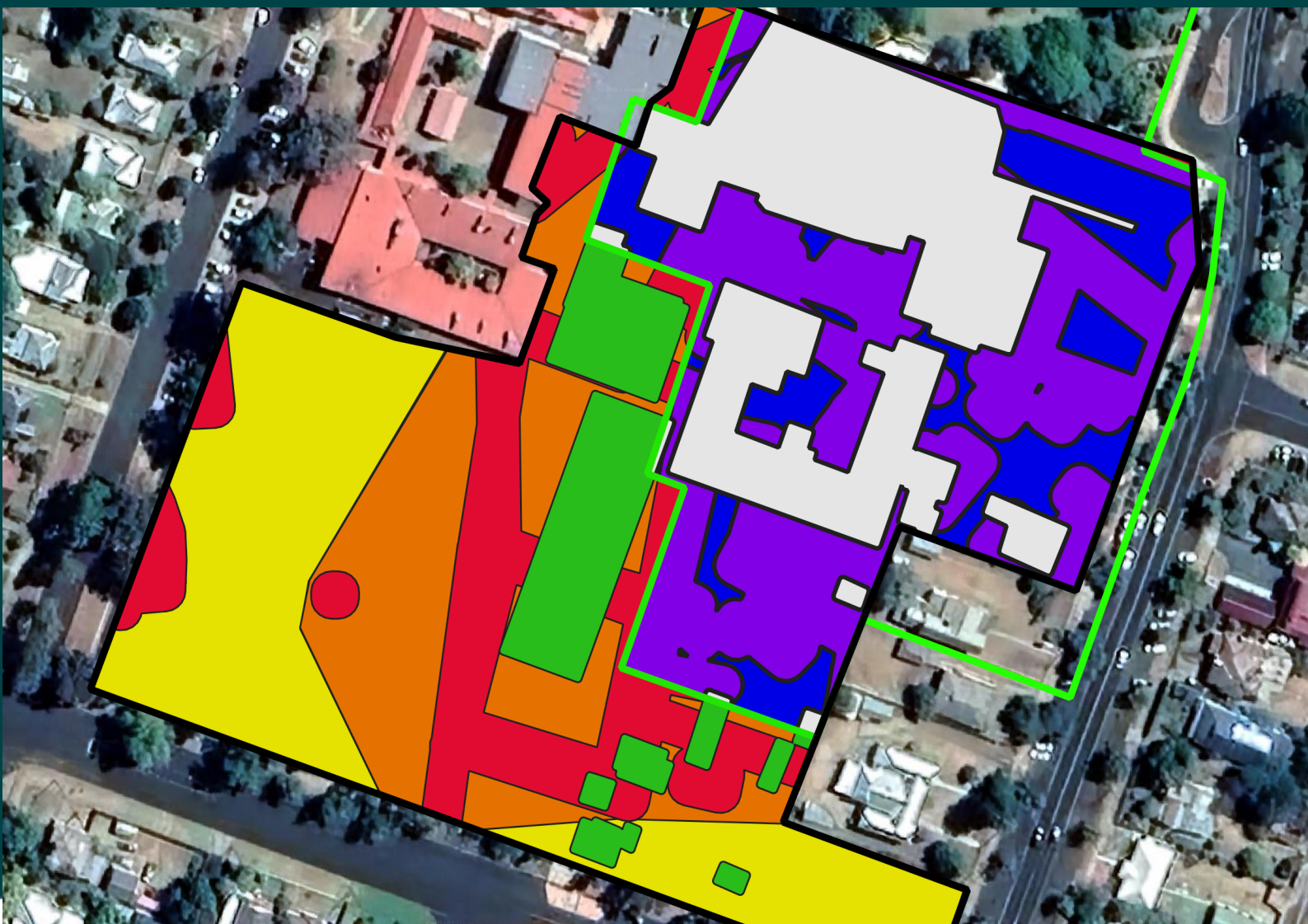


# Hilltops Young High School Library

## Archaeological Management Plan Addendum

Report to Joss on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW

Final Version –December 2023



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



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**On behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW**

### *Project Name*

**Hilltops Young High School Library**

**Archaeological Management Plan Addendum**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Hilltops Council and Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) have collaborated on a joint project to provide a new Library and Community facility in Young, NSW. The new Hilltops Young High School Library was 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 and opened for use by students from Young High School and the Hilltops local government area in July 2023.

An Archaeological Management Plan (GML 2018) was prepared as part of the investigations that informed the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. Updates to the management of archaeological resources at Young High School (Parkes and Värttö 2021) were also prepared as part of a design review process undertaken in consultation with Heritage NSW (HNSW) and Department of Planning and Environment (DPE). A comprehensive salvage archaeology program was conducted between December 2020 and February 2021 (Parkes et al 2023). The results of those investigations have prompted further review of the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) prepared by GML (2018).

Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd (Lantern) has been commissioned by Joss Group, on behalf of SINSW to prepare a revised AMP for Young High School. This report forms an addendum to GML's AMP, with a focus on:

- reviewing historical mapping;
- updating archaeological zoning across the site; and
- providing revised management recommendations for the updated archaeological zoning.

The report includes revisions to the management of Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources across the Young High School site.

### 1.1 The Study Area

The study area is Young High School (YHS or "the School" – Figure 1) which is land owned and managed by the Department of Education (DoE). It is bounded by Carrington Park in the north, Campbell Street in the east, Berthong Street in the south, and Caple Street and the Young TAFE Campus in the west. The study area comprises the following:

- Lot 1, DP 799901;
- Lot 3, DP 759144;
- Lot 2547, DP 821629;
- Lot 2548, DP 821629;
- Lot 2549, DP 821629; and
- Part of Lot 1 DP759144

### 1.2 Legislative Framework

The following Acts provide statutory protection of heritage within NSW:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;
- *Heritage Act 1977*; and

*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*

### 1.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), administered by HNSW, is the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales. Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of harm.

Table 1 summarises those offences and their associated penalties. However, if due diligence is exercised, this is a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence, in the event that an Aboriginal object is later unknowingly harmed without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Table 1: Offences and penalties for harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places (DECCW 2010b)

Offence	Maximum Penalty: Individual	Maximum Penalty: Corporation
A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.	2,500 penalty units (\$275,000) or imprisonment for 1 year 5,000 penalty units (\$550,000) or imprisonment for 2 years or both (in circumstances of aggravation)	10,000 penalty units (\$1,100,000)
A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object (strict liability offence).	500 penalty units (\$55,000) 1,000 penalty units (\$110,000) (in circumstances of aggravation)	2,000 penalty units (\$220,000)
A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal Place (strict liability offence).	5,000 penalty units (\$550,000) or imprisonment for 2 years or both	10,000 penalty units (\$1,100,000)
Failure to notify Heritage NSW of the location of an Aboriginal object (existing offence and penalty)	100 penalty units (\$11,000). For continuing offences a further maximum penalty of 10 penalty units (\$1,100) applies for each day the offence continues.	200 penalty units (\$22,000). For continuing offences a further maximum penalty of 20 penalty units (\$2,200) applies for each day the offence continues
Contravention of any condition of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit	1,000 penalty units (\$110,000) or imprisonment for 6 months, or both, and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty of 100 penalty units (\$11,000) for each day the offence continues	2,000 penalty units (\$220,000) and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty of 200 penalty units (\$22,000) for each day the offence continues

### 1.2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides protection for items<sup>1</sup> of heritage significance in NSW. In particular, it provides protection for items of State significance that are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR), and items that are protected by an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

The *Heritage Act 1977* protects and conserves archaeological relics in NSW.

A relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

<sup>1</sup> The Heritage Act 1977 defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct".

- relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement and
- is of State or local heritage significance.

### 1.2.3 Locally Significant Relics

For works or activity that will disturb or excavate land, where relics are suspected and the site is not a State Heritage Register listed item, there are two approval pathways:

- meet eligibility for a section 139(4) exception; or
- apply for a section 140 excavation permit.

### 1.2.4 SHR Listed Items

For any proposed work or activity within the curtilage of a State Heritage Register (SHR) listed item, or a site that has an interim heritage order, it is necessary to:

- apply for and be granted section 60 approval prior to conducting the works; or
- confirm that the proposal meets the criteria for an exemption.

### 1.2.5 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979 (EP&A Act) and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regulation) provide the overarching structure for planning in NSW. The two most commonly used policies that support the EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).

SEPPs deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance. These policies are made by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister for Planning. SEPPs may be exhibited for public comment in draft form before being published as a legal document to allow the public the opportunity to provide feedback.

LEPs are administered by Local government. An LEP is a planning instrument that councils prepare under the EP&A Act, in consultation with their community and approved by the Minister for Planning (or their delegate). Each local government area has a LEP that guides development and planning decisions as well as providing protection for natural resources. All local councils are required to identify items of local heritage significance in a heritage schedule to their LEP. Items listed on the heritage schedule of an LEP are also listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

LEPs are normally supported by a Development Control Plan (DCP), which provides detailed planning and design guidelines. The DCP identifies additional development controls and standards for addressing local development issues. It can normally be applied more flexibly than a LEP.

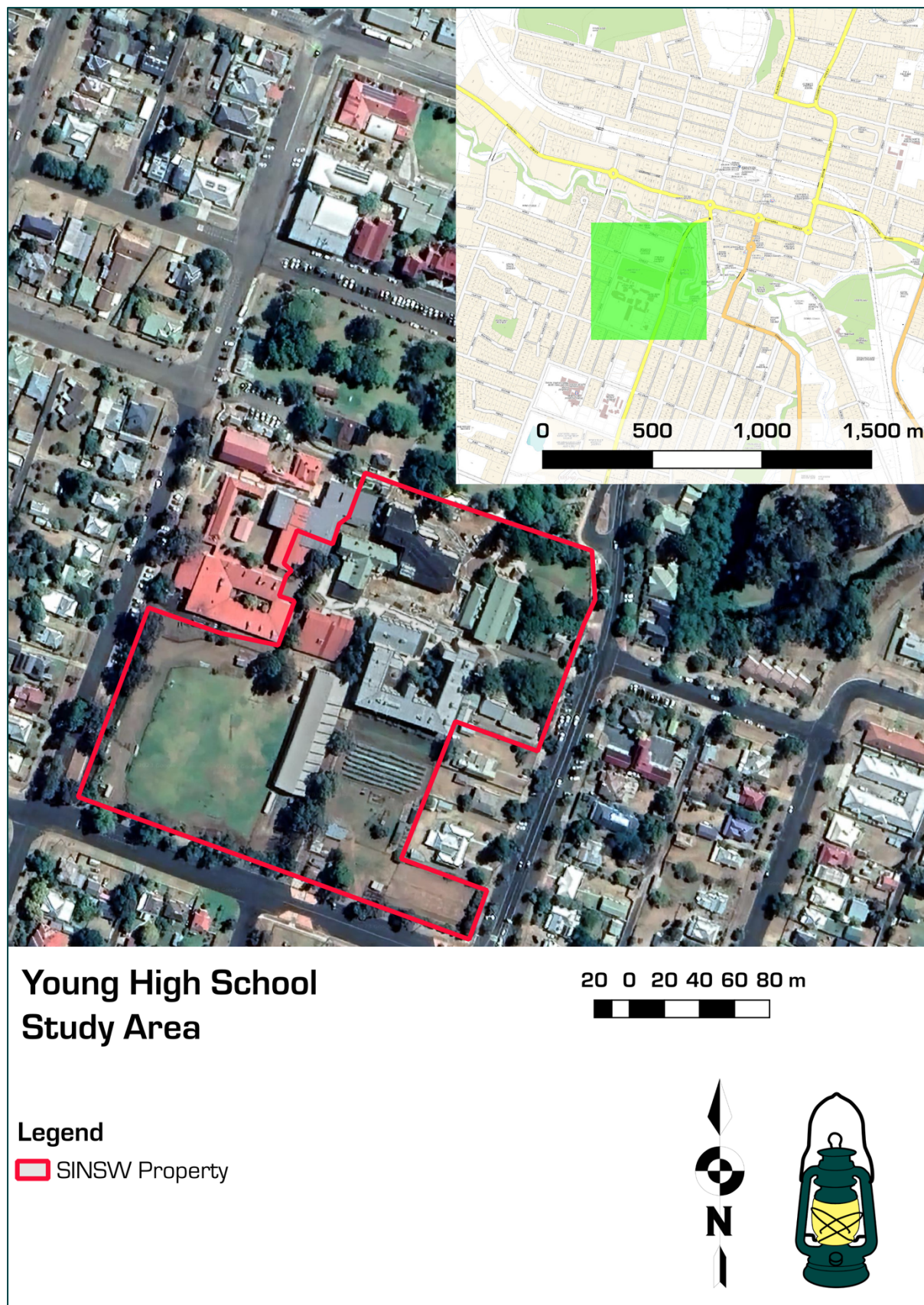


Figure 1: Study Area location with map inset showing location within broader setting of Young township.



## 2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

### 2.1 GML Archaeological Management Plan

As outlined above, GML (2018) prepared an AMP for Young High School and Carrington Park as part of the investigations for SSD 9671. The AMP identified four levels of archaeological potential across the site with different zoning developed for Aboriginal and historical archaeology (Figures 2 and 3). It should be noted that the historical archaeological management zones (Figure 3) incorporate the Aboriginal archaeological potential, which is summarised below.

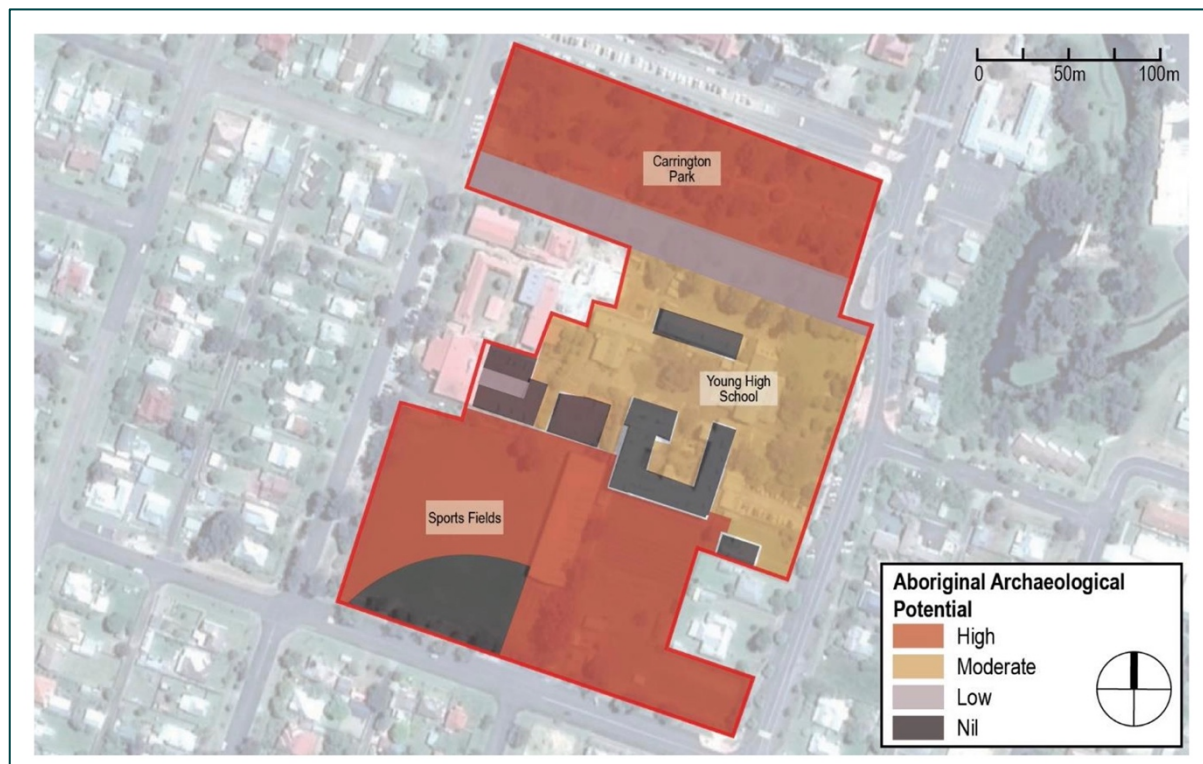


Figure 2: Aboriginal archaeological potential identified by GML (2018: 29).

#### 2.1.1 Zones of Archaeological Sensitivity

GML identified the following four zones of archaeological sensitivity:

**Zone 1 – High archaeological sensitivity for historical archaeology including:**

- High potential for State significant historical archaeology relating to the Camp Hill settlement 1860-1880s; and/or
- Moderate potential for Aboriginal archaeology.

**Zone 2 – Moderate archaeological sensitivity including:**

- Moderate potential for State significant historical archaeology relating to the Camp Hill settlement 1860-1880s;
- Low potential for State significant archaeology relating to the Lambing Flat Riots;
- Moderate to high potential for locally significant historical archaeology relating to Young courthouse, gaol and school 1880s to 1930s; and/or

Low to high potential for Aboriginal archaeology.



Figure 3: Historical archaeological management zones identified by GML (2018: 42).

**Zone 3 – High archaeological sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeology including:**

Low to moderate potential for locally significant historical archaeology relating to mining activities; and/or

Low to high potential for Aboriginal archaeology.

**Zone 4 – No Archaeological sensitivity comprising areas assessed to have:**

No potential for significant archaeology.

A summarised overview of the management approaches proposed by GML for each zone is provided below.

*2.1.1.1 Zone 1*

The objective of Zone 1 is to conserve State significant historical archaeology. Ground disturbance in this zone should be avoided.

Where ground disturbance cannot be avoided, non-invasive investigations (remote sensing) should be considered and consultation undertaken with relevant statutory bodies regarding the nature and scope of archaeological works and associated permits.

Archaeological investigations in areas where ground disturbance cannot be avoided should be undertaken including:

- Archaeological research design;
- Aboriginal community consultation;
- Test excavation;
- Design review following test excavation; and
- Salvage excavation where design review cannot avoid identified significant archaeological remains.

Community engagement should include:

- Involvement of local/school community in archaeological investigations;
- Dissemination of archaeological results and associate public outreach program; and
- Interpretation of results incorporated into the broader site interpretation.

*2.1.1.2 Zone 2*

The objective of Zone 2 is to realise the research values of the archaeology through excavation and investigation. Ground disturbance in this zone should be preceded by staged and controlled archaeological investigation, including consideration of use of non-invasive investigations (remote sensing) and consultation undertaken with relevant statutory bodies regarding the nature and scope of archaeological works and associated permits.

Archaeological investigations should include:

- Archaeological research design;
- Aboriginal community consultation;
- Test excavation;

- Design review following test excavation; and
- Salvage excavation where design review cannot avoid identified significant archaeological remains.

Community engagement should include:

- Involvement of local/school community in archaeological investigations;
- Dissemination of archaeological results and associate public outreach program; and
- Interpretation of results incorporated into the broader site interpretation.

### *2.1.1.3 Zone 3*

The objective of Zone 3 is to realise the research values of the Aboriginal archaeology through conservation and/or excavation and investigation. Test excavation should be conducted in this zone under the Code of Practice.

Significant archaeology identified during test excavation may be conserved in situ and/or salvaged in accordance with relevant permits.

Management of archaeology within Zone 3 will include:

- Test excavation;
- Design review following test excavation;
- Identify where archaeological monitoring may be required and implement as part of ground disturbance; and
- Develop and implement an unexpected finds procedure.

### *2.1.1.4 Zone 4*

Zone 4 was identified as areas with no archaeological potential. The management approach was to proceed with caution and implement an unexpected finds procedure for ground disturbance activities.

## **2.2 Archaeological Zoning Review**

As a result of the preliminary archaeological salvage investigations (Parkes et al 2021), and the accompanying research that was undertaken for the subsequent significance review and design review process (Parkes and Värttö 2021), there was a review of the archaeological potential across the Government Camp at the site of the Lambing Flat Riot. The review took into consideration the location, nature and integrity of deposits identified during Stage 1 of the archaeological investigations for Main Works and developed the following approach:

1. The footprint of current and former mid to late twentieth century buildings were mapped with a one metre buffer to indicate areas that have been subject to substantial disturbance and that are likely to have limited potential for heavily truncated and/or disturbed nineteenth century archaeological deposits.
2. The locations of all known buildings and fences marked on 19<sup>th</sup> century plans and map were mapped with a five metre buffer around them to account for possible inaccuracies in georeferencing historical plans. These areas were assessed as having a high to very high potential for areas of relatively intact and well stratified nineteenth century archaeological deposits.

3. A further buffer was extended out to include all areas surrounded by the zone of high to very high potential, which effectively encompassed the general locality of the 1860s Government Camp. It was predicted that this had a moderate to high potential to contain relatively intact evidence of ancillary nineteenth century features (e.g. rubbish pits, tent sites, paths, gardens).
4. The remainder of the school grounds were assessed as being of low to moderate archaeological potential. These areas were predicted to have a moderate potential to contain subtle and/or ephemeral archaeological evidence associated with ancillary features and activities (e.g. paths/tracks, agricultural/horticultural infrastructure).

Mapping of the above zones is provided below in Figures 4 and 5. Figure 4 shows how the zones relate to probable locations of historical features, and Figure 5 shows the zones on their own as an interim conservation zoning plan that is now updated by this report.

## 2.3 SHR Listing

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 was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) in 2022 as follows:

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

Figure 6 shows the SHR curtilage and the overlap with the study area for the Young High School.

The SHR listing has implications for the approach to archaeological management across the site. The implications of SHR listing have been incorporated into the revised management approach outlined below in Section 5.

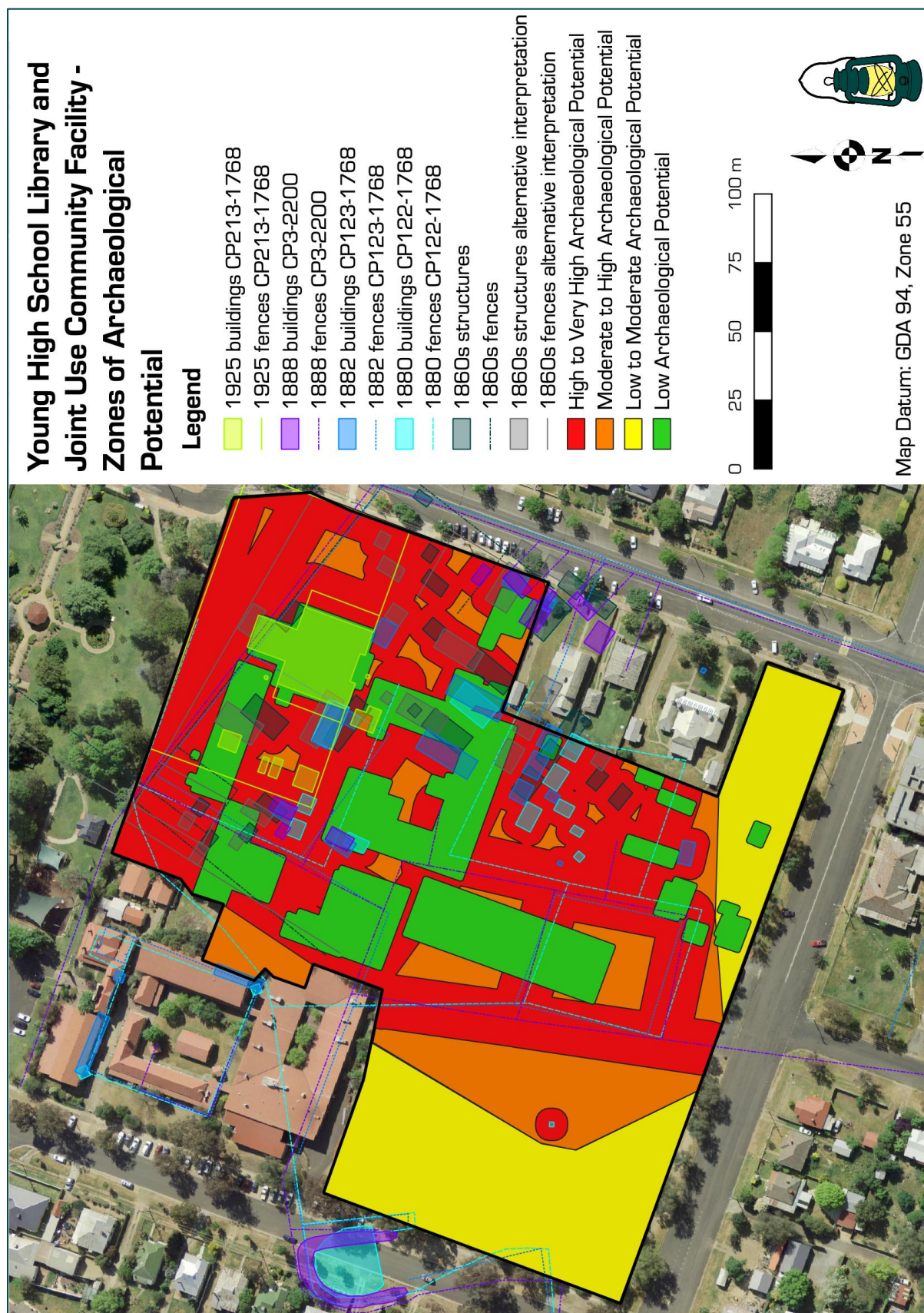


Figure 4: Overlay of potential historical features with current predictions of archaeological sensitivity across SINSW land.

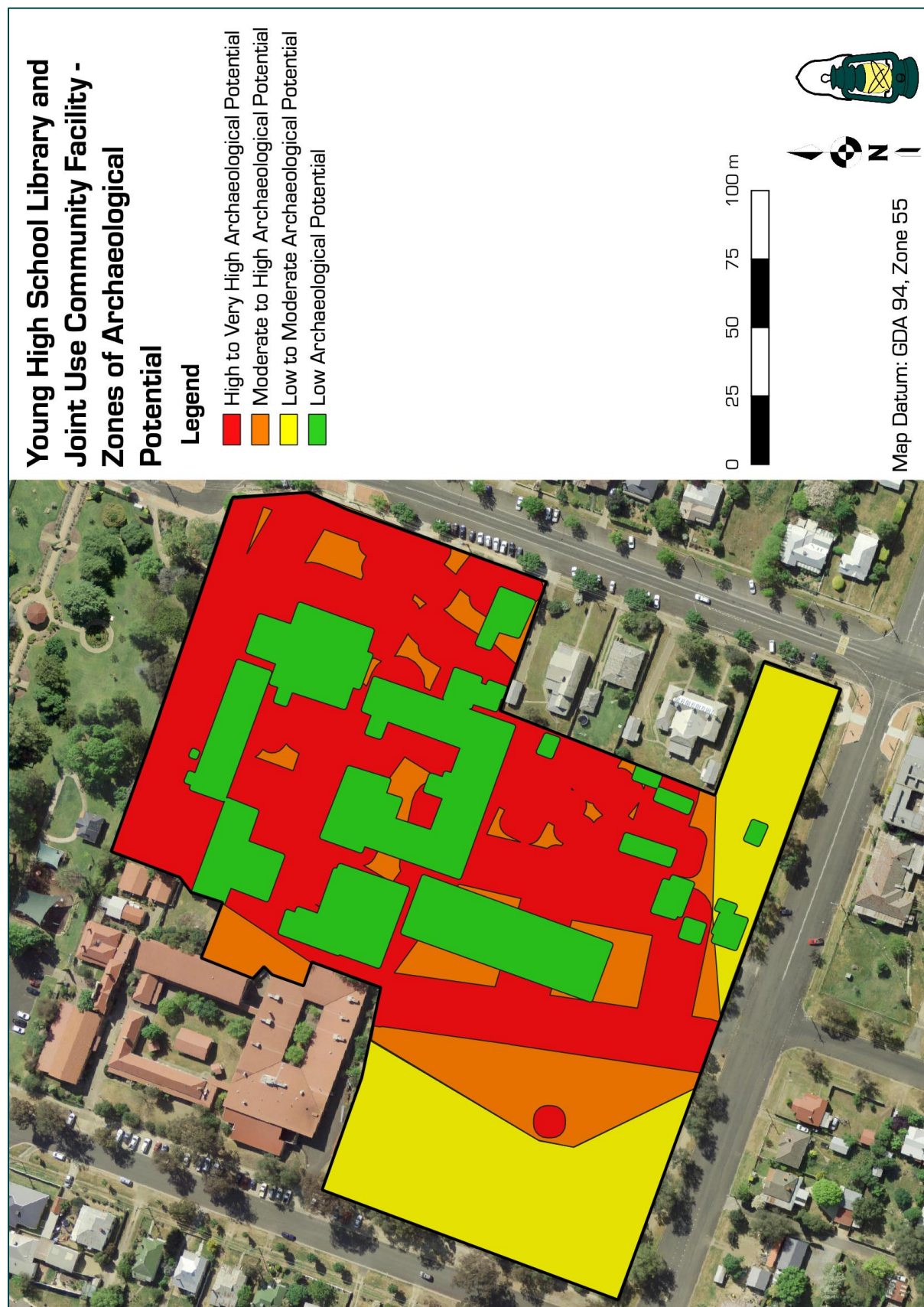


Figure 5: Archaeological conservation zoning plan across SINSW land.

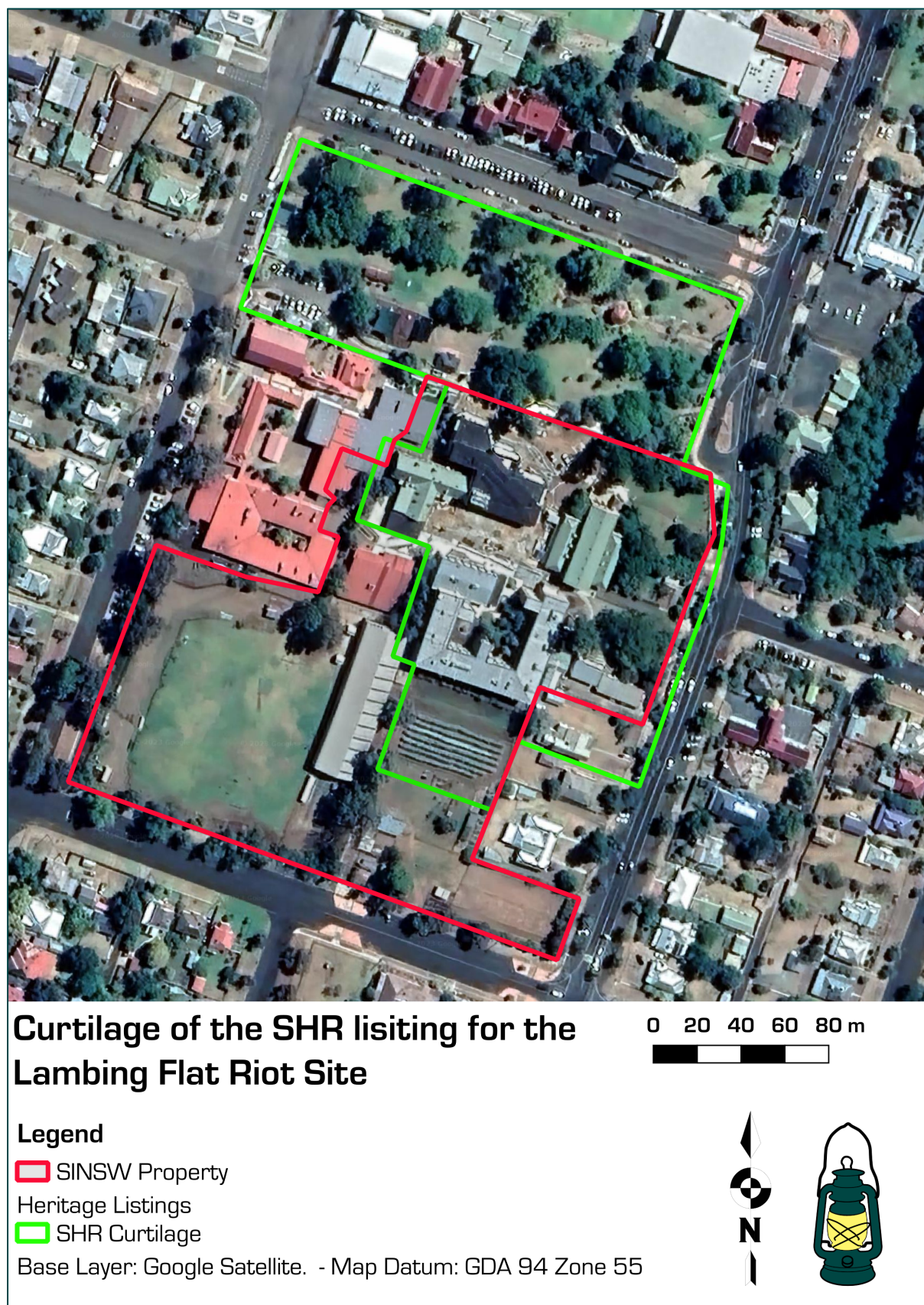


Figure 6: Map showing the overlap between the curtilage of the Lambing Flat Riot Site and the Young High School Study Area.



### 3 MAPPING REVIEW

As outlined in the Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology Addendum (Parkes 2021), the archaeological salvage investigations for SSD 9671 identified varying levels of discrepancy between historical mapping of features and archaeological encounter with those features. Furthermore, as outlined in the archaeological salvage report (Parkes et al 2023), the excavations have identified numerous additional features that are not mapped on any of the available historical plans. Several of these features (eg refuse pits) proved to be of high to very high research potential.

Figure 7 provides an overview of the layout of archaeological features identified during salvage with the revised archaeological zoning developed in 2021. It includes details of which contexts dated to:

- Phase 2 occupation - 1861-1886 Camp Hill;
- Phase 2-3 occupation - 1861-1923 Camp Hill and/or Courthouse;
- Phase 3 occupation - 1886-1923: Courthouse and Gaol; and
- Phase 4 occupation - 1923-1950s: Early School.

As shown on this map (Figure 7), the majority of Phase 2 features, which are those with the highest research potential and significance in terms of associations with the Lambing Flat Riot Site, were predominantly encountered in areas of revised high to very high archaeological potential. A small number of features, including bone refuse pits associated with 1860s-1870s occupation were also encountered in an area of revised moderate archaeological potential. What is perhaps more unusual is that some features from this phase of occupation were even encountered in areas of revised low archaeological potential. This suggests that whilst the revised archaeological zoning is broadly consistent with the survival of Phase 2 deposits across the northern portion of the site, there is still a higher than anticipated encounter with Phase 2 deposits within areas of predicted low archaeological potential.

The mapping of Phase 2-3 and Phase 3 deposits shows that these features were all within areas of revised high to very high archaeological potential. The Phase 4 deposits, associated with the early decades of use as a school site, were found across all three archaeological zones.

#### 3.1 2023 revision of Archaeological Zoning

As a result of the salvage investigations at the site, the archaeological zoning has been further refined (Figure 8). The approach taken to produce the revised mapping is summarised as follows:

- The locations of all historically documented/mapped 19<sup>th</sup> century structures were again mapped with a 5m buffer<sup>2</sup> and this area was identified as high to very high archaeological potential;
- The mapping of zones of low archaeological potential was updated to include areas of impacts from SSD 9671;
- The extent of areas of moderate to high and low to moderate potential remained unchanged except where impacted by changes to the two above categories; and.
- The mapping of these zones has been further subdivided into those areas within the curtilage of the SHR listed Lambing Flat Riot Site, and those areas across the remainder of the school site.

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<sup>2</sup> An error in the original mapping of 5m buffers was also identified, so the updated version of this zone supersedes that shown in Figures 4 and 5.

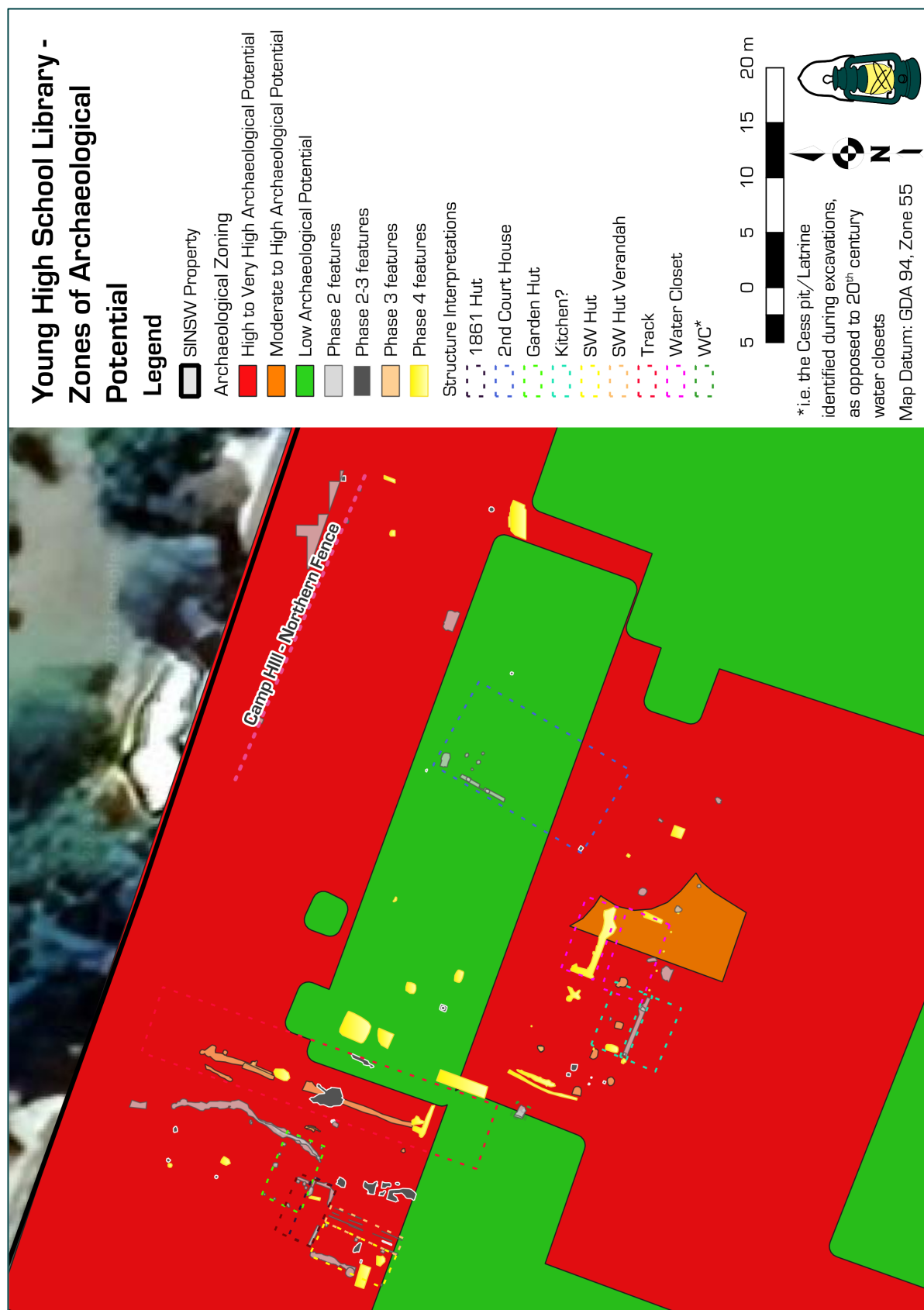


Figure 7: Overlay of results of salvage investigations with the 2021 revised archaeological zoning.

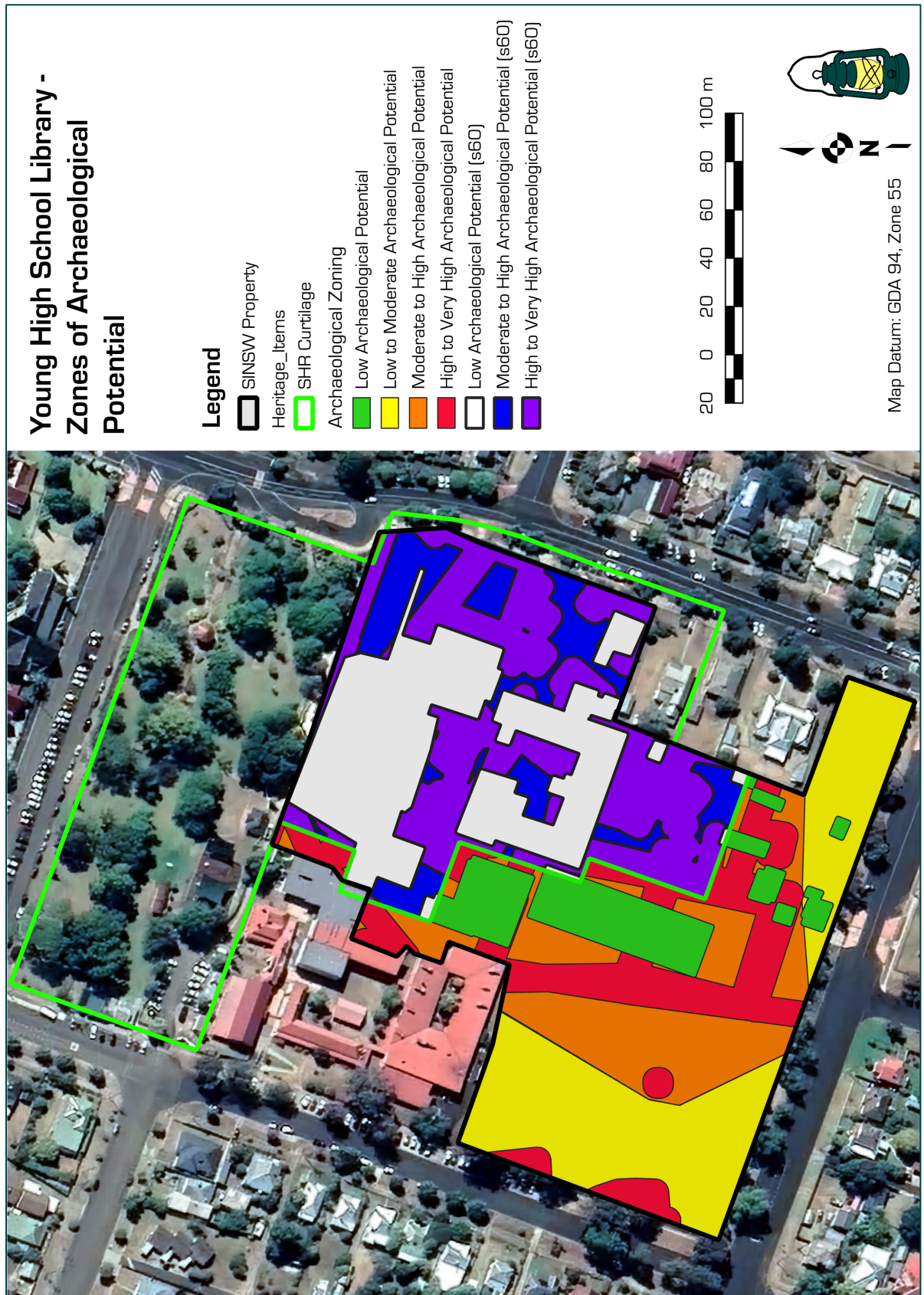


Figure 8: Updated 2023 Archaeological zoning plan.

The revised mapping focuses primarily on data relating to historical archaeology. However, there are also revisions that can be made to the predicted extent of Aboriginal archaeological evidence at Young High School.

The Aboriginal salvage archaeology program (Parkes and McAdams 2023) confirmed the presence of relatively undisturbed Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the identified PAD of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (HAAS). Furthermore, Aboriginal artefacts were also recovered from some of the historical deposits in a secondary depositional context. No Aboriginal artefacts were recovered from areas of predicted low archaeological potential.

These results indicate that the general principal of the zoning approach developed by GML is still applicable, ie areas of lower historical archaeological potential, in this case areas identified as low to moderate potential, correspond to areas of high Aboriginal archaeological potential and thus require a more nuanced approach to management. This is discussed further below in Section 5.

### 3.2 Archaeological Overview

Archaeological investigations at Young High School have focused on the northern portion of the school campus. The investigations undertaken by GML (2019a, 2019b, 2021) and Lantern Heritage (Parkes et al 2021, 2022, 2023; Parkes and McAdams 2023) have confirmed the presence of deposits of local and State significance with potential to address research questions relating to:

- Aboriginal landscape and site use;
- Camp Hill occupation including:
  - Questions relating to law enforcement, domestic life and conflict archaeology;
- Changes in site use over time; and
- Early 20<sup>th</sup> century education in rural NSW.

The investigations conducted between 2018 and 2022 have confirmed the presence of the following archaeological resources within the study area:

- Aboriginal stone artefacts in primary depositional contexts (ie in situ);
- Aboriginal stone artefacts in secondary and/or tertiary depositional contexts (ie redeposited);
- Sealed artefact bearing deposits, including domestic refuse and latrines, associated with Phase 2 occupation;
- Truncated artefact bearing deposits, including underfloor deposits, refuse pits and former topsoil deposits associated with Phase 2 occupation;
- Direct evidence of Phase 2 post holes, bearers, nails window glass and other structural evidence; and
- Sealed artefact bearing deposits associated with Phase 3 occupation.

The archaeological resources outlined above were identified in areas originally assessed (GML 2019b) to have nil to low archaeological potential. Whilst later phases of site use had cut through, removed and/or disturbed portions of the archaeological resource relating to earlier phase of site use, there were also examples of areas that had been sealed by later phases of fill. Moreover, even the areas of heavily truncated deposits underneath modern buildings (eg former Building BB) still yielded archaeological resources that substantially contributed to knowledge and understanding of 19<sup>th</sup> century site use.

The excavations also demonstrated that evidence of Aboriginal occupation were present across most areas where former topsoil deposits remained. This means that even areas with high potential for historical archaeology may also contain evidence of Aboriginal site use. ie future historical archaeological investigations will also need to address the high likelihood of encounter with Aboriginal objects.

## 4 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Revised Historical Heritage Assessment

This section details a revised significance assessment for the site that focuses on the significance of the *Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner*, with particular emphasis on the:

- Salvaged artefact assemblage;
- Remaining components of the Camp Hill archaeological site at Young High School.

The revised significance has been compiled in accordance with the processes outlined in the Burra Charter (AICOMOS 2013a), implementing the updated DPE (2023) guidelines for assessing heritage significance. The approach taken is to discuss new insights into the site's significance against each of the following criteria:

**Criterion (a) Historic significance**

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

**Criterion (b) Historic association**

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

**Criterion (c) Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement**

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

**Criterion (d) Social, cultural and spiritual**

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

**Criterion (e) Research potential**

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

**Criterion (f) Rarity**

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

**Criterion (g) Representativeness**

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments.  
(or a class of the local area's
- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments.)

The revised significance assessment also incorporates the DPE (2023: 19) gradings of significance (Table 2) for the analysis and assessment of the gradings of significance of different elements of the site.

Table 2: Overview of the NSW significance grading system.

Grading	Justification
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to a place or object's significance.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the place or object's significance. Alterations do not detract from its significance.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the place or object.
Little	Alterations detract from its significance. Difficult to interpret.
Intrusive	Damaging to the place or object's significance.

## 4.2 Heritage Significance Review

The current SHR listing for the Lambing Flat Riot Site acknowledges the site's significance against criteria a, d, e, f and g. The following sections provide overviews of the revised significance, and a complete updated listing for the site is provided in the salvage excavation report (Parkes et al 2023).

### 4.2.1 Criterion (a) Historical Significance

The archaeological excavations and subsequent construction works for the Hilltops Young High School Library resulted in the destruction of elements of subsurface archaeological evidence across the northern portion of Camp Hill. However, the archaeological investigations also resulted in creation of an archive of the archaeological remains, including an artefact assemblage and associated documentation, as well as site mapping, photography and interpretive elements that assist visitors in understanding the historical significance of the site.

As such, the historical significance has been respected and arguably enhanced. The archaeological investigations, public outreach and site interpretation together with the research documented in this report have resulted in increased awareness of the site and its significance. Perhaps most importantly, the additional historical and archaeological research has added to understanding of the history and heritage of the site.

The salvaged artefact assemblage as a whole, and in particular the items relating to Phase 2 occupation of the site are assessed as exceptional components of the site. They demonstrate rare examples of tangible evidence of historical events and themes of local, State and arguably National significance.

The remaining elements of the Camp Hill archaeological site are assessed as being of high significance at a minimum against this criterion. On the basis of the investigations conducted across areas originally assessed to be of relatively low archaeological potential, it is assumed that remaining less disturbed areas of the site may have even greater potential to demonstrate the historical significance of the site.

#### **4.2.2 Criterion (b) Historical Association**

There are numerous strong connections between the Lambing Flat Riots and various individuals and groups of importance to the Young district and NSW more generally. However, these associations are not strongly evidenced in the archaeology of the site, nor has the site previously been assessed as meeting this criterion.

There is no change to the assessed significance against this criterion resulting from the archaeological investigations documented in this report.

#### **4.2.3 Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Creative/Technical Achievement**

The artefact assemblage recovered from this site includes items that are notable for their aesthetic qualities. The rare police and military items in the collection make compelling aesthetic displays of the era of policing. The more common relics recovered from early phases are less readily interpretable, but their highly fragmented state collectively is evocative of the scarcity of access to material goods in the earliest years of occupation at the site. The more complete finds from the later-19th century and the 20th-century items contain inherent aesthetic qualities that showcase the range of material culture during this time.

The assemblage as a whole is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

#### **4.2.4 Criterion (d) Social, Cultural and Spiritual**

As noted above against Criterion (a), the archaeological excavations and subsequent construction works for the Hilltops Young High School Library resulted in the destruction of elements of subsurface archaeological evidence across the northern portion of Camp Hill. However, the archaeological investigations also resulted in creation of an archive of the archaeological remains, including an artefact assemblage and associated documentation, as well as site mapping, photography and interpretive elements that assist visitors in understanding the historical significance of the site.

The conservation by record and development of interpretive devices both serve to maintain the social significance of the site. The relevance of the site and its heritage has arguably been enhanced by increasing public awareness of the Lambing Flat Riots and the role that Camp Hill played in Young's history.

#### **4.2.5 Criterion (e) Research Potential**

The salvage excavations documented within this report were within portions of the site originally assessed to have low archaeological potential. Nevertheless, even in these more disturbed portions of the site, the research potential has been demonstrated, as is documented in the main excavation report (Parkes et al 2023). The salvage investigations have not only confirmed the research potential of the site, but they also indicate that the remaining areas of the site may contain richer archaeological deposits than anticipated.

It is predicted that truncated archaeological deposits may still be present within areas below other school buildings, and a mixture of truncated and sealed deposits may be present across the remainder of the school campus.

As already identified in the SHR listing for the site, such deposits have the potential to shed new light on the events surrounding 14 July 1861, and to provide rare insights into daily life and work associated with law enforcement on the gold fields in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **4.2.6 Criterion (f) Rarity**

The investigations conducted at the site have confirmed the presence of archaeological resources that are rare in a State context. It should also be acknowledged that the excavations and subsequent

construction works have resulted in a cumulative impact that has reduced the remaining archaeological resource at the site, further increasing the rarity and importance of remaining extant archaeological deposits associated with Camp Hill.

#### **4.2.7 Criterion (g) Representativeness**

The site was not previously identified as having significance against this criterion. However, considering the archaeological investigations undertaken at the site, and the results of the comparative analysis (Parkes et al 2023), a reassessment of representativeness is warranted.

The Phase 2 deposits identified across the study area display patterns in building construction and alignment (eg wooden structures on consistent alignments north-northeast/east-southeast/south-southwest/west-northwest) as well as discernible spatial patterning of activity areas (eg the clustering of evidence associated with food preparation and the clear demarcation of an area used for vehicular traffic). This archaeological signature is also comparable with similar contemporaneous sites such as Kiandra Gold Commissioner's Quarters and early phases of occupation at Camp Street. As such, the archaeological deposits are assessed to be representative examples of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century government complexes within the gold fields.

The site has local and State significance against this criterion.

### **4.3 Revised Aboriginal Heritage Assessment**

As a result of the archaeological investigations conducted across the study area, the site now has enhanced Aboriginal social/cultural values, a demonstrated moderate to high scientific significance at a local level, and newly recognised significance in terms of historic and aesthetic values. In addition to the Reconciliation Tree, the Wiradjuri education program and the newly developed interpretive elements that assist visitors in understanding the Aboriginal significance of the locality, the site has provided evidence of a locally unique archaeological signature.

The site is rare both as an example of archaeological investigation of a local Aboriginal site and as an example of a site used for multiple discrete activities directly associated with stone tool use, as opposed to the more common local pattern of stone tool production.

The artefacts recovered from the site, and the associated records and analysis of the site formation process are tangible examples of the site's aesthetic values and historical importance as a place that evidences a significant change in Aboriginal land use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



## 5 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

### 5.1 Overview

The revised archaeological zoning in Figure 8 identifies 7 different zones across Young High School. These zones are summarised below in Table 3 with notes on the associated management objectives applicable to each zone.

Table 3: Overview of revised archaeological zones at Young High School.

Zone # (Colour)	Zone Type	Zone Overview
<b>1 Purple</b>	High to very high archaeological potential within curtilage of SHR Item O2047	Areas of highest potential for State significant historical archaeological deposits directly associated with known 19 <sup>th</sup> century structures. s60 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects likely to be present. AHIP required for any impacts within these areas.
<b>2 Blue</b>	Moderate to high archaeological potential within curtilage of SHR Item O2047	Areas of moderate to high potential for State significant historical archaeological deposits. s60 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects likely to be present. AHIP required for any impacts within these areas.
<b>3 White</b>	Low archaeological potential within curtilage of SHR Item O2047	Areas of lowest archaeological potential. However, these locations may still contain truncated historical deposits associated with 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation and/or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century occupation. s60 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects unlikely to be present. Due diligence level Aboriginal assessment required at a minimum.
<b>4 Red</b>	High to very high archaeological potential	Areas of highest potential for State significant historical archaeological deposits directly associated with known 19 <sup>th</sup> century structures. s140 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects likely to be present. AHIP required for any impacts within these areas.
<b>5 Orange</b>	Moderate to high archaeological potential	Areas of moderate to high potential for State significant historical archaeological deposits. s140 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects likely to be present. AHIP required for any impacts within these areas.
<b>6 Yellow</b>	Low to moderate archaeological potential	Areas of low to moderate potential for State/locally significant historical archaeological deposits. s139 exemption or s140 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects likely to be present. AHIP required for any impacts within these areas
<b>7 Green</b>	Low archaeological potential	Areas of lowest archaeological potential. However, these locations may still contain truncated historical deposits associated with 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation and/or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century occupation. s139 exemption or s140 approval required for subsurface impacts within these areas. Aboriginal objects unlikely to be present. Due diligence level Aboriginal assessment required at a minimum.

## 5.2 Policies

Table 4 provides an overview of the management policies applicable to each of the 7 zones identified in Figure 8.

Table 4: Overview of management policies for the revised archaeological zones.

<b>Zone # (Colour)</b>	<b>Management Policy and Guidelines</b>
<b>1 Purple</b>	<p>Avoid ground disturbance – conserve State significant relics in situ wherever possible.</p> <p>New works should be planned to avoid impacts within these areas wherever possible. Where impacts are unavoidable, additional analysis in the form of subsurface investigations (eg remote sensing and/or test excavation) will be necessary and should inform final design options to conserve significant in situ archaeological deposits. Salvage excavation only to be pursued where all other options for avoidance have been exhausted and s60 permit granted.</p> <p>New impacts within these areas will require s60 permit, and are likely to require an AHIP. Historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments, including Aboriginal community consultation and archaeological research designs required.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially underground services, may require s60 approval/exemption. Advice to be sought from a qualified heritage professional.</p>
<b>2 Blue</b>	<p>Ground disturbance impacts should be informed by, and planned in response to, subsurface archaeological assessment (eg remote sensing and/or test excavation) of the presence, nature and extent of archaeological resources. Test excavation will require a s60 permit.</p> <p>If State significant relics in situ are identified, impacts should be avoided wherever possible.</p> <p>Pending the results of subsurface investigations, works in this zone may also require archaeological monitoring and/or salvage excavation under a s60 permit.</p> <p>New impacts within these areas will require s60 permit, and are likely to require an AHIP. Historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments, including Aboriginal community consultation and archaeological research designs required.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially underground services, may require s60 approval/exemption. Advice to be sought from a qualified heritage professional.</p>
<b>3 White</b>	<p>Proposed works, including ground disturbance, can proceed with caution. However, all works will need to be in accordance with a s60 approval/exemption and will require an Aboriginal due diligence assessment at minimum. Unexpected finds procedures will need to be developed and implemented.</p> <p>Pending the results of a desktop review, archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works may be necessary.</p>
<b>4 Red</b>	<p>Avoid ground disturbance – conserve State significant relics in situ wherever possible.</p> <p>New works should be planned to avoid impacts within these areas wherever possible. Where impacts are unavoidable, additional analysis in the form of subsurface investigations (eg remote sensing and/or test excavation) will be necessary and should inform final design options to conserve significant in situ archaeological deposits. Salvage excavation only to be pursued where all other options for avoidance have been exhausted and s140 approval granted.</p> <p>New impacts within these areas will require s140 approval, and are likely to require an AHIP. Historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments, including Aboriginal community consultation and archaeological research designs required.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially underground services, may require s140 approval / 139 exception. Advice to be sought from a qualified heritage professional.</p>

<b>Zone #</b> <b>(Colour)</b>	<b>Management Policy and Guidelines</b>
<b>5</b> <b>Orange</b>	<p>Ground disturbance impacts should be informed by, and planned in response to, subsurface archaeological assessment (eg remote sensing and/or test excavation) of the presence, nature and extent of archaeological resources. Test excavation will require a s140 permit or s139(4) exception.</p> <p>If State significant relics in situ are identified, impacts should be avoided wherever possible. Pending the results of subsurface investigations, works in this zone may also require archaeological monitoring and/or salvage excavation under a s140 permit.</p> <p>New impacts within these areas will require a s140 permit or s139(4) exception, and are likely to require an AHIP. Historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments, including Aboriginal community consultation and archaeological research designs required.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially underground services, may require s140 approval / 139 exception. Advice to be sought from a qualified heritage professional.</p>
<b>6</b> <b>Yellow</b>	<p>Historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments should be conducted ahead of all new works, and works should be planned to avoid impacts to any identified significant archaeological resources. Aboriginal test excavations may be undertaken under the Code of Practice or an AHIP and will require either a s140 approval or a s139 exception. Pending the results of test excavations, additional mitigation such as archaeological monitoring and/or salvage excavation may be necessary. Such mitigation measures will require an AHIP and/or s140 approval / 139 exception.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially underground services, may require s140 approval / 139 exception. Advice to be sought from a qualified heritage professional.</p>
<b>7</b> <b>Green</b>	<p>Proposed works, including ground disturbance, can proceed with caution. However, all works should be preceded by desktop review including Aboriginal due diligence assessment at minimum. Unexpected finds procedures will need to be developed and implemented.</p> <p>Pending the results of a desktop review, archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works may be necessary.</p>

### 5.3 Recommendations

1. This report be appended to the GML (2018) Archaeological Management Plan.
2. Implement the policies and guidelines outlined in Table 4.
3. All new works to be preceded by historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessments, including review of options to minimise impacts within Zones 1 and 4 wherever possible.
4. All proposed ground disturbance works within the SHR curtilage, including maintenance of existing infrastructure, to be reviewed against the Heritage Act 1977 Standard Exemptions, and any necessary Section 60 and AHIP approvals gained prior to conducting works and/or archaeological excavations.
5. All proposed ground disturbance works outside the SHR curtilage, including maintenance of existing infrastructure, to be reviewed against the Heritage Act 1977 Section 139 (4) excavation permit exceptions, and any necessary AHIP and/or approval under Section 140 gained prior to conducting works and/or archaeological excavations.
6. A full Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for the Lambing Flat Riot Site and Associated Banner.

## 6 REFERENCES

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