20 th century road alignments illustrate the limited contribution archaeological data can make to research questions concerning the technology being implemented and evolution of road building techniques. These questions are better suited to being answered through documentary sources and historical accounts unless there is a dearth of primary sources, in which case archaeological investigation may present a solution. In this instance, the archaeological data confirms the primary source accounts thereby reducing the contribution of archaeological data to this debate.

² The Sydney Mail, 4 May 1872: p558 cited in NOHC 2012: 39.

³ Crown Plan R4586881 "confirmed roads"

⁴ *ibid*

3 Former Tenant Farmers Dwellings

3.1 Background

The NOHC report identified that the Project Area traverses the former Berry Estate, established by Alexander Berry and Edward Wollstonecraft in 1822 as "Cullengatty Farm". A comprehensive contextual history of land grants and the development of the Berry Estate are presented in NOHC section 4.1.3 to 4.1.5. G2B H11 has been subject to a separate assessment '*Glen Devon*' Cultural Heritage Assessment Documentary and Physical Investigation: Supplementary Investigation Environmental Assessment Princes Highway Foxground and Berry Bypass (NOHC, 2013) which presents a detailed overview of the sites occupation and current physical configuration.

Berry developed his land along the British model of a landed estate in the UK with a steward or manager who managed the estate and dealt with issues on the spot and a series of tenants who farmed the land. The NOHC report and the conditions of approval have identified that several current dwelling sites within the Project Area are associated with former tenant farms which were dispersed across the estate; this includes G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53. A review of historical mapping undertaken for this assessment has identified that G2B H11, H48, H49 and H53 PAD were cited in close proximity to former tenant farm buildings.

Despite their nomination in the conditions of approval, there is no reference in the NOHC report relating to archaeological potential associated with G2B H28. To supplement the NOHC report and formulate an archaeological methodology, Biosis undertook extensive searches of parish and crown plans held by the NSW Department of Lands. These searches have not identified any evidence for prior occupation within the Project Area.

For the earlier buildings on these sites which date to the late 19th to early 20th century they are unlikely to yield additional information on the dwelling beyond that obtained through their archival recording. Therefore the archaeological work solely focused on the early tenant farmers dwellings.

3.2 Research Questions

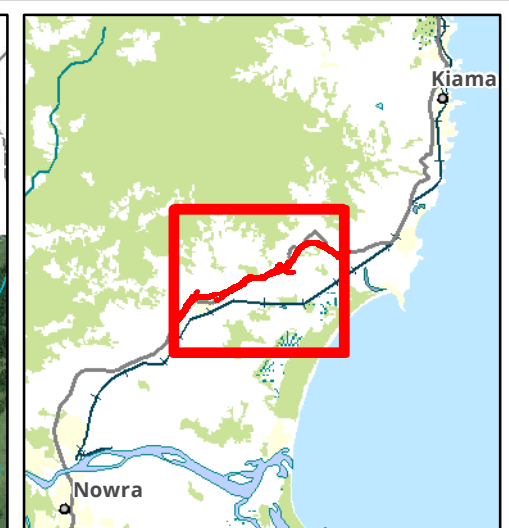
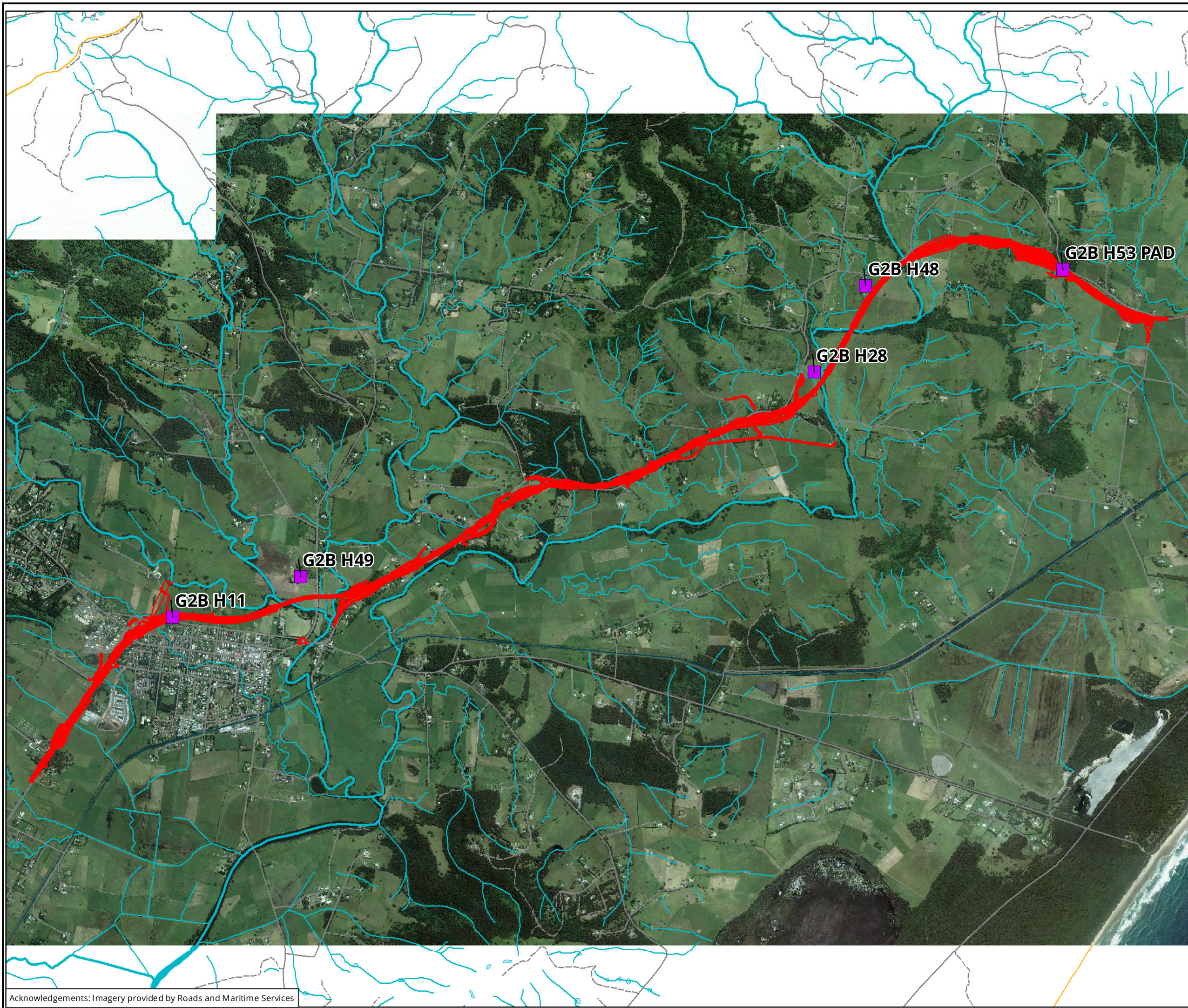
The research question relating to these properties revolves around the nature of the tenanted farms within the Project Area. The historical excavations represent an opportunity to gather archaeological information pertaining to the occupation and structural configuration of these dwellings and present a comparative analysis. Research questions relating to this would consider:

- To what extent are tenant farms associated with the Berry Estate present within the Project Area? What can the findings from the tenant farms tell us about the nature and economics of the farms prior to the advent of dairying in the 1880-1890 period?
- How were the tenant farms occupied and constructed? How did these tenant farms compare to other small farms on freehold land and what are the differences between them?
- What are the similarities between the tenanted farms, their construction and occupation? Is there any evidence of conformity which suggests overarching control by Berry and his superintendents?

3.3 Excavation Methodology

To answer the above research questions a program of archaeological investigation was undertaken at selected and representative locations within sites G2B H11, H28, H49 and H53. Trench locations were recorded with a Trimble Geo7X GPS and post-processed to 0.1 m accuracy. The location of the tenant farm archaeological investigations within the Project Area is shown in Figure 10.

Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless mud bucket under archaeological supervision. The machine excavation removed the deposits with regard to their stratigraphic order. Levels were recorded using a combination of automatic level and sub-metre accurate GPS which determined the level height. At the conclusion of the test excavations the trenches were backfilled and the turf was re-established. Due to the similarities in the features a selection of these were sampled in order to define that nature and extent of archaeological remains.



Legend

- Site Mid Points
- Alignment

Figure 10: Location of G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53 in relation to the Project Area

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500
 Metres
 Scale: 1:30,000 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Acknowledgements: Imagery provided by Roads and Maritime Services

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3.4 G2B H11 - GlenDevon

The excavation at this site consisted of two trenches (East and West) excavated within the extents of G2B H11 as identified in the NOHC report.

3.4.1 G2B H11 – East

G2B H11 - East consisted of an 11.2 by 9.8 m open area trench containing four deposits and 31 features (with associated fills), these consisted of a series of linear features and post holes. A detailed description of these deposits is located within Table 10.

Table 10: Archaeological deposits identified through the excavation of G2B H11- East

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam topsoil, 130 mm in depth. Grass and root inclusions with moderately clear interface with 002.
002	Deposit	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, 130–340 mm in depth. Some root inclusions with moderately clear interface with 003.
003	Deposit	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clayey silty loam, 340–460 mm depth. No inclusions, but the deposit is cut by stone feature 005.
004	Deposit	5YR 4/6 yellowish red clayey silt. Deposit represents the archaeologically sterile extent of excavation. All post hole features cut into 004.

Archaeological features identified at G2B H11 - East consisted of 31 cut features each with a single fill. Archaeological features are detailed in Appendix D. The location of the trench is identified in Figure 11 and a plan of archaeological features is presented in Figure 12.

The archaeological features identified at G2B H11 - East consist of 30 post holes between 100 mm and 540 mm in diameter. The majority of post holes were small in diameter with an average diameter of 200 mm. Post-holes were generally circular to oval in shape and filled by a similar dark brown silty loam. The majority of features displayed disturbance through rabbit burrowing which obscured the interpretation of the features. The only other feature [005] is a 1.02 m by 6.9 m irregular rectangular feature filled with a single layer of moderately well packed, undressed stones.

The lack of occupational deposits or a hearth structure indicates that these features are likely to represent outbuildings and agricultural structures rather than the remains of the tenant farm. There is insufficient detail to provide much further interpretation for these features. The excavation of G2B H11 - East recovered 63 artefacts. Following the completion of the excavation these artefacts have been cleaned, photographed and entered into a database. With the exception of a timber post (046) and non-diagnostic ceramic (046) the artefacts were not stratified and lacked any discernible grouping. Artefacts identified through the excavation of G2B H11 - East are described in detail in Table 11. A comprehensive analysis of artefacts recovered as part of the excavation works is contained within Appendix B, photographs are included in Appendix C. See Plate 17, Plate 18 and Plate 19 for post excavation photographs of G2B H11- East.

Table 11: Artefacts recovered from the excavation of G2B H11 - East

Context No.	Fabric	Description
001	Iron	One broken piece of iron hoe. Heavily corroded.
001	Blue Glass	One fragment bright blue glass. Flat piece with rippled surface.
001	Colourless Glass	One fragment clear glass. Could be tumble.
001	Ceramic	Seven ceramic fragments - bowl, plate, platter.
001	Ceramic	Ten decorated ceramic fragments – Four blue stripes along rim, brown pattern along rim of base, blue ropey pattern along rim, blue flowers and geometric pattern, white textured pattern, partial makers mark.
001	Green Glass	One light green glass graduated stopper.
001	Brown Glass	Four fragments brown glass, bottle. Two fragments are conjoinable.
001	Green Glass	One fragment green glass. Bottom of bottle.
001	Olive/Dark-olive Glass	Three fragments olive glass. Bottle.
001	Colourless Glass	One fragment clear glass.
001	Green Glass	Eight fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar.
001	Iron	One Broken piece of flat iron (70mm x 100mm). Heavily corroded.
002 & 002	Ceramic	Three fragments decorated ceramic (blue patterns), likely from different vessels. Probably bowls or serving ware.
002 & 003	Green Glass	One mouth fragment of green glass bottle.
003	Ceramic	Two ceramic fragments
003	Ceramic	Three decorated ceramic fragments - three blue stripes along outside rim, blue pattern.
003	Green Glass	One fragment green glass.

Context No.	Fabric	Description
003	Olive/Dark-olive Glass	Six fragments olive/dark olive glass. From bottle/jar.
005	Tin	One tin belt buckle
014	Ceramic	Two decorated ceramic fragments - purple plants pattern and blue pattern.
014	Ceramic	One ceramic fragment, probably plate.
046	Ceramic	One fragment white ceramic bowl/wide mug?
046	Wood	Two pieces of wood, with bark



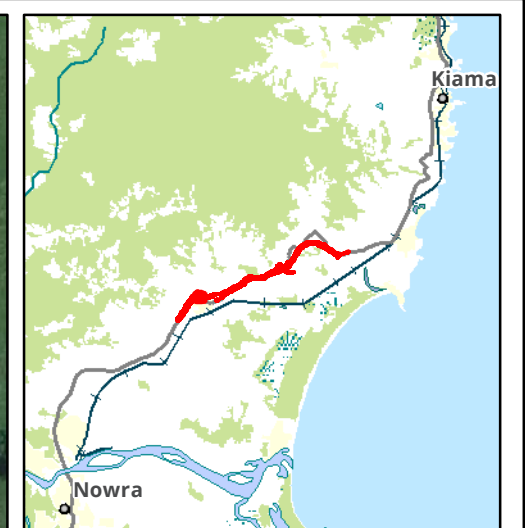
Plate 17: South facing post-excitation photograph of G2B H11 – East with 1 m scale, [005] and (006) is clearly visible (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 18: Post excavation photograph showing detail of [005] and (006) with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Plate 19: West facing photograph of the main cluster of postholes at G2B H11 – East with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



- Legend**
- H11 - East Trench
 - Site Mid Points

Figure 11: Location of Trench in relation to H11 - East

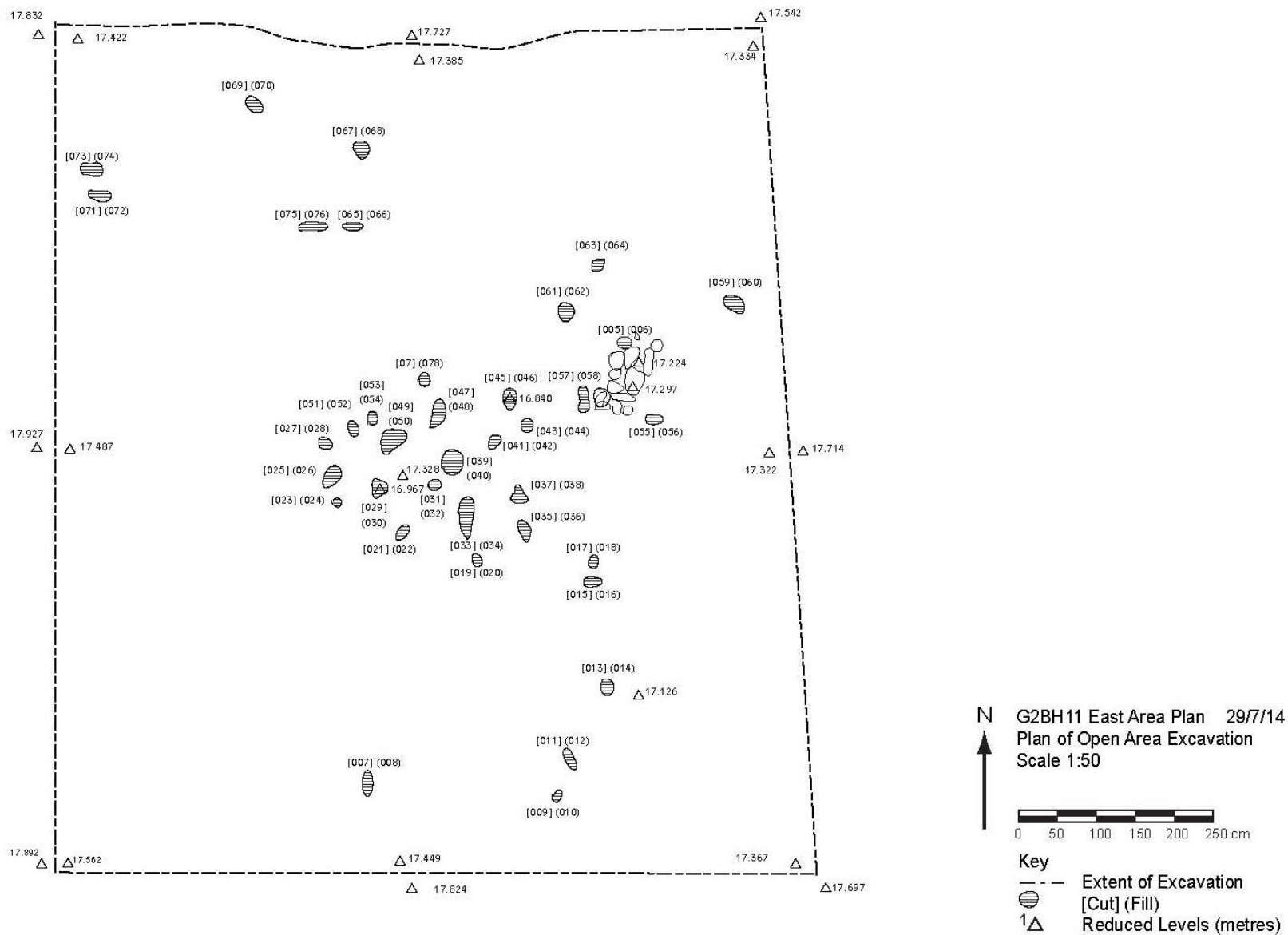
0 7.5 15 22.5 30 37.5
 Metres
 Scale: 1:741 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Figure 12: Plan of archaeological deposits and features identified within G2B H11 East area



3.4.2 G2B H11 – West

G2B H11 - West contained five deposits and 13 features, these consisted of a series of linear cuts, post holes and demolition fills. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 12 and a stratigraphic matrix outlines the relationships between these deposits and archaeological features in Figure 13. The location of the G2B H11 – West trench is identified in

Figure 14 and a plan documenting the trench configuration is in Figure 15.

The archaeological remains within this trench appear to consist of three discrete phases of activity. Masking the all structural archaeological remains post-dating its abandonment was a deposit of dark clay silt containing frequent ceramics and glass (005). All of the archaeological features were concentrated at the south end of the trench. The lowest archaeological horizon was a burnt layer, visible as lenses of distinctive bright red clay silt, masked by an ashy surface (010) containing ceramics. This surface was sealed by a structure based on bedding deposits of clay, clay with pebbles and clay with rubble (016). The footings of clay and pebbles (016) appear to represent three to four sides of a rectangular structure enclosing a space some 3.6 m north south by 1.8 m east west. The only surviving walling material (018) was located in the north-west corner of the trench. The floor of the structure was sealed by a layer of clay – puddled grey clay (014) and silty clay (013).

On the east side, a substantial pad of clay and rubble (015), 2.65 m by 1.80 m had been constructed. This was a similar material to that of (016) but consisted of coarse rubble rather than pebbles. A rectangular posthole [011] has been set into the surface of (015). This has some massive stone packing on its south and west sides. The position of the posthole bisects the north-south alignment of the enclosed space defined by the clay floor and surrounding clay and pebble bedding. Despite the present of structural remains at G2B H11- West the archaeological remains do not seem to indicate the present of a residential dwelling, rather footings and hard stands for agricultural structures such as a tank or trough or other structure that required sealing.

The excavation of G2B H14 – West recovered 404 artefacts, these all consisted of late 19 th to mid-20 th century domestic artefacts with limited diagnostic value. Following the completion of the excavation these artefacts have been cleaned, photographed and catalogued. The artefacts were identified in a number of contexts and fills relating to the site complex.

Of the artefacts uncovered four are whole; these consist of a green glass stopper, a ceramic bead, a rusty bolt and a complete doorknob and fastener. The remaining 400 artefacts are small fragments with little analytical value. In terms of materials, the artefacts consisted of 46 ceramic (43.81 per cent), 13 green glass (12.38 per cent), eight Iron (8.57 per cent) and seven colourless glass (6.67per cent). Remaining artefacts number at less than three in each category but comprise of assorted glasses, metal and wood artefacts. The majority (26.67 per cent) of artefacts came from the topsoil and subsoil (001 and 002), however contexts 006, 010 and 012 all contained between 12.38 per cent, 10.48 per cent and 11.43 per cent of the artefacts respectively. The composition and densities of artefacts generally indicate a slow build up of household refuse within adjacent paddocks from numerous nearby residential dwellings. From the artefact assemblage it is reasonable to assume that the agricultural features present within G2B H11 – West were in use during the late 19 th and early 20 th century. Whilst cleaning the surface of context 003 an Aboriginal silcrete flake was identified.

A comprehensive recording of artefacts recovered as part of the excavation works is contained within Appendix B, photographs are included in Appendix C. See Plate 20 and Plate 21 for post excavation photographs of G2B H11- West.

Table 12: Contexts identified in G2B H11 - West

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown, friable silty loam topsoil, 0-130mm in depth. Topsoil with root inclusions.
002	Deposit	5YR 3/2 Dark reddish brown silty loam, 130 –260 mm depth. Soil horizon has a gently merging interface with 003.
003	Deposit	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clayey silt, 260–340 mm in depth, Soil horizon has a merging interface with 004M.
004	Deposit	5YR 3/4 Dark reddish brown, silty clay, from 340 mm to base of excavation, full extent unknown. Extends from northern extent of trench to 22.8 m. Gently merging interface with 005.
005	Deposit	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit. The deposit is a mixed demolition debris, with sandstone fragments as inclusions; a course sandy clay mortar (10YR 7/3 Very pale brown) and charcoal inclusions. Possibly contains a fragmentary wall footing which begins 22.8 m out from northern extent of trench 1, continues for several metres.
006	Deposit	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit. The deposit is a mixed demolition debris, with sandstone fragments as inclusions; a course sandy clay mortar (10YR 7/3 Very pale brown) and charcoal inclusions. Higher density of artefacts encountered, which have been bagged separately.
Archaeological Features		
007	Cut	5 m x 3 m x 150 mm. Linear cut feature, rectangular in plan, exposed to north, south and west of clay deposit 013/014. Shallow cut feature filled by clay and pebble deposit 016 (unexcavated)
008	Deposit	7.5YR 6/4 light brown fill of linear cut feature 007.
009	Deposit	7.5YR 4/3 brown clay construction fill underneath 008.
010	Deposit	7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam, ash deposit beneath 009 and 013
011	Cut	420 mm x 420 mm irregularly shaped cut feature lined with large stones - possibly a post hole.
012	Fill	5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty loam, includes small stones (less than 50mm). Fill of 011
013	Deposit	5YR 5/4 mixed reddish clay, 50 mm thick with some crushed stone inclusions
014	Deposit	7.5YR 4/1 dark grey 300-450 mm. 1.45 m east-west x 1.80m north-south. Lies to north of clay deposit 013, which it probably overlies Sharp boundary between 014 and 016, diffuse boundary with 013.

Context No.	Type	Description
015	Deposit	5YR 5/4 reddish compacted clay, 300–450 mm in depth. Fill of 019.
016	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2 mixed predominantly brown compacted clay with limestone pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Deposit has a well defined interface defined boundary with clay layers 013/014 and overlying deposit 006 and 005.
017	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2 mixed – predominantly brown compacted clay with rare limestone pebbles. Deposit is orientated 0.50m east -west x 4.75 m north-south. Diffuse interface with 016 to east (016 has a higher pebble/stone content).
018	Deposit	7.5YR 4/1 mixed predominantly dark grey clay with angular and sub-rounded limestone fragments (up to 350mm across). Deposit is orientated 0.75 east-west by 0.50 m north-south.
019	Cut	1.72 x 2.65 m, oval cut feature with straight west side (abutting clay deposits 013/014). Cut for clay and rubble deposit 015
020	Deposit	7.5YR 3/4 mixed dark brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Sharply defined contact with overlying deposits 013 and 014 and underlying 021. Deposit is orientated 9.0 m east-west x 7.5 m north-south.
021	Deposit	10R 4/8 red clay silt 50–100mm in depth. Sharply defined contact with overlying deposit 010.

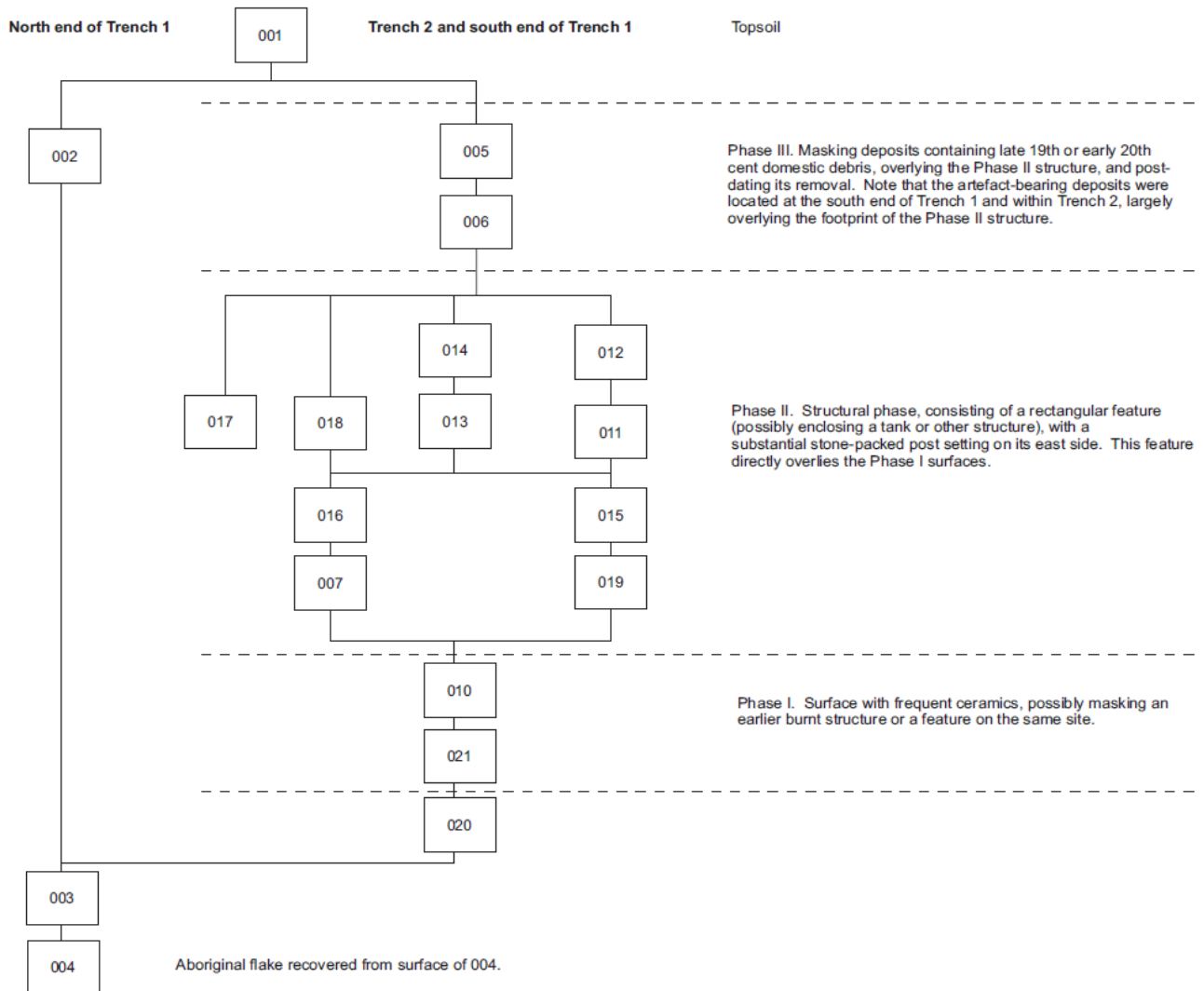


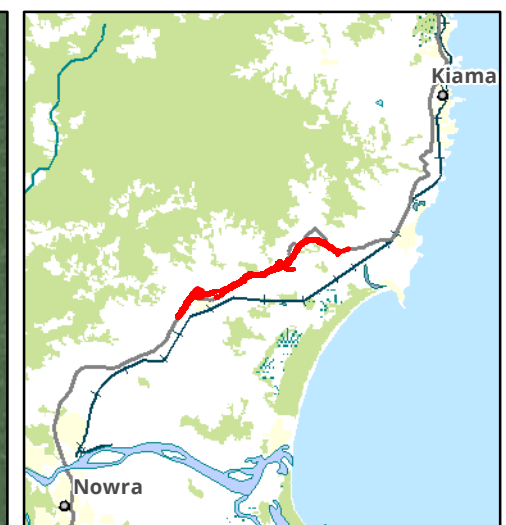
Figure 13: Stratigraphic Matrix for G2B H11 -West (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Plate 20: South facing post excavation photograph of G2B H11 - West with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



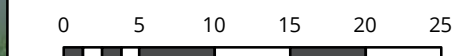
Plate 21: North facing post excavation photograph of G2B H11 - West 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Legend

- H11 - West Trench
- Site Mid Points

Figure 14: Location of Trench in relation to G2B H11 - West



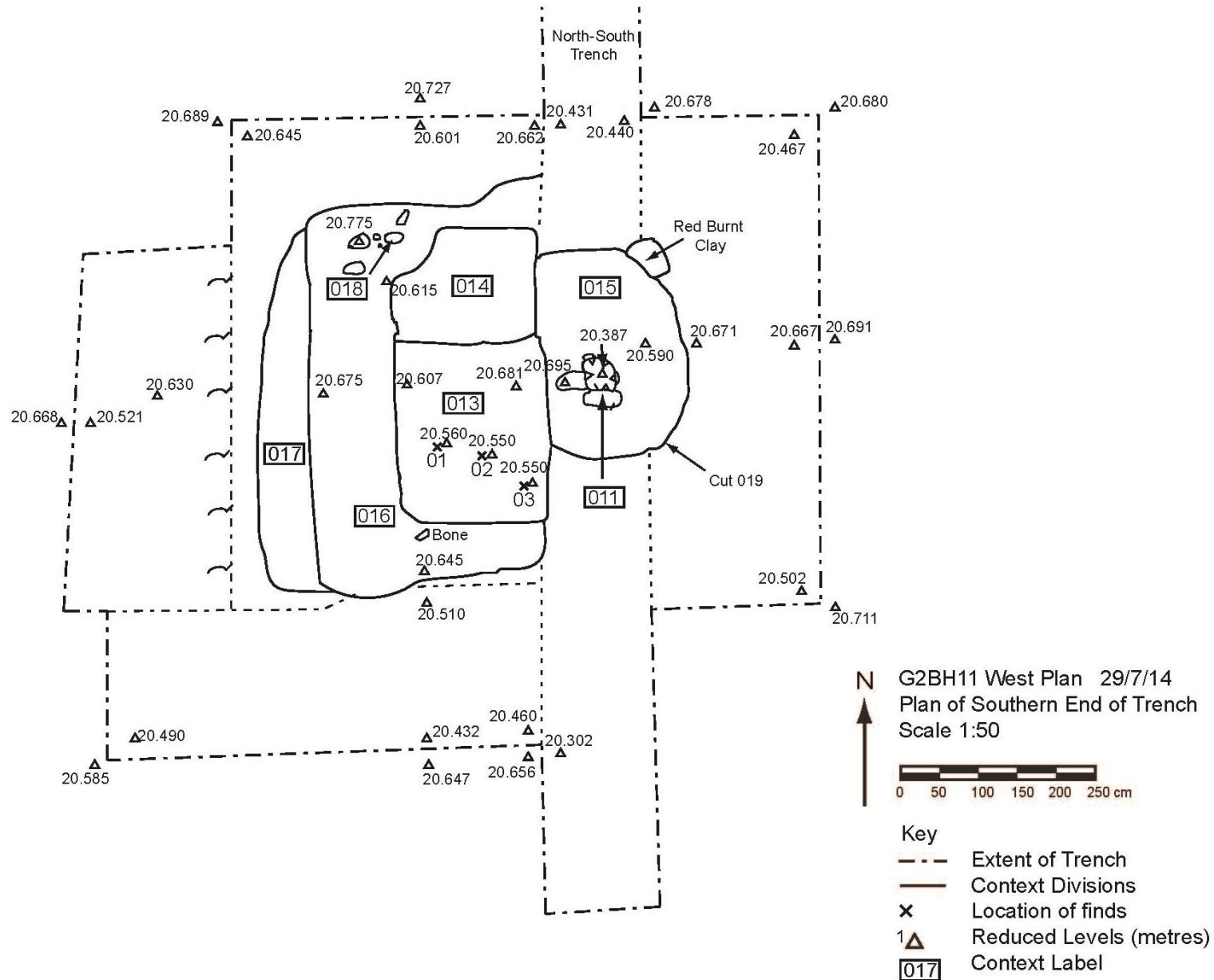
Metres
 Scale: 1:500 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Figure 15: Plan of archaeological deposits and features identified within G2B H11 - West



3.5 G2B H28 – Brookside

The excavations at G2B H28 consisted of a 1.3 m by 6.7 m trench which contained a single deposit and no archaeological features. No artefacts were recovered as part of the excavation of G2B H28. The location of the trench can be seen in Figure 16. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 13.

See Plate 22 for a pre-excitation photograph and Plate 23 for an excavated section of the road profile.

Table 13: Contexts identified in G2B H28

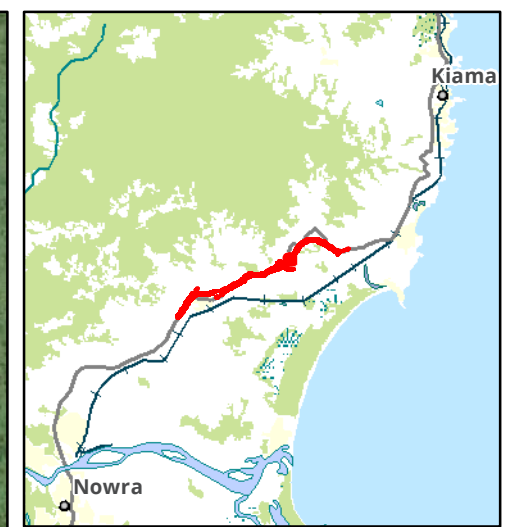
Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR3/3 Dark brown silty loam, fine and structure less, 260–320 mm in depth covering entirety of area. Grass and root inclusion. Excavation ceased at 320 mm as the area was considered to be archaeologically sterile.



Plate 22: East facing photograph of G2B H28 showing entire stripped area (Source: Biosis, 2014)



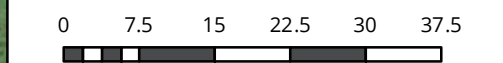
Plate 23: West facing photograph of G2B H28 showing excavated deposits with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Legend

- G2B H28 Trench
- Site Mid Points

Figure 16: Location of archaeological trench in relation to G2B H28



Metres
 Scale: 1:750 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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3.6 G2B H48 – Potential Archaeological Deposit

The investigation of G2B H48 consisted of the excavation of five trenches in order to inspect the entirety of the property. The ability to implement the stripping of larger areas of topsoil was inhibited by the presence of underground services, buildings and a lack of archaeological features necessitating investigation. All trenches were 1.2 m wide, however overall lengths differed with Trench 1 (16.20 m), Trench 2 (19.7 m), Trench 3 (6.7 m), Trench 4 (27.2 m) and Trench 5 (8.7 m). These trenches contained three uniform deposits, with the only features relating to modern services. The location of these trenches can be seen in Figure 17.

Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 14. No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of the trenches.

Table 14: Contexts identified in G2B H48

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	10YR4/2 dark greyish brown friable clayey silt, 0–110 mm in depth. Topsoil with grass root inclusions, gently merges horizon with 002. This context is present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
002	Deposit	10YR3/3 dark brown clayey silt, 110–200 mm in depth. The deposit has root inclusions and merges gently with 003. This context is present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
003	Deposit	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown (mottled) clayey silt 200–480 mm (base of excavation) slightly. Deposit includes occasional fragments of decayed sandstone. This context is present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Archaeological Features		
004	Cut	Linear cut for the electricity cable located at eastern end of Trench 1, cutting through in a north-south direction, 550 x 1200 mm. Cuts through contexts 1, 2 and 3.
005	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 4, same material as context 1. Unexcavated electricity cables.
006	Cut	Linear cut is located midway between Trenches 1 and 2, and in the eastern end of Trench 3, 3000 mm (southern side), 4000 mm (northern side) from eastern edge of Trench 1. Cut is 470 mm in depth and cuts into context 1, 2 and 3.
007	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 6 (sheathed cable). Same as context 1 topsoil.
008	Cut	Linear cut for water cable, orientated east-west through trench 4 (north-south-S).
009	Fill	Fill of context 8, unexcavated, water cable orientated east-west through Trench 4 (north-south).

Sample photographs for G2B H48 include Plate 24 and a post-excavation photograph and Plate 25 for an excavated section showing deposits.



Plate 24: Post-excitation photograph of Trenches 2 and 3 at G2B H48, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



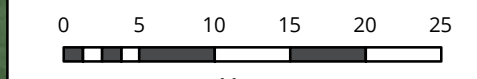
Plate 25: Section photograph showing deposits within G2B H48 from Trench 4, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Legend

- G2B H48 Trench
- Site Mid Points

Figure 17: Location of trenches within G2B H48



Scale: 1:500 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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3.7 G2B H49 – Oakleigh

The archaeological investigations at G2B H49 – Oakleigh identified a total of two deposits, with 68 features with associated fills. The excavation area consisted of an area of 20 m by 20 m; its location is displayed in Figure 19.

Due to the complexity of features the excavation areas were divided into four areas (A, B, C and D). The main cluster of features were located within Area C, this appears to have been a small building has been reconstructed on several occasions as there was no discernible pattern to its size or orientation. No occupational deposits were identified and no hearth structures appeared to be present. There was almost no instance of features cutting one another and no finds, so establishing a chronology was not possible. All features were heavily truncated which severely limits the ability to interpret vertical profiles.

Several long, narrow rectilinear cuts on that alignment [051], [053], [059] and [101] and apparent beam slot [134] with corresponding cuts [133], [136] and [138] may indicate wall, however the cuts were so insubstantial that positive identification was not possible. It is entirely possible that any structures at this location were entirely raised on stumps; if this was the case then little evidence of wall footings would have survived. Given the size of the postholes, these would not have contained posts large enough to support a sizeable structure, this, in addition to the absence of sub-floor deposits indicates that the archaeological features at G2B H49 either represents a small insubstantial outbuilding or a series of fences which have been realigned on multiple occasions. A detailed description of archaeological deposits and features is detailed in Appendix C. A stratigraphic matrix is located in Figure 18 and plan of the trench in Figure 19 and a plan of archaeological features is presented in Figure 20.

The excavation of G2B H49 recovered 557 artefacts. Following the completion of the excavation these artefacts have been cleaned, photographed and catalogued. The majority of artefacts consisted of 338 ceramic fragments (60.68%) followed by 88 green glass fragments (15.79 per cent), 49 colourless glass fragments (8.79 per cent). The remainder of the assemblage consists of other glass types, brick, iron pieces, stoneware and wood. The majority of artefacts (547) are fragments, the majority of which are small and non-diagnostic, with little analytical value. Patterns on the ceramics are generic printed patterns commonplace in the 19th to early 20th century. Only 10 artefacts within the assemblage are classified as whole, five of these are generic iron artefacts such as nails and spikes. The remaining whole artefacts consist of a three opaque glass jars, one colourless glass bottle and a clay ball stopper. One of the opaque glass jars is marked "Property of Marmite Company" which places it as later than 1912, when the product was first introduced into Australia. Another opaque jar is marked "Pond's" which would appear to indicate that it was a makeup container once containing Pond's Cream, an American product popular in Australia in the 1920's. None of these artefacts are from stratified contexts, however the products are broadly consistent with domestic refuse dating to the early 20th century and most likely relates to the current Oakleigh residence.

The majority of artefacts (46.25 per cent) were unstratified, having been identified during mechanical excavation of the topsoil and subsoil. The remaining artefacts were identified within four contexts. The largest quantity of artefacts was identified in context 001 (topsoil) contained 27.50 per cent, followed by context 002 (subsoil) contained 21.25 per cent. The remaining four artefacts consist of two parts of a wooden post excavated from the fill of a post-hole [061]. This post hole [061] also contained a fragment of heavy brown stoneware. Whilst this fragment is small, it is from a form of generic stoneware storage vessels which were commonly used in the late 19th and early 20th century.

A comprehensive analysis of artefacts recovered as part of the excavation works is contained within Appendix B, photographs are included in Appendix C. Sample photographs for G2B H49 include a post-excavation photographs of Areas A, B, C and D and a sample post hole. These are Plate 26 to Plate 29.

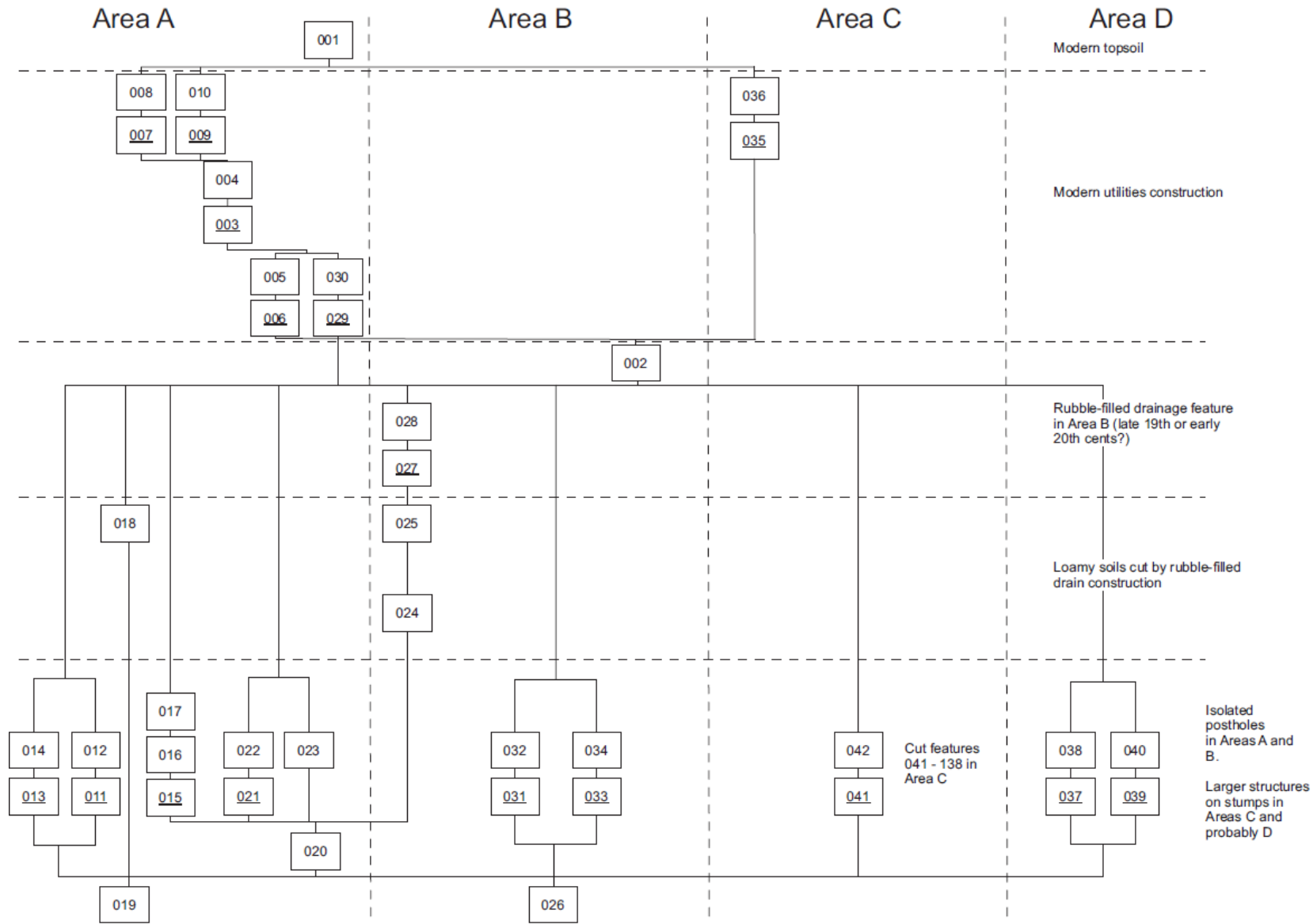


Figure 18:
Stratigraphic matrix for archaeological features within G2B H49 (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 26: North-west facing photograph of Areas A to C showing post-holes and rubble feature with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



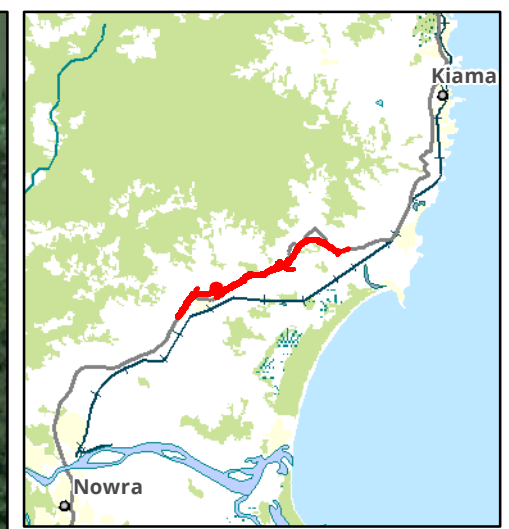
Plate 27: West facing photograph of Area C showing post-holes with 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 28: East facing post excavation photograph of Area D with post holes and 1 m scale. (Source: Biosis 2014)



Plate 29: Post excavation photograph of post hole with insitu timber. 1 m scale. (Source: Biosis, 2014)



Legend



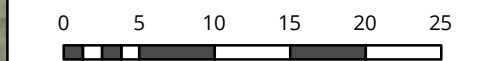
-  G2B H49 Trench
-  Site Mid Points

Figure 19: Location of archaeological investigations at G2B H49



Scale: 1:500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne,
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Matter: 17911
Date: 08 August 2014
Checked by: AJB, Drawn by: ANP, Last edited by: apritchard
Location: P:\17900s\17911\Mapping\Archaeological Investigation Report\17911_AI_F20_G2B_H49

3.8 G2B H53 – Potential Archaeological Deposit

At G2B H53 excavations consisted of an irregular shaped 20.3 x 5m trench which contained three deposits and no features. The irregular shape was excavated to seek stratified archaeological deposits and avoid disturbance to tree roots at the site. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 15. No artefacts were recovered as part of the excavation of G2B H53. The location of the trench is identified within Figure 21.

Table 15: Contexts identified in G2B H53

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Deposits		
001	Deposit	7.5YR4/1 dark grey friable silt topsoil, 0–110 mm in depth. Root inclusions and large cobble (>20 x 15 x 20 cm) inclusions. Gently merging horizon with 002.
002	Deposit	7.5YR 4/2 brown silty loam topsoil layer, 110 –260 mm in depth.
003	Deposit	7.5YR4/2 brown compact silt, 260 –310mm in depth. Charcoal and root inclusions. Deposit continues to the base of the trench.

A pre-excavation photograph and selection of photographs detailing the extent of excavations can be seen in Plate 30, Plate 31 and Plate 32.



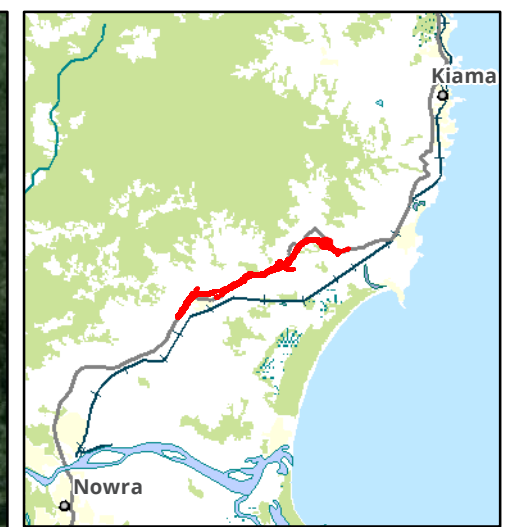
Plate 30: West facing pre excavation photograph of G2B H53, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 31: North-west facing post excavation photograph of G2B H53, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 32: North facing post excavation photograph of G2B H53, 1 m scale (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Legend



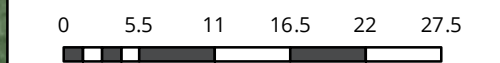
-  G2B H53 PAD Trench
-  Site Mid Points

Figure 21: Location of excavations in relation to G2B H53



Scale: 1:550 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne,
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Matter: 17911
Date: 08 August 2014
Checked by: AJB, Drawn by: ANP, Last edited by: apritchard
Location: P:\17900s\17911\Mapping\Archaeological Investigation Report\17911_AI_F22_G2B_H53

3.9 Discussion

From the results of the excavations of G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53 it is possible to address the research questions proposed in Section 3.2. No archaeological evidence of any kind was identified at G2B H28, H48 or H53 indicating that either the structures identified on historical mapping were inaccurately mapped or archaeological remains have been substantially removed through modern disturbances at these sites.

Excavations at G2B H11 (East and West) and G2B H49 did identify substantial archaeological remains; however whether these are associated with tenant farms is debatable. None of the excavations identified any underfloor deposits or structural evidence of hearths. The excavations at G2B H49 identified a large number of diffuse post holes and features which have been heavily truncated through modern land use activities. Although limited evidence of wall cuts were present the size of the post holes indicates that the trench identified the site was most likely the location of several permutations of small agricultural structures. The excavations at G2B H11 – East identified post holes and stone feature, however the post holes had been disturbed through rabbit burrowing. The stone feature (006) at G2B H11 – East, whilst substantial may represent a small surface used to reinforce the ground surface against cattle movement. Examples seen at local properties display similar characteristics in terms of the size, shape and composition of the stone used (see Plate 33). If correct, this may indicate that the post holes and features within G2B H11- East represent a cattle run rather than a structure.



Plate 33: Comparison between feature 006 at G2B H11 – East and example of stone surface within cattle run observed locally during excavations (Source: Biosis 2014).

The archaeological features at G2B H11 – West indicate a three phase set of activities, including a demolition layer and evidence of burning. Despite high densities of 19 th century domestic artefacts being identified within the demolition layer, the features identified appear to represent a series of hard standing areas upon which structures and facilities would have been placed.

Whilst the structures and features identified during the archaeological investigations are likely to date to the 19 th century, they are unlikely to represent tenant farms. The features identified however, to shed some light on the construction of agricultural facilities within the Berry tenant farms, which seem to have been substantial structures placed upon well constructed pads. The numerous post holes identified at G2B H11 and G2B H49 appear to indicate that structures were refreshed frequently. Furthermore, the archaeological investigations indicate that more than dwellings were depicted on the 19 th century mapping with agricultural structures and complexes obviously featuring prominently.

4 G2B H14 - Broughton Creek Village

4.1 Background

The NOHC report presents an analysis of documentary evidence for Broughton Creek Village in (Section 4.1.4). A program of test excavation was undertaken on the site and are summarised in section 6 of the NOHC report. A 1870s plan of the village indicates multiple buildings were present at this location, identified by NOHC as a Carpenters Cottage, Butter Factory, Overseer's Cottage, Court House, Council Chambers and Church. Additional research conducted by Biosis at the NSW Department of Lands has not revealed specific information pertaining to buildings or properties located at Broughton Creek Village. The village is all located under a single title with no records of individual properties present. A review of the old system and Primary Application packet identified a list of tenants, however there was no map showing the locations of individual buildings.

Archaeological salvage was recommended within the construction footprint associated with G2B H14 for the area to be lowered in addition to monitoring of construction works for the area beneath the present road surface. The site visit conducted by Biosis has indicated that archaeological remains are unlikely to occur underneath the remains of the old road alignment (dating to c1860s). The buildings were likely to be set back from the carriageway of the road. As a result, Biosis planned to undertake an open area excavation between the current Princes Highway and old alignment which has the highest potential to contain intact archaeological structural and depositional remains.

The excavations undertaken by NOHC are not fully reported in their report. It appears a "series" of 1 m square test pits were excavated and as archaeological material was found these were expanded. There was no summary reporting of stratigraphy or archaeological contexts or archaeological features uncovered. There was little attempt made to address research questions concerning the identification of structures thought to have been located at G2B H14 or ascertain the comparative chronology of archaeological features. The excavation methodology employed by NOHC was unsuitable for investigating to probable location buildings due to the low likelihood associated with identifying buildings through excavating 1m test pits as it is difficult to discern archaeological features and complex stratigraphy without a broader understanding of the surrounding geomorphology.

The NOHC report summarised the results of the excavation as follows:⁵

"The test excavation program at G2B H14 has demonstrated that there are sections, albeit limited areas, of relatively intact deposits from the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth century. Examples of such deposits include the cobbled floor identified in F30-F31, artefacts in association with the old ground surface identified in B60-C61 and A64-C64, the post hole identified in C80 and the burnt layers and associated artefacts in B100 and D100-E100. There are also examples of more disturbed deposits that, while compromised in integrity, appear to contain artefacts that have the potential to provide information about the chronology and function of the site (e.g. at F20 and F39-F40). However, the northernmost portion of the site, around C110 and E120, appears to be largely sterile below the cap of modern fill.

On the basis of historical research, including analysis of aerial photographs and available maps, it appears that the archaeological deposits at G2B H14 relate primarily to an area of street frontage, as opposed to the site of prior structures. There is however potential for traces of the eastern limits of buildings to occur along the western margins of the site, in the vicinity of A30-B80. The differences in archaeological features and associated artefact assemblages across the site may also be indicative of a series of street blocks, which could potentially be confirmed through additional excavations along a north-south, transect.

In summary, archaeological deposits at G2B H14 are assessed as having potential to provide information on the following aspects of the site's history:

⁵ NOHO 2013:94

- *The width of the street frontage and the activities that took place in this area.*
- *The location of individual buildings or portions of their eastern limits.*
- *The location of individual lot boundaries that extend east to west across the site.*
- *Differing site functions across these lots.*
- *Overall site chronology from the mid nineteenth to mid twentieth-century.”*

4.2 Research Questions

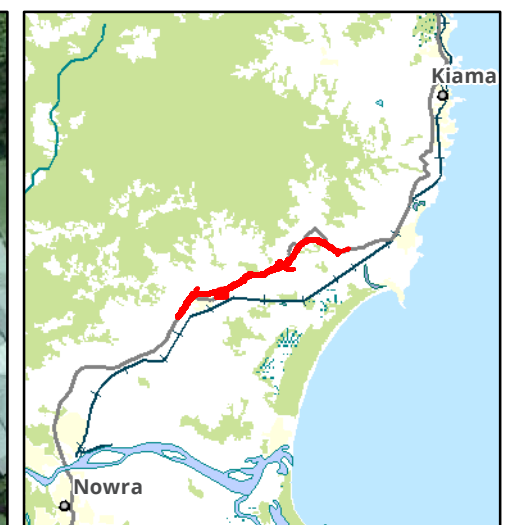
The purpose of the archaeological methodology is to clearly articulate the anticipated outcomes from a program of work; what questions we are asking of the program and how the work will be undertaken to address these questions. In the case of the program of salvage excavation proposed for G2B H14 several questions are proposed as the operating framework. These are:

- To what extent does the project area contain archaeological remains relating to the Broughton Creek Village? Are sufficient archaeological profiles present so as to establish dates or specific associations for archaeological evidence revealed in them?
- Is it possible to identify changes in the configuration of the village?
- If present, what can depositional remains from Broughton Village site tell us about the lifestyles and economy of people who lived in and frequented in the area?
- How does this contrast between the various structures located within the village and the tenant farms?

4.3 Excavation Methodology

To answer the above research questions a program of archaeological investigation was undertaken at selected locations within sites G2B H14. Whilst originally an open excavation program for the entire site was proposed, at the request of RMS, impacts to the five trees located at the centre of the site were avoided. This resulted in seven trenches located between the trees which constitute the majority of the recorded site. Trench locations were recorded with a Trimble Geo7X GPS and post-processed to 0.1 m accuracy. The overall location of the trenches is shown in Figure 22.

Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless mud bucket under archaeological supervision. The machine excavation removed the deposits with regard to their stratigraphic order. Levels were recorded using a combination of automatic level. The use of sub-metre accurate GPS at G2B H14 was limited by the tree canopy. At the conclusion of the test excavations the trenches were backfilled and the land surface was reestablished.



Legend

- G2B H14 Trench
- Historic Alignment

Figure 22: Location and extent of archaeological excavations within G2B H14



Scale: 1:750 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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The excavation at this site consisted of seven trenches excavated within the extents of G2B H14 as identified in the NOHC report. The trenches contained a range of deposits, but features consist of drainage features, gravel fills and two possible post holes. Evidence from the site indicates that it has been subject to extensive modification through the construction of the modern highway which has left the site archaeologically sterile. No evidence of entrance ways or structures was identified during the excavations. Detailed descriptions of these deposits are detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Contexts identified in G2B H14

Context No.	Type	Description
Trench 1		
001	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam, variable depth, between 50-300 mm over the whole site, with an average depth of 150-250 mm. Some patches of gravel and charcoal inclusions present
002	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 300-600 mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west.
003	Deposit	Strip of sub-angular cobblestones, extends north-west-south-east across excavation area of 6.2 x 1.5 m – maximum length/width of feature, although it is patchy in areas. Deposit around cobbles is coloured 7.5YR 2.5/3
004	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown Silty loam with fine gravel inclusions (forming 65 per cent of the deposit). Less than 50 mm in depth. Possibly a test pit backfill, as the dimensions of the patch were around 1 x1 m.
005	Deposit	Bluestone gravel (80 per cent) patch, extending across site in isolated occurrences. 50 mm thick at a depth of 100–200 mm. Possibly old road base.
006	Deposit	10YR 3/3 brown clay loam, relatively coherent, 150-200 mm in depth. Plant and grass root inclusions extends across western 1/3 of excavation area.
Trench 2		
007	Deposit	Remnants of previous test pit dug by NOHC. Distinct cut line and dark brown fill
008	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 300–600 mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west.
009	Cut & Fill	40x 30 cm possible post hole, rectilinear in shape. Contains pieces of wood (up to 80 mm), some of which are burnt (up to 50 mm in size). Did not extend deeper than 008
010	Cut & Fill	10x 12 cm possible post hole, square in shape. Completely burnt, comprised of dense charcoal. Did not extend deeper than 008, most likely a tree root.
011	Fill	120x 40 cm appeared to be a burnt fallen beam, possibly associate with 009. Comprised primarily of charcoal chunks up to 60 mm long. Did not extend deeper than 008, most likely a tree root.
012	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay

Context No.	Type	Description
Trench 3		
013	Deposit	10YR 5/3 yellowish brown clay loam. From 150 -280 mm in depth. Small gravel inclusions (less than 5 mm) 5 per cent, occasional larger stone inclusions.
014	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loam, 100–200mm in depth. Diffuse horizon to 001, clear to 015. Covers entire excavation area.
015	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 500-700 mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west.
016	Structure	Steel pipe, running east–west across northern end of excavation area, 5.4 m long by 2 cm diameter. Present within 015.
017	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay.
Trench 4		
018	Deposit	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled clay loam, 50 mm in depth. Present across western 1/3 of excavation area.
019	Deposit	5YR 3/1 Dark brown sandy loam, 100 -150mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 10 mm) 5 per cent, 10per cent small cobble inclusions (less than 100mm). Present across entire area.
020	Structure	Running north-east–south-west, 2.4 x 0.25 m fragments of a terracotta drain, walls of the pipe are 25 mm thick.
021	Cut/Fill	Remains of a NOHC test pit.
022	Cut/Fill	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam, loose. Frequent small cobble inclusions (less than 100mm), and terracotta pipe fragments. Cut and fill for drain feature 020. Adjoins 023, 024 and northern end.
023	Cut/Fill	10YR 4/4 Yellow brown Sandy loam just coherent. 1 m wide, frequent small gravel inclusions (4 mm).
024	Cut/Fill	7.5YR3/2 dark brown sandy loam just coherent, 35 cm wide. No notable inclusions.
025	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 100-150mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west.
026	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay.
Trench 5		
027	Deposit	5YR 3/1 Dark brown sandy loam, 10–150 mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 10 mm) 5per cent, 10per cent small cobble inclusions (less than 100 mm).

Context No.	Type	Description
		Present across entire area. Levelling fill.
028	Deposit	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam, just coherent. 200 mm in depth, frequent gravel inclusions (less than 10 m). Covers western 2/3 of excavation area.
029	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 300-600mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west.
030	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay.
Trench 6		
031	Deposit	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown mottled clay loam, 50 mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 10 mm) 5–10%. Patchy across excavation area
032	Deposit	5YR 3/1 Dark brown sandy loam, 50–100mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 10 mm) 5 per cent, 10per cent small cobble inclusions (less than 100 mm). Levelling fill
033	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 250 mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west. Present across entire area
034	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay.
Trench 7		
035	Deposit	10YR 5/3 yellowish brown mottled clay loam, 60 mm in depth. Frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 5mm).
036	Deposit	10YR 3/1 dark brown fine sandy loam, coherent and sticky 550-380mm in depth. Charcoal inclusions present. Slopes down toward the west. Present across entire area.
037	Deposit	10YR 4/3 yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 80 mm in depth. No inclusions. Extends over western half of excavation area.
038	Deposit	10YR 3/6 Dark yellow brown, clay loam. Extends across entirety of area. Natural clay.

Pre and Post excavation photographs of G2B H14 are displayed in Plate 34 and Plate 35.



Plate 34: Pre-excitation photograph of G2B H14 (Source: Biosis, 2014).



Plate 35: North facing section photograph of Trench 1 (Source: Biosis, 2014).

The excavation of G2B H14 recovered 42 artefacts. Following the completion of the excavation these artefacts have been cleaned, photographed and catalogued. None of the artefacts can from defined fills; the majority were identified during excavation from within natural deposits, which has made provenance uncertain. Artefacts identified through the excavation of G2B H14 are described in detail in Table 17. A comprehensive analysis of artefacts recovered as part of the excavation works is contained within Appendix B, photographs are included in Appendix C.

Table 17: Artefacts recovered from the excavation of G2B H14

Context Number	Fabric	Description
005	Ceramic	One fragment white ceramic. Plate.
005	Colourless Glass	One small fragment clear glass. Bottle/jar.
005	Green Glass	Three fragments of light green glass. Bottle/jar.
001	Colourless Glass	26 fragments of clear glass. From jar or bowl? 14 pieces have patterned texture.
001	Olive Glass	11 fragments olive glass. Likely from same bottle/jar.

4.4 Discussion

Clearly the results at H14 were not in line with the expectations of the area containing archaeological remains of a Carpenters Cottage, Butter Factory, Overseer's Cottage, Court House, Council Chambers and Church. If such buildings existed on the site and as it appears they were demolished and removed there would surely be greater evidence of their existence in the form of postholes and demolition rubble. Both these features are lacking from the archaeological record.

The archaeological evidence does suggest that there was some form of drain on both sides of the road pavement. Based on measuring of the existing drain on the eastern side of the road, the drain on the western side probably extended out 3m from the edge of the bitumen road surface. It is possible that building frontages may have been located 1 to 2 m further west of the old road. This does not explain the absence of evidence over the whole site. In particular, the butter factory would have required substantial foundations in particular large concrete footings to mount machinery used in butter production and cooling. It is rare for these types of footings to be removed without any archaeological trace.

Due to the paucity of archaeological evidence at G2B H14, the results of the archaeological investigations do not allow for a detailed discussion of the research questions proposed in the archaeological methodology and research design for the project. The suspected location of G2B H14 or "Broughton Village" as identified in the NOHC report appears to have been heavily impacted through the construction of the Princess Highway and its associated drainage. This appears to have disturbed any archaeological evidence which may have been present even that associated with entrance and egress points from local residences such as Mananga.

Despite the levels of disturbance, the low densities of finds and truncated archaeological remains indicates that there is a high likelihood that Broughton Creek Village and any associated residences may have been located in an alternative location. The only viable location based upon the historical mapping in the NOHC report would be further along the Princess Highway, closer to the current township of Berry. If this is case, this would place the location of Broughton Creek Village outside of the Project Area and away from impacts associated with the project.

From the perspective of the overall project the absence of significant archaeological remains from this area means that road construction work can proceed without any further archaeological work.

5 Assessment of Significance

In the NOHC report identified the 13 sites subject to archaeological investigation as having the potential to contain archaeological remains of local significance. Following the completion of the archaeological investigations the level of significance attributed to each archaeological site is required to be re-evaluated in conjunction with the significance of the artefacts retrieved.

5.1 Background to assessing significance

An assessment of archaeological site significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations'⁶. This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

Archaeological sites are most commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.⁷ The Burra Charter has been adopted by State and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia.

The assessment criteria rely on the following four values.

- **Historical** significance (evolution and association).
- **Aesthetic** significance (scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment).
- **Scientific** significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- **Social** significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the *Heritage Act* that came into effect in April 1999.

Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Criterion (c) - an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

⁶ ICOMOS 2013

⁷ *ibid*

Criterion (e) - an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Criterion (g) - an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

5.2 Levels of Heritage Significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or State heritage significance, or have both local and State heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of State heritage significance include those items of special interest in the State context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the State in its widest sense.

The following evaluation attempts to identify the cultural significance of heritage items located within the Project Area. This significance is based on the assumption that the site contains intact or partially intact archaeological deposits.

5.3 Evaluation of Significance

The following section contains significance assessments for the heritage items for which archaeological investigations have been undertaken. These assessments only evaluate the significance of archaeological deposits and features, the levels of significance attributed to built items at these sites remains unchanged. Assessments of significance for these heritage items are presented in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 18: Assessments of significance for archaeological deposits and features following archaeological investigation.

Biosis ID	Statement
Criterion A: An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	
G2B H11	Whilst archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H11 were identified, these were common in nature and have been determined to represent the remains of agricultural structures. As a result, the archaeological remains at G2B H11 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H14	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains at G2B H15 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains at G2B H19 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains at G2B H21 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains at G2B H22 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H23	The archaeological remains at G2B H23 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	The archaeological remains at G2B H23 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H49	Whilst archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H49 were identified, these were common in nature and have been determined to represent the remains of agricultural structures. As a result, the archaeological remains at G2B H11 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains at G2B H55 are not important in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
Criterion B: An Item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	
G2B H11	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H11 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H14	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H15 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H19 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H21 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H19 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H23	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H23 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H30 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H55 do not have a special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW or Shoalhaven. This criterion is not met.
Criterion D: An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
G2B H11	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H11 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H14	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H14 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H15 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H19 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H21 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H22 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H23	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H23 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H30 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H48. This criterion is not met.
G2B H49	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H49 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H55 do not have a special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Shoalhaven for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This criterion is not met.
Criterion E: An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	
G2B H11	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H11 do have the potential to yield information which can contribute to the understanding of agricultural history of the Shoalhaven area; however this contribution would be limited and is unlikely to be able to answer any significant research questions on the topic which cannot be answered by other sources. This criterion is not met.
G2B H14	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H14. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H15 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H19 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield

Biosis ID	Statement
	information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H21 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H22 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H23	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H23 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H30 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H48. This criterion is not met.
G2B H49	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H49 do have the potential to yield information which can contribute to the understanding of agricultural history of the Shoalhaven area; however this contribution would be limited and is unlikely to be able to answer any significant research questions on the topic which cannot be answered by other sources. This criterion is not met.
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains and artefacts at G2B H55 whilst representing early road building techniques are not substantial or distinctive enough to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history. This criterion is not met.
Criterion F: An item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	
G2B H11	The archaeological remains and artefacts identified at G2B H11 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H14	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H14. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H15 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H19 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H21 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H22 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H23	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H23 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H30 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H49	The archaeological remains and artefacts identified at G2B H49 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H55 do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW or the Shoalhaven's cultural or natural history.

Biosis ID	Statement
Criterion G: An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or natural environments)	
G2B H11	The archaeological remains and artefacts identified at G2B H11 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H14	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H15	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H15 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H19	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H19 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H21	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H21 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H22	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H22 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H23	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H23 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
G2B H28	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H28. This criterion is not met.
G2B H30	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H30. This criterion is not met.
G2B H48	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H48. This criterion is not met.
G2B H49	The archaeological remains and artefacts identified at G2B H49 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H53	No archaeological remains were identified at G2B H53. This criterion is not met.
G2B H55	The archaeological remains identified at G2B H55 are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or Shoalhaven's cultural or natural places.
Statement of significance	
G2B H11	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological or artefactual values.
G2B H14	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological or artefactual values.
G2B H15	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H19	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H21	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H22	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H23	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H28	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H30	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H48	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.
G2B H49	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological or artefactual values.
G2B H53	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.

Biosis ID	Statement
G2B H55	G2B H11 does not meet any significance criterion at state or local levels for its archaeological values.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The archaeological investigations have assisted the analysis of 19th and 20th century road building techniques at G2B H19, H22, H23, H30, and H55. The archaeological remains associated with agricultural activities dating to the 19th and early 20th century at G2B H11 and H48. The archaeological investigations have been successful in determining that archaeological resources will not be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

6.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated based upon the results of the archaeological investigations:

Recommendation 1 The project can proceed with no further archaeological constraints

The archaeological investigations have determined that no archaeological resources of significance are located within the Project Area.

Recommendation 2 Curation of artefacts recovered from archaeological investigations

None of the artefacts recovered as part of the archaeological investigations are considered to have significance at a state or local level. The artefacts are common in nature and are unlikely to improve upon existing museum collections.

Recommendation 3 Interpretation Plan

The archaeological investigation did not yield any results which would significantly improve the interpretation of the history of the Shoalhaven area. There is no requirement for the results of the archaeological investigations to be incorporated into any interpretive works being undertaken as part of the project.

7 References

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Harris, E. 1979. *Principles of archaeological stratigraphy*. Academic Press London.

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Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2013 '*Glen Devon' Cultural Heritage Assessment Documentary and Physical Investigation: Supplementary Investigation Environmental Assessment Princes Highway Foxground and Berry Bypass*. Report prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012. *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage*. Report prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.

NSW Heritage Branch 2001, revised 2004, 2006 *Photographic recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital capture*. Department of Urban Planning and Development.

Documentary Sources

Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)

1892 Roads in the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta (Department of Lands: Crown Plan 424716-03).

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A – Methodology



Foxground and Berry Bypass: Archaeological Methodology

Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services

1 July 2014

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- Iain Stuart, JCIS Consultants
- Dr Samantha Gibbins, Biosis
- Dr Siobhan Lavelle, Heritage Division
- Saman Liyanaarachchi, Roads and Maritime Services
- Michelle Toms, Roads and Maritime Services

Abbreviations

c.	Circa
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DGRs	Director General's Requirements
DP	Department of Planning
DP	Deposited Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	Environment Planning and Assessment
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register

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Plate 2: Location of G2B H48 (red rectangle) and associated tenant farms (blue circle), there appears to be several issues with this mapping with the creeks being improperly mapped. This had made it impossible to accurately georeference this image. Analysis of the property boundaries indicates that the tenant farms are located to the south-west of the modern buildings. Source: Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)..... 16

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Plate 4: Location of G2B H53 PAD tenant farm (blue circle), there appears to be several issues with this mapping with the creeks being improperly mapped. This had made it impossible to accurately georeference this image. Analysis of the property boundaries indicates that the tenant farm is located at the site of the NOHC coordinates. Source: Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)..... 17

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is undertaking a series of upgrades to sections of the Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry in order to provide a continuous four lane divided highway between Waterfall and Jervis Bay Road, Falls Creek. The Foxground and Berry Bypass project involves an 11.6 kilometre upgrade of the existing highway between Toolijooa Road north of Foxground and Schofields Lane south of Berry and will involve bypasses of Foxground and Berry.

Project approval, subject to conditions was granted on 22 July 2013, under Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Conditions of Approval B17, B18, B19, B21 and B22 require Roads and Maritime to undertake further heritage work. These conditions of approval are based upon the recommendations contained within the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd. A total of 13 heritage items of local significance have been identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval.

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Roads and Maritime to undertake Archaeological Investigations, Archival Recordings and Historical Research for Non-Aboriginal sites for the Princes Highway Upgrade Foxground and Berry Bypass.

This report presents an archaeological methodology for completing these investigations. Other heritage related conditions of approval B17, B18, B20 and B21 relate to the archival recording, further detailed historical research and Aboriginal investigations and are not addressed as part of this report

1.2 Report Methodology

This report has been based on the information presented in the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd for Roads and Maritime. The Foxground and Berry Bypass report involved historical research, surveys and test excavations, significance assessments and statement of heritage impacts for all heritage items identified within the project area. The current report builds upon this body of information through presenting supplementary research to allow research questions to be proposed and an archaeological methodology to be implemented which will answer these questions and satisfy the conditions of approval (see Table 1).

Table 1: Conditions of approval pertinent to this archaeological methodology.

Condition	Requirements
B.19	<p>Prior to pre-construction and construction impacts affecting G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55 the Proponent shall carry out further historical and physical archaeological investigations in relation to these road alignments, in consultation with the department and the Heritage Council of NSW, to the satisfaction of the Director- General. These investigations must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake archaeological investigations in accordance with condition B22. b) Provide for the detailed analysis of any heritage items discovered during the investigations. c) Include management options for these heritage items (including options for relocation and display). d) If the findings of the investigations are significant, provide for the preparation and implementation of a heritage interpretation plan.

Condition	Requirements
<p>B.22</p>	<p>Prior to the commencement of pre-construction and construction activities affecting non-Aboriginal sites H11, H14, H19, H23, H28, H30, H48, H49, H53, and H55, the Proponent shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertake an Historic archaeological investigation program in accordance with the Heritage Council's Archaeological Assessments Guideline (1996) using a methodology prepared, in consultation with the OEH (Heritage Branch), and to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This work should be undertaken by an archaeological heritage consultant approved by the Director-General. The nomination for the Excavation Director shall demonstrate ability to comply with the Heritage Council's Criteria for the Assessment of Excavation Directors (July 2011). (b) Report on the results of the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program, including recommendations (such as for further archaeological work), in consultation with the Heritage Branch, OEH and to the satisfaction of the Director General, and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. consideration of measures to avoid or minimise disturbance to archaeology, where archaeology of non-Aboriginal archaeological significance is found to be present; ii. where impacts cannot be avoided, recommendations for any further investigations for archaeology of historical archaeological significance; and iii. management and mitigation measures to ensure there are no additional impacts due to pre-construction and construction activities. (c) Undertake any further archaeological excavation works recommended by the results of the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program. <p>Within 12 months of completing the above work, unless otherwise agreed by the Director General, the Proponent shall submit a report containing the findings of the excavations, including artefact analysis, and the identification of a final repository for finds, prepared in consultation with the OEH (Heritage branch) and to the satisfaction of the Director General.</p> <p>Note: where archaeological testing has occurred as part of the environmental assessment and the results are included in the documents listed in condition A1(b) the sites tested must still form part of the methodology and final report prepared for the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program.</p>

Additional documentary sources investigated include primary archival sources including historic maps, plans and photographs, and newspapers. Specifically, this includes information held at the NSW Department of Lands (such as Crown Plans, Torrens and Old System Titles, Primary Applications and Primary Application Packets). Information on the Alexander Berry Estate has been inspected at the NSW Mitchell Library including subdivision plans.

1.3 Archaeological methodology Objectives

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the archaeological methodology:

- Build upon the findings of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd and undertake further detailed historical research to propose a research framework for investigating archaeological sites identified in the conditions of approval.
- The archaeological methodology aims to achieve this objective through:

- Provide a brief summary of the archaeological sites identified in the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.
- Present further detailed historical research to characterise the archaeological resource for the thirteen sites identified in the conditions of approval.
- Propose a research framework and corresponding archaeological methodology for the completion of physical archaeological investigations for the thirteen sites.
- Outline reporting tasks and deliverables to be undertaken following the completion of the physical archaeological work

1.4 Investigators and Contributors

This report was prepared by Alexander Beben, Senior Archaeologist, with assistance from Dr Samantha Gibbins, Archaeologist at Biosis Pty Ltd. This report has been reviewed by Dr Iain Stuart, Partner, JCIS Consultants who is the nominated Excavation Director for this project.

The archaeological investigation will be directed by Dr Iain Stuart who has and currently holds both section 60 and 140 permits under the NSW Heritage Act. A copy of the letter and email submitted to Heritage Division stating his qualifications and experience in relation to the proposed methodology is attached in Appendix 2.

1.5 Consultation

Clause B22(a) of the conditions of approval states that archaeological investigations should be completed using a methodology prepared, in consultation with the OEH (Heritage Branch), and to the satisfaction of the Director-General. Table 2 details the consultation that has been completed during the preparation of this assessment.

Table 2: Consultation with regulatory bodies.

Milestone	Medium	Detail of communications	Summary of outcomes
Initial Consultation - 14 May 2014 to 20 May 2014	Phone and emails	Initial discussion of the project and its status	Arrangements made that a meeting could be held shortly after receipt of archaeological methodology.
Submission of methodology - 21 May	Email	Archaeological Methodology emailed by Iain Stuart to Siobhan Lavelle	Archaeological Methodology received.
Consultation meeting with Heritage Division to discuss methodology - 2 June 2014	Meeting and Email	Siobhan Lavelle provided comment on the Archaeological Methodology.	Methodology proposed is considered appropriate. In the event that there are State significant finds during the works, heritage Division will expect notification, further discussion and consideration of appropriate interpretation. Comments incorporated into Archaeological Methodology.

1.6 Limitations of the report

The scope of this archaeological methodology extends only to the historical archaeological potential and significance of the subject site. It does not consider the built environment.

The archaeological methodology is principally based upon the findings and conclusions of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass Non-Aboriginal (historic) Heritage Assessment* prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC). As a result, Biosis cannot take any responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in the information contained within the NOHC report.

This report has been undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

Maps and plans used in this archaeological methodology may be subject to inaccuracies caused through surveyor error during their creation and/or later reproduction. All mapping has been georeferenced in ArcGIS to determine the spatial location of the project area. Biosis is not responsible for any inaccuracies or omissions in the original mapping which may influence the implementation of this archaeological methodology.

2 Archaeological Methodology

A total of 13 heritage items of local significance have been identified as requiring archaeological investigation in accordance with Conditions B19 and B22 of the project approval (see Table 3). The methodology proposed for this task is based upon the conclusions presented in the *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* and further detailed historical research undertaken to build upon these conclusions.

Table 3: List of Heritage Items requiring archaeological investigation including description and level of impact.

Reference No.	Name and description of features to be recorded	Impact
G2B H11	<i>GlenDevan</i> , Federation House, 77 North Street, Berry. A Federation house with a number of additions.	Whole of Site
G2B H14	Archaeological deposit (former 19 th century Broughton Creek town buildings). A number of former town structures were located on the eastern side of the former highway alignment (G2B H15). These include the Berry Butter Factory (1889), Overseers Cottage (1858), Court House (1870s) and the Council Chambers (1868) and Carpenters Cottage.	Partial Impact
G2B H15	Remnant 195 metre portion of 20th century highway. Ceased use as part of highway in 1955 now used as an access road for adjacent residential lots.	Partial Impact
G2B H19	Remnant 430 metre portion of 19th century road. Poorly preserved part of the original Berry Estate Road.	Whole of Site
G2B H21	Remnant 120 metre portion of 20th century highway. The alignment includes a 90 degree bend and upslope embankment which has been revegetated.	Whole of Site
G2B H22	Remnant 460 metre portion of 19th century road. Consists of a part of the original Berry Estate Road including shallow cutting.	Whole of Site
G2B H23	Remnant 320 metre portion of 19th century road. Consists of a part of the original Berry Estate Road, road is evident as a shallow relief and through differences in grass cover.	Whole of Site
G2B H28	Brookside Homestead. The main residential buildings occur outside the construction footprint, acquisition for the project includes a southern outbuilding and associated platforms.	Partial Impact
G2B H30	Remnant 530 metre portion of 19th century road. Consists of a well preserved portion of the Berry Estate Road, the road platform can be identified through side ditches and variably shallow ground relief. The eastern end is bordered by gum trees.	Whole of Site
G2B H48	Potential Archaeological Deposits, former Berry Estate tenant farm, homestead, currently redeveloped into a modern farm building. Remaining archaeological items are likely to be substantially disturbed.	Partial Impact – Compound/Office
G2B H49	Oakleigh farmhouse. Inter War Bungalow style farmhouse.	Whole of Site – Compound/Office
G2B H53 PAD	Potential archaeological deposit associated with a former Berry Estate tenant farm structure to the east of Toolijooa Ridge. The site includes indeterminate rock rubble adjacent to the former 19 th Century Road alignment.	Whole of Site

Reference No.	Name and description of features to be recorded	Impact
G2B H55	Small, 30 metre remnant portion of 19th century road which has substantially impacted by recent road works and the Eastern Gas Pipeline.	Whole of Site

For the purposes of archaeological investigation the heritage items fall into three categories:

- 1) Remnant 19th and 20th Century road alignments (G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55),
- 2) Potential remains from 19th century tenant farms (G2B H11, H28, H53, H48 and H49) and
- 3) The Broughton Creek Village (G2B H14).

A separate methodology will be implemented for each and can be summarised as follows:

- A program of archaeological investigation at selected and representative locations on 19th and 20th century road alignments at sites G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55. This would aim to record any ditch profiles, subsurface foundations and/or former surface treatments.
- Test excavations will be conducted at G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53 in order to identify any remains associated with former Berry Estate tenant farms. These test excavations would aim to identify and record any archaeological features and relics which may be present. Should substantial archaeological features be identified, these would be expanded into open area excavations.
- An open area excavation is to be conducted at G2B H14 to identify and record any archaeological features and relics which may be present. Should archaeological remains associated with the village be encountered, the sequence of occupation, property boundaries, site functions and activity areas will be documented.

Each of these archaeological methodologies is discussed in accordance with the *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* and further detailed historical research undertaken by Biosis. This is used to provide a research framework to guide the archaeological investigations.

The location of proposed trenches at each site are detailed in Appendix 1.

Consultation with Land Owners

Properties requiring access are either privately owned or owned by Roads and Maritime Services. Private owners or Roads and Maritime Services tenants were approached to obtain consent to enter properties.

Initial notification letters were sent out to all the residents and/or land owners on 1 May 2014 via Express Mail in order to inform them of the upcoming works and contact details. Follow up phone calls were made to each of the land owner/tenant in order to inform them of the start and end dates of archival recording and archaeological excavations. No major issues were raised by tenants. Some of the tenants requested that all the gates should be shut all the time and that no heavy machinery movement is permitted in the event of heavy rain. All of the comments were noted and requests will be incorporated in the procedures prior to excavations.

2.1 Remnant portions of previous road alignments

This section discusses the archaeological methodology for undertaking investigations on the remains of previous road alignments within the project area.

2.1.1 Synopsis of the Previous Investigation

The *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* identified six portions of 19th Century Road dating to c. 1856 – 1870 (G2B H15, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55) and one piece of 20th Century Road (G2B H19) as having heritage values suitable for archaeological investigation. These are sections of road which have been replaced by new sections of road on a new alignment thus preserving the abandoned section and associated fabric.

Nineteenth century Berry Estate roads appear to have been identified by NOHC through a review of 19th Century mapping and field surveys. A comprehensive historical timeline for road building within the Project Area is presented in section 4.1.6 of the *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage*. A summary of this timeline is outlined in Table 4.

The condition and intactness of the 19th Century roads within the Project Area is variable. These sites can be characterised broadly as a series of linear depressions, ditches, benched hillslopes and trees avenues located adjacent to the existing Princes Highway. The realignments of the roads appear to have occurred progressively from the 1850's to the 1890's in order to provide a longer and more angular alignment, involving switch-backs and deviations around spurs. This reduced the grade of the road and avoided various property boundaries formed through the subdivision of the Berry Estate.

The remnant sections of the 19th Century Berry Estate road have been identified as possessing local significance for their representative, associative and technological heritage value. NOHC assessed that roads are relatively rare examples of a transport corridor that was locally important as a private road and as the first inland route that bypassed Seven Mile Beach. The 19th century road remnants have an association with Messrs Alexander and David Berry, who were of local importance due to their prominent role in European settlement. The roads have the potential to yield information, through archaeological excavation and survey that would contribute to an understanding of nineteenth century road construction and usage.

A section of 20th century road (G2B H21) which consists of a revegetated 90 degree bend and upslope embankment has been assessed as having heritage significance by NOHC. G2B H21 has been assessed as being a representative example of early twentieth century highway design, construction and modification. As such, G2B H21 has the potential to yield information regarding standards in early twentieth century road design and construction.

2.1.2 Further Detailed Historical Research

The *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage* (NOHC) presents a detailed account of the chronology of road building within the Project Area. The NOHC report includes primary source descriptions of the 19th Century road as being rough, unformed and in places indistinct from cleared paddocks. However, several sources are cited which refer to the construction of numerous and substantial culverts and bridges.¹ The descriptions relating to the 19th Century road alignments presented in NOHC² appear to be broadly consistent with the road construction practices of the period. However, there is little discussion of road building techniques in comparison with NSW road building themes.³

¹ The Sydney Mail, 4 May 1872: p558 cited in NOHC 2012: 39.

² ibid

³ ibid

From the visual inspection of the road alignments undertaken on 9 May 2014 and the historical accounts of the Broughton Creek Road the early 19th century road appears to have consisted of a cleared route with only the natural soil as a surface. Macadamised and sandstone bases were used during this period but for more important roads closer to colonial centre; accordingly, there is no evidence for early macadam roads within the Project Area.

Further alterations and amendments to the Broughton Creek Road would have been undertaken in accordance with broader road building practices for country roads⁴, most likely with a telford base with one or two coats of waterbound macadam. From the 1860s onwards a cheap process of constructing roads was implemented through cutting down the table drain along the edges of the road and adding extra metal on the centre.⁵ The majority of roads were surfaced with four to five inch stones as a base course over which a finer ballast course was laid. The fine ballast layer was then packed down by traffic after which a running surface of gravel was laid. Where clay occurred, a formation of clay mixed with blue metal was used. Drains were cut along the high side of the road to catch surface drainage and carry it away before it damaged the road surface. Aerials of the Project Area indicate that the current alignment of the Princes Highway was still being maintained in this manner in the 1960's.

2.1.3 Research Questions

As discussed, there were a number of road construction techniques being utilised in NSW during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Documentary evidence presented in the NOHC report details changes in alignment and a chronology for the establishment of roads within the region and the rough dates for the abandonment of sections. These abandoned sections are considered to have archaeological potential in that they are likely to contain evidence of road building techniques of a past era and to have research potential through their ability to answer questions about road building techniques as practiced (rather than as prescribed in text books).

As identified in the historical research, the excavation of the road alignments has the potential to answer the following research questions:

- What is the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains of associated with nineteenth and early-twentieth century road alignments within the Project Area?
- What variations are there in the construction techniques utilised for the construction of the roads and how do these correlate with known road construction techniques of the period?
- Is it possible to demonstrate a chronology for the construction, maintenance and use of these road alignments?

The archaeological research questions which could be answered through archaeological investigations relate to the construction and maintenance techniques utilised for the road alignments: specifically, whether these conform to the standard road building techniques of the period.

2.1.4 Excavation Methodology

To answer the above research questions a program of archaeological investigation at selected and representative locations within sites G2B H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H30 and H55 will be undertaken. This would aim to record any ditch profiles, subsurface foundations and/or former surface treatments.

Archaeological excavations will consist of **one 1.2 x 10m** trench excavated across **each road alignment** where the road alignment is visible. A total of seven trenches will be excavated to complete this task.

Excavation and Recording Techniques

⁴ RTA Heritage and Conservation Register – Thematic History – Second Edition 2006: p.24-25

⁵ ibid

Excavation would be undertaken using standard archaeological processes with the aim of removing each stratigraphic layer (or context) in the order in which it was deposited. All excavations will be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- All excavation will be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; the reduction of all occupational/natural deposits will be by stratigraphic unit. This will be undertaken using either machine or hand excavation.
- Should identifiable modern fills be encountered within the trenches these deposits will be machine excavated until occupational or natural depositional horizons are encountered, this stage of excavation will be conducted by the Excavation Director. All machine excavation from this point forward will use a smooth edged mud bucket to scrape back the deposits which cap the archaeologically significant structural and depositional remains.
- Excavation will be undertaken until natural deposits are encountered or where it is determined that further excavation will not yield beneficial diagnostic information.
- Artefacts would be collected and bagged with reference to their stratigraphic location.

The following recording system is based upon that described in the first Port Arthur Manual (Davies and Buckley 1987) and will employ the following recording mechanisms:

- The excavation locations will be recorded with a DGPS and post-processed to sub 1cm accuracy.
- A Survey control for the site would be established, including main and subsidiary datums, a grid system tied to the Map Grid of Australia and the development grid, as well as the cadastre. Further datums for vertical control will be established to allow all trenches to be surveyed in to a nearby point. These will be tied back to Australian Height Datum.
- Surveying techniques for establishing the location of remains and artefacts identified will be undertaken using either a level or a DGPS whichever gives the most precise result.
- Each deposit of sediment or material will be recorded as a context and the relationship between each context will be recorded.
- Stratigraphy and Archaeological features would be recorded through the preparation of plan and sections.
- A comprehensive digital photographic record will be prepared⁶.
- The stratigraphic relationships between contexts would be described through the compilation of a Harris Matrix⁷.
- Analysis of fabric and detailed recording of the remains on context sheets according to best practice standards.

Because of the site history, it is not expected that hazardous material such as friable asbestos cement will be encountered but if such material is encountered the archaeological work would be guided by Work Cover Occupational Health & Safety guidelines for dealing with such material. Biosis does not propose to retain any hazardous materials.

Finds conservation, analysis and reporting requirements are detailed in Section 2.4 and Section 2.5.

⁶ NSW Heritage Branch 2001, revised 2004, 2006

⁷ Harris 1979

2.1.5 Stockpiling of Removed Soil During All Excavations

Turf and topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator or hand and stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of excavation. The toe of stockpile will be at least 0.5m from the test pit edge. Spoil will be stockpiled on the downhill side where possible and the area will be fenced off with the silt fence to ensure that silt does not move in the event of rain. The majority of excavations soil will be stockpiled for at most a couple of days at a time and the excavated pits will be backfilled after the completion of the excavation. The trenches will be reinstated through placing the turf over the topsoil to vegetate. Uncompleted test pits will be fenced off.

2.2 Former Tenant Farmers Dwellings

The NOHC report identified that the Project Area traverses the former Berry Estate, established by Alexander Berry and Edward Wollstonecraft in 1822 as "Cullengatty Farm". A comprehensive contextual history of land grants and the development of the Berry Estate is presented in NOHC section 4.1.3 to 4.1.5. G2B H11 has been subject to a separate assessment Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2013 '*Glen Devon' Cultural Heritage Assessment Documentary and Physical Investigation: Supplementary Investigation Environmental Assessment Princes Highway Foxground and Berry Bypass* which presents a detailed overview of the sites occupation and current physical configuration.

Berry developed his land along the British model of a landed estate in the UK with a steward or manager who managed the estate and dealt with issues on the spot and a series of tenants who farmed the land. The NOHC report and the conditions of approval have identified that several current dwelling sites within the Project Area are associated with former tenant farms which were dispersed across the estate; this includes G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53. A review of historical mapping undertaken for this assessment has identified that G2B H11, H48, H49 and H53 PAD were cited in close proximity to former tenant farm buildings (see Plate 1 to Plate 4).

Despite their nomination in the conditions of approval, there is no reference in the NOHC report relating to archaeological potential associated with G2B H28. To supplement the NOHC report and formulate an archaeological methodology, Biosis has undertaken extensive searches of parish and crown plans held by the NSW Department of Lands. These searches have not identified any evidence for prior occupation within the project area.

For the earlier buildings on these sites which date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century they are unlikely to yield additional information on the dwelling beyond that obtained through their archival recording. Therefore the archaeological work solely focuses on the early tenant farmers dwellings.



Plate 1: Location of G2B H11 (red rectangle) and associated tenant farms (blue circles), closer analysis has identified that these are not located near the existing twentieth century building of Glen Devon (G2B H11). Source: 1892 Roads in the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta (Department of Lands: Crown Plan 424716-03).



Plate 2: Location of G2B H48 (red rectangle) and associated tenant farms (blue circle), there appears to be several issues with this mapping with the creeks being improperly mapped. This had made it impossible to accurately georeference this image. Analysis of the property boundaries indicates that the tenant farms are located to the south-west of the modern buildings. Source: Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)

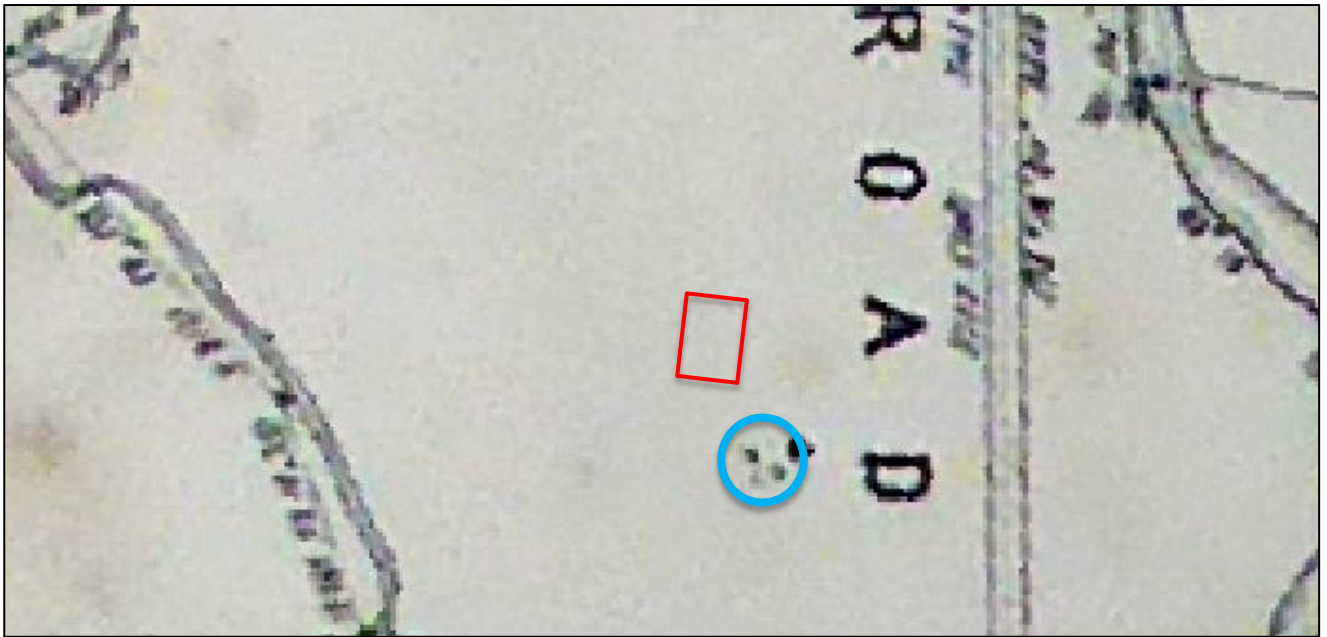


Plate 3: Location of G2B H49 (red rectangle) and associated tenant farms (blue circle), there appears to be several issues with this mapping with the creeks being improperly mapped. This had made it impossible to accurately georeference this image. Analysis of the property boundaries indicates that the tenant farms are located approximately 40m south-east of the modern buildings. Source: Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)

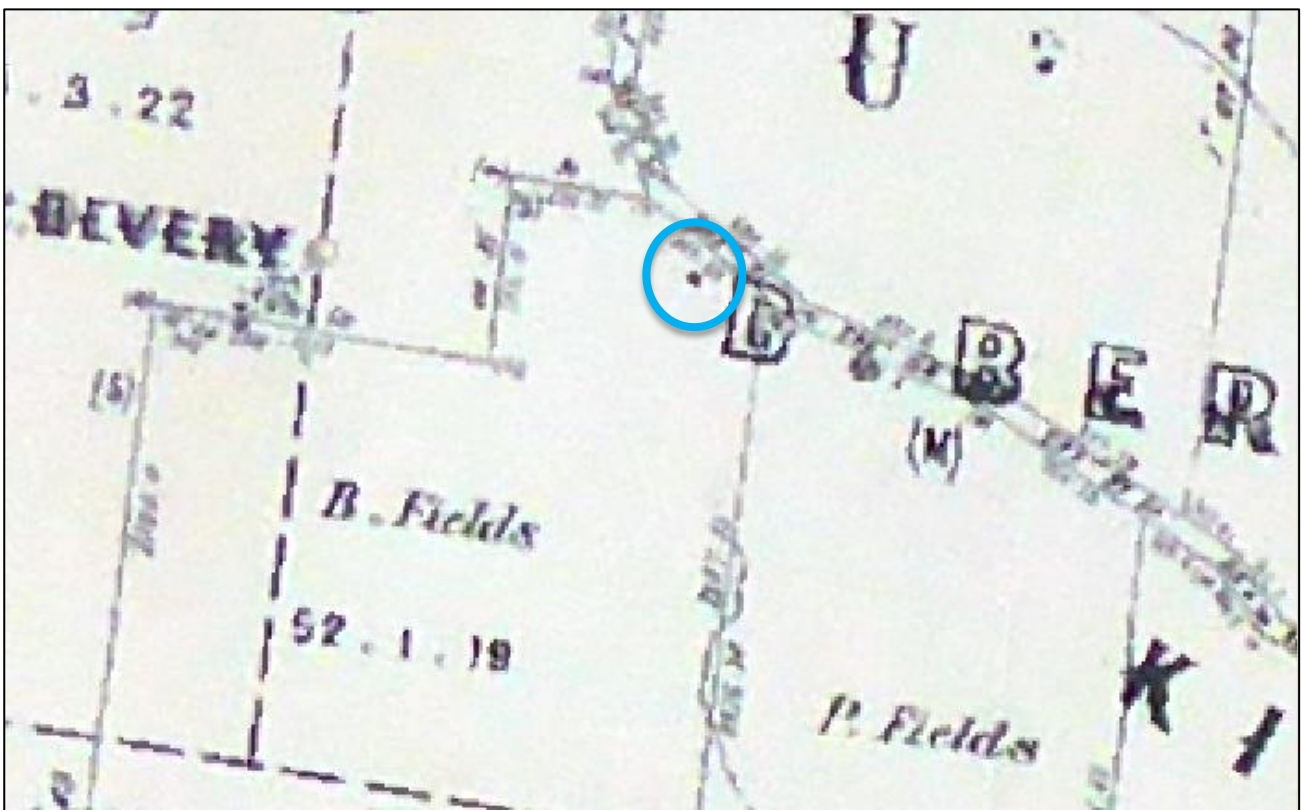


Plate 4: Location of G2B H53 PAD tenant farm (blue circle), there appears to be several issues with this mapping with the creeks being improperly mapped. This had made it impossible to accurately georeference this image. Analysis of the property boundaries indicates that the tenant farm is located at

the site of the NOHC coordinates. Source: Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)

2.2.1 Research Questions

The research question relating to these properties revolves around the nature of the tenanted farms within the Project Area. The historical excavations represent an opportunity to gather archaeological information pertaining to the occupation and structural configuration of these dwellings and present a comparative analysis. Research questions relating to this would consider:

- To what extent are tenant farms associated with the Berry Estate present within the Project Area? What can the findings from the tenant farms tell us about the nature and economics of the farms prior to the advent of dairying in the 1880-1890 period?
- How were the tenant farms occupied and constructed? How did these tenant farms compare to other small farms on freehold land and what are the differences between them?
- What are the similarities between the tenanted farms, their construction and occupation? Is there any evidence of conformity which suggests overarching control by Berry and his superintendents?

2.2.2 Excavation Methodology

The purpose of this stage of the excavation methodology is to establish the nature of potential archaeological remains relating to tenant farms within the Project Area. Given the uncertainty around the precise location of suspected tenant farms, the archaeological investigations will consist of large shallow trenches designed to remove the top soil and reveal any subsurface archaeological structures or deposits (referred to as "top soil testing"). The removal of top soil will be undertaken at undisturbed locations within G2B H11, H28, H48, H49 and H53. The purpose of this is to quickly identify archaeological profiles concealed by vegetation and the upper depositional profile. Given the shallow nature of soils within the project area, this approach should enable potential archaeological remains of tenant farms to be identified and targeted for investigation through open area excavations. The size and justification for the removal of topsoil and their positioning is as follows:

- *G2B H11* – archaeological test trenches to be excavated as a **10m x 10m** area to be excavated within the location of identified tenant farms identified in Plate 1. The purpose of these trenches will be to test the areas identified as containing former tenant farmer dwellings.
- *G2B H28* – **10m x 25m** area is to be sited in the impact corridor south of the existing buildings. This trench will test whether there is any potential for structural or occupational deposits within the Project Area. No buildings or structures have been identified through the historical research undertaken by NOHC or Biosis; therefore this trench is being excavated to satisfy the conditions of approval.
- *G2B H48* – Given the levels of disturbance present and uncertainties relating to the location of potential tenant farmer dwellings at the property, Biosis proposes to excavate a **30m x 30m** area identified in Plate 2, which equates to the area between the modern house and out buildings and swimming pool at the rear of the property. Due to the uncertain nature of the disturbance and location of tenant farms at this location, these trenches are designed to be dispersed in order to identify whether any tenant farms were present within this location.
- *G2B H49* – The location of the tenant farms at this location fall within the area of garden to the south of the property. It is unlikely that any archaeological remains further to this south of this location will have survived due to the farming of turf (and associated cutting activities) which would have heavily displaced any archaeological remains at this location. A **20m x 20m** area will be excavated at in an undisturbed portion of this location.

- *G2B H53 PAD* – According to the documentary sources reviewed the tenant farm at this location is cited at the location identified as G2B H53 PAD, a cleared area to the south of the modern building at this location. A visual inspection by Biosis identified the rubble identified in the NOHC report as G2B H53 PAD however archaeological remains are unlikely due to the slope and shallow nature of the soils at this location. A **5m x 20m** area is to be excavated at the location identified in Plate 4.

It is intended to excavate these area to a maximum depth of 0.25m, however this may need to be revised in the event that archaeological structures or deposits are encountered. Should substantial archaeological remains be located the removal of topsoil will cease and open area salvage excavation will commence to establish the nature of the structural and depositional archaeological remains. Testing of topsoil horizons may cease or be heavily reduced where it can be established that archaeological remains of significance are unlikely occur.

Stage 2: Salvage Excavation

Based on the results of the top soil testing, Biosis will determine whether salvage excavations are required for portions of the above sites. At present Biosis believes that open excavation will be required should any of the following criteria be met by the top soil testing:

- Complex and/or substantial remains of local significance are identified which warrant further investigation.
- Potential archaeological remains are identified and further investigation is required to ascertain their nature, extent, and significance.

In the event that salvage of archaeological remains or monitoring of bulk earthworks is warranted, this will be undertaken through expanding the test pits into an open excavation which reveals the extent of all archaeological remains. Excavation will be undertaken through a combination of machine and manual excavation. Should intact archaeological structures or deposits be exposed then machine excavation at that point will cease and the archaeological material will be investigated by conventional manual archaeological techniques under the direction of the nominated Excavation Director. Following initial open area excavations should features or deposits of potential significance be detected, then it may be necessary to widen the trench to allow these to be investigated and recorded.

Excavation and Recording Techniques

Excavation would be undertaken using open area techniques⁸ with the aim of removing each stratigraphic layer (or context) in the order in which it was deposited. All trenches (included salvage areas) investigated as part of the test excavation will conform to the following methodology:

- Should identifiable modern fills be encountered within the trenches these deposits will be machine excavated until occupational or natural depositional horizons are encountered, this stage of excavation will be conducted by the Excavation Director. All machine excavation from this point forward will use a smooth edged mud bucket to scrape back the deposits which cap the archaeologically significant structural and depositional remains.
- Following the initial period of monitored machine excavation the site will be evaluated by the Excavation Director. The location of some of the trenches may have to be adjusted should the areas located prove to be unsuitable (i.e. unexpected services, heavy disturbance, dangerous materials etc.).
- Excavation of trenches will be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; the reduction of all occupational/natural deposits will be by stratigraphic unit. This will be undertaken using either machine or hand excavation.

⁸ Barker 1983

- Each trench will be excavated until natural deposits are encountered, or significant in situ structural or depositional remains prevent further excavation, or where it is determined that further excavation will not yield beneficial diagnostic information.
- Artefacts would be collected and bagged with reference to their stratigraphic location.
- Once excavation is completed the trenches will be lined with geotextile and markers left at the base of the trench indicating the excavation date before being backfilled.

The following recording system is based upon that described in the first Port Arthur Manual⁹ and will employ the following recording mechanisms:

- Trench locations will be recorded with a DGPS and post-processed to sub 1cm accuracy. A site grid will be established and surveying techniques for establishing the location of remains and artefacts identified will be undertaken.
- A Survey control for the site would be established, including main and subsidiary datums, a grid system tied to the Map Grid of Australia and the development grid, as well as the cadastre. Further datums for vertical control will be established to allow all trenches to be surveyed in to a nearby point. These will be tied back to Australian Height Datum.
- Detailed archaeological scale plans and sections of the site and individual features. Archaeological features would be recorded through the preparation of plan and sections. Structural elements such as brick walls and timber posts would be recorded in situ to observe phases in construction and removed in stratigraphic sequence.
- Rubble fill will only be recorded only where it provides specific information regarding masonry and construction (i.e. wall finishes, material etc.).
- A comprehensive digital photographic record.¹⁰
- The stratigraphic relationships between contexts would be described through the compilation of a Harris Matrix.¹¹
- Analysis of fabric and detailed recording of the remains on context sheets according to best practice standards.

Because of the site history, it is not expected that hazardous material such as friable asbestos cement will be encountered but if such material is encountered the archaeological work would be guided by Work Cover Occupational Health & Safety guidelines for dealing with such material. We do not propose to retain any hazardous materials.

Contingency for Excavation at Depth in the event a well is encountered:

Given the dates of occupation associated with the tenant farms there is the potential for wells to be present within the project area. Therefore, contingencies for excavation at depth have been considered as part of this methodology. This will be completed through systematically reducing the well in appropriate increments by machine and hand. Given the depth of the potential archaeological resource, stepping of the trench may be required. If stepping of the trench is undertaken, this will only occur after all archaeological remains have been investigated, recorded and removed. The following will apply:

⁹ Davies and Buckley 1987

¹⁰ NSW Heritage Branch 2001, revised 2004, 2006

¹¹ Harris 1979

- In the event of evidence of occupation occurring near the 1.2 metre depth cut off for safe excavation, it will be necessary to step or shore the pits to provide a safe work environment.
- The exact nature of the extent and the depth of that expansion will be dependent on the ground characteristics and stability during excavation. Relevant NSW Work Cover excavation guidelines will be used to guide any excavation, stepping and shoring of deposits at depth.
- Where safe work practices differ from the excavation permit methodology, safe work practice and a safe work environment will be take precedence over any archaeological considerations.
- At depth certain test pits may be considered to be a confined space under NSW Occupational Health and Safety legislation. Should any test pits be identified as constituting a confined space then these will only be excavated by members of staff with appropriate training.

2.2.3 Stockpiling of Removed Soil During All Excavations

Turf and topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator or hand and stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of excavation. The toe of stockpile will be at least 0.5m from the test pit edge. Spoil will be stockpiled on the downhill side where possible and the area will be fenced off with the silt fence to ensure that silt does not move in the event of rain. The majority of excavations soil will be stockpiled for at most a couple of days at a time and the excavated pits will be backfilled after the completion of the excavation. The trenches will be reinstated through placing the turf over the topsoil to vegetate. Uncompleted test pits will be fenced off.

2.3 Broughton Creek Village (G2B H14)

The NOHC report presents an analysis of documentary evidence for Broughton Creek Village in (Section 4.1.4). A program of test excavation was undertaken on the site and are summarised in section 6 of the NOHC report. A 1870s plan of the village indicates multiple buildings were present at this location, identified by NOHC as a Carpenters Cottage, Butter Factory, Overseer's Cottage, Court House, Council Chambers and Church. Additional research conducted by Biosis at the NSW Department of Lands has not revealed specific information pertaining to buildings or properties located at Broughton Creek Village. The village is all located under a single title with no records of individual properties present. A review of the old system and Primary Application packet identified a list of tenants, however there was no map showing the locations of individual buildings.

Archaeological salvage was recommended within the construction footprint associated with G2B H14 for the area to be lowered and under the road platform. The site visit conducted by Biosis has indicated that archaeological remains are unlikely to occur underneath the road platform given the extent of disturbance which has taken place within this area. As a result, Biosis is proposing to undertake an open area excavation between the current Princes Highway and old alignment which has the highest potential to contain intact archaeological structural and depositional remains.



Plate 5: Configuration of Broughton Creek Village according to NOHC 2012: Figure 6.1, page 81. The Red annotation denotes the approximate area of open area excavation.

The excavations undertaken by Navin Office are not fully reported in their report. It appears a “series” (27?) of 1m square test pits were excavated and as archaeological material was found these were expanded. There was no summary reporting of stratigraphy or archaeological contexts or archaeological features uncovered. There was little attempt made to address research questions about identifying structure know from the historical evidence to have been located there and the comparative chronology of archaeological features. The excavation methodology of excavating numerous test trenches was in fact unsuitable for investigating questions relating to buildings as it is almost impossible to identify buildings in this way as it is difficult to relate contexts from one “test pit” to another and similarly to determine whether any archaeological features are part of the same structure or another one.

The NOHC report summarised the results of the excavation as follows:¹²

“The test excavation program at G2B H14 has demonstrated that there are sections, albeit limited areas, of relatively intact deposits from the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth century. Examples of such deposits include the cobbled floor identified in F30-F31, artefacts in association with the old ground surface identified in B60-C61 and A64-C64, the post hole identified in C80 and the burnt layers and associated artefacts in B100 and D100-E100. There are also examples of more disturbed deposits that, while compromised in integrity, appear to contain artefacts that have the potential to provide information about the chronology and function of the site (eg at F20 and F39-F40). However, the northernmost portion of the site, around C110 and E120, appears to be largely sterile below the cap of modern fill.

On the basis of historical research, including analysis of aerial photographs and available maps, it appears that the archaeological deposits at G2B H14 relate primarily to an area of street frontage, as opposed to the site of prior structures. There is however potential for traces of the eastern limits of buildings to occur along the western margins of the site, in the vicinity of A30-B80. The differences in archaeological features and associated artefact assemblages across the site may also be indicative of a series of street blocks, which could potentially be confirmed through additional excavations along a north-south transect.

In summary, archaeological deposits at G2B H14 are assessed as having potential to provide information on the following aspects of the site's history:

- *The width of the street frontage and the activities that took place in this area.*
- *The location of individual buildings or portions of their eastern limits.*
- *The location of individual lot boundaries that extend east to west across the site.*
- *Differing site functions across these lots.*
- *Overall site chronology from the mid nineteenth to mid twentieth-century.”*

2.3.1 Research Questions

The purpose of the archaeological methodology is to clearly articulate the anticipated outcomes from a program of work; what questions we are asking of the program and how the work will be undertaken to address these questions. In the case of the program of salvage excavation proposed for G2B H14 several questions are proposed as the operating framework. These are:

- To what extent does the project area contain archaeological remains relating to the Broughton Creek Village? Are sufficient archaeological profiles present so as to establish dates or specific associations for archaeological evidence revealed in them?
- Is it possible to identify changes in the configuration of the village?
- If present, what can depositional remains from Broughton Village site tell us about the lifestyles and economy of people who lived in and frequented in the area? How does this contrast between the various structures located within the village and the tenant farms?

2.3.2 Excavation Methodology

Given the research questions the most appropriate excavation methodology is to use open area excavation using a combination of machine and hand excavation with the aim of opening a large area to identify and record the archaeological remains of structures and associated features (such as pits).

¹² NOHO 2013:94

The open area excavation will consist of an open area excavation 110m by 15m covering the entire area. This will be bounded by the Princes Highway and the old alignment which is now utilised as access to the adjacent properties. The excavation will avoid the mature trees located in the centre of the road verge with a 1.5m buffer being extended around the trunk of the tree. Excavation would be undertaken using open area techniques¹³ with the aim of removing each stratigraphic layer (or context) in the order in which it was deposited. The salvage area at G2B H14 will conform to the following methodology:

- The initial excavation work will consist of the removal of the topsoil layer by machine (using a batter bucket) under archaeological supervision. For logistical reasons this will be done in halves – with one half the site excavated in the first week, followed by the second half the following week.
- Following the initial period of monitored machine excavation the excavated surface will be cleaned by hand and potential features recorded and excavated as determined by the Excavation Director.
- Should identifiable modern fills be encountered within the trenches these deposits will be machine excavated until occupational or natural depositional horizons are encountered, this stage of excavation will be conducted by the Excavation Director.
- Excavation of site will be conducted in stratigraphic sequence; the reduction of all occupational/natural deposits will be by stratigraphic unit. This will be undertaken using either machine or hand excavation.
- Each archaeological feature will be excavated until natural deposits are encountered, or there is some other reason to discontinue excavation (e.g the presence of services)
- Artefacts would be collected and bagged with reference to their stratigraphic location (i.e. context).
- Once excavation is completed the site will be backfilled.

The following recording system is based upon that described in the first Port Arthur Manual (Davies and Buckley 1987) and will employ the following recording mechanisms:

- The site would be surveyed using a cm accurate GPS.
- A Survey control for the site would be established, including main and subsidiary datums, a grid system tied to the Map Grid of Australia and the development grid, as well as the cadastre. Further datums for vertical control will be established to allow all archaeological features to be surveyed in to a nearby point. These will be tied back to Australian Height Datum.
- Archaeological recording would be based on contexts with details of every context recorded on a pro-forma context sheet. All features and archaeological finds would be related to the context.
- Archaeological features and structural elements are collections of features.
- Detailed archaeological scale plans and sections of the site and individual features. Archaeological features would be recorded through the preparation of plan and sections. Structural elements such as brick walls and timber posts would be recorded in situ to observe phases in construction and removed in stratigraphic sequence.
- Rubble fill will only be recorded only where it provides specific information regarding masonry and construction (i.e. wall finishes, material etc).
- A comprehensive digital photographic record.¹⁴

¹³ Barker 1983

¹⁴ NSW Heritage Branch 2001, revised 2004, 2006

- The stratigraphic relationships between contexts would be described through the compilation of a Harris Matrix.¹⁵
- Analysis of fabric and detailed recording of the remains on context sheets according to best practice standards.

Because of the site history, it is not expected that hazardous material such as friable asbestos cement will be encountered but if such material is encountered the archaeological work would be guided by Work Cover Occupational Health & Safety guidelines for dealing with such material. We do not propose to retain any hazardous materials.

Contingency for Excavation at Depth in the event a well is encountered:

Given the dates of occupation associated with the tenant farms there is the potential for wells to be present within the project area. Therefore, contingencies for excavation at depth have been considered as part of this methodology. This will be completed through systematically reducing the well in appropriate increments by machine and hand. Given the depth of the potential archaeological resource, stepping of trench may be required. If stepping of the trench is undertaken, this will only occur after all archaeological remains have been investigated, recorded and removed. The following

- In the event of evidence of occupation occurring near the 1.2 metre depth cut off for safe excavation, it will be necessary to step or shore the pits to provide a safe work environment.
- The exact nature of the extent and the depth of that expansion will be dependent on the ground characteristics and stability during excavation. Relevant NSW Work Cover excavation guidelines will be used to guide any excavation, stepping and shoring of deposits at depth.
- Where safe work practices differ from the excavation permit methodology, safe work practice and a safe work environment will be take precedence over any archaeological considerations.
- At depth certain test pits may be considered to be a confined space under NSW Occupational Health and Safety legislation. Should any test pits be identified as constituting a confined space then these will only be excavated by members of staff with appropriate training.

2.3.3 Stockpiling of Removed Soil during All Excavations

Turf and topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator or hand and stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of excavation. The toe of stockpile will be at least 0.5m from the test pit edge. Spoil will be stockpiled on the downhill side where possible and the area will be fenced off with the silt fence to ensure that silt does not move in the event of rain. The majority of excavations soil will be stockpiled for at most a week at a time and the excavated pits will be backfilled after the completion of the excavation. The trenches will be reinstated through placing the turf over the topsoil to vegetate. Uncompleted test pits will be fenced off.

G2B H14 is located within the vicinity of a number of mature trees. The excavation proposes to avoid these trees through not conducting excavations within the drip line of each tree (approximately 5m). Prior to excavations commencing the drip line of each tree will be demarcated to ensure machinery does not enter this area or impact upon the trunk, branches or root systems associated with them.

Care will be taken during the on site works to place site huts, portaloo's, spoil and machinery away from the access road to the properties to the east of the proposed works. This can reasonably be achieved through utilising portions of the site which are not proposed for excavation.

¹⁵ Harris 1979

2.3.4 Impacts to Traffic on the Princes Highway during excavation

Excavation activities at G2B H14 will take place within the southbound road shoulder of the Princes Highway. Biosis has obtained a Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) (SR5573) to conduct excavation works within 3 metres proximity of the Princes Highway in a 90kmph zone. This ROL includes a Roadworks Speed Zone Authorisation to reduce the 90kmph speed zone to 40kmph during the period of excavation activities between 9:00 and 16:00. Traffic control measures including traffic personnel, road signage, cones, barrier boards and bollards which will be employed in accordance with the Traffic control plan submitted as a part of the ROL application. The reduction in speed zone and traffic control measures will impact upon the south bound traffic on the Princes Highway and may result in a slower movement of traffic during excavation activities. Excavation activities will cause a minor increase in vehicles accessing and egressing from the site onto the Princes Highway. Vehicles involved in the initial mobilisation and demobilisation of the site (mechanical excavator, transport of temporary site building and erection of temporary fencing) will be able to use the private road immediately east of G2B H15 before accessing and egressing from the site onto the Princes Highway and will occur on the first and last day of the excavation period. Vehicles and personnel involved in traffic control and the set up and dismantling of signage will be accessing and egressing from the site onto the Princes Highway in the morning and in the afternoon during the excavation period.

Biosis propose to engage Traffic Management Services (Aust) Pty Ltd, an approved Roads and Maritime Services contractor to implement the traffic control measures for the project.

2.4 Finds Conservation

Any artefacts recovered from the excavation will be recorded as inclusions in specific contexts. The artefacts will be retrieved from the site, stored in labeled context boxes and will be analysed within three months of the completion of the excavation. The latter will include cleaning, cataloguing and photography where appropriate. The information will be included in the analysis of the results of this excavation. The artefacts will be lodged with the local historical society or local Museum depending on the significance and conservation requirements of the artefacts encountered.

During Field Work

A simple computerised archaeological database will be used as the cataloguing and inventory software for artefacts.

Primary artefact processing [sort into fabric / wash, brush or other cleaning / raw counts / labelled bagging / data entry] is to be undertaken as part of the field program. This will necessitate an artefact processing 'lab' being set up in the field. As far as possible, artefact cleaning and cataloguing will occur on site during the excavation. The cataloguing will be a simple catalogue of material by type and context.

The collection as a whole would then be evaluated in connection with the results of the excavation to develop a plan for further artefact analysis. This will allow the artefact analysis to focus on artefacts from relevant stratigraphic contexts.

Post-Excavation Analysis

Specific artefact processing routines are to be developed for all artefact types. As an example, glass will be primarily sorted by colour into black cylindrical / black case / olive – green tint / clear / etc. The next stage of sorting will be minimum number of individual [MNI] counts for defined aggregates of stratigraphic units. Specialist analyses will then be undertaken on classes of material [fabric type or artefact function], with all data being added to the database.

Authoritative and experienced analysts will be sought to undertake typological and descriptive work if available, or to peer review the analysis. Provision will also be made for students and researchers to catalogue parts of the collection under supervision.

Assemblages from each element will be described in terms of their quantity, representation of different fabric and forms and other broad descriptive characteristics. More importantly, the assemblages will be interpreted according to possible functional evidence of how people lived and interacted with each other. This form of analysis is qualitative rather than quantitative, relying upon interpreting how artefacts are used in their social context.

Collection Management Policy

Artefact material recovered will be analysed in response to what is recovered and the research questions posed earlier. Different retention methods and processing depending on its information potential will be undertaken. These will be decided once the excavation works have clarified the situation regarding artefacts.

A materials conservator will be engaged to assist in preparing artefact processing and storage protocols and for advice on recovery of delicate remains.

Hazardous materials will be recorded by photographs and discarded appropriately.

Building materials will be recorded photographically and catalogued and a small sample of items kept for further analysis and the remaining items discarded.

Once the scope of the artefact collection is established, a further discard policy will be developed in consultation with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning identifying what materials are to be discarded, retained only as samples, retained for long-term storage and retained for possible display. Following confirmation of the policy, the collection will be culled and the remainder prepared for long-term storage.

Roads and Maritime will negotiate with relevant heritage groups (e.g. Berry Historical Society) to establish the preferred recipient of the permanent artefact collection regarding storage, conservation, curation and display of the collection.

2.5 Reporting

Report on the results of the non-Aboriginal archaeological investigation program, including recommendations (such as for further archaeological work), in consultation with the Heritage Branch, OEH and to the satisfaction of the Director General, and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Consideration of measures to avoid or minimise disturbance to archaeology, where archaeology of non-Aboriginal archaeological significance is found to be present;
- Where impacts cannot be avoided, recommendations for any further investigations for archaeology of historical archaeological significance; and
- Management and mitigation measures to ensure there are no additional impacts due to pre-construction and construction activities.

To address the above points, Biosis will produce a Historical archaeological assessment and investigation report for items G2B H11, H14, H15, H19, H21, H22, H23, H28, H30, H48, H49, H53 and H55 which complies with the requirements of the NSW Heritage Division. Dependent on the findings of the excavation, the final archaeological report will also include the following points:

- The compiled results of areas investigated and contexts or units encountered.

- A stratigraphic matrix and discussion of the sites phasing.
- GIS and CAD mapping where appropriate to illustrate the findings.
- A detailed description of the excavation results including discussion on phasing and possible land use.
- An artefact catalogue compiled on a commercially available computer database designed to reflect the research questions.
- A functional analysis of artefacts uncovered with reference to their provenance and pertinence to research questions.
- A synthesis of results to allow for comparison to other sites.
- Additional historical research to aid understanding of the archaeological evidence.
- A detailed interpretation of the results and addressing of the research questions.
- Illustration of significant artefacts in drawn or photographic form, and a photographic archive of excavation in progress.

A draft of the Historical archaeological assessment and investigation report will be submitted in MS Word format including all appendices to Roads and Maritime, OEH and P&I and will be subject to 2 rounds of comments. The final report including all appendices and colour figures to be submitted as four hard copies, one bound copy and two electronic copies on CD will be made to each of the above agencies.

2.6 Unexpected Recovery of State Significant Finds

If at any point State significant finds are encountered during the works, Heritage Division will be notified and further discussion regarding consideration of appropriate interpretation will be undertaken.

3 References

- Barker, P. 1982. *Techniques of archaeological excavation, 2nd edition*. Batsford, London.
- M. Davies & IS. Buckley, 1987. *Port Arthur Conservation Project Archaeological Procedures Manual*, Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Tasmania, Occasional Paper No. 13
- Harris, E. 1979. *Principles of archaeological stratigraphy*. Academic Press London.
- Kass, T. 2006. *Roads and Traffic Authority Heritage and Conservation Register – Thematic History – Second Edition*. Published by the Roads and Traffic Authority.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2013 '*Glen Devon*' *Cultural Heritage Assessment Documentary and Physical Investigation: Supplementary Investigation Environmental Assessment Princes Highway Foxground and Berry Bypass*. Report prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2012. *Foxground and Berry Bypass, Princes Highway Upgrade, Environmental Assessment Volume 2 Appendix K, Technical Paper: Non Aboriginal (historic) Heritage*. Report prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.
- NSW Heritage Branch 2001, revised 2004, 2006 *Photographic recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital capture*. Department of Urban Planning and Development.

Documentary Sources

- Plan of the Berry Estate (ZM Series 4000/1 ML MSS315/Map 17)
- 1892 Roads in the Berry Estates, Parishes of Broughton and Cooloomgatta (Department of Lands: Crown Plan 424716-03).

4 Appendix 1: Location of Proposed Trenching

**PLAN SHOWING
NON ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES
HW1 - PRINCES HIGHWAY**

Reduction Ratio 1:10000

Lengths are in metres

**ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES
MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE**

LGA: SHOALHAVEN CITY

Locality: BERRY

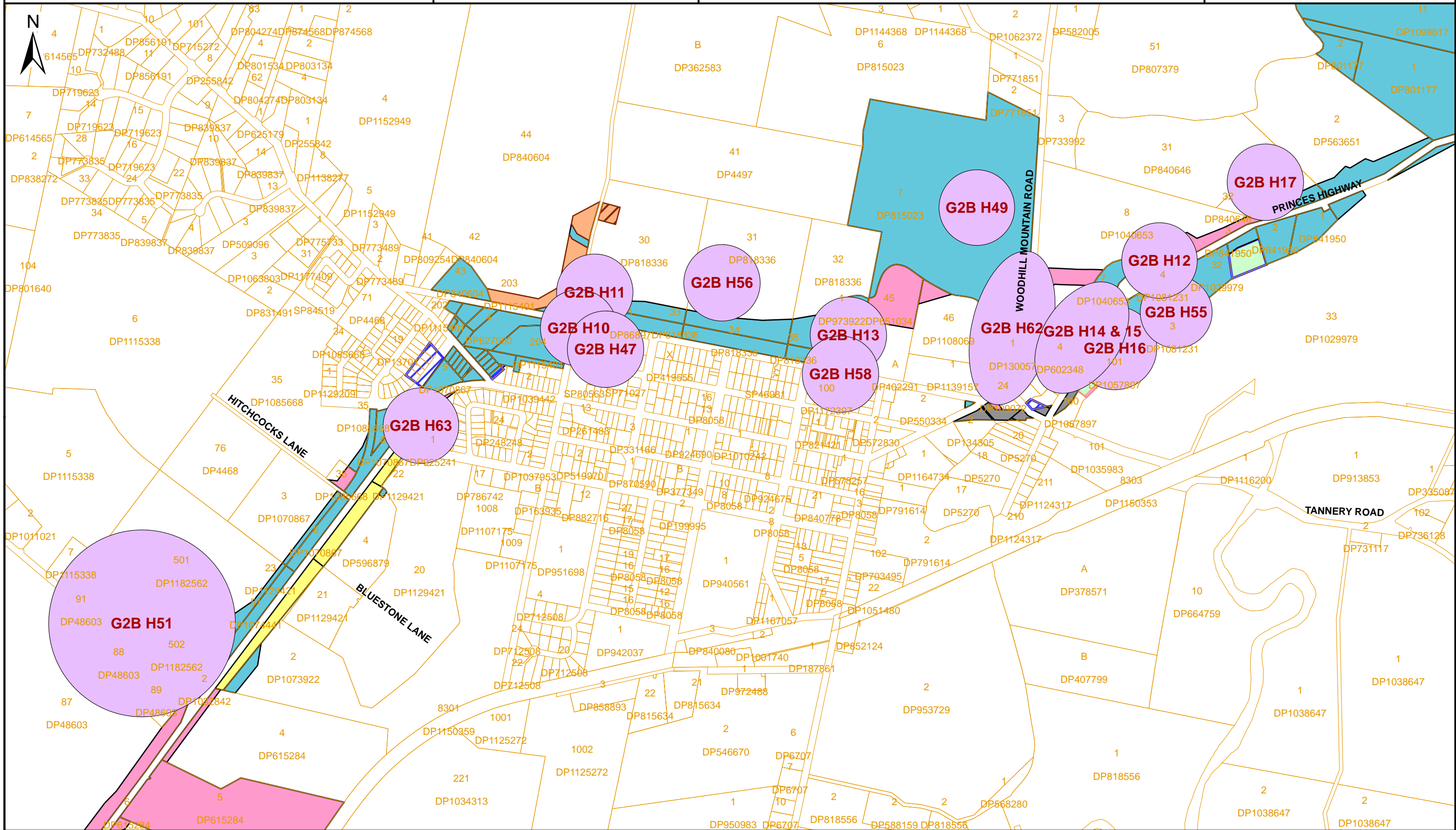
Parish: COOLANGATTA

County: CAMDEN

SKETCH

0001 404 SK 0002A

DRAWN 25/06/2014





Dimensions and positions of improvements in relation to the boundaries are subject to final survey
Offsets are 90° to property boundaries

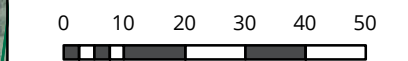




Legend

-  Proposed Trenching
-  Site Mid Points

G2B H11







Metres
 Scale: 1:1,250 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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 Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

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- Legend**
-  Proposed Trenching
 -  Site Start Points
 -  Site Mid Points
 -  Site End Points

G2B H14 & 15



Scale: 1:750 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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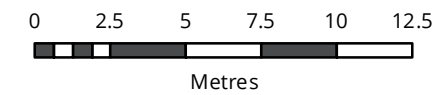
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Legend
[Red hatched box] Proposed Trenching

G2B H19
(10m x
1.2m)

G2B H19






Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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- Legend**
-  Proposed Trenching
 -  Site Mid Points
 -  Site End Points

G2B H21

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5
 Metres
 Scale: 1:250 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

 **biosis**
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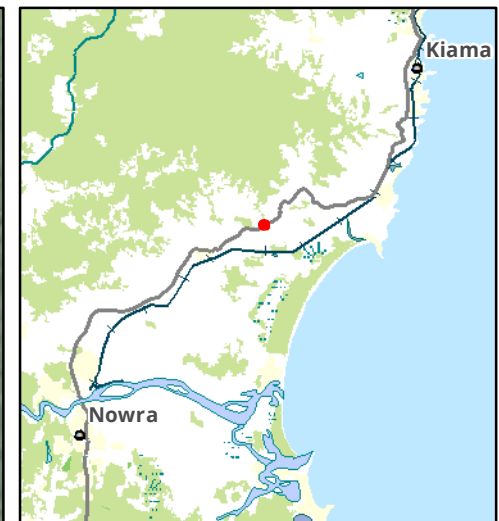
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G2B H23



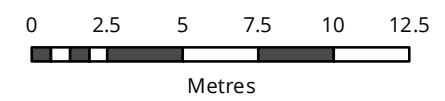
G2B H22
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1.2m)



Legend

-  Proposed Trenching
-  Site Mid Points

G2B H22



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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



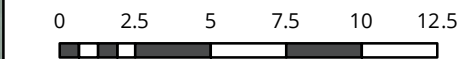
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Legend
[Red rectangle with diagonal line] Proposed Trenching

G2B H23
(10m x
1.2m)

G2B H23



Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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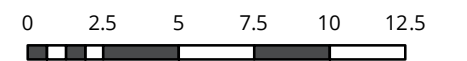
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Legend
[Red hatched box] Proposed Trenching

G2B H28
(25m x
10m)

G2B H28



Metres
Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

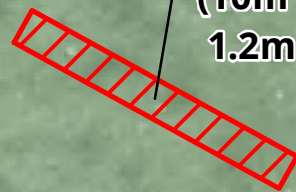


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G2B H30



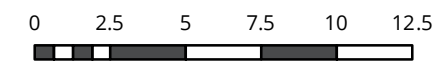
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(10m x
1.2m)



Legend

-  Proposed Trenching
-  Site Mid Points

G2B H30





Metres
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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



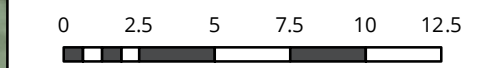
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- Legend**
-  Proposed Trenching
 -  Site Mid Points

G2B H48



Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56





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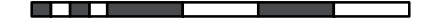
Legend

-  Proposed Trenching
-  Site Mid Points

G2B H49
(20m x 20m)

G2B H49

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5



Metres

Scale: 1:250 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56





Biosis Pty Ltd

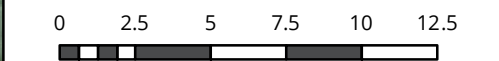
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- Legend**
-  Proposed Trenching
 -  Site Mid Points

G2B H53





Scale: 1:250 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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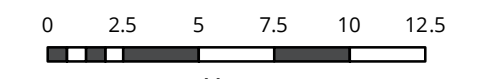


- Legend**
-  Proposed Trenching
 -  Site Mid Points

G2B H55

G2B H55
(10m x
1.5m)

G2B H55



Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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5 Appendix 2: Nominated Excavation Director



ABN 15 673 291 522

PO Box 2397
Burwood North
NSW 2134

Ph/Fax (02) 9701 0191
info@jcis.net.au

Heritage Office www.jcis.net.au

Our Ref 14-005

1 July 2014

Dr Siobhan Lavelle
Senior Team Leader Archaeological Heritage
in the Conservation Branch,
Heritage Division, OEH
Locked Bag 5020
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

C/o Ms Katrina Stankowski
Acting Senior Team Leader Archaeological Heritage
Via email <mailto:Katrina.Stankowski@environment.nsw.gov.au>

Dear Siobhan,

The Department of Planning and Environment (DOPE) requires that I formally submit my resume to the Heritage Division so I can be Excavation Director for the Berry By Pass project which BIOSIS and I are teaming on and which we have consulted with the Heritage Division about.

Therefore please find attached a short resume which outlines relevant recent experience and addresses the Heritage Divisions Criterion for being an Excavation Director.

If you want to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact Dr Iain Stuart on 9701 0191 or by email ian_stuart@optusnet.com.au

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Iain Stuart', is written over a faint, circular watermark or stamp.

Dr Iain Stuart
Partner

DR IAIN M STUART

PARTNER: JCIS CONSULTANTS

Dr Stuart has over 25 years' professional experience in historical archaeology, archaeological survey and assessment, heritage management, historical research, industrial archaeology, cultural landscapes, maritime archaeology, conservation planning and management, archaeological excavation, site analysis, Aboriginal archaeology, community liaison and consultation. He has worked for Government and in private industry.

Education:

- Bachelor of Arts (Hons) La Trobe University 1979
- Master of Environmental Science, Monash University 1988
- Doctor of Philosophy, University of Sydney 2000

Employment:

- Northern Territory Museum, 1980-1981
- Victoria Archaeological Survey, 1982-1993
- NSW Heritage Office, 1993, 2008
- HLA-Envirosciences Pty. Ltd., 1994 -2004
- Godden Mackay Logan, 2005-2006
- JCIS Consultants, 2006 –
- NSW Heritage Branch, 2008

Professional Affiliations:

- Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (elected Board Member 2010)
- Society for Industrial Archaeology
- ICOMOS Australia (full member)
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) Industrial Heritage Committee (Chair 2005-2010)
- The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (elected Board Member 2009 –).

Qualifications and experience Relevant to the Excavation Directors Role:

Criterion 1

I have a Doctorate in Archaeology from the University of Sydney and over 25 years of professional experience.

Although I am not a member of AACA, I am a full member of Australia ICOMOS and TICCIH International.

Criterion 2

I have a demonstrated understanding of NSW Heritage legislation through my education and through my experience working in the NSW Heritage Branch (as it was), assessing and issuing permits and applications.

I currently hold two Section 60 Permits and several Section 140/139(4) Permits as well as working under consent conditions issued by the Department of Planning on two major infrastructure projects.

Criterion 3

I have supervised a number of complex archaeological projects, such as the project at the Greta Train Support Facility in the Hunter Valley which is similar in size to the current project at Berry.

I have the technical skills to develop research designs and programs of archaeological work that address both the client's requirements and the requirements of the NSW Heritage Division.

Criterion 4

I have had no complaints from the Heritage Council about my completion of work under past and current approvals.

Representative Projects Relating to Archaeological Excavation

Aboriginal Heritage:

- I worked for ten years with the Victorian Archaeological Survey of which about five years were involved in Aboriginal Heritage. During my employment with HLA-Envirosciences, from 1994 to 2004, I held several permits for sub-surface testing under the provisions of the NPWS Act. I am competent and experienced in recognising Aboriginal objects.

Historical Archaeology:

- Archaeological Assessment and Monitoring, Hoechst Site, St Peters
- Archaeological Assessment and Monitoring, Drains at Prince Alfred Sidings, Redfern
- Archaeological Assessment and Salvage Excavations, former Brickworks, Metford
- Archaeological Excavations, 101A-105 George Street, Parramatta

- Historical Archaeological Monitoring of contamination testing, Defence Site, Maribyrnong.
- Archaeological Excavation and Archival Recording of The Stables, the Priory, Gladesville.
- Archaeological Excavations, former Commercial Mill, Aldi Site, Yass.
- Archaeological Assessment of mining remains at Sunny Corner.
- Excavation Director – Archaeological Salvage Excavations at Cabrini, Westmead.
- Excavation Director – Test excavations at Bridge Street Sub-division, Schofields.
- Excavation Director – Archaeological Monitoring and Salvage Archaeology at Eveleigh Workshops.
- Excavation Director – sub-surface testing at the South Grafton Bridge site (with BIOSIS for RMS).
- Excavation Director – excavations of miners’ hut sites, Greta Train Support Facility (Pacific National).
- Excavation Director – sub-surface testing at the Dry Boat Storage Facility, Rozelle (with BIOSIS).
- Excavation Director – sub-surface testing at Thompsons Square, Windsor (with BIOSIS).
- Provision of on-going heritage advice to the Epping to Thornleigh Third Track Project (for Artefact and ETT), including responding to unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains.

8.2 Appendix B – Finds Catalogue

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
G2B H14												
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Colourless Glass		26 x fragments of clear glass. From jar or bowl? 14 pieces have patterned texture.	0	26	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Olive Glass		11 x fragments olive glass. Likely from same bottle/jar.	0	11	1	Fragment
Context 005	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		1 x fragment white ceramic. Plate.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 005	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x small fragment clear glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 005	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		3 x fragments of light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	3	1	Fragment
G2B H11												
Context 001	East	Activities	Tools	-	-	Iron		1x Broken piece of iron hoe. Heavily corroded.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	-	-	Indefinite	Blue Glass		1 x fragment bright blue glass. Flat piece with rippled surface.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	-	Colourless Glass		1 x fragment clear glass. Could be tumble.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		7 x ceramic fragments - bowl, plate, platter.	0	7	3	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		10 x decorated ceramic fragments - 4 blue stripes along rim, brown pattern along rim of base, blue ropey pattern along rim, blue flowers and geometric pattern, white textured pattern, partial makers mark.	0	10	8	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Food Storage	-	Stopper	Green Glass		1 x Light green glass graduated stopper.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 001	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Brown Glass		4 x fragments brown glass, bottle. 2 fragments are conjoinable.	0	4	1	Reconstructable/Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		1 x fragment green glass. Bottom of bottle.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Olive/Dark-olive Glass		3 x fragments olive glass. Bottle.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x fragment clear glass.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		8 x fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	8	3	Fragment
Context 001	East	Undefined Use	-	-	-	Iron		1 x Broken piece of flat iron (70mm x 100mm). Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		1x Mouth fragment of green glass bottle.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		3 x fragments decorated ceramic (blue patterns), likely from different vessels. Probably bowls or serving ware. Machine excavated.	0	3	3	Fragment
Context 003	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		2 x ceramic fragments	0	2	2	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 003	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		3 x decorated ceramic fragments - 3 blue stripes along outside rim, blue pattern.	0	3	3	Fragment
Context 003	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		1 x fragment green glass.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 003	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Olive/Dark-olive Glass		6 x fragments olive/dark olive glass. From bottle/jar.	0	6	1	Fragment
Context 005	East	Personal	Clothing	-	Belt buckle	Tin		1 x tin belt buckle	0	1	1	Complete
Context 014	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		2 x decorated ceramic fragments - purple plants pattern and blue pattern.	0	2	2	Fragment
Context 014	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		1 x ceramic fragment, probably plate.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 046	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 fragment white ceramic bowl/wide mug?	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 046	East	Structural	-	-	-	Wood		2 x pieces of wood, with bark	0	2	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	-	-	-	Opaque-white Glass		1 x small fragment white opaque glass.	0	1	2	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	-	-	-	Pink Glass		1 x small fragment of pink glass.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Jar	Black Glass		1 x fragment of base of black glass jar.	0	1	6	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Stoneware		1 x stoneware fragment (handle), probably from mug. Brown/tan/blue colour.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Jar	Green Glass		1 x fragment (whole rim) of light green glass jar	0	1	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	-	-	Ceramic		2 x small fragments white ceramic.	0	2	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		4 x fragments decorated (blue pattern) ceramic, bowl/mug/containers.	0	4	1	Fragment
None	East	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		9 x fragments of white ceramic, bowl/plate/serving ware.	0	9	1	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	Redware		1 x fragment redware rim. Large storage container.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	-	Bowl	Opaque-white Glass		7 x fragments white opaque glass - bowl, plate, and knob?	0	7	5	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	-	Lid	Tin		1 x white tin billy lid. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	-
Context 002	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		18 x decorated ceramic fragments - white embossed, blue plants, blue flowers and ropey pattern around rim, green plants, brown outline of human Asian figures, light blue stripe around rim, dark blue stripe around rim (thick and thin), portion of makers mark	0	18	10	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Drawer Pull	Ceramic		1 x white ceramic drawer pull.	0	1	1	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 002	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		8 x fragments glass - 1 melted, 1 flat, 1 slightly opaque, 1 with partial embossed text.	0	8	3	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		13 x fragments light green glass.	0	13	4	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		4 x fragments green glass. 1 with partial embossed text.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 002	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Olive/Dark-olive Glass		2 x fragments olive/dark olive glass.	0	2	2	Fragment
Context 002	West	Personal	Misc. Beads	Jewellery	Bead	Ceramic		1 x light blue ceramic bead.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 002	West	Structural	-	-	Tile	Ceramic		1 x Fragment of black ceramic tile. Possibly part of fireplace. Measures overall ~110mm x 120mm x 40mm.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	West	Structural	Hardware	-	Bolt	Iron		1 x complete but rusty bolt and nut. Heavily corroded.	1	0	1	Complete
Context 002	West	Structural	Hardware	-	Doorknob	Iron		1 x Complete doorknob and fastener. Measures ~ 120mm x 150mm x 25mm. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 002	West	Structural	Hardware	-	Nail	Iron		1 x small or broken rusty iron nail. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Complete/Fragment
Context 003	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Stoneware		4 x fragments stoneware - plate bowl.	0	4	3	Fragment
Context 003	West	Domestic	Misc. Closures	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		46 x ceramic fragments - plate, bowl, mug, serving dishes.	0	46	3	Fragment
Context 003	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		2 x fragments light green glass.	0	2	2	Fragment
Context 003	West	Domestic	Storage	Kitchen	Large Storage Vessel	Ceramic		1 x ceramic fragment of base of large storage container.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 005	West	Activities	Hardware	Indefinite	-	Metal		1 length of metal (~80mm x 20mm). Flat and folded over along both lengths. Heavily corroded.	0	1	0	Complete/Fragment
Context 005	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		16 x ceramic fragments - bowl, plate, platter, mug.	0	16	4	Fragment
Context 005	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		3 x fragments light green glass.	0	3	0	Fragment
Context 005	West	Structural	Hardware	-	Nail	Iron		1 x iron nail. Heavily corroded.	0	1	0	Complete
Context 006	West	Activities	Indefinite	-	-	Iron		1 x fragment iron. Small curved piece. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		2 x fragments decorated (1 or 2 red stripes) white ceramic. Probably 2 pieces, 1 from bowl and 1 from mug.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Kitchen	Large Storage Vessel	Redware		1 x fragment red pottery. Possibly from storage vessel.		1	1	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		9 x colourer/decorated ceramic fragments - solid pink, blue geometric and flower pattern brown flower pattern, brown text, white textured patterns.	0	9	5	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		2 x fragments decorated (2 blue stripes around outside of vessel) white ceramic.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		7 x fragments of decorated ceramic. Varying patterns - pink pattern, pink flowers, brown plants, blue leaves, blue geometric pattern, blue flowers with rope around rim. Bowl, plate, mug?	0	7	6	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		9 x white ceramic fragments - plate platter, bowl.	0	9	3	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		40 x fragments white/cream ceramic. Likely kitchen or tableware, including a plate.	0	40	5	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		3 x fragments clear glass.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Dark-olive Glass		3 x fragments of dark olive glass.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		2 x fragments light green glass.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar Lid	Brown Glass		1 x brown glass fragment. Round ball shape on broken base, probably jar lid with handle.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 006	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Tableware	Bowl	Stoneware		1 x fragment light grey stoneware from rim of bowl.	1	1	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Activities	-	-	Wire	Copper-alloy		1 x fragment copper wire. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		10 x fragments of decorated ceramic. Varying patterns - 2 red stripes on rim, blue plants, blue pattern, brown pattern around outside rim.	0	10	0	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		9 x fragments ceramic. Likely from bowl, mug, plate or serving ware.	0	9	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 x fragment decorated (pink stripe along outside of rim) ceramic.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		2 x fragments light green glass.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Decorative Item	Jar	Colourless Glass		3 x fragments crystal cut patterned glass. Likely a fancy container.	0	3	0	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		3 x fragments white ceramic, probably from same mug.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 x ceramic fragment,	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Domestic	Storage	Container	Knob	Colourless Glass		4 x fragments clear glass from knob.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 010	West	Faunal	Bone	Animal	Animal	Bone		1 x fragment animal bone.	0	1	1	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 010	West	Personal	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Platter	Ceramic		1 x fragment of decorated ceramic. Blue pattern of landscape/scenery. Fragment is flat so could be plate or platter.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	-	Colourless Glass		1 x fragment clear glass.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		3 x fragments light green glass. Possibly from bottle.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Bottle/Jar	Dark-olive Glass		1 x fragment of dark green glass, likely from bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Jar	Black Glass		1 x fragment (rim?) of black glass jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		1 x fragment (handle) of white ceramic mug.		1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Platter	Ceramic		1 x fragment white ceramic. Possibly corner of platter?		1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		1 x very small fragment decorated (pink line and pattern) ceramic.		1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		2 x small white ceramic fragments.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		3 x fragments white/grey ceramic.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Undefined Use	-	-	-	Opaque-white Glass		1 x fragment opaque glass.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 012	West	Undefined Use	Misc. Metal Items	-	-	Iron		1 x piece of iron. Possibly bent nail? Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Complete/Fragment
Context 012	West	Undefined Use	Misc. Metal Items	-	Undefined	Iron		1 x piece iron. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Complete/Fragment
Context 013	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	Pink Glass		1 x Base of pink ridged glass tumbler.	0	1	1	Complete/Fragment
Context 013	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		9 x fragments white ceramic, likely from same mug.	0	9	1	Fragment
Context 013	West	Faunal	Bone	Animal	Animal	Bone		6 x fragments animal bone.	0	6	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		8 x fragments of decorated (blue pattern) ceramic, possibly from single mug.	0	8	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		1 x fragment of white ceramic, possible plate base?	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 x fragment of decorated (blue pattern) ceramic, probably bowl.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 x fragment of grey ceramic, probably a bowl.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		4 x fragments of white ceramic object, probably bowl.	0	4	1	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		2 x fragments of decorated (blue pattern along rim) ceramic, probably from single plate.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		1 x fragment yellow ceramic, probably plate rim.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		1 x fragment white ceramic, possibly mug.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 016	West	Faunal	Bone	Animal	Animal	Bone		4 x fragments animal bone.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 14	West	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Jar	Ceramic		2 x conjoinable fragments of ceramic jar.	0	2	1	Reconstructable/Fragment
None	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		10 x ceramic fragments. Varying patterns - brown flowers/plants, red stripe along rim, green plants, blue flowers, blue geometric, blue ropey pattern, white figured.	0	10	0	Fragment
None	West	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Blue Glass		2 x fragments light blue glass. Container is square or rectangle.	0	2	1	Fragment
None	West	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Black Glass		1 x fragment of base of black glass jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
G2B H14												
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Brown Glass		21 x fragments brown glass. Likely from same bottle.	0	21	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Brown Glass		21 x fragments brown glass. Bottle.	0	21	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		2 x fragments dark green glass. Bottle.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x Partial base fragment, clear glass. Bottle/jar. Partial embossed text on base.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Industrial	-	-	Pipe	Earthenware		1 x fragment earthenware sewer pipe.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Structural	Hardware	-	Bolt	Iron		1 x bolt with nut and 2 washers. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 001	-	Structural	Hardware	-	Spike	Iron		1 x fragment of iron spike. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 003	-	Activities	-	-	Horseshoe	Iron		1 x complete iron horseshoe. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 007	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		2 x fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 013	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Colourless Glass		1 x Bottom half of clear glass bottle.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 013	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Brick		1 x brick fragment.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 014	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Cordial Bottle	Earthenware		4 x fragments (mouths) of tan coloured cordial earthenware bottles.	0	4	4	Fragment
Context 015	-	Activities	-	-	Horseshoe	Iron		1 x complete horseshoe. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 015	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		6 x fragments ceramic, plate. 2 fragments are decorated with pink flowers/leaves around rim.	0	6	1	Fragment
Context 015	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Olive Glass		8 x fragments olive glass. Likely from same bottle.	0	8	1	Reconstructable/Fragment
Context 015	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Olive Glass		1 x fragment olive glass bottle.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 015	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Green Glass		1 x fragment light green glass. Jar?	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 018	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Colourless Glass		1 x Almost complete clear glass bottle. "Agee PYREX Feeder" embossed on one side and "ounces" with line and number markers embossed on the other.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 019	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Cordial Bottle	Earthenware		1 x Neck/shoulder fragment of tan coloured earthenware bottle.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 019	-	Industrial	-	-	Pipe	Earthenware		1 x fragment sewer or water pipe.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 020	-	Industrial	-	-	Pipe	Earthenware		24 x fragments of earthenware drainage pipe.	0	0	0	Fragment
Context 025	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Brick		2 x fragments red brick.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 028	-	Activities	-	-	Horseshoe	Iron		1 x iron horseshoe. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 031	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x fragment clear glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 031	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		7 x fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar. 22 fragments have partial text, embossed.	0	7	1	Fragment
G2B H49												
Context 001	-	Activities	-	-	-	Cast-iron		1 x iron ring with broken fastener. Likely used for agriculture. Ring measures ~ 105mm in overall diameter. Heavily corroded.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		33 x fragments of white ceramic. Bowl, plate, platter, mug.	0	33	3	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		6 x fragments decorated ceramic - brown flowers and geometric pattern around rim, blue flowers blue stripes on mug handle.	0	6	4	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		13 x fragments white ceramic. Plate, mug, bowl.	0	13	3	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		3 x fragments white ceramic. Plate, mug.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		6 x fragments decorated ceramic - blue/green stripe around rim, brown flowers, blue flowers, partial makers mark, curly engraving around rim.	0	6	5	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		13 x fragments decorated ceramic - 1 or 2 blue stripes around the rim, blue geometric pattern, brown flower pattern, blue flower pattern, pink flowers with green leaves and brown stripe around rim, partial makers mark.	0	13	12	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Platter	Ceramic		35 x fragments white ceramic. Platter, plate, bowl, mug.	0	35	4	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	Stoneware		7 x fragments heavy cream stoneware. Large storage vessel.	0	7	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass		1 x fragment brown glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass		1 x fragment brown glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		6 x fragments clear glass. Bottle/jar.	0	6	2	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		8 x fragments clear glass. Bottle/jar. 1 fragment of bottle/jar is ridged.	0	8	3	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		20 x fragments clear glass. Bottle/jar.	0	20	2	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		30 x fragments light green glass. 2 fragments have finger pad sized indents.	0	30	3	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		1 x fragment light green glass. Semi-opaque.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		6 x fragments blue/green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	6	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		2 x fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	2	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		1 x fragment light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		1 x small fragment light green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Olive Glass		4 x olive glass fragments. Bottle/jar.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 001	-	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Opaque-white Glass		4 x fragments opaque clear glass. Bottle/jar. Possibly cream jar.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	-	Stopper	Clay		1 x clay ball stopper. Measures ~16mm diameter.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		15 x fragments white ceramic. Mug, plate, bowl.	0	15	3	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		67 x fragments of white or cream ceramic. Bowl, plate, platter, mug.	0	67	3	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		19 x fragments of decorated ceramics - teal stripe along rim, with thin gold stripes inside, blue plant patterns, brown plant patterns, green leafy patterns, blue flower patterns, blue buildings with curly cues around rim, dark blue with brown handle, pink g	0	19	14	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		3 x fragments decorated ceramic - blue pattern. Plate?	0	3	2	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Platter	Ceramic		3 x fragments decorated (blue flower and geometric pattern). Probably serving platter.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	Stoneware		4 x fragments thick cream stoneware. Rough texture on inside of vessel.	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Brown Glass		10 x fragments thick dark brown glass, bottle. Base has embossed makers mark on bottom "S & C".	0	10	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		3 x fragments dark green glass, bottle.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass		1 x fragment brown glass. Partial text embossed.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass		4 x fragments brown glass. 1 fragment has embossed text (one letter).	0	4	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		3 x fragments clear glass. Bottle/jar.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x fragment clear glass, bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		8 x fragments light green glass, bottle/jar.	0	8	2	Fragment
Context 002	-	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Colourless Glass		1 x small clear glass bottle. Measures 75mm high x 40mm wide.	1	0	0	Complete
Context 002	-	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass		1 x fragment opaque white glass, small jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 002	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Brick		3 x fragments red brick.	0	3	1	Fragment
Context 062	-	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	Stoneware		1 x fragment heavy cream stoneware. Large storage vessel.	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 062	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Wood		1 x fragment wooden post. Measures ~230mm x 100mm x 60mm.	0	1	0	Fragment
Context 062	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Wood		1 x fragment of wooden post. Measures ~ 240mm x 100mm x 80mm	0	1	1	Fragment
Context 124	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	-	Ceramic		1 x fragment decorated (brown flowers) ceramic.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	-	-	-	Cast-iron		1 x large shaped iron piece (possibly whole). Shaped like leaf with stem. Measures ~260mm x 110mm (max dimensions). Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete/Fragment
None	-	Activities	-	-	-	Iron		4 x fragments flat sheets of iron. Heavily corroded.	0	4	1	Fragment
None	-	Activities	Tools	-	Handle	Iron		1 x portion of iron/metal bucket handle. Heavily corroded.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Activities	Tools	-	Handle	Iron		2 x complete iron bucket handles. Heavily corroded.	2	0	0	Complete

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
None	-	Domestic	-	-	Indefinite	Green Glass		1 x small light green glass fragment, rounded with finger pad sized indents. Possibly from platter?	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		3 x fragments of light green glass, bottle/jar.	0	3	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Container	Stopper	Green Glass		1 x fragment of green glass graduated bottle stopper.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Ceramic		18 x white ceramic fragments, mug, bowl, plate.	0	18	2	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Mug	Opaque-white Glass		2 x fragments white opaque glass, mug.	0	2	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		1 x small ceramic fragment, light blue, dark blue, brown glaze bowl.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		9 x fragments decorated ceramics - white embossed patterns, blue with white and brown embossed patterns, brown plant patterns, red stripe, brown and blue, blue/green pattern, pink geometric pattern around inside rim and portion of a makers mark.	0	9	8	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Ceramic		63 x fragments of cream or white ceramic. Bowl, plate, platter, mug.	0	63	5	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		1 x fragment decorated ceramic. Plate. Blue stripe around rim.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Ceramic		28 x fragments decorated ceramic - green plants, blue plants, brown plants, blue buildings, flowers with curlyuces around rim, brown flowers with geometric pattern around rim, white embossed curlycue around rim. Plate, bowl, platter, mug.	0	28	9	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass		3 x conjoinable fragments of opaque white glass. "Property of marmite company" embossed on bottom of jar.	1	0	0	Reconstructable/Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	Stoneware		5 x fragments heavy cream stoneware. 2 can be conjoined. Rough surface on inside of vessel.	0	5	1	Reconstructable/Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	-	Black Glass		1 x fragment of black glass, container.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	-	Green Glass		4 x fragments blue/green or green glass. Bottle/jar.	0	4	2	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Green Glass		9 x fragments of dark green glass, bottle.	0	9	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	Olive Glass		1 x fragment of olive glass, bottle.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Brown Glass		7 x fragments of brown glass, bottle. 2 fragments have partial embossed text.	0	7	1	Fragment

Context	Sub Lot No.	Artefact Group	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Artefact Description	Material	Mark	Remarks	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.	MNI	Condition
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		4 x fragments clear glass,. Bottle/jar. 1 fragment has partial embossed text.	0	4	2	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colourless Glass		7 x fragments of clear glass, bottle/jar. 1 fragment has partial embossed text.	0	7	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		17 x fragments light green glass. Bottle/jar. 1 base fragment has embossed "784".	0	17	4	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Green Glass		1 x small fragment green glass, bottle/jar.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Olive/Dark-olive Glass		1 x fragment dark olive glass. Bottle/jar	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle/Jar	Pink Glass		2 x fragments pink glass. Bottle/jar or drinking glass.	0	2	2	Fragment
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Colourless Glass		1 x clear glass jar. Measures 70mm high x 50mm diameter.	1	0	0	Complete
None	-	Domestic	Misc. Containers	Container	Lid	Ceramic		1 x ceramic lid fragment, with portion of knob.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Cream/Crème Jar	Opaque-white Glass		1 x opaque white glass jar. "Ponds" mark on the bottom. Cream jar.	1	0	0	Complete
None	-	Personal	Misc. Containers	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass		12 x fragments opaque white glass, from jars.	0	12	2	Fragment
None	-	Structural	-	-	Spike	Iron		1 x iron spike. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
None	-	Structural	Hardware	-	Nail	Iron		1 x complete nail, bent. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
None	-	Structural	Hardware	-	Spike	Iron		1 x iron spike, slightly bent. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete
None	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Brick		1 x brick fragment.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Structural	Materials	-	-	Brick		1 x small brick fragment.	0	1	1	Fragment
None	-	Structural	Misc. Metal Items	-	Spike	Iron		1 x Iron spike. Heavily corroded.	1	0	0	Complete

8.3 Appendix C – Finds Photographs



Plate 36: G2BH11 East 002 and 003 Machine excavated



Plate 37: G2BH11 East Context 001



Plate 38: G2BH11 East Context 001



Plate 39: G2BH11 East Context 003



Plate 40: G2BH11 East Context 005 Back

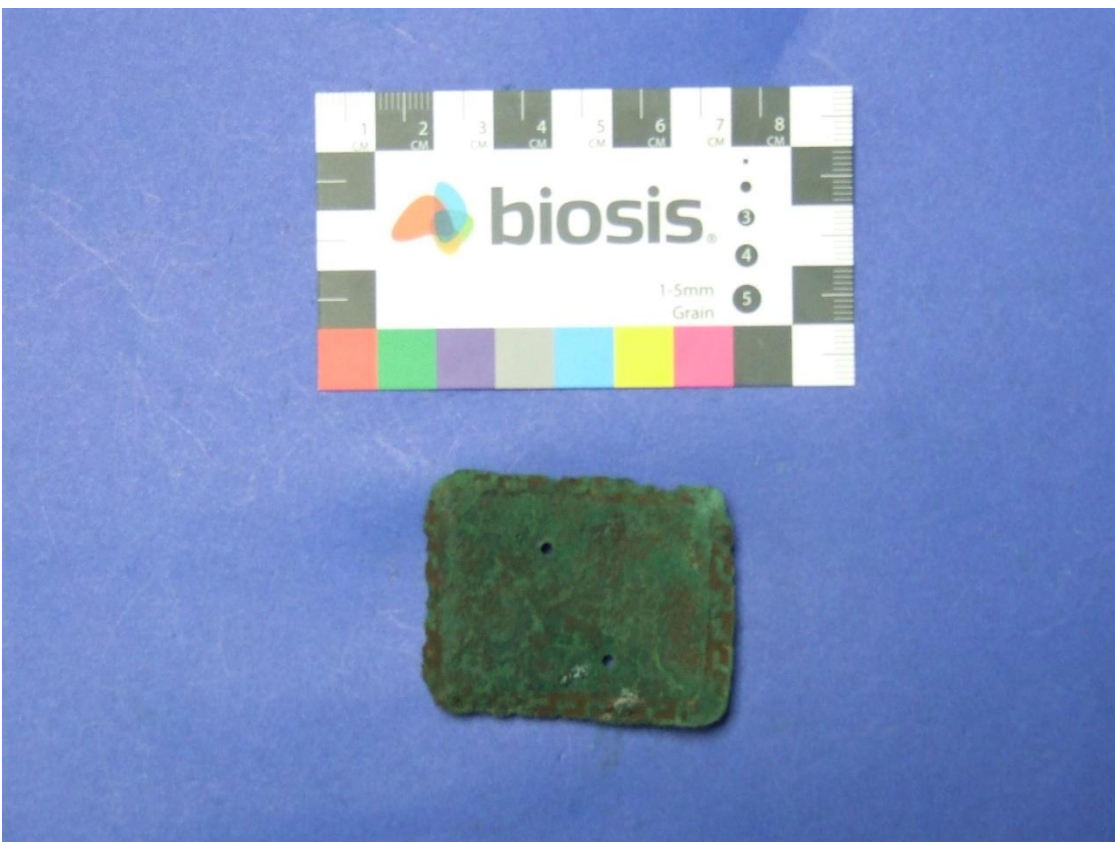


Plate 41: G2BH11 East Context 005 Front



Plate 42: G2BH11 East Context 014



Plate 43: G2BH11 East Context 046



Plate 44: G2BH11 West Context 005



Plate 45: G2BH11 West Cleaning 006



Plate 46: G2BH11 West Context 006



Plate 47: G2BH11 West Context 010



Plate 48: G2BH11 West Context 010



Plate 49: G2BH11 West Context 010



Plate 50: G2BH11 West Context 012



Plate 51: G2BH11 West Context 013



Plate 52: G2BH11 West Context 013 Cup Fragments



Plate 53: G2BH11 West Context 013



Plate 54: G2BH11 West Context 014



Plate 55: G2BH11 West Context 016



Plate 56: G2BH11 West Context 016



Plate 57: G2BH11 West Context 005



Plate 58: G2BH11 West Context 002



Plate 59: G2BH11 West Context 002



Plate 60: G2BH11 West found during backfill, likely from 001 or 002



Plate 61: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 1



Plate 62: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 2

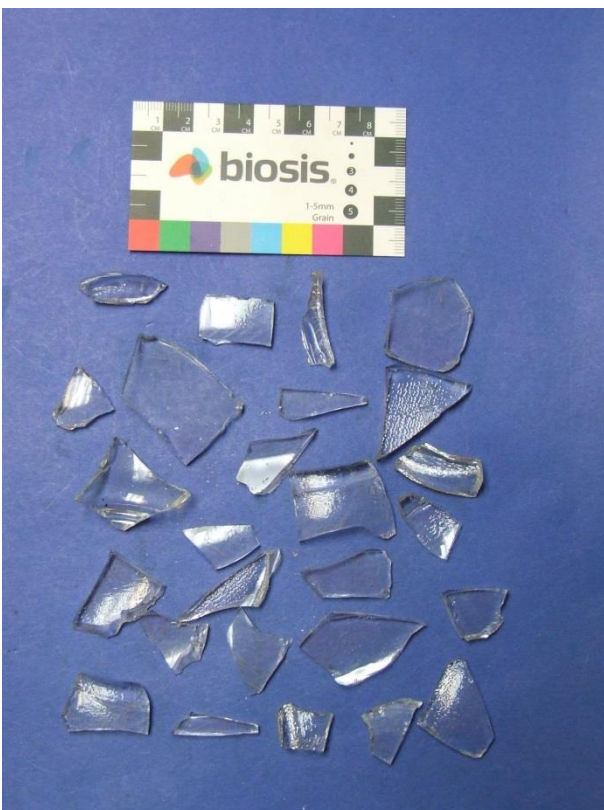


Plate 63: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 3



Plate 64: G2BH14 Context 1 Find 15

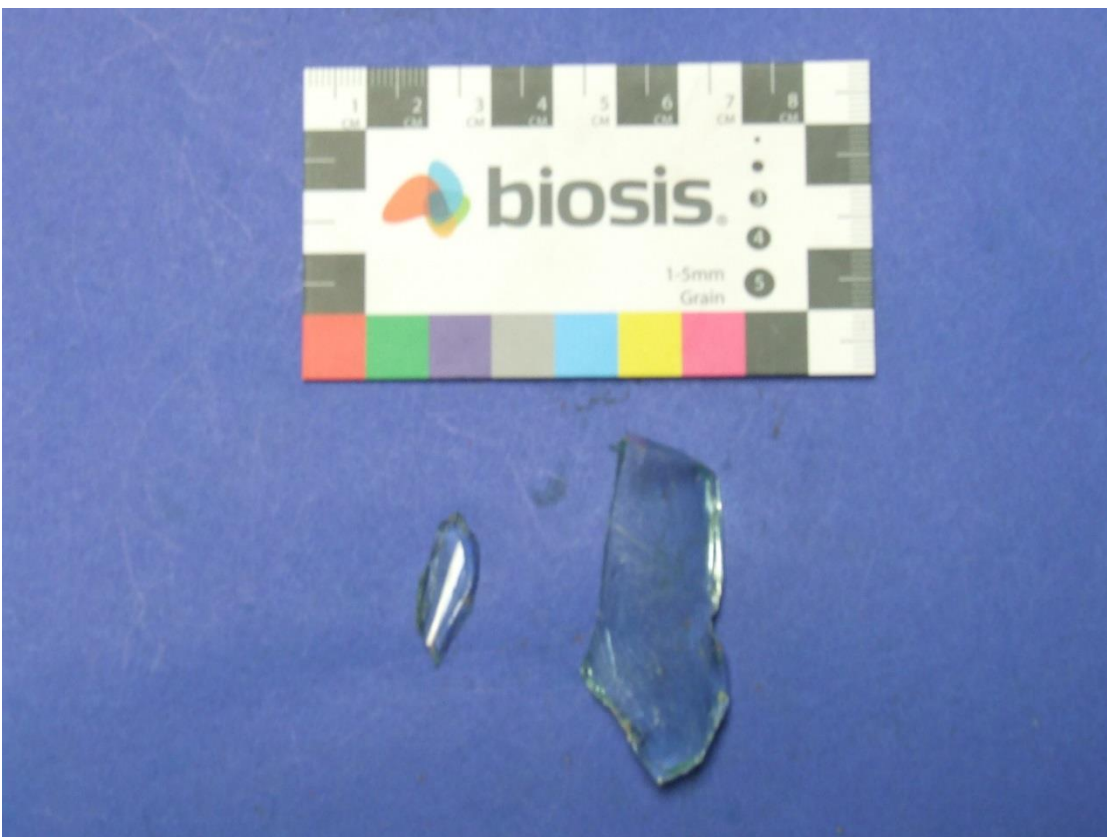


Plate 65: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 16



Plate 66: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 24



Plate 67: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 27 (spoil heap)



Plate 68: G2BH14 Context 001 Find 27



Plate 69: G2BH14 Context 003 Find 4



Plate 70: G2BH14 Context 005 Find 5

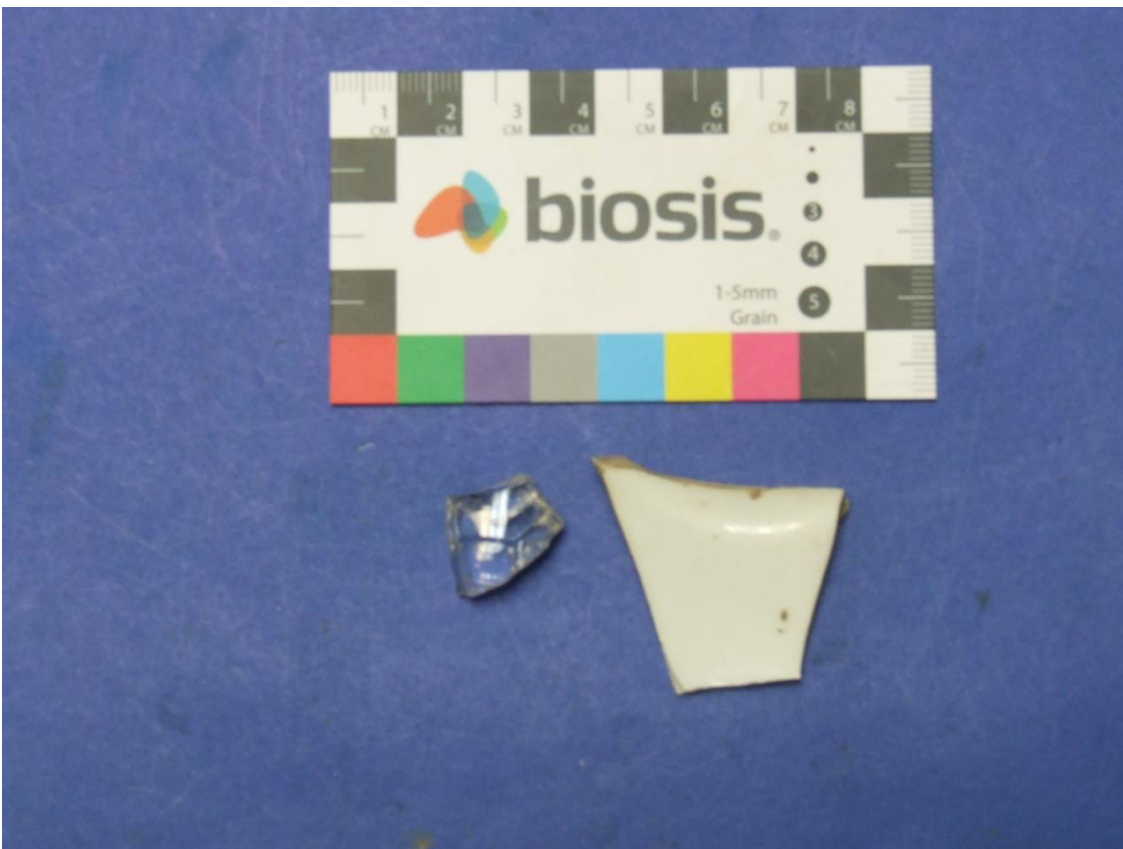


Plate 71: G2BH14 Context 005 Find 6 Spoil Pile



Plate 72: G2BH14 Context 013 Find 7



Plate 73: G2BH14 Context 013 Find 8



Plate 74: G2BH14 Context 014 Find 9



Plate 75: G2BH14 Context 015 Find 10



Plate 76: G2BH14 Context 015 Find 10



Plate 77: G2BH14 Context 015 Find 11



Plate 78: G2BH14 Context 015 Find 13



Plate 79: G2BH14 Context 015 Find 14



Plate 80: G2BH14 Context 18 Find 18



Plate 81: G2BH14 Context 019 Find 17



Plate 82: G2BH14 Context 019 Find 19



Plate 83: G2BH14 Context 020 Feature 6 Find 20, sample of finds



Plate 84: G2BH14 Context 025 Find 22



Plate 85: G2BH14 Context 028 Find 23



Plate 86: G2BH14 Context 031 Find 28



Plate 87: G2BH49 Context 124



Plate 88: G2BH49 Area C ceramics



Plate 89: G2BH49 Area C fill of 062



Plate 90: G2BH49 Area C

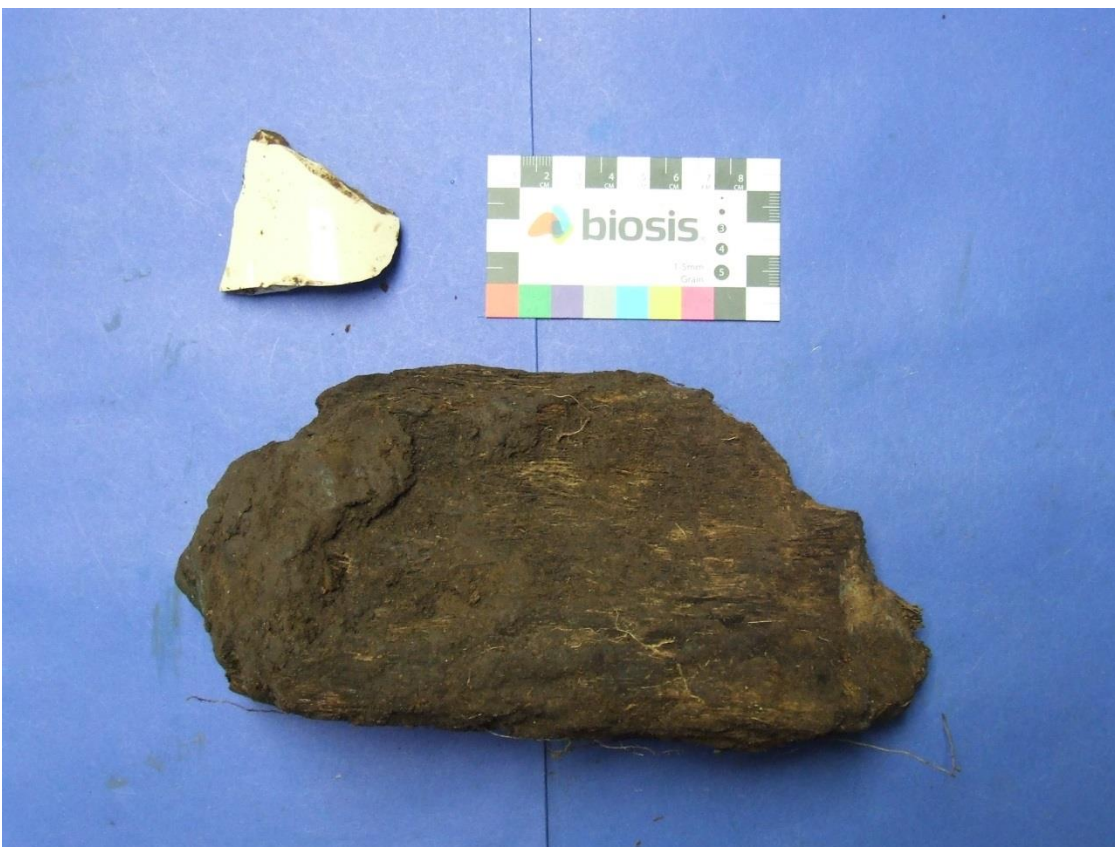


Plate 91: G2BH49 Context 062



Plate 92: G2BH49 Eastern and western extensions during hand excavation



Plate 93: G2BH49 Context 001



Plate 94: G2BH49 Context 001



Plate 95: G2BH49 Context 002



Plate 96: G2BH49 removal from feature



Plate 97: G2BH49 Context 001 ceramic



Plate 98: G2BH49 Context 001 glass



Plate 99: G2BH49 Western and eastern extensions of Context 002 ceramics



Plate 100: G2BH49 Western and eastern extensions of Context 002 glass



Plate 101: G2BH49 Eastern extension

8.4 Appendix D – Contexts

8.4.1 G2B H11 – East – Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description
Archaeological Features		
005	Cut	1.02 x 6.8 m irregular rectangular feature. Cut into deposits 003 and 004 and filled by 006.
006	Fill	The fill consists of a single layer of stones filling cut 005, this forms an irregular rectangle. Stones are not cut or dressed and moderately well packed. Fill was excavated to a depth of 220 mm in north-east corner, large stone removed (370 x 280 x 200 mm). Deposit between stones was a clayey loam, 10YR 3/3 dark brown.
007	Cut	380 x 210 mm, oval cut feature – post hole.
008	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 007.
009	Cut	170 x 130 mm, oval cut feature – post hole.
010	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 009.
011	Cut	330 x 200 mm oval cut feature – post hole.
012	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 011.
013	Cut	340 x 270 x 010 mm, oval cut feature – post hole.
014	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 013.
015	Cut	360 x 130 mm, oval cut feature – post hole.
016	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 015.
017	Cut	150 x 190 mm, circular cut feature – post hole.
018	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 017.
019	Cut	170 x 120 mm, oval cut feature – post hole.
020	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 019.
021	Cut	240 x 140 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole
022	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 021.
023	Cut	260 x 190 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole
024	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 023.

Context No.	Type	Description
025	Cut	370 x 280 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
026	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 025.
027	Cut	230 x 170 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
028	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 027.
029	Cut	250 x 300 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
030	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 029.
031	Cut	170 x 200 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
032	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 032
033	Cut	540 x 220 x 44 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole. Extent of cut difficult to ascertain, like the majority of post holes in the centre of the area have been undermined by rabbit activity softening the fill.
034	Fill	10YR 2/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 033. Decayed post present in post hole.
035	Cut	260 x 017 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
036	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 035.
037	Cut	260 x 150 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
038	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 037.
039	Cut	170 x 230 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
040	Fill	10YR 5/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 039.
041	Cut	190 mm x 220 cm, oval cut feature - post hole.
042	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 041.
043	Cut	120 x 160 mm, circular cut feature - post hole.
044	Fill	10YR 2/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 043.
045	Cut	470 x 310 x 520 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
046	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 045. Evidence of disturbance through rabbit burrowing present when fill was excavated.

Context No.	Type	Description
047	Cut	420 x 280 mm, oval cut feature – post hole
048	Fill	10YR 4/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 047.
049	Cut	650 x 380 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole
050	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 049.
051	Cut	310 x 210 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
052	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 051
053	Cut	220 x 260 cm, circular cut feature - post hole.
054	Fill	10YR 2/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 053.
055	Cut	360 x 160 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
056	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown silty loam, fill for 055
057	Cut	420 x 310 mm, irregular cut feature - post hole.
058	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 057.
059	Cut	480 x 460 mm x 380 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
060	Fill	10YR 3/2 dark brown loose, gravelly fill present, making half sectioning impossible. Fill contains rotted post, around 20cm in diameter. Fill for 059
061	Cut	240 x 300 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
062	Fill	10YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam, fill for 061.
063	Cut	150 x 260 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
064	Fill	10YR 3/1 dark brown silty loam, fill for 063.
065	Cut	140 x 220 mm, oval cut feature - post hole.
066	Fill	10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, fill for 065

8.4.2 G2B H49 – Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description
Area A - Archaeological Deposits and Features		
001	Deposit	10YR3/3 Dark brown slightly clayey loam topsoil. 0mm to 140mm in depth, Deposit covers Area A and Area B to the south. Deposit contains root inclusions.
003	Cut	4800 x 49 x 260 mm. Straight sided linear cut, running east to west through the trench. Possibly cut for absorption tank.
004	Fill	5YR3/3 Dark reddish brown mixed silty clay fill, with rounded stone rubble (120 mm – 150mm) and 8 sheets of corrugated iron. Fill of context 003
005	Cut	2800 x 100 mm, running diagonally (north-west to south-east) through trench. Cut made for telephone line
006	Fill	7.5YR3/3 dark brown clayey loam. Fill of 005.
007	Cut	2500 x 100 mm, running South-South-East from north-east corner of Area A. Cut for telephone line.
008	Fill	7.5YR3/3 Dark brown clayey loam. Fill of 007.
009	Cut	3000 m x 120mm linear cut containing cable running North-West to South-East.
010	Fill	10YR3.3 dark brown loamy clay. Fill of 009.
011	Cut	500 x 500 mm circular cut - posthole.
012	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown clayey loam with 1 stone (50 x 50 mm), similar to topsoil, but distinct from surround. Fill of 011.
013	Cut	250 x 250 mm rounded cut - posthole
014	Fill	7.5YR4/2 brown clayey loam. Fill of 013.
015	Cut	100 x 180 mm circular cut – posthole.
016	Fill	7.5YR4/4 brown clayey loam. Fill of 015.
017	Fill	7.5YR3/2 dark brown loam. Fill of post hole 015.
018	Deposit	7.5YR3/2 dark brown silty loam with few root inclusions. Under context 001 and above context 019.
019	Deposit	7.5YR3/3 dark brown Silty clay, 180 –240 mm in depth continuing to the base of trench.

Context No.	Type	Description
020	Deposit	7.5YR3/3 dark brown silty clay, 4800 x 2500 mm deposit context 003 cuts through this deposit.
021	Cut	340 x 340 mm circular cut – posthole. This context cuts through contexts 023 and into 020 and is cut by 003.
022	Fill	7.5YR4/4 Brown silty clay with 4 cobblestones (~80 mm in diameter). Fill of 021.
023	Deposit	7.5YR4/4 brown clayey loam. 470-300 mm of fill between posthole (contexts 021 and 022) and utility pit. Fill continues underneath unexcavated utility pit.
029	Cut	Cut of Telstra utility pit
030	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 29

Area B - Archaeological Deposits and Features

024	Deposit	7.5YR3/3 Dark brown clayey loam mixed deposit. 2150–960mm extent from east of utility pit to western bank of trench.
002	Deposit	10YR3/3 dark brown, dry, slightly clayey, loam topsoil surface to 100mm in depth, Moderately clear horizon with lower deposits. Extent covers entirety of Area B.
025	Deposit	7.5YR3/3 dark brown silty loam with few root inclusions. 100-230mm in depth.
026	Deposit	7.5YR3/4 dark brown silty clay, 230–300mm in depth continuing to the base of the trench.
027	Cut	Irregular linear feature Cut with extent is from eastern wall of the trench and curves around to branch through the centre of the trench heading south
028	Fill	Fill of context 27. Stone and loose cobbles
031	Cut	Oval shaped cut, 400 mm (north-south) x 280 mm (east-west)
032	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 31, sealed by context 28 and probably cut by context 27
033	Cut	Sub-rounded cut, 250 mm (north-south) x 250 mm (east-west)
034	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 033
035	Cut	Cut of modern PVC water pipe, which extends across the site (east-west) and forms the boundary between Area B and Area C
036	Fill	Unexcavated fill of context 035

Area C- Archaeological Deposits and Features

Context No.	Type	Description
041	Cut	Rectangular cut, 180 mm (north-south) x 270 mm (east-west)
042	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 041
043	Cut	Rectangular cut, 450 mm (north-south) x 570 mm (east-west) - posthole
044	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 043. Contains a rectangular post in situ.
045	Cut	Rectangular cut, 280 x 200 mm - posthole
046	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 045
047	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut 400 x 510 mm
048	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, mottled clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 047
049	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 340 x 280 mm - posthole
050	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, silty clay, unexcavated fill of 049
051	Cut	Linear rectangular cut, 120 mm (north-south) x 380 mm (east-west) – posthole. Similar to context 059/060, 101/102 and 103/104
052	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 051
053	Cut	Linear rectangular cut, 210 mm (north-south) x 480 mm (east-west) - posthole
054	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with brick packing, unexcavated fill of 053
055	Cut	Linear, slightly rounded 420mm x 270mm - posthole
056	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 055
057	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 400 x 580 mm - posthole
058	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with pebble inclusions. Half sectioned (eastern half) fill of 058
059	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 400 x 120 mm - posthole
060	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with pebble inclusions (40 x 30 mm), unexcavated fill of 059
061	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 280 x 500 mm - posthole, running north-east to south-west
062	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt. Half sectioned (north-eastern half) fill of 061, containing

Context No.	Type	Description
		a wooden post (120 x 30 mm)
063	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 370 x 270 mm – posthole, running north to south
064	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with pebble inclusions (50mm x 30mm), unexcavated fill of 063
065	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 480 x 350 mm - posthole
066	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 065. Clear horizon onto surrounding contexts
067	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 350 x 260 mm - posthole
068	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 067. Only the northern end is exposed, the rest is covered by the southern baulk
069	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 300 x 220 mm - posthole
070	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 070. Clear horizon onto surrounding contexts
071	Cut	Cut, 230 x 250 mm, which is not likely to be the cut of a posthole
072	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 071
073	Cut	Linear, rectangular cut, 380 x 340 mm - posthole
074	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 073
075	Cut	Irregular oval shaped cut, 350 x 280 mm - posthole
076	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 076
077	Cut	Square cut, 220 x 190 mm - posthole
078	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 078
079	Cut	Rectangular cut, 300 x 220 mm
080	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 080
081	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 400 mm (north-south) x 360 mm (east–west)
082	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 081
083	Cut	Square cut, 320 mm (north-south) x 400 mm (east–west)

Context No.	Type	Description
084	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 083
085	Cut	Rectangular cut, 220 mm (north-south) x 270 mm (east-west)
086	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 085
087	Cut	Rectangular cut, 300 mm (north-south) x 420 mm (east-west)
088	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 087. Located immediately north of Contexts 89 & 90
089	Cut	Rectangular cut, 390 mm (north-south) x 620 mm (east-west)
090	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with inclusions of single rock fragments, unexcavated fill of 089
091	Cut	Rectangular cut, 320 mm (north-south) x 470 mm (east-west)
092	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, possible re-cut feature, unexcavated fill of 091
093	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 620 mm (north-east to south-west) x 470 mm(north-west to south-east)
094	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 093
095	Cut	Oval shaped cut, 400 mm (north-south) x 370 mm (east-west)
096	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with possible stone packing, unexcavated fill of 095, located immediately east of contexts 97 & 98.
097	Cut	Small oval cut, 270 mm (north-south) x 200mm (east-west)
098	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 097
099	Cut	Rectangular cut, 480 mm (north-south) x 500 mm (east-west)
100	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 099
101	Cut	Rectangular cut, 220 mm (north-south) x 350 mm (east-west)
102	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 101
103	Cut	Rectangular cut, 250 mm (north-south) x 270 mm (east-west)
104	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 104
105	Cut	Rectangular cut, 270 mm (north-south) x 510 mm (east-west)

Context No.	Type	Description
106	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, fill of 105, which has been partially excavated (eastern half).
107	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 320 mm (north–south) x 270 mm (east–west)
108	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 107
109	Cut	Rectangular cut, 250 mm (north–south) x 410 mm (east–west)
110	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 109
111	Cut	Rectangular cut, 270 mm (north–south) x 500 mm (east–west)
112	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 111
113	Cut	Rectangular cut, 370 mm (north–south) x 510 mm (east–west)
114	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, possibly re-cut, unexcavated fill of 113
115	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 350 mm (north–south) x 220 mm (east–west), running in line with contexts 133 & 114
116	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt running in line with contexts 133 & 114, unexcavated fill of 115
117	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 300 x 320 mm
118	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 117
119	Cut	Rectangular cut, 350 x 390 mm
120	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 119
121	Cut	Oval cut, 360 x 310 mm
122	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions, unexcavated fill of 121
123	Cut	Rectangular cut, 600 x 450 mm
124	Fill	7.5YR3/4 Dark brown clayey silt with charcoal inclusions and stone packing, fill of 123. Also contains a transfer printed earthenware rim
125	Cut	Irregular sub-rectangular cut, 960 x 630 mm
126	Fill	7.5YR3/4 Dark brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions, fill of 125. Half-sections to a depth of 20 mm, showing the cut to be quite shallow Fill is shallow deposit (20mm thick) masking the cut feature – measures 150 x 200

Context No.	Type	Description
		mm
127	Cut	Rectangular cut, 340 x 300 mm
128	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions, unexcavated fill of 127
129	Cut	Rectangular cut, 250 x 300 mm
130	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions, unexcavated fill of 129
131	Deposit	300 x 200 mm unexcavated oval shaped deposit with ashy fill, possibly intrusion from an ashy deposit above
132	Cut	Rectangular cut, 350 x 280 mm
133	Fill	7.5YR3/4 Dark brown silt, unexcavated fill of 132. Possible beam slot which may be associated with contexts 134/135
134	Cut	Linear cut, 800 x 230 mm, running east to west - not a posthole
135	Fill	7.5YR3/4 Dark brown, clayey silt with charcoal and pebble inclusions, unexcavated fill of 134
136	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, 310 x 340 mm
137	Fill	7.5YR3/4 Dark brown, clayey silt, unexcavated fill of 136
Area D- Archaeological Deposits and Features		
037	Cut	Cut, 200 x 200 mm, 130 mm deep – posthole. Near eastern edge of trench 3
038	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown silty loam with small, pebble packing (less than 50 mm), fill of 037. Half-sectioned to a depth of 130 mm
039	Cut	Rectangular cut, 200 mm (north–south) x 200 mm (east–west), located immediately to north-east of context 037 and 038
040	Fill	7.5YR4/2 Brown, silty loam, unexcavated fill of context 040