

SITE NUMBER: B 9
SITE NAME: COLLEGE STREET ROADCUTTING
LOCATION: Map 200606 GR 206500-608160 North of
Canberra College of Advanced Education,
Bruce (Figure 24)
MAP CODE: 200606/5
SIGNIFICANCE TYPE: Geological
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Regional
ACCESS: College Street, Bruce
TENURE: Portions of Blocks 9, and 13, Section 4,
Bruce
**CURRENT PROTECTION:
STATUS** Listed on Register of National Estate
(Australian Heritage Commission)

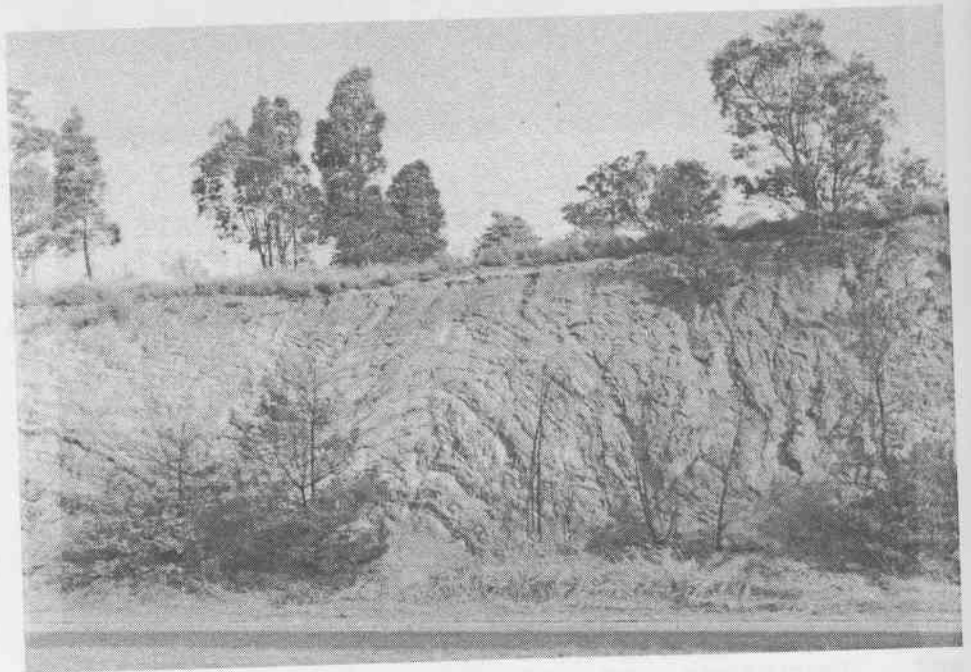


PLATE 47: Folded Pittman Formation
sediments, College Street,
Bruce

SITE DESCRIPTION: Roadcuttings 3 to 4 metres high, on the
southern side of College Street between
Kirinari Street and Aikman Drive, expose

clear sections of Pittman Formation and Glebe Farm Adamellite. The best exposure of Pittman Formation sediments is directly opposite the Canberra CCAE carpark between Cooina Street and Kirinari Street. Folding, variations in dip, minor faulting, and variable bed thickness and lithology are very clearly displayed and there is a thick weathered zone including a soil profile with distinct horizonation (Plate 47).

West of Cooina Street, the outcrops are more weathered but there is a moderately clear exposure of the gradational contact between the intrusive adamellite and the Pittman Formation.

**PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT
CONSIDERATIONS**

: As with many roadcut exposures, there are on-going problems with maintaining the site as one of geological significance. At this site, three problems are evident:

- 1) the need to access the exposures from a busy roadway (problem of parking, safety from fast-moving traffic);
- 2) accelerated erosion/ slumping/ gully development on an artificial and inherently unstable slope;
- 3) growth of vegetation either due to natural invasion or deliberate roadside plantings.

In its present state, the roadcuts are limited in value by problem (1) (traffic and parking) but problems (2) and (3) are becoming evident.

However, the site does have importance at a regional level - particularly for the exposure of the gradational igneous contact which can seldom be seen in natural sections.

It is recommended that road management should be designed to maintain the outcrops over as continuous a sector as possible, to maintain as wide a set-back of the cutting from the edge of the carriageway as is practicable, or develop an effective low deflective safety barrier along the hillcrest and curved sections.

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**

: Owen, M., 1987.

SITE NUMBER: B 10
SITE NAME: GOSSAN HILL
LOCATION: Map 200606 GR 206600-607600 Ridge and hill slopes south of College Street, Bruce, opposite Canberra CAE (Figure 24)
MAP CODE: 208600/4
SIGNIFICANCE TYPE: Geological
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Regional
ACCESS: College Street
TENURE: Portions of Blocks 9 and 13, Section 4, Bruce.
CURRENT PROTECTION STATUS: Listed on Register of National Estate (Australian Heritage Commission)



PLATE 48: Gossan outcrops, Gossan Hill.

SITE DESCRIPTION: The site includes part of the northern and western slopes of "Gossan Hill". There are several rock types exposed as ground-level masses, protruding outcrops and

irregularly-shaped boulders and fragments - the most obvious material being a hard red-brown gossan (a weathering-enriched highly mineralized rock). The gossan outcrops intermittently across a zone 300 metres long by 40 to 50 metres wide, trending northeast-southwest obliquely across the northern hillslopes (Plate 48). There are outcrops of Pittman Formation sediments on the hillcrest and western slopes and fragments of a metamorphosed, basic intrusive rock to the east of the gossan. Gullies on the upper to middle western slopes expose colluvium and soil profiles buried by more recent hill wash.

**PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT
CONSIDERATIONS**

: The Gossan is an uncommon rock and is of scientific interest for studies into its composition, origin and relationship with adjacent rock formations. The site has therefore been selected to enclose the gossan and to include a sufficiently wide zone to allow the boundaries with adjacent rocks to be defined. Retention of this area in its present condition would allow the continued utilization of the site as a teaching resource, allowing field mapping, sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysical traverses to cross the full extent of the gossan and pass into the unmineralized zones.

The site has been defined on its western margin by the 625 metre contour and excludes the lower western slopes extending down to Eastern Valley Way. On these slopes, outcrop is poor and the geomorphological features (gullies, alluvial and colluvial fans) are not of sufficient interest to warrant precluding alternative land uses.

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**

: Owen, M., 1987.