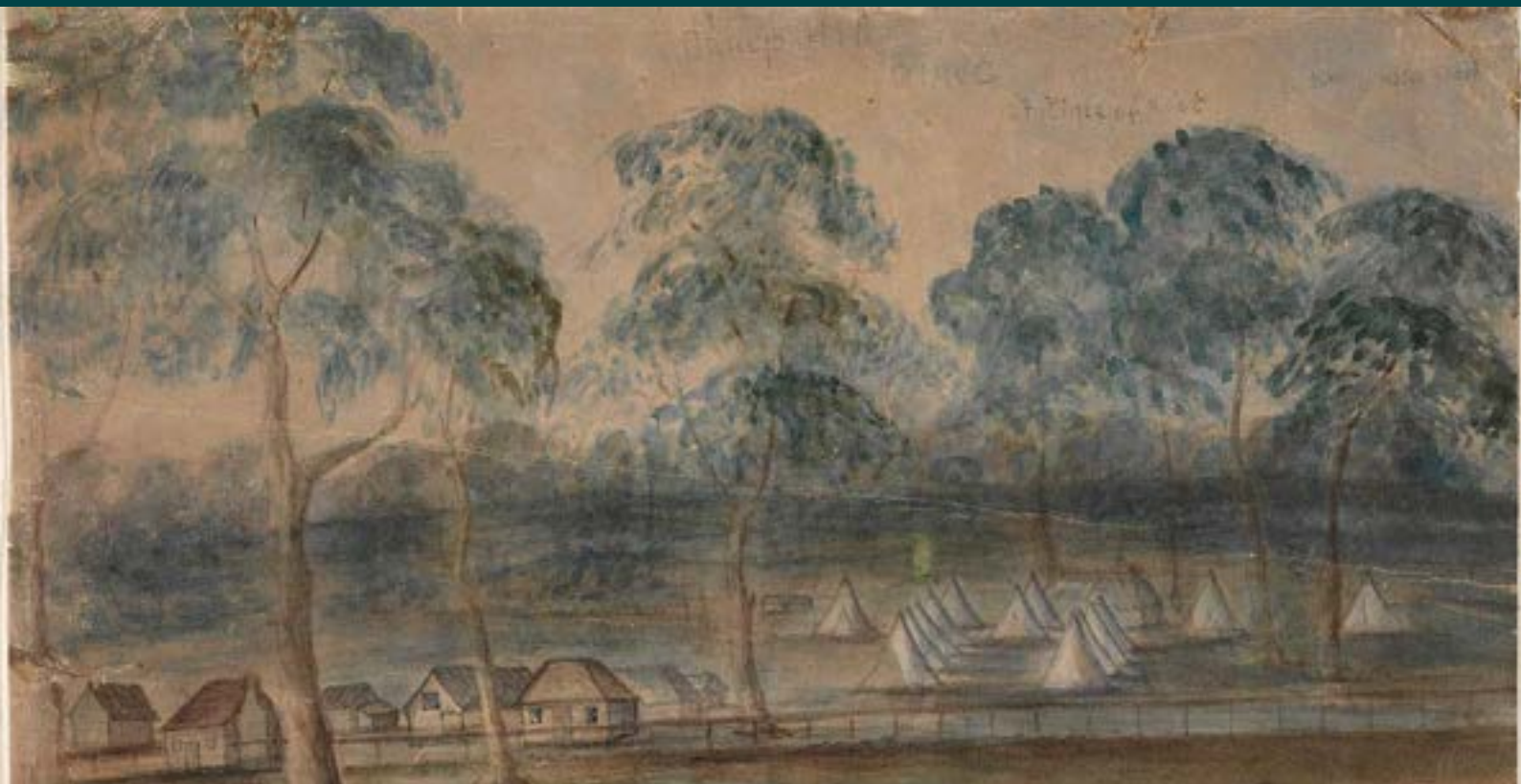


Young High School - Hilltops Community Library

Heritage Interpretation Plan

Report to Joss on behalf of Schools Infrastructure New South Wales

Final Version 2.0- March 2023



 **Lantern Heritage**
shining a light on people and place



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On behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW

Project Name

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library

Heritage Interpretation Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Hilltops Council and Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) are collaborating on a joint project to provide a new Library and Community facility in Young, NSW. The Young High School - Hilltops Community Library will be accessible by students from Young High School and the Hilltops local government area.

The project is a State Significant Development project (SSD 9671) known as the Young High School and Joint-Use Community Facility. The project was approved on 21 May 2020.

The project is situated on land within Young High School (YHS or “the School”) and the adjacent Carrington Park (the Park). The School and the Park correspond to land held by the Department of Education (DoE) and Hilltops Council respectively.

A Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) for the project was prepared by GML (2021). Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd (Lantern) was commissioned by Joss Construction, on behalf of SINSW, to prepare this Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP), which builds on the HIS to provide further detail regarding the interpretation devices including locations for installation, number of devices, as well as timeframes installation.

1.1.1 Legislative Framework

As indicated above, the approval pathway for the Young High School and Joint-Use Community Facility is an SSD project assessed under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Conditions of Approval (CoA) for the project set out the conditions of consent, which are required to:

- Prevent, minimise, or offset adverse environmental impacts;
- Set standards and performance measures for acceptable environmental performance;
- Require regular monitoring and reporting; and
- Provide for the ongoing environmental management of the development.

CoA B32, D22 and E6 specify the project requirements regarding heritage interpretation. CoA B32 outlines the requirements surrounding the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, whereas CoA D22 and E6 specify the Heritage Interpretation Plan requirements for the project. Table 1 provides an overview of CoA D22 and E6 together with cross referencing to where/how this report meets each requirement.

Table 1: Conditions of approval relating to the HIP (SSD 9671).

Condition	Requirement	Where addressed
D22	Prior to the commencement of operation, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The plan must:	This document: finalised for submission to the Planning Secretary on 20 March 2023.
	(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the Heritage Council and Council;	Sections 1.5 and 3.0

Condition	Requirement	Where addressed
	(b) be prepared in accordance with the relevant Heritage Council of NSW Guidelines;	Sections 1.1.2 and 1.3
	(c) outline key results from the historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations;	Section 4
	(d) include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage; and	Section 5
	(e) incorporates interpretive information into the site.	Section 5
E6	The Applicant must implement the most recent version of the Heritage Interpretation Plan approved under condition B33 ¹	Section 6

1.1.2 Report Objectives

This report aims to document the complete range of interpretive devices selected for implementation at the Young High School - Hilltops Community Library. In accordance with the CoA outlined above in Table 1, this report has been prepared with reference to the Heritage Council of NSW guidelines, specifically the NSW Heritage Office (2005) publication *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines*. The structure and content of this report has also been compiled with reference to the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter) and the associated Practice Note, *Interpretation* (AICOMOS 2013b), which provides guidance on how to fulfill Article 25 of the Burra Charter and build interpretation into the planning and management of places of cultural significance.

The Burra Charter (AICOMOS 2013a: 3) Article 1.17 defines interpretation as “all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place”. Article 25 of the Burra Charter (AICOMOS 2013a: 8) also states that “Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate”, and provides the following explanatory note regarding interpretation (AICOMOS 2013a: 3):

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The Australia ICOMOS (2013b) *Practice Note* on interpretation acknowledges that the scope of interpretation will vary from place to place, and is equally applicable to places of everyday use, as it is to dedicated places of tourism.

The key principles in interpretation are outlined as follows (AICOMOS 2013b: 2-3):

1. ***Facilitate understanding and appreciation*** of cultural heritage sites and foster public awareness and engagement in the need for their protection and conservation
2. ***Communicate*** the meaning of cultural heritage sites to a range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance, through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions
3. ***Safeguard the tangible and intangible values*** of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts

¹ Condition B33 has been replaced by Condition D22. As such, Condition E6 should now reference Condition D22.

4. **Respect the authenticity** of cultural heritage sites, by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation
5. **Contribute to the sustainable conservation** of cultural heritage sites, through promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts, ensuring long term maintenance of the interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its interpretive contents
6. **Encourage inclusiveness** in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programs
7. **Develop technical and professional guidelines** for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training. Such guidelines must be appropriate and sustainable in their social contexts.

Guidelines provided by AICOMOS (2013b: 3) on interpretation plans suggest the following steps:

- Research and identify significant themes and stories about the place
- Analyse the place to identify interpretive opportunities and issues
- Profile the likely audiences for the interpretive activities
- Describe how these themes and stories will be presented
- Provide a framework for managing visitors, and
- Set priorities, timing and define the resources needed.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the above steps and aims to deliver an interpretation plan that meets current standards for best practice in heritage interpretation. Further detail of how the report complies with the Heritage Council of NSW guidelines and the Burra Charter is provided below in Section 1.3.

1.2 Study Area Location

The study area straddles Lot 1 DP799901, Lot 2547 DP821629, Lots 1 and 3 DP 759144 and Lot 701 DP1021359, which are situated on the southern side of Burrangong Creek, less than 500m south of the Young town centre, within the Hilltops Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1). The study area corresponds to the northern portion of the Young High School and the southern margins of Carrington Park, which are bounded by the Olympic Highway in the east, Berthong Street in the south, Caple Street in the west, and Ripon Street in the north.

1.3 Report Outline

The structure of this report has been developed with reference to the CoA, the Heritage Council of NSW guidelines, and the Burra Charter. The following is an overview of how the report structure reflects these requirements and guidelines.

Section 2 set outs the heritage status of the study area, and identifies physical fabric, associations of place and phases of site use.

Section 3 provides an overview of all relevant stakeholders, consultation undertaken in the preparation of the HIP and identification of key audiences.

Section 4 identifies the themes and narratives of the site and outlines the key results of the archaeological excavations.

Section 5 provides an overview of the different types of interpretation devices selected for implementation, together with details of how individual components relate to the identified themes and narratives. It also provides details of all heritage interpretation naming elements.

Section 6 outlines the proposed implementation of the HIP.

Sections 7 and 8 provide the longer-term management strategies and broader recommendations relating to the HIP.

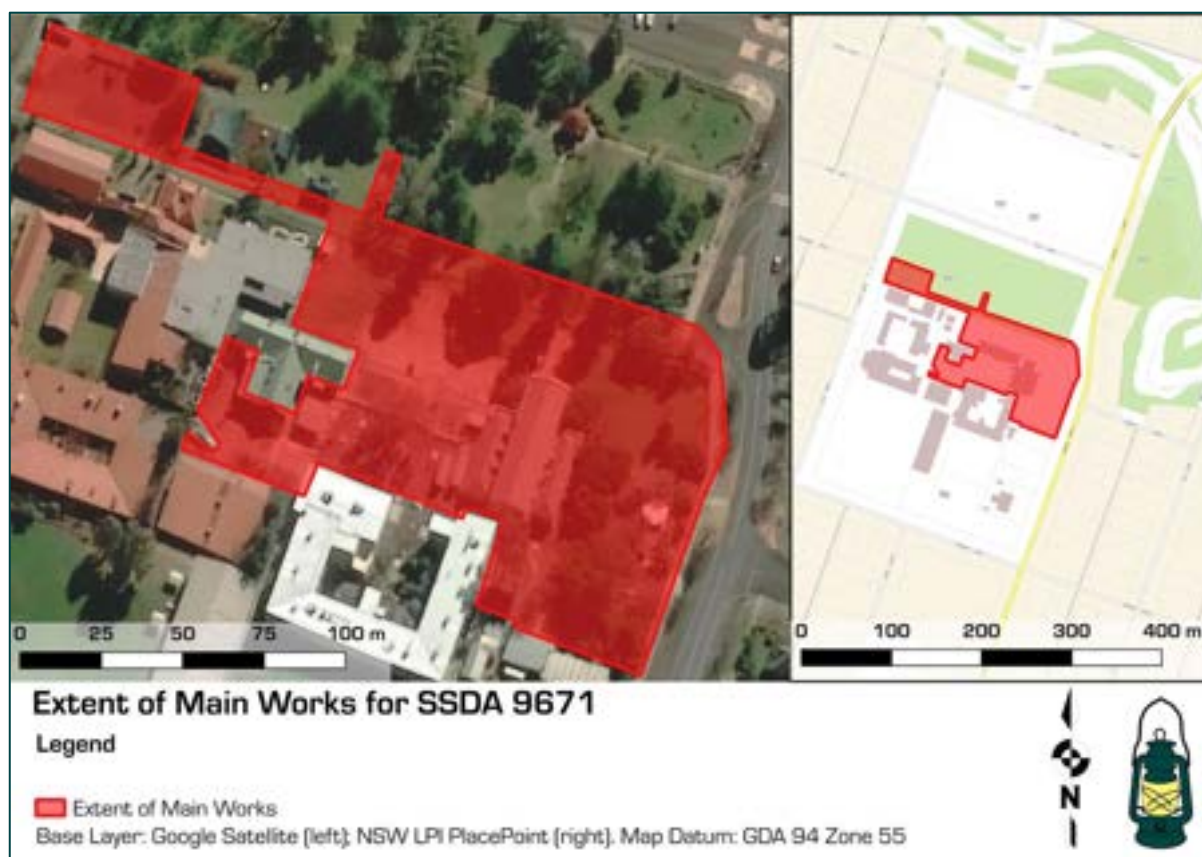


Figure 1: Study Area Location.

1.4 Limitations

The primary focus of this report is on the interpretation of the heritage items directly associated with, or impacted by the construction of, the Hilltops Library and High School. Whilst reference is made to other nearby items and the broader setting of the study area, detailed assessment and interpretation of these items is beyond the scope of this report. As such, this HIP focuses on physical evidence, themes and narratives that link directly to the Lambing Flat Riots, Camp Hill and the Aboriginal cultural values of the project area.

The analysis of the archaeological salvage investigations is still underway. As such, it is beyond the scope of this report to provide full details of the proposed interpretation of the archaeological evidence. Nevertheless, given that artefact cataloguing and analysis has been completed, the key themes and findings have been established and were used to guide the decisions around the narratives identified for interpretation.

This report builds on the HIS prepared by GML (2021), which provides the broader context of how the project design has incorporated heritage and interpretation opportunities into the external and internal elements of the new library and associated landscaping. Rather than replicate the information provided in the HIS, this report focuses on the details of how the interpretation strategies will be implemented.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgments

The report was prepared by Dr Rebecca (Bec) Parkes, Director of Lantern Heritage and Primary Excavation Director (ED) for all of the salvage investigations undertaken ahead of the main works for this project. Bec has over 25 years' experience in the archaeological investigation of nineteenth century mining landscapes and associated features. She also has over 20 years' experience as an archaeological heritage consultant. Bec has developed and overseen the implementation of interpretation plans for a range of different site types.

Invaluable research inputs and archaeological expertise were also provided by Secondary ED Dr Nicolas Grgruric. The HIP also draws on the artefact analysis provided by Dr Penny Crook, Rebecca Värttö, Simon Greenwood, Summer Maskey, and Sandra Kuiters.

Enormous gratitude is extended to representatives of the Aboriginal community who made themselves available to discuss the HIP, provide advice and contributions regarding individual devices, and have been instrumental in the archaeological investigations undertaken for this project. In particular, special thanks and recognition is deserved by Enid Clarke. Additional details of Aboriginal community participation are provided below in Section 3.

Dr Juanita Kwok, Historian and Heritage Consultant, has provided specialist inputs to this report including reviewing the draft document, coordinating feedback from the Chinese Australian community, corrections with regards to aspects of Chinese history and heritage, as well as undertaking additional research and providing text and images that give voice to the perspective of the Chinese miners and subsequent Chinese community in Young.

Thanks is also extended to the Young Historical Society Inc./Young Historical Museum, especially Dr Karen Schamberger, Vice-President of the Young Historical Society and Museum Curator at the National Library of Australia, for her advice and feedback on approaches to site interpretation and assistance in consulting with the Chinese community.

Additional thanks goes to Paul MacGregor for his expert advice on Chinese coins; Max Quay and Warwick Tsoa-Lee who shared their photographs and family stories; Margaret Hall, local historian for sharing her knowledge; Darryl Low Choy, President, Chinese Australian Historical Society inc.; Cheryl Cumines, President, Chinese Heritage Association of Australia, Daphne Lowe Kelley, Board Member, Museum of Chinese in Australia, and Dr Sophie Couchman, Adjunct Senior Research Fellow, La Trobe University and Honorary Research Associate, Museums Victoria.

Valuable contributions to and feedback on this document have also been received from HNSW, Hilltops Council, Hayball, 360 Design, Joss Construction, Endangered Heritage and SINSW.

2 HERITAGE STATUS OF STUDY AREA

2.1 Heritage Listings

The study area overlaps with the curtilage of the *Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner* (hereafter referred to as the “Lambing Flat Riot Site”), which is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) as follows:

- SHR No. 02047 – 6 Ripon Street, 20 Caple Street, and 9 and 11 Campbell Street, Young.

Figure 2 shows the SHR curtilage and the overlap with the study area for the Young High School - Hilltops Community Library.

The study area also overlaps with the following heritage listings, which are mapped in Figure 3:

- Court House (former) – Hilltops LEP I136 and Department of Education - School Infrastructure S170 Register;
- Young Gaol (former) – Hilltops LEP I118;
- Carrington Park and Band Rotunda – Hilltops LEP I79; and
- Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site – Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) # 50-3-0056

Copies of the relevant heritage register listings are provided at Appendix 1.

2.2 Heritage Significance

2.2.1 Significance Values

As outlined above, the study area forms part of the State significant Lambing Flat Riot Site and overlaps with several other locally significant heritage items. Overviews of the heritage significance values identified in these listings are provided below.

2.2.1.1 Criterion a) – Historical Significance

The Lambing Flat Riot Site, and the Young Gaol are both noted for their significance against Criterion a). Full details of their significance against this criterion are provided in the heritage listings at Appendix 1. However, it should be noted that the SHR listing for the Lambing Flat Riot Site specifically mentions the interpretive potential of the site as follows:

- *The former Great Courthouse (1886) is an important landmark that marks the location of the Gold Commissioners Camp for any visualisation or interpretation of the riot on site, and*
- *The grounds of the joint Young High School and TAFE campus contain the archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp. This camp, which in 1861 contained a range of buildings for the Gold Commissioners and police stationed at this field, was the focus of the rioters' attack on 14 July 1861. At this time three participants of the riot on 30 June 1861 were held in the Camp lock-up. As the camp was the central focus of this event any archaeological remains from this time would be of special significance and especially valuable for their interpretation potential.*

The significance of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site is also an example of archaeological deposits with interpretation potential in terms of demonstrating part of the local pattern of Aboriginal history.

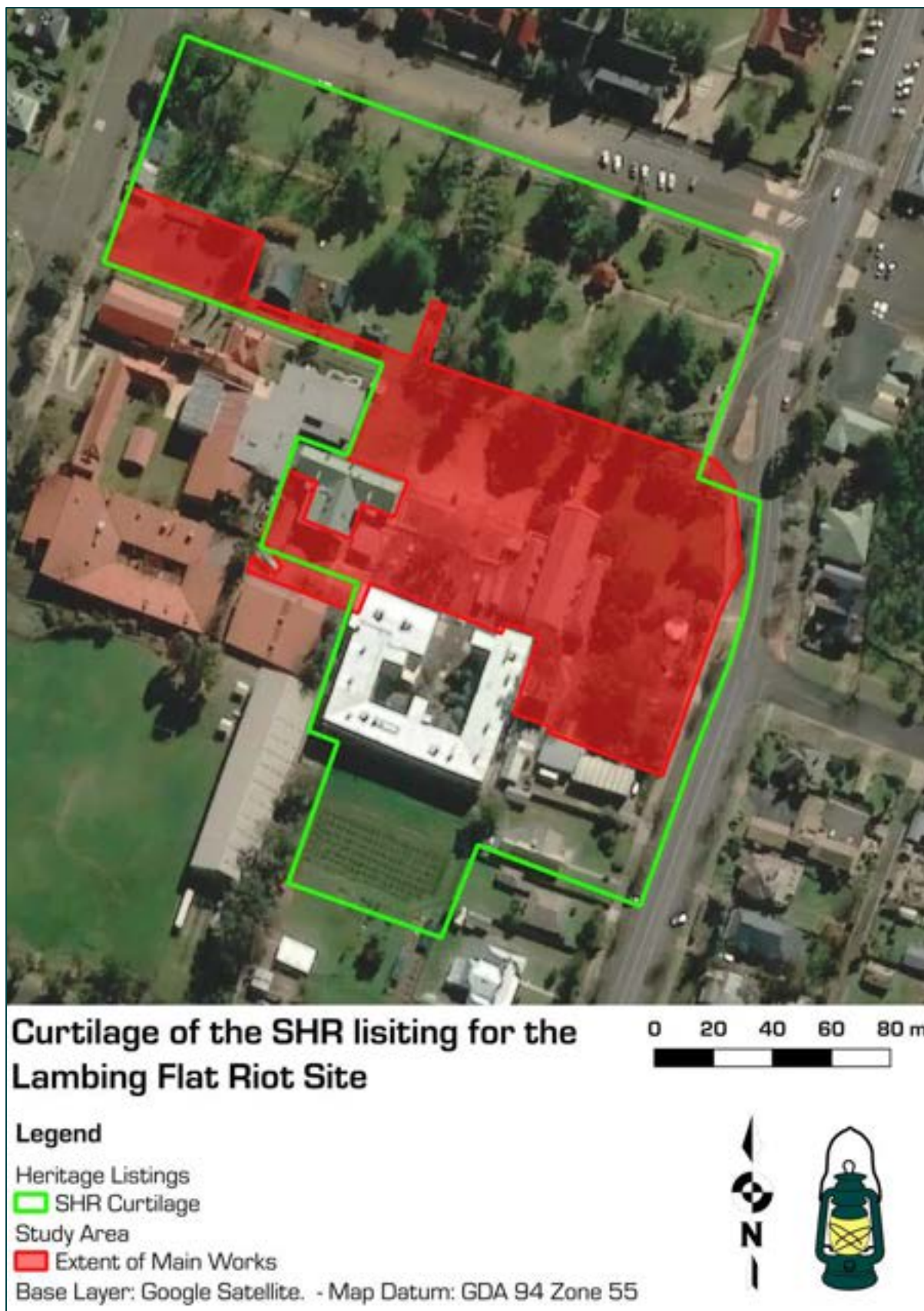


Figure 2: Overlap between the study area and the SHR curtilage of the Lambing Flat Riot Site.



Figure 3: Curtilages of LEP items I36, I79, I118 and AHIMS 50-3-0056.

2.2.1.2 Criterion b) – Historical Association Significance

The Court House is noted on the SHI for its significance against this criterion, but no formal statement against this criterion is provided. The historical association significance is presumably because it is a local example of a building designed by James Barnet, who was the Colonial Architect of NSW for 25 years.

2.2.1.3 Criterion c) – Aesthetic/Technical Significance

The aesthetic and technical significance of the study area relates primarily to the built environment as represented at the Young Gaol, Court House and Carrington Park and Band Rotunda. However, the archaeological investigations for the Young High School Library have also identified various artefacts that demonstrate aesthetic and technical significance together with interpretation potential.

2.2.1.4 Criterion d) – Social/Cultural Significance

Social and cultural significance is by its very nature integral to the way in which a site is interpreted. In the case of the Young High School - Hilltops Community Library study area, the social and cultural significance relates primarily to the Lambing Flat Riot Site, the Reconciliation Tree within Carrington Park and the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site.

The Lambing Flat Riot Site's significance against this criterion is described as follows in the SHR Listing:

This place is a notorious site for the NSW and Australian public as the location where the final riot of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots occurred. The associated 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner is also a notorious object that symbolises the intolerance, prejudices, and racism of the riots for modern audiences. As Australia is developing into a multi-cultural nation, the appalling acts of racism in our European past are increasingly being subject to close examination and discussion. The Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots are an important event in the social consciousness of modern Australians, particularly those of Chinese background. This is particularly as they led to the enactment of discriminatory and racist legislation against Chinese settlement.

The Reconciliation Tree in Carrington Park was identified in the EIS investigations as the primary tangible evidence of Aboriginal social and cultural values within the study area (GML 2019a: 24). The archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation recovered and documented through the salvage excavations at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site also have high Aboriginal cultural value both as tangible links to Aboriginal ancestors, and as items that are products of their descendants' engagement in exploring their heritage through participation in the archaeological investigations.

It is critical that this interpretation plan convey the above significance of the Lambing Flat Riot Site, the Reconciliation Tree and the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site in ways that are culturally appropriate.

2.2.1.5 Criterion e) – Research Potential

Both the Lambing Flat Riot Site and the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site are notable for their research potential.

The Lambing Flat Riot Site's significance against this criterion is described as follows in the SHR Listing:

The archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp have research potential at a State level for two reasons. Firstly, for their association with the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riot event on Sunday 14 July 1861 and their potential ability to shed new light on this event. Secondly for their rare nature and potential for providing information on how gold commissioners and police lived and worked during an 1860s goldrush in NSW.

The Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site has significance against this criterion in terms of the potential for archaeological investigations to yield information that informs understanding of the Aboriginal occupation in the Young area and broader cultural understanding of the place (GML 2019a: 24).

Given that interpretation of these sites is part of the key mitigation measures that offset loss of heritage values through the direct impacts of archaeological excavation and subsequent redevelopment of the site, it is imperative that the results of these archaeological investigations are appropriately and adequately integrated into the interpretation of the site.

2.2.1.6 Criterion f) – Rarity

The Lambing Flat Riot Site is the only listed heritage item within the study area that is formally recognised as having significance against this criterion. The following is taken directly from the SHR listing for the site:

This place is of high rarity in a State context as the location where an important riot and confrontation between European miners and police occurred, as well as an historic reading of the Riot Act.

The 1850s-1860s gold rushes brought about a time of great change to the Australian colonies with a large influx of population and associated social upheaval. However, it was not often that this devolved into open violence between Government officials and European miners and settlers. Previously in Victoria, British soldiers and miners had fought at the Eureka Stockade, which was a defining moment in establishing that control of the goldfields lay in the hands of the Government. In 1857 this was followed by the Buckland Anti-Chinese riots, which were the first major race riot protesting the presence of the Chinese on the Australian goldfields. The Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots followed these events as the first major confrontation between police and European miners and major outbreak of violence against Chinese miners on the NSW goldfields.

The reading of the Riot Act that occurred during this riot is also a rare event. It was the second time this occurred in NSW history and the first to be enforced by the police. This reading by Assistant Gold Commissioner Griffin was only preceded by an ineffectual reading by Sub Gold Commissioner Dixon [sic]² during the Sunday 27 January 1861 riot of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots.

The archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp and any deposits or features associated with the riot are rare archaeological resources in a State context.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner is a rare item of moveable heritage in a state context. The survival of a cloth object from the destructive crisis that was the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots is a remarkable occurrence. For modern audiences it is a rare object that tangibly symbolises the intolerance, prejudices,

² Dickson

and racism of these riots and allows the perspectives of the European miners and settlers (perpetrators) and Chinese (victims) miners to be recognised.

As the SHR listing notes, this site is rare in terms of a place where such an important event took place and in terms of the archaeological remains that relate to that event. The rarity of the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner is also important within the context of this interpretation plan as it demonstrates the important links between the study area and the Young Historical Museum situated across the road.

2.2.1.7 Criterion g) – Representativeness

The former Gaol is noted as being representative of the development of Young in the 1870s. Whilst the other listed heritage items are not formally recognised as having significance against this criterion, the study area, as a whole, is an excellent example of a public space with tangible and intangible links to culture contact, conflict and reconciliation.

2.2.2 Statements of Significance

Lambing Flat Riot Site (SHR listing):

The 14 July 1861 Lambing Flat Riot Site and 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner are of State heritage significance for their historic, social, research, and rarity values. The series of demonstrations, disturbances, and riots by miners and settlers at Lambing Flat from November 1860 to July 1861 were the most protracted violence perpetrated against Chinese miners in the state's history. These riots demonstrate the prejudices and racial antagonism that were present on the NSW goldfields and harboured across society in nineteenth century Australia.

The riot that occurred at this site on the evening of Sunday 14 July 1861 was the culmination of rising tensions between the European miners, the gold commissioners, and the police, as the government attempted to restore law and order. It was the first major confrontation between European miners and police on the NSW goldfields and involved the second reading of the Riot Act in NSW history. As the final conflagration of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots it is regarded as a defining moment in the history of Chinese settlement in Australia. It led to the NSW Government enacting discriminatory and racist legislation to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the state and curtail their movement and rights on the NSW goldfields.

This site offers rich opportunities to tell the story of this riot and the shameful impact of racial prejudices to the people of NSW. The open landscape of Carrington Park allows the extant sloping topography to be appreciated which assists in visualising and interpreting the events of the riot. The archaeological remains of the Gold Commissioners' Camp are a rare resource that has potential to answer research questions about this riot, as well as to demonstrate how gold commissioners and police lived at mid-nineteenth century NSW goldfields. The former Great Courthouse (1886), as the last remaining symbol of law and order on the site of the Gold Commissioners Camp, is an important landmark for interpretation of this event.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner was the standard used by the anti-Chinese miners and settlers to announce several riots and disturbances on the Lambing Flat goldfield, most notably the violent attacks on the Chinese on Sunday 30 June 1861. It is a rare item of moveable heritage that tangibly symbolises the

intolerance, prejudices, and racism of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots for NSW history and society.

This site and the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner are closely associated with the State Heritage Register listed site, Blackguard Gully (SHR 01775), which was the location of one of the Chinese Camps attacked by rioters on Sunday 30 June 1861. Together these sites help to tell the story of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots to the people of NSW.

Court House (High Ground Consulting 2019):

Young's former courthouse is a fine example of a judicial building designed in the Victorian Classical style of architecture. Further, with its central, double height court room flanked by single storey office wings, the building displays the main characteristics of general courthouse design during a number of decades of the nineteenth century. The structure reflects the imposing nature of courthouses constructed during the Victorian era. The courthouse was built during the period of Young's consolidation following the town's initial history as a leading goldfield. Also, the building is associated with the hectic period of Public Works Department construction activity during the 1870s and 1880s when courthouses were often impressive structures built sometimes without adequate regard for the communities concerned. The building possesses aesthetic qualities and is an important part of the townscape, having a prominent facade and being located opposite the town's main public park.

Young Gaol (SHI listing):

The surviving elements of the former Young Gaol are representative of the development of the town in the 1870s. They are also an important element of the infrastructure of law and order established on the land occupied by the police camp and government buildings during the Lambing Flat gold rush. The buildings have been part of the education infrastructure of Young since the 1940s. The gatehouse of the former gaol is an iconic element of the built heritage of the Victorian era in Young. The former gaol buildings have local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Carrington Park and Band Rotunda (High Ground Consulting 2019):

Carrington Park, established from the 1880s onwards, covers part of the former Camp Hill government camp that was attacked by rioting miners in July 1861. It is therefore part of the story of the Lambing Flat Riots and The Riot Act was read in this place. Other parts of the government camp continued to host places of justice and punishment until the 20th century. The park contains a relatively intact 19th century rotunda and a memorial to the White family, early convict settlers in the district. The place has historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness.

Aboriginal Cultural Values (GML 2019a: 25-26):

The tangible Aboriginal cultural significance of the study area is primarily manifested through the Reconciliation Tree within Carrington Park and the Hilltops Aboriginal artefact site. The Reconciliation Tree within Carrington Park is of moderate significance, as a symbol of reconciliation. The Hilltops Aboriginal artefact site is of moderate significance and has potential educational

significance. The Wiradjuri education programs and involvement of the local Aboriginal community at Young High School has high social value.

2.3 Physical Remains

Extant physical remains of the heritage items that overlap with the study area are summarised below in Table 2. Items that are physically situated within, form part of the study area, or were recovered during the archaeological investigations for this project are identified in bold print.

Table 2: Overview of the physical remains identified at each heritage item with items within/from the study area indicated by bold print.

Lambing Flat Riot Site	Court House	Young Gaol	Carrington Park and Band Rotunda	Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site
Roll Up, No Chinese banner	1886 courthouse building	Former gatehouse	Reconciliation Tree	Stone artefacts
Artefact assemblage		Gatekeeper's residence	Parkland	Site topography
Unexcavated archaeological features/deposits			Band Rotunda	
Site topography				

As Table 2 shows, the physical remains within/from the study area include artefacts recovered during archaeological investigations of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal phases of site use, as well as elements of the broader landscape including natural topography, plantings and the extant former courthouse building. These items are the key tangible elements that lend themselves to site interpretation.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner, structures at the Gaol, and the Band Rotunda provide additional tangible elements that provide opportunities for broader contextualisation of the heritage interpretation within the study area. Similarly, the unexcavated archaeological features and deposits across the broader Young High School complex are an example of items that may not be directly accessible but nonetheless provide additional interpretation context.

2.4 Site Use

The study area comprises public park land across Lot 701 DP1021359, and the Young High School grounds (Lot 1 DP799901, Lot 2547 DP821629 and Lot 3 DP759144). The new Hilltops Library will be a publicly accessible space.

Table 3 provides an overview of site use which formed the basis of the site phasing for interpretation of the archaeological excavations.

Table 3: Overview of the history of site use.

Dates	Site Use	Notes
Dreamtime through to present day	Aboriginal occupation	Traditional life and development of connections to landscape, places, features, plants, and animals. Use of the site for activities such as hunting, gathering, movement through country, and camping.
1826-1861	Pastoral station	Part of the broader squatting run established by James White. Area likely used for grazing stock, and timber getting.
1861-1880s	Camp Hill	Police barracks, lock-up, Gold Commissioner's house, courthouse and other associated infrastructure, including garden and kitchen buildings established. In 1861, Site comprised tented and permanent structures. Camp Hill was also the site of at least two confrontations between miners and government forces, the most notable being 14 July 1861. The site continued to be occupied by the local police force until the mid 1880s. Gaol established on the western half of the government reserve at Camp Hill in 1876, and formally dedicated for use as a gaol in 1881.
1880s-1923	Courthouse and Carrington Park	Eastern portion of the government reserve formally dedicated for use as a courthouse in 1883, separated from the Gaol by Bruce Street. Northern portion dedicated for use as a public park in 1886, when the new courthouse was also formally opened.
1925 to present day	Young High School	Change in use from law and order/governance to public high school. Multiples phases of building construction and removal.

At a landscape level, the site would have comprised dry sclerophyll forest/grassy woodland on a broad low gradient spur crest overlooking Burrangong Creek winding around 150m to the east and 330m to the north. This is the context in which Aboriginal site use is best contextualised. Changes to this landscape in the first half of the 19th century would have been subtle in contrast to the changes that occurred following the goldrush. The establishment of James White's squatting run is likely to have resulted in vegetation clearance associated with timber getting, and grazing, but there are no recorded structures within the study area that can be linked to this phase of use.

From 1861 onwards, the study area has been reserved for government purposes of one type or another, with public land in the form of roads and recreational space also overlapping/bordering the study area. By 1862, when Camp Hill was mapped by the Surveyor General (State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516), at least three of the original structures in the northeastern corner, where the riot of 14 July 1861 was focused, were marked as no longer extant. These

included the original courthouse, which was also the Gold Commissioner's residence, the lock-up, and another ancillary structure (Figures 24 and 52). The original courthouse structure was destroyed by fire during the riot of 14 July 1861, and it is likely that the other two structures marked as being in disuse or removed also sustained damage during the riot.

From 1862 through until the 1880s, the site continued to be occupied by the local police. During this time additional buildings including residences and stables were added. The northern portion of Camp Hill, where the current study area is situated, corresponded to the location of a new courthouse, new residence for the Gold Commissioner, kitchens and a garden associated with a group of huts in the northeastern corner of the complex (Figure 4).

By 1881, when the reserve for the gaol was formally dedicated to the west, where the TAFE now stands, the structures in this northeastern corner had been removed and a new road established along the eastern boundary of the gaol reserve. By this time, the second courthouse had also been removed and the entire northeastern corner was denoted as "garden" (Figure 5).

As the site transitioned from police use into a new imposing courthouse and accompanying gaol in the mid 1880s, most of the remaining structures across the northern half of the site, including the Gold Commissioner's house, were removed. By 1927, when the site was in the early years of use as a high school, the 1886 courthouse appears to be the only extant 19th century building within the study area.

Over the course of the 20th century, the 1920s structures west of the courthouse were replaced by various permanent and temporary classrooms, associated underground services and school courtyard (Figure 6).

2.5 Associations of People

As discussed above in Section 2.2.1.4, the study area has heritage significance to several different groups and communities. In addition to these identified social and cultural values, the study area has further associations, both historically and currently, that are of direct relevance to the way in which the site is interpreted.

As outlined above in Table 3, the site has gone through several phases of use over the past 200 years. This varied site use has resulted in the study area having a relatively unique and complex series of associations to different individuals, groups, and communities. An overview of the various past and present associations is provided below in Table 4.

2.6 Related Places and Objects

In addition to the items and places noted above, the study area has the following associations with other heritage places and objects:

- Blackguards Gully – SHR listed site where Chinese diggings and settlement were located. Chinese were driven off on at least two occasions in 1861.
- Spring Creek – LEP listed site associated with Chinese settlement during the 1860s.
- Young Historical Museum – location of the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner which forms part of the SHR listing for the site

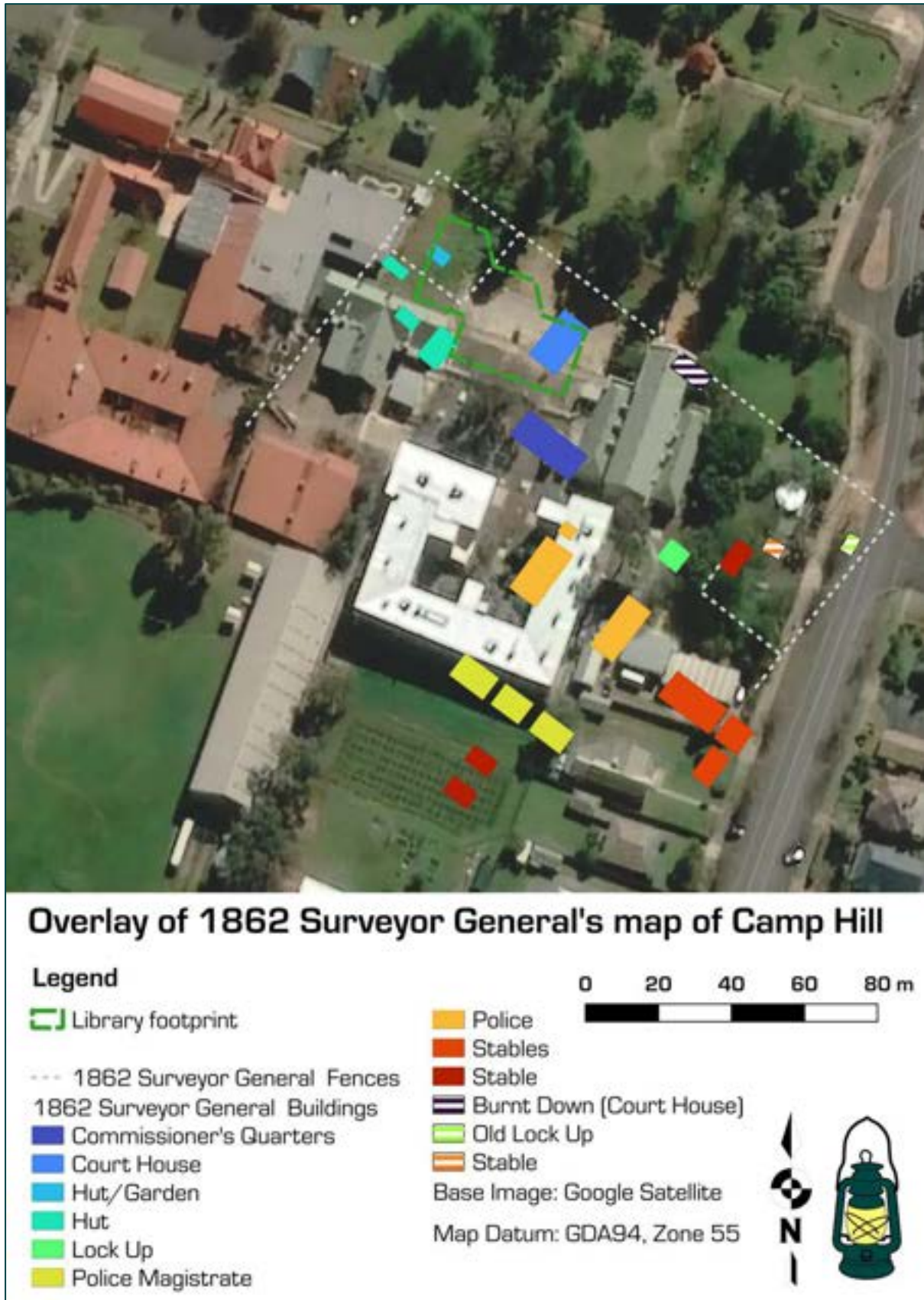


Figure 4: Overlay of the study area with structures mapped by the Surveyor General in 1862.



Figure 6: Overlay of the study area with structures mapped in 1927 [CP 213-1768].

Table 4: Overview of known associations to individuals, groups and communities.

Associated People	Nature of Association
Aboriginal	Within the traditional lands recognised by members of the Wiradjuri community and the Ngunnawal community - Aboriginal sovereignty never ceded
Early settlers	Formed part of the pastoral lands of James White's squatting run that was referred to as Lambing Flat.
NSW Government	Focus of law and governance in Young from 1861 to 1923
Gold miners	Gold miners on the Burrangong gold field. The site was known as Lambing Flat until the Burrangong gold field was declared in 1860. Lambing Flat was renamed Young in May 1861.
Chinese mining community	Camp Hill was established in direct response to the need for a government presence to quell disturbances on the gold fields that were directed at the Chinese mining community.
Residents of Young	Recreational space and educational institutes with recognised links to events that are important within the course of the history of Young
Young Historical Society Inc/Young Historical Museum	Place of special importance in the history of Young and NSW with direct links to item and collections held by the Young Historical Society Inc/Young Historical Museum, including the "Roll Up, No Chinese" banner which is part of the SHR listing.
Hilltops Council	Situated within Hilltops LGA, incorporates land managed by Hilltops Council
DoE/YHS	Study area forms part of the grounds of the public high school.

3 STAKEHOLDERS AND AUDIENCES

3.1 Stakeholders

Section 2.5 outlines the diversity of past and present associations to the study area. Unsurprisingly for a site of State significance with multiple layers of connection to cultural interactions over the past 200 years, there are numerous stakeholders that have been considered in the development of this HIP. Table 5 provides an overview of the key stakeholders and the communities/organisations they are represent.

Table 5: List of key stakeholders

Stakeholder	Community/Organisation
Heritage New South Wales (HNSW)	State government
Hilltops Council	Local government
Young High School	Local community/Primary users
Young Local Aboriginal Land Council	Local/Aboriginal community, Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)
Karlari Ngunnawal Pajong Wallabalooa Descendants	Aboriginal community, RAP
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Aboriginal community, RAP
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation (CAC)	Aboriginal community, RAP
Murra Bidgee Mullangari	Aboriginal community, RAP
Young Historical Society/Museum	Local community
Chinese Australian Historical Society	Chinese Australian community
Museum of Chinese in Australia	Chinese Australian community
Chinese Heritage Association of Australia	Chinese Australian community

3.2 Consultation History

Consultation for this project was initially commenced in 2018 by GML as part of the EIS investigations. In particular, the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), Hilltops Council, Young High School and Heritage NSW have been consulted regarding the various heritage investigations and interpretation strategies.

The following is an overview of the key steps that are and/or have been undertaken as part of the development of this HIP.

3.2.1 Aboriginal Community

Representatives of the five RAPs participated in the salvage excavations at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site during 2021. During this fieldwork, preliminary discussions were held regarding the interpretation of the archaeology.

In 2022, as part of a broader program of community consultation, meetings were also held with representatives of Young Local Aboriginal Land Council, and Karlari Ngunnawal Pajong Wallabalooa Descendants. Topics discussed at these meetings included:

- Long terms storage/display plans for the artefacts;
- Totem animals and ways of displaying;
- Native plants to be incorporated into the garden;
- Names of important ancestors/elders to be recognised;
- Naming of places and items within the project.

A draft copy of the HIP was provided to each of the RAPs for their review.

3.2.2 Chinese Australian Community

During the development of this HIP, Karen Schamberger (Vice-President of the Young Historical Society) provided contacts for Chinese Australian community members with an interest in the history of the site as well as references for research. Draft copies of this document and draft content for interpretive devices that relate to Chinese heritage were forwarded to the Chinese Australian Historical Society, Chinese Heritage Association of Australia and Museum of Chinese in Australia and to historians Juanita Kwok and Sophie Couchman for review and comment prior to finalisation. Juanita Kwok was engaged to review the HIP. Other responses are appended to this Report.

3.2.3 Young Historical Society/Museum

Two meetings were held with committee members of the Young Historical society/museum. The meetings focused on:

- Exploring opportunities to link the museum and its exhibitions into the broader interpretation plan;
- Inviting the Young Historical Society/Museum to get involved with providing feedback on interpretive sign content; and
- Discuss options and associated logistics around the museum having access to items from the excavated artefact assemblage to incorporate into their exhibitions.

3.2.4 Hilltops Council

In addition to consultation that has been ongoing with hilltops Council through the life of the project, a meeting was held on 30 January 2023 to discuss the proposed approach to the HIP and selected interpretation devices. Council voiced enthusiastic support for the HIP at that meeting. A draft copy of the HIP was provided to Hilltops Council for their review.

3.2.5 Heritage Council

Consultation with Heritage NSW has been ongoing throughout the life of the project. Consultation specific to the development of this HIP has included three online meetings (July 2022, September 2022 and January 2023) where the approach to post excavation analysis and development of the

heritage interpretation plan has been presented to HNSW. This included HNSW attendance at the abovementioned meeting with Hilltops Council where an overview of the HIP approach, devices and scope was presented. Additional correspondence via email and telephone has been ongoing during this period. A draft copy of the HIP was provided to HNSW for their review.

3.3 Stakeholder Inputs

Hilltops Council has provided enthusiastic support for the scope of the HIP including written endorsement of this document (Copy of their correspondence submitted to the department under cover letter).

Heritage NSW provided written comment on the HIP (Copy of their correspondence submitted to the department under cover letter) that indicated they were “satisfied that the HIP meets the requirements of Condition D22 and are supportive of the efforts that have been made to design a well-balanced interpretation program at this State significant site”. Suggestions from HNSW for minor amendments to the HIP have been incorporated into this finalised version of the report.

Aboriginal community inputs into content of devices and feedback on how to balance Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal themes has been incorporated wherever possible into the development of this HIP. Feedback specific to the draft HIP was received from Enid Clarke, who provided inputs to dual naming options for internal spaces within the library.

Responses received from the Chinese Australian Community on the draft version of the HIP are appended to this report (Appendix 2). The integration of their feedback has been coordinated by Juanita Kwok.

3.4 Audiences

The audience groups identified in the HIS are:

- 🏠 Young High School students, staff and families;
- 🏠 Young library users and staff;
- 🏠 Regular and casual visitors/users of Carrington Park;
- 🏠 local Aboriginal community and their guests;
- 🏠 students and families from nearby schools and other educational institutions.
- 🏠 workers, customers and clients of nearby businesses;
- 🏠 residents of Young and the broader Hilltops LGA; and
- 🏠 tourists and special interest groups who seek out heritage experiences.

In addition to the above audiences, Cheryl Cumines, President, Chinese Heritage Association of Australia, identifies National, NSW and Victorian curricula as a further audience group.

Given that the identified audience groups cover a wide demographic that use the area in diverse ways, it is imperative that the interpretation devices enable a concomitant diversity in modes of engagement across all themes. There is also a need to consider how the interpretation of the site will be made accessible to disabled users.

4 THEMES AND NARRATIVES

The HIS prepared by GML (2021) identified three key themes, each with a series of associated narratives. Table 5 summarises the themes and narratives identified in the HIS.

Table 5: Themes and narrative identified in the HIS (GML 2021: 32-36).

Theme	Narratives
Deep Time, Enduring Presence	Deep Time and the Total Landscape: enduring entangled connections, through people, Country, customs, time and place.
	Entanglements and encounters: friendship and violence. Contributions: the Aboriginal people who made Young and the regional agricultural industries.
Deep Time, Enduring Presence	Cultural complexity: language, identity and contemporary Aboriginal culture.
	Archaeological landscapes: Aboriginal culture and heritage as present within the study area and broader region. The enduring connections, demonstrating many aspects of the stories above, notably linking the contemporary Aboriginal community with their ancestors and Country.
A Rich and Prosperous Land	Early European settlement within the region.
	Agricultural endeavours and gold mining.
	Consolidation of Young as a town during the Federation period.
	Growth of the town of Young and its development into a civic and commercial centre.
	Development of the police camp on Camp Hill and its progression from a justice precinct to Young High School.
'Roll Up No Chinese'³	Development of Carrington Park and use as a recreational space.
	Using archaeological evidence of the Hilltops CCEP site to gain insight of its use and development.
	Recognition of significant former and extant buildings of the police camp and Barnet courthouse.
'Roll Up No Chinese'³	The story of the Gold Rush and its economic and cultural impact to NSW and Australia.
	The racism of Europeans miners towards Chinese miners on the goldfields and series of attacks, accumulating to the riots.

³ The wording of this theme, in particular, has been identified as problematic due to the echoes of a racist narrative.

As a result of the research, community consultation and archaeological investigations conducted over the past two years, these themes and narratives have been refined. Particular care has been paid to balancing the different connections and perspectives on the significance of the study area. Furthermore, the opportunities to explore particular narratives evidenced in the archaeological record has necessitated a revision of how these multifaceted narratives might be explored and interpreted.

4.1 Historical Themes

The three themes identified in the HIS have been revised slightly to encapsulate the full spectrum of narratives identified through the additional research and consultation that has accompanied the archaeological investigations. The three key themes still centre on Aboriginal cultural heritage, European settlement and the evolution of modern-day Young, and Chinese history and heritage. The revised high-level framework of historical themes and narratives is summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Revised high-level framework of historical themes and narratives.

Theme	High Level Narratives
Aboriginal Country and Culture	Connections to Country
	Culture contact
	Cultural contributions
	Cultural complexity
	Archaeological evidence
Young: Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital	Exploration and squatters
	Goldfields and Riots
	Camp Hill
	Town Landscape
	Archaeological evidence
Chinese Threads	First arrivals in the district
	Opportunities and tensions on the goldfields
	Legacy of the riots
	Chinese presence beyond the goldrush
	Archaeological evidence

4.1.1 Aboriginal Country and Culture

Young is situated on the southwest slopes of NSW, within the Lachlan River catchment area, but just a short distance north of the Murrumbidgee catchment area. This entire region is often referred to as being Wiradjuri country (HO&DUAP 1996: 132). However, there is debate regarding the extent of the Wiradjuri lands, and it must be accepted that 21st century concepts of land boundaries, and

their associations with Aboriginal identities and connections to place are not necessarily compatible. While natural features such as rivers and ridgelines are often referred to when describing the extent of lands that a particular Aboriginal group used, we do not know how those groups perceived those features, their “country” or even their identity.

It is within this context that is worth stating that the modern-day town of Young is situated on the margins of what is understood to be Wiradjuri Country, in an area that is bordered to the east by land understood to be Ngunnawal Country. Put simply, there is ongoing debate regarding the nature and location of the boundary that existed between Wiradjuri Country and Ngunnawal Country, and Young is variously identified as being one, the other, or both. However, it is most commonly identified as Wiradjuri.

Wiradjuri Country extends from the Murrumbidgee in the south to the Macquarie River in the north (Figure 18). Important aspects of Wiradjuri culture identified by the Aboriginal community for inclusion in this interpretation plan comprise the following:

- The strength and depth of Aboriginal connection to country;
- Totem animals, particularly the eagle, crow, kangaroo, emu, echidna and goanna;
- Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Young;
- Significant individuals and families in their collective genealogy; and
- Wiradjuri language.

Ngunnawal Country sits immediately to the east of Wiradjuri Country, and as discussed above, is understood by some to overlap with Wiradjuri Country, including the location of modern-day Young. Consultation with Ngunnawal descendants has highlighted the importance of including their story in the interpretation of the study area. It is clear that Aboriginal identity and connections to country are more complex than the lines drawn on maps by western cartographers.

An important way of symbolising the Ngunnawal connection, as identified through community consultation, is acknowledgement of the snake as an important Ngunnawal totem animal.

There are relatively few early documented accounts of interactions and frontier conflict between Aboriginal people around Young and the first non-Aboriginal explorers and settlers who started to appear in the area in the 1820s. What is documented however is the impacts of diseases such as syphilis and influenza on the Aboriginal population and the general displacement of Aboriginal peoples from their traditional lands. Over the course of the nineteenth century, Aboriginal people were increasingly pushed away from the lands adjoining major rivers and/or pushed into employment on European pastoral stations (HO&DUAP 1996: 132).

4.1.2 Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital

James White is reported to have been the first non-Aboriginal person to settle in the Young district. Accounts of his arrival in the region vary. His niece, Sarah Musgrave, who wrote her memoirs in 1926 (*The Wayback*), wrote that White arrived in Australia in 1812 along with his brother Thomas, Thomas' wife and two other men. Musgrave (1926: 5-6) goes on to relate how Thomas was a horse dealer who established himself down in Tasmania, whilst James and the other two men took up a free grant of land on the Hawkesbury before moving back to Sydney and eventually establishing a squatting run at Young.

However, historical documentation indicates a different scenario surrounding James White's arrival in Australia, which in turn raises questions regarding the reliability of Sarah Musgrave's memoirs, at least so far as they relate to James White and his early years in the Young district.

In contrast to Sarah's version of events, James is listed as a convict arrival on the Earl Spencer in 1813, along with his brother John "Exile" White, who are both assigned to Ames Singleton at Windsor. The Register of Certificates of Freedom (State Records NSW: NRS 12208) indicates he was issued a ticket of leave in 1826, which is the year Sarah Musgrave indicates he set out beyond the Limits of Location and started his squatting run at Burrangong.

The family story (Musgrave 1926) is that White set out on his own, following the route of Surveyor General Mitchell to the southwest of Sydney, and when he found the location he wanted to establish his station, he boiled a billy. The fire attracted the attention of an Aboriginal man from the Lachlan tribe of the Wiradjuri Nation, who initially disputed White's claim to the land, but eventually acceded to his presence following the receipt of several "gifts". White named this man Coborn Jackey, "chief of Burrowminditory", after Coborn Jackey assured him of immunity from attack. Burrowmunditroy appears to have been the name of the area where James White and Coborn Jackey met. Whereas Burrangong is the location that Coborn Jackey later led James White to and where his Burrangong Station was eventually established (Musgrave 1926: 6-8). There are different accounts of White's arrival in the area and the nature of his interactions with Coborn Jackey are yet to be fully understood.

The year that James White received his ticket of leave and set out to explore the area around Young was also the year that Governor Darling famously established the "limits of location". The limits of location were effectively an arbitrary line around the Sydney region, bounded by the Manning River in the north, the Lachlan River in the west and the Moruya River in the South. This imaginary line designated the area within which European settlers could officially be granted land. The limits of location were then extended in 1829 to include an area known as the Nineteen Counties, which included County Murray (on the Limestone Plains (Poiner and Jack 2007; Campbell 1968).

James White's Burrangong Run was an example of a squatting run established beyond the limits of location. James eventually established multiple squatting runs in the area, and it was on a portion of his Spring Creek Run (NSW Government Gazette 1849: 1874) referred to as "Lambing Flat" that gold was discovered in 1860.

The discovery of gold at Lambing Flat first hit the headlines in July 1860. Initially, the reports were somewhat cryptic, citing references to orders for tent supplies and other mining equipment.

Binalong, July 6.

There is a second Snowy just broke out, about ten or twelve miles from Murrumburrah. It is the opinion of many here that the Snowy River will be nothing to it. This accounts for why I am so anxious about your despatching the tools as soon as possible.

(Sydney Morning Herald, Tuesday 9 July 1860, Page 5)

A few days later there were additional reports of purchases of mining equipment from stores at "Burrowa" (Boorowa) (Yass Courier Saturday 14 July 1860, page 2). Then, a week later, details of the location of the new finds came through as follows:

"The new diggings, if they may be so called, are on White's lambing station, 22 miles from Murrumburrah. There are a number of Chinamen there, and our informant was given to understand that the population amounted to about 100 persons in all.

Yass Courier Saturday 21 July 1860, page 2.

Newspaper reports show that Chinese miners were amongst the earliest on the Burrangong Gold field on the "Lambing Flat". Lambing Flat renamed Young in May 1861, was part of the Burrangong gold field.

The initial discovery of gold at Lambing Flat is credited to Alexander the Yankee, an African American cook working for James White's Station Manager, Denis Regan, who was the first husband of Sarah Musgrave (nee White), James' niece (Mcgregor and Mcgregor 1999; Musgrave 1926). Again, the story varies slightly between the account provided by Sarah Musgrave in her memoirs, which suggests that Denis Regan participated in the initial panning for gold after Alexander noticed a piece of gold turned up by horses' hooves, and contemporary accounts such as the following:

Mr. Michel Sheedy called at our office on Monday last... Mr. Sheedy says that it is about four weeks last Friday when he and several other persons were looking for horses: they camped at this station. An American who acted as cook, and who was familiar with the appearance of many other goldfields, was struck with the appearance of the place; he washed a few spadefulls of the surface earth, and succeeded in getting a good prospect of gold.

Sydney Morning Herald 4 August 1860, Page 5.

The truth of the details of the discovery may never be known and have long since been overshadowed by the racial tensions that unfolded on a gold field that proved to be extensive, but not notable for its richness. That is, there were plenty of opportunities for miners to "have a go" and make a living of sorts, but the Burrangong Goldfields never delivered on the promise that was initially prophesised by some of the early diggers.

It is possible that the disappointment of the gold returns contributed to the tensions that developed between different ethnic groups. Unfortunately, some miners resented the presence of the Chinese miners on the Burrangong gold fields and engaged in various atrocious and violent acts in an attempt to drive the Chinese away. The largest of these events was the riot on 30 June 1861, when Chinese miners and storekeepers were driven from Sawpit Gully and Back Creek by a violent mob. That riot was followed by arrests of perpetrators and ultimately a confrontation between colonial miners and government forces at Camp Hill on 14 July 1861.

The gold rushes in Young coincided with the introduction of the *Crown Lands Alienation Act and the Crown Lands Occupation Act*, which allowed for smaller parcels of land to be selected on conditional purchase. This helped open the door to new settlements developing across NSW and thus influenced the patterns of settlement that then evolved across the Young district and eventually contributed to the development of new industries such as fruit growing.

Cherries were first planted in 1847 on James White's Burrangong station. However, when a railway branch off the main south line was extended as far as Young in 1885, the scene was set for Young to become the primary cherry produce location in NSW.

Nicole Jasprizza, using some of the Burrangong trees (HO&DUAP 1996: 139) had the first commercial plantation in 1878 and the total number of orchards increased to over 70, with Jasprizza's orchard growing to be one of the largest in the world, in the early 20th century (HO&DUAP1996: 139).

4.1.3 Chinese Threads

The influx of people to the Young district that accompanied the gold rush in 1860 and 1861, saw the growth of an ethnically diverse population. In addition to the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the region, and the colonists from the British Isles, there were Americans, Germans, French and Chinese all coming to try their luck either in mining or in the various commercial opportunities that developed alongside the gold rush. Many came to Young from other gold fields in NSW or Victoria.

The Chinese gold seekers who came to the Australian colonies for the goldrushes were not the first Chinese people to arrive in Australia. An estimated 3000 or more Chinese indentured labourers

brought on labour contracts in the late 1840s-early 1850s, worked mainly on rural properties on the pastoral frontiers. The majority of these migrants departed China from the port of Amoy and spoke Hokkien, whereas those who came in search of gold came primarily from the Pearl River Delta area of Canton and spoke dialects related to Cantonese. There was diversity amongst the Chinese who came to the colonies based on differences of language clan and districts of origin.

Lambing Flat was one of the last gold fields in which surface gold was easily obtainable. European miners resented the presence of the Chinese miners and drove them off in a series of riots in 1860 and 1861. The largest of these riots was on 30 June 1861, when Chinese miners and storekeepers were driven from Sawpit Gully and Back Creek by a violent mob. The Lambing Flat riots were not the only anti-Chinese riots to have occurred on Australian gold fields, but they were the most sustained and the largest and they are the riots which are most remembered.

In late 1861, the NSW Parliament assented to two racially targeted acts of legislation that had a combined effect of restricting Chinese immigration and activity on the gold fields. The Act to Regulate and restrict the Immigration of Chinese introduced a tonnage restriction and an entry tax on new arrivals from China. The Gold Fields Act and Regulations of 1861 prohibited Chinese miners from new fields and restricted them to certain areas of established gold fields. The importance of the Chinese miners to the economy of Young is underlined by the call by businesses in late 1863, for the whole field to be opened to Chinese miners. One prominent businessman argued that “unless the whole of the old ground is thrown open to Chinese enterprise, more than half the storekeepers must close their premises.” (Yass Courier, 11 November 1863, p. 2). Chinese miners did return to the gold fields, but they were restricted to the southern part of the Burrangong gold field until 1867 when the Act was amended. Chinese people settled in Young, diversifying into other occupations, most notably establishing market gardens which supplied the people of Young with vegetables and establishing stores which served the general populace.

Chinese miners and storekeepers who were driven from the Burrangong gold fields in riots in January, February and June 1861, petitioned the New South Wales Parliament for justice and compensation for their losses, asserting that they had miners’ licences and were entitled to be on the field. They succeeded in having a Commissioner appointed to investigate their claims. The Commissioner only awarded compensation to those who were driven off the field on 30 June 1861, and only ten percent of the total losses claimed. Lengthy delays in the assessment process meant that some awarded compensation never received it.

Over the years, the riots have been accorded different meanings. At the time, the newspapers universally responded to the violence of the riots with shame and disgust. Later, the riots were used to justify the call for the introduction of restrictive immigration legislation. From the early 1860s through until the 1890s, the riots were effectively ‘erased’ from history before being reinvented and reimagined in 1901. With the birth of Federation and the implementation of White Australia legislation, the history of the riots was re-written with the European miners “glorified” as heroes. The riots are now remembered not only for racism erupting into violence but also for the determination of the Chinese miners to obtain justice.

4.2 Archaeological investigations

There were two phases of archaeological investigations undertaken by GML ahead of the salvage investigations conducted in 2021. The first phase involved a series of test trenches conducted across the school as part of the archaeological assessment for the EIS (GML 2019b). The second phase comprised monitoring and salvage excavations conducted in association with the Early Works program, which was completed under a Section 140 approval (GML 2021a).

4.2.1 GML Test Excavation Program

In 2019, archaeological test excavations comprising historical archaeological test trenches and Aboriginal archaeological test pits were undertaken by GML. During the archaeological investigations, various deposits, features and artefacts associated with the Camp Hill were identified across the historical and Aboriginal test excavations. However, a high level of disturbance from previous earthworks was also noted across the project area.

Five test trenches were excavated across suspected locations of former structures associated with the 1860s Camp Hill:

- Test Trench H3;
- Test Trench H4;
- Test Trench H12a;
- Test Trench H12b; and
- Test Trench H12c.

The Aboriginal archaeological test pits were located within areas assessed as having of moderate or high potential for Aboriginal archaeology. The test pits were also used to investigate the historic soil profile and test for evidence of the Lambing Flat Riots and other unrecorded structures, or activities associated with the police camp and courthouse phase.

Prior archaeological testing conducted by GML (2019; 2021a) demonstrated moderate to high levels of disturbance of deposits identified within the test trenches, including significant tree root infestation, trenching associated with underground services, and ground surface levelling. Disturbed soils contained a mix of modern material and earlier material, such as nineteenth-century glass, ceramics and demolished architectural material. Relatively intact deposits contained occupation-related artefacts and demolition material dating from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. In all trenches a mixed topsoil was present above the subsoil and remnant historic (A-horizon) topsoil. Evidence of the historic topsoil truncated during demolition and landscaping associated with the courthouse development in the 1880s were visible across the trenches. GML stated that the artefact assemblage contained a mix of evidence related to several phases of site use, including the police camp and Lambing Flats riots. However, it was claimed that archaeological features and artefacts directly associated with the Lambing Flat riots were not identified in the historical or Aboriginal test trenches.

4.2.2 GML Monitoring and Salvage Program

In November 2019 and February 2020, an archaeological investigation (monitoring mechanical works and salvage excavation) was undertaken by GML for Hayball Architects on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW. The initial phase of the archaeological investigation was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the areas of the proposed groundworks.

The areas investigated during the Early Works program included the archaeological salvage excavation of Block MM and monitoring/recording of the lawn area, school driveway and courtyard, school courtyard, and GFS Block (Appendix 6).

During the GML Early Works, four main historical phases were identified:

Phase 1 (1820s to 1860) - Lambing Flat and Pastoralists

No clear evidence regarding Phase 1 were recorded during the GML Early Works.

Phase 2 (1860 to 1880s) - Camp Hill Settlement and Gold Rush

Evidence of garden features and postholes were identified and recorded during the archaeological salvage excavation at the site of Block MM. These features were interpreted as probably being related to the occupation of Camp Hill.

In the school courtyard, a deposit containing domestic artefacts, firearms related artefacts, and postholes were identified. These features and artefacts were interpreted as probably being associated with the occupation of the Gold Commissioner's residence. However, a clear interpretation was not given due to the fact that the postholes were heavily truncated.

Phase 3 (1880s to 1920s) - Young Courthouse and Park

Evidence relating to the turn of the century Phase 3 occupation comprised remains of a cistern and a wall footing thought to be associated with the Sheriff's Officer's residence. A small brick lined pit was also identified that was likely used for slaking lime.

Phase 4 (1920s to Present) - Park and Education Project

Structures and features relating to the school phase included a pit containing fragments of glass bottles, a dump of debris, brick footings and a concrete footing.

GML concluded that previous construction and landscaping works related to the school had extensively impacted on potential earlier archaeological deposits.

Based on the results of the salvage excavation and monitoring during the Early Works phase within the project area (GML 2021a), GML concluded that the assessment of archaeological potential and significance from the test trenching investigations (GML 2019b) were effectively confirmed.

In summary, GML identified archaeological deposits, features and artefacts associated with Phases 2, 3 and 4 of the site's post-contact occupation. While evidence of Phase 3, and in particular Phase 2, tended to be compromised by later phases of disturbance, both the test excavations and the monitoring/salvage investigations confirmed the presence of archaeological evidence relating to Camp Hill. Moreover, the monitoring and salvage investigations conducted by GML identified features and deposits potentially associated with 1860s occupation within areas of predicted low archaeological potential immediately south of Block BB and east of Block CC. There was sufficient archaeological evidence relating to Camp Hill that, GML suggested that further research within the project area might enhance the understanding of the camp and its relationship with the town of Young.

4.2.3 Salvage Investigations – Phase 1

Archaeological monitoring and salvage excavations for the main works program were undertaken in January and February 2021 and comprised:

- Monitoring of Block BB slab removal;
- Monitoring of mechanical removal of modern fill within former service trenches and/or overburden north and east of Block CC;
- Removal of backfill from GML Test Trenches H12A, H12B and H12C;
- Mechanical sondage to inform site stratigraphy; and
- Hand excavation to clean up, expose, investigate and/or test contexts north and east of Block CC as well as below the Block BB slab⁴.

⁴ Refer to Appendix 6 for copies of site plans that show excavation staging.

As a result of the fieldwork carried out by Lantern between 11th January and 24th February 2021, 46 archaeological features and deposits (contexts) were identified as being associated with the Camp Hill phase of site use. This phase covers the timeframe from the establishment of the Camp in February 1861 (McGregor 1999:16) until the 1880s, at which time the remaining earlier structures appear to have been demolished (GML 2019b:12).

These contexts were found within the former footprint of Building BB, as well as to the north and the east of Building CC. These latter two areas were previously assessed as having low potential for historical archaeological material of significance (GML 2019b:65). Three contexts were found beneath the footprint of Building BB, five were found to the East of Building CC, and a further 38 contexts were found to the north of Building CC. Of these 46 contexts, 11 were artefact-bearing deposits, containing items associated with the occupation of the site by police, military, and other government staff in the 1860s to 1880s. The other 35 contexts have been identified as being associated with features dating to the time of the Camp Hill phase of site use (e.g. structural post holes).

The preliminary salvage results indicated that archaeological evidence relating to the Lambing Flat Camp Hill was more frequent and less disturbed than initially predicted by GML (2019b and 2021a). Features and deposits that had appeared, during testing and monitoring activities around Buildings CC and BB, to be ambiguous or relate to later phases of site use, were upon further investigation proven to relate to the 1860s phase of occupation. The entire area of proposed impacts within the Young High School grounds were assessed as having moderate to high potential to contain artefacts, features and deposits relating to the Camp Hill. Furthermore, across the entire Main Works project area, it was predicted that there was a moderate potential for evidence of the Lambing Flat Riot in the form of firearms related artefacts (FRAs).

The location and layout of features interpreted as evidence of the “Guard House” were reviewed against a georeferenced version of the 1862 plan of the camp. While the excavated features broadly correspond to the 1862 mapping, there were minor discrepancies in building location and alignment that prompted a review of predicted locations of 1860s structures.

As a result of the preliminary salvage investigations, particularly the identification of State significant archaeological deposits, a revised and updated Archaeological Research Design was developed (Parkes 2021), and then implemented as Phase 2 of the archaeological salvage.

4.2.4 Salvage Investigations – Phase 2

Phase 2 of the archaeological salvage comprised seven key stages:

1. Clean-up of site:
 - a. removal of protective layers to expose previously identified features; and
 - b. removal of existing spoil.
2. Investigation for archaeology of the riot:
 - a. Remote sensing (via metal detector), across all areas of proposed impacts to identify “targets” for firearms related artefacts (FRA) that may relate to the Lambing Flat Riot.
 - b. Single context hand excavation of 20cm x 20cm pits at identified targets using pin pointers to guide excavation to detected metal object(s).
 - c. Detailed recording of the stratigraphy, contexts and nature of the find. This data was then plotted across the project area to further refine understanding of site stratigraphy and integrity prior to commencing Stages 3 and 4.

3. Aboriginal Salvage of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (Figures 7 and 8):
 - a. Archaeological salvage of 50m² at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site immediately north of the eastern footings of Building CC.
 - b. Excavation of deposits overlying the Aboriginal archaeological deposits was initially conducted by hand, and then mechanical stripping was used to remove modern overburden.
 - c. The Aboriginal salvage also provided a means of conducting controlled testing across the identified Aboriginal site which built on the results of Stage 2 to further refine understanding of site stratigraphy.
4. Mechanical stripping of overlying deposits across all other areas of proposed impacts for the construction and landscaping for Building NN:
 - a. Area directly south of the footings of Building BB.
 - b. Area directly north of the footings of Building BB.
5. Salvage excavation of identified relics with the following phasing:
 - a. Area directly north of Building CC.
 - b. Area directly south of the footings of Building BB.
 - c. Area directly north of the footings of Building BB.
 - d. Area within the footings of Building BB.
 - e. Features within the footprint of the contiguous pilings.
6. Monitoring of works for tree removal and/or service trenches.
7. Monitoring of the removal of the footings for Building BB and excavation works for the contiguous piling.

A total of 321 individual archaeological contexts were identified and recorded during the historical archaeological excavations of Camp Hill. Of these 321 contexts, 101 were identified during the initial testing phase ('Phase 1') which took place in January and February 2021. The remaining 220 contexts were identified during the salvage phase ('Phase 2') which took place between September 2021 and January 2022. However, it should be noted that many of the contexts identified in Phase 1 were not fully investigated until Phase 2.

Of the 321 contexts identified, 118 were 'cuts' such as post holes, pits, trenches etc. Eighteen of the 321 contexts were 'features' such as brick or concrete masonry structural remains or the remains of timbers, and the remaining 185 contexts were 'deposits' which are fills or accumulations of soil. Artefacts often occur within deposits and therefore provide the majority of the temporal information (i.e. dates) for a site. It was therefore fortunate that nearly 60% of the contexts investigated at this site were deposits, as they have the ability to provide a wealth of information regarding not only the temporal phasing of the site's occupation throughout its history but the artefacts found in the deposits have the ability to provide information about the way the site's occupants lived and worked, what they wore, and how they constructed the buildings and other features that once existed there.

Each one of the individual contexts identified was assigned to an historical phase of site occupation. These phases were:

- 📍 Camp Hill (1861-1884) – Equivalent of GML Phase 2
- 📍 Gaol and Court House (1884-1924) – Equivalent of GML Phase 3
- 📍 Young High School (1925-Present) – Equivalent of GML Phase 4

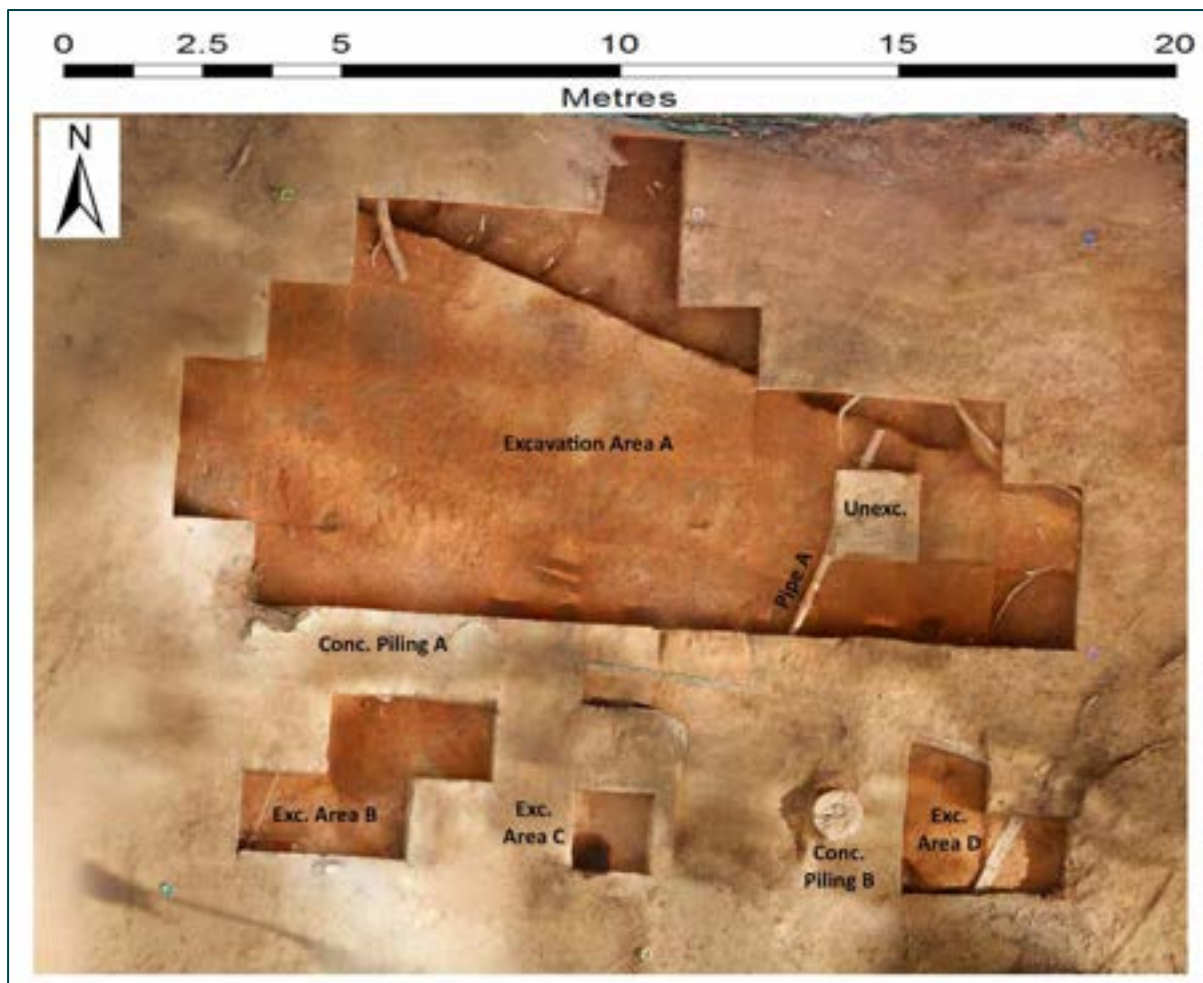


Figure 7: Aerial orthophoto image of the excavations at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site..



Figure 8: Oblique photogrammetry view of the excavations at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site.

Table 7 below presents the number of contexts identified within each site phase, based on preliminary analysis. The results show that nearly 60% of the contexts recorded were identified as being associated with the Camp Hill phase of site occupation. Interestingly, considering the Gaol and Court House phase lasted for 40 years (i.e. from the presumed demolition of the last remaining camp buildings ca1884 until the occupation of the courthouse precinct by the Young High School in 1925), only a relatively small number of contexts were identified as belonging to that phase (9% of the total number of contexts). This may be due to the fact that there was much less domestic and building activity taking place in the excavation area during this phase of site use, with occupation being limited to clerical activities within the courthouse and other occupation being confined within the gaol precinct immediately to the west of the excavation area, and part of the site area being an open public road. The number of contexts associated with the Young High School phase of site use increased markedly from the previous phase, with 34% of the total number of identified contexts being attributed to this phase. This is no doubt due to the more recent and intensive occupation of the site area during the school's occupation of it up to the present.

Table 7: Overview of the features and phases represented by the salvaged contexts.

Phase	Features	Cuts	Deposits	Total	Percentage
Camp Hill (1861-1884)	9	72	101	182	57%
Gaol And Court House (1884-1924)	-	10	18	28	9%
Young High School (1925-Present)	11	38	59	108	34%

Within the Camp Hill phase of site use (1861-1884), many of the contexts were associated with post holes for timber buildings, fence lines and ancillary structures (Figures 9 and 10). Of particular note was the identification of a series of post/stump holes and bearer impressions that reveal structure locations and dimensions. These provide information on the construction techniques of two of the early huts marked on the 1862 plan of the Camp, that likely date from the time of the riots. In addition, deposits of artefacts found in association with the structural features provide a range of valuable information regarding the way the occupants of the huts lived.

Substantial evidence of the camp phase kitchens was also found in the form of cuts believed to be associated with one of the kitchen buildings itself, as well as several deposits of butchered animal bone found in proximity to the location of the kitchen buildings. Evidence of the 1862 courthouse (built to replace the one burnt down at the time of the riots) was also found in the form of footings cuts, and a deposit of domestic artefacts that appear to be associated with the occupation of the second courthouse.

Evidence of the 1860s-1880s Gold Commissioner's residence was identified in the form of a deposit of domestic artefacts in close proximity to the residence's former location. High-end tableware artefacts were found in this deposit that can shed light on the social standing and living conditions of the Gold Commissioners. This can be compared to the tableware used by the ordinary police officers and their families found elsewhere across the site.

Three domestic refuse deposits were found, dating to the Camp phase, one of which was an early cess pit that was subsequently used as a refuse pit (Figure 11). The deposits within these refuse pits are provisionally dated to the 1860s and provide an excellent cross section of artefacts reflecting the way the Camp's occupants lived.



Figure 9: Aerial orthophoto image of the western portion of the excavation where evidence of at least two buildings from the time of the riots were identified.



Figure 10: Detailed orthophoto image of the cut features evidencing one of the 1860s huts – corresponds to bottom left corner of Figure 9.



Figure 11: Oblique view of the excavated cess/refuse pit located at the eastern end of Building CC.

Other finds that provide information on the layout and use of the site during the Camp phase are:

- a number of post holes from fence lines and other ancillary structures;
- cuts that appear to have been for plantings;
- burnt tree stumps that are likely to represent the clearing of the land during the construction of the Camp, or may be trees that caught fire when several of the Camp's buildings were subject to an arson attack at the time of the riots; and
- rill features that may be secondary evidence of high traffic areas and/or building locations.

A number of firearms-related artefacts (e.g. projectiles and percussion caps) were found which date to the time of the riots. At least some of these artefacts are likely to have entered the archaeological record during the attack on the Camp in July 1861. Another riot-related artefact of note was a damaged carbine clip (a device from which a mounted police trooper's firearm was suspended). The damage evident on this item suggests the firearm that would have been attached to it was forcibly pulled, indicative of a struggle or duress.

The contexts associated with the courthouse and gaol phase of the site use were predominantly fills of irregularities in the ground in the former location of Bruce St, a public road that appears to have been used as such between ca1884 -1935. These fills consisted of domestic refuse intermingled with imported sediments, gravels and stones.

The archaeological material dating from the early Young High School phase (1925 - present) primarily consisted of refuse pits. These pits contained a high density of school-use artefacts such as pencil graphite, compasses, and a large number of inkwells amongst other items. A notable number of structural features dating to the school phase were also identified such as brick paving and paths, concrete footings, services, and also evidence of 20th Century tree plantings.

Analysis of various personal artefacts recovered from the excavations identified numerous items that were privately owned or worn by individuals who lived at the site in the past. Evidence for the lives of the occupants of Camp Hill was plentiful and showed evidence of a wide range of activities they engaged in during their work life and their free time. The assemblage shows that a large amount of time was spent sewing in their huts. This would have included making, altering, and mending clothing to cope with the exigencies of life on a goldfield, with very limited opportunities to purchase new garments or materials, as well as other sewing-related tasks such as quilting, embroidery, etc. The practicalities of policing the frontier and goldfields, where armed crime was ever present and frequent (Halls 1974: 229), is represented in the finds of firearms-related artefacts, such as ammunition and accoutrement components. Evidence of the presence of children living at the Camp is fleeting but evocative, with two female porcelain doll parts found, as well as a small number of 19th Century marbles. Some of the buttons and eyelets found are also very small, and therefore of a type known to be used on infants' and toddlers' clothing.

No clear evidence of gendered or age segregated spaces was present in the small finds assemblage. On the contrary, there was evidence that both genders and all ages shared the same spaces. This was particularly enlightening in the case of Camp Hill phase, where evidence of women and children was found within the same context as the masculine artefacts such as police and military uniform buttons and firearms-related artefacts. The picture that emerges is one of policemen sharing the huts with their families. This is supported by historical evidence such as the untimely death of the Sub-Inspector's daughter at the Camp in 1869 (*The Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 August 1869:1)

A total of 38 firearms-related artefacts were uncovered that date from the time of the riot. These consist of 19 projectiles, 16 percussion caps, two bullet mould lead sprues (casting offcuts), and a mounted police carbine swivel. A small number of these artefacts can be confidently attributed to the specific events that occurred during the time of the riots. One is the 12th Regiment button, as this unit was deployed to Camp Hill directly in response to the social unrest caused by the miners. Other

artefacts such as the fired shotgun pellets and buckshot projectiles were likely to have been fired at the Camp by the rioting miners on the night of 14th July 1861. The damaged carbine swivel is also a likely relic of the scuffles between the miners and the mounted police that occurred during the riots. The potential for physical evidence of the riot across the site varies in that there is a higher potential for items directly related to the attack on the Camp in the northern and north-eastern portions of the site, where the conflict was focused. Further physical evidence of the military camp formed in response to the unrest is likely to exist to the south of the project area, where the military camp was located.

During the small finds cataloguing process, a total of 127 artefacts were flagged as having particular potential for display and education about the history of the site. A summary list of these items is provided in Appendix 3. The great majority of these artefacts relate to the history of Camp Hill, encompassing such themes as European settlement of the site, life on the goldfields, maintenance of law and order, the riot and attack on the Camp in July 1861, and the presence of Chinese on the goldfields.

Analysis of the bone assemblage, which primarily came from the cess/refuse pit and three bone refuse pits, provided the following insights into diet. Meat consumed at Camp Hill was primarily derived from sheep (lamb/mutton), with beef also forming a substantial component of the diet. Chicken is also well represented, whilst rabbit and pig were both evidenced in much smaller quantities. Of particular interest for interpretive purposes is the fact that much of the bone shows clear signs of butchering, which inform how the butchering was done and what sorts of cuts of meat were preferred. One of the repeated patterns of butchering observed across the assemblage was for bones to be partially sawn through then snapped.

The bone assemblage also provides an opportunity to explore and discuss the narrative of Frank Gardiner, a member of the Ben Hall Gang, who was famously involved in the butchery trade in Young, reportedly selling meat from cattle rustling to the troops at Camp Hill (<https://www.youngwitness.com.au/story/4304198/history-of-young-with-brian-james/>).

A total of 12,075 fragments of glass were recovered from Young High School, weighing a total of 91.3 kg) The glass assemblage comprised 24 Types and a total of 22 functional groups were identified.

Half of the glass assemblage was comprised of bottles, bottle stoppers or jars of some kind. A total of 76 complete, and 16 near complete ($\geq 90\%$) bottles or jars were recovered. This included 20 complete or near complete bottles from context 1045 (Cess/refuse pit – Figure 11).

Just under one quarter of the bottles were catalogued as Food/Beverage Storage but we were not able to identify specific usage for a large number of them. Bottles associated with the storage of alcohol were numerous, as well as those associated with food preparation and storage and aerated waters and cordial/aerated waters. Pharmaceuticals were also common, as well as ink bottles. A small number of personal bottles and jars were also identified. Many of the bottles or jars were unable to be attributed to any particular use or are unidentifiable.

The most common type of identified type of alcohol bottle were green cylindrical wine bottles allocated to Type Series Bottle – Beer/Wine. These were champagne-shaped and probably held wine or champagne. They had a single collar flattened string rim which could accommodate a wired-down cork, sloping shoulder and high pushup. Notably, most of these bottles were recovered from Context 1045 (Cess/Refuse Pit – Figure 11), including five whole bottles and three bottles which were 90% complete or greater. This suggests the bottles may have been ordered in bulk.

Seven aerated water bottles) and five) cordial/aerated water bottles were identified within the glass assemblage. The aerated water bottles included four examples of torpedo-shaped bottles, three of which dated from 1809 to c.1900 (Lindsey 2019: sec. Bottle Typing/Diagnostic Shapes).

The fourth torpedo-shaped bottle was embossed with illegible lettering, as well as “LONDON” and “... KILNER BROTHERS MAKERS” on the body (YHS1935 Context 1140 870E 2001N). There were three generations of glassmakers from the Kilner family in Yorkshire, England, beginning with John Kilner in 1842. After the death of John Kilner in 1857, there was a split in the family business which resulted in the creation of separate companies known as John Kilner & Sons, and the Kilner Brothers Glass Co. (Lockhart et al. 2016: 153). Kilner Brothers Glass Co. operated from 1857 to 1873, and then operated as a limited company from 1873 to 1937. The mark on YHS1935 suggests it was made between 1890 and 1937 (Lockhart et al. 2016).

The remaining aerated water bottles comprised one sherd from a blob top rim (YHS1619 Context 1164 876E 010N), two sherds from a Codd bottle rim (YHS1824 Context 1017 TR 1), and part of a crown finish from a machine-made bottle (YHS1831 Context 1017 TR 1).

All five cordial/aerated water bottles were made for local cordial and aerated water manufacturing family McVeigh. The McVeigh cordial factory was based in Young, NSW and reportedly remained in the McVeigh family for over 120 years (Obituary. 1992: 12). It was established in c.1861 by David McVeigh (Obituary. 1948: 2). Thomas McVeigh took over the factory upon his father's retirement, which occurred some years before David McVeigh's death in 1903 (Obituary. 1903: 2). The business was eventually taken on by Thomas McVeigh's son Roy McVeigh (Advertising. 1952: 27). Further research into the McVeigh cordial factory may reveal a more accurate timeline of the business.

Three of the McVeigh bottles could be attributed to Thomas McVeigh's ownership of the business due to embossing, dating them to between c.1900 and sometime before Thomas's death in 1952. The other two McVeigh bottles were made from clear glass and are also likely to have been produced during Thomas McVeigh's ownership, or possibly Roy McVeigh's ownership. These bottles would have been made for the local market at a time when small-scale cordial and aerated water factories were common across Australia.

At least 56 vessels and a total of 151 fragments of table glass and other decorative vessels were recovered from the excavation. A range of tablewares were represented, including tumblers, cut and moulded stemmed ware and some service food vessels.

A number of examples of glass scientific equipment were identified within the assemblage. This included a fragment of a burette tube, a microscope slide, a pipette fragment, and a 6.7mm thick glass slab fragment similar to those used by compounding chemists. At least four test tubes were also identified, as well as a glass rod probably used as a stirrer and four hollow tubes interpreted as straws, but possibly part of funnels or similar. An additional three glass tubes were too fragmented to be further identified.

It is likely that the glass scientific equipment within the Young High School assemblage came from one or more science laboratories associated with the school. Young Intermediate High School first occupied the site in 1925, using the converted old courthouse. Further buildings were constructed on the site in 1936, and additional school buildings were added in during the 1960s and 1970s (Parkes et al 2022: 6).

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Camp Hill prior to European settlement was found in the form of over 300 stone artefacts. These artefacts were primarily recovered from deposits underlying features associated with occupation of Camp Hill. However, they also included artefacts that had been displaced as part of the construction of Camp Hill that were then incorporated into historical fill deposits. The stone artefact assemblage was dominated by milky quartz and chert, and also included examples of chalcedony, crystal quartz, silcrete, porcelainite, quartzite and volcanic material.

The vast majority of artefacts were flakes and flake fragments. However, examples of retouched flakes, tools and cores were also recovered. The nature of the assemblage suggests that the area

was likely to have been used on repeated occasions by people who were utilising both locally available stone and materials that were obtained further afield.

Whilst no suitable dating samples were recovered from the site, the site stratigraphy and the nature of the artefact assemblage are consistent with site use during the late Holocene through until the 1800s.

The examples of the excavation results outlined above illustrate some of the key narratives identified archaeologically, which include:

- Evidence of Aboriginal occupation
- Archaeology of the riot on 14 July 1861;
- Buildings and associated activities at Camp Hill in the 1860s and 1870s;
- Daily life in the 1860s and 1870s;
- Evidence of identity (age/gender/ethnicity) at Camp Hill;
- Changes in site use in the 1880s;
- Diet during the 19th century;
- Trade and commerce in the 1800s and early 1900s; and
- Early phases of Young High School.

5 INTERPRETATION DEVICES

5.1 Interpretation Options and Constraints

The study area offers numerous opportunities for site interpretation thanks to the range of relevant historical themes, nature and integrity of physical remains, diversity of associated heritage significance values and the variety of narratives that can be explored. This means that there are opportunities to provide interpretation devices that address multiple aspects of the site's history and significance, whilst also creating multilayered points of entry into site interpretation that cater to the diverse audiences.

Because the project involves development of a new structure and redevelopment of surrounding landscaping elements, there are opportunities to embed the interpretation into elements of both the external and internal elements of the project. This also means that there are opportunities to engage with casual visitors passing through the area and potentially entice them to explore the site and its heritage in more detail.

Of particular importance is the opportunity this project presents for educating and engaging all potential audiences regarding significant and central aspects of Australian history and heritage. That is, the site presents opportunities to showcase Aboriginal culture, traditions and ongoing connections to Country, together with encouraging awareness of the contributions made by ethnic minorities such as the Chinese. Moreover, it is an opportunity to objectively review how Australian society has matured in its interactions with these groups, whilst also recognising the mistakes of the past.

Nevertheless, one of the challenges for interpretation on this project is striking an appropriate, and mutually acceptable, balance when it comes to narrating the histories and significance of the separate yet interwoven Aboriginal, Colonial and Chinese themes. This has been addressed through adoption of devices that speak to overlapping and interconnected themes and narratives as well as utilisation of multiple devices that address each theme.

5.2 Overview of Interpretation Devices

The Interpretation Strategy (GML 2021) identified six interpretation devices that were recommended for implementation. Those devices were:

- Archaeological/Tactile Display.
- Digital Projections.
- Public Artwork.
- Interactive Wordplay Display.
- Interpretive Textile Design; and
- Landscape Design.

Since those devices were proposed, there have been changes to the heritage status of the site, and additional archaeological investigations conducted.

As discussed above in Section 2, The Lambing Flat Riot Site and Associated Banner are now listed on the SHR. Furthermore, the archaeological salvage investigations conducted at the site have confirmed the presence of State significant relics. While these developments have not intrinsically changed the strategies being applied to interpretation, there are now additional levels of

accountability concomitant with interpreting State significant heritage values. This has been taken into consideration in the adoption of the following approach to interpretation devices.

5.2.1 Types of Devices

The devices adopted in this interpretation plan have been identified on the basis of how they operate as standalone elements and because of the way they collectively orient visitors, introduce and explore themes, and invite further investigation. The types of interpretation devices chosen for implementation are:

- Signage – including wayfinding, cultural heritage orientation and interpretation, with at least one interpretation sign dedicated to each of the three key themes as well as signs that explore how the themes interweave;
- Naming elements – names of internal and external spaces that reference the heritage of the site;
- Landscape design –including Aboriginal plants, animals and pathways, timeline of events around the riots and interweaving of western and indigenous concepts of time and space;
- Indigenous rug – internal textile element based on a design provided by a local Wiradjuri artist;
- Archaeological display(s) – display cases within the library, additional display options at the Young Historical Museum, and potential for select artefacts to be made available for hands-on educational purposes;
- Wordplay – Magnetic board that incorporates indigenous designs/motifs to invite interaction and prompt identification of associated words to explore Wiradjuri language;
- Audio/Visual media – media available through designated tablets/devices and/or digital projections that include historical imagery (e.g. photographs, maps, newspaper extracts), archaeological excavation imagery (e.g. artefacts, excavation at the site, photogrammetry results), and/or other site interpretation text and images, with options for inclusion of accompanying audio tracks (e.g. oral history/interviews, narration of newspaper accounts of events); and
- Web Based Media – Wiradjuri Dictionary App, Young Historical Museum, options for additional content based on the archaeological salvage report to be made available through the websites of Hilltops Council/Young High School/Young Historical Museum or other local website(s).

5.2.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Devices

The following devices have been selected for communicating Aboriginal cultural values at the site:

- Wayfinding signage with Welcome to Country
- Information signage that explores archaeology, culture contact and important families/individuals
- Landscape design: totem animals (sculptures and footprints), plants, yarning circle, Wiradjuri Walkway
- Archaeological display(s): artefacts and the excavations
- Audio/Visual: interview with Enid Clarke

- Wordplay: Wiradjuri vocabulary, Wiradjuri Dictionary App
- Textile Design: Rug based on design by Enid Clarke
- Naming elements: dual naming of internal rooms/spaces and use of “Wiradjuri Path” to link Carrington Park and the Library

5.2.3 Young: Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital Devices

The following devices have been selected for communicating the history and heritage of Young over the past 200 years:

- Wayfinding signage: “You Are Here” map with locations of features identified through research and excavations
- Information signage that explores early pastoralists and culture contact, Lambing Flat Riots, Camp Hill and the evolution of the landscape around the Courthouse and Carrington Park
- Landscape design: timeline of events surrounding Lambing Flat Riots in the pavement along Carrington Park
- Archaeological display(s): 14 July riot/Government Camp and NSW Police Force/daily life/butchery and diet/early 20th Century school phase/tableware/commerce, trade and transport/identity – groups and individuals
- Audio/Visual: Narrated excerpts of newspaper accounts of the riots, images of newspaper articles, photographs of the excavations and key artefacts, historical maps, photogrammetry/GIS mapping outputs from the excavations
- Naming elements: heritage references and acknowledgement through names of internal spaces/rooms.
- Web based media: additional information available through Young Historical Museum/Hilltops Council/Young High School website(s)

5.2.4 Chinese Threads Devices

The following devices have been selected for communicating Chinese cultural heritage of the region:

- Information signage that explores: the arrival of Chinese in the district, the Lambing Flat riots, racially discriminatory legislative restrictions on Chinese immigration and mining in the aftermath of the riots and the continuing presence of Chinese settlers in the Young community.
- Landscape design: timeline of events surrounding Lambing Flat Riots in the pavement along Carrington Park
- Archaeological display(s): Chinese coins, evidence of the riots, Camp Hill as legacy of the riots
- Audio/Visual: Narrated excerpts of newspaper accounts of the riots, images of newspaper articles, historical maps
- Naming elements: heritage references and acknowledgement through names of internal spaces/rooms.
- Web based media: additional information available through Young Historical Museum/Hilltops Council/Young High School website(s)

5.2.5 Locations of Devices

As mentioned above, the study area lends itself to incorporating devices situated in internal and external settings for all three historical themes. Given that recognition of Wiradjuri culture is already an important aspect of the ethos of Young High School, and something of direct relevance to Aboriginal students who are encouraged to take pride in their identity, it is natural that the interpretation of Aboriginal heritage be weighted towards the school grounds. This also provides an opportunity to situate more of the devices related to European and Chinese narratives along the publicly shared space in Carrington Park, where the greatest diversity of visitors is anticipated. It is in this existing public space that visitors would have opportunities to engage with the nationally significant events of the riots in the broader context of the history of the Young district, bracketed by and including detail of the deeper Aboriginal connections to the study area.

Figure 12 provides a high-level overview of where individual devices would be located across the study area. Further details of the content and purpose of individual devices is provided below.

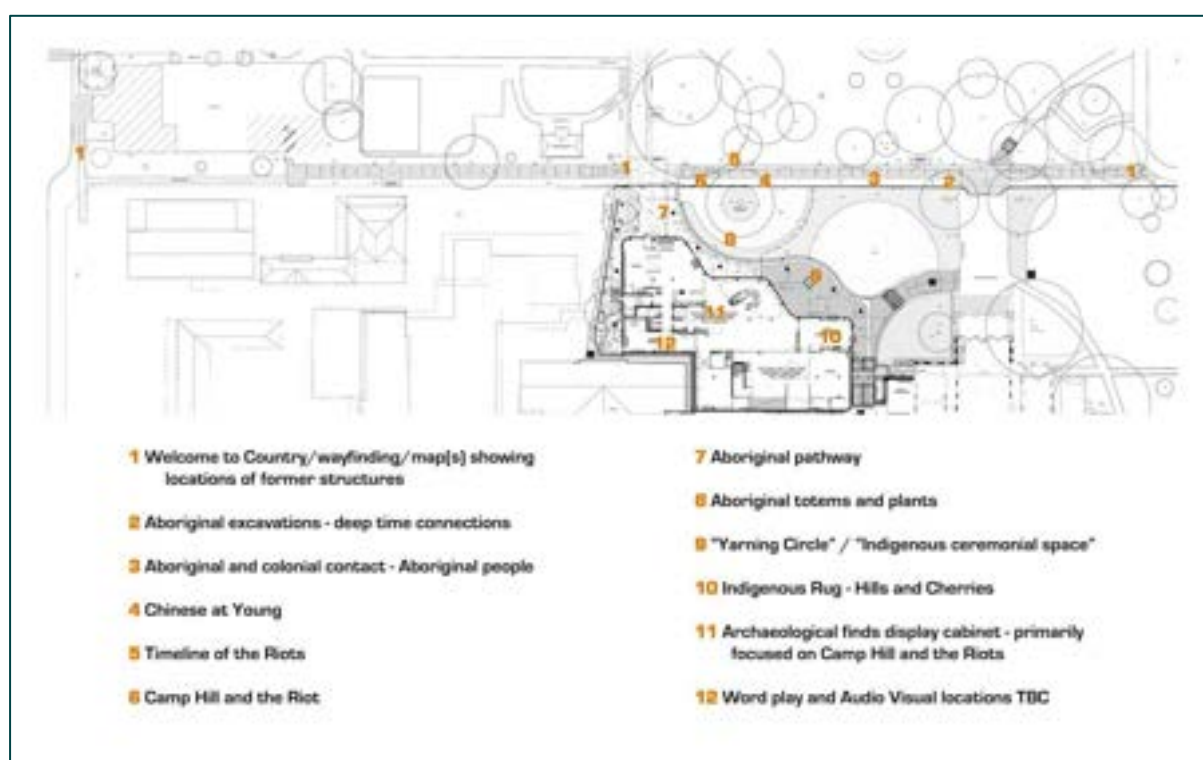


Figure 12: Overview of the locations of interpretation devices.

5.3 Signage

5.3.1 Wayfinding

Heritage interpretation will be embedded into the landscape through integration of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage references on wayfinding signage. The wayfinding signage will comprise signs at three locations: eastern and western ends of Currawong Walk, and centrally on Currawong Walk where the Wiradjuri Path leads down to the library building and the school grounds beyond.

Each sign will comprise 10mm corten steel casing over SHS steel frame, fabricated with base plates and bolt set cages for installation in concrete footings. The signs will each be approximately 2,000mm(H) x 500mm(W) x 70mm(D). Map/wayfinding sign artwork will be digitally printed direct to two prepped aluminium panels approximately 1,200(H)mm x 500mm(W), that will be treated with UV & graffiti protective tough coating.



Figure 13: Wayfinding signage locations and example [courtesy of 360° and Hayball].

The wayfinding signage at each end of Currawong Walk will incorporate the following welcome to country, which was developed by the Young LALC.

***Gawaymbanha-dhu nginyal-gir ngadhi
 Wiradjuri ngurambang***

I welcome you to my Wiradjuri lands

The use of this welcome to country at each end of the pathway emphasises the fact that the study area always has been Aboriginal land and those connections to country are very much alive and ongoing. It also provides a bracketing of the exploration of time that unfolds along Currawong Walk, with non-Aboriginal history comprising a component of a much broader and less linear concept of time and space that is reflected through Wiradjuri connections to the study area.

The central wayfinding sign, situated at the northern end of the Wiradjuri Path will provide cultural heritage orientation that links to the Lambing Flat riots and Camp Hill (Figure 14). The proposed map shows the locations of structures mapped at Camp Hill by the Surveyor General in 1862, with colour coding identifying which structures had already been destroyed or fallen into disuse following the riots, which structures were identified archaeologically, and what other key features were identified through the archaeological investigations. Prompts will also be given to visitors to engage with nearby signs that provide additional historical wayfinding and exploration of the evolution of the site's history.

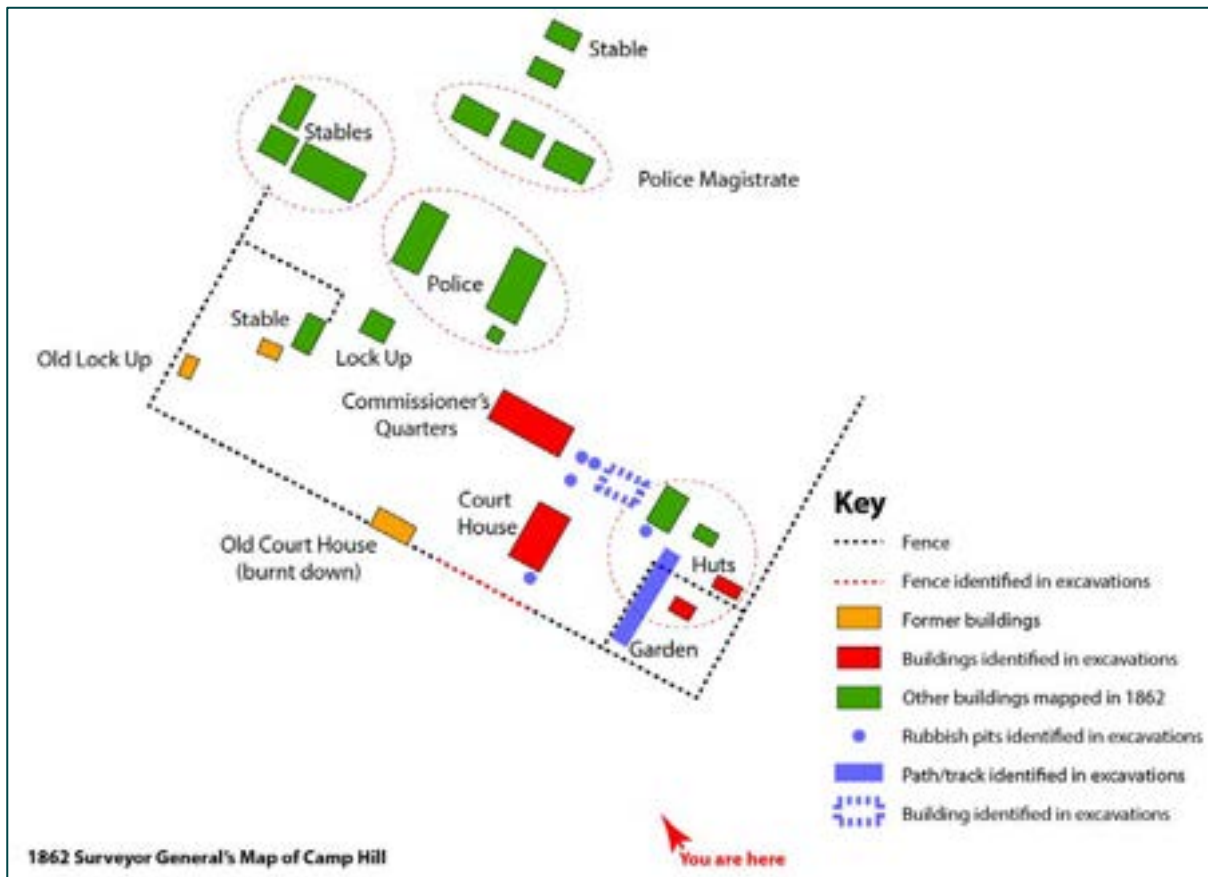


Figure 14: Concept image for the historical wayfinding image, which will invite visitors to further engage with nearby signs that delve into the history of the site and the landscape – option to include an overlay of where the library building sits in relation to Camp Hill.

5.3.2 Exploration

In addition to the three wayfinding signs located along Currawong Walk there will be eight panels that explore different narratives that interweave into the three key themes (Table 8). Each sign will comprise 10mm podium style corten steel structures, approximately 1,250mm(H) x 500mm(W) x 70mm(D) with base plate and bolt set cages for installation into concrete footings. The interpretive sign artwork will be digitally printed direct to two prepped aluminium panels approximately 330(H)mm x 480mm(W), that will be treated with UV & graffiti protective tough coating. Each sign will comprise a mixture of plain English text (maximum of 200-300 words) and up to three colour image that further illustrate the narratives explored in the text.

5.3.2.1 Aboriginal excavations and deep time connections (location B in Figure 15)

This sign aims to further add to the understanding of the deep time connections that exist for Aboriginal people. The placement of this sign adds a sense of movement through time as visitors walk from west to east along Currawong Walk, whilst also prompting visitors to pause at the location where the archaeological excavations of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site occurred.

Table 8: Overview of interpretive signs that explore the site's heritage – refer to Figure 15 for locations of signs.

Location Code	Description
A	Partners the central wayfinding signage location and provides a “you are here” perspective on historical features at Camp Hill
B	Aboriginal excavations and deep time connections
C	Culture contact – interactions between Aboriginal people and early settlers
C	Connections to Country - Aboriginal people and identity
D	The Burrangong gold field
D	Chinese settlers in Young
E	The Lambing Flat Riots
E	Camp Hill and the evolution of the modern landscape

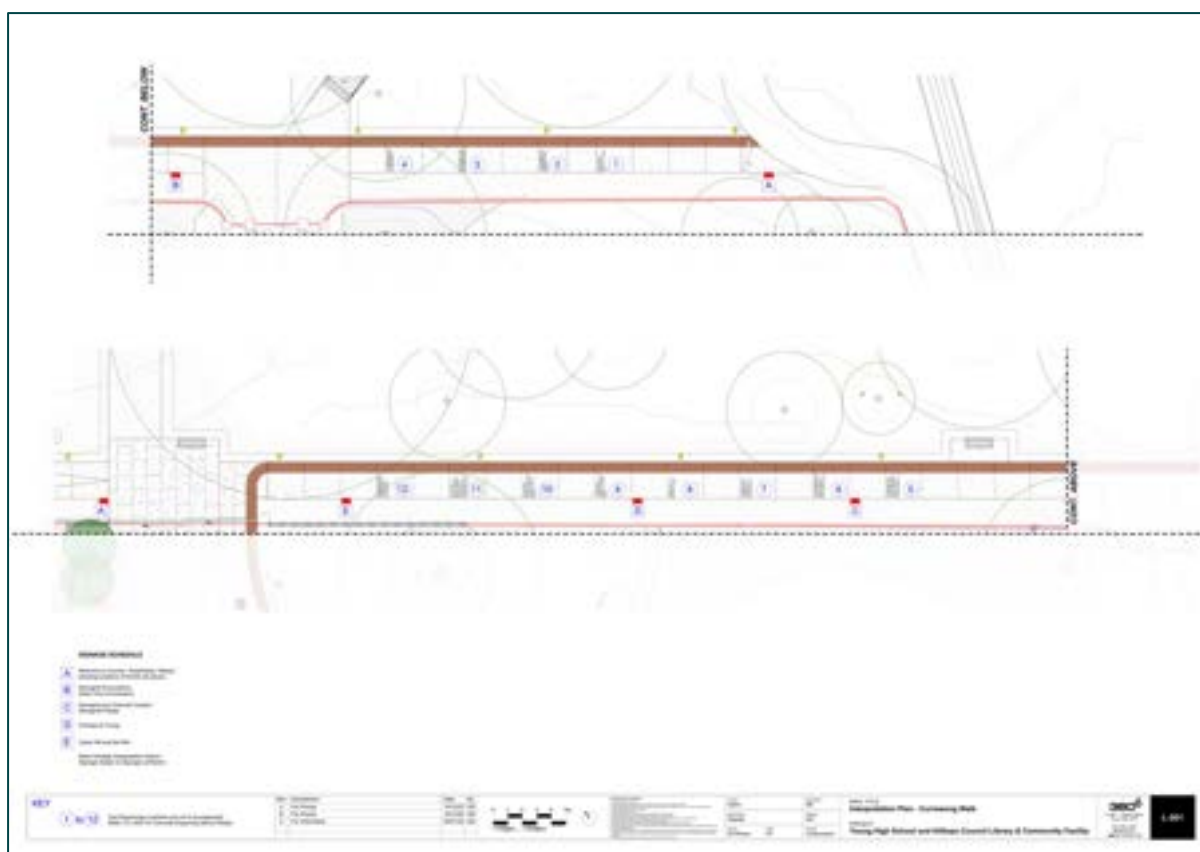


Figure 15: Plan of signage located along eastern half of Currawong Walk: A – wayfinding signage; B – Aboriginal excavations – Deep Time Connections; C – Culture Contact and Aboriginal People; D – The Burrangong gold field and Chinese settlers in Young; and E – Camp Hill and the Riot (Courtesy of 360°).

The exact content of this sign is still under review with the RAPs. However, the concept for this sign is to incorporate one of the photogrammetry images of the site (Figures 7 and 8), together with select image(s) of artefacts from the site. Accompanying text will cover the following:

- Contextualisation of what the landform was prior to colonisation - dry sclerophyll forest/grassy woodland on a broad low gradient spur crest overlooking Burrangong Creek 150m to the east and 330m to the north;
- Overview of activities that Aboriginal people would have undertaken here - hunting/gathering/movement through country/camping;
- How this is evidenced archaeology - what was found and where;
- Involvement of Aboriginal people in the excavations; and
- Invitation to see some of the artefact sand find out more inside the library.

5.3.2.2 Culture contact (location C in Figure 15)

This sign will be situated in line with where Currawong Walk passes the Reconciliation Tree; it will partner with the Connections to Country sign. In terms of the movement through time, it symbolises the transition from the timelessness of Aboriginal Dreaming into a world where western concepts now dominate. In keeping with the wishes of the Aboriginal community, the focus will be on the more positive aspects of early interactions, and an emphasis on the optimism for the future through reconciliation and recognition. This sign is also an example of one of the interpretive elements that enables investigation of multiple themes through exploration of the story of James White and Coborn Jackie, which in turn provides a contextualisation for "Lambing Flat" and where the study area sits in relation to White's early squatting run. It is also an opportunity to highlight Aboriginal involvement in the fruit industry.

Imagery to be incorporated into this sign needs to be approved by the RAPs. However, options include a photograph of Coborn Jackey's breastplate (Figure 16), the button recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill that is thought to evidence the presence of the NSW Native Mounted Police (Figure 17), and the reproduction of the 1870s sketch of Camp Hill that notes the presence of the Aboriginal Trackers' hut (Figure 50). This sign would also include an invitation for visitors to find out more about this theme through visiting the Young Historical Museum and/or the Young LALC.

Text for this sign will include the following:

- Colonial "Limits of Location" and squatting.
- Coborn Jackey and James White.
- General pattern of Aboriginal people moving to the fringes of settled areas and working for the colonial settlers.
- Aboriginal contributions as labour on pastoral stations when some non-Aboriginal labours were trying their luck on the gold fields.
- Aboriginal presence at Camp Hill Native Mounted Police.
- Stone fruit industry and Aboriginal employees moving around the state following the work.

An option for inclusion of a family tree that illustrates these connections is currently being reviewed by the Young LALC.



Figure 16: Coborn Jackey's breastplate (Young Historical Society <https://younghistoricalmuseum.wordpress.com/blog-2/>).



Figure 17: Police button recovered from the salvage excavations at Camp Hill that is of same design as worn elsewhere by the NSW Native Mounted Police 1825–1878.

5.3.2.3 Connections to Country (location C in Figure 15)

This sign will partner with the Culture Contact sign, with the two signs either situated side by side south of Currawong Walk, or slightly offset on opposite sides of Currawong Walk. The aim of this sign is to illuminate some of the complexity of Aboriginal identity, whilst also paying respect to important ancestors of the current Aboriginal community.

The key text identified by the Young LALC for inclusion on this sign is as follows.

This land always has been and always will be Aboriginal country.

We are descendants of Buboo Fred Freeman, Wiradjuri Elder and knowledge holder and Jimmy Clements also Wiradjuri Elder and knowledge holder.

An option for inclusion of a family tree that illustrates these connections is currently being reviewed by the Young LALC.

An important aspect of this sign is that it also broaches the sometimes contested nature of Aboriginal identity through the following type of text and the accompanying image in Figure 18.

Young is commonly identified as being part of Wiradjuri Country. However, our modern understandings of land boundaries, identities and connections are not necessarily compatible with the way this country was understood prior to colonisation. As this map shows, Young is situated towards the eastern margins of what we understand as Wiradjuri Country. It is also very close to Ngunnawal Country and is identified by some Ngunnawal descendants as part of their traditional lands.

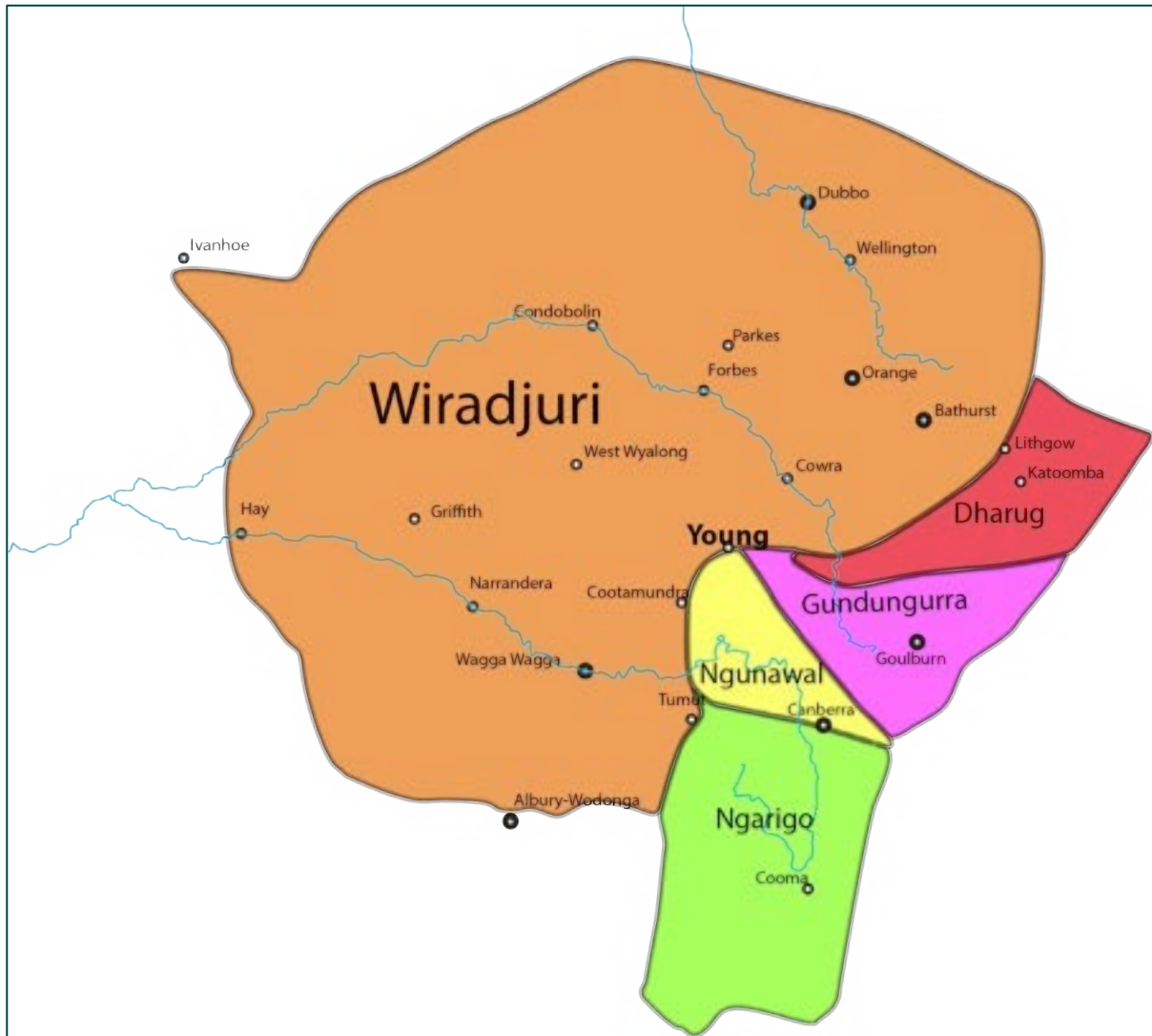


Figure 18: Concept image of map that shows where Young is situated in relation to neighbouring Aboriginal tribal areas and language groups (based on AIATSIS Map of Indigenous Australia 1996).

5.3.2.4 The Burrangong Gold Field (location D in Figure 15)

This is the first of two interpretive panels that focus on Chinese heritage in the local district. It partners with an adjacent panel that would be situated within 5m to the west along Currawong Walk (Chinese Settlers in Young). These signs aim to highlight the Chinese threads to the history of the local area, establishing the broader context of Chinese heritage in rural NSW.

The following text provides an example of the information to be included on this sign:

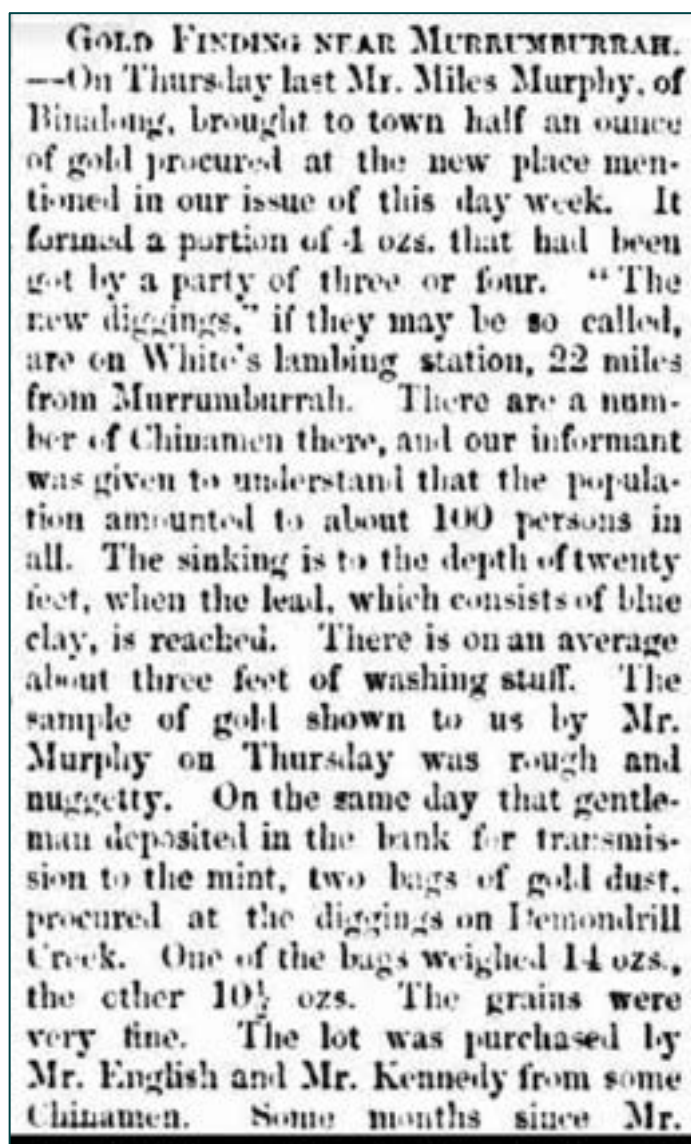
The discovery of payable gold in California in 1848 and in New South Wales in 1851 attracted gold seekers from across the globe to try their luck in mining or in the various commerce roles that developed alongside the gold rush. They came not only from the British Isles, but from America, France, Germany, Italy and China. The massive influx of people was the cause of further dispossession for the indigenous owners and damage to the environment.

In July 1860 newspapers reported that gold had been discovered on the "Lambing Flat" on James White's pastoral run and at Demondrille Creek, 22 miles to the south. Chinese miners were amongst the earliest on both fields. The Burrangong Gold field

stretched from Tipperary Gully in the north to Demondrille Creek in the south, and included the diggings at Blackguard Gully, Spring Creek, Stoney Creek and Wombat. Lambing Flat was known as a "poor man's diggings," with easily obtainable alluvial gold on the surface. Hopeful miners flocked from other gold fields in Victoria and New South Wales, including Braidwood and Kiandra. It was not until 27 November 1860 that Sir William Denison, Governor of NSW formally declared the Burrangong Gold field thus enabling the appointment of a resident Gold Commissioner, David Dickson. Dickson and two mounted police set up a temporary camp at James Robert's property, Currawong, about 12 miles south of Lambing Flat. It was not until February 1861 that the Commissioners Headquarters was established at Camp Hill.

Due to the inadequate numbers of police, the Burrangong gold field was noted for its lawlessness. Chinese miners were driven off diggings on the field in a number of incidents in 1860 and 1861, however, they kept returning, sometimes discovering new ground. Beyond the gold rushes, Chinese people settled in and contributed to the development of Young.

Figures 19 and 20 provide examples of images under consideration for inclusion on this interpretive panel.



GOLD FINDING NEAR MURRUMBURRAH.
--On Thursday last Mr. Miles Murphy, of Binalong, brought to town half an ounce of gold procured at the new place mentioned in our issue of this day week. It formed a portion of 1 ozs. that had been got by a party of three or four. "The new diggings," if they may be so called, are on White's lambing station, 22 miles from Murrumburrah. There are a number of Chinamen there, and our informant was given to understand that the population amounted to about 100 persons in all. The sinking is to the depth of twenty feet, when the lead, which consists of blue clay, is reached. There is on an average about three feet of washing stuff. The sample of gold shown to us by Mr. Murphy on Thursday was rough and nuggetty. On the same day that gentleman deposited in the bank for transmission to the mint, two bags of gold dust, procured at the diggings on Demondrill Creek. One of the bags weighed 14 ozs., the other 10½ ozs. The grains were very fine. The lot was purchased by Mr. English and Mr. Kennedy from some Chinamen. Some months since Mr.

Figure 19: Extract from Yass Courier (21 July 1860, page 2).

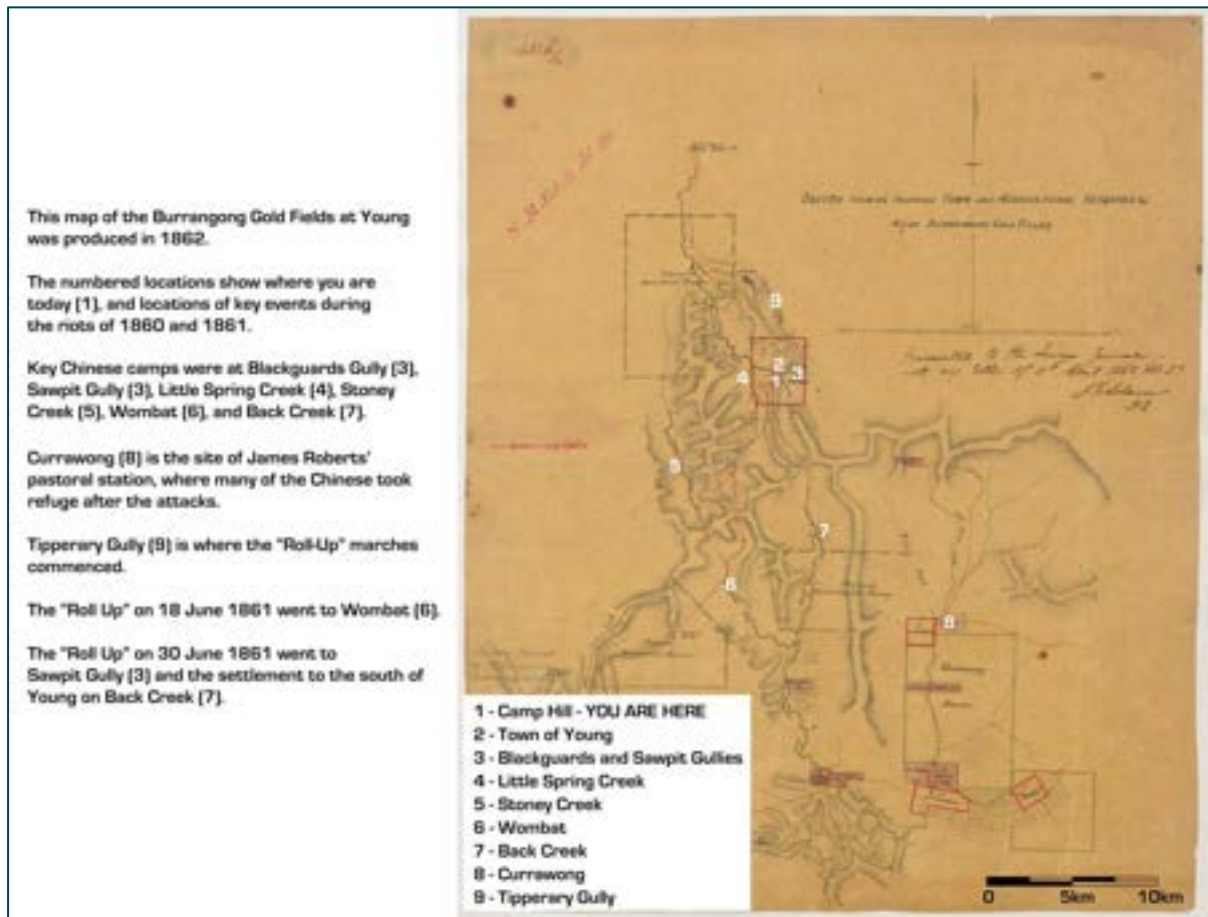


Figure 20: Draft of interpretation of historical mapping that highlights locations of Chinese settlements and places mentioned in accounts of the riots.

5.3.2.5 Chinese Settlers in Young (location D in Figure 15)

This information panel will delve into the continuing presence of Chinese people in Young, discussing their return to the gold fields and their role as market gardeners and storekeepers.

The following text provides the information to be used on this sign:

Neither the Lambing Flat riots, nor legislation that limited Chinese immigration and restricted Chinese to certain areas of the gold fields deterred Chinese from returning to Young. Their importance to the economy can be seen in the call made by Young townfolk in November 1863 for the whole field to be opened to Chinese miners. One prominent businessman argued that "unless the whole of the old ground is thrown open to Chinese enterprise, more than half the storekeepers must close their premises." Chinese miners who returned to the gold fields were restricted to the southern part of the Burrangong gold field until 1867 when the Gold Fields Act was amended, and the Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act was repealed. Chinese settled in Young, diversifying into other occupations, most notably establishing market gardens which supplied the people of Young with vegetables. They also established stores which catered for a broad customer base, trading in both Chinese and European goods.

One of these was the landmark Sun Kum Hang department store, established by Sydney merchant Sun Kum Tiy. In Young from at least 1868, Sun Kum Hang was opened as a purpose-built brick two-storey store on Main Street in 1875, with 130 guests invited to mark the occasion. Sun Kum Hang & Co. displayed a high degree of

integration into the local community as evidenced by their many civic-minded efforts and support for the town of Young over the twenty plus years they operated there. Other stores included On Lee & Co. which served Young for 50 years from the late 1870s to the late 1920s. Generations of the Quay family managed a general store in Young for 69 years, beginning with George Quay & Co. on Main Street in 1900, which moved to Boorowa Street in 1936, trading as "Quay and Ricketts" until 1969.

Both the signs that explore Chinese Heritage should include prompts for visitors to further explore this theme at the Young Historical Museum. For example:

Learn more about this history and heritage at the Young Historical Museum.

Figure 21 is a copy of a photograph provided by Max Quay that is suggested for inclusion on this interpretive panel.



Figure 21: Inside Quay and Ricketts: Boorowa Street, Young ,showing Hubert Quay second from left with his staff. Photo courtesy of Max Quay.

5.3.2.6 Lambing Flat Riots (location E in Figure 15)

This sign will be situated just to the east of the intersection of Currawong Walk and Wiradjuri Path, adjacent the 14 July 1861 timeline event. The panel will aim to draw visitors into an appreciation of the topography of the site. It will also acknowledge the widespread racism that was present on the goldfields. Imagery suggested for incorporation into this sign includes an extract of the newspaper report of telegram sent by a police officer describing the events of 19 February 1861 at Lambing Flat (Figure 22 - Maitland Mercury, 23 March 1861, p. 2) and/or the 1862 Surveyor General's plan of Camp Hill (Figure 52).

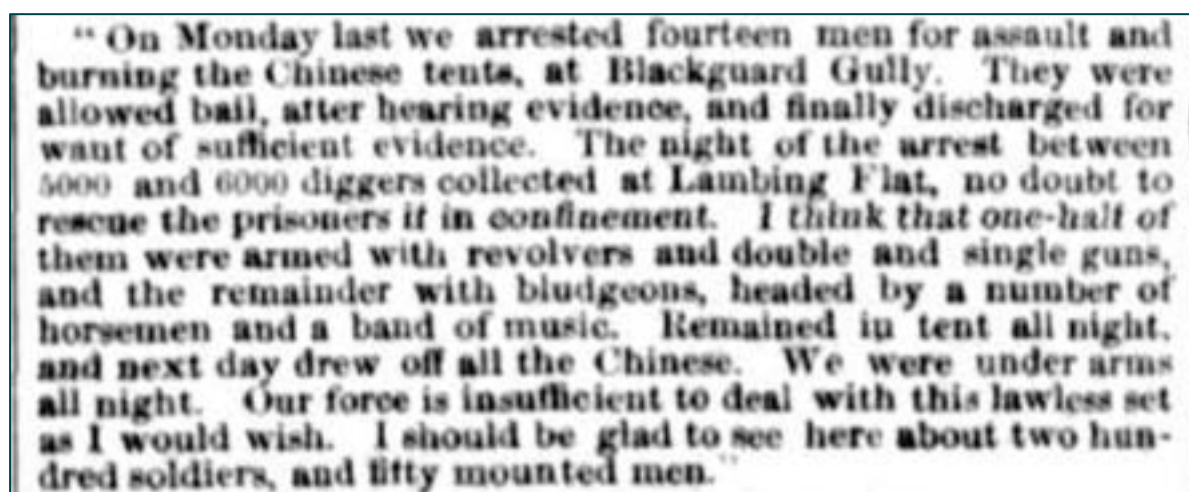


Figure 22: Newspaper report of telegram sent by a police officer describing the events of 19 February 1861 at Lambing Flat. Maitland Mercury, 23 March 1861, p. 2.

The following is draft text for this interpretive sign:

The Lambing Flat riots were a series of riots in 1860 and 1861 on the Burrangong gold field. They were not the only anti-Chinese riots on Australian gold fields but they were the most sustained. Chinese miners were driven off the field in a number of violent riots in 1860 and early 1861 before the major anti-Chinese riot of 30 June 1861.

Camp Hill was also the site of two confrontations between European miners and police – the first on 18 February 1861, when about 4000 Europeans stayed here through the night until police released prisoners arrested for the previous day's anti-Chinese rioting. The second occasion was on 14 July 1861, when an angry mob of miners assembled to demand the Commissioner release three rioters arrested for their role in the 30 June riot. Gunfire was exchanged between the police and the miners and one man, William Lupton, was killed.

Tom Me, What Young and Que You were amongst approximately 2000 Chinese miners driven violently from the Burrangong gold fields on 30 June 1861. In their petition to the NSW government seeking compensation for their losses, they described the rioters use of the "Roll Up No Chinese" banner. Interpreter Simon Sanling, his wife Marcella and their three children had their tent burnt at Back Creek. Many of the Chinese driven off the field took refuge at Currawong Station where Sub-Gold Commissioner George O'Malley Clarke authorised James Roberts of Currawong Station to provide 1276 Chinese people with "the common necessities of life". Roberts was reimbursed by the government for the expenses.

The Lambing Flat riots and the Roll Up banner are symbolic of racial intolerance, lawlessness and mob violence. These events are a reminder of uncomfortable aspects of Australian history that should be neither celebrated nor forgotten.

Learn more about this history and heritage at the Young Historical Museum.

5.3.2.7 Camp Hill and Evolution of the Modern Landscape (location E in Figure 15)

This sign will be located to the west of the Lambing Flat Riots Sign, closer to the intersection of Currawong Walk and Wiradjuri Path. The aim of this sign is to engage the visitor in the history of site use and the archaeological investigations, moving on from the challenges of the riots to the positive outcomes of the heritage investigations that preceded construction of the library. It also links closely with the nearby wayfinding signage that incorporates mapping of archaeological features.

This sign also builds on the understanding of site topography introduced at the previous sign by including the 1861 depiction of the camp and an interpretive map that places the visitor's location in that landscape (Figures 23 and 24).

The following is draft text for this interpretive sign:

This painting shows an artist's interpretation of the Government Camp located at this site in 1861. The building located right on the fence line was the Gold Commissioner's Quarters, which also functioned as the first courthouse in Young. This building was burned down as part of the events that unfolded on 14 July 1861.

What began as a relatively impromptu police presence in response to unrest on the goldfields, quickly developed into a permanent complex of government owned structures. Camp Hill expanded to include accommodation for police and other government officials stationed at Young as well as associated infrastructure such as stables, lock-up and a new courthouse.

The site's role in law enforcement later expanded with the construction of Young Gaol in the 1876, components of which now form part of the current TAFE buildings located to the southwest of here. In 1886, the existing courthouse was opened to replace the courthouse that had been operating at the corner of Lynch and Cloete Street.

Since the 1880s, this location has gradually transitioned into a more public space. Carrington Park was established as a recreational space in 1886. Then in 1925, following the closure of the courthouse and gaol the site was transformed into an educational complex.

The new Hilltops Library provided an important opportunity to investigate the archaeology of the different phases of site use, spanning Aboriginal occupation right through to its transformation into Young High School in the early 20th century.

You can learn more about the archaeological investigations inside the library.

Young Historical Museum, situated across the road on Campbell Street provides another excellent opportunity to delve deeper into the history and heritage of Young.



Figure 23: 1861 Painting of Camp Hill (Pierre Nuyts – State Library NSW: YEGmQXPn).

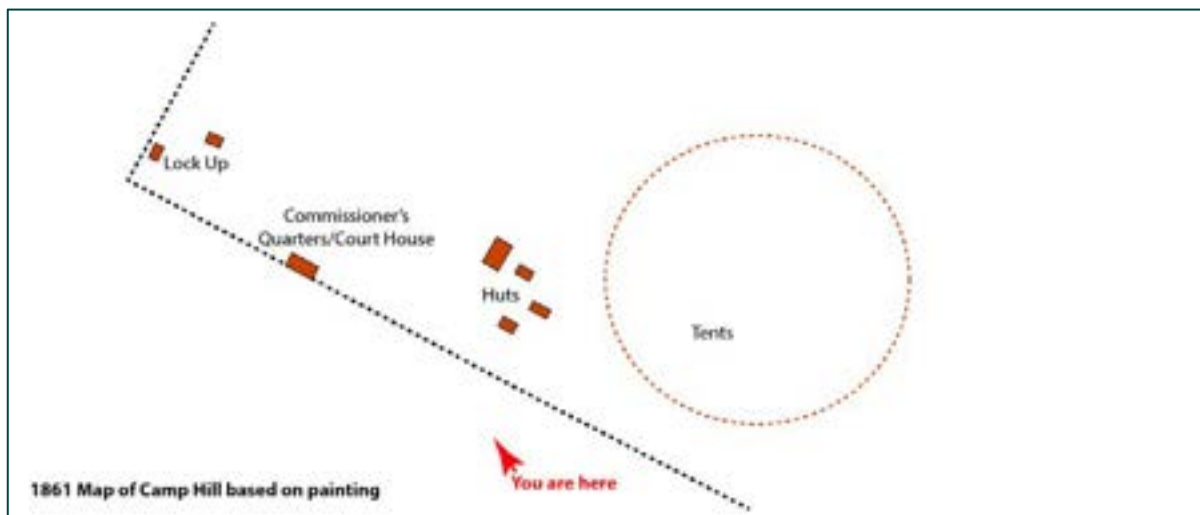


Figure 24: Draft of "you are here" map to accompany the 1861 painting of Camp Hill.

5.4 Landscaping

5.4.1 Aboriginal Narratives

The broader landscape setting of the library and the interpretive signs discussed above offers another important opportunity for interpretation that is particularly well suited to exploring Aboriginal narratives and the enduring connections to country. The mechanisms for interpretation within the landscaping have been developed in close consultation with members of Young's Aboriginal community.

At a high level, there is the movement from Carrington Park the Reconciliation Tree, and associated signage that welcomes visitors and explores Aboriginal connections to country, southward along the path along the northern façade of the library (Wiradjuri Path), to the "Yarning Circle" and beyond to the school courtyard and indigenous garden (Figure 25). The importance of the Aboriginal connections are then emphasised through the following device elements:

- Yarning Circle/Ceremonial Space outside the Wiradjuri Learning Centre;
- Sculptures of animal totems selected by RAPs;
- Native plantings selected by RAPs; and
- Etched footprints of select totem animals emphasising the movement along Wiradjuri Path and also gathering at the Yarning Circle.

The Yarning Circle (Figure 26) provides an area for gathering that can also be used for special purposes such as smoking ceremonies. It represents the gathering that occurs around campfires, referencing the earliest phases of site use. The dreamtime and the significance of key Aboriginal totems is also referenced by the presence of animal footprints "gathering" around the yarning circle (Figure 29).

There are seven totem animals that are proposed for inclusion in the landscaping as steel cut-out sculptures. Six of these animals (eagle, crow, emu, kangaroo, echidna and goanna) have been selected by Wiradjuri community members. The eagle and crow will be situated at the northern end of the Wiradjuri Path, overlooking visitors as they enter the library. The other four Wiradjuri totems will be situated further to the south along the margins of the garden overlooking the Yarning Circle (Figure 27).

The inclusion of a Ngunnawal totem animal in the form of a snake references the complexity of the cultural connections to country and respects the diversity of connections to Young within the Aboriginal community. Out of respect to the wishes of the Young LALC, this totem will be situated separately from the Wiradjuri totems. The Ngunnawal totem is proposed to be located on the opposite side of the Wiradjuri Path from the Eagle and the Crow, symbolising the neighbouring relationship between these groups.

The four ground dwelling Wiradjuri totems will also be represented along the Wiradjuri Path through etched footprints leading from the individual sculpture locations and congregating at the Yarning Circle (Figure 26).

Indigenous connections to country will also be referenced in the gardens between the library and the Courthouse through the presence of Currajong, Lemon Myrtle and Saltbush plantings.

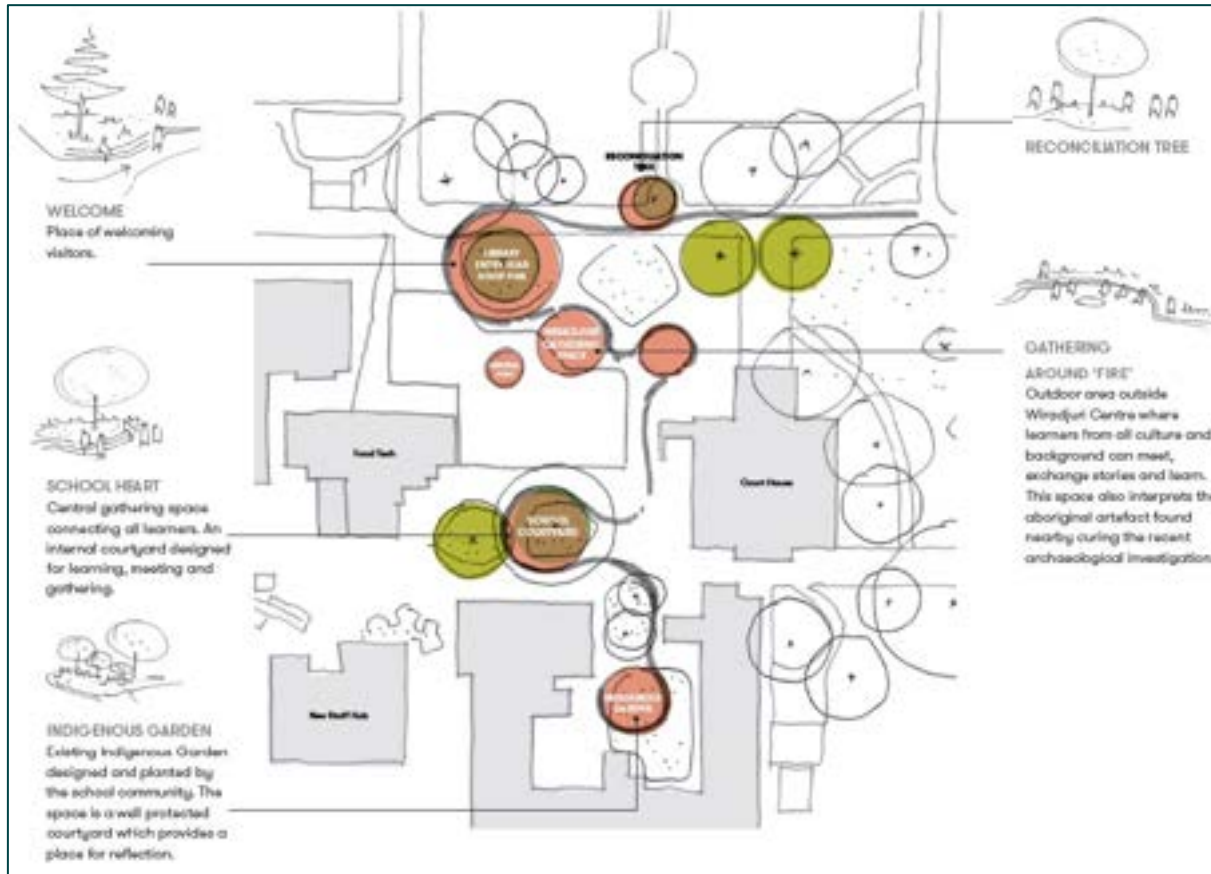


Figure 25: Overview of how Aboriginal themes and narratives extend from the Reconciliation Tree in Carrington Park through the Indigenous Garden in the high school (Hayball 2019).



Figure 26: Concept plan of the location and form of the Yarning Circle (Courtesy of 360° and Hayball).

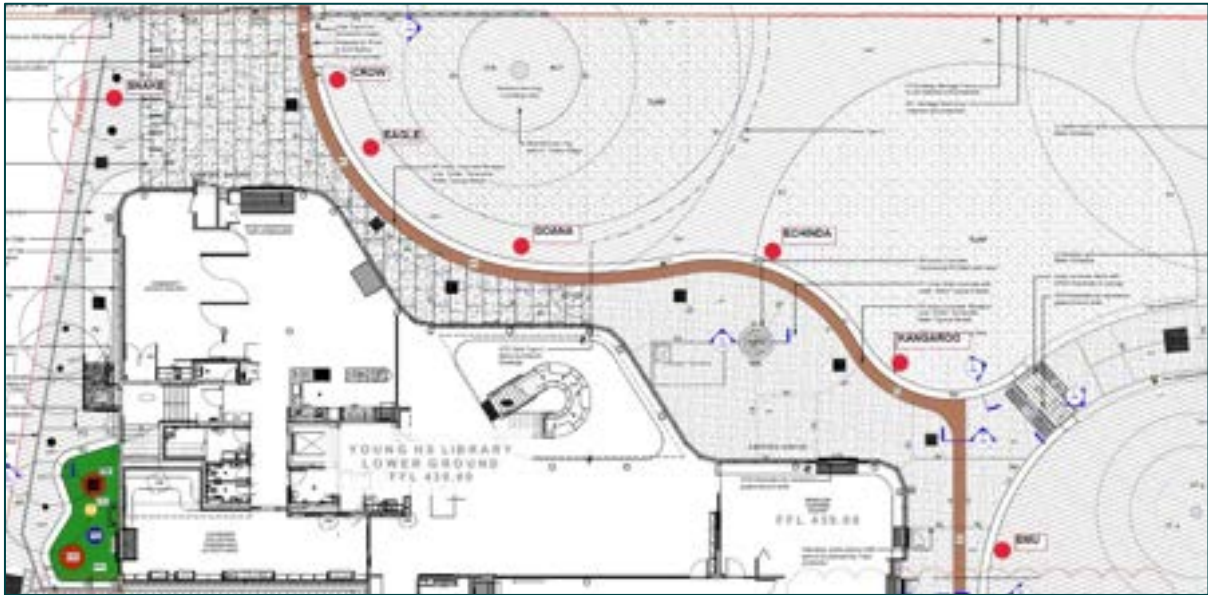


Figure 27: Proposed locations of identified Aboriginal totems.

5.4.2 Timeline of the Riots

Another important aspect of the landscape design is the incorporation of a timeline of the Lambing Flat riots along Currawong Walk (Figure 28). The timeline will highlight 14 key events (Table 9) that will be focused between sign locations D (Chinese Heritage) and E (Riots and Camp Hill). This aspect of the landscape design reinforces the sense of movement through time, whilst also providing a level of engagement with the site’s history that is available for casual visitors strolling in the park through to visitors who are seeking out the study area to more fully immerse themselves in the history of the site.

As with all of the planned interpretation devices, the timeline also provides an opportunity for school groups to undertake activities that explore the interpretation of the study area as part of associated school curricula.



Figure 28: Example of how the timeline events will appear in the pavement.

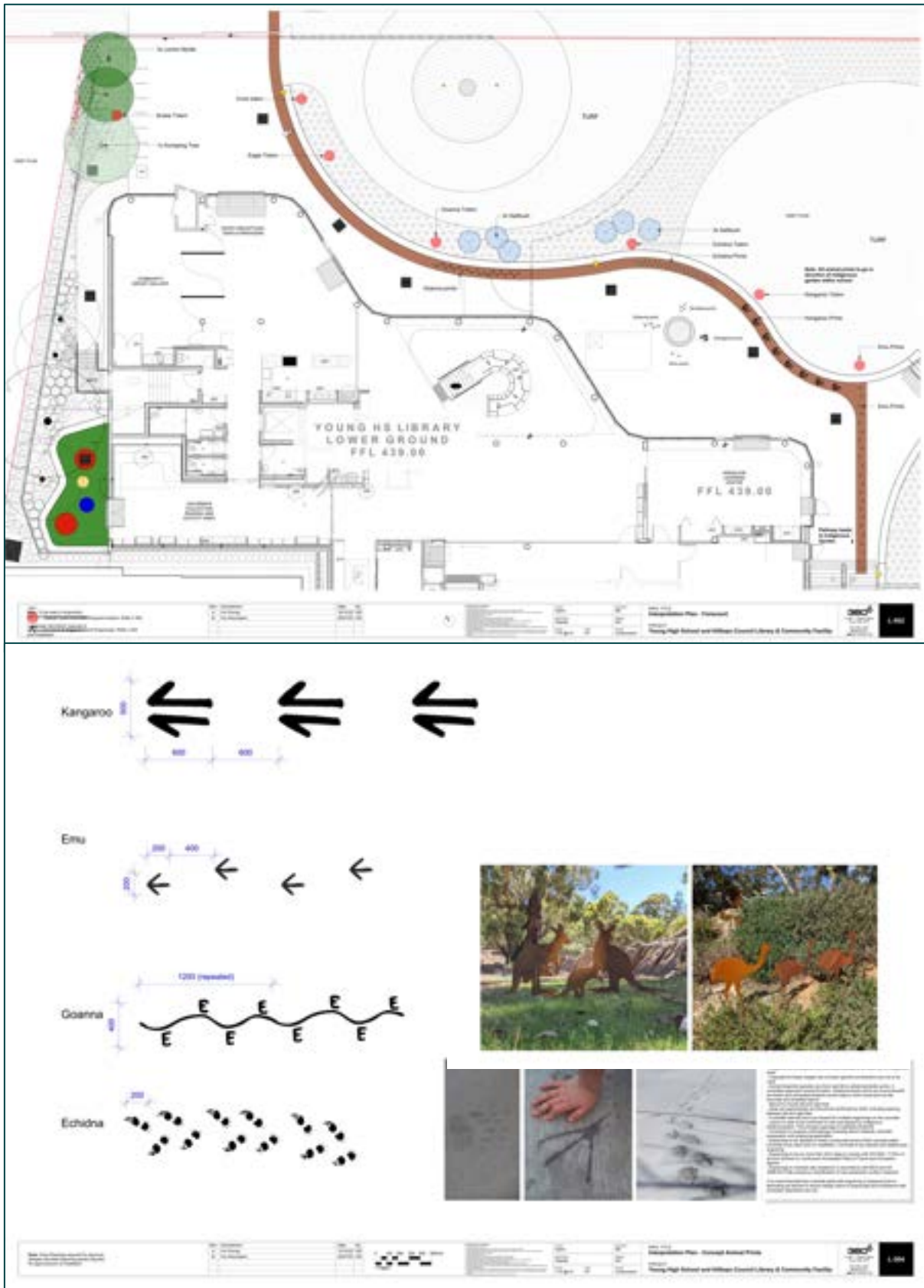


Figure 29: Concept drawings (bottom) and plan (top) of etched tracks leading from totem animal sculptures (concept examples of sculptures shown in inset at bottom right).

Table 9: Timeline of the Riots

Date	Event
10 July 1860	Report of gold at Lambing Flat
13 November 1860	Chinese driven from Burrangong Creek
27 November 1860	Burrangong officially proclaimed a goldfield
27 January 1861	Su San Ling Doh amongst Chinese driven from Little Spring and Blackguard Gully. <i>Riot Act</i> read
17-19 February 1861	Chinese driven from Blackguard Gully and Wumba Numba. Armed mob of 4000 gathered at the Police Camp after riot
14 March 1861	Su San Ling Doh's petition presented to NSW Legislative Assembly
27 May 1861	William D. Campbell appointed to investigate Chinese claim
18 June 1861	Roll Up banner used in Roll Up at Wombat
30 June 1861	Roll Up banner used in the largest of the Lambing Flat riots
14 July 1861	<i>Riot Act</i> read when 1000 Europeans march on Police Camp; William Lupton is killed
16 July 1861	Roll Up Banner is flown at William Lupton's funeral
22 November 1861	NSW Parliament assented to <i>Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act</i> , and <i>Gold Fields Act amendments</i>
20 May 1862	Campbell completed his report into Chinese claims for compensation, recommending £4,240 be paid to 706 individuals
1-15 December 1863	Dates advertised for payment of compensation at Young

5.5 Tactile/Interactive Devices

There are three interpretation devices within the library that provide opportunities for visitors to engage with significant aspects of the site's heritage more directly. This is achieved through archaeological display cases that include drawers that can be opened to explore particular narratives, word play to explore Wiradjuri language, and audio visual displays.

5.5.1 Display cabinets

Two display cases will be installed side by side on the lower ground floor of the library (Figures 30-32). Each display case will be 2000mm long by 1000mm high by 600mm wide, with a scratch resistant glass display forming the upper 400-500mm of the unit, and a series of lockable drawers underneath with scratch resistant glass/perspex covers built into each drawer. The drawers will each be 500mm wide (half width of the cabinet), with heights of 100-120mm, 200-240mm and 300-360mm to enable the storage of a range of different artefacts and configurations with interpretive panels. All drawers will be on smooth runners to reduce vibration impacts to artefact stored within.

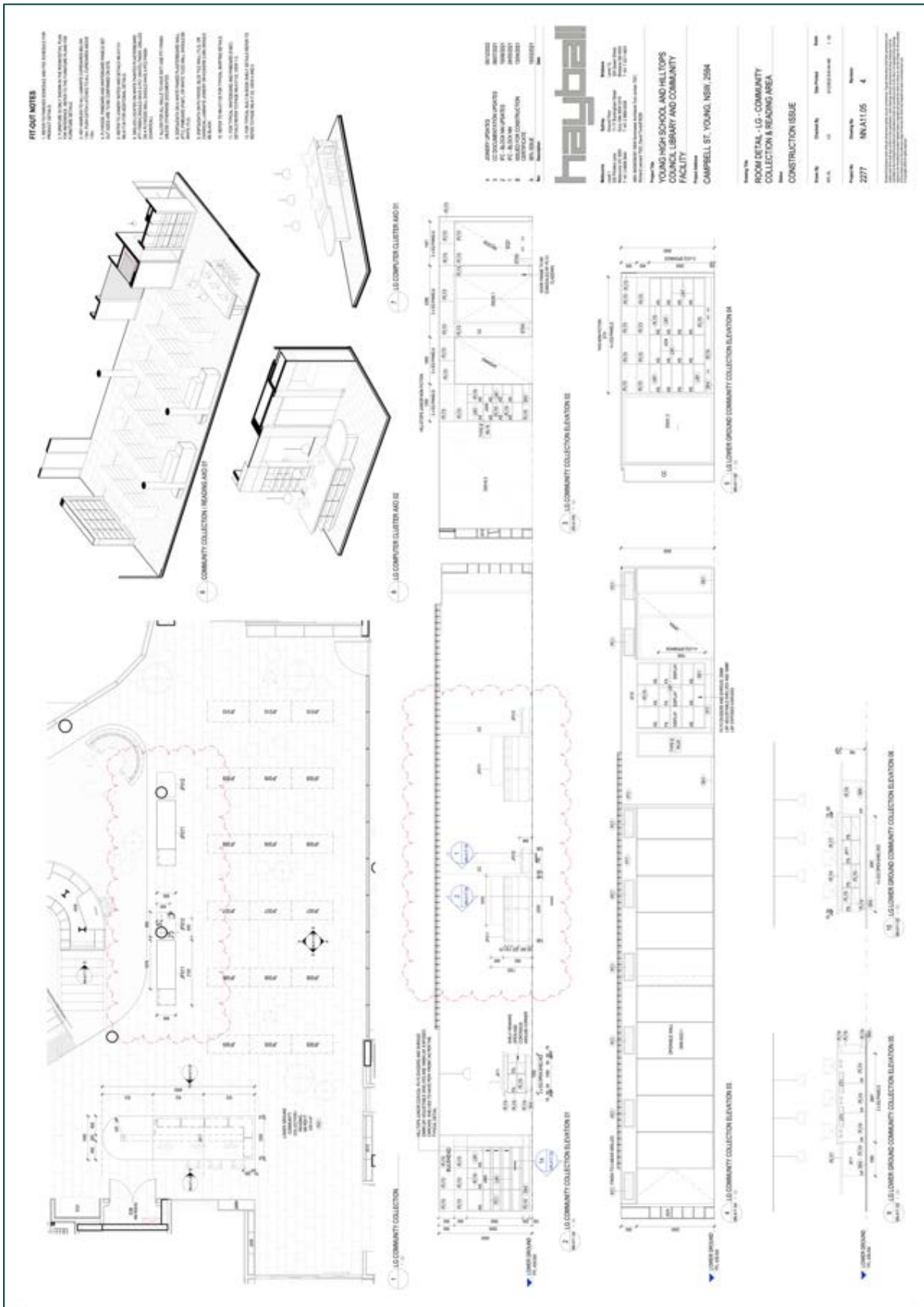


Figure 31: Technical drawings showing location and arrangement of display cases (Courtesy of Hayball).



Figure 32: Examples of concept cabinets showing interplay of glass displays, artefact, information panels and cabinet drawers (upper left and bottom) together with examples of ceramics from the Camp Hill site that will form part of the interpretive display (Images courtesy of Hayball and Penny Crook).

The drawers also offer opportunities to incorporate a diverse range of printed interpretive information such as archaeological site plans, historical maps, and contextual images of artefacts in use or referenced from contemporary advertisements. This assists with enabling visitors to gain insight into how fragmentary archaeological evidence is pieced together to form a more complete picture of the past, which is particularly valuable in the context of a device that can be used by school students, either informally or as part of planned class activities.



Figure 33: Examples of firearms related artefacts (projectiles and percussion caps) that relate to the narratives of the riots and law enforcement.



Figure 34: Examples of different types of police uniform buttons recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill.



Figure 35: Examples of different types of police uniform buttons recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill.



Figure 36: Examples of elements of NSW police uniforms recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill.



Figure 37: Examples of personal items that give insights into identity.



Figure 38: Examples of personal items that give insights into daily life at Camp Hill.



Figure 39: Clay pipe bowl as an example of evocative artefacts from the excavations at Camp Hill that link to narratives of daily life and activities.



Figure 40: Examples of ceramic items that will form part of the display. Holloways Ointment jar (left) and



Figure 41: Examples of butchered bone that give insights into diet at Camp Hill.



Figure 42: Examples of bottles recovered from the excavations that give insights into diet and commerce.

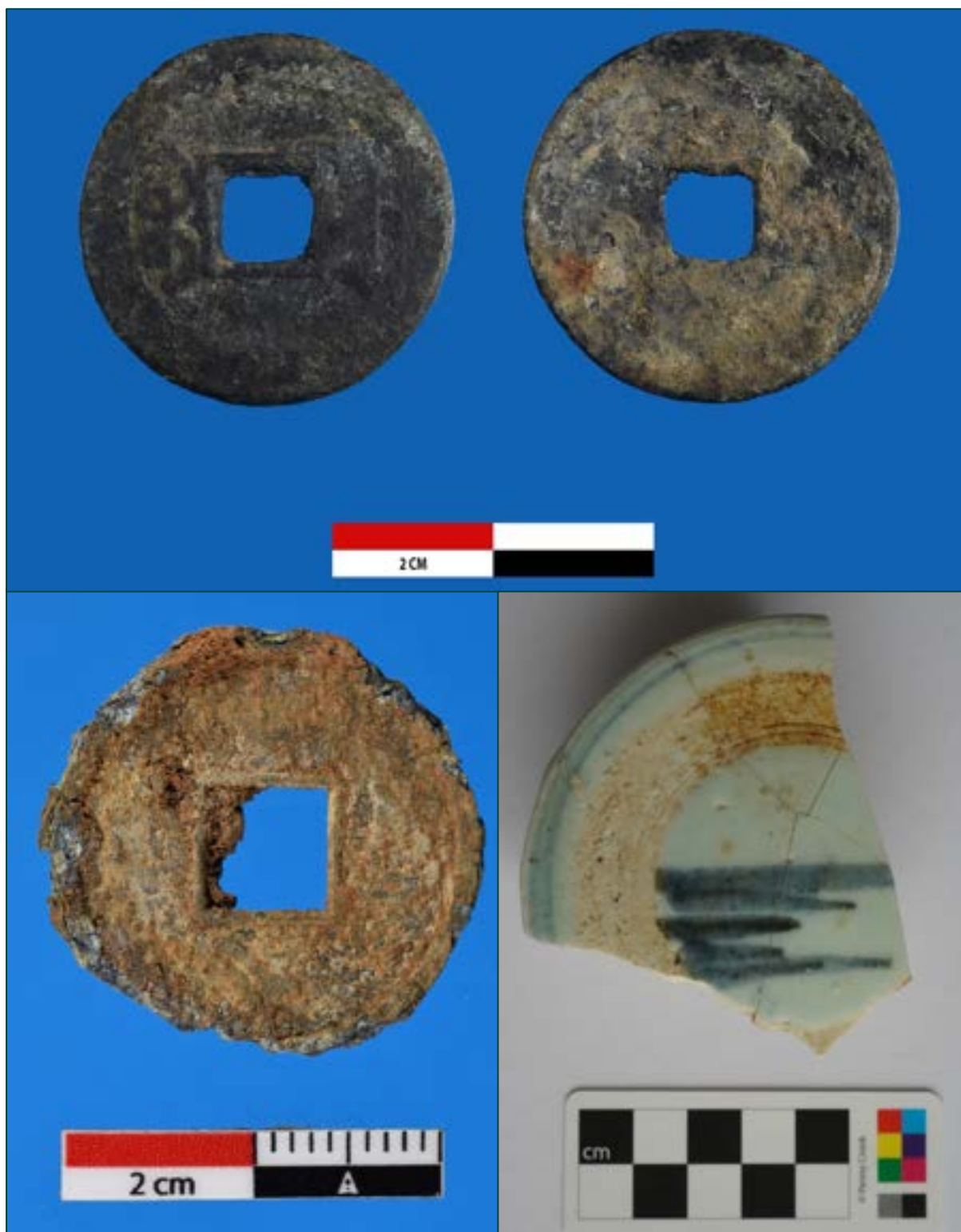


Figure 43: Examples of archaeological evidence of Chinese at Young. Top and left: Chinese coins⁵ recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill Right: A fragment of a Chinese ceramic lid recovered from the excavations at Camp Hill.

⁵ Chinese coins were not used as currency in Australia. They were used either as gambling tokens or for talismanic purpose when they were buried or secreted by builders in a structure to assist with good fortune or used to make ritual coin swords

Table 9: Examples of draft text for labels/information boards within the display cases

Examples of text to accompany individual artefacts

Thomas McVeigh Cordial Bottle, 1908 to c.1952. Near complete light green moulded bottle made for Thomas McVeigh, Cordial Manufacturer, Young. The bottle was filled with McVeigh cordials. The bottle was mass manufactured in a glass factory. It is not known who made the bottle but it was made for Thomas McVeigh, Cordial Manufacturer, Young who operated from 1861 to 1952. The bottle is the most complete of four fragments of McVeigh cordial bottles recovered from the excavation. It is reminder of the importance of the need for local production of consumables too difficult to transport. (YHS1889, 1061)

Substantially complete 10.5" (267mm) dinner plate from the 'Rock Cartouche Series' with a rural scene from Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, depicting a shepherd and crook in a kilt with sash and female companion holding his shoulder. It was most likely made by Elkin Knight & Co, or successors, in Fenton, Staffordshire, England, after 1823. This plate is typical of mid-19th century tablewares and suggests that some effort was made to 'set the table' at the camp. (YHS0506, 1045) – Refer to Figure 32.

Light green wine bottle with lead shot. The bottle would have been made in the second half of the 19th century. Mouth blown light-green bottle in the Bordeaux shape with a 'champagne' string rim lip. It contains 17 tiny lead shots collected in bottle. The bottle was most likely used for wine but could have been for any liquid or beverage. The lead shot is evidence of handgun or rifle and maybe the remains of a meal of small game, such as a rabbit or bird. The bottle was hand blown. It was probably made in the British Isles. While this wine bottle is a common domestic item, the presence of 17 shot collected in the bottle provides rare evidence of the challenges of dining practices in the 19th century where wild game was on the menu. (YHS1503, 1045)

Earthenware ink well for school desk, Late 19th to early 20th century. Fragments from one or more earthenware ink well, school desk insert. This small pot fit into the hole in a school desk or office. This ink well was mass manufactured. The ink well was probably made in Staffordshire, England. These pots were common in school rooms from the late 19th century and throughout the 20th century. (YHS0880, 1017)

Holloways Ointment jar, Between 1840 and 1867. Small 1.75" (45mm) ointment pot for Professor Thomas Holloway's ointment for the cure of ulcers, bad legs, sore breasts, sore heads, gout and Rheumatism. The jar would have been mass manufactured. The jar would have been made in Staffordshire, England. Holloway's ointment pots are found frequently on archaeological sites, particularly on those where residents were engaged in manual labour. (YHS0517, 1045) – Refer to Figure 40.

Fragment from Doulton's 'Wattle' patterned plate or dish, 1892+. Small fragment from earthenware plate or dish with naturalistic with wattle sprays and branches from Doulton's 'Wattle' pattern. This soup plate or dish was likely used as part of a full dinner service. This plate was mass manufactured at the Doulton pottery factory in Burslem, Staffordshire, England after 1892 when the designer Louis Bilton joined the firm as a china painter. Bilton was an English artist who lived in Australia from 1885 to 1887 to prepare drawings of Australian flora for The Picturesque Atlas of Australasia (published between 1886 and 1888). His designs for adapted for mass market and were popular in Australia. (YHS0602, 1164) – Refer to Figure 40.

Chinese ginger jar lid, fragment, 19th century. 3.75" (95.25mm) lid of a Chinese porcelain ginger jar with unidentified landscape motif in centre and a pair of lines around an unglazed ring. While commonly known as 'ginger jars' these rounded jars were used to store many items, mostly food service. Ginger jars were hand-thrown in factories in central China. This is an important reminder of the presence of Chinese miners in Lambing Flat in the 1860s to 1880s. (YHS0551, 1045) – Refer to Figure 43.

James Stewart & Co Whisky bottle, 1852 to 1903. Light green mould-blown bottle, Bordeaux shape, with an embossed mark: "JAMES STEWART & COY / SAUCEL PAISLEY". This bottle contained Scotch whisky. It was blown with a Ricketts-type mould, probably in the British Isles. The glassmaker is unknown but the bottle was made for whisky distiller James Stewart & Co, Saucel, Paisley, Scotland. It is an important reminder of the reach of global trade in regional New South Wales. (YHS1504, 1045)

5.5.2 Word Play

Celebrating Wiradjuri language and encouraging library users to explore and learn Wiradjuri are important aspects of respecting and validating Wiradjuri identity. This has obvious significance for Wiradjuri and other Aboriginal students, and also has the potential to play an important role in more broadly raising social awareness of Aboriginal identities, languages and cultures.

The approach to this device is elegantly simple, requiring only a magnetic board with different colours and select Aboriginal motifs and other visual aids (Refer to Figures 44-48) to provide a launch pad for exploring Wiradjuri vocabulary. The set of 30 to 50 magnetic words will be double sided and include motifs, symbols, and other visual prompts to assist with linking the English and Wiradjuri equivalents.

This device will be suitable for novice learners of all ages, providing an opportunity for both adult and child led interactions in formal and informal learning scenarios. Inclusion of a QR code or similar directive link could also be incorporated to encourage further exploration of Wiradjuri through library books and/or web-based media such as the Wiradjuri Dictionary App. In this way, the device links directly to other library resources and other interpretive devices. Moreover, the inclusion of Wiradjuri words for native animals and plants would also add to the layering of understanding Wiradjuri culture through links to the external landscape elements such as the totem animals, their footprints and significant native plants.

The vocabulary for the word play area will be finalised in consultation with the Aboriginal community who will have make final decisions on selected words, Wiradjuri spellings and associated motifs, symbols or other learning prompts. A draft vocabulary list is provided in Appendix 4.



Figure 44: Example of designs that might be incorporated into the magnetic base board (Modern Teaching Aids <http://www.teaching.com.au>).

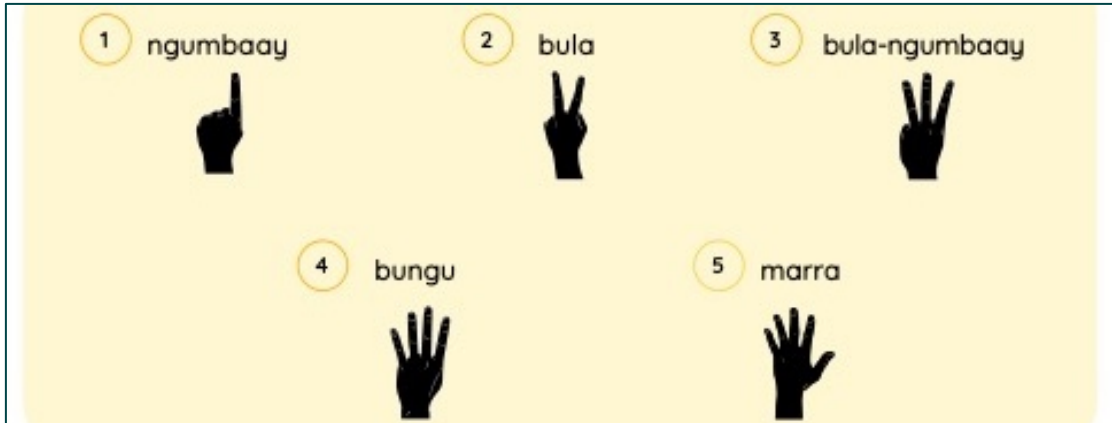


Figure 45: Examples of ways of symbolising the five base numbers in Wiradjuri counting (Learn Wiradjuri” Riley-McNaboe and Riley 2022a: 12).




Figure 46: Examples of symbols for footprints from “Learn Wiradjuri” (Riley-McNaboe and Riley 2022a: 20)

A camp / ngurang

Is three or five circles, one inside the other:



A camp where people meet.



This camp has the symbol for possum inside it, showing they are Possum Clan people.



This camp has land symbols inside the circles, showing people on their Traditional Lands/ Country.

Figure 47: Examples of “camp” motifs from “Learn Wiradjuri” (Riley-McNaboe and Riley 2022a: 21).

Wiradjuri - Colours



English	Wiradjuri
Red	Warrugang
Orange	Warradagang-warrugan-dhuray
Yellow	Warradagang
Green	Gabargarba
Blue	Birring
Indigo	Ngurrumirgang
Violet	Warrugang-ngurrumirgang-dhuray

Figure 48: Examples of how printing words in colour can assist with learning (Riley-McNaboe and Riley 2022b: 26).

5.5.3 Audio Visual

Additional options to explore the site's history and archaeology will be provided through audio-visual media within the library. There will be two audio-visual terminals (Figure 49) on the Lower Ground Floor. Each terminal will comprise a tablet (iPad or similar), mounted on an arm with headphones.

There will also be projector facilities within the library that will enable group viewings of content for this device. The use of projected images with accompanying audio provides a means of presenting content in ways that address different audience requirements (e.g. for school groups).

One of the important aspects of these terminals is the ability to include audio files that provide opportunities for the visually impaired to learn about the history and heritage of the study area. The terminals also provide the opportunity for visitors to access additional content such as photogrammetry and GIS outputs from the archaeological investigations (e.g. Figures 4, 5 and 6), photographs of artefacts not on display, and/or other data related to the archaeological investigations.

Additional imagery in the form of historical maps (Figures 51-53), newspaper articles relating to the riots (Figures 54-56), and the "Roll Up" banner (Figure 53⁶), together with narrations of select newspaper articles, will provide a virtual time travel portal. Visitors will be able to immerse themselves in direct accounts and representations of events from the 1860s. The final selection of newspaper articles would aim to include accounts from all the principal voices associated with the riots. However, content with racist overtones would not be narrated, and would be presented with "reduced visual impact" through limited use and display as imagery with reduced size/resolution.

This form of media also offers important opportunities to acknowledge and commemorate aspects of the Aboriginal and Chinese⁷ heritage.

As a result of the consultation undertaken with the Young LALC it has become apparent that local Wiradjuri woman Enid Clarke is the holder of substantial knowledge that has not as yet been recorded or otherwise documented. Interviews conducted by/with the Young LALC would form invaluable material that could be shared as appropriate with the broader public through these audio-visual terminals.

Additional insights into Chinese heritage could be provided through facsimiles of hand-written petitions, printed petitions and government reports concerning compensation claims for losses sustained following the riots. Operating in a similar way to the lists of names provided at various public memorials, this would enable visitors to gain an appreciation of the personal impacts that the riots had on individuals and families.

5.5.3.1 Example 1)

In May 1861, William D. Campbell was appointed by the NSW Government to investigate the Chinese claims for compensation for losses sustained during the January, February and June riots at Lambing Flat. His Aggravations On Chinese Report dated 20 May 1862 (Figure 59) awarded total compensation of £4240/-/8 between 706 claimants.

⁶ Imagery of the Roll Up banner should be restricted to smaller display screens, and/or be preceded by the following trigger warning, especially with larger projections: 'This audio-visual display includes historical source material that contains racist language and imagery that contemporary audiences may find hurtful.' This is because, if the banner is reproduced in such a way that it dominates a sign/ screen it risks reinforcing historical racist messaging for contemporary audiences.

⁷ The following notes are made with reference to inclusion of Chinese calligraphy and Chinese audio: it is important that written lists, where Chinese calligraphy is used, is in traditional Chinese, not simplified Chinese, as traditional Chinese was the written language used in the nineteenth and early twentieth century by many Chinese coming to Australia; and spoken Chinese (e.g. for lists of names) be read by a Cantonese speaker, not a Mandarin speaker, as most original names would be Cantonese in origin.



Figure 49: Example of audio visual terminal
(<https://www.designcraftprojects.net.au/sites/projects/files/2020-10/DSC07061-Pano.jpg>).

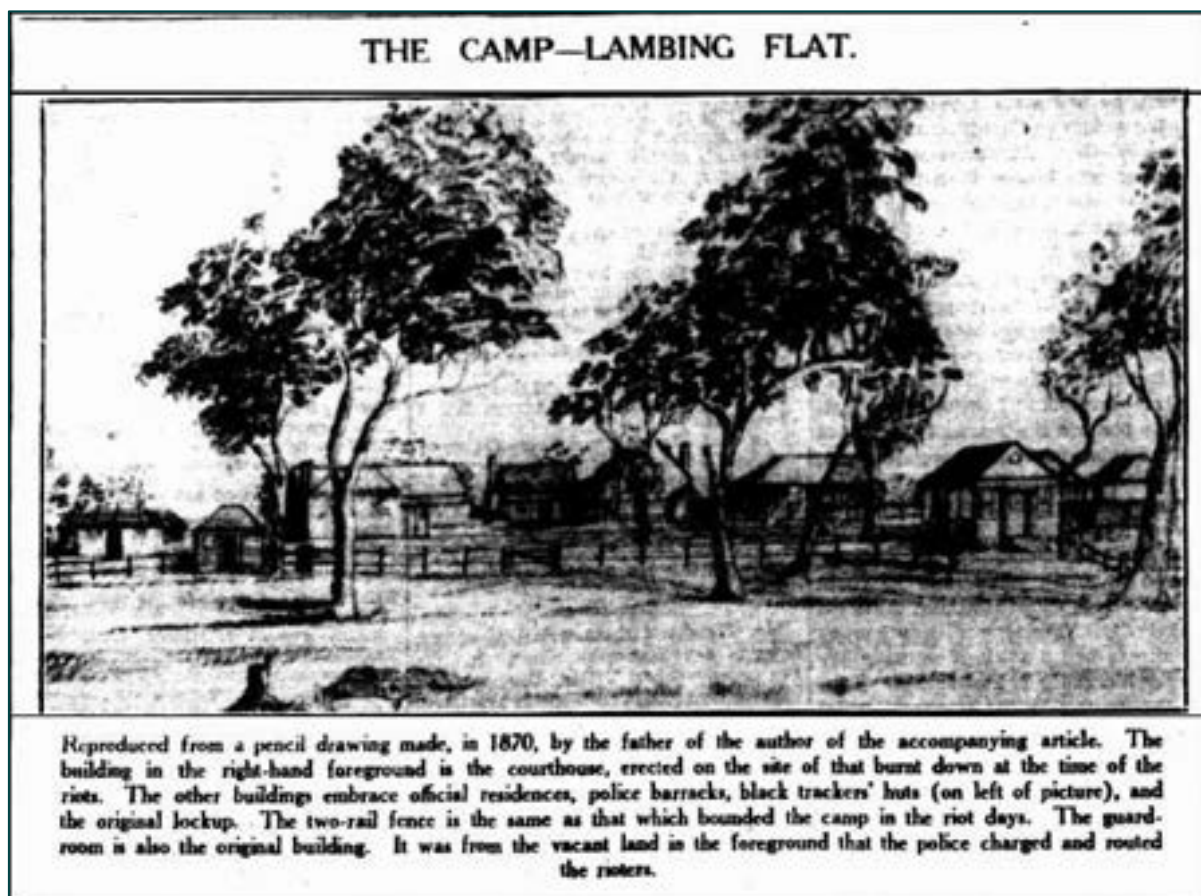


Figure 50: Example of additional media that offers an opportunity to visualise Camp Hill (Australasian 17 October 1931, Page 4).

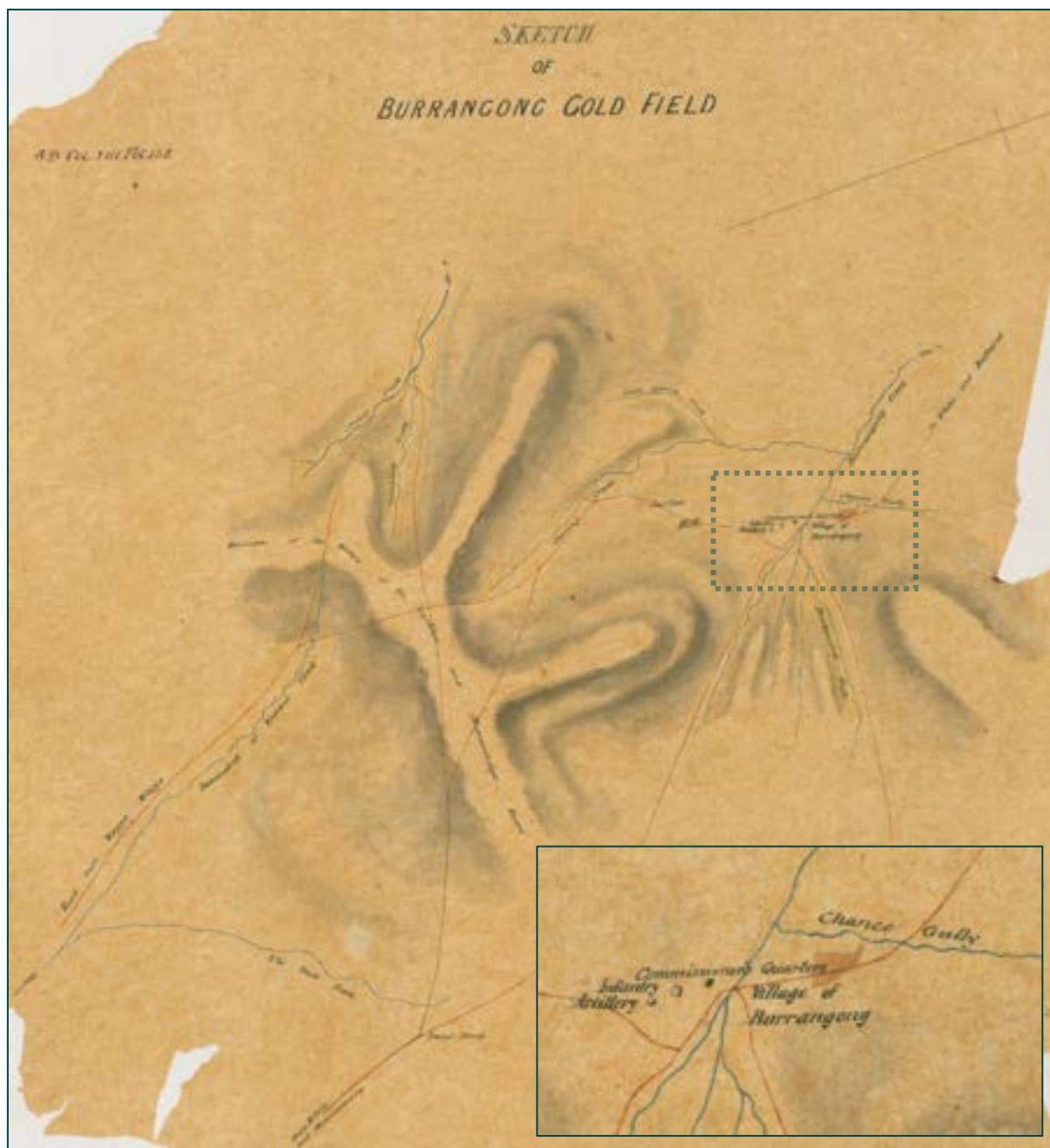


Figure 51: Burrangong - Sketch of Burrangong Gold Field, inset in lower right shows details of elements at Camp Hill (State Records NSW NRS13886[X772]_a110_000010).



Figure 52: 1862 Surveyor General's plan of Camp Hill (top), detail of buildings marked at Camp Hill (bottom) [State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516].



Figure 53: The SHR listed “Roll Up, No Chinese” banner which is on display at the Young Historical Museum, across the road from the study area.

“This banner is both a signifier of the perpetrator perspective on the riots and the perspective of the victims of the violence. It represents the fact that the Europeans wanted ‘No Chinese’ on the Burrangong gold fields. For the Chinese miners the banner was evidence of the violence that was perpetrated upon them and it was cited in their demands for justice from the NSW colonial administration.”

Karen Schamberger, Vice-President of the Young Historical Society.

RIOTS AT BURRANGONG.

On Monday evening the following telegram was received at this office:—

“Yass 9 p.m.

“Fearful riot to-day (Sunday) at Laming Flat. The members of the League burned and destroyed everything belonging to the Chinese, and robbed and ill-used them. I will send full particulars by Tuesday night.”

Captain Zouch and the mounted patrol started from here for Laming Flat yesterday morning.

The following is from our Sydney correspondent:—

“Monday afternoon.

“I presume that you will be by this time in full possession of the news from Burrangong. A telegram received by the government announces that a ‘roll up’ of two thousand Europeans had taken place; that they had driven off the Chinese, burnt their tents, cut off their tails, and otherwise maltreated them; and that they had then proceeded to Back Creek and driven the Chinese from that place. The Chinamen were being rationed by Mr. Roberts, at the request of the resident commissioner. Mr. Cloete and Mr. Zouch have been instructed to proceed against the ringleaders immediately.”

Figure 54: Extract from Goulburn Herald, 3 July 1861, p.2 describing the 30 June 1861 anti-Chinese riot.

Local & General Intelligence.

BURRANGONG DIGGINGS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

**FRESH DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE
EUROPEANS AND CHINESE.**

WHEN the rush to Tipperary gully took place, and the consequent desertion of many other parts of this gold-field, we stated that in all probability the Chinese who had been lurking about the outskirts, would seize the opportunity afforded by the absence of the European diggers to encroach on the abandoned gullies, and thus bring about another demonstration of physical force in connection with the Chinese question. And such has, unhappily, been the case. A few small parties of Mongolians began gradually to show themselves, and were usually assailed with missiles, but as there appeared to be no combined action on the part of the diggers, they no doubt thought that the objectionable feeling which had been entertained towards them had died out, and that they could, without molestation to any serious extent, take up the ground that had been deserted. Within the last ten days or a fortnight the number began

Figure 55: Extract from Yass Courier, Wednesday 3 July 1861, Page 2.

This is an example of an account that presents challenges for use in interpretation due to use of offensive descriptions and stereotypes. Final decisions regarding inclusion and interpretation of such examples should be informed by feedback from the Chinese Australian community.

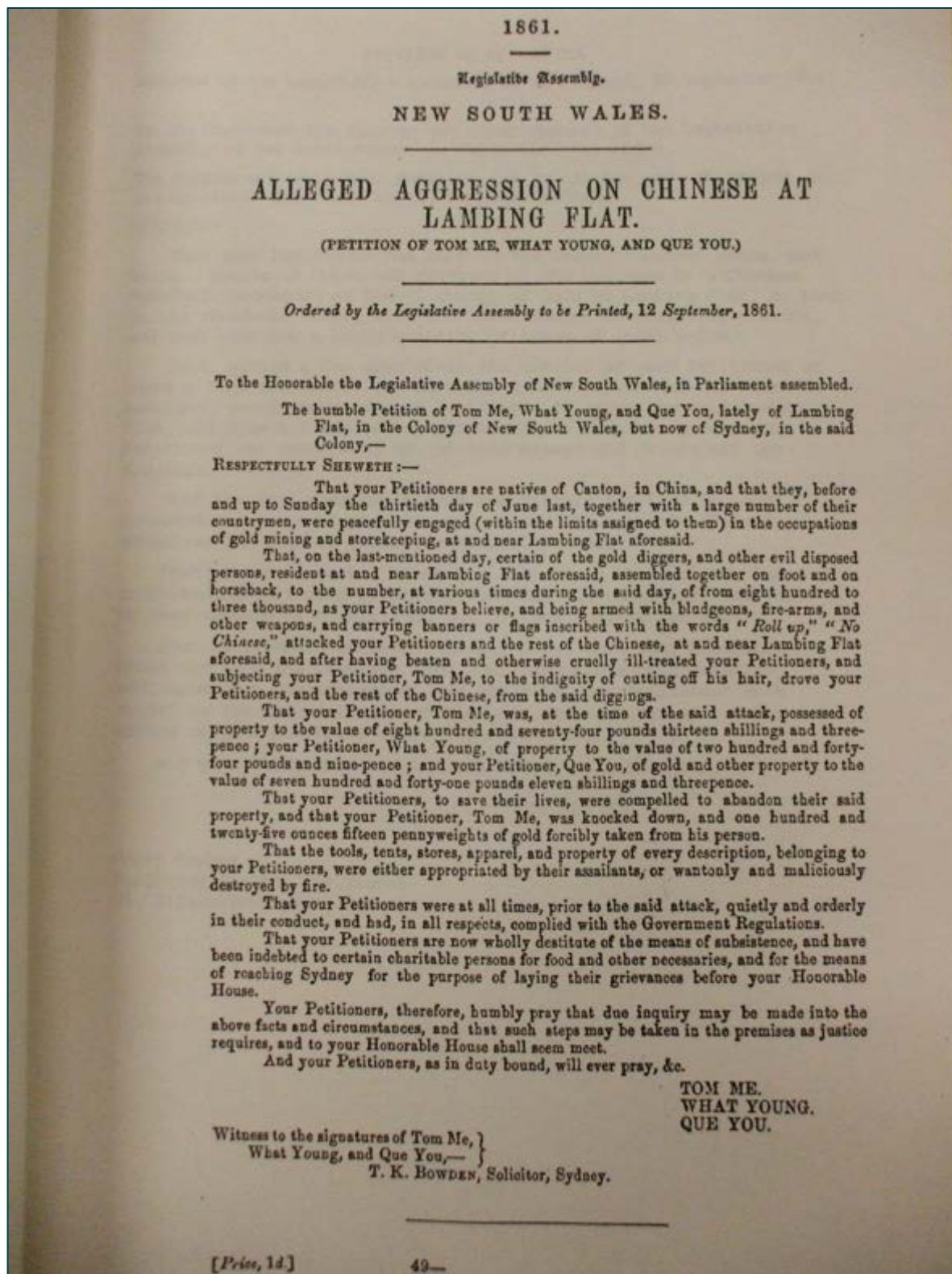


Figure 56: Alleged Aggression on Chinese at Lambing Flat, Petition of Tom Me, What Young and Que You', 12 September 1861, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 1861/62, II, p.3

5.5.3.2 Example 2) Petition of Su San Ling Doh complaining of his treatment at the diggings

One of those driven from Lambing Flat on 27 December 1860 was Su San Ling Doh. He hand-wrote a petition requesting the government compensate him for his losses, asserting that he was in possession of a valid miner's right (Figure 58).

Family stories, either through visual or audio form will provide an appreciation of how Chinese settlers were a continuing presence in Young, contributing to the economy, charitable causes and social life.

5.5.3.3 Example 3) Max Quay's family story

Max Quay's Chinese Australian family spans five generations in Young. His great-great grandparents (Figure 59) William Seng Chai and Hannah (nee Price) came to Young circa 1866-67. Penang-born William Seng Chai was a highly respected Government-appointed Gold fields Interpreter and Chinese community leader. Their daughter Isabella married Canton-born Ah Geang (Thomas Ah Young) who took on leadership of the Chinese community in Young. Thomas Ah Young had a market garden in Spring Creek from which he supplied vegetables to the Burrangong Hospital as well as Yass, Gundagai and Wagga Wagga. Both Thomas and Isabella were known for their charitable works. They had fourteen children. One daughter Hannah, married Canton-born George Quay, who ran a general store registered as George Quay & Co. on Main Street. George and Hannah's sons Leslie & Hubert Oswald (Bert) joined George in the business, Hubert buying out his father's and brother's shares in the business in 1936. Together with Charles Milton Ricketts, Bert moved the business to Boorowa Street, opening as "Quay and Ricketts". They remained there in business until they retired 1968-69. Bert married Alma Jones, and their son Max Quay worked for local timber yards and in hardware before retiring.

Additional options for Audio components include:

- Interview or excerpt of an interview of Max Quay, 5th generation Chinese Australian resident of Young, to be recorded by Juanita Kwok
- Interview with Darryl Low Choy about Sun Kum Tiy: A Chinese merchant of late colonial Sydney who also owned the Chinese merchant store in Young (<https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/nightlife/early-chinese-merchant/13659878>)

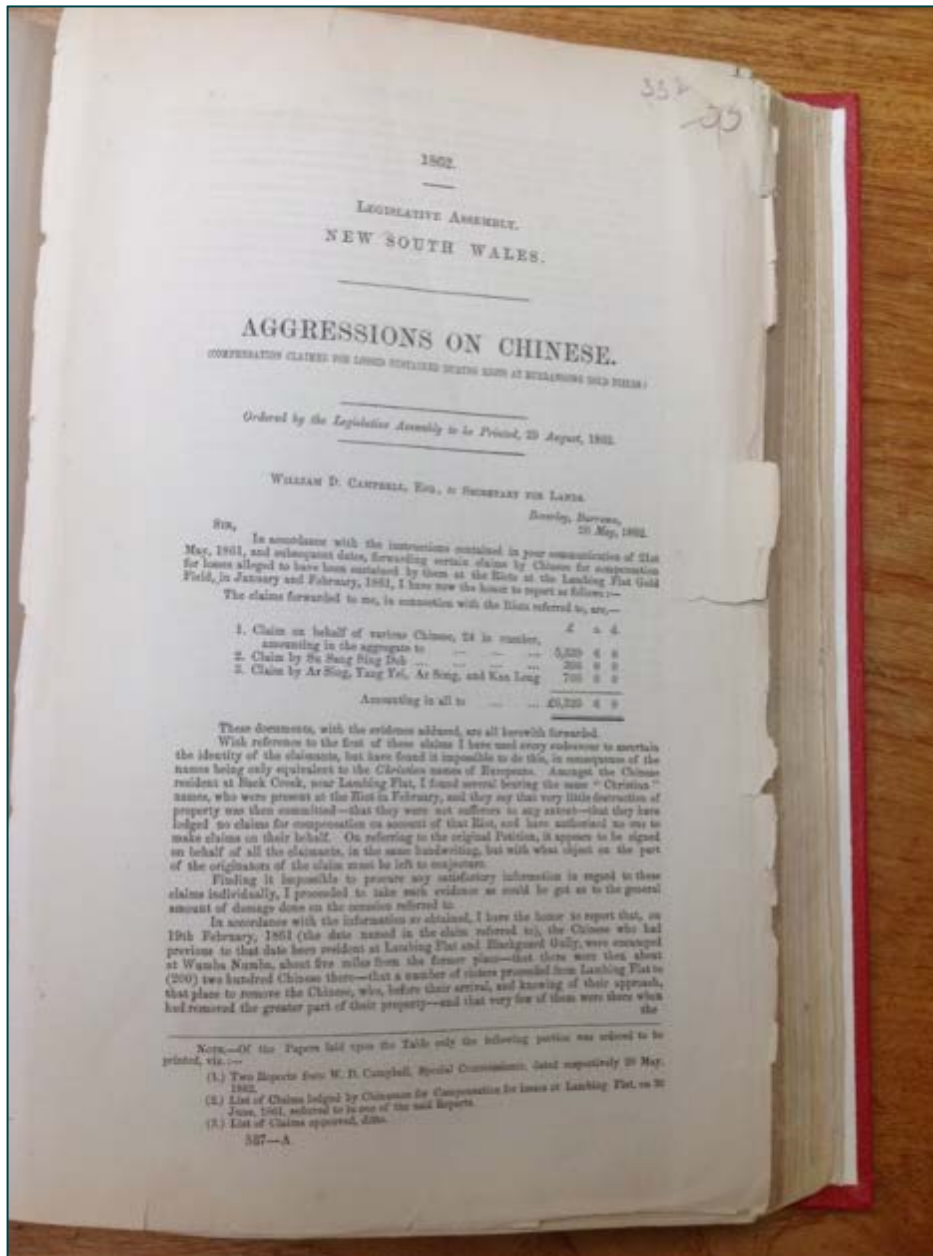


Figure 57: *Aggressions on Chinese* Report, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1862, Vol. 4, Sydney, Government Printer, pp. 9-27.

61-787
Sydney 12 March 1861
Su San Ling Doh
Complaining of his treatment by the diggers
May it Please Your Excellency
Act
On the 22nd day of December 1860 I went on to
Lambing Flat I went to the Commissioner
and asked him if Chinamen would be allowed
to dig on those diggings and he said "yes";
I had a miners right from the same year
I accordingly commenced work on the 25th January
The Europeans posted notices on the diggings that
on the 27th if the Chinamen would not clear out
by that date they would drive them away.
I asked the Europeans for three days to remove
my goods bought at Wollers store in Brantford and
partly not paid for, which they would not
grant as I then asked for one day and was
refused, on the 27 I was drove off with the
rest of my Country men I asked a policeman to
look after my goods. Early on the 28 I went

Figure 58: Petition of Su San Ling Doh complaining of his treatment at the diggings SANSW: NRS 7933 [5/3671], 61/787, 12 March, 1861, page 1 of 2.



Figure 59: Max Quay and cousin Warwick Tsoa-Lee in front of the gravestone of their great-great-grandparents, Hannah and William Seng Chai. Source: Warwick Tsoa-Lee. Gravestone restored by Trent Tsoa-Lee.

5.6 Other Internal Fittings

The internal fit out of the library will incorporate two additional interpretive elements in the form of textile design and naming elements.

5.6.1 Rug Design

The Wiradjuri Learning Space, situated on the Lower ground Floor, offers an additional opportunity to celebrate Wiradjuri culture. A circular rug (Figure 61) in the centre of this room will showcase a design based on a painting by Enid Clarke (Figure 60), local Wiradjuri elder and Young High School employee. An accompanying panel of text on the wall will assist in visitor appreciation of the significance of the rug design. The following text has been drafted by the Young LALC.

This rug represents the hills of Brungle and the slopes of Young. This is strong Wiradjuri country and these are the colours of Mother Earth. The black road and the white dots represent some of the

*songline journeys that we still use today
that are over thousands of years old.*

*Songlines are journeys of knowledge in the
form of a map and each place contains
cultural knowledge that is taught to all.*



Figure 60: Enid Clarke's painting that will form the basis of the circular rug design.



Figure 61: Concept image of how the painting will translate into a circular design.

5.6.2 Naming Elements

Many of the interpretive devices discussed above are more overt in their references to the history, heritage, and significance of the study area. Subtler, yet still powerful, interpretive elements are the names given to places. The incorporation of naming elements that acknowledge the site's history are also part of the CoA for the project [CoA D22(c)].

As discussed above in relation to the external landscape elements, the name "Wiradjuri Pathway" has been selected for the path leading off "Currawong Walk" in Carrington Park to the library building. This name directly references the links to Wiradjuri Country, whilst also reminding visitors that this space includes numerous references to Aboriginal cultural heritage through the presence of animal totems, native plantings and the "Yarning Circle". The Yarning Circle is itself a name selected by the Young Local Aboriginal Land Council. Furthermore, the name "Currawong Walk" also references both the European and Chinese historical themes, as Currawong Station was the early pastoral run established by James Roberts, where safe haven was provided to the Chinese following the riots.

Within the library building itself there are six rooms/spaces on the lower ground floor, and two on the upper ground floor, that are formally identified (Table 11). The option of providing dual naming of all these spaces was floated with the Aboriginal community. The advice received was that the Wiradjuri word *yalbilinya*, pronounced yal-billy-nyah, and meaning "to learn", be used as the Wiradjuri name for the Wiradjuri Learning Space. Once again, this is an example of how the different interpretive elements leverage off one another, with Wiradjuri language linking from the Welcome to Country Signs, through the Wiradjuri Path and associated Totems, into the Word Play area, Web Based Media and ultimately being embedded in the signage within the library.

Table 10: Formally identified rooms and spaces within the library building.

Floor	Room/Space
Lower Ground	Children's Library
	Community Room
	Wiradjuri Learning Space
	Multimedia Unit
	Presentation Room
	Workshop
Upper Ground	Study Room
	Care Connect

In addition to the references to Aboriginal cultural heritage through dual naming, the following options are examples of names that acknowledge the history and heritage of the study area:

- Burrangong – reference to the name of the goldfields
- Camp Hill – references to the former site use
- Lambing Flat – reference to the name of the locality that was used at the time of the riots and the name usually used to refer to the riots
- Jackey Coborn – references culture contact and first documented European interactions with Aboriginal people at Young
- Sun Kum Hang - references the Sun Kum Hang store, Main Street, Young 1868-1887
- On Lee & Co. store
- George Quay and Sons, store Main Street, Young
- William Seng Chai - interpreter and Chinese community leader, Young
- Thomas Ah Young - Spring Creek market gardener and Chinese community leader

The rooms/spaces within the library will be named to pay respect to the heritage of the area, and will be subject to DoE assessing the cultural sensitivity in line with DoE's internal governance approval and in conjunction with the respective stakeholders. The finalisation of the rooms will be undertaken post completion.

5.7 Additional Interpretive Elements

The potential for visitors to be invited to further explore particular themes and narratives can be realised through both existing resources, and the option to develop additional resources. Existing resources are available in the form of displays and records housed across Campbell St at the Young Historical Museum and Young Historical Society Inc, and through web based media such as the Wiradjuri Dictionary (<https://wcclp.com.au/wiradjuri-dictionary/>) and research available on the Young Historical Museum's website (<https://younghistoricalmuseum.wordpress.com/>).

5.7.1 Young Historical Museum

The Young Historical Museum, as the location of the "Roll Up, No Chinese" banner and the local centre of exhibitions that explore Young's rich heritage, provides an excellent option for housing display(s) of additional artefacts from the excavations. The Museum is already setup to welcome visitors who want to delve deeper into history. It provides an important option for visitors to explore different narratives at an additional level of detail.

Options are currently being explored for the Young Historical Museum to access the archaeological assemblage and display items that fit within the scope of their existing and future exhibitions. The Museum has also expressed interest in the interpretive displays at the library directing people who want to know more to visit the Museum.

5.7.2 Web Based Media

In addition to existing web-based resources, there is the option to develop additional content that might be accessed through one or more of the following website options:

- Hilltops Council
- Young High School
- Young Historical Museum
- New website dedicated to the heritage of the study area

Content for such web-based resources would include images, text and audio developed for the interpretive signs, display case and audio-visual installations. The option would also exist for additional content to be developed that explores the archaeology at a level of detail that is not possible through the onsite devices.

5.7.3 Links to Syllabus

As outlined in the HIS (GML 2021), the interpretation of the site also links in various ways to the NSW History Syllabus. The importance of linking the heritage interpretation to National and State history curricula is also a central theme of the feedback received from the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia (Appendix 2) on the draft HIP. Whilst it is beyond the scope of this report to address all the ways in which the site's interpretation might link to school curricula, this aspect of interpretation can be further addressed through the development of the web-based media and audio visual content.

An updated version of the GML Links to the NSW History Syllabus is provided at Appendix 8 as an example of the opportunities this site presents for educational purposes.

6 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of this HIP can be broken down into three components or phases:

- Phase 1 - Integral components of the project's fabric that will be completed prior to Occupation Certificate (OC);
- Phase 2 - Components of the project's fabric that are non-essential for OC but integral to site interpretation; and
- Phase 3 - Components that are still under review and/or require additional consultation, research or other development prior to implementation.

6.1 Phase 1

Table 12 provides an overview of the interpretation devices and components that will be completed as part of the Phase 1 implementation, which will be completed by April 2023.

Table 11: Overview of interpretation devices that will be completed in Phase 1 of implementation.

Device/Component
Welcome to Country Signage
Currawong Walk and the Timeline of the Riots
Native Plantings
Yarning Circle
Totem animal sculptures
Wiradjuri Path and Totem animal footprints
Internal signage and naming elements
Audio visual terminals installed and Wiradjuri Dictionary App loaded
Projector installed for audio visual displays

6.2 Phase 2

Table 13 provides an overview of the interpretation devices and components that will be completed as part of the Phase 2 implementation. These devices are dependent on additional lead times for delivery and will be completed by July 2023.

Table 12: Overview of interpretation devices that will be completed in Phase 2 of implementation.

Device/Component
Eight history and heritage exploration signs and associated historical wayfinding sign
Indigenous Rug
Archaeological display cases including stabilisation work on selected artefacts and production of associated labels and information panels
Word Play Wall

6.3 Phase 3

Table 13 provides an overview of the interpretation devices and components that require additional review and/or development. Decisions on the scope, content and implementation of these components will be finalised by July 2023, and all remaining interpretation components will be implemented by June 2024.

Table 13: Overview of interpretation devices that will be completed in Phase 3 of implementation.

Device/Component
Completion of audio-visual content
Development of any additional web based media
Arrangements for Young Historical Museum access to artefact assemblage

6.4 Budget

Table 14 provides an overview of the indicative budgets allocated to each device/component.

Table 14: Overview of indicative budgets for implantation of the HIP.

Item	Budget
Display Case	\$50,000
Conservation/display of artefacts	\$35,000
Signage – Welcome to Country, Interpretative Wayfinding, Interpretation	\$40,000
Timeline on Currawong Walk	\$20,000
Native Plants – Land Council wanted to review the proposed plantings	\$6,000
Animal footprints to the ceremony pit	\$12,000
Interpretation seating and AV displays	\$17,000
Word Wall in the Children’s Collection	\$3,000
Rug – Indigenous design by Enid Clark. Indigenous piece	\$20,000
Totems: Eagle, Crow, Kangaroo, Emu, Goanna, Echidna and Snake	\$10,000
Development of audio-visual content	\$50,000
Development of web-based content	\$50,000

7 ONGOING MANAGEMENT

The heritage interpretation devices proposed for implementation at the Young High School - Hilltops Community Library have been selected with the following preferences in mind:

- Devices that are integral to the landscape;
- Devices that are robust/hard wearing;
- Devices that require minimal maintenance intervention;
- Devices/components that can be easily/simple cleaned, replaced or updated; and
- Devices/components that are less subject to technological redundancy.

This has enabled the development of a relatively simple approach to ongoing management of the interpretation devices.

7.1 General Management Principles

The condition of all devices should at a minimum be reviewed on an annual basis and any necessary maintenance/cleaning/repair undertaken as required.

Digital copies of all device content (text and images) should be kept by Hilltops Council, Young High School and the NSW Department of Education.

7.2 Device Specific Management Procedures

The Indigenous Rug in the Wiradjuri Learning Space should be cleaned/repared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Details of the management of the artefact assemblage, including the management of items housed in the display cases within the library, will be set out in the Artefact Management Plan (AMP) that is currently being prepared by Lantern Heritage in consultation with Endangered Heritage Pty Ltd.

7.3 Management Responsibilities

Management of individual devices is outlined below in Table 15, which provides a responsibility matrix for maintenance and management of heritage devices. In particular, it defines who has responsibility within the defect liability period (DLP) and who assumes responsibility beyond the DLP.

7.4 Device Changes

Device changes, including removal/addition of devices and changes to device content should be undertaken in consultation with Hilltops Council, Young High School, Heritage NSW and the NSW Department of Education.

7.5 Interpretation Plan Review

This Interpretation Plan should be reviewed every 10-15 years and/or in association with the development/review of the Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner (SHR No. 02047) Conservation Management Plan.

Table 15: Responsibility matrix for maintenance and management of interpretation devices.

HIP Device	Physical Location	Responsibility
Signage – including wayfinding, cultural heritage orientation and interpretation, with at least one interpretation sign dedicated to each of the three key themes as well as signs that explore how the themes interweave:	Along Currawong Walk (in Carrington Park) and Forecourt area.	Defect Liability Period (DLP) - Joss Construction Post DLP – Along Currawong Walk (in Carrington Park) - Hilltops Council Forecourt area - Asset Management Unit (AMU - SINSW)
Landscape design –including Aboriginal plants, animals and pathways, timeline of events around the riots and interweaving of western and indigenous concepts of time and space;	Along Currawong Walk (in Carrington Park) and Forecourt area.	DLP - Joss Construction Post DLP – Along Currawong Walk (in Carrington Park) - Hilltops Council Forecourt area - AMU - SINSW
Indigenous rug – internal textile element based on a design provided by a local Wiradjuri artist;	In the Wiradjuri Learning Centre	DLP - Joss Construction Post DLP – AMU - SINSW
Archaeological display(s) – display cases within the library, additional display options at the Young Historical Museum, and potential for select artefacts to be made available for hands- on educational purposes;	Lower Ground Community Collection/Reading Additional display options at the Young Historical Museum	DLP - Joss Construction (except Additional display options at the Young Historical Museum or the displayed artefacts within the fabricated cases or artefacts for hands-on educational purposes) Post DLP – AMU - SINSW Additional display options - Young Historical Museum
Wordplay – Magnetic board that incorporates indigenous designs/motifs to invite interaction and prompt identification of associated words to explore Wiradjuri language;	Children’s Collection reading and Activity Area	DLP - Joss Construction Post DLP –AMU - SINSW

HIP Device	Physical Location	Responsibility
<p>Audio/Visual media (hardware installations and development of content) – media available through designated tablets/devices and/or digital projections that include historical imagery (e.g. photographs, maps, newspaper extracts), archaeological excavation imagery (e.g. artefacts, excavation at the site, photogrammetry results), and/or other site interpretation text and images, with options for inclusion of accompanying audio tracks (e.g. oral history/interviews, narration of newspaper accounts of events); and</p>	<p>iPad and seating: Lower Ground Community Collection/Reading</p> <p>Projectors: Multimedia Presentation space</p>	<p>Equipment & Furniture</p> <p>DLP - Joss Construction</p> <p>Post DLP – AMU - SINSW</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Community and Engagement / Communications - SINSW</p>
<p>Web Based Media (development of content) – Wiradjuri Dictionary App, Young Historical Museum, options for additional content based on the archaeological salvage report to be made available through the websites of Hilltops Council/Young High School/Young Historical Museum or other local website(s).</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Community and Engagement / Communications - SINSW</p>

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to fulfill the requirements of the CoA for the project, it is recommended that:

- 1) This HIP be submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval.
- 2) This HIP be realised in accordance with the implementation phases outlined in Section 6 of this report.
- 3) Management of the interpretation devices be undertaken in accordance with Section 7 of this report.
- 4) Ongoing consultation be conducted with the relevant stakeholders regarding development of content for the web-based media and audio-visual displays.

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APPENDIX 1 – HERITAGE LISTINGS

Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner

Item Details



Name
Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner
SHR/LEP/5170
Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner
Address
6 Ripon Street YOUNG NSW 2594
Local Govt Area
Hilltops
Local Aboriginal Land Council
Young

Item Type
Landscape
Group/Collection
Landscape - Cultural
Category
Historic Landscape

All Addresses

Addresses

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
20	Cable Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Young			COOTAMUNDRA	Alternate Address
9	Campbell Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Young			COOTAMUNDRA	Alternate Address
11	Campbell Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Young			COOTAMUNDRA	Alternate Address
6	Ripon Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Young	Young	Monteagle	COOTAMUNDRA	Primary Address

Records Retrieved: 4

Boundary Description

The SHR curtilage boundary for the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner is limited to the item itself and does not include the land it is located on or the structure it is housed within.

Significance

Statement Of Significance

The 14 July 1861 Lambing Flat Riot Site and 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner are of State heritage significance for their historic, social, research, and rarity values. The series of demonstrations, disturbances, and riots by miners and settlers at Lambing Flat from November 1860 to July 1861 were the most protracted violence perpetrated against Chinese miners in the state's history. These riots demonstrate the prejudices and racial antagonism that were present on the NSW goldfields and harboured across society in nineteenth century Australia.

The riot that occurred at this site on the evening of Sunday 14 July 1861 was the culmination of rising tensions between the European miners, the gold commissioners, and the police, as the government attempted to restore law and order. It was the first major confrontation between European miners and police on the NSW goldfields and involved the second reading of the Riot Act in NSW history. As the final configuration of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots it is regarded as a defining moment in the history of Chinese settlement in Australia. It led to the NSW Government enacting discriminatory and racist legislation to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the state and curtail their movement and rights on the NSW goldfields.

This site offers rich opportunities to tell the story of this riot and the shameful impact of racial prejudices to the people of NSW. The open landscape of Carrington Park allows the extant sloping topography to be appreciated which assists in visualising and interpreting the events of the riot. The archaeological remains of the Gold Commissioners' Camp are a rare resource that has potential to answer research questions about this riot, as well as to demonstrate how gold commissioners and police lived at mid-nineteenth century NSW goldfields. The former Great Courthouse (1886), as the last remaining symbol of law and order on the site of the Gold Commissioners Camp, is an important landmark for interpretation of this event.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner was the standard used by the anti-Chinese miners and settlers to announce several riots and disturbances on the Lambing Flat goldfield, most notably the violent attacks on the Chinese on Sunday 30 June 1861. It is a rare item of moveable heritage that tangibly symbolises the intolerance, prejudices, and racism of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots for NSW history and society.

This site and the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner are closely associated with the State Heritage Register listed site, Blackguard Gully (SHR 01775), which was the location of one of the Chinese Camps attacked by rioters on Sunday 30 June 1861. Together these sites help to tell the story of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots to the people of NSW.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

This site is of State historical significance for its three connections to a State significant event: the riot and confrontation between European miners and police on Sunday 14 July 1861 during the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots. This series of demonstrations, disturbances, and riots by European miners and settlers at Lambing Flat from November 1860 to July 1861 are the most protracted violence perpetrated against Chinese miners in NSW history.

This site is the scene of the final event of these riots: a confrontation between miners and police during an attempt to free their imprisoned comrades from the Gold Commissioners' Camp lock-up. This confrontation involved the second reading of the Riot Act in NSW history. The riot itself was likely the first major confrontation between police and European miners following the Eureka Stockade (Ballarat, 1854) and the first on the NSW goldfields. This riot is a defining moment in the history of Chinese settlement in Australia as it led to the NSW Government enacting discriminatory and racist legislation to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the state and curtail their movement and rights on the NSW goldfields.

The three connections of this site to this event allows its important story to be comprehensively and emotionally told to all Australians.

The open landscape and extant sloping topography of Carrington Park allow the sequence of this riot to be demonstrated to the people of NSW. Across this area the observer can visualise and appreciate the spatial relationships between the parties participating in the riot and understand the role that the topography played in the events that occurred. Historical and archaeological research has identified the location of the Gold Commissioners' Camp buildings and its boundaries. This information can be combined with the historical accounts of the riot to show the rough location of where the rioters assembled, where Assistant Gold Commissioner Griffith read the Riot Act, where the rioters attacked the police line, and where the police mounted troopers charged and broke the mob. The sloping landscape across this area also demonstrates how the Gold Commissioners' Camp was situated on the crest of a ridge overlooking the diggings along Barrangong Creek. This is a place that symbolic expresses the power the Gold Commissioners and police had over the goldfield. This also shows how the Gold Commissioners and police held the higher ground during the riot. The former Great Courthouse (1886) is an important landmark that marks the location of the Gold Commissioners Camp for any visualisation or interpretation of the riot on site.

The Lambing Flat Folk Museum houses the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner which is an item of moveable heritage symbolic of the intolerance, prejudices, and racism of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots. It is decorated with the Southern Cross over the St Andrew's Cross and the words 'Roll Up, No Chinese'. It was used by the ringleaders of the riots to announce multiple attacks on Chinese miners on the Lambing Flat goldfield, most notoriously on Sunday 30 June 1861. It was also used at the funeral of William Lupton on 16 July 1861. This banner is an intensely emotive object that signifies the perspectives of those involved in the riots. For the perpetrators of the violence, the European miners and settlers, it represents their prejudices and racism against the Chinese. It also demonstrates that they wanted the Chinese removed from the Lambing Flat goldfield and were willing to fight the government authorities to make this happen. For the victims of the violence, the Chinese miners, it is evidence of this prejudice and racism and represents their fight for equality and demands for justice in the face of it (Schamberger, 2016:174-5; 2020:2).

The grounds of the joint Young High School and TAFE campus contain the archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp. This camp, which in 1861 contained a range of buildings for the Gold Commissioners and police stationed at this field, was the focus of the rioters' attack on 14 July 1861. At this time three participants of the riot on 30 June 1861 were held in the Camp lock-up. As the camp was the central focus of this event any archaeological remains from this time would be of special significance and especially valuable for their interpretation potential.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

This place is a notorious site for the NSW and Australian public as the location where the final riot of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots occurred. The associated 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner is also a notorious object that symbolises the intolerance, prejudices, and racism of the riots for modern audiences. As Australia is developing into a multi-cultural nation, the appalling acts of racism in our European past are increasingly being subject to close examination and discussion. The Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots are an important event in the social consciousness of modern Australians, particularly those of Chinese background. This is particularly as they led to the enactment of discriminatory and racist legislation against Chinese settlement.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

The archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp have research potential at a State level for two reasons. Firstly, for their association with the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riot event on Sunday 14 July 1861 and their potential ability to shed new light on this event. Secondly for their rare nature and potential for providing information on how gold commissioners and police lived and worked during an 1860s goldrush in NSW.

Criteria f)

Rarity

This place is of high rarity in a State context as the location where an important riot and confrontation between European miners and police occurred, as well as an historic reading of the Riot Act.

The 1850s-1860s gold rushes brought about a time of great change to the Australian colonies with a large influx of population and associated social upheaval. However, it was not often that this devolved into open violence between Government officials and European miners and settlers. Previously in Victoria, British soldiers and miners had fought at the Eureka Stockade, which was a defining moment in establishing that control of the goldfields lay in the hands of the Government. In 1857 this was followed by the Backland Anti-Chinese riots, which were the first major race riot protesting the presence of the Chinese on the Australian goldfields. The Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots followed these events as the first major confrontation between police and European miners and major outbreak of violence against Chinese miners on the NSW goldfields.

The reading of the Riot Act that occurred during this riot is also a rare event. It was the second time this occurred in NSW history and the first to be enforced by the police. This reading by Assistant Gold Commissioner Griffin was only preceded by an ineffectual reading by Sub Gold Commissioner Dixon during the Sunday 27 January 1861 riot of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots.

The archaeological remains of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp and any deposits or features associated with the riot are rare archaeological resources in a State context.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner is a rare item of moveable heritage in a state context. The survival of a cloth object from the destructive crisis that was the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots is a remarkable occurrence. For modern audiences it is a rare object that tangibly symbolises the intolerance, prejudices, and racism of these riots and allows the perspectives of the European miners and settlers (perpetrators) and Chinese (victims) miners to be recognised.

Owners

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated	Records Retrieved: 0
	No Results Found		

Description

Designer

Builder/Maker

James Barnett (Courthouse)	Gough and Company (Courthouse)	Updated
Physical Description		
SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>This place has three connections to the riot and confrontation between miners and police that occurred on Sunday 14 July 1861, during the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots. It includes the whole of Carrington Park, the majority of the Young High School campus, part of Young TAFE, and part of the road reserve of Campbell Street.</p> <p>The three different connections include an archaeological site, the riot site, and the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner which symbolises the agenda of the anti-Chinese miners and settlers.</p>		
<p>The archaeological site of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp is located beneath parts of Young High School and Young TAFE (as well as Campbell Street). These archaeological resources have been assessed to be of State significance (GML, 2019d-65). The former Great Courthouse (1886) is the only remaining symbol of law and order on this site and is an important landmark for interpretation of this event.</p>		
<p>The riot site is located on the slope rising up to the camp site, which is visible across the open landscape of Carrington Park. This is where the rioters assembled to demand the release of their captive comrades. Gold Commissioner Griffin is thought to have read the Riot Act to the rioters on these slopes prior to the confrontation between the rioters and police. During the confrontation, the police charge is thought to have pushed the rioters back towards the banks of Burrangong Creek, forcing them to disperse.</p>		
<p>The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner, which was used by the anti-Chinese miners and settlers to announce several riots and attacks on the Chinese is today held in the Lambing Flat Folk Museum within the Young Community Arts Centre. This banner is included in this SHR listing as an item of moveable heritage.</p>		
<p>CARRINGTON PARK Carrington Park is a late Victorian public park established in 1888 (opened in 1889). The park is bordered on its north, east, and west sides by Ripon, Campbell, and Cople street respectively. Its south side borders Young High School and Young TAFE.</p>		
<p>The park comprises a northern original section and a later addition to the south (1939), the width of a street reserve (the former Currawong Street West). The northern section appears more planned, its eastern half being a formal garden park and its western half an open shady recreation space.</p>		
<p>The formal garden half is divided by axial gravel pathways lined by shrub height plantings. A band rotunda (1912) is located at the main intersection of these paths and the formal entrance gates at the east end. The bandstand or band rotunda is an octagonally shaped slimmer example which features decorative roof brackets, frieze, and balustrade. It rests on a brick base and has corrugated steel roofing (GML 2018-54). Two large cross rose trellises are located in circular garden beds along the central east-west path. Specimen trees, including Kurrajong, Strawberry Tree, and Decodar Cedar, are scattered across the rest of the space (GML, 2018). They appear to lack a clear organised planning structure, although there were possibly two rows along the south and west sides originally.</p>		
<p>The open recreational half is divided by an east-west unformed path. Another unformed path with accompanying hedges extends partially along its east border. The east-west path features Decodar Cedar and English Elm along either side. Other tree plantings across this area include Kurrajong, Peppercorn Tree, and Lemon-scented Gum (GML, 2018).</p>		
<p>The southern section features from west to east: a modern carpark, children's playground with pathways and toilet facilities, and an open green space. This green space extends part of the formal garden and has plantings including Himalayan Cedars and an Atlas Cedar. A Reconciliation tree (White Box) is located to the northwest of the Courthouse entrance gates (planted during NAIDOC week 1999).</p>		
<p>In the southeast corner of the park is a small community garden. It comprises three separate sections that demonstrate low-water use plants. These include both native and exotic</p>		

plants. This garden was established by a joint project between the local community and Young High School.

The park features many memorials to local events and personalities. This includes a series of light posts memorialising the early introduction of electric lighting to Young. These light posts may be relocated original examples from when electric lighting was turned on in 1889. A memorial to the White family, local pioneers, and the author, Sarah Musgrave, is also located in the south section of the park.

The park contains two buildings: a modern toilet block and twentieth century storage building (Caple Street cottage). The former is a brick building with corrugated iron combination gable/hipped roof. The latter is constructed of brick with a corrugated iron gable roof with weatherboard lean-tos on its east and south sides with an enclosed yard.

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL

The part of Young High School included in the curtilage contains six existing buildings:-

(1) 1886 former Great Courthouse now main hall and administration block - building AA.

The former Great Courthouse [1886] was designed by the office of the Colonial Architect James Barnett. The following description is taken from the GML CMS (2018:10).

Building AA is a late-Victorian NSW regional courthouse adapted for use as a school. It is constructed of painted, rendered brick masonry in the Victorian Academic Classical style and is sited in a commanding position both in its immediate context and when viewed from the north closer to the centre of Young. Although classically chaste in order and ornament, its monumental scale arises from its giant order portico, monumental steps and flanking wings that step back and down. This monumentality is reinforced by its symmetrical landscaped forecourt gardens, plantings and palisade fence.

The building appears from the north as a two-storey building set behind a monumental temple front portico comprised of four giant order fluted Ionic columns on Attic bases. The outer two columns are coupled with square columns with simplified capitals but Attic bases. The portico's intercolumniation (the space between columns relative to the column's diameter) is approximately 2.5. The royal coat of arms is sculptured in high relief on the tympanum of the triangular pediment (although now coloured, an early photograph shows all masonry elements to be a uniform tone). The entablature records the date of completion as 1884 in Roman numerals and has Queen Victoria's imperial cypher VR (Victoria Regina Imperatrix).

The overall form of the building comprises the central high section with the giant order two-storey high porch, two-storey vestibule and gallery vestibule behind which is the double height principal courtroom (now assembly hall). Flanking this central section are symmetrical single-storey side wings. Access is provided through the portico and via steps to the eastern and western wings. Rear access at the south is also provided.

Internally, the building has a vestibule with stairs leading up the western side to the court gallery. The vestibule has been altered to remove the corresponding eastern vestibule stair and to reinforce the structure to support the first adapted use of the gallery vestibule as a library. This has involved the replacement or encasing of the vestibule's cast iron columns that remain evident in the assembly hall. The first floor is limited to the gallery vestibule and the gallery itself which extends into the assembly hall and retains its original timber pews.

Within the assembly hall, all fixed furniture in the room has been removed. It is understood this was relocated to Young Court House in Lynch Street. The space has a stage at the far end and the floor is timber boards. The walls are painted with timber skirting boards and a strip of horizontal moulding halfway up the wall. Above the moulding is a series of double hung timber frame windows on the eastern and western walls. The ceiling has detailed coffering and is painted to coordinate with the walls.

The administration offices and storage rooms on each side of the building are separated from the assembly hall by corridors. This corridor has an original pressed tin ceiling and timber skirting boards. Archways with 'supporting' corbels appear halfway along the corridor's length.

Prisoner Transfer Tunnels:

Local history notes that prisoner transfer tunnels exist between the former Great Courthouse and the surviving buildings of the former gaol. The exact location of the tunnel entrances and alignments has yet to be confirmed by modern investigations.

(2) 1936 Home/Domestic Science Block - building CC.

The following description is taken from the GML CMS (2018:16).

Building CC was designed as a domestic science and science block and building in 1937. The single-storey building has a T-shape plan and is constructed of face brick with a corrugated steel roof. Access is via a porch entrance off the quadrangle. This leads to a corridor running east-west off which the northern classrooms and southern domestic science teaching kitchen are located.

(3) 1971 Classroom Block - building GF5.

This is a U-shaped three-storey brick classroom block. It features an attached smaller shelter at the north end of its west wing.

(4) Shed building on concrete pad - building GG.

(5) Shed building - building II

(6) Monette Brown Cottage and Garage, 11 Campbell Street.

The following description is taken from the GML CMS (2018:19).

The Monette Brown Cottage is a single-storey brick building with a corrugated steel gable roof. The brick cottage fronts Campbell Street with a projecting gabled bay and front verandah. The verandah has been altered by replacement of original posts and addition of an access ramp.

While some original elements remain, the interior has been modified to suit the current use. Original pressed metal ceilings, light medallion plates, cornices and wall vents are evident in the front rooms and central corridor. Windows are painted timber and double hung.

The front garden is austere and comprised of turf and a concrete path.

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL - BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Four new buildings are planned to be added to Young High School as part of an In progress State Significance Development (SSD) project (SSD 9671).

(1) A new amenities building - building MM.

(2) A new amenities building - building PP.

(3) A new canteen block - building QQ.

(4) A new three-storey joint-use community and school library facility - building NN.

The first three of these buildings will be completed by early 2020 and the last by 2021.

A 1963 Arts block - building BB, was demolished in early 2020, to create space for the construction of these new buildings.

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL - ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF GOLD COMMISSIONERS' CAMP

The Young High School and TAFE site contains archaeological evidence of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp which was established in February 1861 (GML, 2019a:21). It was positioned on the terminus of a ridge overlooking the diggings along Burrangong Creek (GML, 2019a:20-21). This position allowed the Gold Commissioners and police to keep watch on the diggings. This Camp was used throughout the gold-rush and the early history of Young. Over this time various police and justice buildings were constructed. The earliest of these buildings were associated with the riot of 14 July 1861.

A March 1861 map of the Gold Commissioners' Camp only shows three buildings on site: the Commissioner's Quarters, Lock-up, and a single hut, with a surrounding fence (GML, 2019a:12, 25). A police stables building may have also been present on site (GML, 2019a:11). By April, following the arrival of military troops, the camp featured at least 22 buildings that were defended by fortifications such as trenches, walls, and palisades (GML, 2019a:12). These buildings included a Commissioner's Quarters with separate kitchen and outbuildings, Police Inspector's house with separate kitchen and cellar, Courthouse, Lock-up, foot-police barracks, two cook houses, stables and forage room, and several privies (see GML 2019a:12 for further information). At the time of the 14 July 1861 riot and events, after the military had left, the camp housed a force of 67 men under the command of Captain Zouch (GML, 2019a:21). The Commissioner's Quarters, Lock-up, and Courthouse were burnt down the following day by a released prisoner (GML, 2019a:21). Following the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots the camp was repaired, reoccupied by the police and military, and further buildings constructed.

Today, potential archaeological sites include: the Commissioner's Quarters, Courthouse, Old Lock Up, Police Stores, Senior Constables Residence, Police Officer's Quarters, Police Inspectors Residence, Kitchen buildings, Stables buildings, and accommodation/guard huts (GML, 2019a:23).

Test excavations were carried out in July 2019 in association with a SSD project within the grounds of Young High School and across the southern part of Carrington Park (GML, 2019b; 2019d). These excavations investigated four potential archaeological sites, the police station and stores, second lock-up, and two huts, located in this area (GML, 2019d:54-56). They confirmed that archaeological evidence associated with the police occupation of the site survives in parts of the grounds of Young High School (GML, 2019d:65).

LAMBING FLAT RIOTS BANNER

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' Banner used during the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots is on display in the Lambing Flat Folk Museum run by the Young Historical Society Inc.

The banner is stored in a glass case which it was installed within in 2006/2007 following conservation works. It is six feet (1.83m) square in size and is made from sail-cloth. It is possible that it was cut out from a miner's tent (these were often made of calico). The artisan that painted the banner used seven different colours (black, yellow, red, blue, light blue, white, and gold). The centre design of the banner consists of the southern cross (comprising five white, five pointed stars) over the St Andrew's cross. On the left and right hand sides of this design are the words 'Roll Up' in black surrounded by yellow and gold flourishes. On the top is the word 'No' and on the bottom 'Chinese' in red and blue which have been given a 3D effect through separate yellow/gold and light blue backing (Lambing Flat Folk Museum Website; Schamberger, 2015:3-4).

Physical Condition

Updated

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Mixed: recreation (park), Institutional (various)

Former Use

Aboriginal land, mining prospecting and claims riot site

Listings

Listings		Records Retrieved: 1	
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		02047	n2022-0532
		Gazette Date	Gazette Number
		3/25/2022 12:00:00 AM	130

Procedures/Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
			No Results Found		

Records Retrieved: 0

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Please note that the following historical account has been drawn primarily from European historical sources (such as newspapers and official documents). These sources do not often provide the Chinese miners effected by the riots with a voice (a rare example are the petitions and claims of compensation sent by Chinese miners to the government following the riots). As such, there is still much opportunity for historical research to discover information and sources which would allow this story to be told in a more balanced way.

LAMBING FLAT GOLDRUSH

In March 1860, gold was discovered along Burrangong Creek at the Lambing Flat by workers of the Burrangong Station. This gold strike was worked by local residents for several

months before it was publicised. On 30 July 1860 Michael Sheedy called at the office of the Yass Courier with specimens from the diggings confirming the discovery and triggering a goldrush. By late August there were around 200-250 miners on the field and calls from the press for gold commissioners and police. This population grew to around 1600-1700 miners by mid-October which included about 500 Chinese (Seith, 1974:48; Walker, 1970:193).

The development of the Lambing Flat goldfield was slow as it was competing with an already established goldrush at Kiandra, in the Snowy Mountains. The Kiandra goldrush had been the centre of a media push by the press and Colonial Government. Snow falls had caused a cessation in mining at the field, but the media had used this period to hype up a grand spring rush. The hype and excitement ensured the Kiandra Goldrush received a large amount of resources from the Colonial Government, including police, gold commissioners, and funds for buildings, roads, etc (Tybussek, 2015). This diversion of resources to Kiandra was to have a lasting effect on the burgeoning Lambing Flat goldfield. This lack of support and resources led Lambing Flat to be characterised as a disorganised and ungoverned field quite early in its development (Seith, 1974:49).

The initial discoveries at the Lambing Flat goldrush were rich alluvial diggings along Burrangong Creek. On this gentle, undulating, pastoral landscape digging was easy and shallow. This was a major attraction for this goldfield, along with its accessibility and low cost of living as it was well supplied from Yass and Bathurst. The field's only drawback was its lack of water, of which large quantities were required by the diggers to wash their dirt. This problem was to cause Lambing Flat major issues throughout its development (Seith, 1974:49).

The government inattention to Lambing Flat continued into November. They had still not proclaimed the Goldfield, which was a necessary administrative step before government services, such as gold commissioners, police, and mail services, could be established. This lack of security meant that few businesspeople were willing to erect permanent structures on the field. Withholding governance and security for the field also meant that the gold commissioners and police would find it more difficult to assert control once they arrived (Seith, 1974:49).

LAMBING FLAT ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS

Chinese miners had participated in Australian goldrushes almost since the earliest discoveries in 1851. From this period there were regular outbreaks of violence between European miners and their Chinese counterparts due to a lack of understanding, racism, mistrust, prejudice, and jealousy. Particularly violent attacks on the Chinese occurred at the Rocky River diggings (near Uralla) in 1856, Buckland River diggings in 1857 (Victorial), and Turon diggings in 1858. However, at Lambing Flat these long festering tensions boiled over into rioting and mob attacks on the Chinese camps and government officials over nine months (Walker, 1970:195; Williams, 1999:45-46).

By late 1860 the presence of Chinese at Lambing Flat was beginning to cause tension among the European miners. The first anti-Chinese demonstration occurred on 13 November. Anti-Chinese protesters posted 'notices to quit' on trees across the field and a 'Boil Up' formed. Led by a German band, this 'Boil Up' ejected about 500 Chinese from the diggings and destroyed the tents and possessions they left behind (Seith, 1974:49).

This demonstration finally spurred the colonial government into action. Lambing Flat was declared a goldfield by Sir William Denison, Governor of NSW, on 27 November 1860 (as the Burrangong Goldfield) and Gold Commissioner Dixon was appointed to the field with two mounted troopers. A bi-weekly mail service was also arranged along with a regular gold escort. The move to provide much needed government services was likely also the result of the failure of the spring rush to Kiandra and the need for the government to establish an alternative to turn around the poor NSW economy (Seith, 1974:49-50; Tybussek, 2015).

Unfortunately, these appointments by the government did little to remedy the problems on the field. Dixon was inexperienced and appears to have been appointed due to his connections. As no quarters for the gold commissioner or police had been provided, Dixon strangely chose to establish their temporary quarters at Currawang Station, located around 12 miles from the field. A far more practical solution would have been to camp at Lambing Flat where they would have been available to deal with any matters that arose. The result of their choice was that they provided the field no protection at all (Seith, 1974:50).

This situation prompted the more responsible miners and businesspeople to form a vigilance committee for their own protection. This committee may have been inspired by a vigilance committee that operated at Kiandra during the previous March. It is possible that some of the same individuals were involved in both committees. On Saturday and Sunday, the 8 and 9 December, this vigilance committee destroyed a number of grog shops which were known to be frequented by thieves. On the Sunday a group of around 50 Chinese miners that had camped among the Europeans were driven from the field. Some Chinese were left bruised or had their queues cut off. The initial reports about this attack in the colonial press were much exaggerated, but this had the effect of spurring the government into action (Seith, 1974:50; Tybussek, 2015).

On 17 December, Captain Henry Zouch, Superintendent of the Southern Roads section of the Mounted Patrol arrived at Lambing Flat with a small force of troopers to investigate the attack. Zouch's investigation found that the destruction of the grog shanties by the vigilance committee, a group of respectable men, had done much good on the field, although their actions were illegal (Zouch supported the actions of the vigilance committee at Kandra as well). He found that the attack on the Chinese had been carried out by the displaced owners of the shanties and their accomplices in an attempt to discredit the vigilance committee. Zouch departed Lambing Flat on 28 December leaving two detectives and eight troopers to support Gold Commissioner Dixon (Selth, 1974:50-51; Tyoussek, 2015).

Lambing Flat remained peaceful for a time before anti-Chinese sentiment rose again. With the failure of the Kandra Goldrush large numbers of Europeans and Chinese miners arrived on the field. Many European miners saw the easily worked diggings at Lambing Flat as a chance to recoup the losses they had sustained at Kandra. Consequently, most felt threatened by the arrival of Chinese miners. The media also inflamed this situation by raising fears that the Chinese were going to swamp the field and take it over. With water scarce on the field during the mid-summer heat, stopping the majority of mining work, it was only a matter of time before tensions again boiled over (Selth, 1974:51-52; Tyoussek, 2015).

On Sunday 27 January 1861 a meeting was held amongst the European miners to consider whether Lambing Flat was a 'European goldfield or Chinese territory'. The crowd of over 1500, armed with pick and shovel handles, were addressed by John Stewart who became one of the ringleaders of the anti-Chinese riots. Stewart was originally a weaver from Scotland, but had served time in the British army, before coming to the colonies. In his speech Stewart inflamed the crowd with talk of the 'Chinese menace' and fears that they were coming to overrun the goldfield. He urged the crowd to stop the Chinese and eject them from the field. The official resolution of the meeting was that the Chinese be given two days to quit the field. However, part of the mob disintegrated and took off immediately, headed by a brass band, to drive the Chinese off. They drove several thousand Chinese from their various diggings and camps, and burnt several of their tents (Selth, 1974:51-2; Walker 1970:195-196). One report of this disturbance mentions that the rioting miners were headed by a banner, but without providing details (Sydney Morning Herald, 2/7/1861, Page 4).

Throughout these proceedings, Gold Commissioner Dixon stood by and watched. He had attempted to disperse the crowd earlier in the morning by reading the Riot Act. However, his small force of mounted troopers was insufficient to the task of stopping the mob once it went after the Chinese miners. Dixon even failed to identify the ringleaders and main rioters so that they could be arrested once police reinforcements arrived (Selth, 1974:52). This ineffectual reading of the Riot Act by Gold Commissioner Dixon was most likely the first instance of its kind in NSW history.

The government quickly responded to the expulsion of the Chinese by ordering Zouch to Lambing Flat on 28 January with all available police forces. His orders permitted him to meet armed resistance with force if he was able, as long as the requirements of the Riot Act were met (Selth, 1974:52).

At Lambing Flat, on the evening of 31 January, about 80 men gathered to form the Miners' Protection League (MPL). Their aim was to gain more protection for miners and their rights from the government and expel the Chinese from the goldfields. Stewart was appointed as chairman with the ambition that the MPL would unite the field and be an example for the whole country (Selth, 1974:52-3).

Chief Gold Commissioner Cloete and Captain Zouch arrived with their reinforcements on Saturday 2 February 1861. The following day they received a deputation from the MPL, who stated that the miners were afraid that they would be driven off the field by large numbers of Chinese and would like them peaceably removed. This request was contrary to British law as if a Chinese miner held a Miner's Right he was legally able to mine on a goldfield. Only an Act of Parliament could change this situation. Cloete and Zouch advised them to organise a petition to the government and this was quickly prepared and dispatched to Sydney (Selth, 1974:53).

The police reinforcements brought peace to the field. For now, the majority of the expelled Chinese continued to camp away from the field while they awaited the result of the MPL petition. However, as they were unable to work, many began to starve. Seeing this, Chief Gold Commissioner Cloete began reinstating those that returned to their old claims, by order of the Secretary for Lands (Selth, 1974:53).

The MPL held another meeting on Saturday 16 February to further develop the organisation. Despite claiming to be for the rights of miners, the organisation was becoming increasingly dominated by anti-Chinese agitators. These included Charles Allen, William Spoer, Donald Cameron (an ex-Glasgow police captain and first MP for the Owens District), and James Torpy (an Irish publican). Soon after the meeting, the MPL issued a prospectus outlining their aims of driving the Chinese from the goldfields, before their numbers drove

the European miners (Seith, 1974:53-55; Walker, 1970:195).

The return of the Chinese caused a small riot at Blackguard Gully on 18 February, after 50 Chinese allegedly attacked two Europeans. This caused another 'Roll Up' to be called which expelled around 200 Chinese miners from the diggings at Blackguard. During this attack the queues of Chinese miners were cut off and their goods and tents burned. On this occasion the police chose to act and arrested 15 rioters and put them in the lock-up for the night. In response, armed mobs roamed the town all night, while troopers patrolled the area to stop any outbreaks of violence. When the prisoners faced court the following morning, they were discharged due to a lack of evidence against them (Seith, 1974:54).

This unrest prompted Coote and Zouch to call for additional troops and police to keep the peace on the field. The MPL was also causing concern as it was attempting to establish itself as an alternative government at Lambing Flat. The government heeded these calls and dispatched a large detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, supported by an artillery squad with three 12lb. guns, to the goldfield on 25 February. This was the second occasion in Australian mining history that troops were dispatched to quell agitation on the gold fields. In order to soften this military intervention, the Premier, Charles Cowper, took the unprecedented step of travelling to Lambing Flat, to assume responsibility for the detachment. Cowper planned to ascertain the miners' grievances through his visit, while ensuring that the law was carried out (Seith, 1974:54).

Premier Cowper arrived at Lambing Flat on Saturday 2 March. During his visit Cowper refused to see the delegates of the MPL and, instead, communicated directly with the miners through a series of meetings. He insisted that the Chinese miners would be protected if they returned to the field, although he did sympathize with the miners' dislike of the Chinese, and implicitly supported the idea of curtailing Chinese immigration. Ultimately, he supported the rule of law and that no group should be allowed to persecute another. During a meeting on Saturday 9 March, he advised that the Chinese would be restored to a camp at the head of Blackguard Gully and that Chief Gold Commissioner Coote would ensure that they were separated from the Europeans on the field. In fact, the Chinese were segregated in Blackguard Gully through a ploughed furrow around the area that they were not allowed to cross. This was a common approach by gold commissioners when European miners became hostile to their Chinese counterparts (Seith, 1974:54-56; Williams, 1999:46).

For some time, the NSW parliament had been considering restricting the immigration of Chinese to the colony. Cowper himself had tried to pass a bill through parliament in 1858, that was only defeated due to the opposition of the Legislative Council. During 1860 a former miner, John Lucas, the member for Canterbury, had worked towards introducing a new Chinese Immigration Bill. On 11 March, the Legislative Assembly approved the second reading of this bill, moving the government closer to restricting the immigration of Chinese to the colony. On the same day, the military detachment belatedly arrived at Lambing Flat. This caused Cowper to leave the next day, even though he was meant to oversee this military detachment. Cowper had accomplished little during his visit besides condoning the actions of the MPL and rioters, and making them promises that he, ultimately, did not keep (Seith, 1974:55-56; Walker, 1970:197-198).

With the military preparing for a long stay by erecting buildings, digging trenches, and fortifying a position on the hill behind the Gold Commissioners' Camp, peace settled on the field while the miners awaited action by Cowper. On his return to the Legislative Assembly, Cowper betrayed the miners by informing the House of Assembly that he believed that they had few real grievances to justify the actions they had taken. However, he did introduce a Goldfields Bill which had a provision for segregating Chinese miners on the goldfields, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly. Before this bill could be considered by the Legislative Council, parliament was prorogued and the legislation lapsed, leaving Cowper stymied for the moment (Seith, 1974:56).

On Sunday 31 March Cowper's betrayal brought huge numbers of miners to the next MPL meeting at Lambing Flat. The gathering resolved to censure Cowper for his untruthful statements, and as the legislation that was needed to solve the 'Chinese problem' was being delayed, they agreed to take active and legitimate steps to resist the return of the Chinese to the field. Despite this well attended meeting, the MPL was losing support amongst the miners due to the extremist attitudes of its leaders (Seith, 1974:57).

Meanwhile, the Chinese miners at Blackguard Gully were struggling as the area was lacking in both gold and water. Several times, small groups attempted to move out of this segregated area, which was their legal right, only to be forced back by the authorities. This situation caused many Chinese to leave the field (Seith, 1974:57).

By mid-May, the Chinese were extending out of their segregated area and asserting their rights. In some areas encroaching on European claims and ousting European miners where they had a majority. At Demondville Creek, they were openly refusing to carry out the orders of the gold commissioners and on 22 May there was a violent clash between the Chinese and Europeans at the Native Dog diggings. In this time of increasing unrest Cowper inexplicitly recalled the military detachment from Lambing Flat (24 May). This was against the advice of Chief Gold Commissioner Coote (Seith, 1974:57; Walker, 1970:193).

Over the following weeks clashes between Chinese and European miners became more common, as well as isolated violent attacks on the Chinese. As the MPL dissipated, the media inflamed the situation by publishing reports that a large number of Chinese had arrived in Sydney and were headed for Lambing Flat (Seth, 1974:57-58).

A small riot on the 18 June 1861 is the first recorded instance of the use of the 'Roll-Up, No Chinese' banner (Schamberger, 2016:176). It is unknown exactly who made this banner or when, but it is thought to be the work of a master sign writer (Schamberger, 2016:177). Throughout the riots it became the standard of the anti-Chinese miners and it was used on multiple occasions to announce roll-ups and the following attacks on the Chinese. The creation of this banner demonstrates the increased organisation of the anti-Chinese movement at Lambing Flat.

Towards the end of June the situation was becoming more volatile. The Chinese had taken over many of the small diggings that European miners had abandoned when new rushes occurred. Rumours of the arrival of more Chinese miners, and the failure of the Government to take legislative action on the issue of Chinese immigration, had incensed the miners. Only twenty police remained on the field with two sub-gold commissioners, George O'Malley Clark and J.L. Lynch, to enforce the rule of law and order (Seth, 1974:58).

On Sunday 30 June, another 'Roll Up' was called with the use of the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner at Tipperary Gully. Headed by this banner a mob of around 3000 men formed and rioted across the field, viciously attacking the Chinese miners, cutting off their queues, plundering their camps, and taking their claims. They destroyed the Chinese Camps at the Flat, Back Creek, and Blackguard Gully, driving the Chinese from the field, robbing them of their valuables, and burning their possessions, tents, and mining equipment. The fleeing Chinese sought sanctuary at Currawang Station. By Monday morning, 1200 Chinese miners had gathered. The station owner Mr Roberts and Sub-Commissioner Clarke arranged food supplies for them, however, they had no bedding or shelter to protect them from the pouring rain (Schamberger, 2016:176; Seth, 1974:58-59; Goulburn Herald 3/7/1861, Page 2; Sydney Morning Herald 20/7/1861, Page 8).

Again the Gold Commissioners and police had watched on helplessly during the riot. They had done nothing but stand fast to protect the Gold Commissioners' Camp and the large amount of gold stored in the lock-up awaiting escort to Sydney. Once news of the riot reached the government in Sydney, both sub-gold commissioners were suspended from duty (Seth, 1974:58).

The savagery, cruelty, and opportunism of this riot, and the racism and greed that fuelled it, invoked little sympathy or support among colonial society. It also ensured that the anti-Chinese miners lost much public support for their campaign. The government wasted little time in reinforcing the police presence by ordering the Goulburn and Bathurst patrols to the field. The experienced Gold Commissioner Griffin arrived on 11 July to take control of the diggings. Nevertheless, the state of unrest and uncertainty persisted (Seth, 1974:59).

SUNDAY 14 JULY 1861

After the 30 June riot, it was two weeks before the police felt secure enough to make arrests. On Sunday 14 July, after receiving orders from the government, Inspector Saunderson and Constable Flanagan arrested three individuals for participation in the 30 June riots (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:76; Seth, 1974:59).

As Sunday was the traditional day of rest on the goldfields, and the usual day for demonstrations, these arrests triggered another 'Roll Up' to stage a rescue of the prisoners. The mob first gathered at Tipperary Gully (to the north of present day Young) in the late afternoon and between 500-1000 rioters, accompanied by a band, set off for the Gold Commissioners' Camp to demand the release of their comrades (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:77; Seth, 1974:68; Empire 30/7/1861, Page 203).

As the mob descended on the township, accompanied by shouting, cheering, yelling, and the report of firearms, the mob picked up recruits, not all of whom were volunteers, swelling its ranks. After passing through town, they crossed Burrangong Creek and arrayed themselves on the 'flat' opposite the Gold Commissioners' Camp. At this time the camp reportedly contained five wooden buildings: a court house used as the Commissioners' residence, a small cottage, cook house, police barracks, and lock-up. The lock-up was constructed using heavy logs in the form of a block house (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:77; Seth, 1974:68; Empire 30/7/1861, Page 4).

From the various accounts of this riot, it appears by the time the mob arrived at the camp it was late evening (around eight o'clock) on a wet winter day. It is unclear if the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner was used by the mob at this riot. It is not specifically mentioned in any of the newspaper accounts, unlike previous riots and one account notes that the mob had no flags (Empire 30/7/1861, Page 4). After the arrival of the mob a deputation was sent forward to meet with Assistant Gold Commissioner Griffin and Captain Zouch. They demanded

the release of the prisoners. Griffin and Zouch refused. The deputation then requested to see the prisoners to confirm they remained in camp. Griffin and Zouch granted this request. The deputation then applied for bail, which was refused. After the deputation returned to the mob Griffin and Zouch attempted to peacefully convince them to disperse. However, the mob increasingly became unruly and out-of-control. This culminated in shots being fired at the police after which Griffin, unarmed, advanced towards the mob in the rain and dark and recited the Riot Act from memory. The mob then fired more shots at the police. The police were then ordered to fire above the heads of the mob, but this failed to disperse the rioters. The police were then ordered to fire into the crowd injuring several of the rioters. The miner William Lupton, who was probably watching from a tree branch, was shot in the neck about this time, and died from his wounds. He was the only known casualty of this riot, but it is not known who fired the shot that killed him. These two volleys had failed to disperse the crowd, so the troopers were twice ordered to charge the mob with their swords drawn. This finally made the crowd disperse (Seith, 1974:59-60).

Following the riot Griffin and Zouch provided detailed accounts to their superiors in Sydney. These accounts are provided below for the information of the reader.

Captain Zouch's account was telegraphed to Sydney at half-past 12 am on Monday morning in the hours after the riot (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:80):

'The mob came to the Camp at a quarter to eight last night, after sending in four delegates to speak to the Commissioner: demanded the release of the prisoners, and gradually moved forward, evidently intending to rush the place. A division of patrol under Mr McLerie was ordered to clear the ground, and was immediately fired upon by the rioters. The patrol charged well, night though it was, and drove numbers over the banks of the creek. The foot patrol firing into the mob, but it was not till three charges had been delivered, and the firing at intervals continued for more than two hours, before the rioters withdrew. Ever man did his duty as well as men could do it. Three men of the patrol were wounded - two gunshot wounds in the arm and one confused: one horse which dropped was recovered with four ball in him, and two horse missing wounded. Of the rioters, we know of one killed and several wounded. As soon as I can ascertain losses, I will inform you. The darkness prevented our taking any prisoners. All quiet now: night very wet and dark.'

Griffin's account was prepared at Yass on the 16 July 1861. It provides the most detailed account of the sequence of events once the mob arrived at the camp:

'Between the hours of seven and eight of the evening of the 14th instant, some seven or eight hundred people, headed by a band of music, paraded the diggings in front of the police camp, shouting, yelling, firing guns, and otherwise conducting themselves in a most riotous and disorderly manner. On arriving at the flat opposite the camp they halted about fifty yards distant, two or three of those in front coming up as a deputation to demand the immediate release of the prisoners. This was refused. They then stated that it was generally believed amongst the diggers that the three men arrested had been sent to Yass, for trial; and, to satisfy them, they were permitted to see the prisoners in the cells. Bail was then applied for and refused, as it was not unlikely that the amount required would be easily raised by subscription, and forfeited, the prisoners themselves not appearing to answer in person the charge, and so the ends of justice be defeated.'

'Mr Zouch and myself here went among the crowd and begged and intreated them to disperse, telling them that the prisoners would be given a hearing in the morning, when anyone could be present and watch the proceedings. I tried all I could by persuasion to induce the rioters to give up any idea of rescue, pointing out the serious consequences likely to ensue in the event of any attempt on their part to enter the lock-up; all I could do or say was to no avail - when suddenly, in act of turning round towards the camp, my attention was drawn by a discharge of fire-arms from the crowd at a line of horse patrol standing close on my right hand. Both men and horses were wounded by this treacherous volley, and the troopers dashed immediately into the crowd, who were now fast closing up to the lock-up; this checked their advance temporarily, and I once more went amongst them unarmed, and entreated them to disperse. Finding my entreaties of no avail, I now read them the Riot Act, and fully an hour more elapsed in the attempts of myself and Mr. Zouch to pacify them, and get them to go peaceably away. They again came up, and finding entreaty of no avail, I at length retired within the camp fence. A determined movement on their part was now made towards the lock-up, where was deposited all the escort gold and money to a large amount, making it doubtful whether the object sought was the release of prisoners or plunder, or both; no longer able to keep the crowd of disorderly persons at a reasonable distance, a collision took place between the rioters and the patrol, firearms being freely used on both sides. Mr. McLerie riding through them with the mounted men, they finally fled, dispersed in all directions.' (SMH 26 July 1861:4)

In the days after the riot many accounts appeared in the colonial press. Generally, the accounts of the Gold Commissioners and police, Griffin and Zouch, attempted to justify their use of force against the rioters, while the accounts of the rioters, conveyed through the Empire, attempted to lay the blame of the riot on the police (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:76-82). Many of the accounts provided by the miners and rioters (particularly the ringleaders), argue that the police were the first to fire, without warning and without the recitation of the Riot Act. They argue that William Lupton was shot dead and many other injured during this initial volley. This led to the enragement of the miners and ensuing attack on the Gold Commissioners' Camp (Empire, 17-22 July 1861, particularly 26 July 1861, Page 4). Other newspaper accounts, particular those of the Sydney Morning Herald, support

Zouch's account of the riot.

AFTER THE RIOT

'Peace' again reigned on the field by early morning. However, the riot had resulted in several police and over a score of rioters being wounded. The three prisoners were brought before the court in the morning and remanded to the Goulburn Quarter Sessions on bail [Selth, 1974:60; Empire 26 July 1861, page 4].

Around 3:00pm Griffin left the camp for Yass to telegraph the full details of the riot to the government in Sydney. Soon afterwards, Zouch evacuated the police contingent and gold commissioners from the camp after receiving word that a large, better armed force was preparing to attack the camp. Tired, outnumbered, and short on ammunition, Zouch chose to evacuate the camp to save lives, rather than mount a desperate defence that was unlikely to succeed against a determined attack [Selth, 1974:60].

On Tuesday morning (16 July 1861) the bankers fled to Yass, effectively paralysing trade on the field. Lupton was buried later the day with the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner flying above the crowd [Schamberger, 2016:176-177; Sydney Morning Herald 23/7/1861, Page 5]. During the funeral, Spicer of the MPL reappeared (after being missing for weeks), to deliver an address in which he accused the police of murdering Lupton. He also made a pronouncement that anyone who tried to plunder or ill-treat the inhabitants of Lambing Flat while the authorities were absent would be punished with death by the MPL [Selth, 1974:60].

Spurred by rumours that martial law would be proclaimed when the military inevitably arrived, the miners and shopkeepers separately organised petitions to Governor Young on the matter of Chinese immigration and their presence on the goldfields. The delegates, Henry Greig for the storekeepers and James Torpy and Ezeiel Alexander Baker for the miners, set off for Sydney before the police and Gold Commissioners returned [Selth, 1974:61].

Despite the evacuation of the Gold Commissioners' Camp, two government officials remained on the field: Detective Scarlet and the lock-up keeper. Scarlet, a popular man, had never left and the lock-up keeper had soon returned to look after his wife. The gold commissioners soon returned to the field after Gold Commissioner Cloete (the head of the southern gold fields) telegraphed Yass and ordered them to return [Selth, 1974:61].

Once word of the riots reached Sydney the Government ordered military troops to the field. Between 17-20 July a detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, a squad of the Royal Artillery, a number of armed police under the command of Captain McLerie, the Inspector-General of Police, and 75 volunteers from H.M.S. Fawn with one of the ship's guns, left Sydney for Lambing Flat. They arrived on 31 July and restored order, putting an end to the era of 'Roll Ups' without imposing martial law. A number of suspected rioters were arrested on charges relating to the 30 June and 14 July riots and were committed to appear at the Goulburn Quarter Sessions. However, several of the ringleaders, including Cameron, Stewart, and Spicer disappeared. Rewards of 100 pounds were offered for their apprehension by the police. Torpy was arrested when he appeared to present the Governor with the miners' petition. He was brought before the Burringong Court, but was soon released after it became apparent that there was no evidence against him [Selth, 1974:61].

After the military arrived the Chinese were soon back at work, but not in large numbers, as many had moved on to other fields. To protect them, and prevent any further outbreaks of violence, the military and police detachment remained at Lambing Flat in some form for over a year. It began to reduce in size relatively quickly, with the naval detachment departing on 6 August. Captain McLerie and Colonel Kempt, the colony's senior military officer, both left on 22 August. Most of the Twelfth Regiment and the artillery left on 18 September. However, about fifty troops and one gun, under the command of Captain Wilkie, remained until 31 July 1862 [Selth, 1974:61; Walker, 1970:201].

After the 30 June and 14 July riots there was little sympathy or support in the colony for the rioters. Consequently, the MPL found it difficult to advance their agenda over the following months. Following the riots, the population of the Lambing Flat Goldfield steadily declined as miners were enticed away by the Lachlan Goldrush or the Otago Goldrush in New Zealand. Anti-Chinese feeling remained strong, but only resulted in small clashes with the Chinese when they ventured out of their prescribed area. With the military presence the field remained peaceful as the goldrush petered out. Ironically, the decline of the field resulted in the tradespeople of the town petitioning the government in 1864 to allow the Chinese to work freely with no restrictions, in order to boost the failing local economy [Selth, 1974:62; Walker, 1970:201].

Once all the ringleaders were arrested the police attempted to enforce the penalty of the law. In total, 17 men were tried for the 30 June riot and three for the 14 July riot. In each case only one was convicted: William Spicer was sentenced to two years for inciting the 30 June riot and Claremont Owen for inciting the 14 July riot. The other ringleaders and participants, including Donald Cameron, John Stewart, and James Torpy, were acquitted, due to lack of evidence against them. Spicer was the only person of the twenty tried who

identified himself as a miner. The other professions of the arrested men (where recorded) included a puglist, publican, watchmaker, storekeeper and storehand, a cook, and two bondsmen (Walker, 1970:195-196; Schamberger Submission 2020).

In September, when parliament reassembled, two of their priorities were a Goldfields Regulation Bill and Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill. Both acts passed into law on 22 November. The Gold Fields Act 1861 allowed the government to proclaim goldfields that were closed to the Chinese, as well as the ability to refuse them a miner's right (restricted to those arriving in the Colony after July 1862). This meant that Chinese miners could only mine designated areas and effectively limited them to working on fields that had been abandoned by European miners. The Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act 1861 limited Chinese immigration by allowing only one Chinese for every 10 tons on arriving ships, imposing a ten pound entry tax, and prohibiting their naturalisation (Walker, 1970:197-198, 200; Schamberger Submission 2020; Williams, 1999:46).

These discriminatory Acts against the Chinese did not remain in force for much more than 5 years. In 1866 a new Gold Fields Act was enacted which removed the restrictions on the Chinese and allowed both Europeans and Chinese equal rights to new and existing goldfields. In 1867, after Chinese immigration declined, the Immigration Act was repealed. By this time all the other colonies had also abolished their anti-Chinese immigration restriction laws (Walker, 1970: 198; Schamberger Submission 2020; Williams, 1999:5).

Following the riots the Chinese miners lodged petitions and claims for damages with the NSW Colonial Government. Notably the petition of the Chinese miners Tom Me, What Young, and Que You describe the use of the 'Roll-Up No Chinese' Banner when seeking compensation for the losses they suffered during this riot (Schamberger, 2016:170-171). In relation to the 30 June 1861 riot 1,658 claims were made by the Chinese for damages totalling over 40,623 pounds. These claims were examined by the Secretary for Lands, William Campbell, whose investigation struggled to find witnesses and claimants. His prejudices led to 705 Chinese individuals being paid the paltry sum of just over 4,240 pounds as compensation for their loss of property. The Chinese never received any compensation for any personal injuries they may have received (Schamberger, 2016:173-174; Walker, 1970:201-202).

Following the riots the 'Roll-Up No Chinese' banner was hidden away by one of the bannermen, Tom McCarthy (Lambing Flat Museum Website). From 1900 onwards the McCarthy family began bringing the banner back into the public domain. Firstly, by allowing people to view it (1900) then allowing it to be displayed in Young during various public events in 1921 and 1938 (Schamberger, 2016:180, 184). The McCarthy family allowed the banner to be viewed again in Sydney in 1961 during the centenary of the riots (Schamberger, 2016:189-190). The editor of the Young Witness, Jack Giuliano, then negotiated for the banner to be transported to Young and exhibited as part of a display organised by the Young Historical Society (Schamberger, 2016:190). In 1964, with the help of the Young Services and Citizens Club, the Young Historical Society acquired the banner (Lambing Flat Museum Website). Since this time the banner has been displayed in the Lambing Flat Folk Museum run by the Young Historical Society.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 50

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture	Leisure	Visiting heritage places
8. Culture	Leisure	Tourism
8. Culture	Leisure	Outdoor relief
8. Culture	Leisure	Going to the park
8. Culture	Leisure	Gathering at landmark places to socialise
8. Culture	Leisure	Enjoying public parks and gardens
8. Culture	Leisure	Bush ballads
8. Culture	Leisure	Activities associated with relaxation and recreation
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Performing important ceremonies and rituals

8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Parks and public gardens
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscape - Victorian period
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscape - public parks movement
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscape - Federation period
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscape - colonial period
7. Governing	Law and order	The rule of law
7. Governing	Law and order	Scenes of criminal activities
7. Governing	Law and order	Administration of justice
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - surveying of land
7. Governing	Government and Administration	State government
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Local government
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - public land administration
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - providing sewerage treatment
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage
5. Working	Labour	Working with hand tools and implements
5. Working	Labour	Working on public infrastructure projects
5. Working	Labour	Working independently on the land
5. Working	Labour	Working independently at mining
5. Working	Labour	Working in the public service
5. Working	Labour	Working in the Justice System
5. Working	Labour	Working in mines and quarries
4. Settlement	Land tenure	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban
4. Settlement	Land tenure	Leasing land for mining
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Building settlements, towns and cities
3. Economy	Exploration	Exploring and surveying for the Crown
3. Economy	Events	Places of strikes and industrial actions
3. Economy	Events	Developing local landmarks
3. Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Landscapes of urban and rural interaction
2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Chinese migrants

2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Chinese shopkeeping and retail practices
2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Chinese mining practices
2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Chinese cultural accommodations of Western influences
2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Chinese commercial practices
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Parks
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Other open space
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Introduce cultural planting
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Gardens
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Changing the environment
Governing	Labour	Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots
Governing	Labour	Reading of the Riot Act
Governing	Labour	Policing and enforcing the law

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated	Records Retrieved: 0

No Results Found

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

Records Retrieved: 13

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written		2020	The Roll Up Banner - Lambing Flat Folk Museum Website	https://lambingflatmuseum.webs.com/lambing-flat-riots
Written	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School: Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Results	
Written	GML Heritage Pty Ltd.	2019	Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School: Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design	
Written	Ray Christison	2018	Carrington Park Structures Conservation Action Plan	
Written	GML Heritage	2018	Young High School and Carrington Park: Conservation Management Strategies	
Written	Karen Schamberger	2016	Identity, Belonging and Cultural Diversity in Australian Museums	
Written	Damian Tybussek	2015	Men Behaving Badly? The Archaeology of the Digger's Lifestyle and Constructions of Masculinity at the Klandra Goldrush, 1859-1861	https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/116832
Written	Karen Schamberger	2015	Exclusion and a call for justice: The Lambing Flat banner	https://www.academia.edu/14813859/Exclusion_and_a_call_for_justice_The_Lambing_Flat_banner
Written	Michael Williams	1999	Chinese Settlement in NSW: A Thematic History	
Written	Hector Edwin McGregor and John Kevin McGregor	1999	Roll - Up	
Written	William A. Bayley	1977	Rich Earth: History of Young, New South Wales (Revised Edition)	
Written	P. A. Selth	1974	The Barrangong (Lambing Flat) Riots, 1860-1861: A Closer Look	
Written	R. B. Walker	1970	Another Look at the Lambing Flat Riots, 1860-1861	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source
Heritage NSW

Record Owner
Heritage NSW

Heritage Item ID
5066415

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Court House

Item Details

Name
 Court House (former)
 SHR/LEP/\$1.70
 Court House (former)
Address
 9 Campbell Street YOUNG NSW 2594
Local Govt Area
 Hilltops
Local Aboriginal Land Council
 Unknown
Item Type
 Built
Group/Collection
 Law Enforcement
Category
 Courthouse

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
9	Campbell Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Unknown	Burrangong	Monteagle	Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Young's former courthouse is a fine example of a judicial building designed in the Victorian Classical style of architecture. Further, with its central, double height court room flanked by single storey office wings, the building displays the main characteristics of general courthouse design during a number of decades of the nineteenth century. The structure reflects the imposing nature of courthouses constructed during the Victorian era. The courthouse was built during the period of Young's consolidation following the town's initial history as a leading goldfield. Also, the building is associated with the hectic period of Public Works Department construction activity during the 1870s and 1880s when courthouses were often impressive structures built sometimes without adequate regard for the communities concerned. The building possesses aesthetic qualities and is an important part of the townscape, having a prominent facade and being located opposite the town's main public park.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

historical

Owners

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
	No Results Found	

Records Retrieved: 0

Description

Designer

Builder/Maker
Gough & Co.

Physical Description

Updated

Physical Condition

The complex is in excellent condition for its age.

Updated 10/15/2008

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			2/8/1991 11:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					

Procedures/Exemptions

Procedures/Exemptions			Records Retrieved: 0		
Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
			No Results Found		

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

A court house was constructed on Camp Hill during the 1861 gold rush. This was destroyed in the riot of July 1861. A replacement court house was completed in July 1862. This building had timber walls and a shingle roof. By 1865 the shingles had deteriorated and the building was described as not weatherproof and by 1870 the building was being criticised as being generally in disrepair. The need for establishment of quarter sessions at Young led to the construction of a new court house on the corner of Lynch and Coote Streets in 1874. This building was opened in July 1878.

A grand new court house was proposed to be constructed on the corner of the police paddock on Camp Hill in the 1880s. Despite objections from the citizens of Young construction of this building proceeded in 1884. It was constructed by Gough and Co of Young at a cost of £12,000 and opened in April 1886. The building was described as 'very large and majestic and very inconvenient' and a 'monument to government extravagance'. Most court proceedings continued in the older building in Lynch Street. In 1923 Judge Bevan proposed that all court proceedings be held in the Lynch Street court house. This building was extended and the grand court house was re-opened as Young Intermediate High School on 29 April 1925.

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
7. Governing	Law and order	Administering the law
6. Educating	Education	Public Education
4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages	Young
Governing	Labour	Administering the law
Educating	Ethnic influences	Public Education
Building settlements, towns and cities	Welfare	Young

Records Retrieved: 6

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
	No Results Found	

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Young Shire Community Based Heritage Study			2008		Ray Christison
Verranderie Heritage Study			1992		Tropman and Tropman Heritage Architects

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Bayley, W.	1977	Ruch Earth History of Young New South Wales	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Hilltops Council	2760003

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Young Gaol

Item Details

Name	Young Gaol (former)	Category	Gaol/Lock-up
SHR/LEP/S170	SHR/LEP/S170	Group/Collection	Law Enforcement
Address	20 Caple Street YOUNG NSW 2594		
Local Govt Area	Hilltops		
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Unknown		

All Addresses

Addresses

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
20	Caple Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Records Retrieved: 1

Significance

Statement Of Significance

The surviving elements of the former Young Gaol are representative of the development of the town in the 1870s. They are also an important element of the infrastructure of a and order established on the land occupied by the police camp and government buildings during the Lambing Flat gold rush. The buildings have been part of the education infrastructure of Young since the 1940s. The gatehouse of the former gaol is an iconic element of the built heritage of the Victorian era in Young. The former gaol buildings have local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

- Criteria a)**
Historical Significance
The surviving elements of the former Young Gaol are representative of the development of the town in the 1870s. They are also an important element of the infrastructure of Ia and order established on the land occupied by the police camp and government buildings during the Lambing Flat gold rush. The buildings have been part of the educational infrastructure of Young since the 1940s. The buildings have local historical significance.
- Criteria b)**
Historical Association Significance
- Criteria c)**
Aesthetic/Technical Significance
The gaolhouse of the former gaol is an iconic element of the built heritage of the Victorian era in Young. It has local aesthetic significance.
- Criteria d)**
Social/Cultural Significance
- Criteria e)**
Research Potential
- Criteria f)**
Rarity
- Criteria g)**
Representative
The former gaol is representative of the development of Young in the 1870s.
- Integrity/Intactness**
The buildings have a moderate degree of integrity

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
Organisation	No Results Found	

Description

Designer Builder/Maker

Physical Description

The surviving sections of the former gaol include the former gatehouse and gatehouse keeper's residence. These buildings are constructed in face brick with hipped corrugated iron clad roofs. The gatehouse is the most prominent feature of the group. This structure is constructed in rendered brick and features a prominent archway.

Updated

Physical Condition

The buildings appear to be in excellent condition for their age.

Updated 10/16/2008

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings Records Retrieved: 3

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Young Local Environmental Plan 2010	1118	8/2/2010 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan			2/8/1991 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					

Procedures/Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
			No Results Found		

Records Retrieved: 0

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Young Gaol opened in 1876 and at the time would have housed approximately 50 prisoners and 40 wardens. It was designed to accommodate 90 inmates. The gaol had three wells, one of which was 70 feet deep and was used to supply water for washing and the gaol's large vegetable garden. Trades, including saddlery, tailoring, bookbinding, brush making, lineware and shoe repairs, were taught in the gaol. The facility also had a large library. By 1903 the gaol was hosting an average of 31.6 prisoners and was costing £2,259 per year to operate. It was closed in 1914, with inmates and wardens being offered the option of joining the armed forces. It was re-opened in 1918 as branches of Parramatta Gaol for habitual offenders. The gaol was closed permanently in 1923 despite local petitions to keep it operating. Parts of the gaol have since been demolished. The main gates and gatekeeper's residence have been retained and now form part of Young College of TAFE.

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
7. Governing	Law and order	Administering the law
6. Educating	Education	Public Education
4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages	Young
Governing	Labour	Administering the law
Educating	Ethnic influences	Public Education
Building settlements, towns and cities	Welfare	Young

Records Retrieved: 6

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Young Shire Community Based Heritage Study			2008		Ray Christison
Yerranderie Heritage Study			1992		Tropman and Tropman Heritage Architects

Records Retrieved: 2

Reference & Internet Links

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Bayley, W.		1977	Ruch Earth History of Young New South Wales

Records Retrieved: 1

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Hilltops Council	2760005

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Young High School S170 Register

Item Details

Name
 Young High School - Building BOAA, Grounds and Significant Trees

SHR/LEP/S170

Young High School - Building BOAA, Grounds and Significant Trees

Address

9 Campbell Street YOUNG NSW 2594

Local Govt Area

Hilltops

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type

Built

Group/Collection

Unknown

Category

School - State (public)

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
9	Campbell Street	YOUNG/NSW/2594	Hilltops	Unknown	Young	Montesagle	Unknown	Primary Address

Boundary Description

See Curtilage Map

Owners			Records Retrieved: 0
Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated	
No Results Found			

Description

Designer Builder/Maker

Physical Description Updated

Physical Condition Updated

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings		Records Retrieved: 1	
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register			12/4/2019 12:00:00 AM
		Gazette Number	Gazette Page

Procedures/Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
			No Results Found		

Records Retrieved: 0

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Historic Themes

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	No Results Found	

Records Retrieved: 0

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management			Records Retrieved: 0
Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated	
No Results Found			

Report/Study

Heritage Studies					Records Retrieved: 0
Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References				Records Retrieved: 0
Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
State Government	Department of Education - School Infrastructure	5065979

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site



Aboriginal Site Recording Form
 Manager, Information Systems
 Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124 NSW

AHIMS site ID: **Date recorded:**

Site Location Information

Site name:

Easting: **Northing:** Coordinates must be in GDA94 (MGA)

Horizontal Accuracy (m):

Zone: **Client GIS or CAD system**

Recorder Information
(The person responsible for the completion and submission of this form)

Title **Surname** **First name**

Organisation:

Address:

Phone: **E-mail:**

Site Context Information

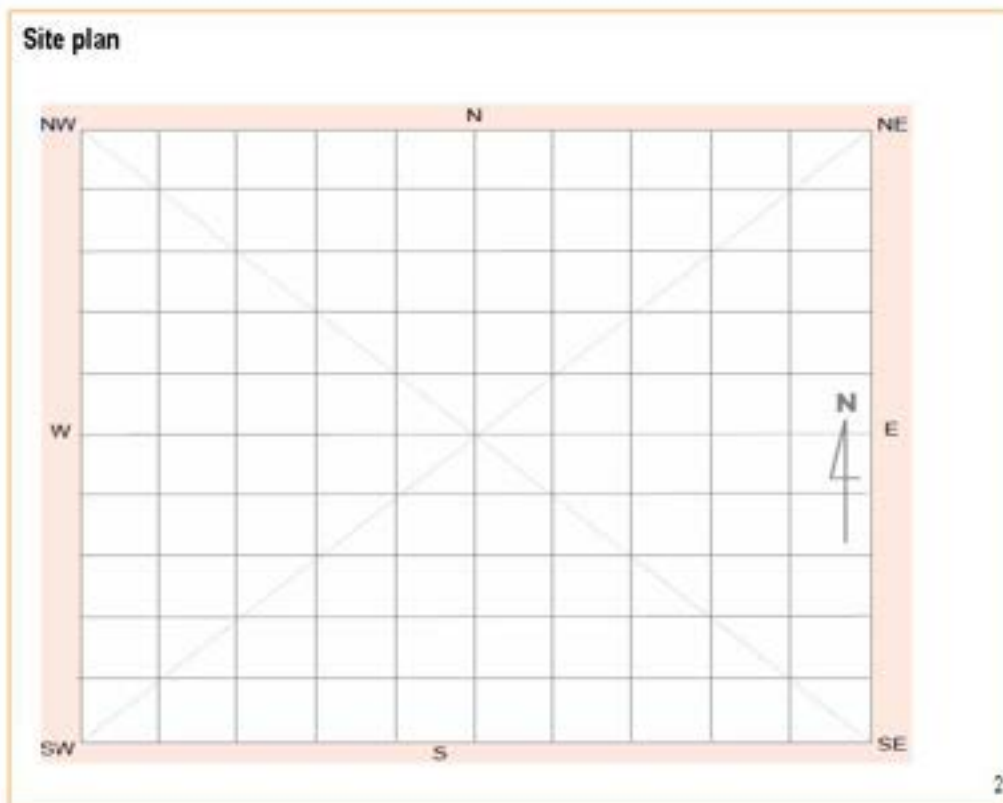
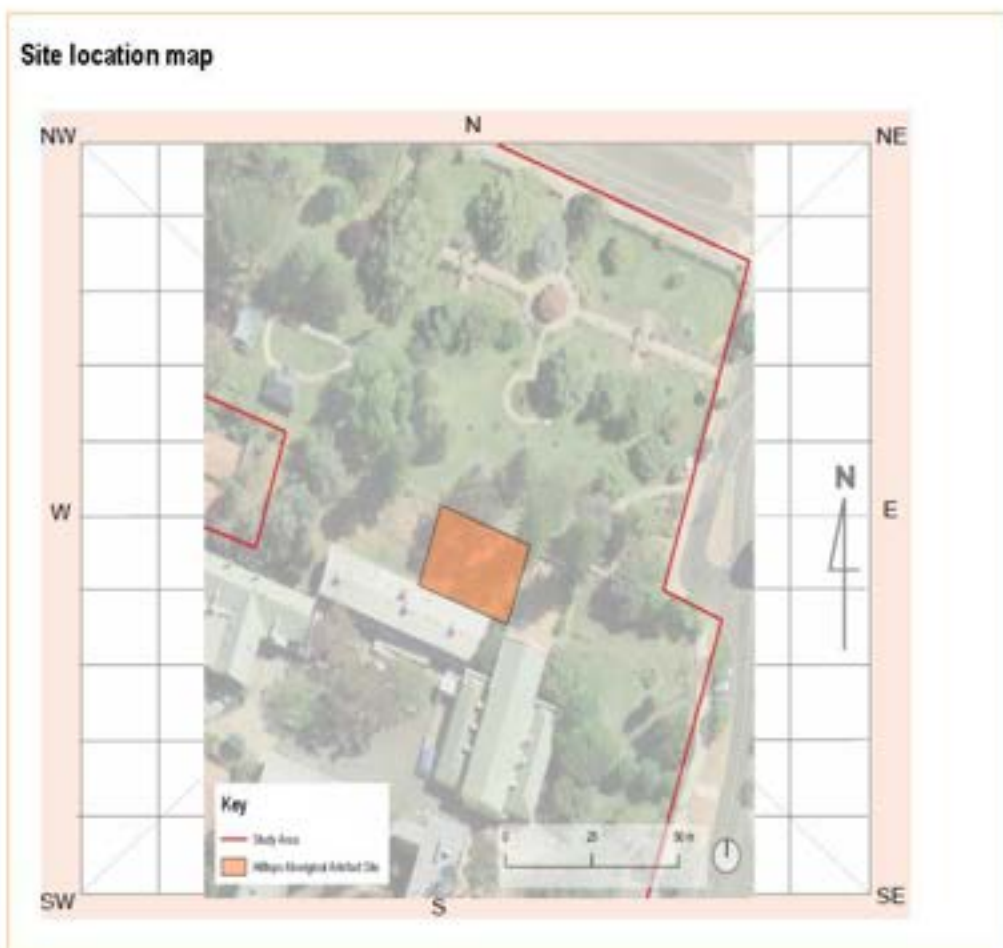
Land Form Pattern: **Land Use:**

Land Form Unit: **Vegetation:**

Distance to Water (m): **Primary Report:**

How to get to the site:


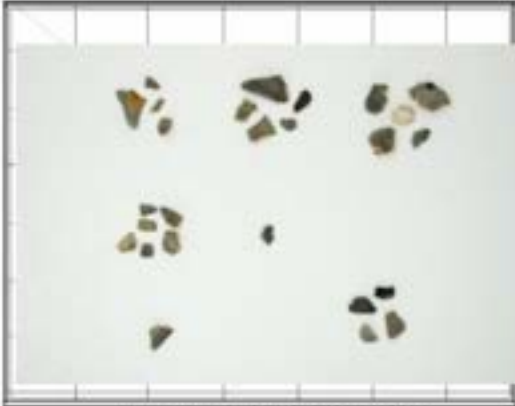
Other site information:



Site contents information open/closed site: Site condition:

Features:	Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scarred Trees			
				Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
1. <input type="text" value="Artefact"/>	<input type="text" value="26"/>	<input type="text" value="20"/>	<input type="text" value="25"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Feature condition: <input type="text"/>							
Description: <input type="text" value="Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site consists of 26 subsurface stone artefacts, made of mostly volcanic material. This site is interpreted as being an occupation area with moderate significance and further research potential."/>							
2. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Feature condition: <input type="text"/>							
Description: <input type="text"/>							
3. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Feature condition: <input type="text"/>							
Description: <input type="text"/>							

Features:		Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scared Trees			
4.	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	Description: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>							
Features:		Number of features	Length of feature(s) extent (m)	Width of feature (s) extent (m)	Scared Trees			
5.	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Scar Depth (cm)	Regrowth (cm)	Scar shape	Tree Species
	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	Description: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>							
Site photographs								
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to top right, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to bottom right, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to top left, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to bottom left, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to top right, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to bottom right, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to top left, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%), linear-gradient(to bottom left, transparent 49%, #ccc 49% 51%, #ccc 51% 53%); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>			
Description: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>					Description: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>			
4								

	
Description: <input type="text" value="location of site (fence between Carrington Park and Young High School on left)"/>	Description: <input type="text" value="selection of artefacts found at site"/>

Site restrictions

Do you want to Restrict this site?: Restriction type: Gender General Location

Why is this site restricted?:

Further information contact

Title Surname First name

Organisation:

Address:

Phone: E-mail:

Site interpretation and community statement

APPENDIX 2 –STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK



RESPONSE TO HILLTOPS LIBRARY AND YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL HERITAGE INTERPRETATION PLAN

In responding to the Heritage Interpretation Plan, I have concentrated on the aspects relating to *Chinese Threads*. As a retired secondary teacher¹, I have also focused on how the Heritage Interpretation has the potential to impact on the teaching of History in primary and secondary schools around the country. While I do not have the knowledge or expertise to comment on *Aboriginal Country and Culture*, it is important to note that an Aboriginal aspect is included in all school curriculum documents.

3.4 AUDIENCES

Although this section deals with audience groups identified in the HIS, a meeting between members of the executive of the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia and members of the group which was aiming to bring the Gold Trails project to life took place at the Lambing Flat Chinese Tribute Garden, located at Chinaman's Dam, in 2011. At that time, the topic of 'Gold' as part of a larger study of colonial Australia, had recently been moved from the Year 9 History curriculum to Years 5 and 6. At that meeting it was pointed out that in order to study the topic 'Gold', students from Young went on excursion to the goldfields of Victoria.

Given the importance of gold mining in Young and its association with Lambing Flat, it is quite conceivable that school students from beyond the surrounding area could see Young as a possible primary source site for the study of gold, especially as it is part of the Gold Trails project² which spans 17 shires.

¹ My teaching methods were English, History and TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages). I also ran workshops for teachers in utilising ESL (English as a Second Language) strategies in their classrooms, and in the supportive teaching of refugees as well as in introducing the three National Curriculum documents that were introduced in 2012 – English, History and Science. I was also seconded to the NSW Department of Education's Multicultural Programs Unit on a number of occasions in relation to the teaching of the Certificate in Spoken and Written English.

² <https://www.goldtrails.com.au/>

The Gold Trails project was initiated by a group from Young, led by Kim Johnson and Brad Thorsby, which then spread to other gold mining areas in the state. The website features an image from the Young Chinese Festival, inaugurated by David Newberry, the then Young Shire Tourism Manager, in 2014 – a change to reflect a greater awareness of the place of the Chinese in the area and the treatment they received, in stark contrast to the 150th anniversary commemoration in 2011 – see comments in 4.1.3.

In the current History Curriculum in its original form and in the adaptations made by both NSW and Victoria³, European expansion into Aboriginal lands and the experience of non-Europeans in Australia prior to 1900 are part of a depth study for Stage 5, but it should be noted that the topic *Making of a Nation* is an either/or choice against *Asia and the World*. The provision of materials which address *Making of a Nation* i.e. nineteenth century colonial Australia means that the possible audience has the potential to be much larger than originally referenced in the draft document ("students and families from nearby schools and other educational institutions" page 30).

4.1 HISTORICAL THEMES

Consideration needs to be given to mapping these themes across the National History Curriculum (2012). History is part of the mandatory subject area *Human Society and Its Environment*, alongside Geography, and is one of the core subjects offered across all schools.

Note that the original curriculum is used by some states and territories while NSW and Victoria have modified the curriculum to some degree whilst keeping to the spirit of the original. Based on the curriculum document issued by the NSW Board of Studies, *Aboriginal Country and Culture* is part First Contact in Stage 2 (years 3 and 4), *Young: Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital* is part of the study of Australian colonies in Stage 3 and Depth Study 2 in Stage 5, while *Chinese Threads* spans both the stage 5 (years 9 and 10) curriculum (experiences of non-European groups in pre-1900 Australia and migration experiences) and Stage 3 (years 5 and 6) curriculum (colonial Australia, Asian migration, Chinese migration in the 19th century, the Chinese on the goldfields).

4.1.3 CHINESE THREADS

As this section points out, the riots themselves were swept under the carpet – this was brought to light in April 2011 when members of the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia and the Chinese Women's Association visited Young for the weekend of the 150th anniversary commemoration of the Lambing Flat Riot and the reading of the Riot Act. The 'commemoration' consisted of a re-enactment of the reading of the Riot Act and the declaiming of bush poetry. There was little to no mention of what had happened to the Chinese miners, despite the publicity material which suggested that the re-enactment would be accurate.

The members of the two associations were, however, taken on a tour of the surrounding areas, including the site of the Chinese encampment and a visit to Currawong, the property in the neighbouring Harden Shire where the Chinese took shelter after the 1861 riot. Many aspects of this tour were documented by the photographer William Yang.

³ <https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/humanities-and-social-sciences/history/>
<https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/hsie/history-k-10>
<https://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Print>

5.2.1 – INTERPRETATION DEVICES re 5.2.2–5.2.4

In relation to CHAA's comments in 4.1, many of the interpretation devices referenced are onsite. Where there is an expectation that those interpretation devices will be used for educational purposes, there needs to be some form of differentiation⁴ so that students at all levels can access the material. For example, much of the material intended for the interpretive signage is quite wordy and would be difficult for students to take notes – perhaps this information could also be made available in teacher reference material.

In terms of web based media the needs of teachers, particularly in terms of those teachers, both intrastate and interstate, who would be seeking material to plan or supplement units of work, would need to be addressed. There may be a need to consult with educational advisors associated with the Museum of Chinese in Australia as to how to go about this and also to look at the production of relevant material for site studies, especially if excursions are planned from outside the Young area. There will be a need to consult with Aboriginal groups in terms of the indigenous aspects of the interpretation devices, many of which appear to have been covered in the document. In addition, the History Teachers Association of NSW⁵ may need to be consulted in regards to material relating to nineteenth and twentieth century aspects of the site.

In terms of audio/visual media, are there any thoughts about making this material available through offsite means? This could, for example, take the form of a dedicated YouTube channel linked to either Young High School or Hill Tops Library. In this way, educators not able to visit the site, such as those from interstate, would still have access to this material and be able to make use of it in interactive classrooms. Where items are described for the visually impaired, subtitles or transcripts⁶ would need to be available for students with hearing loss or deafness.

5.3.2.4 – CHINESE INTERPRETIVE PANELS

The information included here ends with prompts for visitors to further explore the theme at Young Historical Museum. Are there any plans to also link in with the existing interpretive signage from the Gold Trails project⁷ which link sites in Young and the surrounding district with their gold past?

⁴ Differentiation is the educational practice of making appropriate changes to original material so it can be accessed by students with different levels of second language development, literacy or other ability needs. Different changes are made dependent on the needs of the students; for example, the differentiation takes a different format for students who are developing their English language skills when compared to that for students who have low literacy development.

⁵ <https://htnsw.asn.au>

⁶ Should an educational YouTube channel become a reality, there should be no reliance on the closed caption option available on some YouTube channels as a source for transcription as this relies on computer algorithms and does not take into account regional accents and pronunciation, spelling, correct interpretation of what has been said, grammatical accuracy, or sentence and proper noun punctuation.

⁷ The original Gold Trails interpretive signage was unveiled on Saturday 9th March, 2013, and included signage at Blackguard Gully, as well as signage commemorating Chinese shopkeepers in Murrumburrah, and at Binalong, commemorating our bushranger past.

5.3.2.6 – LAMBING FLAT RIOTS

Will this interpretive signage also point visitors to other sites important to the history of what happened to the Chinese at the end of June 1861, including sites in the neighbouring Harden Shire, encompassing the area around the towns of Harden and Murrumburrah and Currawong Station, the site of the land to which the Chinese fled after the riot? Murrumburrah is also the site of a Chinese cemetery that has been restored. Has anyone consulted the Gold Trails leaflet⁸ about the riots?

5.3.2.7 – CAMP HILL AND EVOLUTION OF MODERN LANDSCAPE

Are there plans to incorporate the ability of visitors to see aspects of the archaeological workings in relation the new Hilltops Library? This could be similar to the glass panels in the forecourt of the Museum of Sydney, on the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, which allow visitors to glimpse some of the archaeology related to the First Government House, or the way in which the Sydney Harbour Youth Hostel at 110 Cumberland Street has been built above the Big Dig Archaeology Education Centre so that the archaeological workings showing nineteenth century life in The Rocks are clearly evident to those who stay there.

5.5.3 AUDIO VISUAL

It is pleasing to see that the needs of students who are visually impaired are considered as part of the interpretive material. However, there needs to be an effort to differentiate material so that it is suitable for the intended audience, particularly with visiting school groups. This is because current education policy is for the integration of all students, including those with EAL/D⁹ needs, as well as those students who require input from school learning support officers (formerly known as learning support teachers and teachers' aides). It is also important to remember that much of the history of the area which will be incorporated in this project is in the Stage 3 and 5 History Curricula, so that what might be appropriate for an educated adult might not be appropriate for a student, or indeed for an adult visitor whose first language is not English. Consideration might be given to audio tours similar to those in art galleries and museums where two different strands are offered, catering to the different needs of those who are listening.

In terms of having visual and spoken lists of all Chinese mentioned in the government petitions, it is important that written lists, where Chinese calligraphy is used, is in traditional Chinese, not simplified Chinese, as traditional Chinese was the written language used in the nineteenth and early twentieth century by many Chinese coming to Australia. If the names appear as Chinese

⁸ <https://www.goldtrails.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Lambing-Flat-Brochure-English.pdf>

⁹ English as an Additional Language or Dialect – formerly known as ESL, English as a Second Language. The name change reflects awareness that some children already come with two or more languages and that some children speak a form of English that is based on, but different from, the mainstream language. For this reason, Aboriginal English is considered to be a dialect of English in its own right; for example, English classes in the Northern Territory for Aboriginal children are based on EAL/D principles, as would classes in communities where the school population is largely indigenous.

names written in English, then it is important that they not be altered to Pinyin as Pinyin is the written form of Mandarin pronunciation. Similarly, it is also important that the spoken lists be read by a Cantonese speaker, not a Mandarin speaker, as most original names would be Cantonese in origin and the pronunciation differences between the two dialects are sufficient to separate these names from their true origins.

5.7.2 WEB BASED MEDIA

As mentioned previously (see 5.2.1), the content of the web-based resources would also need to be appropriate in order to provide teachers not able to bring their students to Young with material which could be incorporated into relevant units of work. In the past, for example, the NSW Year 11 and 12 Advanced English syllabus included a study of a particular section of the website of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra which dealt with World War I in conjunction with a study of war poetry as one of the set texts, and such a study, on a lesser scale, could be used by teachers as online learning becomes more prevalent. On a wider scale, the Western Australian Government, through its School Curriculum and Standards Authority, in its *Humanities and Social Sciences* curriculum document¹⁰, makes reference to the gold rushes in Year 5 and the push-pull factors of migration, including one Asian country, in Year 6. Thus, the development of web based media in relation to the history presented here has the potential to have a far greater reach than originally envisioned.

Cheryl Cumines
President
Chinese Heritage Association of Australia
February 2023

¹⁰ <https://k10outline.scsa.wa.edu.au/home/teaching/curriculum-browser/humanities-and-social-sciences>



CHINESE AUSTRALIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY inc

ABN: 51 323 995 426

(W): chineseaustralianhistory.org

(E): contact.caHS@gmail.com

Dr Bec Parkes
Director
Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd
PO Box 7039,
TATHRA NSW 2550

cc: Dr Juanita Kwok

re: Young High School/ Lambing Flat riot site draft Heritage Interpretation Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your draft. As I indicated in my email response (14th February) to your transmission of your draft report to us on the same date, we had absolutely no capacity to review and comment on your draft in the 10 days you indicated. As a volunteer community group, our members have no capacity to respond in such a time frame let alone read through your draft report of some 164 pages in order to provide feedback. The additional challenge with your request is how can the Chinese Australian Historical Society (CAHS) check and correct any historical inaccuracies in such a process. Our additional concern relates to the intellectual property of the Chinese Australian history experts that would be required to input into your draft report to ensure that the final audio-visual displays and other history boards are factually correct. I trust that by now you are aware that there has been a lot written over many years since the Riots that has not been based on the facts and researched outcomes and these inaccurate accounts have been repeated to this day. By the same token, it should be obvious that there is much more research to be undertaken, especially to view these past events from a Chinese point of view. Without this perspective, the narrative remains one sided. I trust that you will highlight this serious deficiency.

We are pleased that you have engaged Dr Juanita Kwok in a paid capacity to provide you with researched historical facts that can correctly inform the physical outputs of this project. We are also pleased that you have consulted with Dr Karen Schamberger another expert in this field. Both are members of the Chinese Australian Historical Society.

On the question of "consultation", I'd be pleased if you were to convey to your clients our disappointment in their instructions to you in this regard. Consultation with stakeholders have evolved to a completely new model than their outdated version. The underpinning principal that now drives an "engagement" model whereby stakeholders are engaged at the beginning of the process NOT at the end! This early engagement also involves the engagement of experts in the field/s – the subject of the initiative. In this case, it needed to also be informed by a historical perspective which was impossible to obtain from the erroneous literature. In future initiatives CAHS would be pleased to advise on suitable Chinese Australian historians and sources.

Submitted in good faith seeking a historical accurate outcome for all.

Yours sincerely,

Darryl Low Choy, AM, MBE, RFD, KSJ, PhD
President
(m) 0419760099
d.lowchoy@griffith.edu.au

28th February 2023

APPENDIX 3 - FINDS WITH INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL

Table 16: Small finds identified for display and interpretation

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3129	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Kaolin			1x complete bowl, 1x stem fragment
3130	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Kaolin			
3290	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Kaolin			
3237	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Kaolin			1x mouthpiece, 1x stem fragment
3364	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Kaolin			3x Bowl fragments
3133	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3134	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy		1830	
3212	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3329	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3330	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy		1830	
3318	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3319	Clothing	Closure	Hook	Copper alloy			
3320	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy		1830	Longer than typical
3232	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3233	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3235	Sewing	Pin	Straight	Copper alloy	1830		
3369	Clerical	Pin		Copper alloy	1866		McGill's patent type
3429	Recreation	Smoking	Pipe	Ebonite	1840		Mouthpiece
3088	Hygiene	Hair	Comb, Nit	Ebonite	1840		

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3314	Hygiene		Comb	Ebonite	1840		
3438	Economy	Coin	Unidentified	Copper			Chinese coin
3437	Economy	Coin	Unidentified	Copper			Chinese coin
3433	Recreation	Doll	Parts	Porcelain			For a cloth-bodied female doll
3441	Economy	Coin	Half Penny	Copper	1863		
3443	Transport	Horse	Shoe	Iron			
3444	Domestic	Scissors	Snuffer	Copper alloy			
3434	Clothing	Ribbon	Unidentified	Silk			White ribbon
3050	Clothing	Belt	Buckle	Copper alloy	1854	1890	Possibly circus-related owing to clown motif
3152	Unidentified		Caster	Silver			For sand, sugar, salt?
3051	Clothing	Uniform	Badge	Copper alloy	1837	1901	Cap badge, Police uniform, possibly superior officer
3066	Clothing	Belt	Buckle	Copper alloy	1854	1890	Unsure if men's or women's
3128	Recreation	Doll	Parts	Porcelain	1840	1860	Face and hair handpainted underglaze
3384	Economy	Token	Penny	Copper	1855		
3095	Economy	Coin		Copper	1723	1908	
3099	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Stoneware	1870	1910	
3102	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Fine earthen ware	1600	1800	
3142	Clerical	Pencil	Slate	Slate			Sharpened to a point
3078	Not stated		Scissors	Steel			Has been subjected to electrolysis by Endangered Heritage
3080	Jewellery	Hair	Comb	Bone			A fine personal item
3127	Clothing	Belt	Buckle	Copper alloy	1860	1900	Traces of gilding remaining. Half of a 2-part ladies fashion belt buckle. One part has broken off but could be reattached.

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3446	Clothing	Footwear	Heel protector	Iron	1835		For men's shoes/boots
3195	Personal	Horse	Riding Crop	Copper alloy			Riding/hunting whip/crop. Traces of gilding remaining
3196	Clothing	Uniform	Badge	Copper alloy			Number 'O' badge with 4 lugs on back. Probably for a Police/Gaoler's cap
3206	Jewellery	Unidentified	Bead	Glass			1x bead is white ceramic and tiny.
3156	Unidentified	Unidentified	Key	Steel			For door or large chest/piece of furniture
3213	Sewing	Closure	Eye	Copper alloy			
3065	Food Storage	Bottle	Beer/Wine	Glass	1830	1890	Bottle probably 'opened' by shearing of the finish
3079	Decorative		Frame	Bone			A fine personal item
3181	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Fine earthen ware	1600	1800	
3191	Transport	Horse	Buckle	Iron			Small amount of leather adhering to tongue
3363	Clothing	Accoutrement	Stud	Copper alloy			
3344	Clerical	Book	Latch	Copper alloy			
3351	Sewing	Thimble		Copper alloy			
3335	Clerical	Pen	Writing	Gold	1860		
3303	Personal	Parasol	Slide	Copper alloy			Parasol or umbrella
3321	Jewellery		Bead	Glass			
3308	Clothing	Accoutrement	Buckle	Copper alloy			Single prong buckle, probably for a belt or sling
3309	Sewing			Twine			Dark green embroidery type floss
3234	Clothing	Closure	Hook	Copper alloy			

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3236	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Fine earthen ware	1600-1800		Childs toy or adult's game piece
3239	Clerical	Slate	Writing	Slate			
3241	Clerical	Slate	Writing	Slate			
3242	Clerical	Pencil	Slate	Slate			
3244	Clerical		Ruler	Copper alloy			Scale ruler (i.e. for mapping/planning/drafting)
3250	Clerical	Slate	Writing	Slate			
3254	Food Service		Corkscrew	Iron	1795		Henchall style
3339	Food Service		Fork	Iron			
3340	Food Service		Spoon	Copper alloy			
3368	Unidentified	Unidentified		Copper alloy			It would be informative to know what this is
3325	Food Service		Spoon	Copper alloy			
3326	Unidentified	Unidentified	Buckle	Copper alloy			Roller buckle, single prong.
3353	Unidentified	Unidentified	Key	Iron			
3370	Clothing		Buckle	Copper alloy			Waistcoat buckle
3291	Recreation	Game piece	Marble	Fine earthen ware	1600	1800	
3292	Sewing	Thimble		Copper alloy			
3424	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838		Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3423	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838		Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3003	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver 0.36 Cal.
3028	Firearms	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Copper	1864	1872	Spencer Carbine

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3038	Firearms	Accoutrement	Swivel	Steel	1796		Various mounted police carbines
3014	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Police smoothbore carbine or pistol
3383	Firearms	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Copper	1864	1872	Spencer Carbine
3032	Firearms	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1891		Police Colt Single Action Army revolver
3033	Firearms	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1890	1966	Martini-Henry Carbine or Webley Revolver fitted with Morris Tube
3008	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3381	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1830	1879	Pistol, shotgun, civilian rifle
3020	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838		Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3010	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3382	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838	1870	Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3001	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver 0.36 Cal.
3013	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3006	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1859	1866	Kerr Revolver
3007	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3016	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838		Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3025	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1830		Pistol, shotgun, civilian rifle
3004	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1847	1873	Colt Pocket or Colt Root revolver .31 Cal.
3011	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3023	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1830		Pistol, shotgun, civilian rifle

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3024	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1830		Pistol, shotgun, civilian rifle
3018	Firearms	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1838		Police smoothbore carbine or pistol or capping breechloader
3005	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1870		Probably for brass cartridge
3000	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver 0.36 Cal.
3002	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver 0.36 Cal.
3009	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3012	Firearms	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead			Shotgun
3417	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1855	1878	Uniform tunic button. British 12th Regiment of foot, garrisoned at Government Camp in 1861
3418	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1862	1894	Police Uniform
3420	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy			Probably men's shirt
3419	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1849	1862	Men's trouser/shirt
3422	Clothing	Closure	Button	Glass			Decorative, outergarment
3421	Clothing	Closure	Button	Shell			Shirt/Undergarments
3039	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1825	1878	Of same type known to have been worn by NSW Native Mounted Police troopers
3048	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1836	1862	Police tunic and cuffs. May have been nickel plated/silvered
3042	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy		1862	Police. Very rare type
3047	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1862	1901	Police Uniform
3097	Clothing	Closure	Button	Porcelain	1840		Baby/Doll clothing
3131	Clothing	Closure	Button	Bone			

Young High School - Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan

Catalogue Number	Activity	Function	Subfunction	Material	TPQ	TAQ	Notes
3153	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1849	1862	Men's trouser/shirt
3044	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1836	1862	Police tunic and cuffs. May have been nickel plated/silvered
3190	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy			Shank absent
3043	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy		1862	Police. Very rare type
3046	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1862	1901	Police Uniform
3322	Clothing	Closure	Button	Porcelain	1840		Prosser
3040	Clothing	Uniform	Button	Copper alloy	1837	1901	NSW Government General Service Button/Government Official
3248	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1846	1878	Men's trouser/shirt
3362	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1849	1862	
3145	Clothing	Closure	Button	Copper alloy	1840		Men's trouser/shirt

Young High School: Artefacts suitable for display

Summary

No. Sherds: 232 No. Records: 60

ID No.	Context	Clas	Material	Type	Technique	Decoration	Date	Qty	Int. %	MNV	Wgt (g)	Rndbr
1500	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Beer/wine 5 (T)	Blown		1840-1889	1	SE 100%	1	640.31	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Mouth blown with deep push-up and mamebos. Flat cracked off finish with champagne applied finish rim. Rim diam=31.5mm. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) String, sloped top (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 78 mm. Th: 19.2 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . MNV ID: 1501 [MNV notes: Whole bottle.]. Taxat. Element.												
1501	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Beer/wine 5 (R)	Blown		1840-1889	1	SE 100%	1	633.72	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Mouth blown with deep push-up and mamebos. Bevelled, fine polished finish with champagne applied finish rim. Rim diam=31.1mm. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) String, sloped top (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 78 mm. Th: 19.2 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . MNV ID: 1501 [MNV notes: Whole bottle.]. Taxat. Element.												
1502	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Beer/wine 5	Blown		1840-1889	1	SE 100%	1	625.29	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Mouth blown with deep push-up and mamebos. Flat cracked off, fine polished finish with champagne applied finish rim. Rim diam=29.3mm. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) String, flat top (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 77 mm. Th: 17.4 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . MNV ID: 1502 [MNV notes: Whole bottle.]. Taxat. Element.												
1503	1045	GLA	Glass/ Lead	Bottle - Beer/wine 5 (R)	Blown		1840-1889	18	E 100%	1	580.93	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Mouth blown with deep push-up and mamebos. Flat cracked off, flattened fine polished finish with champagne applied finish rim. Rim diam=29.5mm. Contains 17 tiny lead shots collected in bottle. Shot diam=4.5mm. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) String, flat top (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 76 mm. Th: 17.8 mm. Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Bordeaux%20Shape . MNV ID: 1503 [MNV notes: Whole bottle.]. Taxat. Element.												
1504	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Spirits 2 (T)	Two-piece moulded, separate base part		1852-1903	1	SE 100%	1	500.93	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Rocketts-type mould. Applied staddled double ring finish. Rim diam=28.8mm. Embossed around base: "JAMES STEWART & COY / SAUKCEL PAUSLEY". Lettering is a mirror image of typical lettering. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded, separate base part. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) Double collar (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 69.7 mm. Th: 19.6 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Transcript: Embossed, is reverse: "JAMES STEWART & COY / SAUKCEL PAUSLEY". Made for: Stewart, James (United Kingdom; Scotland; Paisley; Sauced, 1852-1903). Provenance: Scotland. Date notes: https://www.gaitley.org.uk/paisley-history/paisleys-whisky-pr2/ . MNV ID: 1504 [MNV notes: Whole bottle.]. Taxat. Element.												
1523	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Cooldrinks 6 (T)	Two-piece moulded, pontil		1850-	9	SE 75%	1	617.53	SK
Rim/neck/shoulder/body/base sherds. Cup-bottom mould to just below finish. Whirl pattern on lower neck/shoulder, vertical panels on body, lion pontil scar on base. Applied tapered down and etching ring finish. Rim diam=23.9mm. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded, pontil. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Double collar (rim). Shape: Round. Diam: 71.9 mm. Th: 17.9 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. MNV ID: 1523 [MNV notes: Rim to base.]. Taxat. Element.												
1552	1045	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Beer/wine 5	Blown		1840-1889	1	SE 100%	1	700.38	SK
Whole bottle. Bordeaux shape. Mouth blown with deep push-up and mamebos. Flat cracked off finish with champagne applied finish rim. Rim diam=31.1mm. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Bordeaux (overall) String, flat top (rim) Cylindrical (body) Pushup, mamebos (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 78 mm. Th: 19.4 mm.												

ID No.	Context	Class	Material	Type	Technique	Description	Date	Qty	Int. %	MNV	Wgt (g)	Rndtr
			Modifications: Fabric decay. Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/wine.htm#Base&sv%20Shape ; https://sha.org/bottle/flint&sv%20rim#C&sv%20page%201552 (MNV notes: Whole bottle.). Taxat.: Element.									
1556	1645	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Beer/Wine 4 (T)	Three-piece moulded		1840-1885	2	SE 100%	1	611.17	SK
			Rim/neck, neck/body/base sherds. Three-piece shoulder height mould with low dome base. Embossed dot in centre of base, and embossed "P". Technique of Manufacture: Three-piece moulded. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Double collar (rim) Cylindrical, Bulged Neck (body) Dome (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 75.1 mm. Th: 21.7 mm. Transcript: Embossed "P". Date notes: https://sha.org/bottle/flint&sv%20rim#C&sv%20page%201552 (MNV notes: Complete bottle.). Taxat.: Element.									
1557	1645	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Condiments 2	Two-piece moulded		1850-	4	SE 95%	1	502.22	SK
			Near whole bottle. Square body with chamfered body and ring neck. Cup-bottom mould with seams to just below rim. Applied single collar. Embossed shape on shoulder, bird? Rim diam=42.7mm. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Single collar (rim) Straight-sided (body) Dome (base). Shape: Square, chamfered. W: 70.6 mm. Th: 35.6 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Date notes: Parks Canada 1999: 45. Taxat.: Element.									
1558	1645	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Condiments 6	Two-piece moulded, pontil		1850-	19	SE 95%	1	611.84	SK
			Neck/shoulder/body/base sherds. Cup-bottom mould. Whiffy pattern on lower neck/shoulder, vertical panels on body, iron pontil scar on base. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded, pontil. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Double collar (rim). Shape: Round. Diam: 71.1 mm. Th: 9 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. MNV ID: 1588 (MNV notes: John #1339 (Phase 2)). Taxat.: Element.									
1778	1665	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Condiments 13 (T)	Two-piece moulded		1880-	27	E 95%	1	245.96	SK
			Rim/neck/body/base sherds. Cup-bottom mould. Applied double collar. Rim diam=21.2mm. Embossed on three sides: "SYNINGTON & Co / COFFEE & CHICORY / EDINBURGH". Embossed base: "1899". Some sherds warped from heat. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Green. Teale. Form: Double collar (rim) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Square, chamfered. W: 42.67 mm. Th: 14.9 mm. Modifications: Heat affected. Transcript: Embossed on three sides: "SYNINGTON & Co / COFFEE & CHICORY / EDINBURGH". Embossed base: "1899". Made for: Synington, Thomas (Edinburgh, 1840-1920). Provenance: Edinburgh. MNV ID: 1778 (MNV notes: Near complete.). Taxat.: Element.									
1842	1617	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 3 (R)			-	4	SV 50%	1	2.36	SK
			Flat sherds. Three with squared corners. Very clear, flat sherds. Thickness 1.02-1.08mm. Length is at least 35mm long. Colour: Clear. Form: Flat (overall). Shape: Rectangular. W: 26 mm. Th: 1.08 mm. MNV ID: 1842 (MNV notes: Distinct.). Taxat.: Element.									
1843	1617	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 4 (T)			-	1	SE Usides 1	1	0.65	SK
			Five rod fragment. Shipped both ends. At least 26mm long. Breaker stone? Colour: Clear. Form: Straight (overall). Shape: Round. Diam: 3.68 mm. MNV ID: 1843 (MNV notes: Distinct.). Taxat.: Element.									
1867	1602	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Pharmacy 3 (R)	Two-piece moulded		-	1	SE 100%	1	10.51	SK
			Whole bottle. Cup-bottom mould. Applied rim. Rim diam=13.94mm. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim) Cylindrical (body) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. L: 55.03 mm. Diam: 14.42 mm. Th: 8.4 mm. MNV ID: 1867 (MNV notes: Whole.). Taxat.: Element.									
1868	1602	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Pharmacy 3 (R)	Moulded		-	3	SE 5%	1	2.39	SK
			Base sherds. Technique of Manufacture: Moulded. Colour: Clear. Form: Shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 1868 (MNV notes: Clear bases counted.). Taxat.: Element.									
1888	1661	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Aerated Waters 3 (T)	Moulded, Hand-finished		1900-1952	5	SV 25%	1	183.46	SK
			Rim/neck sherds. Mould seams end at bottom of finish. Few dips around neck. Embossed body: "THOMAS McVEIGH [] / CORDIAL / MAKER / YOUNG". Toolled tapered collar with interior groove. Technique of Manufacture: Moulded, Hand-finished. Colour: Green. Light. Form: Cord (overall). Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed body: "THOMAS McVEIGH [] / CORDIAL / MAKER / YOUNG". Made for: McVeigh, Thomas (Young NSW, 1861-1932). Provenance: Young NSW. Date notes: Dates approx.. MNV ID: 1888 (MNV notes: Not part of bases counted.). Taxat.: Element.									
1889	1661	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Aerated Waters 3 (R)	Two-piece moulded		1908-1952	4	SV 75%	1	180.46	SK

ID No.	Context	Class	Material	Type	Technique	Description	Date	Qty	Int. %	MNV	Wgt (g)	Rndtr
1906	1063	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)		Needleshoulder/body/base sherds. Post-bottom mould. Embossed body: "No 95 / GUARANTEED UNDER THE / ...DRE FOOD ACT 1908 / BY THOS McVEIGH, YOUNG / CORRIAL / MAKER / YOUNG / No 95". Base embossed: "S". Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Green. Light: Sharp. Round. Diam: 73.36 mm. Transcript: Embossed body: No 95 / GUARANTEED UNDER THE / ...DRE FOOD ACT 1908 / BY THOS McVEIGH, YOUNG / CORRIAL / MAKER / YOUNG / No 95". Base embossed: "S". Made for: McVeigh, Thomas (Young NSW, 1861-1932). Provenance: Young, NSW. Date notes: Dates approx.. MNV ID: 1869 (MNV notes: Bases coated.). Taxa: Element..	-	1	5%	1	0.34	SK
1930	1140	GLA	Glass	Sherd of very fine glass tube. Thickness: 0.4mm. Colour: Clear. Shape: Round. Th: 0.4 mm. MNV ID: 1906 (MNV notes: Distinct from others in context.). Taxa: Element..	Two-piece moulded		1850-	1	50%	1	156.66	SK
1931	1140	GLA	Glass	Whole bottle. Cup-bottom mould. Applied single collar. Embossed base: "20/06". Embossed body above heel: "X". Rim diam: 37.97mm. Prob coffee or chisory essence, possibly horse radish. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Green, Light: Sharp. Round. Diam: 56.3 mm. Th: 27.4 mm. Modifications: Fabric decay. Transcript: Embossed base: "20/06". Embossed body above heel: "X". Date notes: https://eha.org/bottle/bases.html#Cap%20mold . MNV ID: 1931 (MNV notes: Whole bottle.). Taxa: Element..	Whole bottle - Condiments 1 (R)		1850-	1	100%	1	159.96	SK
1946	1143	GLA	Glass	Whole bottle. Mould seams to interior base. Sead rim. Technique of Manufacture: Machine-made. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 45.42 mm. Th: 15.67 mm. MNV ID: 1946 (MNV notes: Whole bottle.). Taxa: Element..	Machine-made		1900-	1	100%	1	59.3	SK
1973	1155	GLA	Glass	Whole bottle. Bottle - Cerical 2 (R)	Three-piece moulded		-	1	100%	1	75.49	SK
1983	1155	GLA	Glass	Whole vial. Cap-bottom mould. Mould seams finish at bottom of rim. Added patent collar. Technique of Manufacture: Two-piece moulded. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Square. L: 17.03 mm. W: 16.4 mm. MNV ID: 1983 (MNV notes: Whole bottle.). Taxa: Element..	Two-piece moulded		-	1	100%	1	11.04	SK
2017	1197	GLA	Glass/ Cork	Rim to base sherds, with cork in rim. Small bottle. Embossed front: "MORSES INDIAN / ROOT PILLS". Embossed side: "W.H. COMSTOCK". Embossed base: "BOTTLE MADE IN / JAPAN". Morse Indian Root Pills. Technique of Manufacture: Moulded. Colour: Amber. Shape: Rectangular, chamfered. Transcript: Embossed front: "MORSES INDIAN / ROOT PILLS". Embossed side: "W.H. COMSTOCK". Embossed base: "BOTTLE MADE IN / JAPAN". Made for: Comstock, W.H (United States of America: New York / Australia: NSW: Sydney, 1833-1952). Provenance: United States/Australia. MNV ID: 2017 (MNV notes: Near whole bottle.). Taxa: Element..	Bottle - Pharmacy 6 (R)		1854-1992	4	80%	1	4.95	SK
2034	1143	GLA	Glass	Personal Items 1 (T)	Ground		-	1	50%	1	1.81	SK
2037	1063	GLA	Glass/ Fenolic	Whole bottles. One embossed on shoulder: "SIMPSON'S". Both embossed on base: "THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF". Embossed in centre of base: "SIMPSON'S INK / LTD". One with Ferronax cap remains. Technique of Manufacture: Machine-made. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed on base: "THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF". Embossed in centre of base: "SIMPSON'S INK / LTD". Made for: Simpsons Ink (Australia, 1884-1966). MNV ID: 2037 (MNV notes: Whole.). Taxa: Element..	Bottle - Cerical 7 (T)		1905-	2	100%	2	158.75	SK

ID No.	Context	Class	Material	Type	Technique	Description	Date	Qty	Inf. %	MNV	Wgt (g)	Rndtr
2046	1003	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE 50%	1	4.7	SK
			Glass straw fragment. Snapped one end. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Form: Straight (overall). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2046. Taxa: Element.									
2047	1003	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE 50%	1	1.98	SK
			Five glass tube fragment. Snapped one end. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Form: Flat (base). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2047. Taxa: Element.									
2056	1003	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Cerecal 5 (R)	Machine-made		1905-	1	SE 100%	1	170.81	SK
			Whole bottle, large. Bead rim. Embossed rim: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Embossed body: "CONTENTS / MADE BY / ANGUS & CO". Embossed above level: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Embossed base: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Technique of Manufacture: Machine-made. Colour: Clear. Form: Cerecal (overall). Shape collar (rim): Shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed rim: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Embossed body: "CONTENTS / MADE BY / ANGUS & CO". Embossed above level: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Embossed base: "CONTENTS MADE BY ANGUS & CO". Made for: Angus & Co, Joseph (Melbourne, 1894-1928). MNV ID: 2055. Taxa: Element.									
2101	1018	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE 5%	1	0.83	SK
			Glass straw fragment. Snapped both ends. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Form: Straight (overall). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2101. Taxa: Element.									
2123	1018	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Aerated Waters 3 (R)			1908-1952	1	SE 5%	1	13.29	SK
			Body stem. Embossed body: "[Mc]VEIGH". Colour: Clear. Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed body: "McVEIGH". Made for: McVeigh, Thomas (Young NSW, 1861-1952). Provenance: Young, NSW. Date notes: Dates approx., MNV ID: 2123. Taxa: Element.									
2130	1023	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Cerecal 5 (R)	Machine-made		1905-1950	1	SE 100%	1	54.32	SK
			Whole bottle, Embossed base: "PROPERTY OF STEPHENS INKS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD / ADM [monogram]". Technique of Manufacture: Machine-made. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim) shallow concave (base). Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed base: "PROPERTY OF STEPHENS INKS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD / ADM [monogram]". Made by: Australian Glass Manufacturers Co Ltd (AGM) (Sydney, NSW, Melbourne, Vic Adelaide, SA, 1916-). Made for: Stephens Inks (Aust) Ltd (Sydney, 1848-1950). Provenance: Sydney. MNV ID: 2130. Taxa: Element.									
2141	1025	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)	Blown			1	SE 50%	1	10.37	SK
			Rim/body stem. Short tapered collar. Tinted amethyst. Science lab equipment? Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Colour: Clear. Form: Single collar (rim). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2141. Taxa: Element.									
2158	1003	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE 20%	1	1.28	SK
			Glass straw fragment. Snapped both ends. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Form: Straight (overall). Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2158. Taxa: Element.									
2263	1275	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Aerated Waters 3 (R)			1908-1952	1	SE 5%	1	18.72	SK
			Body stem. Embossed body: "[Mc]VEIGH". Colour: Clear. Shape: Round. Transcript: Embossed body: "[Mc]VEIGH". Made for: McVeigh, Thomas (Young NSW, 1861-1952). Provenance: Young, NSW. Date notes: Dates approx., MNV ID: 2263. Taxa: Element.									
2266	1275	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE	Usides 1	7.94	SK
			Glass tube fragment. Snapped both ends. Science lab equipment? Colour: Blue, Light. Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2266. Taxa: Element.									
2267	1275	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE	Usides 1	1.68	SK
			Glass tube fragment. Snapped both ends. One end slightly bent/tapered. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2267. Taxa: Element.									
2268	1311	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE	Usides 1	2.69	SK
			Glass tube fragment, straw-like. Snapped both ends. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Shape: Round. MNV ID: 2268. Taxa: Element.									
2269	1311	GLA	Glass	Scientific Glass 5 (R)				1	SE	Usides 1	4.57	SK
			Tube fragment with graduated measurements etched on exterior (40-43) in reverse order. Snapped both ends. Science lab equipment? Colour: Clear. Shape: Round.									

ID No.	Context	Class	Material	Type	Technique	Decoration	Date	Qty	Int. %	MNV	Wgt (g)	Rndtr
			Complete bottle. Squat shape. Rickets-type three-piece mould. Dome past-up with small merion. Applied grooved ring finish. Rim diam=27.7mm. Technique of Manufacture: Three-piece moulded, separate base part. Colour: Green. Dark. Form: Squat (overall) Grooved ring (rim) Cylindrical (body) Dome, merion (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 76.6 mm. Th: 18.9 mm. Date notes: Bow 1991; 114. MNV ID: 2284 (MNV notes: Complete bottle). Taxat.: Element:.	separate base part								
2584	Unstrat	GLA	Glass	Bottle - Cereal 6 (R)	Machine-made		1905-1928	2	SE 50%	1	52.87	SK
			Neck, shoulder, body, base shields. Embossed base: 'ANGUS / & CO'. Red ink remains. Technique of Manufacture: Machine-made. Colour: Clear. Form: Boat ink (overall) Shallow concave (base). Shape: Rectangular. L: 55 mm. W: 38.8 mm. Modifications: Residue. Transcript: Embossed base: "ANGUS / & CO". Made for: Angus & Co. Joseph (Melbourne, 1896-1928). Provenance: Melbourne. MNV ID: 2584 (MNV notes: Base counted). Taxat.: Element:.									
2586	1164	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Pressed 2 (R)	Press-moulded	Moulded	1835-	5	SV 20%	1	64.58	PC
			Fragments from one or more paneled tumblers with indented base and sharp bevelled heel; likely press moulded. 3" rim. High indented base likely 8-sided. Light scener on base. Technique of Manufacture: Press-moulded. Decoration: Moulded (Conves). Colour: Clear. Form: Tapered, bevelled heel (body) Indented base (base). Shape: Multilobed. Diam: 76.2 mm. Modifications: Usenwear. MNV ID: 2586 (MNV notes: 20%). Taxat.: Element:.									
2592	1282	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 2 (T)	Blows, Cut and Ground	Relief	-	8	SV 65%	1	49.81	PC
			2" high oval bowl, with plain 51mm rim and row of cut ovals (15x10mm) above cut flutes around base of bowl, forming 7-sided cut stem. 59.7mm plain diam foot with record and polished pontil. Light scener on base. Likely from same wire glass. Technique of Manufacture: Blow, Cut and Ground. Decoration: Relief (Conves). Pattern: Oval (style). Colour: Clear. Form: Plain rim (rim) Capped/Oval, Relief (body) Plain central, Ground pontil (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 59.7 mm. Th: 1.83 mm. Modifications: Usenwear. MNV ID: 2592 (MNV notes: Likely from same vessel). Taxat.: Element:.									
2593	1283	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 2 (R)	Blows, Cut and Ground	Relief	-	3	SV 5%	0	2.31	PC
			Fragments from oval bowl with plain rim and edge of cut ovals, conjoining with 2592. Technique of Manufacture: Blows, Cut and Ground. Decoration: Relief (Conves). Colour: Clear. Form: Capped/Oval, Relief (body). Shape: Round. Th: 1.8 mm. MNV ID: 2592 (MNV notes: Fragment with oval conjoins with 2592). Taxat.: Element:.									
2594	1284	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 2 (R)	Blows		-	1	SE 5%	0	1.63	PC
			Fragments from oval bowl with plain rim, conjoining with 2592. Technique of Manufacture: Blows. Colour: Clear. Form: Plain (rim). Shape: Round. Diam: 51 mm. MNV ID: 2592 (MNV notes: Conjoins with 2592). Taxat.: Element:.									
2601	1317	GLA	Lead Glass	Tableware - Cut 3 (T)	Blows and Cut	Cut	-	4	SV 20%	1	148.63	PC
			Fragments from one or more heavy-based spirit tumblers, likely whisky, with 13 cut flutes. Base has smooth, ground shallow concave finish. Some lead content. Technique of Manufacture: Blows and Cut. Decoration: Cut (Conves). Colour: Clear. Form: Tapered (body) Indented base, concave, ground (base). Shape: Round, fluted. Diam: 54 mm. Modifications: Usenwear. MNV ID: 2601 (MNV notes: 20%). Taxat.: Element:.									
2619	1061	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Undecorated 1 (R)	Mould-blown		-	1	SE 90%	1	81.42	PC
			Near complete shot glass with heavy base curved waist and outward flare at rim. 3" tall, 1.75" rim. Blackened residue in glass; likely post-discard. Annealed mould seams; machine blown? Technique of Manufacture: Mould-blown. Colour: Clear. Form: Flared (rim) Tapered waist (body) Flat (base). Shape: Round. Diam: 44.45 mm. Modifications: Residue. MNV ID: 2619 (MNV notes: 90%). Taxat.: Element:.									
2667	1045	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 7 (T)	Blows	Cut	-	5	SV 70%	1	281.31	PC
			Base and body of heavy based cut glass tumblers with alternating cut flutes and spacers. Light scener on base. Matches 2668. Technique of Manufacture: Blows. Decoration: Cut (Conves). Colour: Clear. Form: Plain (rim) Tapered (body) Indented base, polished (base). Shape: Round, tided. Diam: 63.26 mm. Modifications: Usenwear: Fabric decay. MNV ID: 2667 (MNV notes: Complete base). Taxat.: Element:.									
2668	1045	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 7 (R)	Blows	Cut	-	1	SE 65%	1	257.63	PC
			Base and body of heavy based cut glass tumblers with alternating cut flutes and spacers. Light scener on base. Matches 2667. Technique of Manufacture: Blows. Decoration: Cut (Conves). Colour: Clear. Form: Plain (rim) Tapered (body) Indented base, polished (base). Shape: Round, tided. Diam: 64.35 mm. Modifications: Usenwear: Fabric decay. MNV ID: 2668 (MNV notes: Complete base). Taxat.: Element:.									

ID No.	Context	Class	Material	Type	Technique	Description	Date	Qty	Int. %	MINV	Wgt (g)	Round
2670	1945	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 6 (R)	Blown	Cut	-	9	SV 30%	1	109.89	PC
Heavy based, 3" diam cut glass tumbler with at least 6 cut flutes. Est. 16-12 flutes. Shallow indented base with rough pontil scar and light uneven. Est. 40mm wide base. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Decoration: Cut. Colour: Clear. Form: Plain (rim) Tapered (body) Indented base, pontil scar (base). Shape: Multisteped. Diam: 76.2 mm. Modification: Usewear. MINV ID: 2670 (MINV notes: 10%). Taxa: Element.												
2671	1945	GLA	Glass	Tableware - Cut 2 (R)	Blown	Cut	-	1	SE 10%	0	6.77	PC
Fragments from oval bowl with row of ovalis (12 x 10mm) above cut flutes. Corjoins with 2592. Technique of Manufacture: Blown. Decoration: Cut (Concave). Colour: Clear. Form: Cupped/Oval, Relief (body). Shape: Round. Th: 3.2 mm. MINV ID: 2552 (MINV notes: CJ with 2592). Taxa: Element.												

APPENDIX 4 – DRAFT VOCABULARY LIST FOR WORD PLAY

Wiradjuri	English
wilay	possum
wandyu/waagan	crow
ganhur/buringin/marri	Red kangaroo
wambuwyun	Grey kangaroo
maliyan	eagle
mirri	dog
guwandaiyala/wandayali	echidna
warramba	turtle
guddi	snake
girawu	goanna
dinawan	emu
guriin	black
ngurrumirgang	blue
dhul	brown
gabargabar	green
warradagangwarrugandhuray	orange
girri	red
warrugangngurrumirrgangdhuray	purple
waarradagang	yellow
ngalar	white
yan	beard
garraba	body
dhabal	bone
wudha	ear
ngulung	face
dyinang	foot
marra	hand
giiny	heart
wir	sky
barganbargan	moon
wumba	star
yiraybagarra	sunrise
gurawiny	flowers
binda	grass tree
giin	gum tree
dyiraany	hill
yindyamarra	respect
mandaang guwu	thank you
yiradh marang	good day

APPENDIX 5 – EXAMPLE NEWSPAPER TRANSCRIPT

Sydney Morning Herald, Tuesday 9 July 1861, page 5

LAMBING FLAT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER]

JULY 5th.- The telegrams I have forwarded will have placed you in possession of all particulars with respect to the proceedings that have taken place here. In many cases it has answered the purpose of a few to state that the reports sent from this place to Sydney with respect to these "roll ups" are gross exaggerations. To those who are disposed to say or think so I can only reply, if it had been their duty, as it was mine, to follow and report the proceedings that took place on Sunday last, and have been an eye-witness to the outrages and atrocities committed, they would, I feel fully convinced, agree with me that no man could exaggerate, or pen describe fully, the sickening and disgusting brutality that was committed upon that day. If those who have a great repugnance to the Chinese and opposed to their being engaged in any capacity or employment, or to their being allowed to enter the country at all - could have been present and in the possession of the least spark of human feeling or compassion, it would have made their hearts bleed to have witnessed what I did upon that occasion. Men, or rather monsters, on horseback, armed with bludgeons and whips, with a fiend-like fury, securing the unfortunate creatures by taking hold of their tails and pulling their heads so that they came with their backs to the horse and their heads upon the saddle, and then cutting or rather sawing them off, and leaving them to the fury of others who surrounded them. One unfortunate Chinese boy went down upon his knees, the tears ran down his cheeks as he lifted his hands and pleaded for mercy ; a ruffian, with a bludgeon sufficient to kill a giant, with one blow felled him to the ground. Another unfortunate creature, a cripple, was trying to crawl away into the bush - he could not walk - and endeavouring to take a blanket ; it was ruthlessly torn from him, and carried to a fire where their property was being consumed. Here was to be seen another propped up against a tree, his forehead laid open, and the blood running down his face - truly terrible to behold. But these details are sickening. I have only mentioned what came under my own notice. Were I to narrate only a tithe of the atrocities committed that day, that have been, communicated to me, it would fill a volume. The country must now be fully alive to the necessity of dealing with this most momentous question. The mismanagement of these fields from the very first - the excuses that have been offered upon all occasions by the Government for these illegal proceedings - the visit of the Honorable Charles Cowper, Premier of New South Wales, - and his up-holding the illegal proceedings in allowing the claims of the Chinese to be sacrificed without any attempt to reinstate or compensate them - the presence of the military to uphold law and order, and their withdrawal when the Government must have been in possession of information of the utter inability of any except a large force maintaining order - the expense that has been saddled upon the country - with no other results than complication and confusion, surely must convince the country that our present Government are utterly incompetent to deal with the most vital and important interests of the colony - these appear to be nothing compared to their own personal aggrandisement. To use an homely phrase, " It's a long lane without any turning." For all interests and classes, for the present and future of this colony, it is to be hoped that we have now reached one, and that such deeds as have been enacted under our present liberal constitution - the people's liberal Ministry and mob law, may never again occur to blot the history of New South Wales.

I annex a copy of a petition, or rather letter, that is to be forwarded to the Governor on behalf of the Chinese, by Mr. Henley, Chinese interpreter :

To his Excellency Sir John Young, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

May it please your Excellency,- Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you on a subject of so much importance to the colony of New South Wales, the cause of Christianity, and civilisation.

On 17th February last, the Chinese were driven from Lambing Flat by a lawless mob, who burnt their tents and jumped their mining claims, inflicting thereby a great deal of hardship on them. None of them being able to interpret the English language properly, on this account they sent for me, with the view of having themselves properly represented in cases of litigation with Europeans.

On the 5th April, Mr. Commissioner Cloete having driven a number of Chinese from their mining claims on Blackguard Gully, Lambing Flat, the said Chinese having their "Miners' Rights," expected therefrom to be protected as elsewhere. On the day following I sent a letter to the Commissioner, requesting him to explain the reason why he had driven the Chinese from the ground which they held according to law. He refused to send me a written reply, but requested me to see him personally, which I did. He then stated to me that they were over their boundary which he had prescribed by the order of Mr. Cowper, Chief Secretary, and that he would drive them off if they ever ventured over it, whether they had miners' rights or not ! This I communicated to the Chinese, when they requested me to go with them to the Commissioner and state their grievance before the tribunal. Six hundred men went. I stated their grievance to the Commissioner, and requested him to protect them and cause to be restored their mining claims, which a lawless mob had forcibly taken possession of contrary to law. He (the Commissioner) then publicly declared he would do nothing of the sort. He treated them with contempt, and told them he would grant them no redress whatever, and ordered them from his presence.

On the 28th June I went to the police camp, and told Mr. Commissioner Lynch that I had been told that on Sunday, 30th June, a mob of men were going to muster from Tipperary Gully and drive the Chinese off their claims, and plunder them as usual. I begged of them on this account to protect the Chinese ; when he stated to me that they would not get any protection.

On Sunday, 30th June, about four hundred men, with a banner and a band of music, came from Tipperary Gully, which is about three miles distant from the township of Young. They went to a Chinese camp, about a quarter of a mile distant from the police camp, where about three hundred Chinese were working. A number of Europeans, armed with clubs, knives, tomahawks, and firearms, set to work assaulting the Chinese indiscriminately, who showed no resentment, but fled from their fury. Their tents and other property were destroyed by fire, many of them being so severely wounded that I entertain but slight hopes of their recovery.

At Back Creek, some six miles distant from Lambing Flat, about 1200 Chinese were located there. The same mob that assaulted the Chinese at Lambing Flat, accompanied with the banner and band of music, went to Back Creek and perpetrated the most fearful outrages on the unoffending Chinese there. Hundreds of them were brutally assaulted, their tents and blankets were burned ; that which would not burn was wantonly destroyed. Every Chinaman that the mob laid hold of was knocked down and robbed of his money, their persons maimed, and otherwise treated with the most barbarous cruelty.

An European woman with three small children, who is the wife of a Chinaman, was sitting in her tent rocking her baby in the cradle. The lawless mob burned down her tent, and the cradle wherein the infant was sleeping. Her own and children's clothes were torn to pieces by a lot of vagabonds, who counselled together for the violation of the woman and murder of the children, but were prevented by the timely interference of some of their number less hardened than the others.

A Back Creek, about a quarter of a mile distant, directly opposite to where the Chinese were located, is a police station. I applied there for protection when the mob was approaching, and was told they were waiting for orders. After the affair was over I asked the police why they did not come and do what they could to prevent the mob from committing such fearful atrocities, when they told me that they had been ordered to stay where they were.

The tents were heaped together by the mob and burned. On the sides of the road, and for several miles in the woods, are to be seen numbers of Chinese, some with their skulls fractured, limbs broken, and otherwise fearfully mutilated. The night was cold and rainy, but the unfortunate Chinese have no tents to shield them from the rain, no blankets to warm their mutilated limbs, nor money to buy more - the simple necessities of life are beyond their reach. They have been robbed by a lawless mob, while the law affords them no protection; but panders to the vices of desperadoes. What is to become of this unfortunate people ? I appeal to your Excellency to take their case into consideration. If relief is not speedily given it will be of no service if it comes too late ! Their case is truly deplorable.

I beg to call the attention of your Excellency to this fact, that in this district a number of designing men have formed an impious compact for the purpose of plunder and robbery, violence, and other dis-honesty, the acquisition of political power, and the overthrow of your Government. That the same party are chiefly composed of European foreigners, who are in principle hostile to us, and would glory in trampling our constitutional Government under their feet ; that the same party are those who have at several times committed those fearful outrages on the Chinese, and are now preparing to turn their weapons in another direction against your Government. That these facts are known to the local authorities, I suppose, from the fact that they must know its leaders by seeing them whilst making public demonstrations. But whether it is through fear of the mob or the want of courage, that they do not bring the offenders to justice, I leave your Excellency to decide. By the late treaty made with the Chinese, they are permitted to come here on the same footing as British subjects ; by the treaty previously made they were to be admitted and protected as other foreigners. Prior to their coming I assured them that the principles of our Government was to maintain order in all its colonies and dependencies that it protected all people within the limits of its jurisdiction, and that it had benevolence for mankind at heart. Hitherto they have had ample proof of this. But since the riots at Lambing Flat commenced they have been continually assailed by the rabble, who take every opportunity to harass them. Their lives have been imperilled, their persons assaulted and maimed, their property plundered, and all manner of exaction and violence have been practised upon them. With all such barbarities they had to submit ; they had no voice that was heard by the law, but had to abide by the degradation !

The number of Chinese in New South Wales is about 20,000 ; their number altogether in Australia is 62,100. In China there are from 100,000 to 200,000 British subjects. The interests of the Chinese are trivial ; the interests of our nation in China are very great, amounting to several hundreds of millions of pounds sterling annually. If we expel the Chinese from the country, we must, by the same rule, submit to expulsion from China. The present commercial age forbids such a narrow minded policy. We must go on the give and take principle. I, therefore, appeal to your Excellency as the ruler of a whole-souled intelligent people for the protection of the Chinese. My appeal to the local authorities from time to time has been treated with silence or contempt. My efforts have all been in vain. The Chinese look to me to get them protection. I sought it from the local authorities, but they gave it not. I therefore beg of your Excellency to inform me at your earliest convenience whether you intend to grant the Chinese protection or not ? Your answer I will communicate to the Chinese as soon as I receive it, so that they will know how to act in future.

The losses the Chinese have sustained are about £5000 (five thousands pounds) in property. They have been robbed of gold and cash to about a like amount, and are now plunged into the utmost poverty and distress.

The interests of Australia forbid any legislation intended to debase or exclude the Chinese from here. They are sober, peaceful, and industrious, and for agriculturists there are no people superior. We have got soil and climate capable of producing anything. We have mines of gold, coal, iron, copper, and lead, and everything capable of producing a national pre-eminence such as the world has never before seen, if we are but faithful to the behests of Providence.

Why may we not be enriched by the splendid products of Chinese art ? Why may not our broad acres produce cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, and oil ? Or the rich silks of China be woven in our looms ?- or their world-renowned porcelain and crystals be manufactured from our quartz ? There is a boundless field here for the employment of their exquisite handiwork. If we had not millions of acres that wanted hands, their presence might interfere with the profits of our labours. But while the door is open as with us, and so many inducements offered to every new enterprise, there is nothing wanted to call forth our energies, and with such inhabitants, a country must get on well if they are allowed but fair play.

If the Chinese were but properly dealt with, and protected as they ought to be, they would aid much in the development of our national resources when settled on the land, and cultivating the valuable products of the East. In a few years hence when settled* The 400 men here alluded to were the number which I saw perpetrating the outrages on the Chinese. There were in all about 2000 men, if not more, but the greater number took no hand in it on the land with their wives and families, the missionary would easily induce them to embrace Christianity. They would accumulate property and assume their proper position as men of the world. Thus, mutual interests would be created, mutual civilities extended, and common sympathies excited between us and them. Harmony and prosperity would await us, and the day come around when each man would find peace in his own sphere of duty. Australia would then know her calling - she would become a blessing to all within her borders, and be blessed and honourable in the eyes of the world.

I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant, JAMES McCULLOCH HENLEY, Anglo-Chinese Linguist. Lambing Flat, July 3rd.

APPENDIX 6 – COPIES OF EXCAVATION PLANS

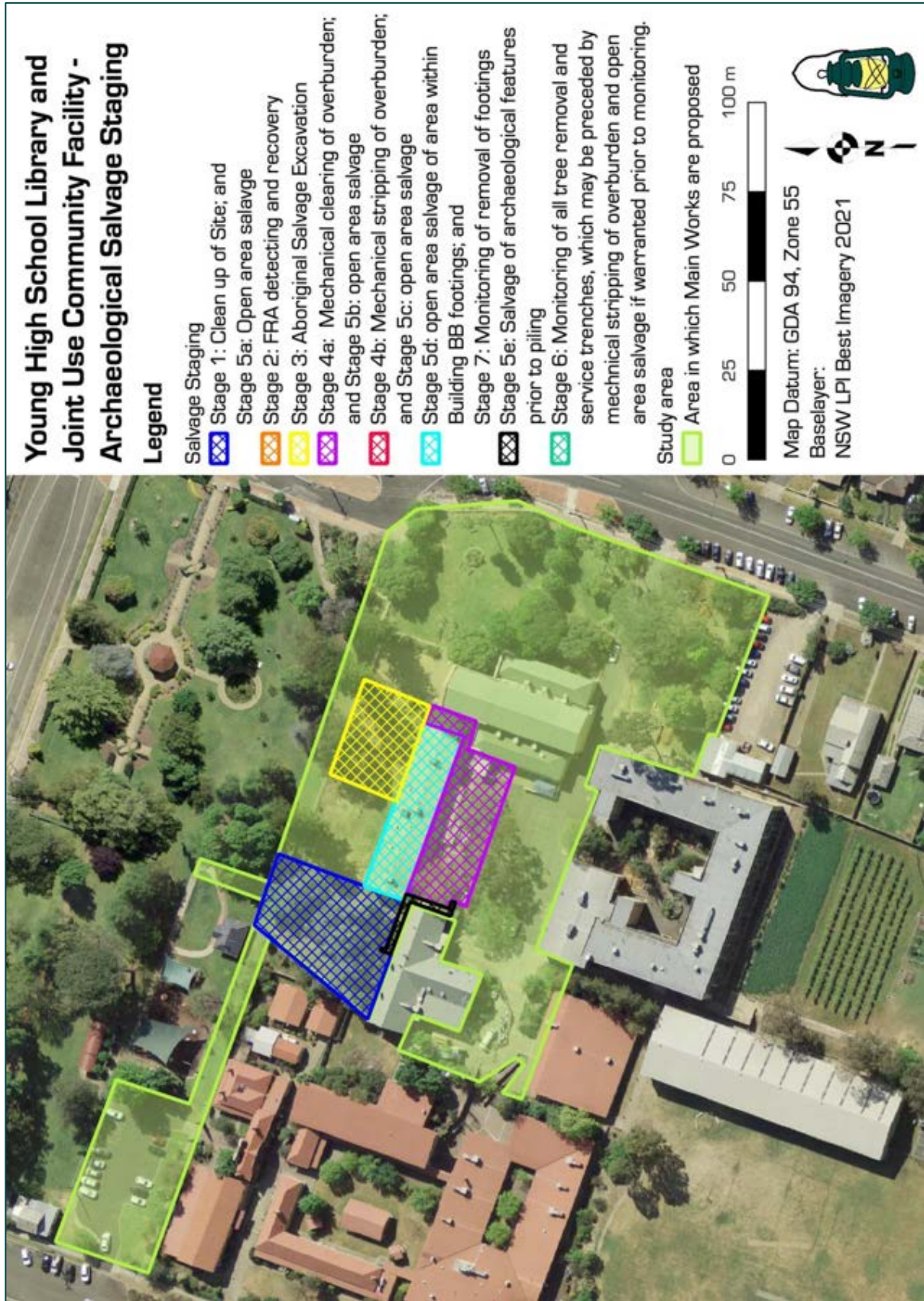


Figure 62: Plan of Salvage Stages Stages 1, 3, 4a, 5d, 5e and 7.

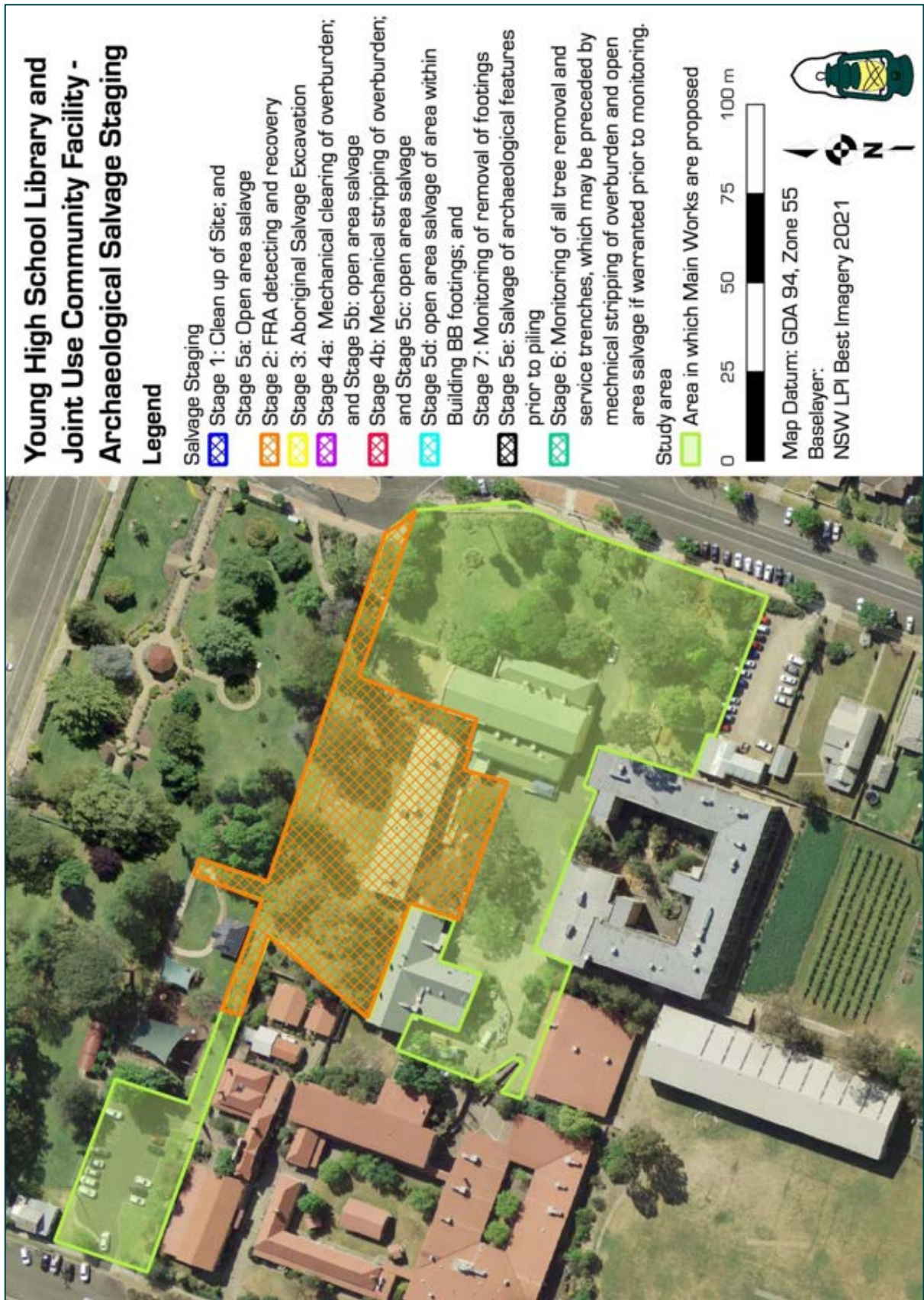


Figure 63: Plan of Salvage Stage 2.

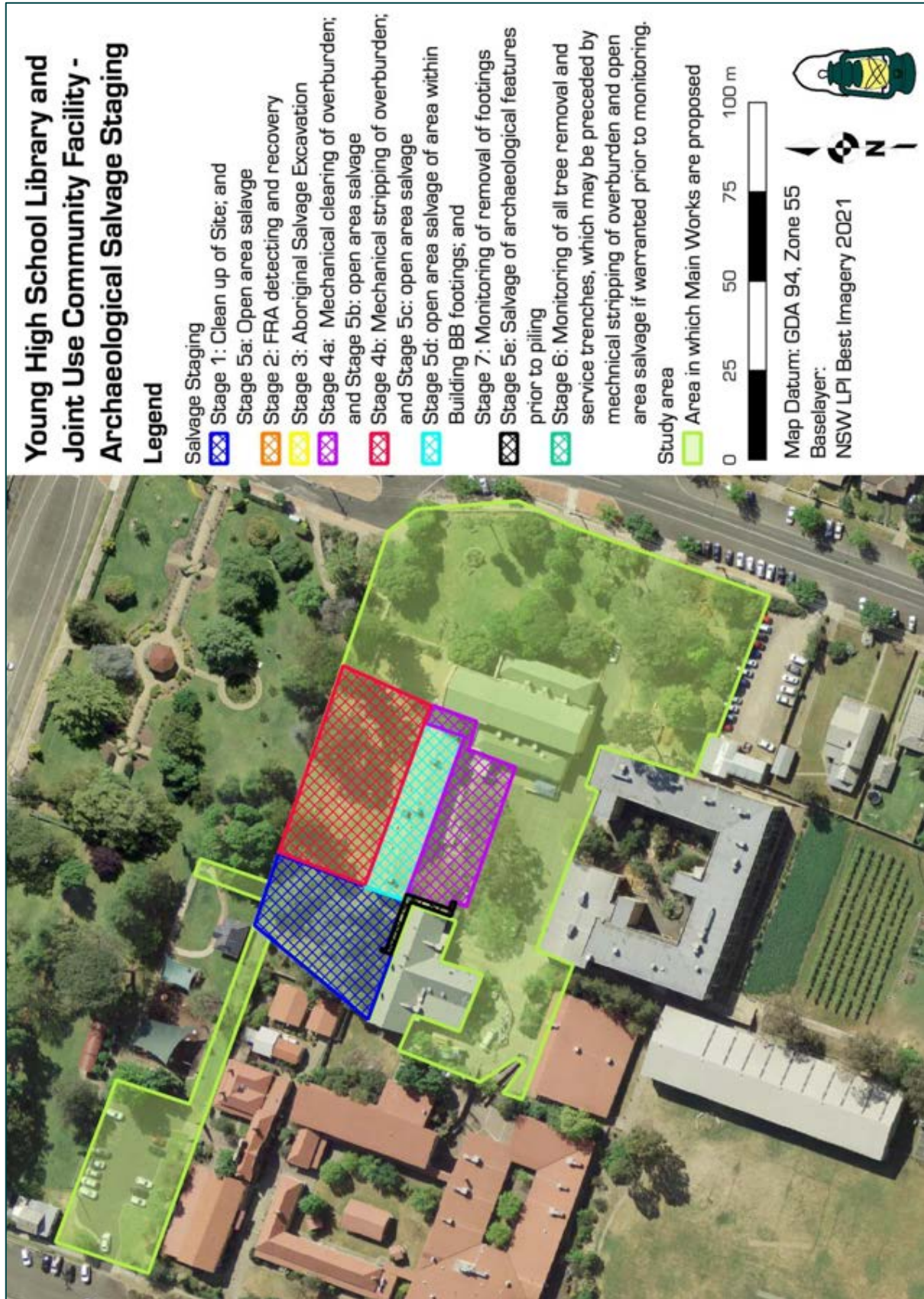


Figure 64: Plan of Salvage Stages 1, 4, 5 and 7.

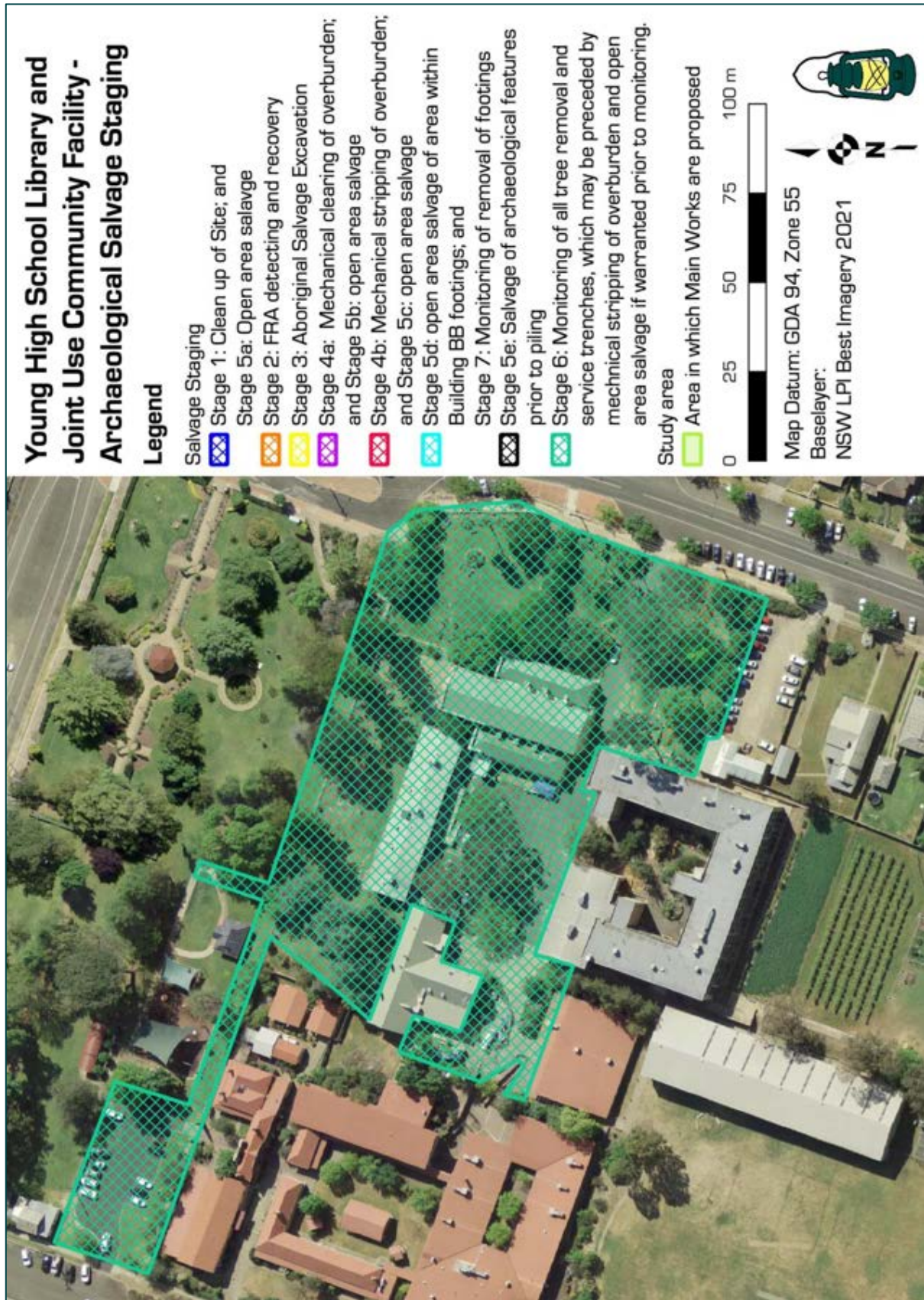


Figure 65: Plan of Salvage Stage 6.

APPENDIX 7 – RIOT ACT

THE RIOT ACT.

If any persons to the number of 12 or more unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assemble together to the disturbance of the public peace and being required by any Justice by proclamation in the King's name in the exact form of the Riot Act, I George I, Sess. 2 c. 5 s. 2, to disperse themselves and peaceably depart, shall to the number of 12 or more unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously remain or continue together for an hour after such proclamation shall be guilty of a felony.

The Form of Proclamation is as follows :—

“Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the First for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies.”

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Wording of the Riot Act with options appropriate to the relevant monarch (NB the Lambing Flat Riots were during the reign of Queen Victoria).

*Our sovereign lord/lady the King/Queen
chargeth and commandeth all persons,
being assembled, immediately to disperse
themselves, and peaceably to depart to
their habitations, or to their lawful
business, upon the pains contained in the
act made in the first year of King George,
for preventing tumults and riotous
assemblies. God save the King/Queen.*

APPENDIX 8 – LINKS TO NSW HISTORY SYLLABUS

The table below is an updated version of the GML (2021) suggestions on how the interpretive themes could be used within the educational programs of the K- 12 NSW History syllabus. As was also noted by GML, the interpretation of the site and the various devices also present opportunities for incorporation into other subjects such as Aboriginal Studies, English, Geography, and Earth and Environmental Sciences.

The table below is structured on the current NSW History Syllabus, which is summarised as follows.

Stage 1–3 (K–6)

- Stage 1—The Past in the Present
- Stage 2—Community and Remembrance
- Stage 2—First Contacts
- Stage 3—The Australian Colonies

Stages 4–5 (Years 7–10)

- Stage 4—The Ancient World to the Modern World
- Stage 5—The Making of the Modern World

Stage 6 (Years 11–12)

- Ancient History
- Modern History
- History Extension

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
Stage 1 The Past in the Present	<p>The history of a significant person, building, site or part of the natural environment in the local community and what it reveals about the past.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brainstorm what aspects of the past can be seen in the local area. • identify a significant person, building, site or part of the natural environment in the local community and discuss what they reveal about the past and why they are considered important. • investigate an aspect of local history. • develop a narrative on their chosen aspect of local history which focuses on the remains of the past. <p>The importance today of an historical site of cultural or spiritual significance; for example, a community building, a landmark, a war memorial.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify a historical site or sites in the local community. Discuss their significance, why these sites have survived and the importance of preserving them. • examine local or regional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sites, e.g. local national parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital • Chinese Threads
Stage 2 Community and Remembrance	<p>The importance of Country and Place to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples who belong to a local area. (This is intended to be a local area study with a focus on one Language group; however, if information or sources are not readily available, another representative area may be studied.)</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the original Aboriginal languages spoken in the local or regional area. • identify the special relationship that Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples have to Country and Place. • respond to Aboriginal stories told about Country presented in texts or by a guest speaker. <p>The role that people of diverse backgrounds have played in the development and character of the local community.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the various cultural groups that live and work in the local community. • focusing on ONE group, investigate their diverse backgrounds and outline their contribution to the local community using a range of sources, e.g., photographs, newspapers, oral histories, diaries and letters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
Stage 2 First Contacts	<p>The diversity and longevity of Australia's first peoples and the ways Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples are connected to Country and Place (land, sea, waterways and skies) and the implications for their daily lives.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the original inhabitants of Australia and create a timeline indicating their longevity in Australia of more than 50,000 years. • investigate, drawing on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community representatives (where possible) and other sources, the traditional Aboriginal way of life, focusing on people, their beliefs, food, shelter, tools and weapons, customs and ceremonies, art works, dance, music, and relationship to Country. <p>The nature of contact between Aboriginal people and/or Torres Strait Islanders and others, for example, the Macassans and the Europeans, and the effects of these interactions on, for example, families and the environment.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the nature of contact between Aboriginal people and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples and others, including Aboriginal resistance. • explain the term terra nullius and describe how this affected the British attitude to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. • use sources to identify different perspectives on the arrival of the British to Australia. • outline the impact of early British colonisation on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital
Stage 3 The Australian Colonies	<p>The nature of convict or colonial presence, including the factors that influenced patterns of development, aspects of the daily life of inhabitants (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples) and how the environment changed.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline settlement patterns in the nineteenth century and the factors which influenced them. • discuss the impact of settlement on local Aboriginal peoples and the environment. • discuss the diverse relationships between Aboriginal peoples and the British. • investigate the everyday life of a variety of men and women in post-1800 colonial settlements using a range of sources and explain their different experiences. <p>The impact of a significant development or event on a colony; for example, frontier conflict, the gold rushes, the Eureka Stockade, internal exploration, the advent of rail, the expansion of farming, drought.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify events that have shaped Australia's identity and discuss why they were significant. • use a range of sources to investigate ONE significant development or event and its impact on the chosen colony. <p>The reasons people migrated to Australia from Europe and Asia, and the experiences and contributions of a particular migrant group within a colony.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital • Chinese Threads

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
	<p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the European and Asian countries from which people migrated to Australia during the nineteenth century and reasons for their migration. • investigate the experiences of a particular migrant group and the contributions they made to society. <p>The role that a significant individual or group played in shaping a colony; for example, explorers, farmers, entrepreneurs, artists, writers, humanitarians, religious and political leaders, and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a range of sources to investigate the role of a particular man, woman or group and the contributions each made to the shaping of the colony. 	
<p>Stage 4 The Ancient World to the Modern World— Depth Study 1: Investigating the Ancient Past</p>	<p>How historians and archaeologists investigate history, including excavation and archival research.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline the main features of history and archaeology. • outline the role of historians and archaeologists. • define the terms and concepts relating to historical time, including BC/AD, BCE/CE. • describe and explain the different approaches to historical investigation taken by archaeologists and historians. <p>The range of sources that can be used in an historical investigation, including archaeological and written sources.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list a range of sources used by archaeologists and historians in historical investigations. <p>The nature of the sources for ancient Australia and what they reveal about Australia's past in the ancient period, such as the use of resources.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate and describe a variety of sources for ancient Australia, eg animal and human remains, tools, middens, art and stories and sites related to the Dreaming. • investigate what these sources reveal about Australia's ancient past. <p>The importance of conserving the remains of the ancient past, including the heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify ancient sites that have disappeared, or are threatened or have been protected and preserved, eg Akrotiri, Pompeii, the Pharos Lighthouse, Angkor Wat, Teotihuacan. • identify some methods of preserving and conserving archaeological and historical remains. • describe an Australian site which has preserved the heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. • using a range of sources, including digital sources, eg UNESCO World Heritage criteria for ancient sites, choose ONE site to explain why it is important for a chosen site to be preserved and conserved. 	<p>Opportunity to use the archaeological investigations of Young High School – Hilltops Community Library for this Depth Study.</p>

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
Stage 4 The Ancient World to the Modern World—Depth Study 6: Expanding Contacts (Topic 6d: Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples, Colonisation and Contact History)	<p>The nature of British colonisation of Australia Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recall the nature of early British contact with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia. • describe the differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal relationships to Land and Country. • using a range of sources, describe some of the differing experiences of contact between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples. • outline the developments in government policies towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to 1900. • describe and assess the life of ONE Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individual in contact with the British colonisers. • explain the results of colonisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples to 1900. <p>A comparison of the colonising movement Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' experiences of colonisation with those of [another] Indigenous culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital
Stage 5 The Making of the Modern World: Depth Study 1: Making a Better World? (Topic 1b: Movements of Peoples)	<p>Students:</p> <p>Changes in the way of life of a group(s) of people who moved to Australia in this period, such as free settlers on the frontier in Australia.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a variety of sources to investigate and report on the changing way of life of ONE of the following: • convicts; emancipists; and free settlers. • describe the impact of convicts and free settlers on the Indigenous peoples of the regions occupied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital
Stage 5 The Making of the Modern World: Depth Study 2: Australia and Asia. (Topic: 2a: Making a Nation)	<p>The extension of settlement, including the effects of contact (intended and unintended) between European settlers in Australia and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline the expansion of European settlement on a map of Aboriginal Australia to 1900. • describe both the European impact on the landscape and how the landscape affected European settlement. • use a range of sources to describe contact experiences between European settlers and Indigenous peoples. <p>The experiences of non-Europeans in Australia prior to the 1900s (such as the Japanese, Chinese, South Sea Islanders, Afghans)</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain why ONE of the non-European groups came to Australia. • describe how the chosen group lived and worked in Australia. • describe the contribution of non-European workers to Australia's development to 1900. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital • Chinese Threads

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
	<p>Legislation 1901 – 1914, including the Harvester Judgment, pensions, and the Immigration Restriction Act</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify key features of the Harvester Judgment, pensions legislation and the Immigration Restriction Act and discuss what they reveal about the kind of society the Australian government aimed to create. • assess the impact of this legislation on Australian society in this period. 	
<p>Stage 6 Ancient History Year 11 Course: Investigation Ancient History— Case Study (Topic B1: Ancient Australia)</p>	<p>Students investigate the history of ancient Australia through the study of at least ONE site. Sites to investigate may be selected from the local area and/or from other parts of Australia. The Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate.</p> <p>Students investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representations of ancient Australia, for example origins and its longevity • the geographical and historical context, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the scope and diversity of Aboriginal language groups across Australia; and – the geographical context of at least ONE site. • the range of sources and their condition, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – archaeological sources: hunting tools, grinding stones, shell middens, replanting, land farming, scarred trees, carved trees, structures, rock carvings, iconography, human remains; and – oral history and communication: the knowledge of the custodians of the site. • ancient Australia as revealed through the sources, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the approximate dating of the archaeological sources through the use of scientific analysis; – the significance of the site to Aboriginal communities, e.g. cultural, spiritual; and – the value to our understanding of Australia’s ancient past. • the significance of the site today, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – issues relating to conservation and promotion of the site as Australia’s heritage; and • principles of Indigenous cultural and intellectual property relevant to the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture

Stages	Content	Relevant Interpretive Themes
<p>Stage 6 Modern History Year 11 Course: Investigating Modern History— The Nature of Modern History</p>	<p>Students develop an understanding of the nature of modern history through an investigation of relevant methods and issues. The Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate.</p> <p>Students investigate at least ONE of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Investigation of Historic Sites and Sources • The Contestability of the Past • The Construction of Modern Histories • History and Memory • The Representation and Commemoration of the Past. 	<p>Opportunity to use the cultural heritage, history and archaeology of Young High School – Hilltops Community Library for this educational program.</p>
<p>Stage 6 History Extension: Constructing History—Case Studies (Option 19: The Frontier in Australia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students examine the historians and approaches to history (including recent historiography) that have contributed to historical debate in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – terra nullius and land; – invasion or settlement?; and – the responses of Aboriginal People(s) on the frontier in Australia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Country and Culture • Lambing Flat to Cherry Capital