

Hilltops Young High School Library Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Report to Joss on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW

Final Version 2.0-December 2023



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



Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd

PO Box 7039

TATHRA

NSW 2550

ACN: 620 582 658

ABN: 30 620 582 658

Phone: (02) 6494 1801

Mobile: 0447 746 050

Email: info@lanternheritage.com.au

Web: www.lanternheritage.com.au

Project Client

Joss Construction

206 East Street

Albury NSW 2640

On behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW

Project Name

Hilltops Young High School Library

Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Project Reference Number

128-143

Local Government Area

Hilltops

Report Authors

Bec Parkes, Penny Crook, Juanita Kwok and Conor McAdams

VERSION	DATE	REVIEWER(S)	NOTES
1.0	05/12/23	Bec Parkes	Internal review
1.1	06/12/23	Ali Byrne	Client Review
2.0	18/12/23	Bec Parkes	Final

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 Hilltops Library and Young High School 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 Conditions of Approval for the project included obligations surrounding archaeological investigations that were required to mitigate construction impacts to the State Significant *Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner* (hereafter referred to as the “Lambing Flat Riot Site”), State Heritage Register Item No.02047.

Joss Group Pty Ltd (Joss) were engaged to construct the facility. Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd (Lantern) was engaged by Joss to undertake the archaeological salvage of historic archaeology at the site in accordance with the Conditions of Approval. This report also fulfils reporting requirements in the Conditions of Approval.

The following extract from the SHR listing summarises the historical significance of the site and the archaeological potential within the study area:

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 Burrangong 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, 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







Archaeological field investigations at the site have undertaken four key stages:

-  Preliminary test excavations undertaken by GML (2019b);
-  Monitoring and salvage investigations undertaken by GML (2021) for the Early Works;
-  Stage 1 monitoring and salvage investigations undertaken by Lantern over the summer of 2020-2021; and
-  Stage 2 Salvage investigations undertaken by Lantern from September 2021 through to February 2022.

This report details the investigations undertaken by Lantern, which are summarised here in plain English.





Overview of investigations and results

The Stage 1 archaeological investigations undertaken in December 2020 and January/February 2021 comprised:

-  Monitoring of trenches checking for the presence of the reported prisoner transfer tunnel¹;
-  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 slab.







¹ No evidence was found of prisoner transfer tunnels ever existing within any of the excavation areas for Main Works.

The Stage 2 investigations included:

-  Targeted metal detection to identify firearms related artefacts (FRAs) that may evidence the riot;
-  Mechanical clearance of modern fill and overburden across the site;
-  Open area salvage excavation; and
-  Monitoring of additional ancillary earthworks.

The excavation area was bounded by Carrington Park in the North, the Courthouse and its gardens in the east, the school quadrangle in the south, Building CC in the southwest, and the Early Childhood Centre in the west. The footings of former Building BB were located centrally within the excavation area, northeast of Building CC and to the west of the Courthouse.

The excavation was divided into the following excavation areas:

-  North of CC (NCC)– the area bounded by Building CC in the south, the Early Childhood Centre in the west, Carrington Park in the north, and the footings of Building BB in the east;
-  East of CC (ECC)– The area bounded by Building CC in the west, the footings of Building BB in the north, the Courthouse in the west, and the school quadrangle in the south;
-  Building BB (BB)– the area bounded by the footings of Building BB;
-  Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (HAAS);
-  North of BB (NBB)– the area between the footings of Building BB and Carrington Park, not including the PAD at HAAS; and
-  East of BB (EBB)– the area bounded by the footings of Building BB in the west, HAAS and Carrington Park in the north, and the Courthouse and its gardens in the east and south.

Site phasing was based on the phasing identified by GML (2019b), with slight modifications as outlined below in the table below. The key differences between the two approaches to site phasing is that the approach adopted in this report includes provision for features to be classed across multiple phases (ie where phasing is less distinct/certain) and makes a distinction between early 20th century school use and modern school use (ie since the 1950s). Phase 1 has also been expanded to include Aboriginal site use as no evidence was found of non-Aboriginal occupation prior to the 1860s (ie this phase represents Aboriginal site use).











Phase	GML Definition	Definition adopted in this report
1	1820s-1860: Lambing Flat and Pastoralism	Pre-Colonisation
1-2	NA	Pre-Colonisation-1884
2	1860-1880s: Camp Hill and Gold Rush	1861-1884 Camp Hill
2-3	NA	1861-1923 Camp Hill and/or Courthouse
3	1880s-1920s: Young Courthouse and Park	1884-1923: Courthouse and Gaol
2-3-4	NA	1861-Present: 19 th and/or 20 th century use
3-4	NA	1884-Present: Post Camp Hill
4	1920s-present: Park and Education Precinct	1923-1950s: Early School

The phasing of the investigated contexts assisted in the identification of distinct groupings of features that appear to relate to structural features identified in historical maps, illustrations and descriptions of the site.

These features primarily relate to the Camp Hill phase of occupation in the 1860s and 1870s, but also include features from the early 20th century at the time of the establishment of Young Intermediate School.

Feature groups, including associated surface/topsoil layers were grouped together on the basis of spatial patterning and observations made during excavation, to form structure groups. Each structure group included contexts and/or features that had been identified as belonging to a particular building, fence line, or activity, as well as contexts/features that may be associated, and features that cut into it. This enabled artefact analysis to home in on key context groupings, whilst also including an assessment of neighbouring contexts and/or contexts that might include associated redeposited artefacts.

The identified structure groups comprised:

-  The Garden Hut – a Phase 2 building;
-  1861 Hut – a Phase 2 building that appeared to predate the Garden Hut;
-  The South-West Hut – a Phase 2 building;
-  The 2nd Courthouse - Phase 2 building;
-  Cess Pit – a Phase 2 latrine that was also used for general refuse disposal;
-  Kitchen – a probable Phase 2 structure;
-  Kitchen Refuse – a series of Phase 2 pits that contained remains of butchered bone;
-  Northern Fence – a Phase 2 fence line along the northern boundary of the site;
-  Access Track – an apparent cart trackway that may have been in use during Phase 2 and was formalised during Phase 3 use of the site; and
-  Early School – evidence of Phase 4 use when the site first became Young Intermediate School.

A total of **27,452** sherds and fragments, weighing over 166 kg, was recovered from 140 artefact-bearing deposits contexts from the Young High School excavations. Glass artefacts comprised the largest class within the whole assemblage by fragment count (45%) and weight (56%), followed by Metal (21–22%) and Faunal (9–16%). While smaller in number and weight, the Miscellaneous and Ceramic classes provided a large array of interesting finds.

The YHS assemblage is characteristically mid-19th to late-20th century in age. A total of 7,822 fragments were datable and of these the average minimum date is 1867 and the average maximum date is 1896. The newest identified artefact is a five-cent coin minted in 1981 (YHS3125, Context 1010) and the oldest are fragments from pig-snout gin bottles which were superseded in the 1840s (eg YHS2291 from Context 1045).

Law and Order

The Phase 2 structural evidence, together with the nail assemblage from the site indicates that the Camp Hill buildings were primarily constructed of wood. The five buildings that were directly evidenced at the site all included evidence of the use of round wooden stumps as building footings, and most included evidence of wooden bearers for walls. There was also some limited evidence of milled timber stumps used as building footings.

The buildings were all on similar alignments ranging from 20 (110) degrees through to 28 (118) degrees. These alignments were echoed in the alignments of fence lines, the cut for the latrine (cess pit) and the access track.

Whilst the fragmented nature of the archaeological record did not always enable interpretation of building dimensions, the evidence suggested that most buildings were at least 10-12' wide and 18-20' long. The

building dimensions and alignments are all broadly consistent with the buildings indicated on the historical maps and plans from the 19th century (Appendix 1), although the archaeological evidence appears to indicate the presence of additional structures and features that are not represented on those documents.

Two thirds of the nail assemblage recovered from Camp Hill were wire-drawn. These 1200-odd nails were introduced to Australia in 1853 and quickly became the most common type of nail for building construction. The presence of several hundred cut and forged nails suggests that these more traditional hand-made nails were still in demand—or perhaps that was all they had in hand. Access to building supplies on the gold fields during the gold rushes was known to be difficult and no blacksmiths are known to have been stationed at the Camp.

Spatial patterning across the site indicates that the structures in the NCC excavation area were predominantly domestic in nature, whilst the evidence across ECC was notable for the presence of bone refuse deposits and other evidence indicative of kitchen or communal use areas. The evidence associated with the 2nd Courthouse in excavation area BB included items associated with both domestic and clerical use.

The salvage investigations did not reveal clear evidence of expanded use at Camp Hill from the 1860s. However, the evidence did indicate that the main phase of domestic occupation was during the 1860s and 1870s, with reduced use during the Gaol and Courthouse phase at the turn of the century.

Of the handful of contemporaneous police camps subject to archaeological investigation, some similarities can be established. The first is the presence of a range of police and military uniform and firearms relics. NSW police uniform buttons have been recovered from the Mounted Police Barracks in Concord, and Victorian police buttons were recovered at Camp Street, Ballarat, along with military buttons and accoutrements of regiments known to serve at both sites. While these are also found in non-institutional sites, the presence of multiple items appears to be associated with camp sites. Like Camp Street, Camp Hill has a large assemblage of material reflecting the transformation of the camps throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The structural evidence at Camp Hill is comparable with that encountered in the Gold Commissioner's Camp at Kiandra, and the early phases of occupation at Camp Street, with relatively simple wooden structures, evidenced primarily through post holes. The preference for wooden buildings at mid 19th century government camps is likely to reflect ready access to suitable building timber together with the expediency of construction as the government forces responded to the dynamic fluidity of gold rush settlements and the associated law enforcement requirements.

The archaeological signature of Camp Hill is dominated by the use of multiple smaller wooden buildings, whilst the later Gaol and Courthouse phase is characterised by larger consolidated structures with more complex architecture. There is a clear shift from expedience and functionality to planned designs that also convey messages of power and authority in their architecture.

Very little direct evidence was found of Phase 3 occupation at the site. The clearest archaeological signature from this phase of use came in the form of formalisation of the access track through NCC. This was accompanied by a noticeable decrease in evidence of domestic occupation associated with the Garden Hut and South-West Hut. The archaeological evidence is consistent with the late 19th century mapping which indicates that the huts in the northwest corner of Camp Hill were removed and a north-south aligned road was established separating the Gaol and the Courthouse.

Domestic Life

The Camp Hill archaeological investigation presents a number of opportunities to examine the daily lives of the workers and families who lived and worked in the Government Camp, and the legal and education staff who worked in later phases of the site's occupation.

Small, highly fragmentary occupation deposits have been associated with an 1861 hut and two later structures known as the SW Hut and the Garden Hut. Individually, they comprise a few dozen items per hut which is too small to scrutinise. Collectively, they present the remains of small things lost in small, hastily built huts including domestic wares, sewing items and personal items such as buttons, along with firearms and direct evidence of police occupation at the site. A number of pits appear to date to the earliest phases, eg refuse pit 1205 near the SW hut, and these too comprise small numbers of highly fragmented material, reflecting the scarcity of material culture in the earliest phases of occupation.

As the camp became more organised, so did the refuse collection, and discreet pits and opportunistic backfills appear to date to the late 1860s and 1870s. Several pits near the kitchen provide extensive evidence of animal bone waste. This shows the dependence on European animals, almost exclusively cow and sheep or goat—not locally available native animals or birds. Chopped and sawn meat cuts with the presence of some offal suggests that some meat was butchered on-site, but the majority was likely supplied in large joints from a local butcher.

The largest refuse deposit is the fill in cesspit 1044 with over 4300 individual fragments and at least 458 vessels or items—many of which were discarded whole. This fill was likely deposited in the 1880s during the construction of the new courthouse and provides evidence of domestic life for those living there at the end of the camp phase. From scant remnants in the early years, whole vessels and useful things that were no longer wanted were discarded. These include ordinary domestic items and crockery as well as fragments of finer bone china of the kind that became affordable in the late 19th century.

Across the Government Camp phases of occupation, few artefacts that could be closely associated with children were identified. A hand-painted porcelain doll head from the fills above the Garden Hut was likely used by a young girl. One earthenware marble was recovered from fills associated with the second courthouse (YHS3291, Context 1317) and slate pencil was recovered from the Garden Hut. While the latter is often associated with the schooling of children, slate pencils were used in a range of clerical settings. Marbles too, while associated with children's games, were known to be used by soldiers and serving officers. Some small buttons and eyelets may have been used on infant clothing, or other garments.

The presence of sewing pins in the Garden Hut may suggest the presence of a seamstress, or a tailor. It is also possible that the police troopers mended their own clothing. The beads in the same hut offer another small hint to the presence of female occupants—perhaps the wife of a trooper or member of the gold commissioner's staff. A fashionable gilt buckle from a ladies fashion belt was recovered from the cesspit (YHS3127, Context 1045) associated with the later years of the camp occupation. Otherwise, no evidence of women was identified across the Government Camp deposits.

There was limited evidence of how different phases of use influenced later site layouts and activities. The strongest evidence came from the western portion of the site, where the Phase 2 huts appear to have influenced the placement and alignment of the access track, which also corresponded to the location of a planned street alignment, as shown on the 1862 Surveyor General's plan. The eastern margins of this north-south aligned street in turn became the western boundary of the Young Intermediate School, with many of the early school refuse pits situated within the then closed street reserve, outside the formal school grounds.

The evidence across the study area indicates more of a pattern of building removal and subsequent changes in use, rather than structures from earlier phases of use being retained and thus constraining the way space was used. This pattern is likely to also be a product of the expedient approach to building construction evidenced in Phase 2, with little impetus for maintaining the modest wooden structures built in the 1860s.

The Phase 3 Courthouse is a notable exception. This building has remained in use for over 135 years and has clearly influenced the evolution of the expansion of Young High School. This influence has continued right through to the new Hilltops Young High School Library project, which has been designed in sympathy with the architecture and heritage significance of this 19th century building.

Conflict Archaeology

Evidence of two structural features likely to date to 1861 were identified during the salvage investigations. The three post holes along the northern margins of the salvage area are consistent with the post and rail fence shown in the 1861 water colour depiction of the camp. Evidence of a linear cut feature immediately to the north of this alignment may relate to earthworks fortifications constructed at the site between February and May 1861, but this interpretation is tentative.

Evidence of a building in NCC that predated the Garden Hut is the best direct evidence of occupation that can be linked to 1861. The feature identified as the 1861 Hut appears likely to be the east-west aligned gable-roofed structure depicted in the 1861 water colour painting of Camp Hill.

Within the artefact assemblage of over 27,000 items, only one item can be conclusively linked to the events of the Lambing Flat riots and its aftermath. This is a military button from the 12th Regiment of Foot who were garrisoned at Camp Hill from February to May 1861, prior to the riot, and returned two weeks afterward to restore order. At least one of the 125 men of that battalion lost one of their tunic buttons.

A small group of artefacts from the 1861 Hut can be dated with some confidence to 1861 and 1862. Amongst the 47 fragments in Contexts 1178, 1075, 1100 and 1202 are a percussion cap from a civilian firearm, a horseshoe and small fragments of bottle glass, domestic crockery, a Chinese porcelain dish or bowl, lamp glass and two sewing pins. This small and highly fragmented assemblage is consistent with an accumulated occupation deposit in a short-lived domestic structure.

There is a range of police-issue uniform and firearm accoutrements that date to 1861 and have high potential to be associated with the Lambing Flat riots and its aftermath. Given the possibility that these relics remained in circulation and were lost or discarded in the decades of ongoing administration, they cannot be confidently associated with the riot itself.

Given the nature of 20th-century disturbance, it has not been possible to reconstruct the events of the Lambing Flat riot itself with sufficient confidence. Of the material that can be confidently linked to pre-1862 occupation of the camp, the presence of a civilian rifle in domestic quarters occupied by a police trooper and possibly family does warrant some discussion. If it were to be linked to the July attack on the camp, it may be evidence of rioters making ground into the camp, or perhaps troopers resorting to any weapons that they could access to defend themselves. However, this one relic cannot be exclusively linked to the events of the riot nor the attack on the camp.

A more detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of the firearms may be able to make a further contribution to this discussion.

Education

The primary evidence of the conversion of the Young Courthouse into Young Intermediate School came from evidence of early 20th century fence alignments and building footings in ECC. Additional evidence came from a series of refuse deposits, most of which were situated across the western portion of the study area, many located outside of the formal grounds of the 1920s school.

The conversion of the Courthouse to Young Intermediate School appears, on the basis of the archaeological evidence and the available historical documents, to have entailed the creation of an outdoor recreation area denoted by fences along the four lot boundaries, with ancillary structures including bathrooms constructed along the western portion of the site. The Courthouse building itself serving as the principal structure for school classes. This layout utilises the northern portion of the Courthouse lot with the Courthouse forming a barrier between the school yard and associated buildings in the west and the primary traffic thoroughfare in the east.

Whilst the example at Young is relatively unusual in the conversion of a major government building such as a courthouse into a school, it is comparable in other ways with contemporaneous rural schools in NSW². For example, the conversion to a school includes continuation in use of extant structures and the addition of ancillary structures to facilitate the changing function. The school also follows a broader model found across NSW in the early 20th century with key school structures comprising classrooms, weather shed/s and toilet block/s.

No sealed deposits associated with the early of the school were identified but several levelling fills with clear evidence of 20th-century educational aids were recorded. These include a group of at least seven earthenware and one porcelain ink wells. These are of the form designed to sit within a dedicated hole in a school desk, ink stand or ink well tray and were common in school rooms from the late-19th and through to the mid-20th centuries. A small porcelain funnel or cap, likely part of an ink stand was also recovered.

At least 16 items of glass scientific equipment were also recorded. These include fragments from at least four test tubes, a glass rod or stirrer, a burette tube, microscope slide, pipette, and a thick glass slab similar to those used by compounding chemists. While similar examples have been found in archaeological excavations of chemist in Sydney, their presence at the Camp Hill site is almost certainly associated with science laboratories in the Young High School complex in the mid or late 20th century.

A range of 20th-century domestic material culture was identified in these fills. It is unknown whether they are associated with use of the school or is introduced fill. Further analysis may provide insights into life in township of Young in the 20th century.

² Comparisons are made with early 20th century schools listed on the NSW State Heritage Inventory (<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/SearchHeritageItems>)

Conclusions and Recommendations

As documented in this report and the attached appendices, the archaeological salvage investigations undertaken as part of compliance with the Conditions of Approval have been completed. Moreover, the archaeological investigations conducted at the site between December 2020 and February 2022 have delivered sufficient information to answer almost all the research questions identified within the GML (2019b) Research Design. Indeed, the analysis documented in this report has demonstrated additional aspects of the research potential of the site.

This report also demonstrates that the management measures implemented to mitigate impacts to cultural heritage from construction of the Hilltops Young High School Library have been successful in achieving conservation through record of the impacted components of the State Significant Lambing Flat Riot Site.

1. In accordance with the CoA for the Project, it is recommended that this report be submitted to:
 - a) The Planning Secretary, Department of Planning and Environment;
 - b) Heritage Council and Heritage NSW; and
 - c) Hilltops Council.
2. It is also recommended that copies of this report be lodged with the following:
 - a) Young High School;
 - b) Young Historical Society; and
 - c) National Library of Australia.
3. It is recommended that the artefact assemblage be managed in accordance with the Artefact Management Plan at Appendix 2, including identification of those components suitable for educational uses.
4. Any future development or maintenance, particularly any ground disturbing works, be made in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan at Appendix 3.

Table of Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>iii</i>
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Legislative Framework	1
1.2.1 Compliance Overview.....	2
1.3 Report Overview	2
1.3.1 Research Questions.....	3
1.3.2 Structure.....	4
1.3.3 Contributors and Acknowledgements.....	5
2 Historical Context	7
2.1 Aboriginal History	7
2.2 Pastoralism	9
2.3 Early Chinese Migrants	12
2.4 The Burrangong Gold Field and the beginnings of Camp Hill	13
2.4.1 The discovery of gold.....	13
2.4.2 Camp Hill.....	14
2.4.3 Early Anti-Chinese Riots.....	15
2.4.4 30 June Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riot.....	19
2.5 14 July 1861 Riot	20
2.5.1 The 'Roll-Up No Chinese' banner.....	23
2.5.2 Changes to legislation in the wake of the riots.....	23
2.6 After the Riots	24
2.6.1 The 1862 Court House and Police quarters.....	24
2.6.2 Post-goldrush to 1880s.....	26
2.6.3 1878 Gaol.....	29
2.6.4 Changes to Camp Hill.....	30
2.6.5 The 1886 Court House.....	33
2.6.6 Carrington Park.....	34
2.7 Changes in the 20th Century	34
2.7.1 Young High School 1925.....	34
2.7.2 Young High School addition 1938.....	36

2.7.3	From Gaol to TAFE	36
3	<i>Heritage Status</i>	38
3.1	Heritage Listings	38
3.2	Heritage Significance	38
3.2.1	Significance Values.....	38
3.2.2	Statements of Significance	43
3.3	Previous Investigations	45
3.3.1	GML Test Excavation Program	45
3.3.2	GML Monitoring and Salvage Program.....	46
3.4	Summary of GML investigations	46
3.4.1	Phase 1 (1820s to 1860) - Lambing Flat and Pastoralists.....	46
3.4.2	Phase 2 (1860 to 1880s) - Camp Hill Settlement and Gold Rush.....	46
3.4.3	Phase 3 (1880s to 1920s) - Young Courthouse and Park	47
3.4.4	Phase 4 (1920s to Present)- Park and Education Project.....	47
4	<i>Research Design and Methodology</i>	48
4.1	Excavation	48
4.2	Methodology for the archaeology of the riot	53
	Coverage.....	53
	Calibration	53
	Target Identification	57
	Artefact Recovery and Recording	57
4.3	Mechanical Monitoring	57
4.4	Salvage Excavation	57
4.5	Photogrammetry	59
4.6	Geoarchaeology	59
4.6.1	Background, site stratigraphy and research context.....	59
4.6.2	Employing geoarchaeological techniques of investigation	59
4.6.3	Geoarchaeological methods.....	60
4.7	Cataloguing	63
4.8	Analysis	64
5	<i>Results</i>	65
5.1	Overview	65

5.1.1	Stage 1 Investigations.....	65
5.2	Areas	66
5.2.1	NCC.....	66
5.2.2	ECC.....	69
5.2.3	BB.....	71
5.2.4	NBB and HAAS.....	72
5.2.5	EBB.....	74
5.3	Contexts.....	75
5.3.1	Phase 2 Contexts.....	76
5.3.2	Phase 2/3 Contexts	76
5.3.3	Phase 3 Contexts.....	79
5.3.4	Phase 3/4 Contexts	79
5.3.5	Phase 4 Contexts.....	79
5.3.6	Phase 4B Contexts.....	83
5.3.7	Summary of Context Phasing.....	83
5.4	Context Groups	85
5.4.1	Feature Groups	86
5.4.2	Structure Groups	89
5.5	Finds	114
5.6	Area NCC.....	117
5.6.1	1861 hut	117
5.6.2	Garden Hut.....	117
5.6.3	Southwest Hut.....	119
5.6.4	Other deposits In NCC	120
5.7	Area ECC.....	121
5.7.1	Gold Commissioner's Quarters.....	121
5.7.2	Kitchen.....	121
5.7.3	Cesspit backfill.....	122
5.7.4	Other deposits in ECC.....	122
5.8	Area BB and East of BB.....	123
5.8.1	Second Courthouse.....	123
5.9	Various.....	123

5.9.1	Former topsoil	123
6	<i>Analysis and Interpretation</i>	124
6.1	Introduction	124
6.2	Comparative Sites	124
6.2.1	Government Camp, Kiandra, NSW.....	124
6.2.2	Concord Oval, Concord, NSW	125
6.2.3	Camp Street site, Ballarat, Victoria.....	125
6.2.4	Native Police camps, Queensland.....	126
6.3	Research Themes	127
6.3.1	Goldfields Archaeology.....	127
6.3.2	Archaeology of the Overseas Chinese	127
6.3.3	Institutional Archaeologies	129
6.3.4	Conflict Archaeology	134
6.3.5	Domestic Life	142
7	<i>Research Questions</i>	145
7.1	Law and Order	145
7.1.1	What do archaeological remains of the site reveal about how the police camp at Lambing Flat was constructed, used and expanded from the 1860s?	145
7.1.2	How does the police camp compare to contemporaneous police camps established at gold mining or rural sites elsewhere in NSW or Australia?	145
7.1.3	How do the remains of the police camp differ from the more formalised setting of the later Young Gaol and Courthouse? Are these changes also evident in the material culture recovered from the site?	146
7.1.4	What evidence associated with construction or use of the Young Gaol and Young Courthouse was encountered during excavations?.....	146
7.1.5	Have caches of potential contraband materials been recovered from any of the police related structures in Phase 2 or 3? How does this compare with contraband findings at gaols, barracks and lock-ups excavated in Australia and abroad.	146
7.2	Mining	146
7.2.1	What evidence of mining activities remain on site?.....	146
7.2.2	Does mining evidence provide sufficient evidence of extraction techniques? How does this evidence compare with archaeological evidence from contemporaneous gold mining elsewhere in Australia?	146
7.2.3	Is there any remnant evidence of early gold mining camps within the study area? What evidence is there for accommodation, working conditions and acquisition of resources by miners?.....	146
7.3	Domestic Life	147

7.3.1	What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the lives of the people living and working at this site-miners, military personnel, police, servants, families, students and teachers-and how has this changed over time?	147
7.3.2	Is there evidence of gendered or age segregated spaces related to work, school, home or historic themes?	147
7.3.3	How has each phase of use influenced later site layouts and activities?	148
7.4	Conflict Archaeology	148
7.4.1	Can any artefactual or structural evidence be clearly associated with the Lambing Flat riots? How does the potential for physical evidence vary across the site?	148
7.4.2	What insight does this evidence provide about riot activities at Lambing Flat? How does this compare with local, interstate or international evidence from mining and labour strike sites within the broader context of conflict archaeology?	149
7.5	Education	149
7.5.1	What archaeological evidence is there related to the conversion and expansion of the Young Courthouse to create the Young Intermediate School, including new purpose-built structures? How was the layout of the school influenced by the Courthouse and how does this compare to contemporaneous rural schools elsewhere in NSW?	149
7.5.2	Were any sealed artefact deposits associated with early use of the school recovered? What evidence do they provide of daily life for students and teachers?	150
7.5.3	How does the nature of schooling within a rural community such as Young evolve over time? Does the archaeological record reflect changes in the NSW education system and/or local community needs between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century?	150
7.6	Zoological Gardens	150
7.6.1	What evidence of the layout and structures of the Carrington Park Zoo are evident in the archaeological record?	150
7.6.2	Is this evidence comparable to the historical and archaeological evidence from other local zoological gardens such as the Parramatta RSL site or Taronga Zoo?	150
7.6.3	Can artefactual or structural evidence provide further information about the nature of the early establishment of recreation and pleasure gardens in Young, and how does this compare to the broader historical development of such facilities throughout the nineteenth century in NSW?	150
8	Revised Significance Assessment	151
8.1	Heritage Significance Review	152
8.1.1	Criterion (a) Historical Significance	152
8.1.2	Criterion (b) Historical Association	153
8.1.3	Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Creative/Technical Achievement	153
8.1.4	Criterion (d) Social, Cultural and Spiritual	153
8.1.5	Criterion (e) Research Potential	153
8.1.6	Criterion (f) Rarity	154

8.1.7 Criterion (g) Representativeness	154
9 Conclusions and Recommendations	155
9.1 Conclusions.....	155
9.2 Recommendations	155
10 References.....	156
Appendix 1: Copies of Historical Maps and Plans	160
Appendix 2: Artefact Management Plan	161
Appendix 3: Archaeological Management Plan.....	162
Appendix 4: Artefact Catalogues.....	163
Appendix 5: Technical Reports	164
Appendix 6: Photography Register	165
Appendix 7: Photography Catalogue.....	166
Appendix 8: Section Drawings and Site Plans.....	167
Appendix 9: Context Register	168
Appendix 10: Context Summaries.....	169
Appendix 11: Harris Matrix	170
Appendix 12: SHR Listing and Proposed Update.....	171

List of Figures

Figure 1: Project area location – inset shows location within the Young township.	6
Figure 2: Digital elevation model showing the study area location in relation to key water courses.	8
Figure 3: Coborn Jackey breastplate, Young Historical Museum Photo courtesy of Karen Schamberger. .	10
Figure 4: Camp Hill, Young at the time of riot, water colour drawing attributed to Pierre Nuyts ⁴ , Collection of the State Library of NSW, DG SV1B/3, but potentially the work of Margaret Turner Clarke (nee McLachlan) widow of Captain John Lunan Wilkie, and later the wife of Gold Commissioner George O'Malley Clarke.....	15
Figure 5: Su San Ling Doh complaining of his treatment at the Diggings, 12 March, 1861, p. 2.....	17
Figure 6: Part of Sketch of Burrangong Burrangong - Proposed town and agricultural reserves – inset shows full map - [State Records NSW NRS13886[X772]_a110_000059]	20
Figure 7: The Australasian, 17 October 1931, p. 4, Available at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/140842357	26
Figure 8: The 1862 Courthouse now at 54 McLerie St [1 Whiteman Avenue]. Photo by Juanita Kwok.....	26

Figure 9: Tuena Petition, 28th March 1864, Museums of History New South Wales – State Archives Collection: NRS-7933-1- [5/3673]-64/2663.....	28
Figure 10: 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).....	31
Figure 11: Extract of Plan of 1 Section No. 49, Town of Young, 26/10/80 - Parish of Young, County of Monteagle, Crown Plan 122-1768 – Inset shows full plan.....	32
Figure 12: New Court House (Ross Maroney, <i>Old Young</i> , Vol II Page 162).....	33
Figure 13: Part of Plan of Allotment 2 Sec. 48, Town of Young, County of Monteagle, Parish of Young, measured for High School site, date of survey 15 May 1925 [Crown Plan 213-1768]......	35
Figure 14: <i>Part of Plan of Allotment 3 Section 48, Parish of Young 12/7/1938</i> County of Monteagle, measured for addition to Young Intermediate High School, [Crown Plan 222- 1768].....	37
Figure 15: Overlap between the study area and the SHR curtilage of the Lambing Flat Riot Site.....	40
Figure 16: Curtilages of LEP items I36, I79, I118 and AHIMS 50-3-0056.....	41
Figure 17: Plan of GML archaeological testing, monitoring and salvage investigations (GML 2019: 18). ...	45
Figure 18: Plan of Salvage Stages Stages 1, 3, 4a, 5d, 5e and 7.....	49
Figure 19: Plan of Salvage Stage 2.....	50
Figure 20: Plan of Salvage Stages 1, 4, 5 and 7.....	51
Figure 21: Plan of Salvage Stage 6.....	52
Figure 22: Riot Map 1 showing areas where FRAs evidencing the foot police’s positions along the two extremes of the potential Camp’s boundary fence were predicted to be present along different extremes of the possible fence line alignments.....	54
Figure 23: Riot Map 2 showing the extent of areas where fired projectiles were predicted to be present.....	55
Figure 24: Metal detection process.....	56
Figure 25: Excavation of targets identified by metal detection.....	56
Figure 26 – Auger sample locations.....	61
Figure 27 Micromorphological sample locations.....	62
Figure 28: Map of excavation areas.....	67
Figure 29: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area NCC and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.....	68
Figure 30: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas NCC and ECC with 1881 Crown Plan 122-1768.....	69
Figure 31: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area ECC and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.....	70

Figure 32: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area BB and 1862 depiction of the Camp Hill Complex.....	71
Figure 33: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas ECC and BB with 1925 Crown Plan 213-1768.....	72
Figure 34: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area NBB/HAAS and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.	73
Figure 35: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas NBB/HAAS with 1925 Crown Plan 213-1768.....	74
Figure 36: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 2 contexts.	77
Figure 37: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 2-3 contexts.	78
Figure 38: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 3 contexts.	80
Figure 39: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 3-4 contexts.	81
Figure 40: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 4 contexts.	82
Figure 41: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 4B contexts.	84
Figure 42: Garden Hut feature mapping at NCC.	90
Figure 43: South-West Hut feature mapping at NCC.	93
Figure 44: 1861 Hut feature mapping at NCC.	97
Figure 45: 2 nd Courthouse feature mapping at BB.	99
Figure 46: Kitchen and refuse feature mapping at ECC.	101
Figure 47: Northern fence feature mapping at NBB and HAAS.....	107
Figure 48: Access track feature mapping at NCC.....	109
Figure 49: Early School feature mapping across NCC, ECC, BB and EBB.....	113
Figure 50: Relative percentage of artefacts by fragment count (left) and weight (right) recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class.....	114
Figure 51: Bubble chart representing the trend of datable artefacts from the YHS assemblage. The size of the bubble indicates the number of sherds dating from (Y-axis) and to (X-axis) years of known manufacture or style.....	115
Figure 52: Relative completeness of fragments with identifiable integrity recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class.	116
Figure 53: Distribution of uniform artefacts by context.	133
Figure 54: Distribution of firearm-related artefacts by context.....	141

List of Tables

Table 1: Archaeological Phases identified by GML Early Works.....	47
Table 2: Site phasing adopted in this report as compared with the phasing identified by GML.....	58
Table 3: Artefact attributes used in the TAP database, based on the EAMC system. (For the definition of each field see Appendix 5.).....	64
Table 4: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the NCC contexts.....	69
Table 5: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the ECC contexts.....	71
Table 6: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the BB contexts.....	72
Table 7: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the NBB/HAAS contexts.....	74
Table 8: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the EBB contexts.....	75
Table 9: Overview of contexts by type.....	75
Table 10: Overview of Phase 2 contexts by type.....	76
Table 11: Overview of Phase 2/3 contexts by type.....	76
Table 12: Overview of Phase 3 contexts by type.....	79
Table 13: Overview of Phase 3/4 contexts by type.....	79
Table 14: Overview of Phase 4 contexts by type.....	83
Table 15: Overview of Phase 4B contexts by type.....	83
Table 16: Overview of former surfaces, fills and/or toposils identified across the site.....	85
Table 17: Feature i contexts.....	87
Table 18: Feature x contexts.....	87
Table 19: Feature xvi contexts.....	87
Table 20: Feature xxix contexts.....	87
Table 21: Feature xxxiii contexts.....	87
Table 22: Feature xxxviii contexts.....	87
Table 23: Feature xlili contexts.....	88
Table 24: Feature xliv contexts.....	88
Table 25: Feature lvii contexts.....	88
Table 26: Feature lxxv contexts.....	88
Table 27: Summary of artefacts recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class..	116
Table 28: Estimated completeness of fragments recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class (excluding Building Materials).....	117
Table 29: Details of FRAs recovered during the salvage excavations, grouped by context.....	136
Table 30: Overview of the NSW significance grading system.....	152

List of Plates

Plate 1: Row of E-W aligned post holes \ 1092/, \ 1030/, \ 1082/, \ 1076/, along northern side of Feature x, facing west.....	91
Plate 2: Pre-excavation view of rill feature xxii (Contexts \ 1101/ and (1071) situated on eastern margins of Garden Hut complex, facing south.....	91
Plate 3: Post excavation image of the Garden Hut with overlay of probable structure extent.....	91
Plate 4: Parallel cuts of \ 1216/.....	94
Plate 5: Post excavation image of the South-West Hut with overlay of probable structure extent.....	94
Plate 6: Post excavation image of Context \ 1201/ (1202).....	96
Plate 7: Pre-excavation view of \ 1309/ and (1310) facing south.....	98
Plate 8: Post excavation view of \ 1309/ and (1310) facing north.....	98
Plate 9: Post excavation view of post holes \ 1303/, (1304), \ 1305/, (1306), \ 1307/ and (1308), facing south.....	98
Plate 3: Oblique post excavation view of the cess pit \ 1044/, facing west.....	100
Plate 11: Post excavation view of (1130), \ 1136/, \ 1137/, (1138), (1232) and \ 1233/ facing west.....	103
Plate 12: Pre excavation view of Feature lxiii \ 1238/ and (1239).....	103
Plate 13: Pre excavation view of Feature lxiv \ 1240/ (1241).....	104
Plate 14: Post excavation view of Feature lxiv \ 1240/ (1241).....	104
Plate 15: Pre excavation image of post hole and post pipe \ 1293/, (1294), \ 1295/ and (1296).....	106
Plate 16: Photogrammetry image of HAAS excavation facing northeast, showing the cutting for Feature lxi along the northern (top left) side of the excavation.....	106
Plate 17: Pre excavation view of (1157) and (1164), facing south.....	108
Plate 18: Post excavation view of (1157), prior to excavation of (1164), facing south.....	110
Plate 19: Mid excavation view of post holes associated with Early School Fence - Feature xxix.....	111
Plate 20: Post excavation view of post holes associated with Early School Fence - Feature xxix.....	111
Plate 21: Pre excavation view of Early School refuse pit Feature ii.....	112
Plate 22: Post excavation view of Early School refuse pit Feature ii.....	112
Plate 25: Chinese cash from an unstratified deposit (YHS3437).....	128
Plate 24: One of two 'Police Force' buttons from the Camp Hill site (YHS3044, Context 1073), dating from at least 1836 and likely pre-1862.....	132

Plate 25: A 'New South Wales Police' button (YHS3042, Context 1018), dating from at least 1840 and likely pre-1862..... 132

Plate 26: Pressed copper alloy crown (37.1 mm long, 36.2 mm wide and 2.3 mm thick), likely from police cap badge. (YHS3051, Context 1017)..... 132

Plate 27: Fragment of gilt uniform braid (YHS3077, Context 1164). 132

Plate 28: Projectile from 0.36 cal. Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver (YHS3000, Context 1198)..... 139

Plate 29: Swivel accoutrement for mounted police-issued carbines 75mm long by 80mm wide and 15mm thick (YHS3038, Context 1017)..... 140

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 Hilltops Library and Young High School 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” – Figure 1) 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 Impact Statement and Archaeological Assessment were completed to meet Requirement 9 of the Planning Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS). While an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (GML 2019a) was completed to meet Requirement 11 of the SEARS. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (GML 2019a) identified subsurface archaeological deposits at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (AHIMS # 50-3-0056) and recommended salvage excavation be undertaken within areas of proposed impacts.

Joss Group Pty Ltd (Joss) were engaged to construct the facility. Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd (Lantern) has been engaged by Joss to undertake the archaeological salvage of historic archaeology at the site in accordance with the Conditions of Approval (CoA).

This report documents the results of the archaeological salvage investigations in accordance with CoA D17.

1.2 Legislative Framework

The approval pathway for the Young High School and Joint-Use Community Facility is a SSD project assessed under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The 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.

The CoA relevant to historical archaeology are as follows:

Archaeological Salvage – Historic Archaeology

B22. Prior to the commencement of construction, historical archaeological investigations must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced historical archaeologist in accordance with:

- (a) Heritage Council’s Excavation Director Criteria for the excavation of State significant historical archaeological sites; and

(b) the Excavation Methodology in section 8 of the Historical Archaeological Assessment & Research Design Report, prepared by GML at Appendix J of the EIS.

B23. During the excavation works required by condition B22, should archaeological deposits and substantially intact evidence be found, notification under section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977 is required and a design review process must be undertaken with the Heritage Council to achieve the best outcomes for managing State significant archaeology at the site.

D17. The Applicant must prepare an archaeological report of the salvage excavation undertaken in accordance with condition B22. An interim report of the salvage excavation must be provided for the information of the Planning Secretary within one month of completion of the salvage work and a final report provided within 12 months of completion of the salvage work or within another timeframe agreed with the Planning Secretary. Copies of the report must also be provided to the Heritage Council and Council.

Heritage Interpretation Plan

D22. Prior to commencement of operation, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The plan must:

- a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the Heritage Council and Council;
- b) be prepared in accordance with the relevant Heritage Council of NSW Guidelines;
- c) outline key results from the historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations;
- d) include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage; and
- e) incorporates interpretive information into the site.

1.2.1 Compliance Overview

The project was approved on 21 May 2020. Preliminary archaeological investigations were conducted during November 2020, and January-February 2021 (Parkes et al 2021) in accordance with CoA B22. In February 2021 CoA B23 was triggered and a design review process commenced in consultation with HNSW and DPE (Parkes and Värttö 2021). A comprehensive salvage archaeology program was then conducted between September 2021 and January 2022. All archaeological works finished on 1 February 2022. An interim salvage report was submitted to DPE, the Heritage Council and Council in March 2022 (Parkes et al 2022) in accordance with part of CoA D17, and a Heritage Interpretation Plan was submitted in March 2023 (Parkes 2023). This report fulfills CoA D17 requirement for a final salvage excavation report, which is submitted in accordance with the revised timeframe agreed with the Planning Secretary as 23 December 2023.






1.3 Report Overview

This report has been compiled in accordance with the NSW Heritage Guidelines for archaeological reporting. It includes all details of the fieldwork, descriptions of the results of the excavation, analysis and discussion of the results, including responses to research questions, and details of any ensuing recommendations relating to future decisions regarding management or investigation of the site.




1.3.1 Research Questions

The research questions identified in the Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (HAARD) (GML 2019) were as follows:




1.3.1.1 *Law and Order*

-  What do archaeological remains of the site reveal about how the police camp at Lambing Flat was constructed, used and expanded from the 1860s?
-  How does the police camp compare to contemporaneous police camps established at gold mining or rural sites elsewhere in NSW or Australia?
-  How do the remains of the police camp differ from the more formalised setting of the later Young Gaol and Courthouse? Were these changes also evident in material culture recovered from the site?
-  What evidence associated with construction or use of the Young Gaol and Young Courthouse was encountered during the excavations?
-  Have caches of potential contraband materials been recovered from any of the police-related structures in Phases 2 or 3? How does this compare with contraband findings at Gaols, barracks and lock-ups excavated in Australia and abroad?



1.3.1.2 *Mining*

-  What evidence of mining activities remain on site?
-  Does mining evidence produce sufficient evidence of extraction techniques? How does this evidence compare with archaeological evidence from contemporaneous gold mining sites elsewhere in Australia?
-  Is there any remnant evidence of early gold mining camps within the study area? What evidence is there for accommodation, working conditions and acquisition of resources by miners?


1.3.1.3 *Domestic Life*

-  What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the lives of the people living and working at this site – miners, military personnel, police, servants, families, students and teachers – and how has this changed over time?
-  Is there evidence of gendered or age segregated spaces related to work, school, home or historic themes?
-  How has each phase of use influenced later site layouts and activities?

1.3.1.4 *Conflict Archaeology*

-  Can any artefactual or structural evidence be clearly associated with the Lambing Flat riots? How does the potential for physical evidence vary across the site?
-  What insight does this evidence provide about riot activities at Lambing Flat? How does this compare with local, interstate or international evidence from mining and labour strike sites within the broader context of conflict archaeology?

1.3.1.5 *Education*

-  What archaeological evidence is there related to the conversion and expansion of the Young Courthouse to create the Young Intermediate School, including new purpose-built structures? How was the layout of the school influenced by the Courthouse and how does this compare to contemporaneous rural schools elsewhere in NSW?

- 🔦 Were any sealed artefact deposits associated with early use of the school recovered? What evidence do they provide of daily life for students and teachers?
- 🔦 How does the nature of schooling within a rural community such as Young evolve over time? Does the archaeological record reflect changes in the NSW education system and/or local community needs between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century?

1.3.1.6 Zoological Gardens

- 🔦 What evidence of the layout and structures of the Carrington Park Zoo are evident in the archaeological record?
- 🔦 Is there evidence comparable to the historical and archaeological evidence from other local zoological gardens such as at the Parramatta RSL site or Taronga Zoo?
- 🔦 Can artefactual or structural evidence provide further information about the nature of the early establishment of recreation and pleasure gardens in Young, and how does this compare to the broader historical development of such facilities throughout the nineteenth century in NSW?




1.3.2 Structure

The following is an overview of the report structure:


















- 🔦 Sections 1 of this report provide project background, details of individuals and organisations involved in the project, and legislative framework for the project.
- 🔦 Section 2 provides a detailed historical background for the investigations.
- 🔦 Section 3 provides an overview of the heritage status of the site, including previous significance assessments and overview of previous archaeological investigations conducted at the site.
- 🔦 Section 4 outlines the methods implemented during fieldwork and post-excavation analysis.
- 🔦 Section 5 provides a description of the salvage excavation results including details of excavation areas, site stratigraphy, identified features and overview of the artefact assemblage.
- 🔦 Section 6 discusses the excavation results with reference to the identified research questions, including comparative analysis.
- 🔦 Section 7 provides a review of the significance of the site.
- 🔦 Section 8 provides high level recommendations relating to future decisions regarding management or investigation of the site.
- 🔦 The appendices include:
 - 🔦 Artefact Management Plan;
 - 🔦 Archaeological Management Plan;
 - 🔦 Artefact Catalogues;
 - 🔦 Technical reports;
 - 🔦 Photography register and catalogue;
 - 🔦 Section drawings and site plans;
 - 🔦 Context register and summaries; and
 - 🔦 Harris Matrices.

1.3.3 Contributors and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Dr Rebecca (Bec) Parkes, Director at Lantern, in collaboration with:

-  Dr Penny Crook, The Artefact Post;
-  Dr Juanita Kwok, consultant historian specialising in Chinese Australia; and
-  Dr Conor McAdams, Geoarchaeologist at Lantern.

This report is also the product of work undertaken by a multitude of people over the course of many years. Lantern would like to acknowledge and thank all the following individuals, organisations and groups for their contributions to this project:

-  GML Heritage for the previous phases of investigations undertaken at the site;
-  Hayball Architects, particularly James Cristallo, for collaboration on delivery of heritage management aspects of the project;
-  Nic Grguric for assistance with directing excavations, interpreting site phasing and specialist inputs on the analysis of small finds and miscellaneous artefacts, particularly insights into conflict archaeology;
-  Sandra Kuiters and Charles Barnett at The Artefact Post for assistance in artefact cataloguing and analysis, and Charles' fieldwork assistance;
-  Rebecca Váirttő for faunal analysis and assistance with project management and fieldwork;
-  Summer Maskey for infield artefact management, assistance with fieldwork, and analysis of the nails, fasteners and ferrous artefacts;
-  Glenn Merrick and Benjamin Stapleton for assistance with fieldwork and post excavation data management;
-  Dylan John, and Majella Hammersley for assistance with data entry;
-  Alex Moss for his photogrammetry expertise and general assistance during fieldwork and post excavation analysis;
-  Simon Greenwood for his superb artefact photography and assistance during fieldwork;
-  Endangered Heritage for their expertise, advice and assistance in artefact conservation and interpretation during all phases of the project, with special acknowledgement to Andrew Pearce, Caitlin Nelson and Bretttony Colville;
-  Darren Rowsell, Peter Markovic, Peter Ross, Jacob Kiefel, Gloria Aranda-Spinazze, Clive Freeman, Anna Raudino, Glenn van der Kolk, and Cass Venn, for assistance with fieldwork;
-  The Young Historical Society; particularly Dr Karen Schamberger who has provided invaluable advice and assistance with revising the proposed SHR listing,
-  Heritage NSW, particularly the inputs from Damian Tybussek, Siobhan Lavelle and Felicity Barry;
-  Everybody in the SI project management team, with special acknowledgement to Marty Smith, Roger Lee and Huss Mohsin;
-  Joss Construction, particularly Mark Bush, Dean Bailey, Bailey Thompson and Chelsea Donaldson for their patience, support and enthusiasm; and
-  Hilltops Council and the community at Young, it has been an immense pleasure and privilege researching your heritage and living for a time in such a welcoming community.

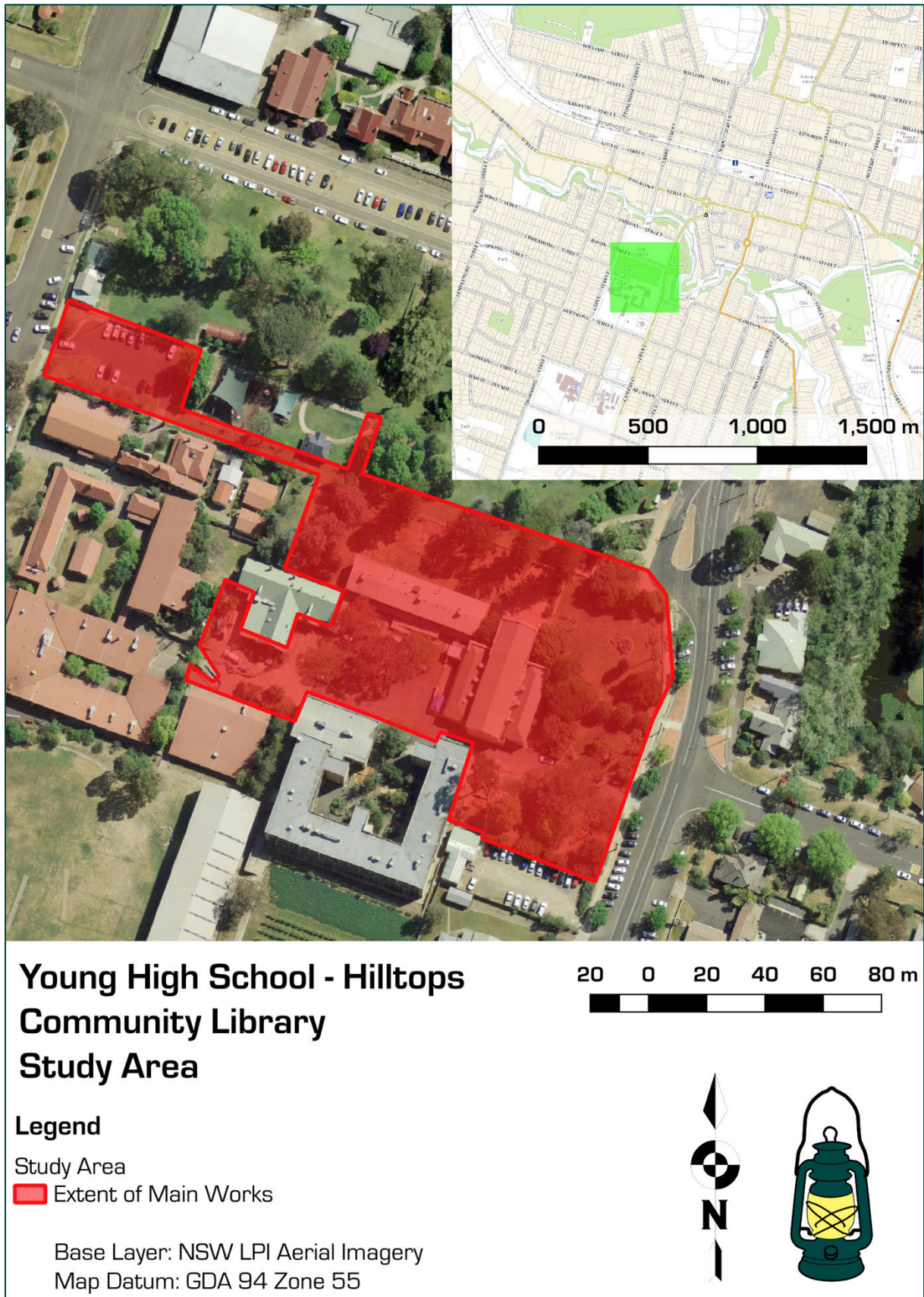


Figure 1: Project area location – inset shows location within the Young township.

2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Aboriginal History

Camp Hill acquired its name because it was the site of the Police Camp for the gold field known first as Lambing Flat. It was later proclaimed the Burrangong Gold Field, named after Burrangong Creek, which winds around the base of the hill (Figure 2). Camp Hill in Young, is on the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri people, encompassing approximately 80,000 square kilometres of central New South Wales bounded by the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan (Kalari) and the Macquarie (Wambool) rivers. Adjacent Ngunnawal country is an area of about 11,000 square kilometres that covers the area from Yass to Boorowa, through to Tumut, the highlands west of the Shoalhaven and back to Goulburn, and includes the site of Canberra (Parry 2019: 11). Ngunnawal Country is understood by some to overlap with Wiradjuri Country, including the location of Young (Parkes 2023: 24-25).

Knowledge of Aboriginal occupation of the South-Western Slopes of New South Wales area comes from Wiradjuri and Ngunnawal Elders, the accounts of early pastoralists, local histories and as documented by historians and anthropologists.

According to anthropologist, Gaynor Macdonald, “the three river catchments of Wiradjuri country were marked by linguistic distinctions, as were the hundreds of local territories, nguram-bang, which supported kin-based groupings averaging 50–70 people.”⁵ “Kin-based groupings lived on a creek catchment, owned by the core members. Often called ‘hunting grounds’, they hunted, fished, maintained trees and gathered fruit and honey, distributed seeds and harvested vegetables in these territories, which were named for distinctive local resources, such as plants, trees or swamps in the district (Macdonald 2017: 69)

Aboriginal occupation of the area referred to in this report as Camp Hill is confirmed by archaeological test excavation undertaken in July 2019 a team of GML archaeologists and Representative Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) at Young High School and the southern edge of Carrington Park. The excavation uncovered 26 subsurface stone artefacts, made of mostly volcanic material. The site was interpreted as being an occupation area. This site where the artefacts were uncovered is now Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (GML Heritage 2019a).

An Aboriginal salvage investigation of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site undertaken by Lantern Heritage, found over 300 stone artefacts. These artefacts were primarily recovered from deposits underlying features associated with occupation of Camp Hill. Parkes and McAdams (2023: 38-39) concluded that “the nature of the [stone artefact] 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.”

As noted by historian Ray Christison (2008: 39), Aboriginal people were engaged in mining for centuries before the European occupation of Australia. Minerals were extracted to make stone tools and in some places ochres and clays were also mined. Minerals commonly used for tool-making were quartz, silcrete, flint, obsidian, chalcedony and quartzite. Many of these minerals were traded over long distances.

Wiradjuri were known to have visited Yass for ceremonies with the Ngunnawal people. The Aboriginal people of the Young district trekked to Mt Bogong in the Snowy Mountains for the annual bogong moth festival. As well as the feast on moths, the festival was used to make marriages, trade and other mutually beneficial decisions RPS (2014).

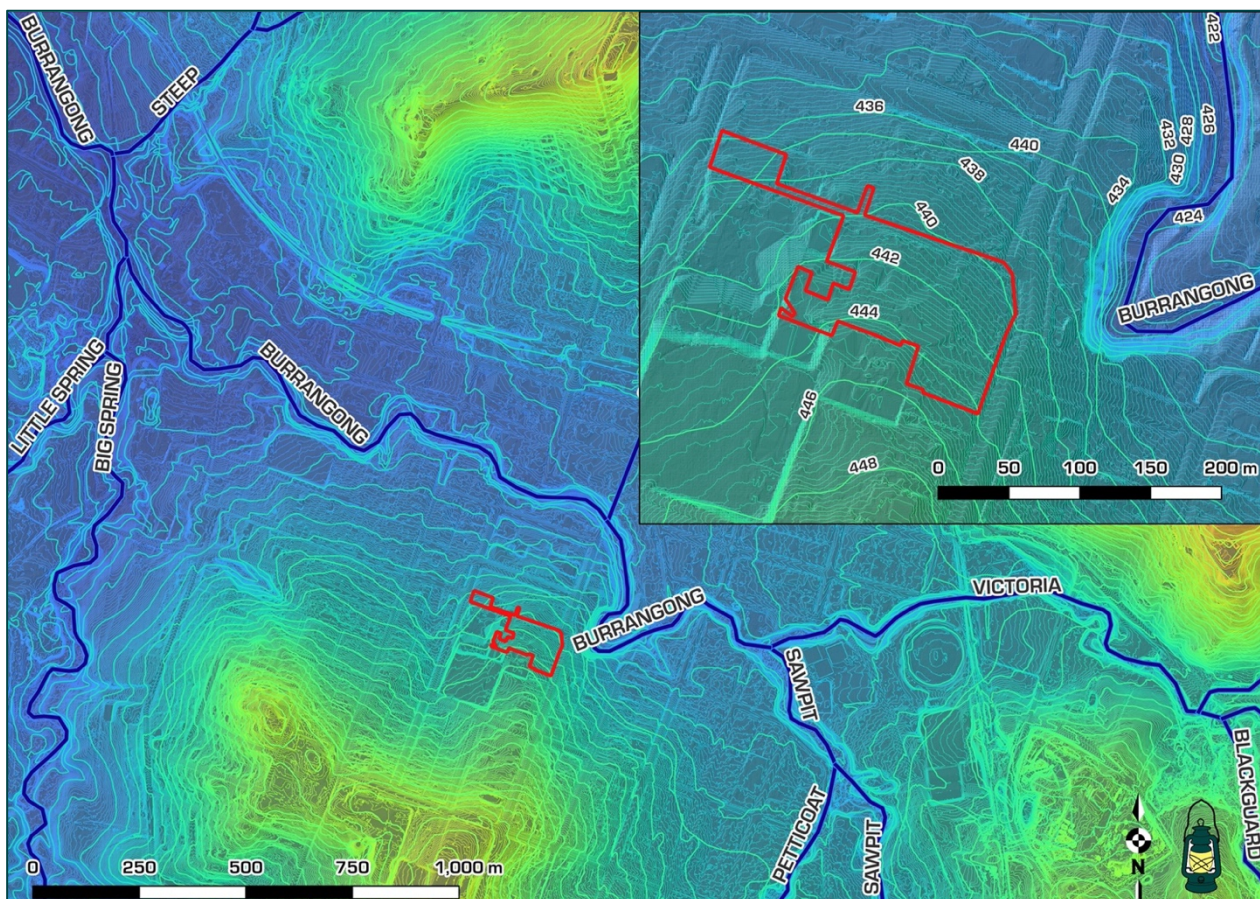


Figure 2: Digital elevation model showing the study area location in relation to key water courses.

According to Macdonald (2017: 66, 76), creeks were the heart of Wiradjuri river management, and the heart of their religious and social life. Men were allocated bends to look after on the riverbank. “It is evident that allocation of a water site to a young Wiradjuri man was far more than an identity attachment—it was an allocation of ecologically-strategic rights, responsibilities and relationships”.

The understanding of the cultural importance of waterways continues today. RPS (2014) prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Study with Cultural Landscapes Mapping for Young Shire Council, to identify Aboriginal culturally sensitive landscapes within the Shire. When members of the Young LALC who participated in the mapping exercise were asked to map relevant sites and areas of cultural heritage value or sensitivity to the Aboriginal community, they mapped the extensive system of creeks in the Council area.

As historian Naomi Parry observes, the Wiradjuri shaped the landscape by actively managing grassland and vegetation, with fire and by seed propagation, and by shaping waterways and building dams (Parry 2019: 10). Though waterways and land were altered through the active management of the Wiradjuri occupants, their use was low-impact in comparison to the colonisers who followed them. As Macdonald (2017: 86) states:

“Wiradjuri country was claimed by European colonisers for pastoral and agricultural use. The sheer scale of degradation is barely imaginable to those now accommodated to the altered landscape. By 1920 the Lachlan River was ten feet shallower than in the 1840s: the muddy, reed-lined banks had gone, sandbars had appeared. Many creeks now flow only in floods. The box and ironbark woodlands have been reduced by as much as 90 per cent, making this one of the most significantly altered plant communities in the State.”

In the late nineteenth century, Aboriginal people in New South Wales were forced from their traditional lands into government-run reserves. In the south-west of New South Wales, government-run reserves were located at Cowra (Erambie Mission 1890-65, community run from 1965) and Yass (Oak Hill 1888-1910, 1916-85), Blacks Camp (1934-60) and Hollywood (1934-60). Some families survived outside the government reserves in community and fringe-camps on the edges of towns (Macdonald 2017: 86). Despite government attempts to break up Aboriginal links to country, culture and families, Aboriginal people adapted to the changes to survive and retain their connection to Country. From the nineteenth century and well into the 1970s, Aboriginal people would travel from fringe camps or missions to perform seasonal work picking (Macdonald 2017: 86). Their labour played an important part in the development of the Young district.

The next section considers the account of the settlement of Burrangong provided in Sarah Musgrave's memoir *The Wayback* (Musgrave 1926).

2.2 Pastoralism

European settlement of the south west of New South Wales followed George Evans 1815 Lachlan River exploration, the 1817 exploration of the Lachlan River by John Oxley and George Evans and the 1818 exploration of the Goulburn Plains by Hamilton Hume, Charles Throsby and James Meehan. Pastoralism was the vanguard of inland settlement and the fierce resistance of the indigenous inhabitants to the invasion of their land is well- documented in regional histories of first contact elsewhere (Slocomb 2023). In Bathurst, for example, relations between pastoralists and settlers and Aboriginals were not hostile in the first few years after the settlement of Bathurst was proclaimed in 1815, but as stock numbers increased, the incursion of livestock into Aboriginal hunting grounds created competition for food and water. Aboriginal attacks on settlers and their stock in the Bathurst district were followed by punitive expeditions against Aboriginals. From 1822 to 1824, (only two years before White settled at Burrangong) the Wiradjuri in Bathurst waged co-ordinated resistance warfare against the colonists taking possession of their land (Gapps 2021). On 14 August 1824, Governor Brisbane proclaimed martial law in all the country westward of Mount York, [west of the Blue Mountains] which authorised "the use of arms against the Natives beyond the ordinary rule of Law in Time of Peace (NTSCORP 2012). William Henry Suttor, the son of early Bathurst settler George Suttor, recounted that under martial law "the blacks were shot down without any respect" (Suttor 1887: 45). By the time martial law was repealed on 11 December 1824, armed Aboriginal resistance to the colonial settlement of the Bathurst district had ended (Barker [1862).

The popular understanding of the settlement of Young is reliant on the amicable account given in the memoirs of early settler Sarah Musgrave. According to Musgrave's version of events, her uncle James White, the first white settler in the Young district, arrived in New South Wales in 1812 along with his brother Thomas, Thomas' wife and two other men.

White began farming on the Hawkesbury River until washed out by floods, then spent a short time in Sydney before setting out on his own in 1826, beyond the "limits of location", travelling two hundred and sixty miles to the southwest of Sydney, where:

On finding an ideal location for a station, he boiled a billy, which attracted the attention of the chief of the Lachlan tribe. At first the chief disputed with Mr White the possession of the land, but under the influence of many gifts from Mr White's stores the black chief became friendly, allowing the embryo squatter to remain, guaranteeing him immunity of attack from the tribe. White named the chief Cobborn Jackie [sic] and crowned him king of his tribe..." (Musgrave 1926: 5)

White did not settle at Burrowmunditroy, but at another spot shown to him by Coborn Jackey, a further five miles south, “known to the blacks as Burrangong”. White then returned to Sydney to make arrangements with the authorities to take up a station of 100 miles, returning ten months later with a brass plate inscribed Coborn Jackey, Chief of Burrowmunditroy (Musgrave 1926: 5-6).



Figure 3: Coborn Jackey breastplate, Young Historical Museum Photo courtesy of Karen Schamberger.

The White family and Sarah Musgrave have long held an esteemed place in Young’s local history as pioneers, to the extent that there are memorials to John and James White and Sarah Musgrave in Carrington Park. Only recently have claims made in Musgrave’s book been found to be erroneous or false. Contrary to Musgrave’s claim that James and John arrived as free settlers, James is listed as a convict arriving on the Earl Spencer in 1813, along with his brother John “Exile” White, both of whom were assigned to James 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 settled in Burrangong (Parkes 2023: 25-26).

It is possible that rather than being an active participant in rewriting the family history, Sarah Musgrave was unaware of her family’s convict origins. In the interests of respectability, convict pasts were quickly covered up. Sarah, born in 1834, may also have been too young to be eyewitness to the early years of frontier conflict and after the Myall Creek Massacre of 1838, the murder of Aboriginal people was kept quiet. However, other discrepancies in the book have cast doubt on the reliability of Sarah Musgrave’s memoirs. The hint that possession of the land “was at first disputed”, indicates there was initial resistance to settlement. There are other hints that settlement was not as amicable as in the account provided in *The Wayback*. Musgrave (1926: 19) writes that the blacks were more afraid of firearms than anything else... “It was the knowledge that firearms were kept at Burrangong that deterred many a murderous raid.” Musgrave (1926: 19) also relates a story in which a thousand Aboriginal men, women and children came

and camped near the Burrangong homestead whilst James White was away, refusing to move on. According to Musgrave, when White returned, he went into their camp and shot two of their dogs, prompting the camp to pack up in fear, leaving behind only “a sick gin and her baby” who remained behind in service for 16 years.²⁶ The station homestead had loopholes for defence against attack and an arsenal of firearms was stored in the house. Early squatters, wrote Musgrave (1926: 92) had to endure “the ever-present danger of wild blacks turning hostile.”

Alternatively, James White and Coborn Jackey, who would both have been aware of the war which took place in Wiradjuri country to the north, may have avoided conflict by making peaceful accommodation for each other’s existence. As Naomi Parry (2019: 13) states, “Jackey was a powerful figure. White was wise to recognise his authority”. Whether Coborn Jackey made peace after a period of resistance or sought to avoid the extermination of his people by cooperating with White is uncertain. As noted in the Aboriginal Heritage Study (RPS 2014), “whatever the motivation, it cannot be doubted that Coborn Jackey and his clan greatly assisted White in establishing the property which became known as Burrangong Station.”

Whilst James White was the first squatter in the area, a string of others followed on his heels. Among these were White’s brother John and his wife, the parents of Sarah Musgrave, who arrived in 1828. Hazelton and Magee took up Marengo in 1827, subsequently owned by John Scarr then John Broughton, before being subdivided into smaller runs including Calabash, Willawong and Wambanumba (Christison 2008: 42). John Trott took up Stoney Creek in 1827 and James Roberts took up Currawong in 1830 (Musgrave 1926: 8). James White also had a station at Spring Creek and Curraburrama, near current day West Wyalong³.

Various anecdotes in *The Wayback*, show that Aboriginals camped and worked on Burrangong and other stations. Coborn Jackey assisted James White as a bush surveyor to cut a road in a straight line between Burrangong Station and Marengo⁴. According to Musgrave (1926: 14), “the many roads he helped make for White as well as the roads marked out by other blacks for other squatters formed, later on, parts of the main road.” Aboriginal people did labouring work on stations, provided bark for roofing purposes and worked as domestic servants and as trackers⁵. They continued to provide a reliable workforce when the goldrushes eclipsed pastoralism (Christison 2008: 12).

Musgrave (1926: 25-27) gives an account of Native Police operating in the Burrangong district. In one anecdote she recounts how after Namoi Aboriginals killed Murrumbidgee Aboriginals on John Harris’

³ Aside from Curraburrama, these were all the site of events in the subsequent gold rushes. Chinese were on the diggings at Spring Creek, a Chinese party discovered gold at Marengo, and Chinese who had taken refuge at Wambanumba Station were driven from there by a mob on 19 February 1861.

⁴ Current day location is the Monteagle Stock Route (from Musgrave House corner of Quamby Rd & Henry Lawson Way) which connects to Murringo Stock Route once it gets to the Olympic Highway then goes to Murringo. Not a straight line, but this is from local knowledge. (Pers. Comm. Karen Schamberger 7 May 2023).

⁵ An outbuilding of Musgrave House (Quamby) has bark roofing thought to have been sourced/ built by Aboriginal labour. Musgrave House itself is younger than the original Burrangong home built by White, but the building is thought to date to the time of the original homestead which is on another property now (not moved, just due to subdivision). This info. comes from the current owner. (pers. Comm Karen Schamberger 7 May 2023).

Calangan Station, Aboriginals belonging to the Murrumbidgee tribe went to Namoi with a black policeman "Commissioner Bobby" to take reprisal. Musgrave writes, "Commissioner Beckham of Binalong was the police officer to whom Bobby was responsible". The mission was unsuccessful, but within 20 miles of Burrangong, Bobby, "in uniform", together with the other Aboriginals in the party, speared to death an innocent Aboriginal stockman who worked at Redfern Watt's Bombaldra Station and cut off his hand. After visiting Burrangong, Bobby returned to Binalong and offered the hand to Beckham. As it was a "self-imposed mission", Beckham dismissed Bobby on the spot and ordered him to leave the neighbourhood (Musgrave 1926: 25-27). Persons mentioned in this story can be identified. Beckham was Crown Commissioner for Lands in 1843. John Harris was a squatter at Calangan in 1830. Bombaldra was owned by Henry Owen then sold to the Watt family (NSW Government Gazette, 24 March 1843: 450).

This is significant because although the Native Police are known to have operated in the Port Phillip area in 1837, the Goulburn River in Victoria in 1838, Nerre Nerre Warren (Victoria) in 1842-1853 and northern NSW and what is now QLD 1849-1913, the operation of Native Police in south west NSW is not included in histories of the Native Police (Lindsay 2012: 66-71 Bennet 2020; Richards 2008). Frederick Walker, first Commandant of the NSW Native Police recruited the first troopers in the Murray and Murrumbidgee districts, but the activity of Native Police in southern NSW is otherwise undocumented. However, historian Michael Bennett draws a distinction between trackers who worked for the Police after 1862 and Native Police recruits. The latter were "purposely employed to subdue, disperse and kill other Aboriginal people. Trackers, on the other hand, were used in the course of general policing and the maintenance of law and order" (Bennet 2020: 22)

2.3 Early Chinese Migrants

Land was further given over to pastoralists in 1847 when the colony was divided into settled, intermediate, and unsettled districts and pastoralists were given the opportunity to take out leases with low annual licence fees. The cessation of transportation and the subsequent shortage of assigned servants had caused a demand for labour in the unsettled districts. Frontier conflict and isolation made work on the frontier an unattractive proposition for free settlers, so various plans to import labourers were proposed to meet the labour shortage. These included the importation of indentured Chinese labourers, who first came to New South Wales on the Nimrod in 1848 (Kwok 2019: 49). Sarah Musgrave (1926: 14 cited in Christison 2008: 15) claims her first encounter with Chinese people was in 1852 when four men arrived at the homestead at Curraburrama. She claims that at the time, she was unaware that there was "such a person in the whole of Australia". She later deduced they were fugitives from Thomas Icely's property at Mudgee.

The commencement of the goldrushes in 1851 caused an even greater demand for labour as employees left their jobs to try their luck on the fields, spurring the beginning of a trade in imported labour. Of the estimated 3000 Chinese indentured labourers brought to New South Wales in the years 1851-54, the majority were sent to work on the pastoral frontiers of the middle districts (the Hunter and Northwest New South Wales) and the Wide Bay and Darling Downs of what became Queensland in 1859. As no provision was made in contracts for return passage to China, most of these labourers stayed as settlers and had families.

Little is known of labourers sent to work for pastoralists in the south-west of New South Wales. While Thomas Icely was known as an employer of indentured Chinese labourers, Naomi Parry's research reveals that there were Chinese labourers working on stations around Burrangong before the discovery of gold at Lambing Flat. "Hong Kong, recorded as "a Chinaman", was jailed for stealing from Mr Hassall of Burrowa in 1856. Tommy, 'a very intelligent Celestial' was in service with Mr A. G. De Lauret of Kenmore and was

called to translate at a trial for attempted murder of Sou-He by E-Swa at Wollagorang [both near Goulburn] in 1857 (Parry 2019: 45). No evidence has come to light that James White employed Chinese indentured labour, though one expects Musgrave would have been aware of their presence.

Unlike the indentured labourers, who came from Amoy and spoke Hokkien, the Chinese who came out for the goldrushes came mostly from thirteen districts in the Pearl River Delta area of Southern China. It was to the richer Victorian gold fields that Chinese gold-seekers initially flocked in 1854. In 1855, they began making their way to the New South Wales gold fields where there were already Amoy miners on the field. 1858 was the peak year for arrivals when 12,396 Chinese entered New South Wales. They established themselves in significant numbers on the Turon on the Western Goldfields, the Braidwood and Adelong diggings in the Southern Goldfields and Rocky River and Timbarra on the Northern Goldfields. Chinese miners joined the rush to Kiandra in 1860, at their peak numbering 700, about 20 percent of the population in July and August 1860 (Smith 1998: 30-39).

2.4 The Burrangong Gold Field and the beginnings of Camp Hill

2.4.1 The discovery of gold

Though the goldrush at Lambing Flat began in the latter half of 1860, the first news of gold in the district came in August 1856 with reports of gold at Demondril [Demondrille]. On 19 August, the *Sydney Morning Herald* (1856: 8) reported:

We have been informed that prospecting is being successfully carried on in the neighbourhood of Demondril near Binalong and that several ounces of gold have been procured. There are numerous large reefs of quartz on the stock station of Messrs Flower, Salting & Co... That spot has not yet been thoroughly tried.

This was approximately eight miles south of the Chinese mining settlement at Back Creek from which Chinese miners were violently evicted on 30 June 1860.

In spite of early reports, the goldrushes did not commence in earnest until the latter half of 1860. The *Sydney Morning Herald's* report of "a second Snowy" [referring to the Kiandra field in the Snowy Mountains] on 10 July 1860 was followed by a report in the *Yass Courier* of 21 July 1860 of gold gained from James White's Lambing Station, an outstation of Burrangong, 22 miles from Murrumburrah. The report stated "There are a number of Chinamen there and our informant was given to understand that the population amounted to about 100 persons in all. Two bags of gold dust were also purchased from "Chinamen" on Demondrille Creek" (*Yass Courier* 21 July 1860: 2).

The report indicates that Chinese miners were amongst the earliest if not the earliest on the field. In February 1861 the editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* claimed that "the Lambing Flat was discovered as a goldfield by the Chinese themselves".⁴⁷ Sarah Musgrave claims that the discoverers of gold were "Alexander the Yankee", an African American cook employed by her husband Dennis Regan. Regan was by this time managing Burrangong. Musgrave has surprisingly little to say about Chinese miners, although they were amongst the earliest on the field at Burrangong. The possibility exists that White or Regan had allowed Chinese prospectors to mine on Burrangong for a fee or on tribute and Chinese parties were engaged in mining before Europeans joined them on the field. It was however, a Michael Sheedy who claimed the government reward for the discovery (McGregor and McGregor 1999: 4-5).

Hopeful miners from Victoria, the Turon, Adelong and the Snowy flocked to this "poor man's diggings" where alluvial surface gold could be gained. Whilst the budget estimates for 1861 announced in October 1860

allowed for the Snowy River Gold Police to be increased from 48 to 58 men, the same month the Secretary for Lands admitted that no steps had been taken to appoint a gold commissioner at Lambing Flat (*Yass Courier* 27 October 1860: 2). A report dated 1 December 1860 stated, "the diggings extend 20 to 30 miles in all direction and close upon 4000 people at work there but neither a Commissioner nor a Police Force has yet been appointed" (*Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal*, 19 December 1860: 2).

2.4.2 Camp Hill

On 27 December 1860, Burrangong was finally proclaimed as a gold field. The field which covered about 100 square miles, 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. David Dickson was appointed as Resident Commissioner. Dickson and two mounted officers who arrived in December 1860, set up tents on James Roberts' station, Currawang, twelve miles from the field, and waited through January for the Gold Commissioner's office, police barracks and lock-up to be built. Dickson meanwhile set about the task of establishing a safe deposit place for gold, marking lines of road, issuing miners' licences and adjudicating on grievances between miners (Selth 1974: 50; McGregor and McGregor 1999: 15-16). The Government Camp was established on elevated ground on the southern side of Burrangong Creek (on the site of the present Young High School).

On the same day the gold field was proclaimed, Lambing Flat was also appointed by the Colonial Secretary to be a place for the holding of Petty Sessions (NSW Government Gazette 28 December 1860: 2528). Prior to this, the nearest place for the holding of Petty Sessions was at Burrowa and Binalong. These two places had lock-ups but the nearest gaols were at Yass and Goulburn. Though a sturdy lock-up was built on Camp Hill, prisoners serving sentences were usually sent to Goulburn Gaol (Sydney Morning Herald 26 February 1861: 5).

McGregor and McGregor (1999: 77) describe the Camp, though they do not provide a source for their information:

Tents were prominent. A large wooden building served as a court house and the Commissioners residence. In it was kept gold waiting escort to Sydney. To one side was a small cottage and to the other, but slightly to the rear, a lock-up constructed in the form of a block house... A cookhouse, and at the rear of the lock-up, the police barracks were the only other buildings.

A water-colour illustration of Camp Hill (Figure 4) at the time of the riots, attributed to Pierre Nuyts⁶, shows a number of buildings and tents.

⁶ The painting also includes a notation attributing the painting to Mrs C. Moley Clark. The attribution to Pierre Nuyts is noted in his biography (Design & Art Australia Online <https://www.daaao.org.au/bio/pierre-nuyts/biography/>) as dubious due to reports of him leaving New South Wales in 1856. The painting title and attribution may be later additions and could potentially refer to Mrs O'Malley Clarke, AKA Margaret Turner Clarke, the widow of Captain Wilkie, who married Gold Commissioner George O'Malley Clarke in 1866.



Figure 4: Camp Hill, Young at the time of riot, water colour drawing attributed to Pierre Nuyts⁴, Collection of the State Library of NSW, DG SV1B/3, but potentially the work of Margaret Turner Clarke (nee McLachlan) widow of Captain John Lunan Wilkie, and later the wife of Gold Commissioner George O'Malley Clarke.

2.4.3 Early Anti-Chinese Riots

Before and after the field was declared, Lambing Flat had a reputation for lawlessness and anti-Chinese sentiment. There were reportedly two thousand people on the field, including five hundred Chinese whom the Europeans determined to drive off by force on 13 November 1860. They posted notices to quit then drove the Chinese off the diggings (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal 21 November 1860: 2). After Chinese miners were driven from Spring Creek on 8 to 9 December 1860, Henry Zouch, Superintendent of the Southern Roads Section of the Mounted Patrol, travelled to Burrangong from Goulburn accompanied by a small squad of troopers, arriving on 17 December. He departed on 28 December 1860, leaving behind 8 troopers and two detectives (Selth 1974: 50-51).

On 27 January 1861, about 1500 European miners assembled to hear anti-Chinese speeches by Charles Allen and James Stewart. A reading of the Riot Act by Commissioner Dickson failed to stop the mob from burning the tents of the Chinese and driving them from Little Spring Creek and Blackguard Gully. Mark J. Hammond, who arrived on the field in January 1861 and was witness to this roll-up commented in his memoirs (Hammond 1988: 71), that "it was not a question as on the Turon of the Chinese buying the Europeans out of their claims, but one as to the Europeans turning the Chinese out of theirs without purchase." Amongst those driven off on 27 January was interpreter Su San Ling Doh. In a hand-written letter, he described the lead up to and events of 27 January, and his return to his claim the next day:

Early on the 28 I went on to the diggings again I found about 20 or 30 Europeans and one woman by my tent my goods all gone and my tent burning. My goods amounted in value to £300 (Three Hundred Pounds sterling) ..." (State Archives NSW: NRS 7933 [5/3671], 61/787 - refer to Figure 5).

Also driven from the field on 27 January was Kew Loong Pow, who petitioned for compensation for the destruction of his store.

As there was as yet no telegraph office at Lambing Flat, Commissioner Dickson had to ride to Goulburn to communicate to the government a report of this riot in which he was threatened with his life. On 29 January 1861, Captain John McLerie, Head of the Mounted Police, ordered Henry Zouch, Superintendent of the Southern Police Patrol to the field with all available reinforcements. Before Zouch and Peter Cloete, the Commissioner in charge of the Southern Goldfields, arrived in Lambing Flat on 2 February 1861, the Miner's Protective League was formed on 31 January. A petition to the Legislative Assembly from 3394 gold miners at Lambing Flat called for the removal of Chinese from the Burrangong Goldfield.

On 17 February 1861, a mob drove 200 Chinese men from Blackguard Gully. After 14 men were arrested on related charges by police the next day and locked up for the night, armed mobs roamed the town. A police telegram was sent to the Colonial Secretary, calling for reinforcements at Lambing Flat:

On Monday last we arrested 14 men for assault and burning the Chinese tents at Blackguard Gully. They were allowed bail after hearing evidence and finally discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The night of the arrest between 5000 and 6000 diggers collected at Lambing Flat, no doubt to rescue the prisoners if in confinement. I think that one half of them were armed with revolvers and double and single guns and the remainder with bludgeons, preceded by a number of horsemen and a band of music. Remained in town all night and next day drove off all the Chinese. We were under arms all night. Our force is insufficient to deal with this lawless set as I would wish. I should be glad to see here about two hundred soldiers and fifty mounted men." (The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 23 March 1861: 2)

Premier Charles Cowper departed Sydney for Lambing Flat in early March at the same time as a military force set out to restore order, though Cowper was first to arrive. He addressed a meeting at Stoney Creek chaired by Donald Cameron and attended another where James Torpy spoke. Whilst Cowper expressed sympathy with the miners, he insisted that the law must be upheld, promising to push through with legislation to restrict Chinese immigration. Cowper left Cloete with orders to reinstate the Chinese miners at Blackguard Gully. Cloete had a furrow ploughed, beyond which the Chinese miners were not permitted to work (Selth 1974: 54-56).

After Cowper departed, Captain Atkinson and 130 men of the 12th regiment with 43 artillerymen and 23 Mounted Police arrived at Lambing Flat on 11 March 1861. They set up quarters on Camp Hill, digging trenches and building small fortifications. Inspector Saunderson also arrived from Kiandra to assume control of the small police force (Selth 1974: 54-56).

Hu Foo and Kylong who were driven from Wumba Numba Sheep Station on 19 February 1861 went to Sydney, where they engaged the services of a solicitor and wrote a petition, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly on 10 April 1861. In response to the Chinese campaign for compensation for their losses, Boorowa magistrate William D. Campbell was appointed by the New South Wales government to investigate the claims (Kwok 2022). In April 1861, Lambing Flat was renamed Young, after the Governor Sir John Young (NSW Government Gazette 20 April 1861: 873).

on to the diggings again I found about
20 or 30 Europeans and one woman by my tent
my goods all gone. and my tent burning
my goods amounted in value to £300
(Three Hundred Pounds sterling) I have got
a brother named Simon San Ling who
is a married man and has a wife and
three children still on Sambing flat
they are totaly unprovided for
So I humbly beg Your Excellency
will take this petition into your
consideration, and you will
Much oblige
Your humble and
obedient servant
Su San Ling Doh

Figure 5: Su San Ling Doh complaining of his treatment at the Diggings, 12 March, 1861, p. 2.

The NSW Census of 1861 taken on 7 April 1861 (<https://researchdata.edu.au/census-colony-new-no-5/168059>), provided detailed information on the Burrangong Gold Field population. In the north eastern part of the Lachlan pastoral district and Burrangong oldfield, the Census recorded 8996 males and 2530 females, a total of 11526 people.

Of the males, 2046 were from the Australian colonies (including 13 from New Zealand); 5457 males were from England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland with the majority from England (3083); 51 were from British America and 496 were from China. There were no Chinese women recorded. Occupations recorded the number of police as 60; military and naval 159 and those occupied in mining precious metals 5166. 82 were at school.

The population on the Burrangong Field grew in the following months. The *Empire* newspaper estimated in May 1861 that about 20,000 people were on the diggings around Lambing Flat (Christison 2008: 54). The number of Chinese on the Burrangong field also grew as evidenced by the fact that William D. Campbell awarded compensation to 706 claimants for losses sustained at Back Creek on 30 June 1861. Anglo-Chinese interpreter James McCulloch Henley who was at Back Creek at the time of the 30 June riot gave sworn evidence that there were 1223 Chinese at Back Creek that night (Sydney Morning Herald 24 September 1861: 2).

A report from Lambing Flat published in the *Empire* newspaper on 17 May 1861 described the Burrangong Goldfield thus:

from Stoney Creek to Lambing Flat, a distance of about 10 miles might be called one continuous street lined on both sides by dwellings, mostly of wood, some weatherboard, some of slabs, some of logs and containing publicans, shopkeepers, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, tinsmiths, barbers, restaurant keepers &c which put me in mind to a manufacturing town in England. From the heads of Stoney Creek to Wombat Creek a distance of about four miles is lined with dwellings, similar to those between Lambing Flat and Stoney Creek and adorned with similar trades and signs. (Empire 17 May 1861: 8)

One of the storekeepers at Spring Creek was Frank Gardiner who gained notoriety for his bushranging exploits. Gardiner, born Frank Christie in Rosshire, Scotland in 1830, arrived in New South Wales with his parents in 1834. Sentenced to gaol in Victoria for horse theft, he escaped and moved into New South Wales and continued his career in stock theft in the Abercrombie Ranges of New South Wales. Convicted for horse theft under the name of Francis Clarke, he served only part of a sentence on Cockatoo Island before being granted an early ticket of leave. Adopting the name Frank Gardiner, Christie set himself up as a butcher on the Kiandra goldfields, selling "high quality meat of dubious origin". He then followed the rush to Lambing Flat, setting up a butchery at Spring Creek with William Fogg. Frank Gardiner had a violent encounter with two policemen who attempted to arrest him at Fogg's home in July 1861. Gardiner escaped and in early 1862 led a gang of bushrangers in the daring robbery of the Gold Escort at Eugowra Rocks on 15 June 1862 (Phelan n.d.; Penzig 1972; Armidale Express and New England Advertiser 14 September 1861: 3).

A number of the businesses on the Burrangong Gold Field belonged to Chinese storekeepers, including Hu Foo and Kylong and Mun Gaim, whose tent and goods therein were burnt beyond saving in one of the early riots. Other stores were the Wing Song Tong 永嵩堂, Wing Hop 永合, and Wing Hu Loon 永裕倫 and Wing Chun 永全 stores destroyed at Back Creek on 30 June (Kwok 2022: 90, 97, 102).

2.4.4 30 June Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riot

Whilst the presence of the military had maintained peace on the Burrangong field, when the military suddenly withdrew on 24 May 1861, the Burrangong field once again became volatile. Their withdrawal left only Gold Commissioner J.I. Lynch and Assistant Commissioner George O'Malley Clarke in charge, along with a small body of police. Historian P.A. Selth claims the withdrawal was done on Cowper's orders against Cloete's advice (Selth 1974: 57).

On 18 June 1861, 25 Europeans behind the Roll Up No Chinese banner drove about 40 Chinese from the field at Wombat. On 30 June 1861, Chinese miners were driven from the diggings in the largest of all the anti-Chinese riots at Burrangong. Eyewitness reports of the riot on 30 June 1861 were published in a number of newspapers, including the *Sydney Morning Herald*, whose special commissioner John Hux was the author of more than 75 reports from Lambing Flat between April 1861 and March 1862. Hux reported that on 30 June, 1000 men armed with bludgeons or pick handles mustered at Tipperary Gully, then marched to Lambing Flat where they drove the Chinese off the field, cutting off their pigtails. He reported that the mob, by then numbering between 2000 and 3000 men, crossed the main creek and attacked the Chinese camp [at Sawpit Gully], destroying all their tents and property before proceeding to Back Creek, six miles away. Hux detailed the violence of the riot in this report and in another dispatch a few days later, in which he wrote, 'no man could exaggerate, or pen describe fully, the sickening and disgusting brutality that was committed upon that day' (Sydney Morning Herald 9 July 1861: 5). Other newspapers that were usually anti-Chinese in outlook described the violence in similar terms. The *Miner* condemned the cruelty and unconstitutionality of the riot and referred to it as 'a day that will henceforth stand dark out in the calendar'. The *Goulburn Herald* published an account from a correspondent at Burrangong who stated that 'the brutality of the rioters baffles all description' (Kwok 2022: 93).

George Ogilvie Preshaw, a banker who arrived at Lambing Flat a few weeks after the 30 June riots commented, "it was simply that the Europeans wanted, and would have, the ground occupied by the Chinese" (Preshaw 1967: 251).

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 later reimbursed by the government for the expenses. Others travelled to Bathurst, Adelong and Sydney and other gold fields where they relied upon the assistance of their countrymen and campaigned for justice and compensation.

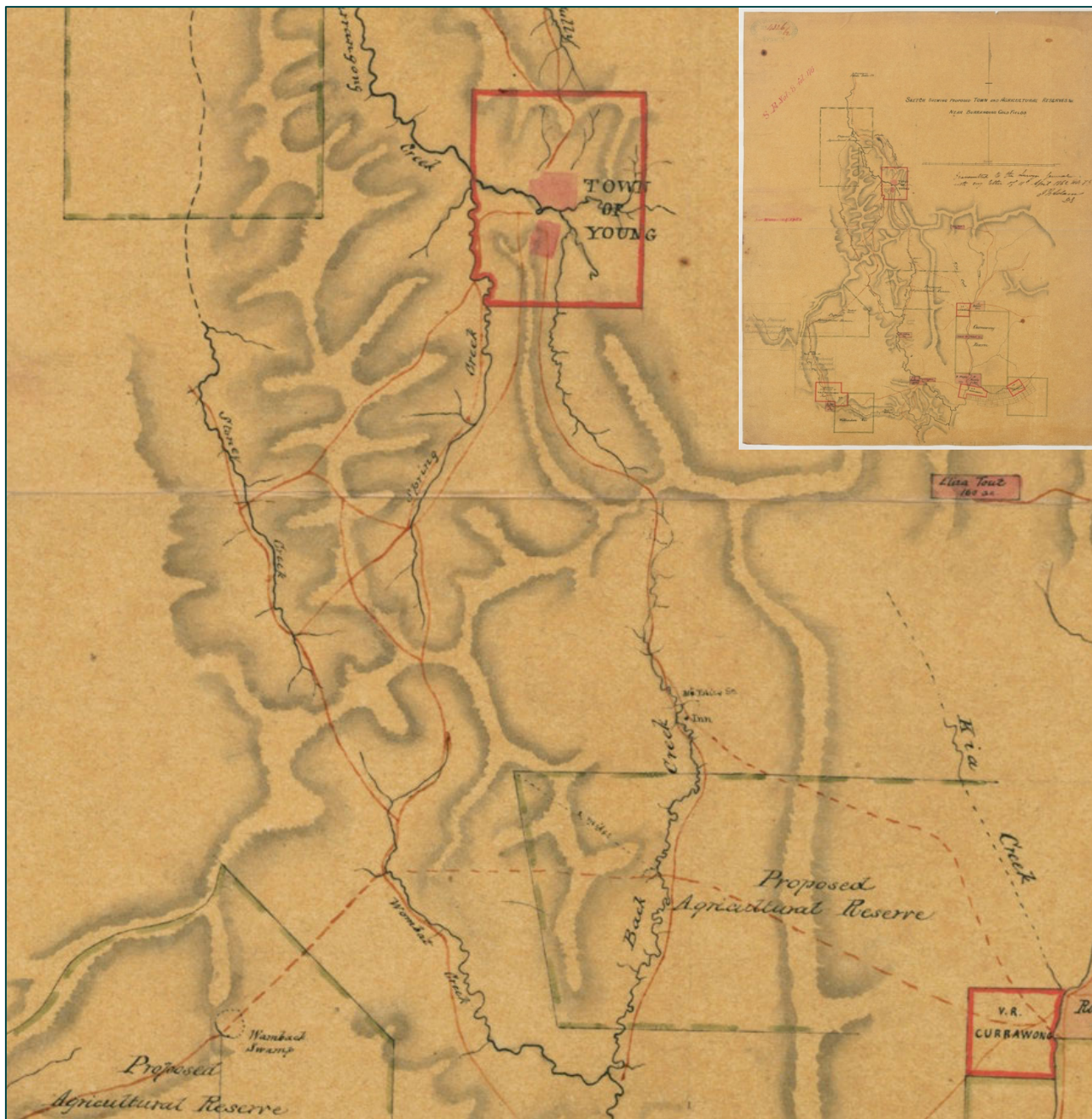


Figure 6: Part of Sketch of Burrangong Burrangong - Proposed town and agricultural reserves – inset shows full map - (State Records NSW NRS13886[X772]_a110_000059) .

2.5 14 July 1861 Riot

Following the 30 June riot, Assistant Gold Commissioner James Harrop Griffin and Henry Zouch of the Mounted Patrol returned to assume control of the Burrangong field on 11 July 1861. On Sunday 14 July, three men were arrested by Inspector Saunderson and Constable Flanagan and taken to the lock-up. That evening, a mob of over 1000 men crossed Burrangong Creek, made for the camp and met with Captain Zouch to demand the release of the three men. Zouch refused to release the men and exhorted the mob to return home peaceably. Versions of what transpired differ.

According to the police version, the mob fired first, then Commissioner Griffin read the Riot Act. The mob, with cries of roll up, continued to approach the camp, ignoring all exhortations to desist. Orders were given

to fire only over the heads of the mob. This did not intimidate them. At last, the troopers were ordered to the front. They had scarcely drawn up when the mob fired a volley, and two of the troopers horses fell. The troopers were ordered to charge, not to fire. After two hours the mob was beaten off (Goulburn Herald 17 July 1861: 2).

According to a further telegram to the government, 48 troopers and 24 foot police defended the government camp, with the troopers charging in two divisions under Mr McLerie and Sergeant Major Stevenson (Goulburn Herald 17 July 1861: 2).

A version of events from the miners' side states that the police fired first, killing William Lupton, then "the few diggers who had arms then fired on the troopers in return" (Yass Courier 31 July 1861: 2).

According to the memoirs of Mark J. Hammond, who visited the site the next day:

the police had bored holes through the side of the lock-up which was built of logs halved together at the corners. There was a smart incline from the bank of Main Creek up to the lock-up. In boring the holes, allowance was not made for the declining ground in front and the consequence was that all the shots fired from this fortress passed over the heads of the enemy. Lupton was found dead close up to the logs. He had unfortunately approached too near and was shot in the neck. (Hammond 1988: 79)

The description of the lock-up is consistent with a description given in a list of work required at Burrangong Police Barracks, dated 9 May 1862, stating the requirement for a new lock up. "The one now in use is built of squared logs. It is very insecure" (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B]).

Hammond is, however, not altogether reliable, having written his memoirs decades after the events took place and confusing the chronology of the riots. A Coroner's inquest on Lupton returned the verdict that "the deceased died from the effects of gunshot supposed to have been fired from the direction of the camp but by whom there was no evidence to show" (Yass Courier 20 July 1861: 2).

On the police side, Constable David Stewart was shot in the arm. Constable Brennan was wounded in the arm and his horse was shot from under him (Parry 2019: 66). The following day, the three men whose arrest had led to the rioting appeared before court and were remanded to Goulburn Quarter Sessions, bail being refused. Griffin left for Yass to telegraph the full details to Sydney. Zouch, the commissioners, the police, and newspaper correspondents, all left the field on rumour that a better armed force than the night before was preparing to attack the Police Camp. The bankers also fled to Yass taking with them gold and cash, leaving only two government officials on the field – Detective Scarlett and the lock-up keeper (Selth 1974: 60). William Lupton was interred at the public cemetery at Spring Creek on 16 July 1861.

In the absence of a large police presence, the Yass Courier reported that: threats had been freely used against all those who had made themselves obnoxious to the disaffected either by supplying the Chinese with stores or by siding with the government or more peaceably disposed of the population. These threats involve the firing of the buildings of the obnoxious parties and that while the premises are in flames, the owners themselves to be immolated on the burning pile. (Yass Courier 20 July 1861: 2).

Many of the buildings in the Police Camp appear to have been destroyed in the lawless days after the 14 July riot. The Commissioner's Office, also referred to as the Courthouse as Petty Sessions were held there, was reported to have been burnt down the next day by an insane man who had been in custody and was discharged (McGregor and McGregor 1999: 84). The *Yass Courier* (31 July 1861: 2) account described the camp in the aftermath of the riot as a smouldering heap of charred wood".

The Police Barracks, whether of bark or timber construction, or tents as in the 1861 watercolour (Figure 4), appear to have been burnt down. A telegram sent by Commissioner Griffin to the Under Secretary on 26 July 1861 spoke of the bitter complaint of the Mounted Police at "being compelled to use their own money in living at expensive houses of accommodation" (McGregor & McGregor 1999: 87) This suggests no police barracks remained on Camp Hill to accommodate police in the aftermath of the riot. Various accounts attest to the original lock-up having survived the riot. The 1862 plan which shows the location of a building destroyed at the time of the riot, shows the original as well as the new lock-up.

Once again, military reinforcements were sent from Sydney to restore order. Led by Colonel Kempt, the cavalcade arrived in Young on 31 July 1861. The reinforcements consisted of about 60 sailors and marines from the HMS Fawn, under the command of Captain Cator, mounted troopers, artillery with one howitzer, powder and baggage wagons, a detachment of the 12th Regiment under the command of Captain Wilkie and foot police, with the rear being brought up by another detachment of mounted troopers (Yass Courier 31 July 1861: 2). On the way, the cavalcade stopped at Robert's station, Currawong, and most of the Chinese who had taken refuge there returned to the field in the train of the military.

The naval detachment remained at the Police Camp until 6 August 1861. The following information was recorded in the Fawn's log book after their return to Sydney (McGregor & McGregor 1999: 96):

Landing Party returned from Lambing Flat; employed embarking their baggage - lost by accident, swords one, scabbards one, frogs, one and belts one.

Powder expended while on detached service (not legible)

Cartridges filled -29

Rifle balls - 500

Pistol balls- 400.

Colonel Kempt's force departed Lambing Flat on 22 August. Members of the 12th Regiment and artillery quit the field on 22 September 1861, but a detachment of at least 50 troops and one gun under the command of Captain Wilkie⁷ remained until 31 July 1862, (Selth 1974: 61).

A number of men were arrested on charges relating to the 30 June and 14 July riots and committed to Goulburn Quarter Sessions where they faced trial in September 1861. As Karen Schamberger's research shows, those who were charged were not only miners but "a publican, storekeeper, store-hand, boxer, cook and two bandsmen. All were acquitted, except for watchmaker Claremont Owen, who was given a gaol sentence for his part in the riot at the Police Camp on 14 July 1861 (Kwok 2022: 97). Donald Cameron, William Spicer and Charles Stewart left Burrangong, leading Captain McLerie to issue a £300 reward for information leading to their arrest for their roles in the 30 June riots. William Spicer was tried and convicted but released before he had served his full sentence of two years (Curthoys 2001: 113).

⁷ John Lunan Wilkie died on 13 February 1862 and is buried in the cemetery in Young (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/123574211/john-lunan>).

2.5.1 The 'Roll-Up No Chinese' banner

Within the timeline of the riots, the 'Roll-Up No Chinese' banner was used on three known occasions:

- 1) 18 June 1861 - 25 Europeans behind the Roll Up banner drove off about 40 Chinese from the field at Wombat.
- 2) 30 June 1861 - Tom Me, What Young and Gue You were amongst approximately 2000 Chinese miners driven violently from the Burrangong gold fields on 30 June 1861. In a petition to the New South Wales government seeking compensation for their losses, they described the rioters use of the "Roll Up No Chinese" banner.
- 3) 16 July 1861 - The Roll Up banner was used when William Lupton was interred at the public cemetery at Spring Creek on 16 July 1861.

Following the riots, the banner was kept by Timothy Francis McCarthy, a leader of the Miners Protective League (The Gundagai Independent and Pastoral, Agricultural and Mining Advocate, 24 July 1909: 2).

The Roll-Up banner is now a State Heritage listed item. The State Heritage Inventory listing, cites research by Karen Schamberger on the history of the banner after the riots:

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. The McCarthy family allowed the banner to be viewed again in Sydney in 1961 during the centenary of the riots. 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. In 1964, with the help of the Young Services and Citizens Club, the Young Historical Society acquired the banner. Since this time the banner has been displayed in the Lambing Flat Folk Museum [now the Young Historical Museum] run by the Young Historical Society (Schamberger 2016: 180-190; NSW SHR Listing).

2.5.2 Changes to legislation in the wake of the riots

Throughout the second half of 1861, the Legislative Assembly received Chinese petitions seeking compensation for losses suffered on 30 June 1861 and in response appointed Boorowa magistrate William Campbell to investigate the claims. In the same period, the Assembly was presented with petitions of European miners praying for the exclusion of Chinese from the goldfields. Whilst bills excluding Chinese from gold fields altogether failed to pass, *The Gold Fields Act and Regulations of 1861*, assented to on 22 November 1861, imposed penalties on aliens not authorised to be on gold fields, prohibited Chinese miners from new fields, and restricted them to certain areas of established goldfields (The Gold Field Act and Regulations of 1861). On the same day, the *Act to Regulate and Restrict the Immigration of Chinese*, (25 Vic. No. 3) also received Royal Assent. This act introduced a tonnage restriction of one Chinese per ten tons of shipping and a £10 entry tax on new arrivals from China. Resident Chinese in New South Wales could apply for a certificate of exemption from the tax before it came into force on 28 February 1862 (Kwok 2022: 97).

The riots at Lambing Flat were the impetus for the New South Wales government to establish a unified police force to deal with large-scale incidents.

2.6 After the Riots

2.6.1 The 1862 Court House and Police quarters

A file of correspondence mostly between Commissioners responsible for the Burrangong Gold Field and the Colonial Architect or Under Secretary's Office provides detailed information on the construction and condition of the buildings on Camp Hill from December 1861 to the mid-1860s. It illustrates how exacting the colonial administration was in its plans and specifications for the construction of public buildings (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B]).

After the Police Camp was largely destroyed in the 14 July riots, the police and commissioners put up with makeshift accommodation for over six months. On 18 February 1862, Cloete wrote from the Gold Office at Goulburn to the Colonial Architect requesting that a plan and specifications for the Commissioners Quarters and Court House at Young be forwarded to him. Cloete requested that the Commissioners Quarters for four officers be separate from the Court House with two rooms attached for the use of the Clerk of Petty Sessions and Bench. He requested that the Officer in Charge of Works might be instructed to superintend the erection and proposed that weatherboard buildings would be sufficient.

The desire for urgent action can be sensed in Cloete's comment, "the present tent accommodation at Lambing Flat is becoming injuriously and seriously felt by the officers there" (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B] 62-22, Appendix A).

The specifications for the Commissioners Quarters and Courthouse at Lambing Flat, dated 8 March 1862 gave three pages of instructions for building. Instructions for the material were that "the whole of the timber with the exception of the blocks, front doors, window sashes and battens for roofing to be of the best colonial pine." The building was to be 40 ft long, 19ft wide, walls 10 ft high. The foundation blocks were to be "of the best box timber" front door cedar with rim lock bolts top and bottom (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B] 62/577).

With no reply forthcoming, on 24 March 1862, Cloete sent an urgent telegram to the Colonial Architect seeking authority to begin construction, "it is necessary to commence at once as winter is setting in". Cloete had to telegraph from Yass as Young was still without a telegraph office, though the file of correspondence shows that at the same time instructions were being received for the building of a Post and Telegraph Office at Young.

On 15th May 1862, John Peattie, the Officer in Charge of Public Works at Young wrote from the Military Barracks at Lambing Flat to Alexander Dawson, the Colonial Architect, advising him that Commissioner Cloete had altered the construction of the Courthouse from weatherboarding to grooved and tongue planking. Cloete had called for tenders for the erection of the Courthouse only and accepted a tender for a kitchen to be made of pise (rammed earth).

On 18 July 1862, Cloete advised the Colonial Architect that the Court House had been erected and requested permission to expend the sum of £150 to complete the fittings and purchase furniture consisting of "tables, chairs, washstands, presses etc." The fittings – benches, witness box, dock – could be erected under supervision of Mr Peattie, Officer in charge of works at Young (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B] 62/190).

Peattie informed the Colonial Architect in a letter dated 2 August 1862, that all the works, including the Courthouse with internal fittings, were completed and that the two large barrack houses that are the Police

Quarters would very shortly require the repair of the bark roof (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B]).

Letters of requisition were sent to the Colonial Architect in August 1862 for furniture for the Police Office and in October 1862 for the Court House. The Court had been proclaimed for holding District Courts and benches were required for jury and jurymen. In May 1863, the new Colonial Architect, James Barnett, sent a detailed requisition to put out a local tender for furniture for the Court House consisting of benches for jurors, benches for witnesses, a table for the Counsel and a table for the Clerk of Petty Sessions. A requisition for the cost of building a chimney and fireplace at the Court House was made by Young Police Magistrate Joseph Ede Pearce in July 1863, the same month he forwarded a tender for the fittings of the Young Court House according to the specifications and plan.

In spite of the careful planning and specifications for construction, it was not long before the buildings were in need of repair. In November 1864, Commissioner Griffin wrote from Braidwood to the Undersecretary of Lands requesting authority to call for tenders for

repairs citing, "the absolute necessity of certain painting and repairs required for the Police Buildings". On 3 November 1865, Assistant Commissioner Shadforth sent a reminder to the Under Secretary on the desirability of repainting and otherwise repairing the Gold Commissioners Quarters at Burrangong. By 1870 it was noted that the courthouse chimney smoked and the building was in general disrepair" (Bayley 1977: 52-53). The correspondence gives the impression of government neglect of the goldfields and the frustration of the administrators.

An illustration of the buildings constructed at this time at the Lambing Flat Police Camp, reproduced from a pencil drawing reportedly made in 1870^b was published in *The Australasian* in 1931 (Figure 7). The caption below states the courthouse on the right was erected on the site of the original courthouse which burnt down in the riots but the lock-up is original. The two-rail fence is the same as that which bounded the camp at the time of the riots. The guard room is also the original building. The caption states that "Blacktrackers huts" can be seen on the left.

The need for the establishment of Quarter Sessions at Young led to the construction of a new courthouse on the corner of Lynch and Cloete Streets, which opened in 1874.

The 1862 Court House was removed in 1874 by John Rogan who was sub-contractor for the 1874 Court House built in town. It was re-located to 54 McLerie Street to be Rogan's family home (Maroney 1978: 164). The building, which has survived, was listed on the Hilltops Local Environmental Plan 8/2/1991 and 2/10/2010. The listing describes it as "simple mid-Victorian timber- framed structure with vertical board and batten cladding and internal board lining. It features a high gable roof and skillion verandah". It has "a moderate level of integrity" (NSW SHI listing "Old Court House" <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?id=2760011>).

^b The drawing must date to after 1886 as it includes the Barnett designed courthouse.

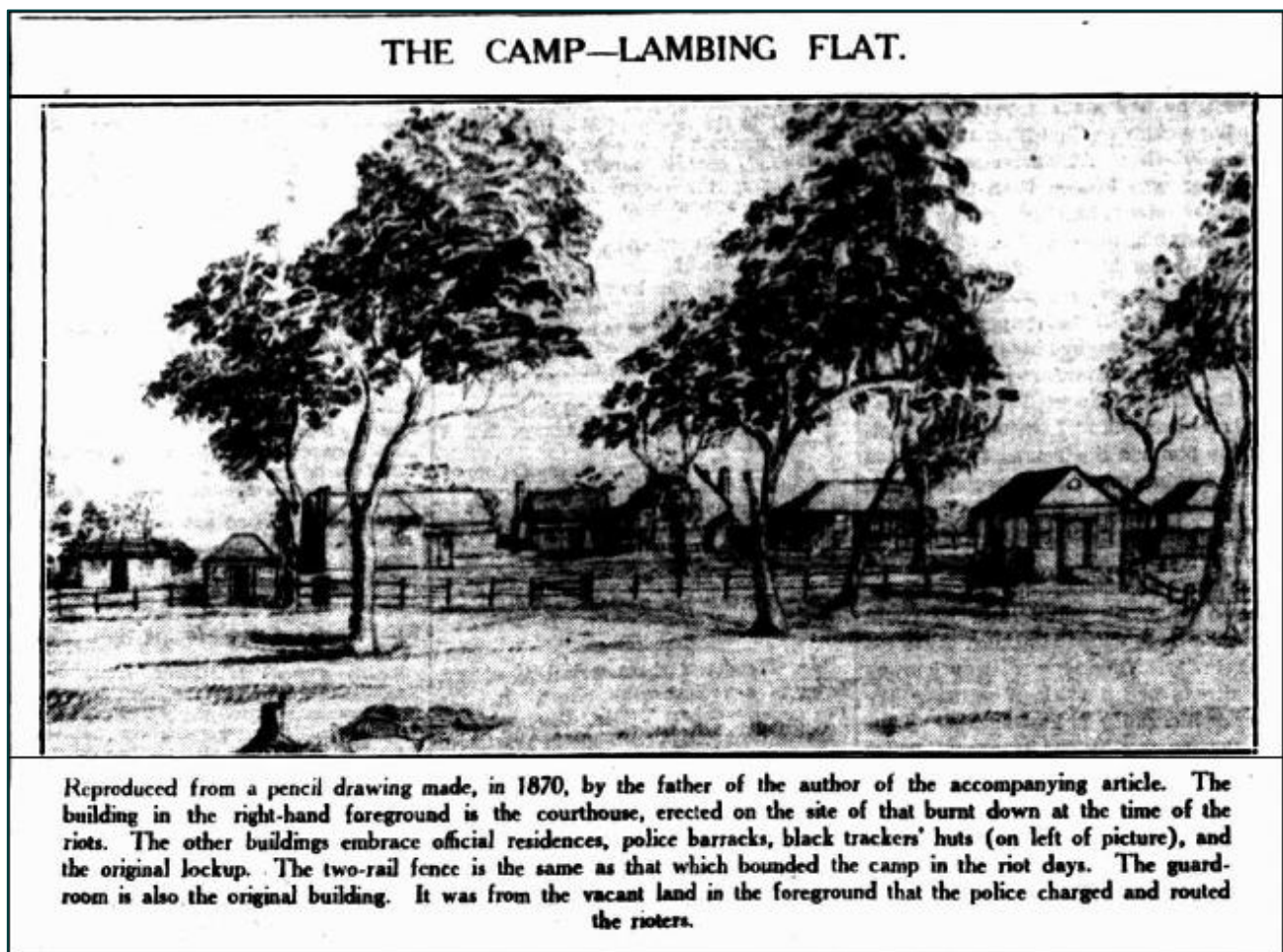


Figure 7: The Australasian, 17 October 1931, p. 4, Available at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/140842357>



Figure 8: The 1862 Courthouse now at 54 McLerie St (1 Whiteman Avenue). Photo by Juanita Kwok

2.6.2 Post-goldrush to 1880s

The Burrangong Field reached its peak annual yield in gold returns in 1862, with 124,648 ounces. The rush petered out fairly quickly with many prospectors moving on to new rushes at Forbes in 1861, Grenfell

in 1866 and other rushes in New Zealand (Christison 2008: 40). As early as November 1861, the Post Master A.F. Newman, wrote to the Colonial Architect questioning the need for a Post Office when the population was leaving for the Lachlan Rush (State Archives of NSW NRS 4332 [2/631B]).

Chinese miners who returned after the riots were restricted to mining in the southern half of the Burrangong goldfield. Not all wished to return after the riots but in order to make claim for compensation they were required to return on multiple occasions to meet with William Campbell and provide documentation of their identity and goods destroyed. On 20 May 1862, William Campbell tabled his "Aggressions on Chinese" report to Parliament, awarding compensation to 706 claimants from the 30 June riot. It was not, however, until December 1863 that payment of awarded compensation was finally made at Lambing Flat. Even then, in 1864, 94 persons gathered in Tuena to sign a petition stating that their property had been destroyed in the riot at Back Creek on 30 June 1861 and although they had been awarded compensation, they had arrived too late to receive payment (Kwok 2022).

While Chinese miners were confined to the fields at Wombat and Back Creek, the number of European miners thinned out on the main field. In November 1863, prominent bankers, storekeepers and business people of Young joined with Chinese storekeepers from Sydney to raise a petition requesting that the restrictions on Chinese on the goldfields be lifted. As a measure of the importance of Chinese to the economy of Young, one prominent citizen of the town declared "unless the whole of the old ground was thrown open to Chinese enterprise, more than half the storekeepers must close their premises" (Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser 17 November 1863: 3). The Under Secretary of Lands, however, replied with a refusal (*Burrangong Gold Field* (Petition to the Governor respecting restrictions to operations of Chinese on), ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 20 January 1864).

In March 1866 two petitions seeking the repeal of discriminatory legislation were sent to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, one from Chinese residents in the colony of NSW and the other from clergymen, magistrates, merchants and other residents in the colony of NSW (Sydney Morning Herald 12 March 1866: 5). A few weeks later the Goldfields Act was altered to remove restrictions on Chinese mining, making them equal with British subjects. The following year, the Chinese Immigration Act was repealed.

It was not only the decline of the gold yield which changed land use in Young in the latter half of the 1860s. The Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861 and the Crown Lands Occupation Act 1861 (the Robertson Land Acts) provided for the sale and leasing of publicly owned lands. James White retained 16,000 acres at Burrangong and 16,000 at Spring Creek (Musgrave 1926: 76). However, by 1867, the land office in Young had registered 4,708 selections (GML Heritage 2021).

The new small farmers contributed to the development of agriculture and fruit growing. In the 1870s and 1880s Chinese residents of Young turned from mining to market gardening. Thomas Ah Young had a market garden in Spring Creek from which he supplied vegetables to the Burrangong Hospital. Chinese gardeners also tended large market gardens along the creek at Marengo (Christison 2008: 52). In the 1870s and 1880s, fifteen Chinese men in the Young district were naturalised, including Thomas Ah Young (Parry 2019: 70). Chinese storekeepers had long-running businesses which catered to the general clientele. Sun Kum Hang department store, established by Sydney merchant Sun Kum Tiy, opened on the

28 / 287 - 20 April 1864

Chinese - Respecting compensation due to them
for losses sustained at Lambing Flat

Presented
to the Honorable
Secretary for Lands
of New South Wales
25

Dec 64

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir John
Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most
Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the
Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George,
Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please Your Excellency.

We the Undersigned Chinese now assembled at Tuena,
from the Kiandra, Gulph, Macquarie and Rocky River Diggings, beg
leave to state to Your Excellency, that we formerly resided at Back
Creek, Lambing Flat, - and were driven away therefrom by the Riots
that took place at Burangong, on the 30th day of June 1861:-
that all the property we possessed there at that time was -
destroyed by the rioters; Statements of our losses were placed in
the hands of William D Campbell Esquire Magistrate of Bourke,
who after transmitting the same to the Government of the Colony,
certain monies were afterwards awarded to us, as compensation for
our losses -

That when information reached us, that we were to
receive our Compensation at Young, we went there, but owing to the
great distances we had to travel, and not having the means wherewith
to purchase horses, we had necessarily to perform the journey on foot;-
that on our arrival at Young, we were told by the Commissioner that
we were too late, and that he could not pay us the sums which
we expected to receive on this account

We have deemed it advisable to inform Your Excellency of
our present condition, hoping that you will be pleased to direct that
the monies be paid to us, that were awarded us as Compensation for
our losses -

We beg to inform Your Excellency that we have engaged
the services of Mr James M. Cullock ^{English} Anglo-Chinese Linguist, to
present you this Address, he having witnessed the destruction of
our Property, and knowing our Condition better than any other
person we know of, and who will give Your Excellency every
information that you may desire in this matter -

We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servants

Tuena 28th March 1864

4 1864 Campbell Esq
Secretary for Lands
20 April 1864
25

Figure 9: Tuena Petition, 28th March 1864, Museums of History New South Wales - State Archives Collection: [NRS-7933-1- \[5/3673\]64/2663](https://nrs.gov.au/record/NRS-7933-1-5/3673/64/2663).















Main Street in 1875. On Lee & Co. which opened its doors in 1870s, continued trading to the late 1920s. The industry and entrepreneurialism of the Chinese and other migrants contributed to the prosperity of Young in the 1870s and the 1880s, at which time there was also a resurgence of public building on Camp Hill.

2.6.3 1878 Gaol

The 1878 Young Gaol evolved in stages from the gaol proclaimed on 1 December 1870. It was a police gaol, used for prisoners with sentences of fourteen days or less (Young Gaol, State Records Authority of NSW, Available at: <https://researchdata.edu.au/young-gaol/164615>). Before the 1870 Gaol, Young had only a watch-house or lock-up and the nearest gaol was at Yass. After new buildings and the gatehouse (inscribed V.R. 1876) were erected, the the New Gaol, as it was known, was proclaimed by a Governors Proclamation on 22 March 1878 and gazetted on 26 March 1878 (NSW Government Gazette No.88 1870: 1231). The Gaol had 38 separate cells, some workshops, a hospital, a kitchen, a store and a small number of exercise yards. There were also two residences identified with the gaol. The old gaol became the lock-up. 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, tinware and shoe repairs, were taught in the gaol. The facility also had a large library (NSW SHI = Young Gaol (Former), <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2760005>).

The gaol, was listed on the Local Environmental Plan in 1991 and 2010 as The Young Gaol (Former) (Heritage Item ID: 2760005). Surviving sections of the Gaol include the former gatehouse and gatehouse keeper's residence. According to notes in the listing. "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" (NSW SHI = Young Gaol (Former), <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2760005>).

The Young Historical Museum has in its collection a number of artefacts relating to the Gaol:

-  A register listing weekly issues of stores (from 1886) Reg No. B/a
-  Wooden paving blocks used in old Gaol (late 1800s) Reg No. CV/2110
-  Leg irons with chains Reg No. M/1627
-  Cell locks Reg No. M/1628
-  Large padlock and chain (used to chain gate of Gaol) Reg No. M/1628
-  Lock from Gaol Reg No. M/1630
-  Four keys from old Gaol Reg No. M/1631
-  Slip bolt, Old Gaol Reg No. M/1632
-  Prison cell door bolt Reg No. M/1633
-  Front vent for prison cell Reg No. M/1634
-  Single leg iron Reg No. M/1636
-  2 Cork screws Reg No. M/1667
-  One pair of ornamental tin openers Reg No. M/1668
-  Lamp from old Gaol Reg No. ES/ 2119

2.6.4 Changes to Camp Hill

The 1880s were a time of consolidation in Young. The Borough of Young was incorporated in 1882 and an election for the first group of Aldermen was held on 17 October 1882. The municipal boundary was set at the area encompassing 'the whole of the Municipal boundary as it is today' (Christison 2008: 73 citing Lamb & Hall 2003: 6). On 20 March 1885, the Town of Young was proclaimed and on 26 March 1885 the Young railway line opened, extending to Cowra in 1887 (Christison 2008: 46).

The evolution of the Camp Hill site can be seen through a comparison of plans of the area made circa 1862, 1880 and 1882 (Refer to Figures 10 & 11 & Appendix 1). The 1862 plan shows the location of buildings burnt during the riots, the 1862 Court House and Commissioners Quarters, offices of the Police and Police magistrate, the old and new lock-up and stables.

The 1880 Plan shows Commissioner George O'Malley's Clarke's residence fronted by a garden (George O'Malley Clarke was promoted to Senior Gold Commissioner in 1866 in the Southern Goldfields). The Courthouse had been removed (see 2.6.1). The stables on the Campbell Street side had disappeared by 1880. The kitchen and stables in 1880 were in Bruce Street between Sections 48 & 49. The lock-ups had been dispensed with after the Gaol, in Sec. 49, opened in 1870. Behind Clarke's residence was another building and at the back of it were three buildings labelled Police Magistrate in the 1862 plan and Police Inspector's Residence in the 1880 plan. The stable at the back of the Police Magistrate's buildings in the 1862 plan, were by then a kitchen, cellar and [water] closet.

The Plan of Sections Nos 46 & 48, Town of Young, County of Monteagle Parish of Young, date of survey 18 July 1882, listed improvements made and value of improvements on buildings standing in 1882. These were:






-  Stables sawn slab shingled
-  Stables bark and slab
-  Bark kitchen and outhouse
-  Police Officers quarters, ie. 3 weatherboard cottages, boarded floor, shingled, verandahs £450
-  Police Magistrates house – 6 roomed house with heavy sawn slabs, boarded floor, verandah on three sides, glass windows, shingles covered with iron, occupied by S. Robinson, Police Magistrate, £350
-  Garden, palisading next street, remainder paling fence, same occ. £30
-  Cottage occupied by Constable Anderson – sawn slabs, shingled, boarded floor, verandah £250
-  Police Station, house and stores – weatherboard, boarded floor, shingled, brick chimneys, verandah £400.
-  Senior Constables residence – similar to Police Station just mentioned
-  Fence £15
-  Police storehouse – shingled £100
-  Police kitchen £60, stables £80 = £140; garden fence £18, other fences £5 total £23 The grand total value of improvements was £2075.



Figure 10: 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]

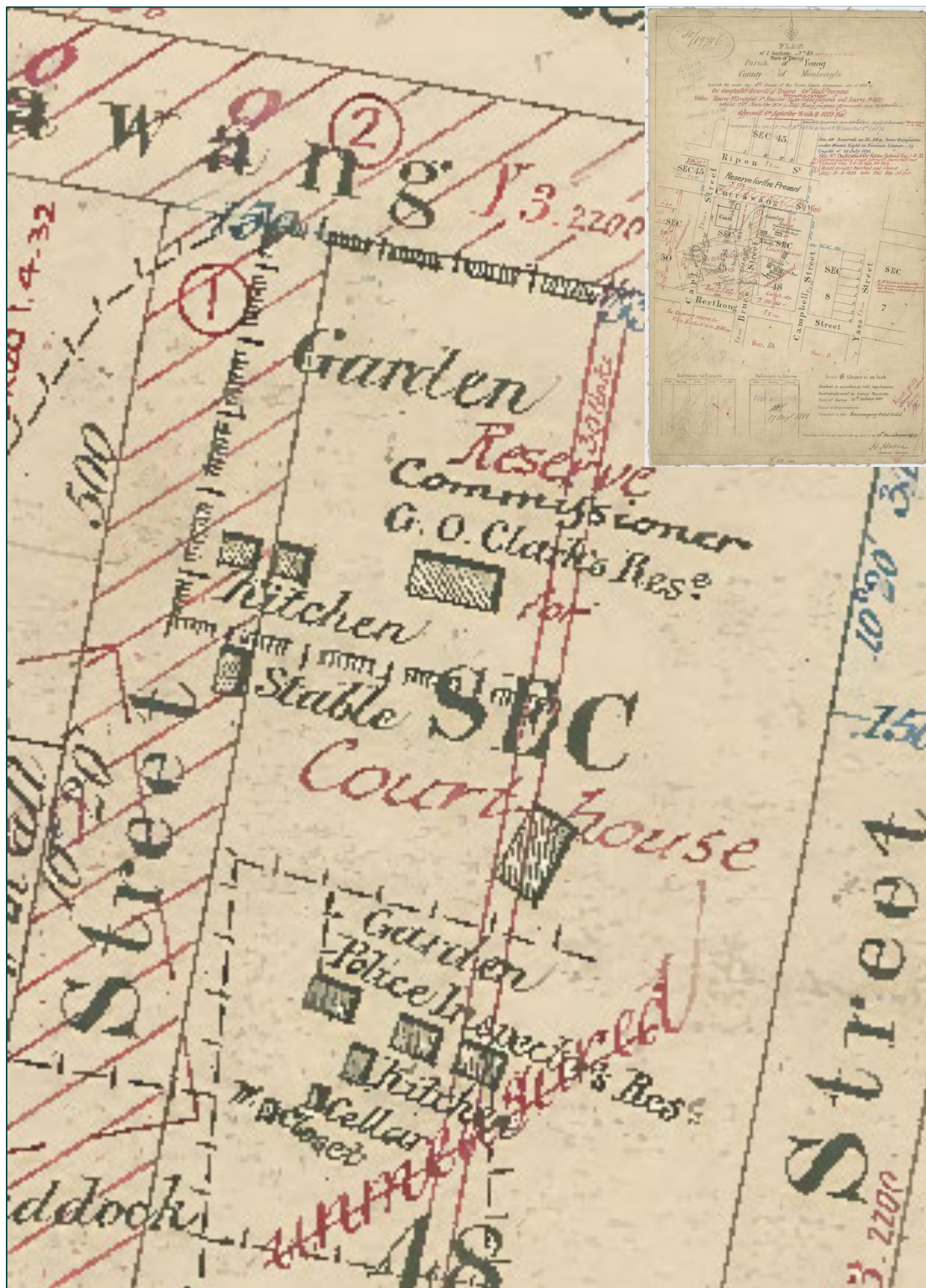


Figure 11: Extract of Plan of 1 Section No. 49, Town of Young, 26/10/80 - Parish of Young, County of Monteagle, Crown Plan 122-1768 – Inset shows full plan.

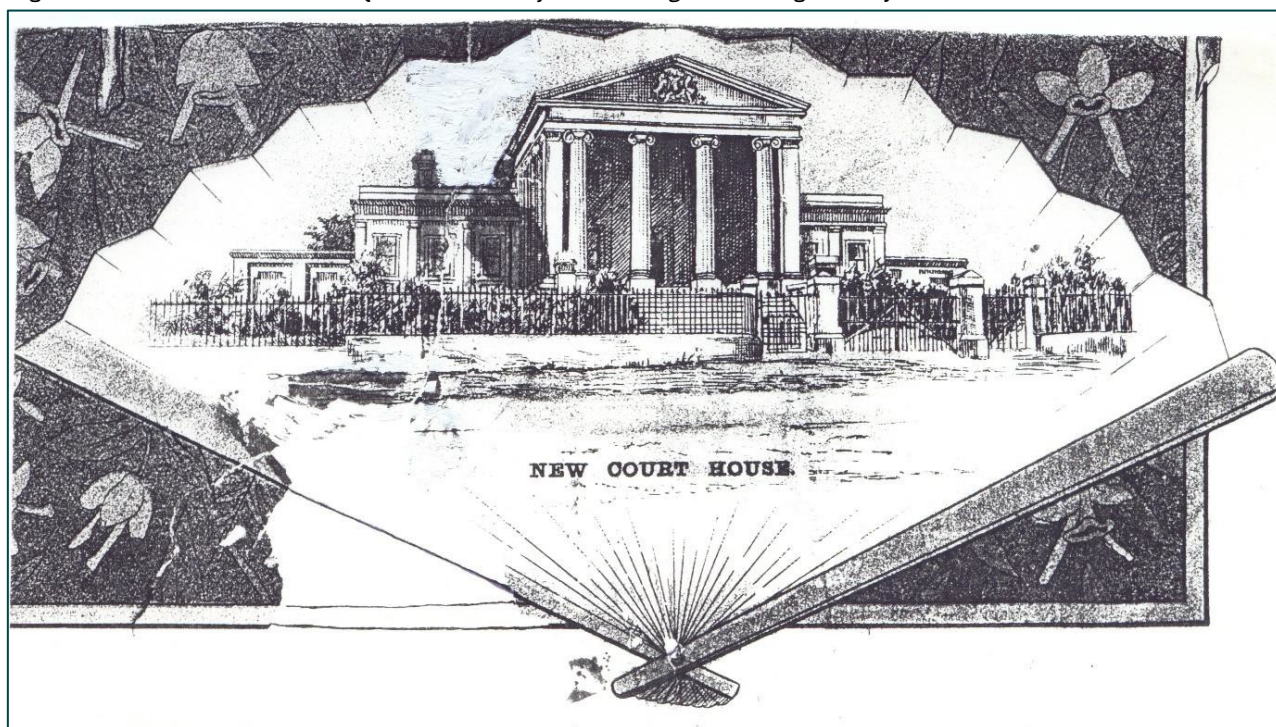
Persons known to have lived at Camp Hill include Samuel Robinson, Police Commissioner from the mid-1870s until the 1890s, who lived in the Gold Commissioner's residence on Camp Hill during the 1880s (GML Heritage 2021: 22). The death of Mary Jane Roberts, who died at the Police Camp on 5 August 1869, indicates that not only policemen lived on Camp Hill, but the families of those who were married. Mary Roberts was the daughter of Sub-inspector Thomas Roberts (GML Heritage 2021: 22). Another woman living on Camp Hill was Margaret Turner Clarke, the widow of Captain Wilkie, who married George O'Malley Clarke in 1866, and remained in the district until 1882 (Christison 2008: 103).

2.6.5 The 1886 Court House

Though the courthouse on the corner of Lynch and Cloete Streets was conveniently located in town, Bayley writes, "it was felt that the administration of justice warranted a more important and substantial courthouse, grouped with the Gaol and Police Headquarters" (Bayley 1977: 107). Section 48 was applied for as a site for a Courthouse and the site for the new Court House was approved on 16 November 1882 (Figure 12). The tender for construction of the Courthouse, designed by Government architect James Barnet, was published in July 1883 (The Burrangong Argus 15 August 1883: 3).

Gough & Co. began construction on the courthouse in 1884, hence the Courthouse bears the Roman numerals for 1884 on its portico. The Court House opened on 6 April 1886 at a cost of £12,000. It 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 the twentieth century, the "large" Court House was only used twice a year for the Circuit Court (Bayley 1977: 109). In 1923 Judge Bevan proposed that all court proceedings be held in the Lynch Street Court House (NSW SHI listing <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2760011>).

Figure 12: New Court House (Ross Maroney, *Old Young*, Vol II Page 162)



In the mid-1880s, most of the remaining structures across the northern half of the site, including the Gold Commissioner's house, were removed (Parkes 2023: 15). New police buildings were erected adjoining the Court House, nearest to which, and facing Campbell Street, replaced the Officers' Quarters in 1884 (Bayley 1977: 108).

Two former police residences from this period remain in the Young High School site. The detached house at 11 Campbell Street known as Nonette Brown Cottage was the Police Inspector's residence. A semi-detached pair of houses at 15–17 Campbell Street now known as Noteworthy House was the Police Sergeants' residence. Both Nonette Brown Cottage and Noteworthy House are now used by the Young Regional Conservatorium.

2.6.6 Carrington Park

"Young Park" in Section 46, consisting of 2 acres, 2 roods and 37 perches, bounded by Ripon Street to the north, Hume Street to the east, Caple Street to the west and Berthong Street to the south, was dedicated on 14 December 1886 and proclaimed on 27 March 1888. In May 1889, the land was ploughed and trees and shrubs first planted (Bayley 1977: 102). The park was renamed "Carrington Park, after Lord Carrington in 1899. By 1917, the park boasted a small zoo, with a small collection of native animals. The zoo continued until it was closed in the mid-1950s due to increasing costs to Council (GML Heritage 2021: 34).

In 1926, the road between Carrington Park and the Court House High School was closed. A fountain was erected in the Park in memory of the pioneers and the gates were a memorial to members of the Young District Band who served in the Great War (Bayley 1977: 160).

Carrington Park houses a Band Rotunda, listed on the Local Environmental Plan (LEP Heritage Item ID: 2760014), and a memorial to John and James White, erected in 1928, that also memorialises James White's niece Sarah Musgrave (1834-1937), author of *The Wayback* (1926).

Carrington Park was expanded in 1939 (GML Heritage 2021: 34). On 17 April 1999, a Reconciliation tree was planted by representatives of Council and Aboriginal heritage groups. The dedication plaque reads:

This tree a symbol of our community growing together through the reconciliation journey was planted by representatives of Young Shire Council, Young LALC, Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation, Mayor Tony Hewson, Mrs Norma Freeman – Rausu, Hon Helen Sham Ho MLC.

The palisade fence which enclosed Camp Hill was built circa 1888. The tender for the erection of the fence was advertised in the NSW Gazette of 12 March 1886 and the acceptance of the tender was listed in the NSW Gazette of 13 December 1887. The successful tenderer was William Sharp, who built a number of prominent buildings in Young including the Mechanics Institute Building (now the Town Hall) and the Bank of NSW (now Westpac) (Stemm 2023).

2.7 Changes in the 20th Century

2.7.1 Young High School 1925

Young High School was measured for survey in 1925. Within the fenced area of the school there were two concrete weather sheds, water closets and an underground tank. Behind the school in the lane adjacent to the Court House was another underground tank. The grand court house was re-opened as Young Intermediate High School on 29 April 1925 (NSW SHI Young Court House (former), Historical notes, Available at: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2760003>).

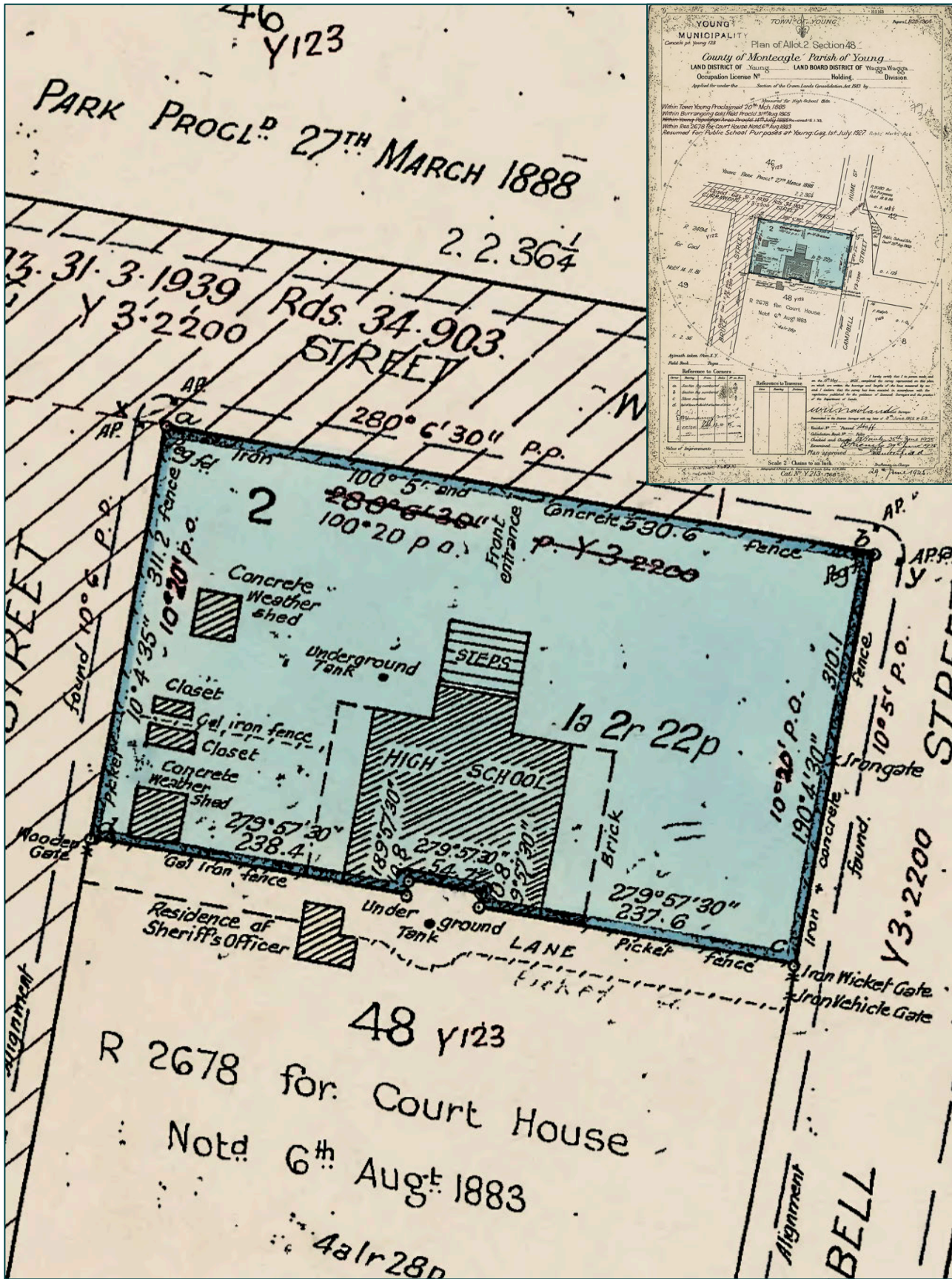


Figure 13: Part of Plan of Allotment 2 Sec. 48, Town of Young, County of Monteaagle, Parish of Young, measured for High School site, date of survey 15 May 1925 [Crown Plan 213-1768].

2.7.2 Young High School addition 1938

Allotment 3 Section 48 was measured for an addition to the Young Intermediate High School site on 12 July 1938.

The GML Heritage Interpretation Strategy: Appendix A has a detailed explanation of the history of the conversion of Young Gaol and Courthouse and the extension of the school, sourced from *Young Public School 1861 to 1984: An Historical Account*, NSW Department of Education, Division of Research and Planning. The 1886 Court House is incorporated into Young High School and is used as the High School Assembly Hall.

2.7.3 From Gaol to TAFE

By 1903 the Gaol on Camp Hill 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 a branch 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 (NSW SHI).

Section 49 (the Gaol site) was dedicated as a Public School site in 1 April 1932. Bruce Lane, between Sections 48 & 49, was closed on 1 November 1935. It was dedicated as an addition to the Public School site on 11 September 1936. However, the Public School or an addition to it was not built on this site. The Public School was constructed in brick on Campbell Street, opposite Camp Hill in 1884. The school is now the Community Arts Centre which includes the Young Historical Museum and Family History Group. According to Ray Christison, in 1942 the Commonwealth Government opened feeder factories [small arms manufacturing] in eight Central West towns, including Young, with rail connections to Lithgow. The Young Feeder Factory was opened on 22 February 1943 and employed 256 workers (Christison 2008: 70).

The Gaol site became the site of the Young Technical College which was officially opened on 25 September 1941. Classes in sheep and wool, typewriting and dressmaking were opened in the first year, and motor construction, fitting and farm machinery were added subsequently (Bayley 1977: 171). The main gates and gatekeeper's residence have been retained and now form part of the TAFE NSW Young campus.

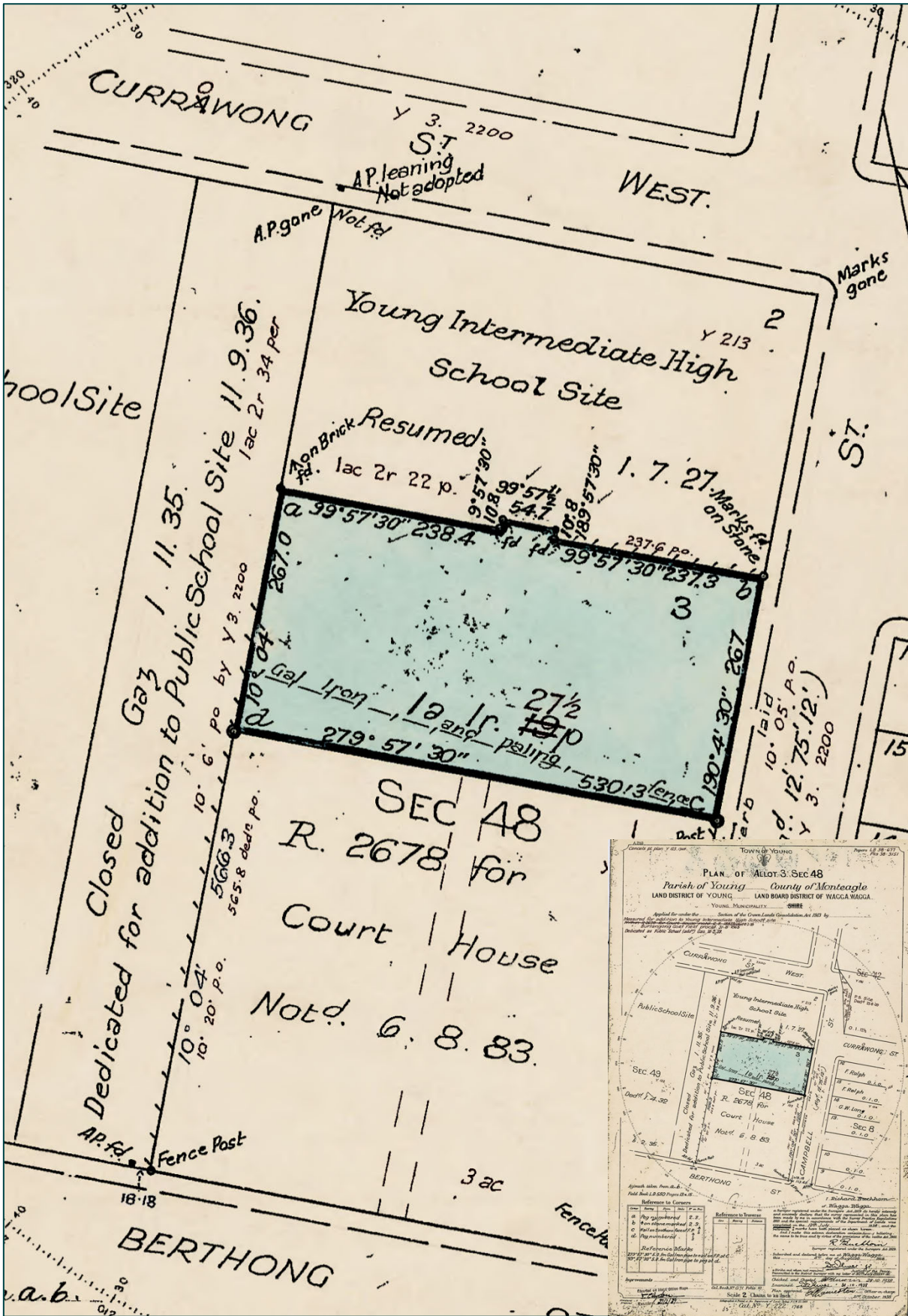


Figure 14: Part of Plan of Allotment 3 Section 48, Parish of Young 12/7/1938 County of Montegale, measured for addition to Young Intermediate High School, [Crown Plan 222- 1768]

3 HERITAGE STATUS


3.1 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 15 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 16:

 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 12.

3.2 Heritage Significance

3.2.1 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.

3.2.1.1 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 12. The listing most relevant to the archaeological investigations documented in this report is that of the Lambing Flat Riot Site:

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 Burrangong 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, 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 intensively 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 Commissions' 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.

3.2.1.2 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.

3.2.1.3 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, as noted in the Heritage Interpretation Plan (Parkes 2023), the archaeological investigations at the site have identified various artefacts that potentially have significance against this criterion.

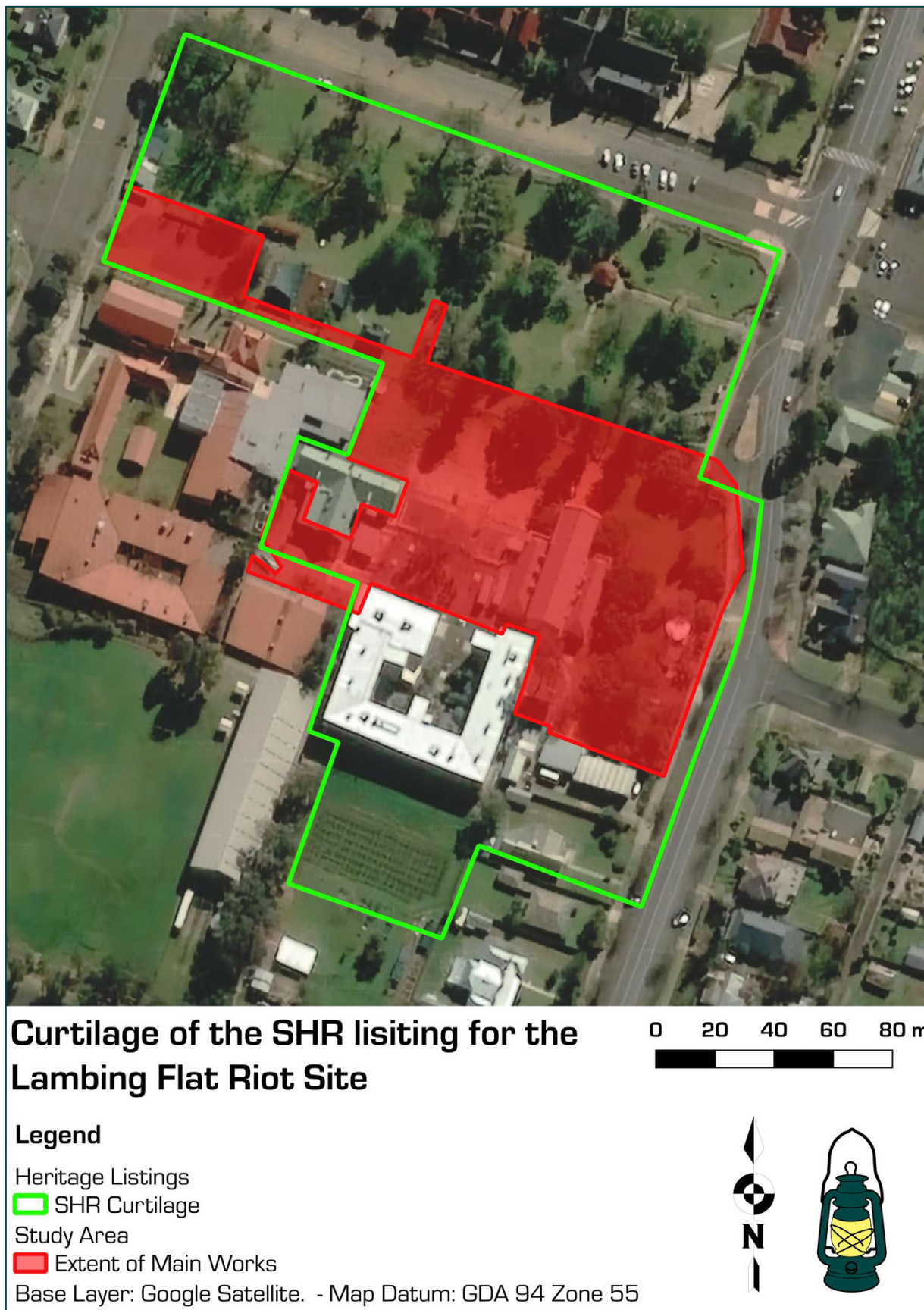


Figure 15: Overlap between the study area and the SHR curtilage of the Lambing Flat Riot Site.



Figure 16: Curtilages of LEP items I36, I79, I118 and AHIMS 50-3-0056.

3.2.1.4 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.

3.2.1.5 Criterion e) – Research Potential

Both the Lambing Flat Riot Site and the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site have been identified 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 was identified by GML(2019a: 24) for 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. This potential has since been demonstrated (Parkes and McAdams 2023).

3.2.1.6 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]⁹ 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.

3.2.1.7 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 (Parkes 2023) .

3.2.2 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

⁹ Dickson

Hilltops Young High School Library: Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

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.

3.3 Previous Investigations






There have been two phases of previous archaeological investigations undertaken by GML. The first phase involved a series of test trenches conducted across the school as part of the archaeological assessment for the EIS (GML 2019). 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 2021).

3.3.1 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 Government Camp 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.

3.3.1.1 Historical test excavations

Five test trenches (Figure 17) were excavated across suspected locations of former structures associated with the 1960s Government Camp:

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

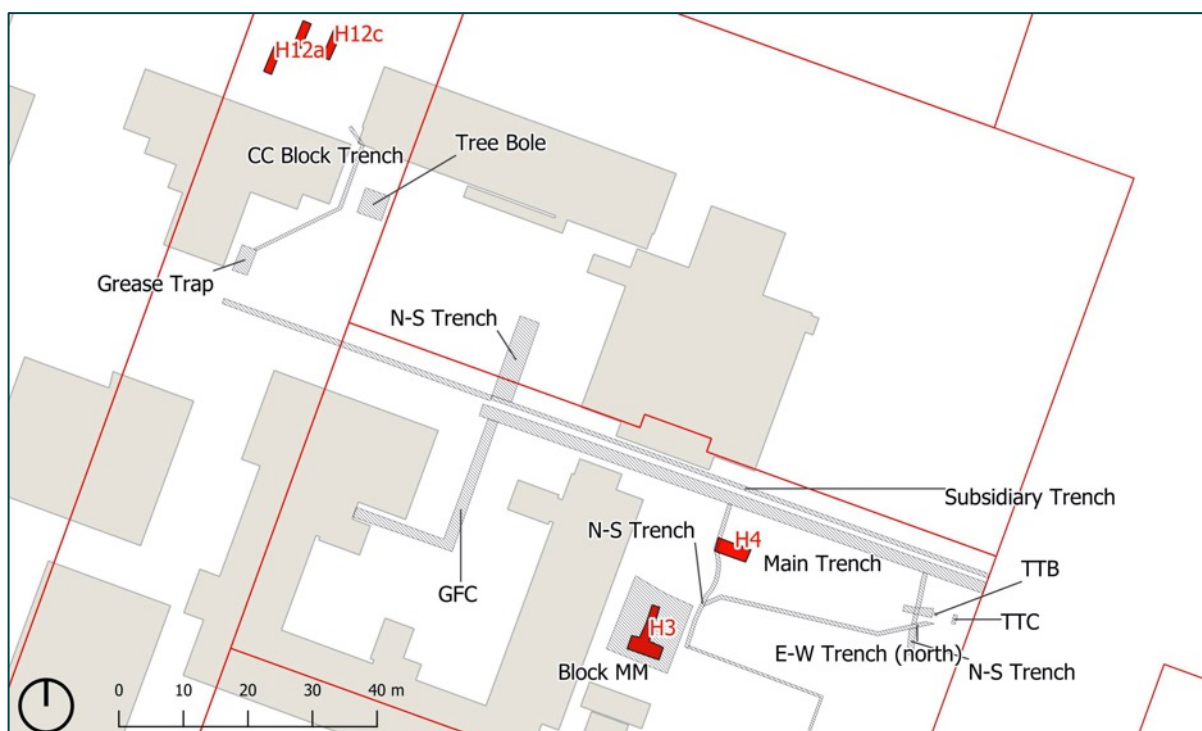


Figure 17: Plan of GML archaeological testing, monitoring and salvage investigations (GML 2019: 18).

3.3.1.2 Aboriginal test excavations

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

3.3.1.3 Summary

Prior archaeological testing conducted by GML (2019; 2021) 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.

3.3.2 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 (see Figure 4).

3.4 Summary of GML investigations

During the GML Early Works, four main historical phases were identified (Table 1):

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

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

3.4.2 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 the Government Camp.

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.

3.4.3 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.

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

Structures and features and 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.

Table 1: Archaeological Phases identified by GML Early Works

Phase	Chronology	Description
Phase 1	1820s to 1860	Lambing Flat and Pastoralists
Phase 2	1860 to 1880s	Camp Hill Settlement and Gold Rush
Phase 3	1880s to 1920s	Young Courthouse and Park
Phase 4	1920s to Present	Park and Education Project

Based on the results of the salvage excavation and monitoring during the Early Works phase within the project area (GML 2021), GML concluded that the assessment of archaeological potential and significance from the test trenching investigations (GML 2019) 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 the Government Camp. 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 the Government Camp 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 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation

The archaeological salvage comprised the following:

1. Clean-up of site:
 - a. removal of protective layers to expose previously identified features; and
 - b. removal of existing spoil.
2. Archaeology of the riot following methods outlined below in Section 4.2:
 - a. Remote sensing (via metal detector), across all areas of proposed impacts (including tree removal; construction and landscaping works for building NN10; landscaping and associated upgrades in Carrington Park), 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:
 - a. Archaeological salvage of at least 50m² at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site immediately north of the eastern footings of Building CC (refer to figures 18-21 for building locations).
 - 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. Miscellaneous monitoring works.

¹⁰ NN refers to the new library building

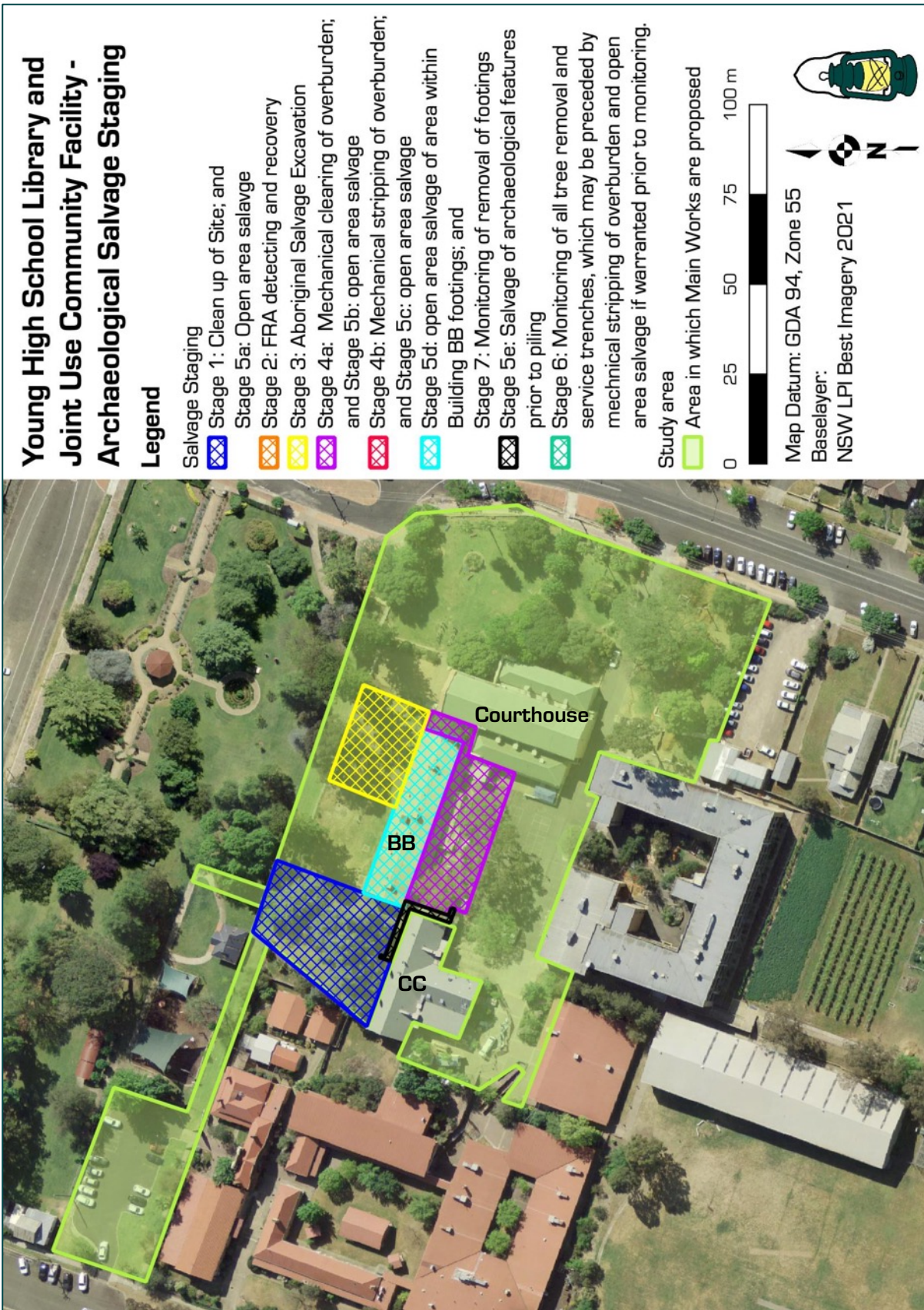


Figure 18: Plan of Salvage Stages Stages 1, 3, 4a, 5d, 5e and 7.

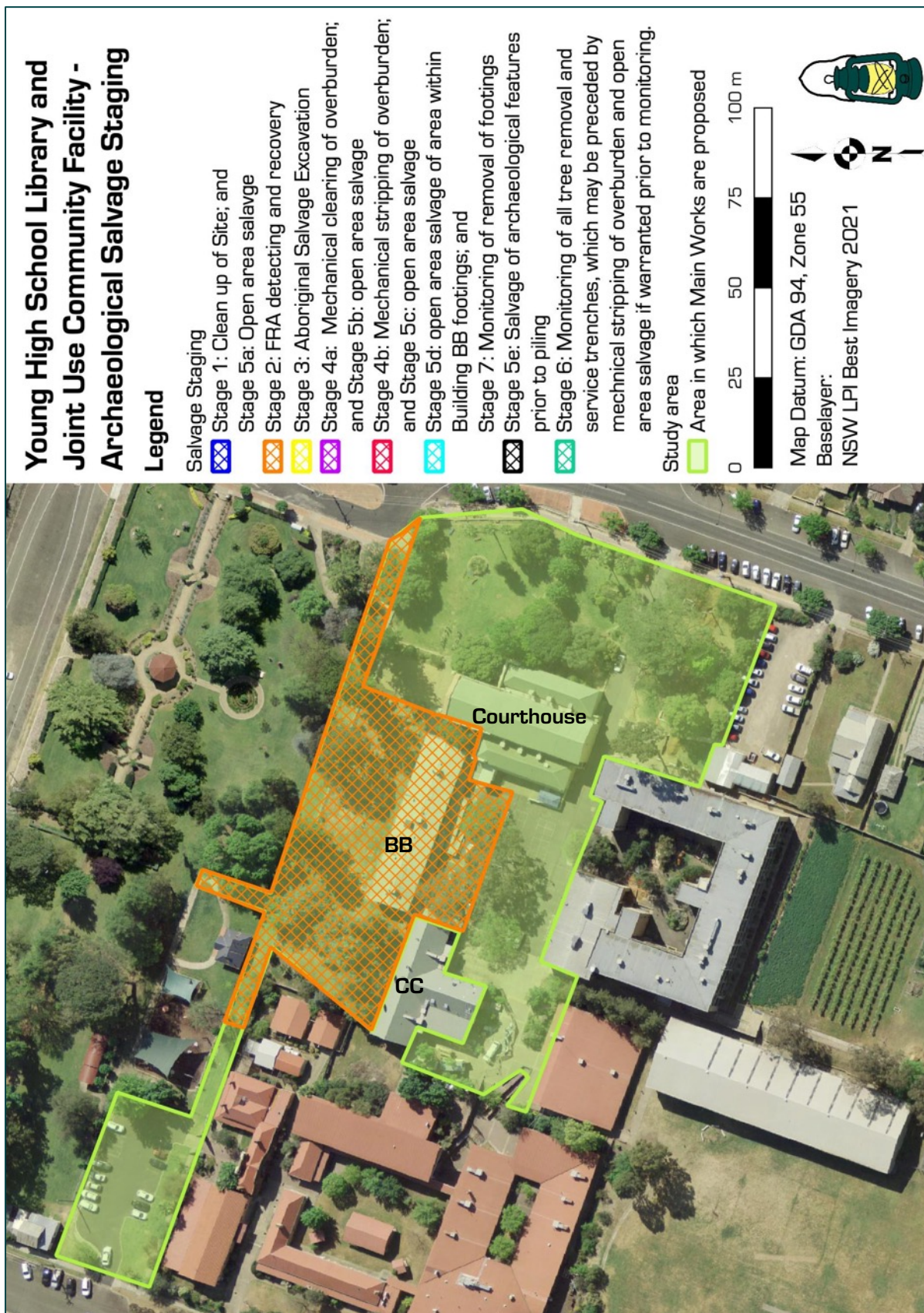


Figure 19: Plan of Salvage Stage 2.

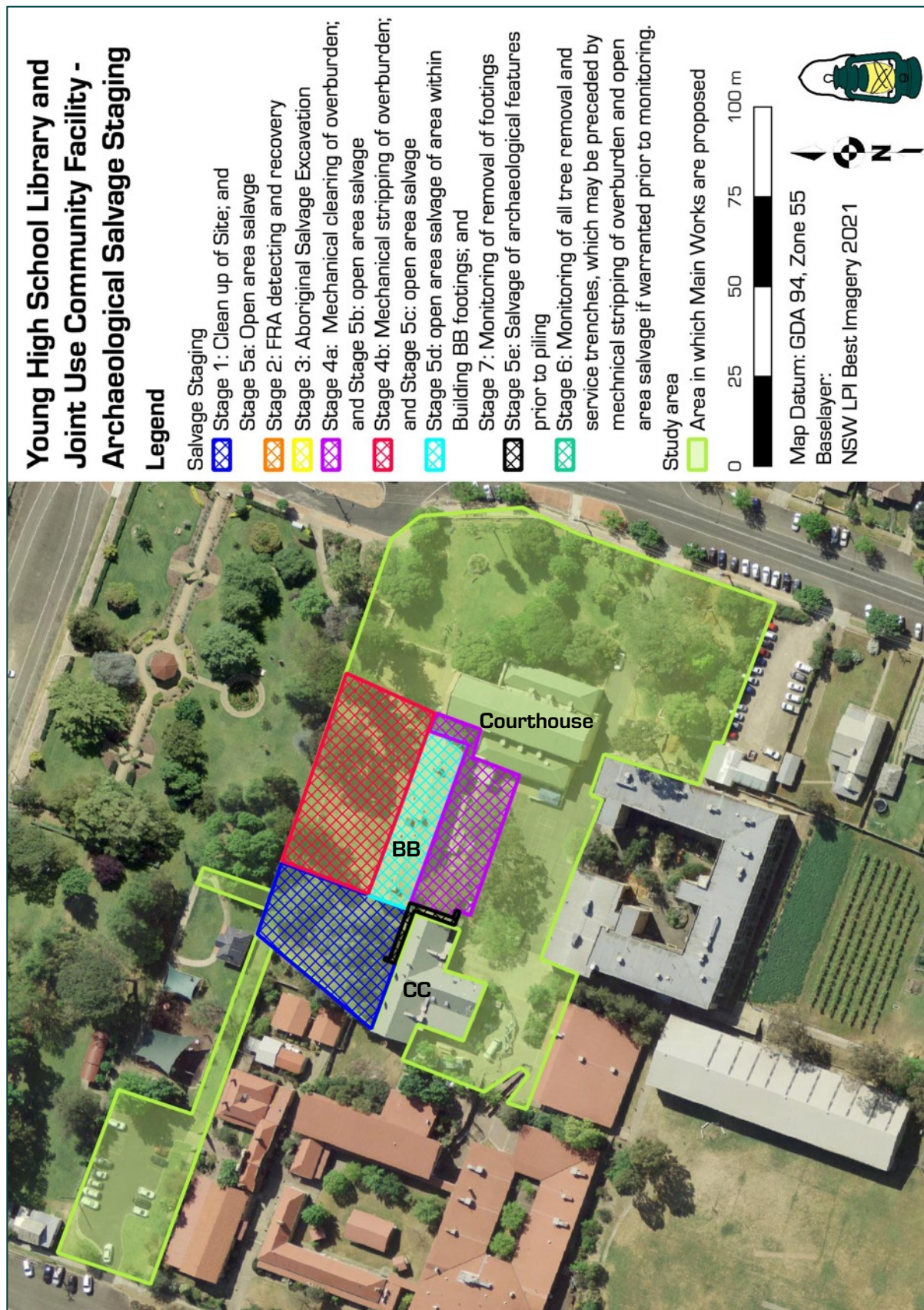


Figure 20: Plan of Salvage Stages 1, 4, 5 and 7.

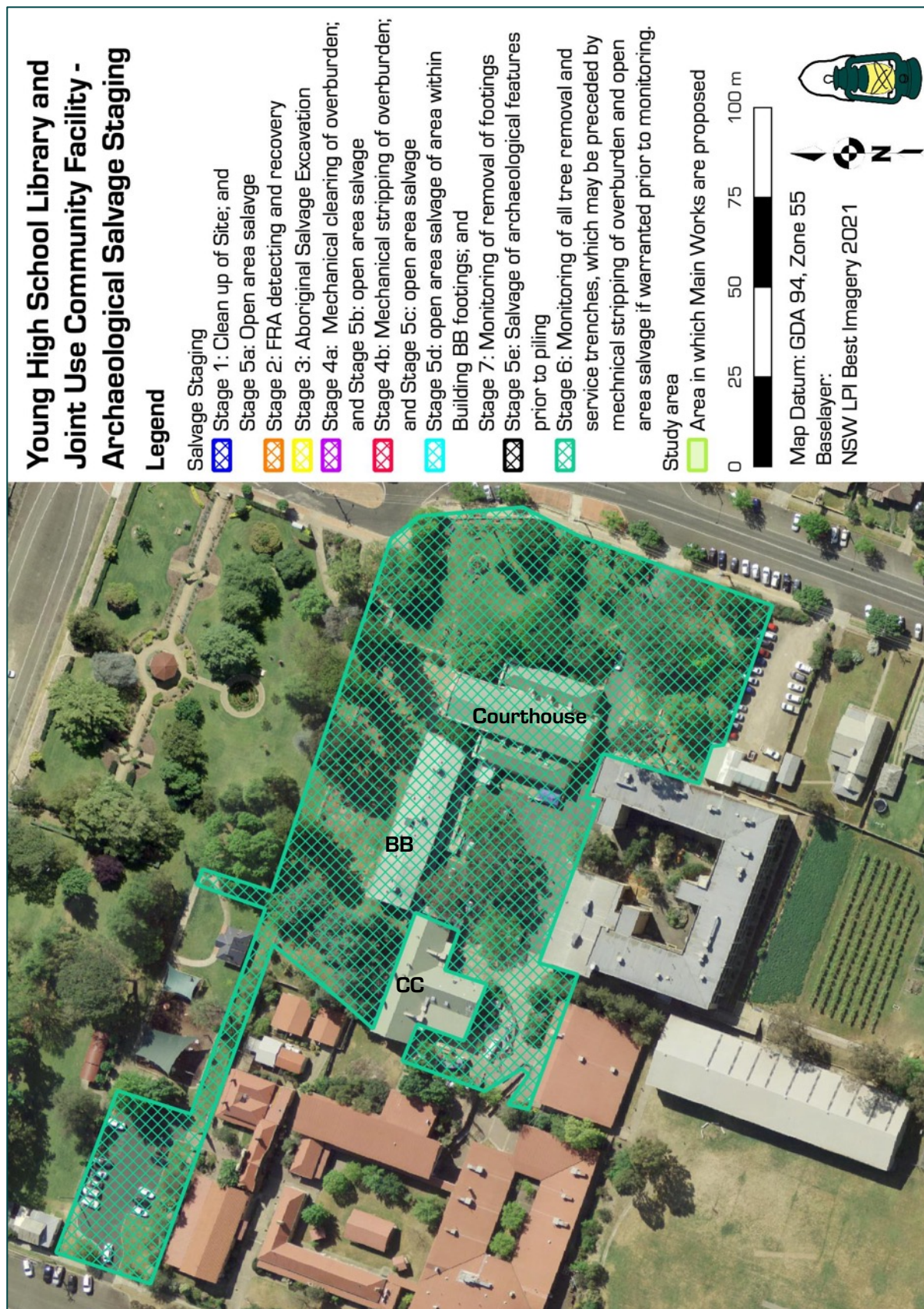


Figure 21: Plan of Salvage Stage 6.

4.2 Methodology for the archaeology of the riot

Due to the nature of conflict events where firearms are used, firearms-related artefacts (FRAs) usually become deposited widely and sparsely. Because of this, the usual method of archaeological excavation using trenches or test pits is generally ineffective, as it can result in a 'needle in a haystack' situation. In cases such as this, a 'battlefield archaeology' approach is most appropriate. This approach utilises metal detector survey to identify FRAs which are then manually excavated in such a manner that the artefact's spatial and stratigraphic relationships are accurately documented. It is this controlled method of excavation and documentation that differentiates archaeological use of metal detectors from that of relic hunters (Connor & Scott 1998:76). The great benefit of metal detectors to conflict sites is their efficiency, as in the hands of an experienced operator they can pinpoint FRAs over broad areas, which is ideal due to the often widely dispersed nature of FRAs at a conflict site as described above. Furthermore, the majority of 19th Century FRAs are made of non-ferrous metals (e.g. copper percussion caps, brass cartridge cases and lead small arms projectiles). One of the great benefits of metal detectors is that they can be set to only allow non-ferrous metals to be targeted (Guard Archaeology 2015:8). Metal detectors can generally identify a target the size of an average coin at a depth of 20-30cm, although this varies greatly depending on the type and quality of the instrument used (BAJR 2005:21).

The areas where this methodology was focused are shown in Figures 22 and 23. These areas have been identified as having the potential to contain material evidence (primarily in the form of FRAs) of the skirmish at the Government Camp on 14th July 1861, based on the documentary evidence combined with an assessment of the terrain, and the capabilities of the types of firearms in use at the time. However, this methodology was only implemented across areas of proposed subsurface impacts within the areas of potential identified in Figures 22 and 23.

Owing to the potentially shallow depth of historical artefacts, including FRAs, at this site (as demonstrated during the previous phases of excavation), this methodology was typically implemented across the designated areas prior to any other ground disturbance or excavation. However, where modern fill was identified, it was implemented after that fill had been mechanically stripped. This methodology is adapted from one that was developed in the United States at the Little Big Horn National Battlefield (Scott et al. 1989), and was subsequently improved at the Big Hole National Battlefield (Scott 1994), and at the Civil War battlefield of Monroe's Crossroads (Scott and Hunt 1998) (Connor & Scott 1998:81). It consists of two separate and sequential operations: identifying targets using a metal detector, followed by artefact recovery and provenance recording.

Coverage

The metal detector crew (Figure 24) worked in transects in a controlled manner so as to maintain spatial control over what areas have and have not been investigated. This typically involved an area of approximately 1.5-2m with each sweep (Connor & Scott 1998: 81). By using 2m wide transects, close to 100% coverage was achieved, which is important when searching for potentially widely-dispersed artefacts associated with the riot.

Calibration

Prior to commencing metal detector survey, the operator calibrated their machine by sweeping it over examples of the types of FRAs expected to be encountered. This was provided by Lantern in the form of a reference collection. The machines were also set to discriminate against ferrous metals in order to limit the number of non-FRA targets.



Figure 22: Riot Map 1 showing areas where FRAs evidencing the foot police's positions along the two extremes of the potential Camp's boundary fence were predicted to be present along different extremes of the possible fence line alignments.

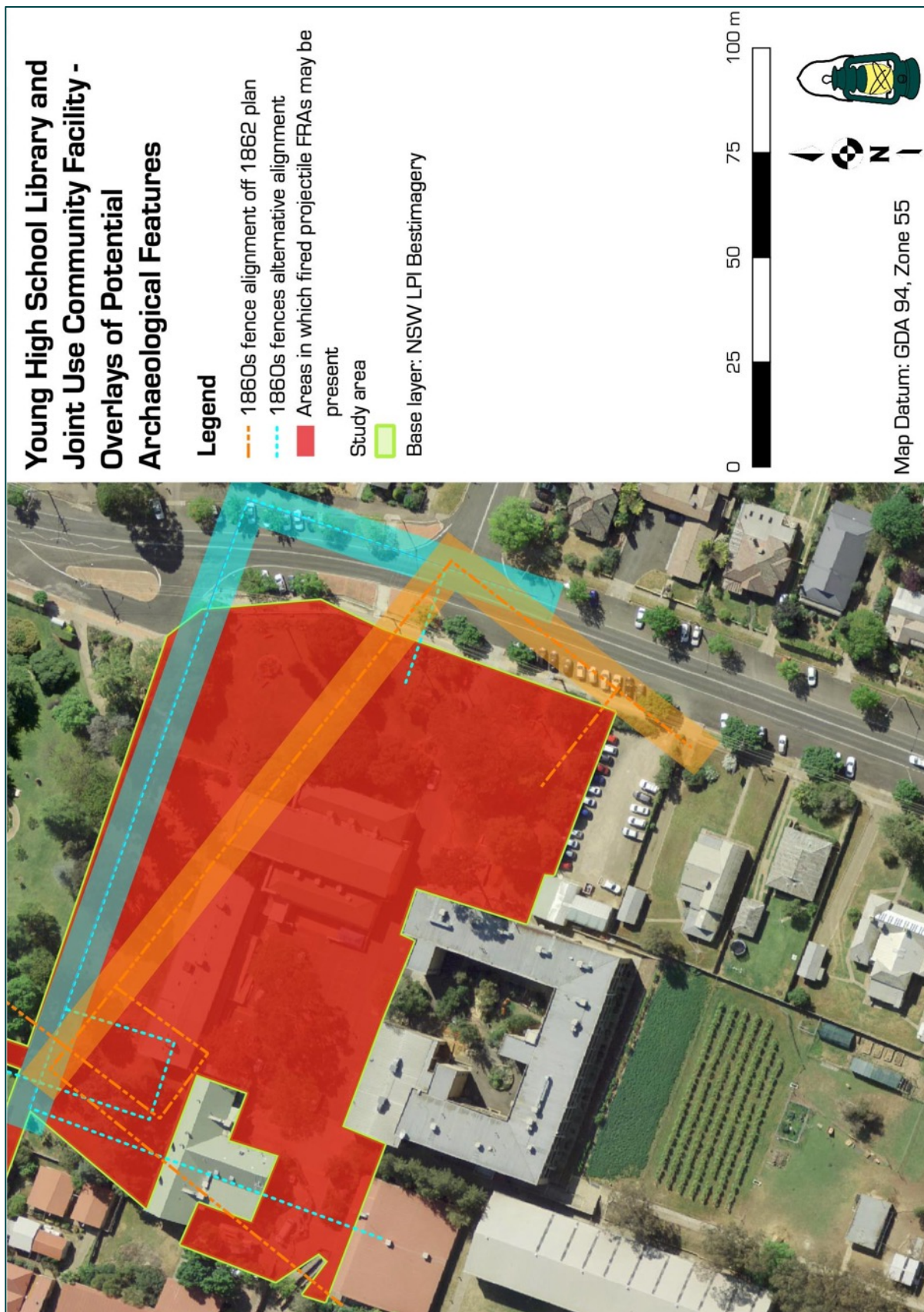


Figure 23: Riot Map 2 showing the extent of areas where fired projectiles were predicted to be present.



Figure 24: Metal detection process.



Figure 25: Excavation of targets identified by metal detection.

Target Identification

When an operator identifies a target, its location will be marked as precisely as possible (e.g. with a pin flag). Having marked a target, the operator can continue surveying and identifying targets while the recovery crew investigates the targets. Occasionally, however, a target will need to be excavated immediately so that the operator can appreciate the nuances of the machine functions such as depth readings, metallic and object type-discrimination, object size, and accuracy in pinpointing subsurface artefacts (Connor & Scott 1998:82).

Artefact Recovery and Recording

The recovery crew placed a 20cm x 20cm excavation unit (XU) centrally over the flagged target, which was surveyed in via RTK. Excavation was then conducted by hand (Figure 25) and single contexts until the target was exposed in situ. A pin pointer device was also used where necessary to more precisely identify the location of the target within the XU. Once the FRA was exposed in situ, it was photographed, and its depth and spatial position accurately recorded by RTK. A context recording sheet was completed for each XU, describing the process of the excavation, context changes, etc.

4.3 Mechanical Monitoring

Mechanical excavation across the project area was monitored by an archaeologist. In areas where archaeological evidence was identified, mechanical excavation was halted following supervised removal of any overburden. All suspected archaeological evidence was investigated through hand excavation in accordance with the salvage methods outlined below.

Upon completion of all archaeological salvage investigations within a given area, monitoring of mechanical excavation was continued until such time as sterile deposits were encountered or the necessary earthworks were complete, whichever was achieved first.

4.4 Salvage Excavation

Following mechanical removal of modern fill/overburden, single context salvage excavation was conducted by hand using trowels, hand mattocks, brushes and similar tools in accordance with standard archaeological procedures. Salvage excavation was conducted in an open area manner, with excavation occurring simultaneously across multiple areas. Context numbering commenced at 1000 so as to avoid any confusion with context numbers previously identified during GML investigations.

Spatial control of the excavation was achieved through establishment of a grid across the site utilising the GDA 94 Zone 55 datum through stakeout with an Emlid Reach RTK Rover paired to a base station established by a surveyor. The RTK was also used in combination with photogrammetric recording (see below) to record the extent of individual contexts and/or features.

These recording methods were supplemented by hand drawn site plans and section drawings together with context recording forms. Separate excavation notes were also maintained by the excavation directors and supervisors.

A register of all contexts was maintained throughout the excavation together with a photography register. Site photography included general views of works in progress as well as photographs at the commencement and completion of excavation of a given context/feature/area. Where appropriate,

additional photographs were undertaken during excavation of a given context in order to record specific finds/features as they were identified.

Spoil from all excavated contexts was placed into buckets and sieved through a 5mm mesh, with use of 1mm and 3mm mesh for high research potential contexts (e.g. sealed deposits, occupation/underfloor deposits). All artefactual material recovered was bagged by material type and preliminary cleaning of artefacts was undertaken onsite. Cleaned artefactual material was then packaged into boxes by material type ready for artefact cataloguing and analysis. Where necessary, and following instructions from the materials conservators, additional measures to ensure finds conservation were implemented (e.g. storing organic items such as leather in an onsite fridge).

Samples were collected for soils from high research potential contexts and building materials (e.g. brick and wood).

An inventory was maintained of all finds throughout the excavation, including notes regarding cleaning status and conservation requirements.

In addition to the analysis methods outlined below (Section 4.5-4.8), post excavation analysis included detailed review and cross referencing of all context records and site mapping to establish Harris Matrices for the site stratigraphy (see Appendix 11) and group individual contexts on the basis of phases of site use and/or identifiable features.

Site phasing was based on the phasing identified by GML (2019b), with slight modifications as outlined below in Table 2. The key differences between the two approaches to site phasing is that the approach adopted in this report includes provision for features to be classed across multiple phases (ie where phasing is less distinct/certain) and makes a distinction between early 20th century school use and modern school use (ie since the 1950s). Phase 1 has also been expanded to include Aboriginal site use as no evidence was found of non-Aboriginal occupation prior to the 1860s (ie this phase represents Aboriginal site use).

Table 2: Site phasing adopted in this report as compared with the phasing identified by GML.

Phase	GML Definition	Definition adopted in this report
1	1820s-1860: Lambing Flat and Pastoralism	Pre-Colonisation
1-2	NA	Pre-Colonisation-1884
2	1860-1880s: Camp Hill and Gold Rush	1861-1884 Camp Hill
2-3	NA	1861-1923 Camp Hill and/or Courthouse
3	1880s-1920s: Young Courthouse and Park	1884-1923: Courthouse and Gaol
2-3-4	NA	1861-Present: 19 th and/or 20 th century use
3-4	NA	1884-Present: Post Camp Hill
4	1920s-present: Park and Education Precinct	1923-1950s: Early School
4b	NA	1950s-Present: Modern

The phasing of individual contexts was informed by the Harris Matrix, context records together with artefact chronology data and spatial data. Wherever possible, contexts were grouped by feature, which typically comprised a minimum of two contexts (eg a cut and associated fill). In some instances, groupings included multiple contexts (eg more than five) where an association could be confidently interpreted. Each of these features was then assigned a unique roman numeral identifier.

For the purposes of analysis of site formation, these feature groups were further grouped into “structure groups”, which enabled investigation of potential associations between features as well as consideration of

the impacts of subsequent phases of site use. In most cases the structure groups related to evidence of identified buildings/structures, but was also used for groups of feature linked by activity that were not necessarily associated with evidence of a particular building/structure.





4.5 Photogrammetry

In addition to the standard site photography undertaken through the excavation, photogrammetry imagery was captured utilising a DJI Mavic Mini 2 drone in combination with a Nikon Coolpix W300 camera for both freehand photography and remote activated capture on a camera monopole. Photogrammetry recording was implemented strategically throughout the excavation program to assist with recording key features and excavation areas.

The imagery was then processed using Agisoft Metashape Professional to produce orthophoto imagery for incorporation into GIS applications together with 3D models and imagery to assist with illustration and interpretation of section profiles.

4.6 Geoarchaeology

Geoarchaeological investigations at Young High School were designed to accomplish a series of inter-related research objectives. They are as follows:

-  Understand the site formation processes at the Young High School site (site formation processes are the intertwined human and environmental processes that led to the formation, preservation and degradation of the archaeological remains there, over time);
-  Help to contextualise the excavated assemblages from the 2021 excavations;
-  Assess the evidence for changing occupation of the site, from pre-invasion times onwards;
-  Assess the evidence for environmental change at the site, and its relationship to human activities.

4.6.1 Background, site stratigraphy and research context

The site that is now Young High School has been subject to multiple phases of occupation over the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries (Cryerhall and Snellgrove, 2019) and before this, the area was inhabited by Aboriginal people who have lived in Australia for at least 50,000 years and, potentially, much longer (Clarkson et al. 2017).

The successive, distinct episodes of activity at this site have resulted in a multi-phase stratigraphic sequence that is characterized by episodes of soil formation, erosion and deliberate dumping of sediments and waste materials. Interpreting this sedimentary record may provide valuable information about traditional Aboriginal lifeways in the Southwestern Slopes ecoregion, environmental and cultural processes related to European invasion/colonisation, and the inter-related daily lives and changing environments of the various people who lived at the site throughout its history.

4.6.2 Employing geoarchaeological techniques of investigation

Geoarchaeology refers to the use of earth science techniques to understand the archaeological record and, therefore, the human past (Morley & Goldberg, 2017). Morley (2017) defines the three central aims of geoarchaeology, as follows:

- 1) To understand the processes of archaeological site formation, preservation and destruction;

- 2) To assess the integrity and stratigraphy of archaeological sites and the depositional and post-depositional histories of their constituent sediments;
- 3) To situate humans within the Quaternary landscape and understand the nature of human-environment interactions through time.

The sediments that make up the archaeological record are often largely ignored, but geoarchaeological approaches to site interpretation treat these deposits as artefacts themselves (Karkanas and Goldberg, 2018a,b). Virtually all the sediments at a site such as Young High School will have been modified by human activity in one way or another. By applying techniques from the earth sciences, we can understand the ways in which human and environmental processes have affected these sediments over time (Goldberg and Macphail, 2006) and this means we can use the sediments to reconstruct changes in human activity and environments in the past (French, 2003). The sedimentary record at the site, therefore, provides an additional line of evidence to help us understand the history of the site.

Because the artefacts that are excavated from archaeological sites are all found within a sedimentary matrix, understanding the formation of that matrix is critically important to understanding their relationships between artefacts, past human activities and changing environments through time (Canti and Huisman, 2015). A scientific investigation of artefacts' depositional contexts is central to building an accurate site chronology, and to understanding how the artefacts we have excavated have changed or moved around in the burial environment (Goldberg and Berna, 2010). Geoarchaeological approaches also allow us to detect microartefacts and chemical residues that have been left behind by people in the past. These lines of evidence, which would be lost or destroyed when using only traditional techniques of investigation, allow us to reveal information about the use and organization of space in historic contexts that would otherwise be unavailable. This is important because, in general, the day-to-day conditions of life for ordinary people in historical contexts remain poorly understood and are infrequently the focus of written records (Matthews et al., 1997).

4.6.3 Geoarchaeological methods

Geoarchaeological work at the Young High School Aboriginal salvage excavation focussed on the use of two techniques:

- 1) Borehole survey using a hand auger (Figure 26), for the purposes of archaeological prospection
- 2) Micromorphological analysis (Figure 27), including scanning electron microscopy, of thin-section samples for the purposes of stratigraphic and microstratigraphic interpretation

4.6.3.1 Auger survey

Characterisations of archaeological deposits, based on their physical properties, underpin site-scale geoarchaeological investigations. Hand-auger survey is a low-impact method that allows rapid, scientific assessment of the subsurface environment of a given area (Historic England, 2015). By recording the stratigraphy of hand-augered borehole samples, a 'deposit model' of buried soils and sediments can be constructed (Carey et al., 2017), revealing the history of deposition and erosion across an archaeological site. This dataset provides information about the distribution, stratigraphic integrity and preservation of potential archaeological deposits, which is a powerful tool when deciding where to locate test excavations and archaeological trenches.

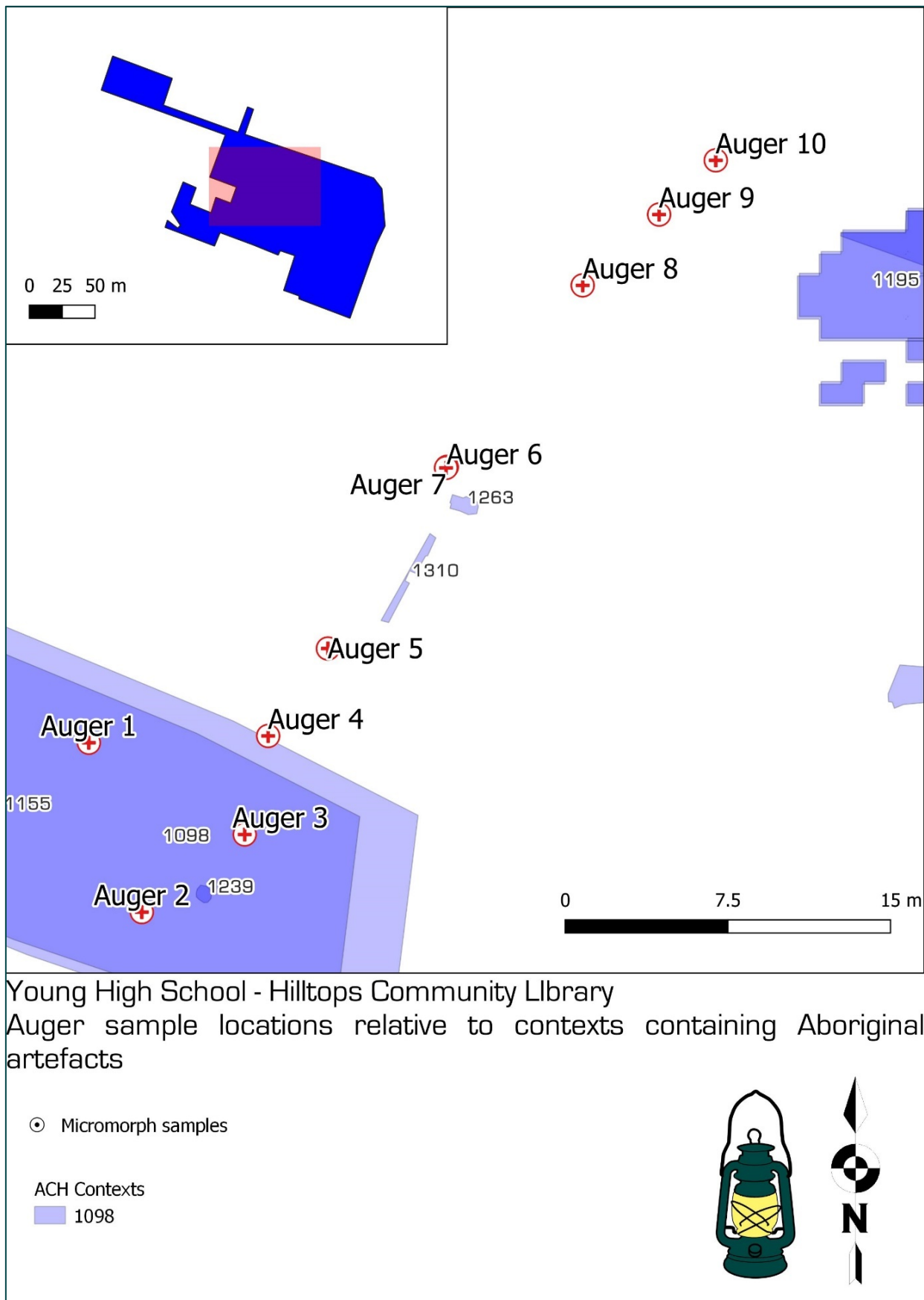
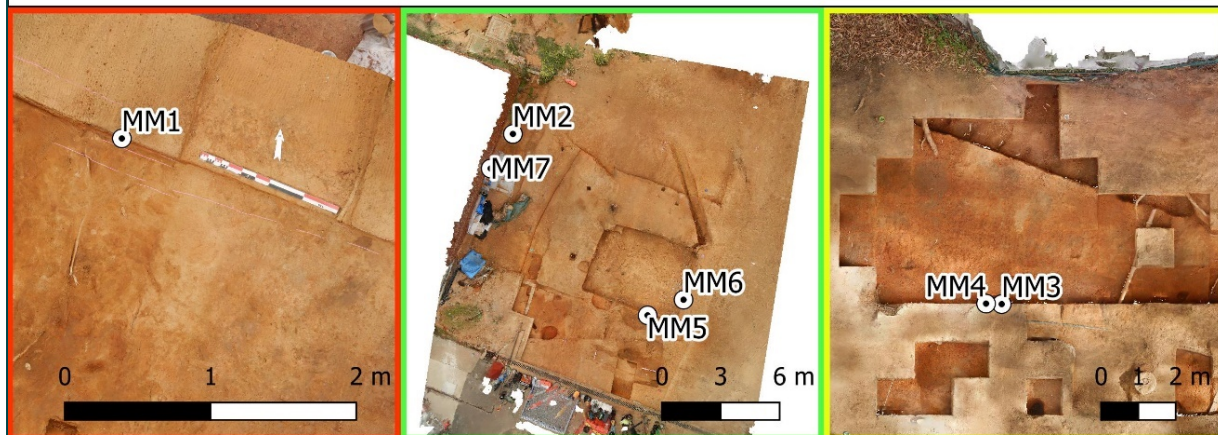
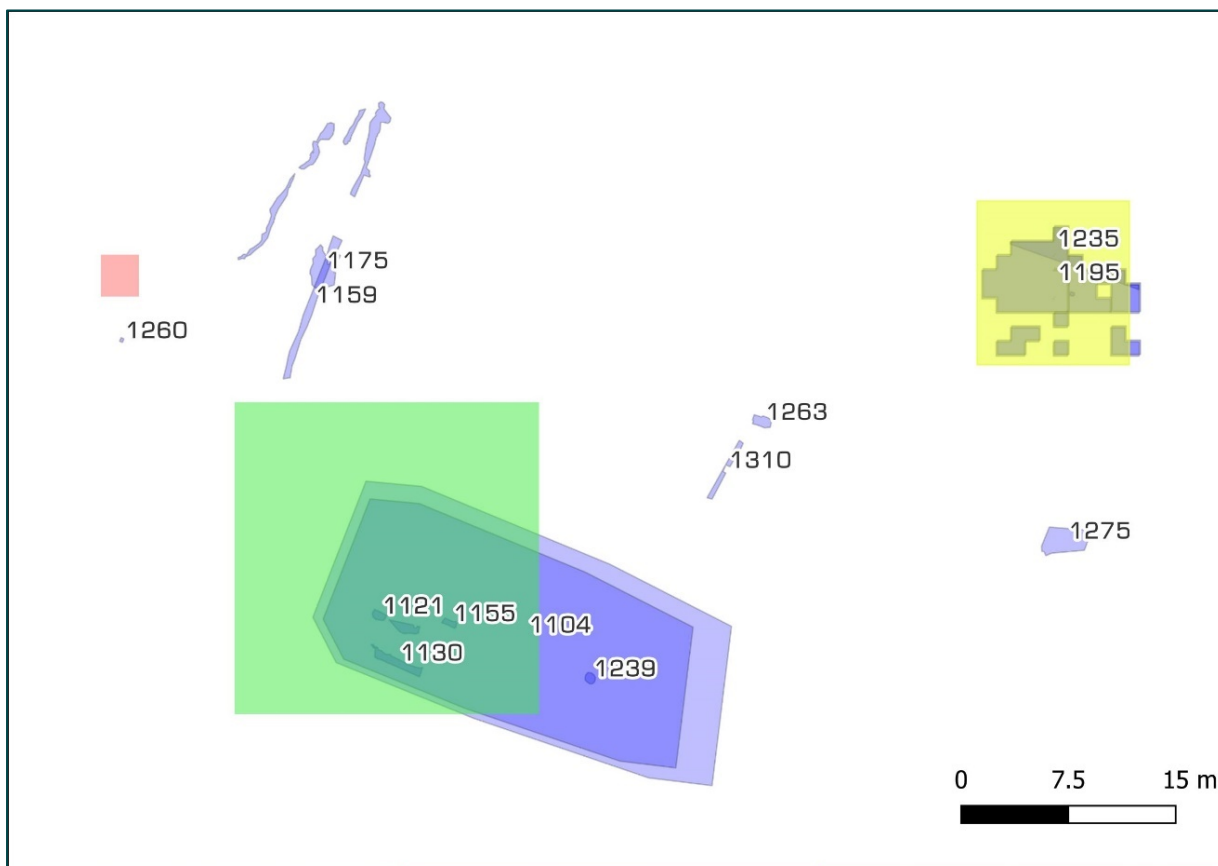


Figure 26 – Auger sample locations.



Young High School - Hilltops Community Library
 Micromorph sample locations relative to contexts containing Aboriginal artefacts

⊙ Micromorph samples

ACH Contexts

1098



Figure 27 Micromorphological sample locations.

4.6.3.2 *Micromorphological samples*

Extracting undisturbed blocks of sediment allows for microstratigraphic analysis, a powerful technique that can reveal records of past human activity and environmental change at a very high resolution (Goldberg and Berna, 2010). Microstratigraphic thin-section samples also preserve the stratigraphic sequence of archaeological deposits, which is otherwise destroyed through excavation, as an educational tool and a scientific resource for future generations (Canti and Huisman, 2015).

First, lithostratigraphic units were defined based on observed sedimentary characteristics (texture, colour, compaction, nature of bounding surfaces) observed in the exposed and cleaned sections. These definitions form the basis of site interpretation and relative chronology. Seven (7) intact block samples were carefully removed from key areas of the site (Figure 27). These blocks were first carved out from surrounding sediments using a sharp knife, then stabilised using plaster bandages. Once the plaster had hardened, the blocks were carefully extracted and wrapped in bubble wrap and Styrofoam, to protect them during transit to the laboratory.










Block samples were dried, then impregnated with polyester resin under vacuum. The cured blocks were cut into twelve 10 mm-thick wafers. Adelaide Petrographics (Adelaide, SA) produced twelve thin sections (50 mm × 25 mm), ground to standard geological thin section thickness (~30 µm).

Thin-sections were scanned in a flatbed scanner (after Arpin et al., 2002) and analysed using polarising microscopes at a range of magnifications (8 × to 200 ×). Descriptions of micromorphological features follow Stoops (2003).

Thin-sections were left without coverslips to facilitate further analyses. SEM analyses were carried out on the exposed surfaces of thin-sections using a Phenom XL, allowing both back-scanning electron microscopy (BSEM) and electron microscopy-energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM-EDS). Data were collected at a working distance of 6 mm, with an operating voltage of 15 Kv.

4.7 Cataloguing

Artefact cataloguing was conducted by material/finds type, with artefacts grouped as follows:

-  Ceramics
-  Glass
-  Small finds/Miscellaneous
-  Bone
-  Nails and fasteners
-  Ferrous Metal
-  Leather
-  Aboriginal¹¹
-  Other

Specialists worked on each class independently, following their preferred methodology (see individual reports in Appendix 5), in a structured database or formatted spreadsheet. Glass and ceramics were entered directly into a customised Microsoft Access database developed by The Artefact Post, based on the field structure of the Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern City (EAMC) database system (Crook &

¹¹ Refer to the Aboriginal salvage excavation report for full details of the approach to Aboriginal artefacts.

Murray 2006). See Table 3 below for a list of common fields and the Ceramics Report, Appendix 5, for attribute definitions.

At the conclusion of all artefact identification, all specialist datasets were aggregated in the TAP database. A basic typology was established for all classes at this time.

Table 3: Artefact attributes used in the TAP database, based on the EAMC system. (For the definition of each field see Appendix 5.)

FIELD NAMES				
IDNUMBER	INTEGRITY	LENGTH (MM)	IDMARKS	MATCHINGSETID
CATALOGUENUMBER	PERCENTAGE	WIDTH (MM)	TRANSCRIPT	MATCHINGSETTYPE
SITE	QUANTITY	HEIGHT (MM)	MAKERID	BOXNUMBER
CONTEXT	WEIGHT	THICK (MM)	DISTRIBUTORID	SPECIALFINDNO
ACTIVITY	FORM	NOTES	CONDITION	DATEENTERED
ACTIVITYQ	SHAPE	TSNAME	CONSERVATION	ENTEREDBY
FUNCTION	PORTION	TSNO	INTERPPOTENTIAL	DATEUPDATED
FUNCTIONQ	DECORATION	TSDETAILS	REFERENCES	UPDATEDBY
SUBFUNCTION	DECORATIONPLACEMENT	DATEFROM	VESSELIDNO	RECORDADMIN
SUBFUNCTIONQ	COLOUR	DATETO	MNVID	
CLASS	PATTERN	DATENOTE	MNVQTY	
MATERIAL	MANUFACTURE	PROVENANCE	MNVNOTES	
MATERIALQ	MODIFICATIONS		SHERDSIZE	

4.8 Analysis

The analysis presented in Sections 5 and 6 was conducted on the aggregated dataset in the TAP database. Context groupings were reviewed in close collaboration with the excavation director to refine the appropriate scales of analysis.







The majority of analytical work relies on sherd or fragment count as this was most reliable across all classes. This high degree of fragmentation at the YHS site (see Section 5.5) proved a challenge for the identification of some classes, notably ceramics, bone and metal. It also affected the calculation of minimum vessel counts (MVC) and minimum number of individuals, given the distribution of fragments across 140 contexts. While counts may be appropriately conservative *within* each context, the minimum estimates may be inflated across context groups, so MVCs were only used for a small number of analysis.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Stage 1 Investigations

Archaeological monitoring and salvage excavations undertaken in December 2020 and January to February 2021 comprised:

-  Monitoring of trenches checking for the presence of the reported prisoner transfer tunnel¹²;
-  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 slab.

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

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 2019:65). 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 Government Camp phase of site use (e.g. structural post holes).

The preliminary salvage results indicated that archaeological evidence relating to the Lambing Flat Government Camp was more frequent and less disturbed than initially predicted by GML (2019 and 2021). 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 Government Camp. 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).

¹² No evidence was found of prisoner transfer tunnels ever existing within any of the excavation areas for Main Works.







The location and layout of features interpreted as evidence of the “Guard House¹³” were reviewed against a georeferenced version of the 1862 plan of the camp (Figure 28). 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). An overview of the investigations conducted between September 2021 and January 2022 are provided below.

5.2 Areas

The excavation area was bounded by Carrington Park in the North, the Courthouse and its gardens in the east, the school quadrangle in the south, Building CC in the southwest, and the Early Childhood Centre in the west. The footings of former Building BB were located centrally within the excavation area, northeast of Building CC and to the west of the Courthouse.

The excavation was divided into the following excavation areas (Figure 28):

-  North of CC (NCC)– the area bounded by Building CC in the south, the Early Childhood Centre in the west, Carrington Park in the north, and the footings of Building BB in the east;
-  East of CC (ECC)– The area bounded by Building CC in the west, the footings of Building BB in the north, the Courthouse in the west, and the school quadrangle in the south;
-  Building BB (BB)– the area bounded by the footings of Building BB;
-  Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (HAAS);
-  North of BB (NBB)– the area between the footings of Building BB and Carrington Park, not including the PAD at HAAS; and
-  East of BB (EBB)– the area bounded by the footings of Building BB in the west, HAAS and Carrington Park in the north, and the Courthouse and its gardens in the east and south.

5.2.1 NCC

The area directly north of Building CC (NCC) was the primary focus of the salvage investigations. This was also the area where GML conducted test excavations that identified several post holes, that were initially interpreted as postdating Camp Hill. As shown below in Figure 29, NCC corresponds to the location of an area identified in the 1862 Surveyor General’s plan as a garden with a hut, and the eastern portion of a second hut situated just to the south, outside the garden area. This location also appears to correspond with the location of at least one of the huts depicted in the 1861 water colour painting of Camp Hill. What is unclear from the historical accounts is whether the huts shown on the 1862 plan are the same structures depicted in the water colour painting, or replacements of structures destroyed during the 1861 riot.

¹³ Referred to in this report as the “Garden Hut”.



Figure 28: Map of excavation areas

An 1881 Crown Plan of the site (refer to Figure 30) indicates that NCC corresponds to the northwestern margins of a garden reserve, adjacent the Gold Commissioner's residence, that partially extended into the closed road reserve for Bruce Street.

Salvage excavations across NCC identified 149 contexts, two of which (Contexts (1001) and (1013)) extended into other excavation areas. The other 147 contexts comprised 57 cuts, 86 deposits, and four structural features. As shown below in Table 4, almost half of the identified contexts (n=61) could be linked directly to Camp Hill occupation (Phase 2) in the 1860s and 1870s. A further 21 contexts were linked to either the Camp Hill occupation or the subsequent Gaol and Courthouse phase, and 15 contexts were identified as directly relating to the Gaol and Courthouse phase. There were also 19 contexts identified from the early school phase of the 1920s to 1950s. The 12 contexts associated with the last 60-70 years of site use were all service trenches that cut through different parts of NCC.

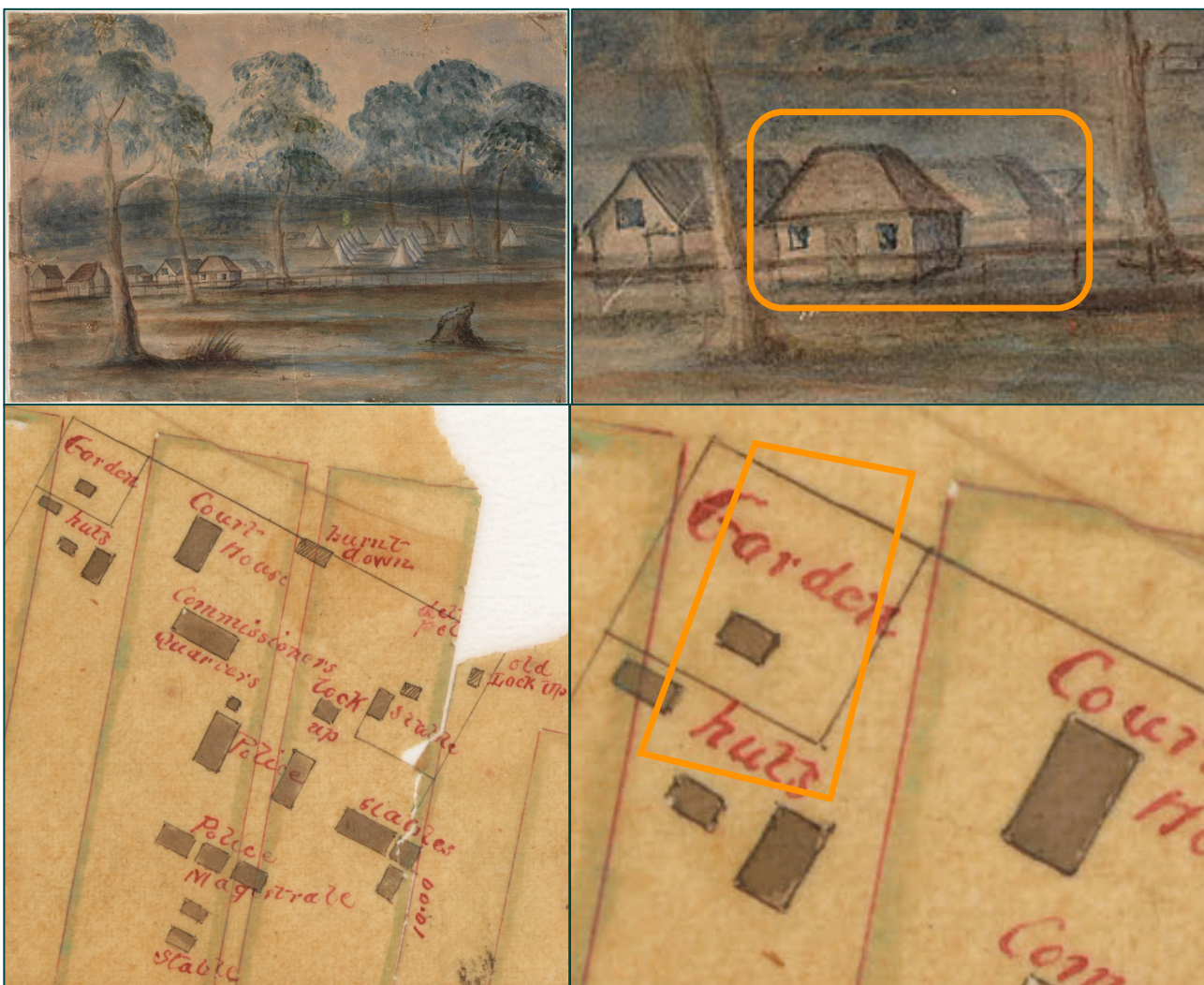


Figure 29: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area NCC and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.

Top Left: Pierre Nuyts water colour "Camp Hill Young at time of Riot" (State Library NSW: YEGmQXPn); Top Right: detail from Pierre Nuyts water colour identifying structures potentially evidenced in Excavation Area NCC; Bottom Left: Extract of 1862 Surveyor General's plan of Camp Hill (State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516); Bottom Right: detail from 1862 Surveyor General's plan with overlay of approximate extent of Excavation Area NCC.

Table 4: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the NCC contexts.

Site Phasing	No. Of Deposits	No. Of Cuts	No. Of Features	Total
1-2 (Pre-Colonisation-1884)	1	1		2
2 (1861-1884)	35	26		61
2-3 (1861-1923)	13	8		21
3 (1884-1923)	9	6		15
2-3-4 (1861-Present)	9	3	1	13
3-4 (1884-Present)	2	1	1	4
4 (1923-1950s)	11	7	1	19
4b (1950s-Present)		6	5	1

5.2.2 ECC

The area directly east of Building CC (ECC) was the secondary focus of the salvage investigations. This area was inaccessible during the GML test excavation phase. However, monitoring for early works identified remnant areas of 19th century topsoil. As shown below in Figure 31, ECC corresponds to the southern half of the 1862 Courthouse, and also clips the northeastern corner of one of the huts situated near the garden area. ECC also corresponds to an area north of the Gold Commissioner’s residence and associated kitchens (refer to Figures 30 and 31). This location also potentially corresponds with the locations of one or more huts depicted in the 1861 water colour painting of Camp Hill. Again, the question around the relationship between the huts shown on the 1862 plan and those depicted in the 1861 water colour remains unresolved. As shown in Figure 33, ECC also corresponds to the location of water closet buildings and a galvanised iron fence that relate to the establishment of the Young High School.



Figure 30: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas NCC and ECC with 1881 Crown Plan 122-1768.

Left: Extract of Crown Plan 122-1768 showing layout of northern portion of Camp Hill; Right: detail from Crown Plan 122-1768 with overlay of approximate extents of Excavation Areas NCC (orange outline) and ECC (green outline).

Salvage excavations across ECC identified 108 contexts, four of which (Contexts [1001], [1011], [1012] and [1019]) extended into other excavation areas. The other 104 contexts comprised 39 cuts, 57 deposits, and eight structural features. As shown below in Table 5, 20 of the identified contexts could be linked directly to Camp Hill occupation (Phase 2) in the 1860s and 1870s. A further 20 contexts were linked to either the Camp Hill occupation or the subsequent Gaol and Courthouse phase, and 16 contexts were identified as directly relating to the Gaol and Courthouse phase. In contrast to Area NCC, almost a quarter of the contexts in ECC were directly identifiable as relating to the early school phase. Modern service trenches, and other more recent depositional events, again cut through, overlay and/or truncated the earlier contexts.

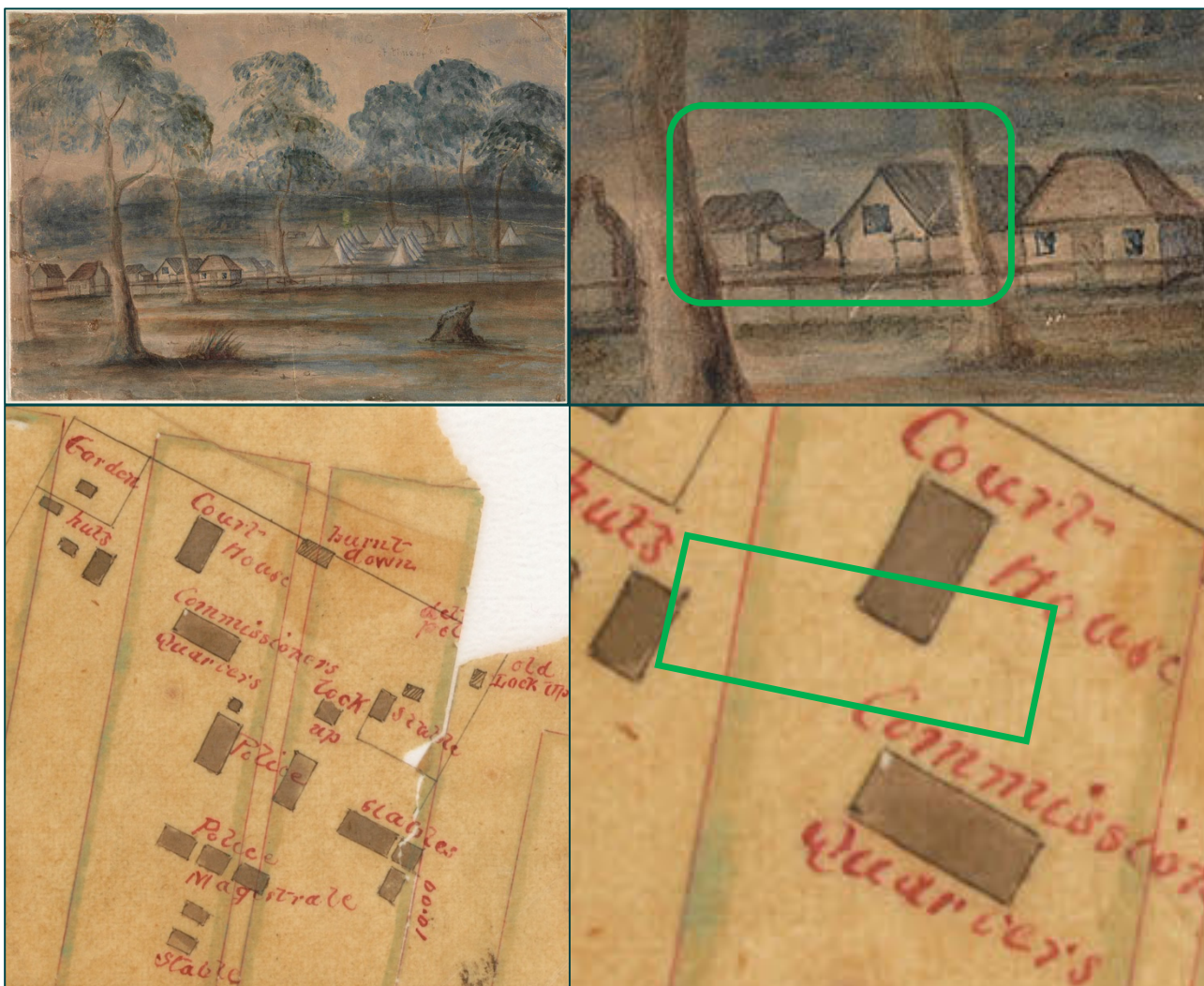


Figure 31: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area ECC and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.

Top Left: Pierre Nuyts water colour “Camp Hill Young at time of Riot” (State Library NSW: YEGmQXPn); Top Right: detail from Pierre Nuyts water colour identifying structures potentially evidenced in Excavation Area ECC; Bottom Left: Extract of 1862 Surveyor General’s plan of Camp Hill (State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516); Bottom Right: detail from 1862 Surveyor General’s plan with overlay of approximate extent of Excavation Area ECC

Table 5: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the ECC contexts.

Site Phasing	No. Of Deposits	No. Of Cuts	No. Of Features	Total
2 (1861-1884)	13	7		20
2-3 (1861-1923)	11	8	1	20
3 (1884-1923)	8	7	1	16
2-3-4 (1861-Present)	4	2	1	7
3-4 (1884-Present)	5	4		9
4 (1923-1950s)	11	8	4	23
4b (1950s-Present)	6	3	1	10

5.2.3 BB

The area under former Building BB was the focus of preliminary monitoring investigations for the presence of a prisoner transfer tunnel and salvage excavations focussed on identification of evidence associated with the 1862 courthouse. This area was inaccessible during the GML test excavation phase. As shown below in Figure 32, BB corresponds to the northern half of the 1862 Courthouse and the north-western corner overlaps with the garden area and potential fence location. BB also corresponds to the location of a concrete weather shed and an underground tank present at the establishment of the Young High School (Figure 33).

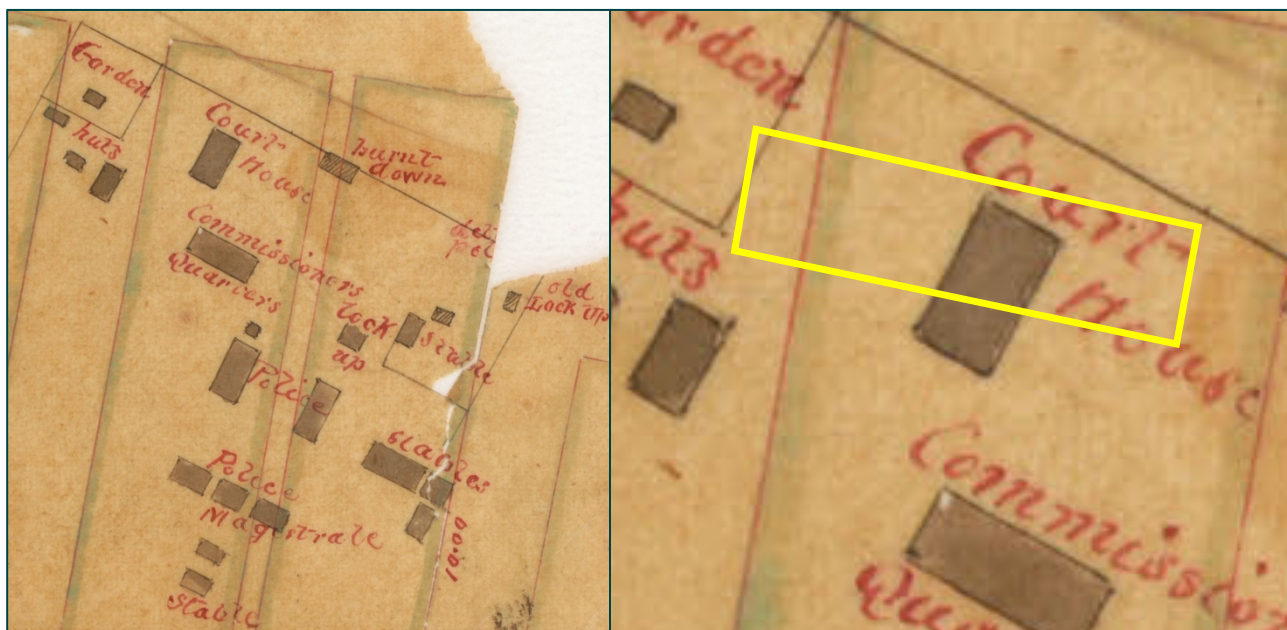


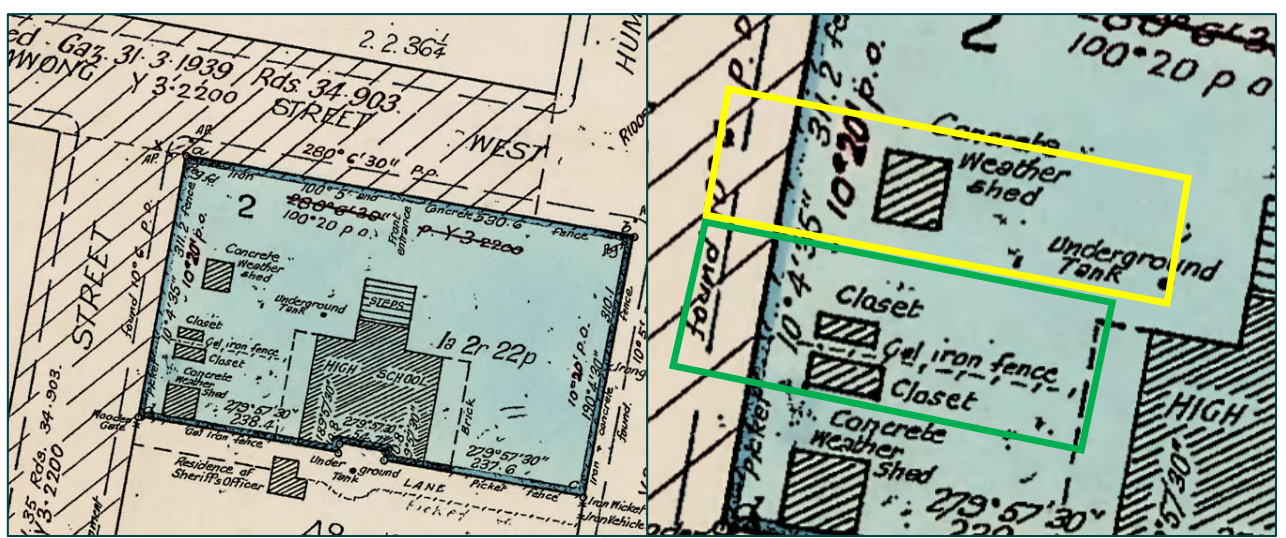
Figure 32: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area BB and 1862 depiction of the Camp Hill Complex.

Left: Extract of 1862 Surveyor General’s plan of Camp Hill (State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516); Right: detail from 1862 Surveyor General’s plan with overlay of approximate extent of Excavation Area BB

Salvage excavations across BB identified 44 contexts, four of which (Contexts [1001], [1011], [1012] and [1019]) extended into other excavation areas. The other 40 contexts comprised 16 cuts, 23 deposits, and four structural features. As shown below in Table 6, 14 of the identified contexts could be linked directly to Camp Hill occupation (Phase 2) in the 1860s and 1870s. A further 10 contexts were linked to either the Camp Hill occupation or the subsequent Gaol and Courthouse phase, and only one context was identified as directly relating to the Gaol and Courthouse phase. BB is similar to ECC in that there is a relatively high

proportion (20%) of contexts directly identifiable as relating to the early school phase. Whilst the proportion of modern contexts is broadly similar to that observed in ECC and NCC, BB differs in that the modern contexts are typically quite extensive (e.g. building footings and associated fill). The nature and extent of these modern contexts also explains the relatively lower number of identifiable 19th century contexts, as much of the evidence from this period appears to have been destroyed by construction of Building BB.

Table 6: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the BB contexts.



Site Phasing	No. Of Deposits	No. Of Cuts	No. Of Features	Total
2 (1861-1884)	6	8		14
2-3 (1861-1923)	6	4		10
3 (1884-1923)			1	1
2-3-4 (1861-Present)	1	1		2
3-4 (1884-Present)	1			1
4 (1923-1950s)	5	2	1	8
4b (1950s-Present)	4	1	2	7

Figure 33: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas ECC and BB with 1925 Crown Plan 213-1768.

Left: Extract of Crown Plan 213-1768 showing layout of Young High School in 1925; Right: detail from Crown Plan 213-1768 with overlay of approximate extents of Excavation Areas ECC (green outline) and BB (yellow outline).

5.2.4 NBB and HAAS

The area north of Building BB (NBB) was the focus of the Aboriginal salvage excavations at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site (HAAS), the site identified during GML test excavations. As shown below in Figure 34, NBB/HAAS corresponds to the location of an area identified on the 1862 Surveyor General’s plan as the location of the northern boundary fence of Camp Hill, and also overlaps with the north-eastern corner of the garden area. This location is similarly depicted in the 1861 water colour painting of Camp Hill as the location of a wooden railing fence. NBB/HAAS also corresponds to the location of an iron and concrete

fence along the northern boundary of Young High School and part of a picket fence along the western boundary of the school site at the time of establishment in 1925 (Figure 35).

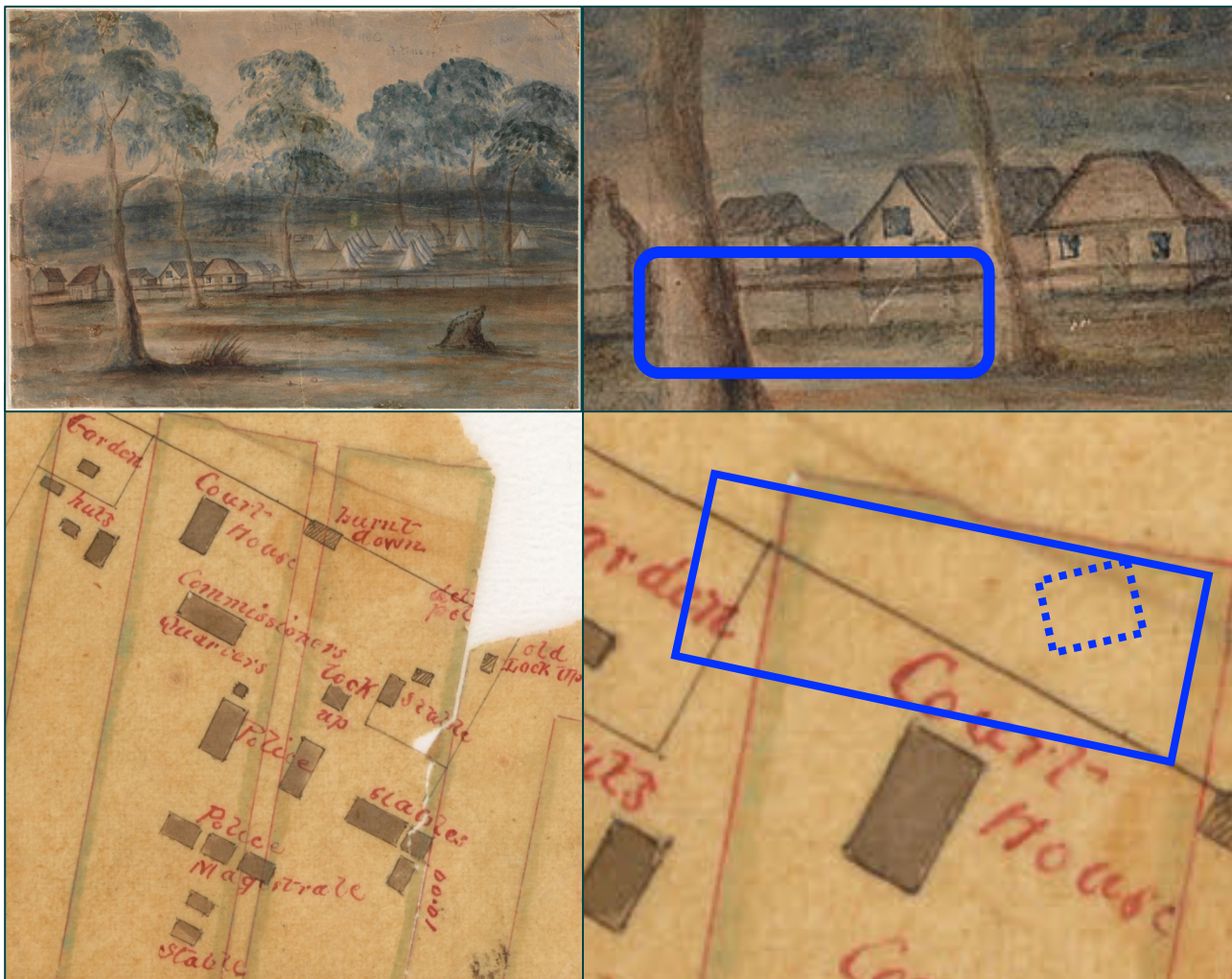


Figure 34: Overview of relationship between Excavation Area NBB/HAAS and 1861-1862 depictions of the Camp Hill Complex.

Top Left: Pierre Nuyts water colour "Camp Hill Young at time of Riot" (State Library NSW: YEGmQXPn); Top Right: detail from Pierre Nuyts water colour identifying structures potentially evidenced in Excavation Area NBB/HAAS; Bottom Left: Extract of 1862 Surveyor General's plan of Camp Hill (State Records NSW - NRS-13886-1-[X773A]-Volume 9-516); Bottom Right: detail from 1862 Surveyor General's plan with overlay of approximate extent of Excavation Area NBB (solid line)/HAAS (dotted line).

Salvage excavations across NBB/HAAS identified 29 contexts, three of which (Contexts [1001], [1010], and [1013]) extended into other excavation areas. The other 26 contexts comprised 12 cuts, 13 deposits, and one structural feature. As shown below in Table 7, one context [1195] was identified as spanning precolonial occupation and the Camp Hill phase of site use, and 14 of the identified contexts could be linked directly to Camp Hill occupation (Phase 2) in the 1860s and 1870s. A further four contexts were linked to either the Camp Hill occupation or the subsequent Gaol and Courthouse phase. Four of the investigated contexts were directly linked to 20th century occupation.

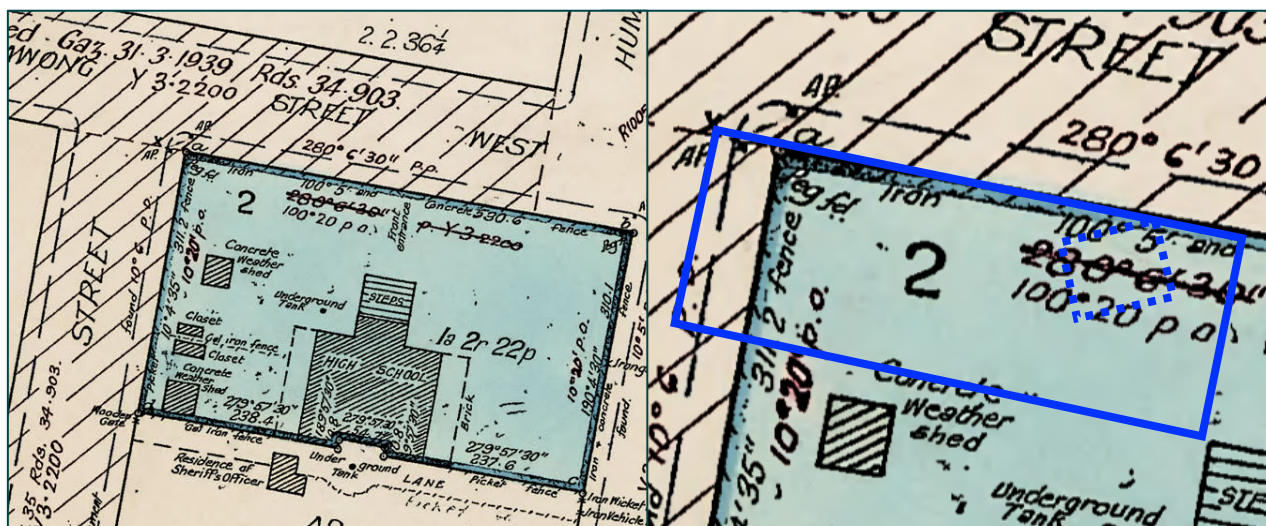


Figure 35: Overview of relationship between Excavation Areas NBB/HAAS with 1925 Crown Plan 213-1768.

Left: Extract of Crown Plan 213-1768 showing layout of Young High School in 1925; Right: detail from Crown Plan 213-1768 with overlay of approximate extents of Excavation Areas NBB (solid blue outline) and HAAS (dotted blue outline).

Table 7: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the NBB/HAAS contexts.

Site Phasing	No. Of Deposits	No. Of Cuts	No. Of Features	Total
1-2 (Precolonisation-1884)	1			1
2 (1861-1884)	7	7		14
2-3 (1861-1923)	2	2		4
2-3-4 (1861-Present)	1	2		3
4 (1923-1950s)	1			1
4b (1950s-Present)	1	1	1	3

5.2.5 EBB

The area east of Building BB (EBB) was the subject of limited archaeological investigation that was primarily associated with final phases of mechanical monitoring. None of the available historical mapping identified any known structural features within this zone of investigation.

Salvage excavations EBB identified seven (7) contexts, two of which (Contexts [1001] and [1010]) extended into other excavation areas. The other five contexts comprised one cuts, three deposits, and one structural feature. As shown below in Table 8, these contexts were all associated with phases of occupation that postdate the Camp Hill Occupation of the 1860s and 1870s, and may all relate to 20th century phases of site use.

Table 8: High level overview of site phasing attributed to the EBB contexts.

Site Phasing	No. Of Deposits	No. Of Cuts	No. Of Features	Total
3-4 (1884-Present)	1	1		2
4 (1923-1950s)	2			2
4b (1950s-Present)			1	1

5.3 Contexts

A total of 330 contexts were identified and investigated during the archaeological salvage program. Context summaries including descriptions and photographs are provided in Appendices 9 and 10. As discussed above, the various cuts, deposits and other context features were assigned to different phases of site use. The phasing of contexts was based on a combination of site stratigraphy and artefact finds. A complete Harris Matrix for the site is provided in Appendix 11, which also includes individual matrices for subsets of contexts for each excavation area and/or identified structure groups (refer to Section 5.4 below for further details on structure and feature groupings).

Overviews of the various types of cuts, deposits, surfaces, and other context features are summarised below in Tables 9 through 15. Table 9 provides an overview of all identified contexts broken down into cuts, deposits, features and subtypes that identify form (e.g. post hole). As can be seen in this table, there were 184 deposit contexts. Of those 184 deposits, 140 were artefact bearing.

Table 9: Overview of contexts by type.

Context Type	Cut	Deposit	Feature	Total
Artificial surface			2	2
Former topsoil		9		9
Mixed interface		1		1
Modern topsoil		1		1
Natural subsoil		1		1
Fill		15		15
Redeposited		4		4
Bearer(s)	6	5		11
Foundation/Footings	1		5	6
Lens		4		4
Occupation deposit		3		3
Packing clay?		2		2
Post hole	60	55		115
Post pipe	2	8		10
Post(s)			5	5
Refuse	18	30		48
Rut/Rill	8	8		16
Garden bed?		1		1
Footpath			1	1
Paving			1	1
Service trench	14	13	3	30
Bioturbation	4	5		9
Tree?	9	13	2	24
Other	5	6		11
Total	127	184	19	330

5.3.1 Phase 2 Contexts

Over a third (n=114: 34.5%) of the identified contexts were assessed to relate directly to the Camp Hill phase of occupation during the 1860s and 1870s (refer to Table 10). The Phase 2 contexts primarily comprised cuts and fills associated with post holes (n=71) and refuse pits (n=19). The next most common context types were bearers (n=9), followed by rut/rill features (n=4) and occupation/underfloor deposits (n=3). The Phase 2 contexts were primarily located in NCC, ECC and BB (Figure 36) in and around the locations of the 1861 and 1862 structures identified in Figures 29, 31, and 32. Eight Phase 2 contexts were also identified in area NBB/HAAS, around locations of structural features identified in Figure 34.

Table 10: Overview of Phase 2 contexts by type.

Context Type	Cut	Deposit	Total
Former topsoil		2	2
Bearer(s)	5	4	9
Occupation deposit		3	3
Packing clay?		2	2
Post hole	33	30	63
Post pipe	2	6	8
Refuse	7	12	19
Rut/Rill	2	2	4
Other	1	1	2
Bioturbation	1	1	2
Total	51	63	114

5.3.2 Phase 2/3 Contexts

A total of 55 (16.67%) contexts were identified as relating to Phase 2 and/or Phase 3 occupation (Table 11). These were contexts that appeared to either span both the Camp Hill and Courthouse/Gaol phases of site use or could not be confidently assigned to a single phase of use. The majority of these contexts related to post holes (n=33), many of which appear to be remnants of former fence lines, features that are more difficult to definitively associate with a particular phase of site use. Similarly, there were several examples of former topsoils (n=4), refuse pits (n=5) and rut/rill features (n=3) that, on the basis of stratigraphy and dateable finds, were more ambiguous in terms of site phasing.

Table 11: Overview of Phase 2/3 contexts by type.

Context Type	CUT	DEPOSIT	FEATURE	TOTAL
Former topsoil		4		4
Redeposited		1		1
Lens		1		1
Post hole	16	15		31
Post pipe		2		2
Refuse	1	4		5
Rut/Rill	2	1		3
Bioturbation	1	2		3
Tree?	1	1	1	3
Other	1	1		2
Total	22	32	1	55

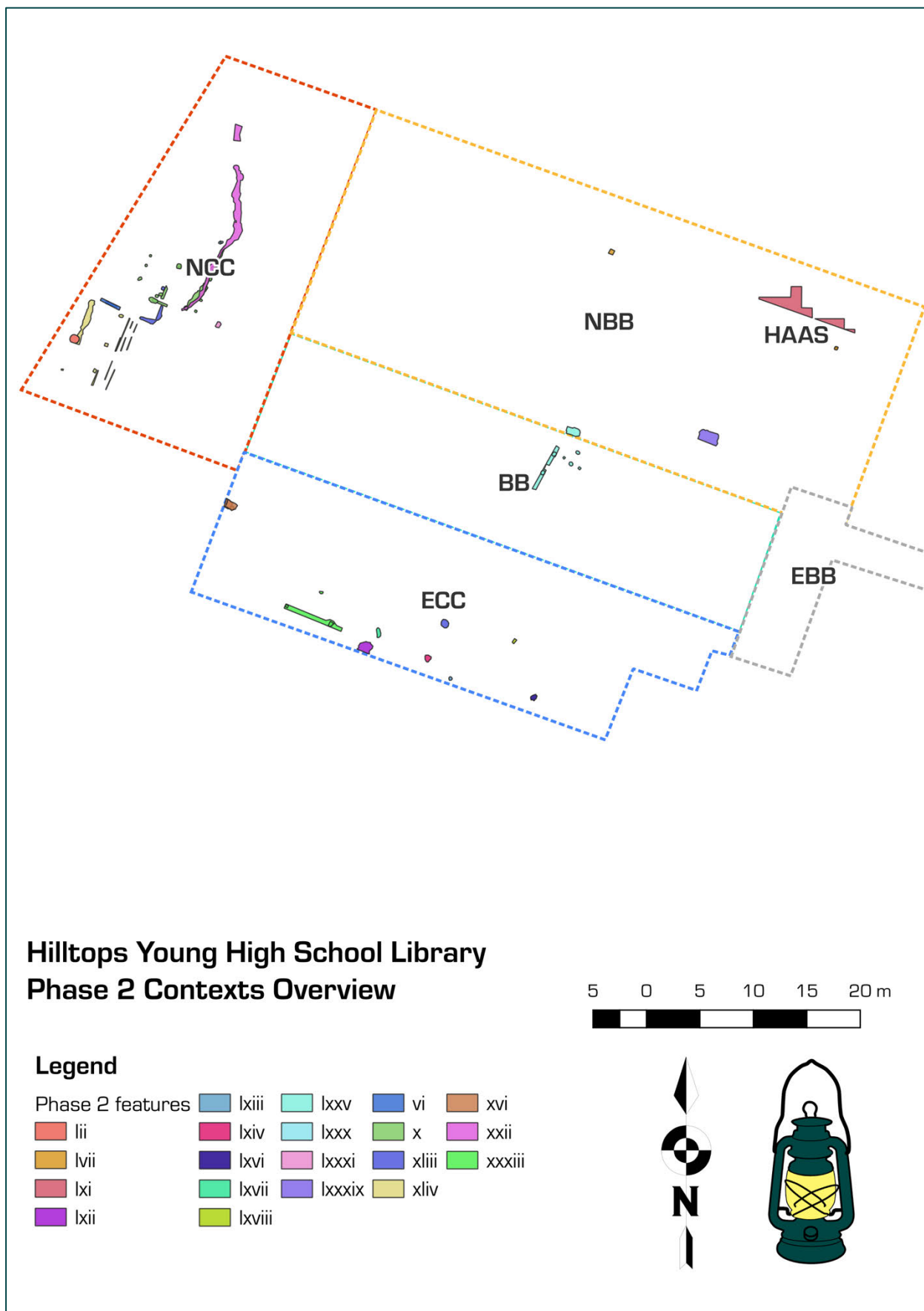


Figure 36: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 2 contexts.

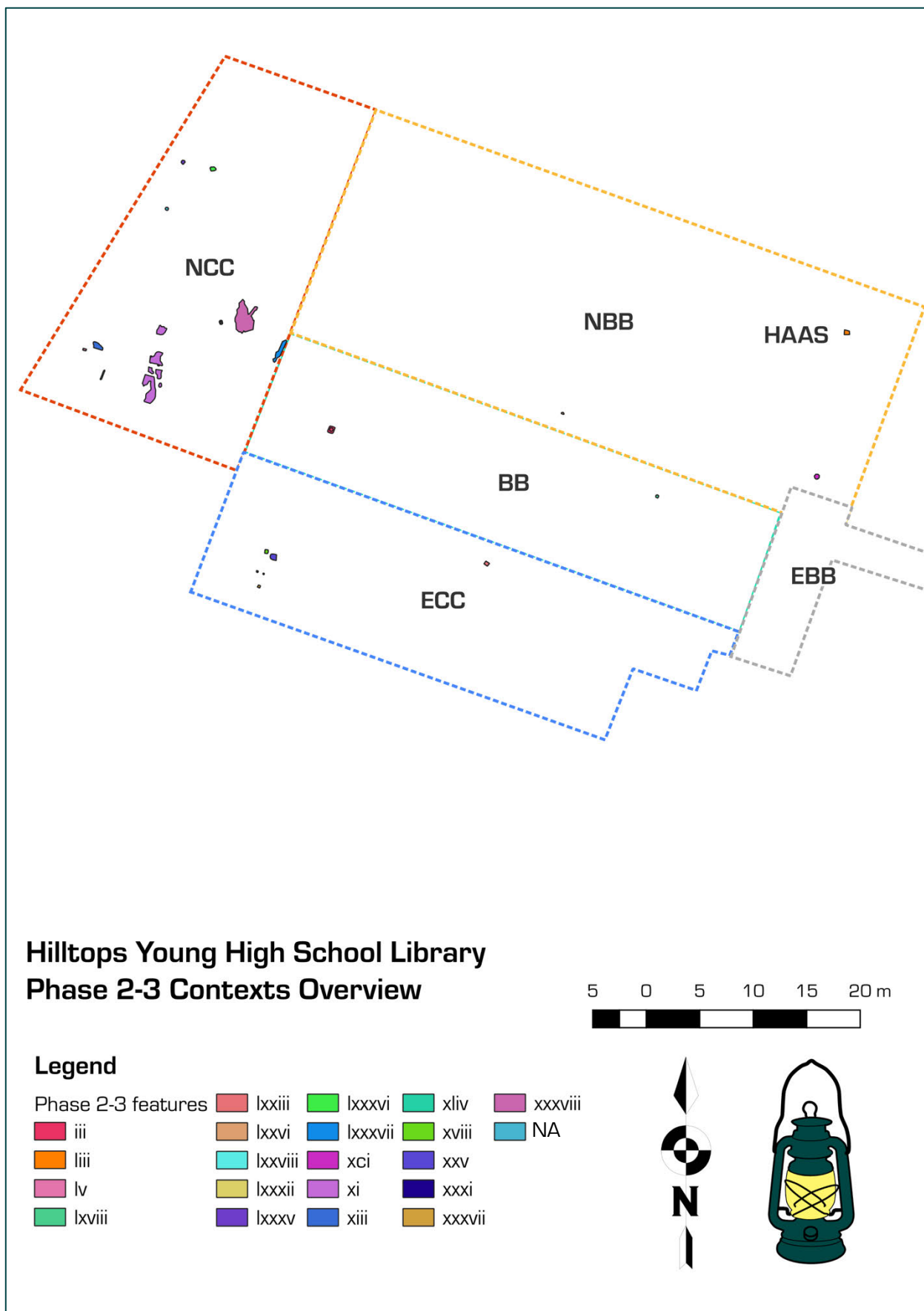


Figure 37: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 2-3 contexts.

The Phase 2-3 contexts were primarily identified in NCC (Figure 37, with additional minor features also present in ECC, BB and NBB/HAAS. The distribution of these contexts appears likely to reflect ancillary activity areas around the Phase 2 features in these excavation areas.

5.3.3 Phase 3 Contexts

There were 27 (8.2%) contexts that could be linked directly to Phase 3 occupation spanning the late 19th and early 20th century when site use was primarily associated with the Courthouse and Gaol (refer to Table 12). The Phase 3 contexts (Figure 38) primarily comprised more ambiguous features such as rut/rill cuts and deposits (n=9), bioturbation events likely to be trees (n=5) and miscellaneous circular features of uncertain function that potentially related to tree plantings or water barrels (n=7). There were also two cuts and three deposits associated with refuse, which may relate to demolition of structures associated with the changing site use.

Table 12: Overview of Phase 3 contexts by type.

Context Type	CUT	DEPOSIT	FEATURE	TOTAL
Post(s)			1	1
Refuse	2	3		5
Rut/Rill	4	5		9
Tree?	2	2	1	5
Other	3	4		7
Total	11	14	2	27

5.3.4 Phase 3/4 Contexts

There were 16 contexts (4.8%) that were identified as relating to Phase 3 and/or Phase 4 occupation at the turn of century (Table 13 and Figure 39). The Phase 3-4 contexts are similar to those associated with Phase 3 in that they are isolated and/or ambiguous features that were difficult to interpret.

Table 13: Overview of Phase 3/4 contexts by type.

Context Type	CUT	DEPOSIT	FEATURE	TOTAL
Former topsoil		1		1
Redeposited		1		1
Fill		1		1
Post hole	2	2		4
Post(s)			1	1
Refuse	2	2		4
Tree?	2	2		4
Total	6	9	1	16

5.3.5 Phase 4 Contexts

There were 56 contexts (17%) that could be linked directly to Phase 4 occupation during the early 20th century when the site commenced use as Young Intermediate School (refer to Table 14 and Figure 40). The Phase 4 contexts were dominated by post hole (n=14) and refuse features (n=14), and also included various fill deposits (n=5) and other landscaping and topsoil contexts (n=8). There were also three examples of building footings/foundations. Phase 4 was also characterised by various service trenches and increasing numbers of tree plantings. The highest concentration of Phase 4 contexts was in area ECC, around locations of structural features identified in Figure 33.

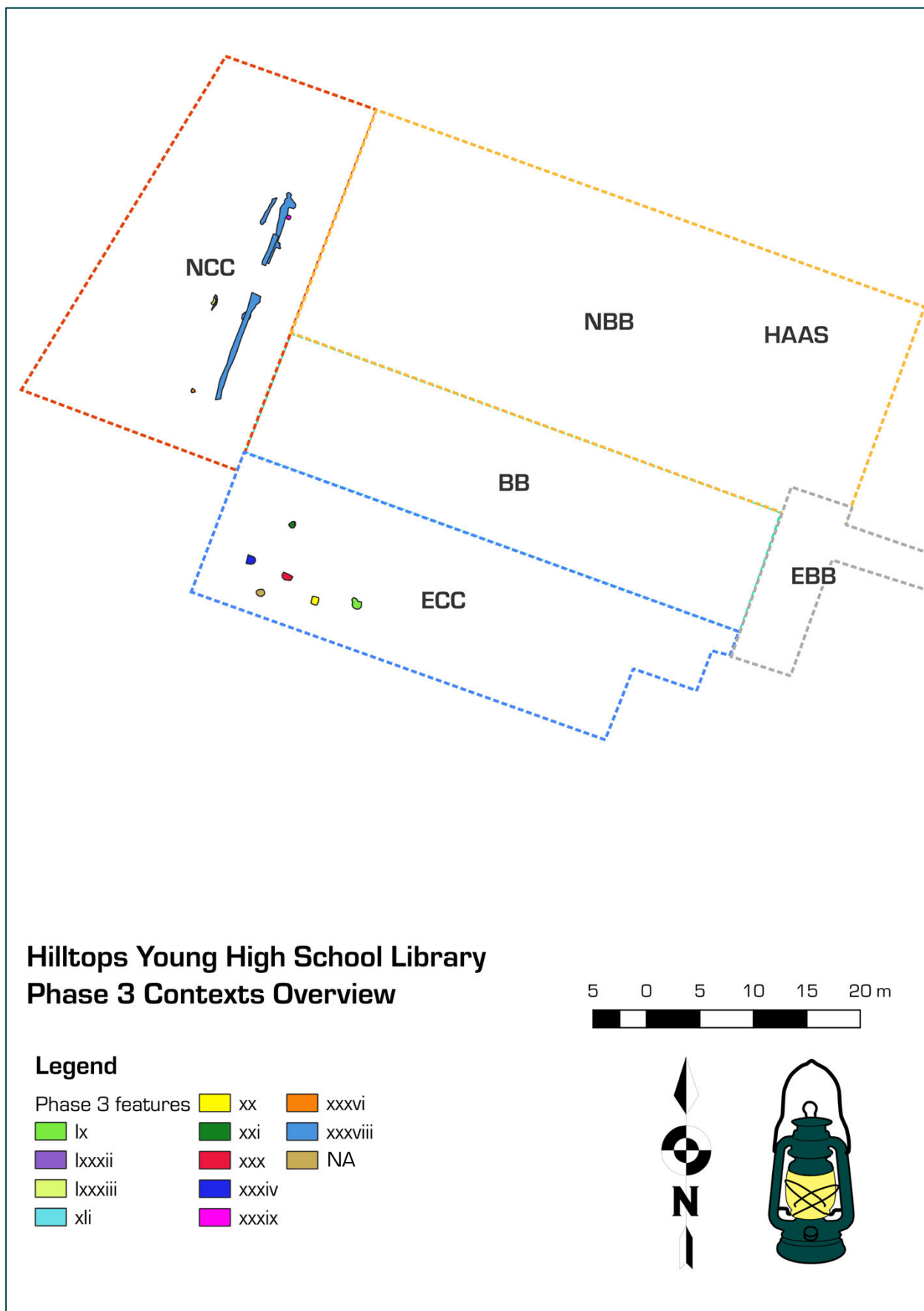


Figure 38: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 3 contexts.

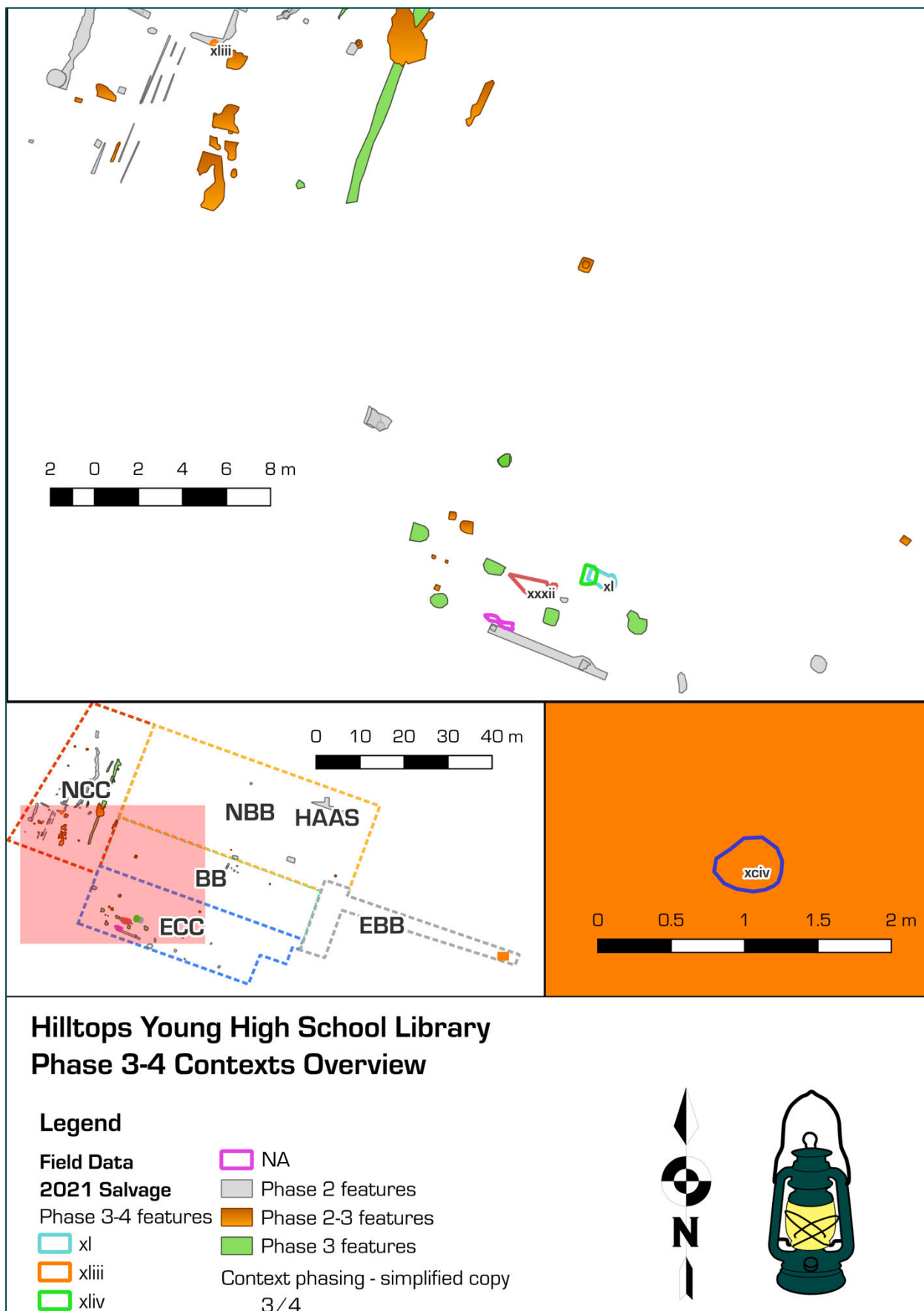


Figure 39: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 3-4 contexts.

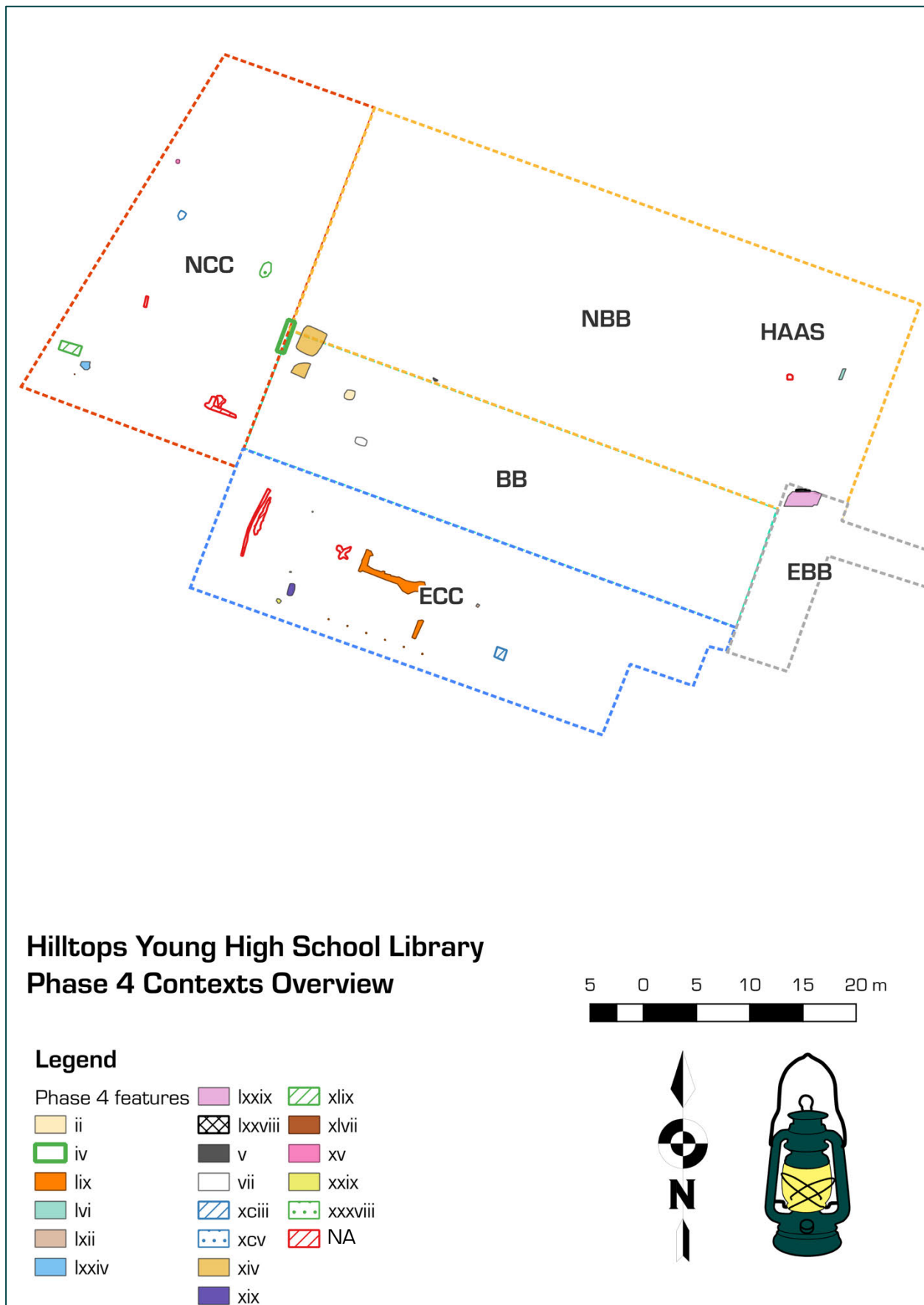


Figure 40: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 4 contexts.

Table 14: Overview of Phase 4 contexts by type.

Context Type	CUT	DEPOSIT	FEATURE	TOTAL
Artificial surface			1	1
Modern topsoil		1		1
Mixed interface		1		1
Fill		5		5
Foundation/Footings			3	3
Post hole	7	6		13
Post(s)			1	1
Refuse	6	8		14
Garden bed?		1		1
Footpath			1	1
Service trench	4	3	1	8
Tree?	2	5		7
Total	19	30	7	56

5.3.6 Phase 4B Contexts

The Phase 4B contexts comprised 35 cuts, deposits and features associated with the last 50-60 years of site use (Table 15; Figure 41). Almost two thirds (n=22) of the 4B contexts were associated with service trenches. The remainder of contexts were primarily associated with mechanical earthworks and/or structural elements at Building BB.

Table 15: Overview of Phase 4B contexts by type.

Context Type	CUT	DEPOSIT	FEATURE	TOTAL
Artificial surface			1	1
Redeposited		7		7
Fill	1		2	3
Foundation/Footings			3	3
Paving			1	1
Service trench	10	10	2	22
Total	11	18	6	35

5.3.7 Summary of Context Phasing

The phasing of the investigated contexts assisted in the identification of distinct groupings of features that appear to relate to structural features identified in Figures 29-35. These features primarily relate to the Camp Hill phase of occupation in the 1860s and 1870s, but also include features from the early 20th century at the time of the establishment of Young Intermediate School. It is also notable that the context phasing has identified areas of site use from Phases 2, 3 and 4 that indicate potential ancillary areas associated with the various structural features that are evidenced. Further discussion of the evidence for individual structures is provide below in Section 5.4.

There were also 23 contexts (7%) that were so ambiguous in their phasing and/or spanned multiple phases of site use (e.g. Context 1194 – former topsoil at HAAS), that they were grouped as potentially relating to any or all the key phases of site use from the 1860s through to the early 20th century. These contexts were primarily comprised of bioturbation events, isolated and amorphous lens deposits and evidence of individual posts and/or post holes that could not be linked to other structures.

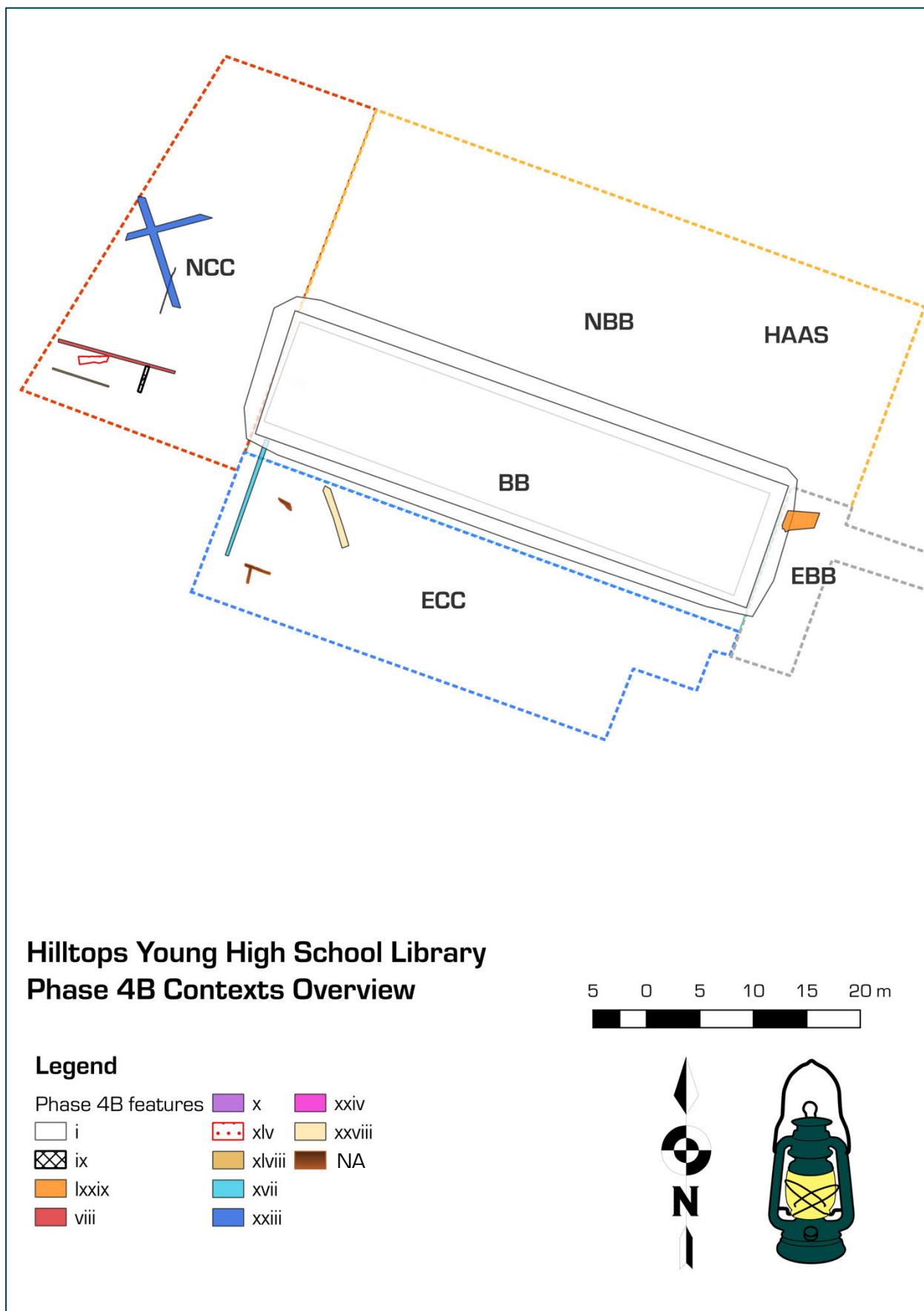


Figure 41: Overview of the distribution of key Phase 4B contexts.

5.4 Context Groups

Of the 330 contexts identified during the archaeological investigations, 18 were identified as evidence of former surfaces including topsoil deposits, fill deposits, redeposited fill and/or mixed interface deposits (Table 16). Some of these deposits [eg (1010) and (1013)] were evidenced across multiple excavation areas, whereas most were identified within a particular excavation area or component thereof. Each of these deposits was assigned a feature identifier in the form of a capital letter, as distinct from the roman numerals used to identify archaeological features (refer below).

Table 16: Overview of former surfaces, fills and/or topsoils identified across the site.

Context #	Area	Feature	Phase	Context Type 1	Context Type 2	Description
1010	All Areas	Y	4B	Deposit	Fill	Mixed redeposited fill associated with landscaping during school phase. This context is visually stratified, but considered to be of a general collective unit formed in a single landscaping event. The very base of the context has (10mm on average) organic layer sitting upon (1194), with a lot of roots grown horizontally at this level.
1013	NCC and NBB	Z	4	Deposit	Modern topsoil	Modern topsoil, present as a friable layer across NCC and NBB, overlying (1010) and (1018).
1017	NCC	A	2/3	Deposit	Former topsoil	Former topsoil deposit of variable appearance and often difficult to distinguish from overlying interface context (1018). Characterised by pale brown to brown gritty sandy silt with variable clay content.
1018	NCC	B	4	Deposit	Mixed interface deposit	Mixed/interface deposit between modern topsoil (1013) and earlier ground surface (1017). Deposit contains a mixture of 19th and 20th century artefacts located to north of cc. Depth of deposit ranges from 50-100mm. Characterised by presence of mottled clays, quartz gravels and bluestone gravels within brown sandy silt.
1033	BB	C	3/4	Deposit	Fill	A deposit of grey decomposed mortar containing early 20th century artefacts. Located at western end of bb and truncated on north and east sides by concrete footings (1016). Deposit is undulating and slopes down to the north. 19cm at thickest and 1-2cm at thinnest.
1048	ECC	D	3/4	Deposit	Former topsoil	A pocket/lens of remnant grey-brown sandy silt with 19th and 20th century artefacts in association. Appears to be former topsoil that is cut into by 20th century features.
1053	NCC	E	2/3	Deposit	Redeposited	Redeposited mixture of natural (1001) and former topsoil - mottled orange sandy clay. Interface deposit over partially truncated (1001)

Context #	Area	Feature	Phase	Context Type 1	Context Type 2	Description
1097	ECC	F	4	Deposit	Fill	Likely to be a 20th century fill deposit associated with remodelling of the school quadrangle. Deposit is composed of a mix of a-horizon silty sand and B-Horizon sandy clay. 20th century refuse pits are cut into it (ie \1060/ and \1062/) and post hole \1057/. Overlies a much more homogenous former topsoil deposit (1098).
1098	ECC	G	2/3	Deposit	Former topsoil	Relatively homogenous grey-brown silty sand with 19th century artefacts, lies underneath (1097).
1104	ECC	H	2/3 /4	Deposit	Redeposited	Mixed redeposited topsoil that contains 19th and 20th century artefacts.
1175	NCC	J	2/3	Deposit	Former topsoil	Remnant lens of reddish-brown silty sand - former topsoil/surface that underlies (1164).
1177	NCC	K	2	Deposit	Former topsoil	19th century topsoil - present as 5-15cm thick deposit underlying (1018) and overlying (1198) at feature xlv.
1191	NCC	L	3/4	Deposit	Redeposited	Orange-brown sandy silt with orange and grey mottling, cut into by \1192/ - probable 20th century?
1194	NBB/ HAAS	M	2/3 /4	Deposit	Former topsoil	Light brown gritty silty sand identified within HAAS. Former topsoil that likely dates from late 19th century through to 20th century.
1195	NBB/ HAAS	P	1/2	Deposit	Former topsoil	Grey-brown silty sand, probably 19th century (and earlier) topsoil
1198	NCC	Q	2	Deposit	Former topsoil	Grey-brown silty sand, probably 19th century (and earlier) topsoil
1209	NBB/ HAAS	N	4B	Feature	Artificial surface	Remnant bitumen surface within pit 927e 929n, between (1010) and (1194) - probable school phase sports court (basketball/tennis).
1266	BB	O	2/3	Deposit	Former topsoil	Fine to medium grain, orange-brown to brown clayey silt, present as two rectilinear patches underneath northern footings of BB (1009).

5.4.1 Feature Groups

Two hundred and eighty-eight (288) of the remaining 312 contexts were assigned feature identifiers in the form of roman numerals ranging from one (i) through to 95 (xcv). These features were identified during post excavation analysis based on spatial data, context records and observations made during fieldwork. Whilst several of these features comprised a single context (Features xiii, xiv, xxii, l, lxvi, lxvii, lxxi and xcv), there were 10 groupings of context complexes identifiable as feature groups that comprised five or more contexts (i, x, xvi, xxix, xxxiii, xxxviii, xlili, xlv, lvii, and lxxv), 72 pairs of cuts and deposits (refer to Appendix 10), and a further 10 groups of three to four contexts. These feature groups are detailed in Appendix 10 and the 10 larger groups of five contexts or more are summarised below in Tables 17-26.

Table 17: Feature i contexts

Feature i (Building BB) – Phase 4B	
Context ID	
1000	– Foundation/Footings
1004	– Fill
1008	– Fill
1009	– Fill
1016	– Foundation/Footings
1046	– Fill
1047	– Service trench cut
1052	– Foundation/Footings cut
1110	– Fill

Table 18: Feature x contexts

Feature x (“Garden” Hut) – Phase 2	
Context ID	
1028	– Post hole cut
1029	– Post hole cut
1030	– Post hole cut
1031	– Post hole fill
1068	– Occupation deposit
1069	– Packing clay
1070	– Packing clay
1072	– Post hole fill
1076	– Post hole cut
1077	– Post pipe fill
1078	– Post hole fill
1082	– Post hole cut
1083	– Post hole fill
1084	– Post pipe fill
1085	– Post hole cut
1086	– Post hole fill
1087	– Post pipe fill
1092	– Post hole cut
1093	– Post hole fill
1094	– Post hole cut
1095	– Post hole fill
1168	– Post hole cut
1169	– Post hole fill
1170	– Post hole cut
1171	– Post hole fill
1173	– Post hole cut
1174	– Post hole fill
1176	– Post pipe fill
1179	– Post hole cut
1183	– Post hole cut

Table 19 Feature xvi contexts

Feature xvi (Cess Pit) – Phase 2	
Context ID	
1044	– Refuse cut
1045	– Refuse fill
1282	– Refuse fill
1283	– Refuse fill
1284	– Refuse fill

Table 20: Feature xxix contexts

Feature xxix (School Fence) – Phase 4	
Context ID	
1116	– Timber post
1124	– Post hole cut
1125	– Post hole fill
1142	– Post hole fill
1144	– Post hole cut
1145	– Post hole cut
1146	– Post hole fill

Table 21: Feature xxxiii contexts

Feature xxxiii (Kitchen) – Phase 2	
Context ID	
1130	– Bearer fill
1136	– Bearer cut
1137	– Post hole cut
1138	– Post hole fill
1232	– Post hole fill
1233	– Post hole cut
1322	– Post hole cut
1323	– Post hole fill

Table 22: Feature xxxviii contexts

Feature xxxviii (Vehicle Track) – Phases 2-3	
Context ID	
1150	– Rut/rill fill
1151	– Rut/rill cut
1156	– Rut/rill cut
1157	– Rut/rill fill
1158	– Rut/rill cut
1159	– Rut/rill fill
1164	– Refuse fill
1165	– Refuse fill

Table 23: Feature xliii contexts

Feature xliii (pre-Riot Hut) – Phase 2
Context ID
1074 – Post hole cut
1075 – Post hole fill
1172 – Post hole cut
1183 – Post hole cut
1201 – Bearer cut
1202 – Bearer fill

Table 24: Feature xliv contexts

Feature xliv (SW Hut) – Phase 2
Context ID
1196 – Rut/rill cut
1197 – Rut/rill fill
1199 – Post hole cut
1200 – Post hole fill
1208 – Bioturbation deposit
1216 – Bearer cuts
1218 – Tree cut
1219 – Tree fill
1222 – Bioturbation cut
1259 – Post hole cut
1260 – Post hole fill
1300 – Post hole cut
1301 – Post hole fill
1312 – Post hole cut
1313 – Post hole fill
1202 – Bearer deposit

Table 25: Feature lvii contexts

Feature lvii (Northern Fence) – Phase 2
Context ID
1223 – Post hole cut
1224 – Post hole fill
1230 – Post pipe cut
1231 – Post pipe fill
1293 – Post pipe cut
1294 – Post pipe fill
1295 – Post hole cut
1296 – Post hole fill
1328 – Post hole cut
1329 – Post hole fill

Table 26: Feature lxxv contexts

Feature lxxv (2nd Courthouse) – Phase 2
Context ID
1056 – Post hole cut
1067 – Post hole cut
1160 – Bioturbation deposit
1263 – Post hole fill
1264 – Post hole cut
1265 – Post hole fill
1303 – Post hole cut
1304 – Post hole fill
1305 – Post hole cut
1306 – Post hole fill
1307 – Post hole cut
1308 – Post hole fill
1309 – Bearer cut
1310 – Bearer fill

Tables 18 through 26 identify nine of the key structural items that were identified during the salvage investigations. As shown in these tables, most of these features are Phase 2 structures with buildings typically evidenced by a combination of postholes and bearers, sometimes with associated underfloor deposits. Other Phase 2 features include the Cess Pit (Feature xvi) and the Northern Fence (Feature lvii), whilst the School Fence (Feature xxix) is an example of an Early School structure identified from Phase 4. What is notable by absence is any significant grouping of features associated with Phase 3 occupation. However, the grouping of features for the Vehicle Track (Feature xxxviii) does include features that are likely to span this phase of site use.

Whilst the identification of the various feature groups of contexts assisted in identifying the abovementioned structures, the nature of the site’s complexity was such that the feature groups themselves also needed to be combined into “structure groups”. Each structure group was based either on a key feature group (refer to Tables 16 through 24), or on groupings of similar feature types within a given excavation area.

5.4.2 Structure Groups

Feature groups, including associated surface/topsoil layers were grouped together on the basis of spatial patterning and observations made during excavation, to form structure groups. Each structure group included contexts and/or features that had been identified as belonging to a particular building, fence line, or activity, as well as contexts/features that may be associated, and features that cut into it. This enabled artefact analysis to home in on key context groupings, whilst also including an assessment of neighbouring contexts and/or contexts that might include associated redeposited artefacts. Appendix 10 provides an overview of the identified structure groups and the associated features and contexts. Almost two thirds of the investigated contexts (n=198) have been assigned to one or more structure groups

5.4.2.1 Garden Hut

This group of contexts comprises Features x, x?¹⁴, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, A, and Q, as well as two unassigned contexts (1066 and 1079) that are associated through spatial proximity. The Garden Hut group extends across an area measuring 20m north-south by 10m east-west, within NCC, in the vicinity of the hut situated within the “garden” area on the 1862 Surveyor General’s plan (Figure 29). This location also corresponds to GML test trenches H12B and H12C (Figure 17).

The primary evidence for the presence of a building in this location comes from the alignment of 12 postholes that form a rectilinear pattern (aligned to 110 degrees along the long axis) with three along the western side, four along the eastern side, and an additional three along the northern side and a further two on the southern side (Figure 42; Plates 1, 2 and 3). On the basis of the distribution of the extant post holes, it is likely that there were up to another six post holes (Plate 3 that formed the perimeter footings for a building measuring approximately 6.2m (~20’4”) east-west by 3.8m (~12’6”) north-south. The extant post holes were spaced at intervals of approximately 0.9-1.0m (~3’-3’4”) with most evidenced by a circular to sub-circular feature approximately 0.2-0.25m in diameter. Three of the post holes comprised clear evidence of a post pipe within a larger post hole cutting, whilst the remainder appeared to be evidence by either the post pipe or a larger rectilinear post hole cut.

Only three Phase 2 features were identified within the internal floorspace of the structure group (Contexts 1074, 1075 and 1068). These comprised two possible post holes, one of which was interpreted as likely to be associated with a separate earlier structure (Feature xliii - pre-Riot/1861 Hut), and a 1.0m by 0.25m pocket of remnant occupation deposit that was truncated by modern features xxiii and xxiv (service trenches). Two additional and overlapping contexts (1073 and 1178) situated immediately south of the feature x group were identified as relating either to the Garden Hut or the earlier pre-Riot/1861 Hut. Context 1073 comprised an occupation deposit extending 1.6m east-west by 0.2-0.3m north-south. It was interpreted as a deposit potentially associated with the threshold to the Garden Hut or an internal underfloor deposit within the earlier building. Similarly, Context 1178 comprised a thin lens of occupation deposit that was partially overlain by Context 1073, and whilst it likely relates to the earlier structure, it may represent earlier phases of deposit at the threshold to the Garden Hut.

¹⁴ Indicates contexts that are likely to be part of feature group x, but may be part of feature group xliii.

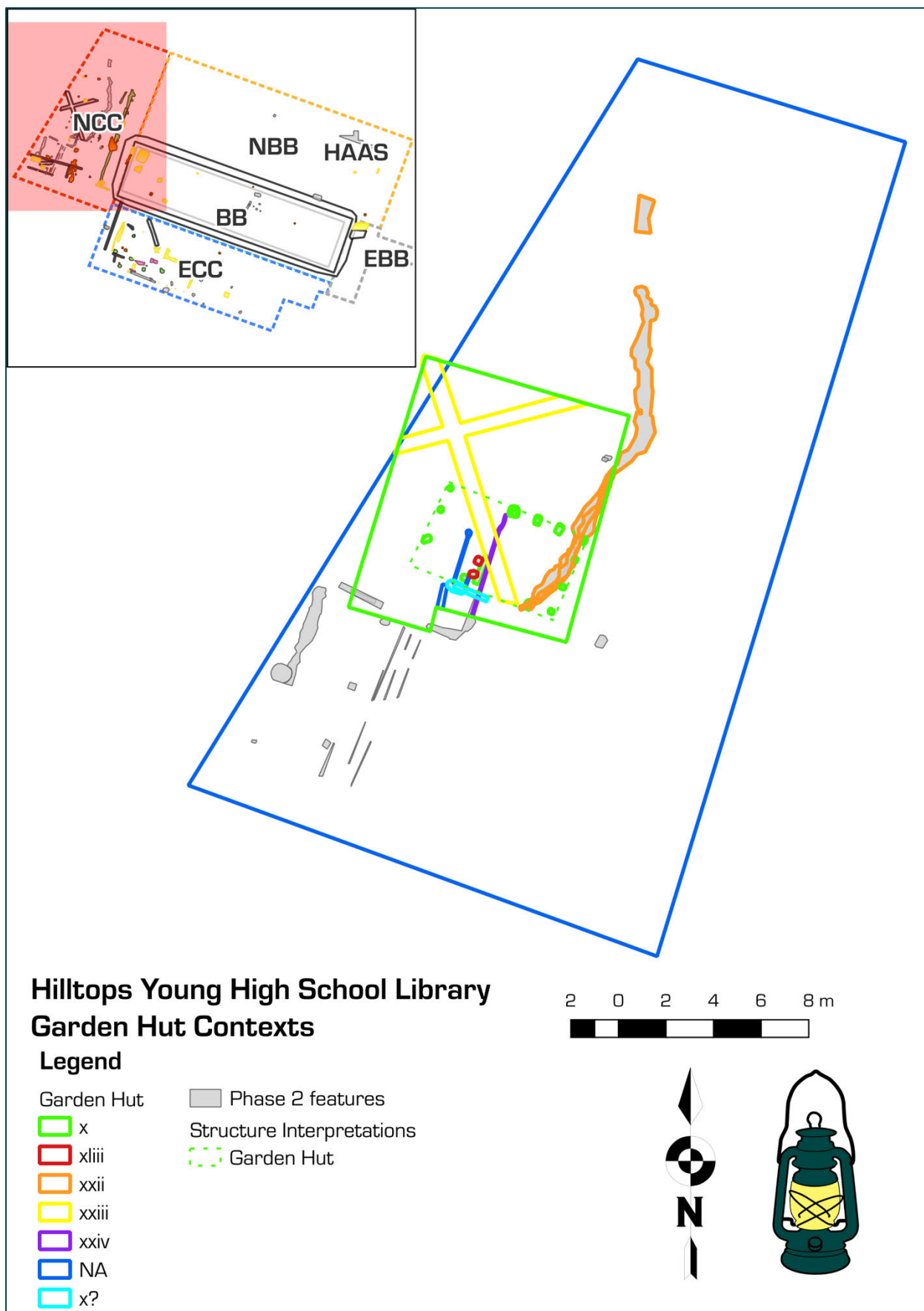


Figure 42: Garden Hut feature mapping at NCC.



Plate 1: Row of E-W aligned post holes \1092/, \1030/, \1082/, \1076/, along northern side of Feature x, facing west



Plate 2: Pre-excavation view of rill feature xxii (Contexts \1101/ and [1071] situated on eastern margins of Garden Hut complex, facing south.

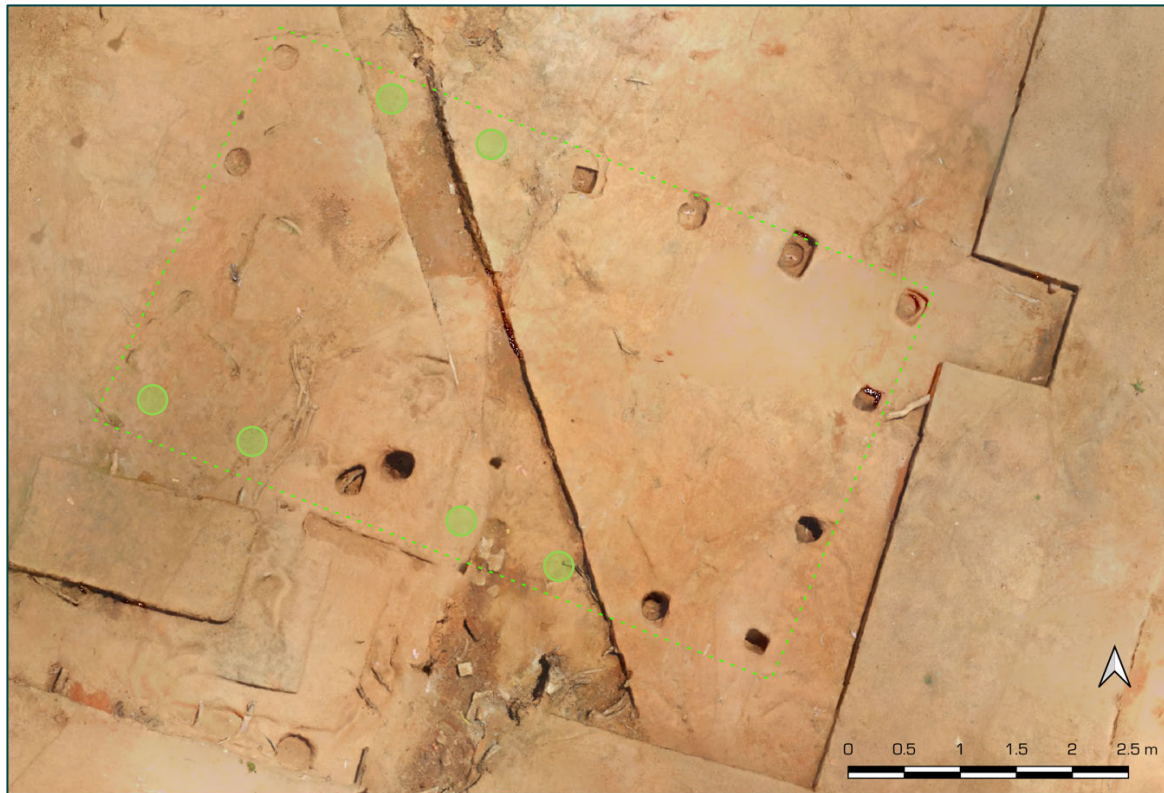


Plate 3: Post excavation image of the Garden Hut with overlay of probable structure extent and theoretical locations of additional post holes.

The other key feature group relating to the Garden Hut is Feature xxii (Figure 42 and Plate 2), which is an 18m long rill feature that extends from the southern side of the structure, near one of the post holes in the south-eastern corner, and then extends north-northeast through the eastern portion of the building before trending north-northwest, approximately 5m north of the building. The rill varies in width from 0.15-0.7m wide and appears to have been formed by water run off associated with the Garden Hut. The fact that this feature runs through the eastern portion of the building location suggests that the rill formed underneath the structure. That is, the building had a suspended wooden floor and the posts evidenced around the building perimeter are indicative of building stumps.

The absence of evidence of post holes along portions of the northern and southern sides of the Garden Hut are at least partially explained by site formation processes associated with later phases of site use (eg Service trench Feature xxiii). However, it is also possible that the building had a fireplace situated on one or both of these walls. This would obviate the necessity for wooden building footings along the corresponding section of wall. The presence of a fireplace and chimney with the eastern portion of the southern wall would also potentially be consistent with the focalised water run off that commences in this area.

Ultimately, there is insufficient archaeological evidence of this structure to reach a definitive conclusion regarding architectural details of the building. Nevertheless, the extant evidence suggests that it was a timber clad building (e.g. slab or weatherboard) on raised wooden stumps with access potentially via centrally placed door/s on the southern side.

As discussed further below, the archaeological evidence seems to suggest that this structure corresponds to the hut depicted within the garden area on the 1862 Surveyor General's plan. It is likely that the Garden Hut was a replacement for an earlier hut depicted in the water colour sketch (Figure 29) as being located in this portion of the site at the time of the riot in 1861.

5.4.2.2 South-West Hut

This group of contexts comprises Features viii, xiii, xliv, xlv, xlvii, xlviii, xlix, lii, lv, lxxiv, and K. The South-west Hut group extends across an area measuring 8m north-south by 6m east-west, within NCC, directly north of Building CC and 2m south of the Garden Hut structure group (Figure 43). This south-west portion of the excavation area corresponds to approximate location of the westernmost hut. Immediately south of the "garden" area on the 1862 Surveyor General's plan (Figure 29). This location also overlaps with GML test trench H12A.

The primary evidence for the presence of a building in this location came in the form of parallel north-south cuts for bearers (1216) (refer to Plates 4 and 5), immediately east of a parallel line of three post holes (alignment of 25 degrees), that also ran parallel to a rill feature and additional post hole in the western portion of this excavation zone (Figure 43). The area was also heavily disturbed by service trenches (Features viii, xlv, xlviii and xlix), and a 20th century tree planting (Feature lxxiv).

The extant post holes immediately west of the bearer impressions comprised two rectilinear (squarish) post hole cuts measuring 0.25m (10") by 0.3m (12" or 1'), and one ovoid cut of approximately 0.3m diameter. The spacing between the post holes varied from 2.5m (~8'2") to 3.0m (9'10"). There was insufficient evidence of post holes at this structure to form further conclusions regarding the architectural details of the building. However, the presence of a 4.2m (~13'9") by 0.6m (~2') rill feature running parallel to the post hole alignment and adjacent bearer impressions, may be evidence of the former location of a wall bearer, which may indicate slab construction. This feature had been cut through by a shallow 0.8m diameter refuse pit that appeared to date to Phase 2 of site occupation.

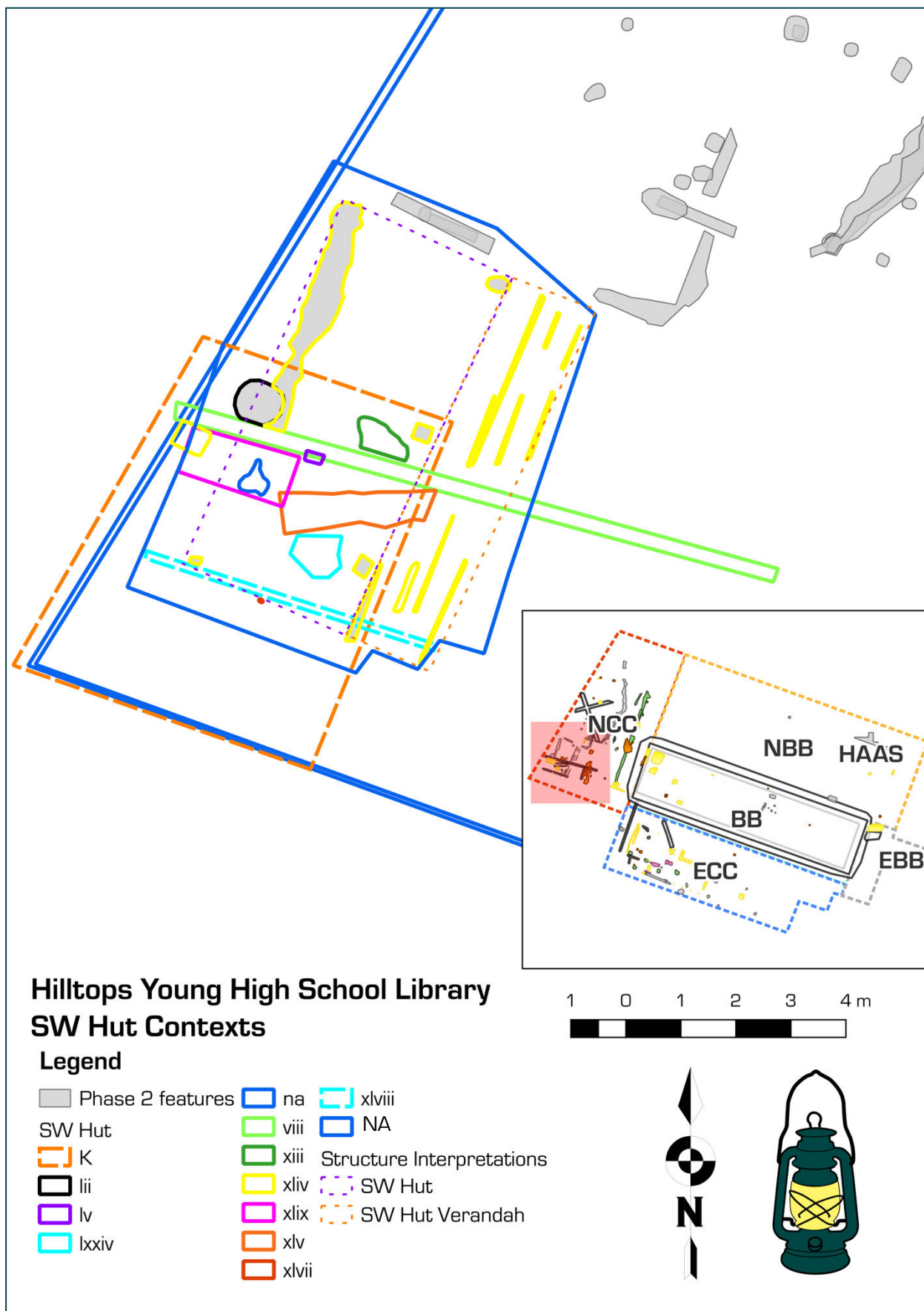


Figure 43: South-West Hut feature mapping at NCC.



Plate 4: Parallel cuts of \1216/.

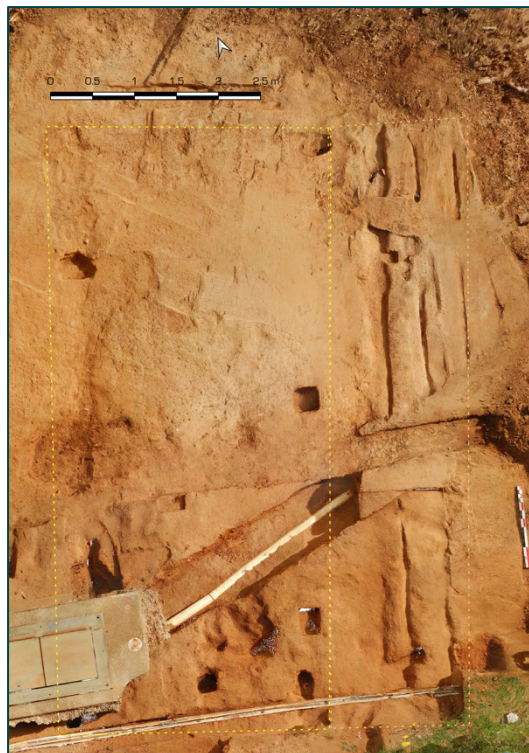


Plate 5: Post excavation image of the South-West Hut with overlay of probable structure extent.

No Phase 2 features were identified within the internal floorspace of the structure group. This area was characterised by very high levels of disturbance and included an extant grease trap in the southwest corner, which also truncated the probable post hole in the far southwest corner of this structure group.

As noted above, the evidence of this structure was so fragmentary that only general conclusion could be reached regarding the architecture of the building. The evidence identified was consistent with a timber building, possibly slab construction, with a probable verandah/porch on the eastern side, indicating a likely entrance on this side. When considered in combination with the evidence of the Garden Hut, it appears that these two structures may have opened onto a common area that partially sheltered to the north and the west by these two buildings. This may be indicative of shared functions or use.

Whilst the South-West Hut is situated in the same general location as the hut depicted immediately south of the garden area on the 1862 Surveyor General's plan (Figure 29), and is of similar overall dimensions, it appears to have been oriented perpendicular to that structure. As such, this may be a structure that pre-dates or post-dates the Surveyor-General's plan.

5.4.2.3 1861 Hut

Within the space between the Garden Hut and the South-West Hut, and partially overlapping with the Garden Hut, a series of features were identified that may be evidence of a structure that pre-dates the Garden Hut (Figure 42). This Structure Group is the possible 1861 Hut, or “Pre-Riot Hut”.

This structure group comprises Features vi, x?¹⁵, xliii, A, Q as well as two unassigned contexts (1066 and 1079) that are associated through spatial proximity. The 1861 Hut group (Figure 44) extends across an area measuring 3.7 north-south by 5.8m east-west, within NCC, in the vicinity of the hut situated within the “garden” area on the 1862 Surveyor General’s plan (Figure 29). This location also overlaps with the northern part of GML test trench H12A and the southern part of GML test trench H12B.

The primary evidence for a building in this location came from a linear “return” (Plate 6) that extended 1.3m (~4’4”) east-west with a continuation extending perpendicular, at the eastern end, towards the north for 1.8m (~5’8”), with an average width of 0.3-0.4m (~1’-1’4”). The east-west component of the return also aligned with another east-west aligned feature group (Feature vi – alignment of 114 degrees), which extended 1.9m (~6’2”) east-west by 0.3m (~1’) north-south, and was situated 2.0m (~6’6”) west of Feature xliii. Feature vi also included a circular lens of deposit (~.25m diameter) that cut into the linear feature and may have been remnants of a former post hole. Two additional rectilinear to sub-rounded post holes (~0.3m/1’ across) was also identified extending below a pocket of occupation deposit from the Garden Hut, 0.6m (~2’) apart and 0.8m (2’8”) north of the linear return component of Feature xliii. These post holes were interpreted as likely to be part of xliii based on the fact that they potentially pre-dated the Garden Hut and were consistent with being part of an alignment parallel with the northern component of the linear “return”.

Essentially, the strongest evidence for this structure comprises the linear features that appear to delineate the southern and eastern extents of the structure. As noted above, additional evidence in the form of the overlapping contexts (1073 and 1178), situated immediately south of the Feature x group, were identified as relating either to the Garden Hut or the earlier 1861 Hut. These occupation deposits may be associated with the threshold of the Garden Hut and/or form part of features associated with the earlier structure (eg underfloor deposits within the interior of the structure or along the northern wall of the structure).

Whilst the evidence of this structure is again fragmentary, it appears likely that this structure group represents the presence of a small wooden clad building, probably of slab construction based on the presence of multiple bearers. The building was likely to measure at least 5.8m (~19’) east-west by 2.3-3.6m (~7’6”-11’10”) north-south, with access likely to be via a centrally placed door on the northern and/or southern side. In summary, the evidence for the 1861 Hut Structure Group is consistent with the small, hipped-roof structure depicted in the far north-western corner of Camp Hill in the 1861 watercolour sketch (Figure xx).

¹⁵ Indicates contexts that are likely to be part of feature group x, but may be part of feature group xliii.



Plate 6: Post excavation image of Context \ 1201 / (1202).

5.4.2.4 2nd Courthouse

This group of contexts comprises Features lxii, lxxv, lxxvi, lxxvii, lxxxix and O. The 2nd Courthouse group extends across an area measuring 20m north-south by 20m east-west, within excavation areas ECC, BB and NBB. However, the main grouping of features was in BB and the key components span an area of 20m north-south by 15m east-west (Figure 45). This group of features corresponds to the location of the 2nd Courthouse identified on the 1862 Surveyor General's Plan (Figure 32).

The primary evidence for the presence of a building in this location comes from the presence of six postholes in association with the linear cut and fill for a bearer (Plates 7-9 - Contexts 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309 and 1310). Two of the post holes were evidenced directly under the bearer cut as 40cm (~1'4") diameter cuts situated 2.0m (~6'6") apart. An additional four post holes, comprising two rectilinear cuts (~0.2m square (~78")) and two ovoid cuts (~0.3-0.4m diameter (~1'-1'4")) were identified just over a metre east of the northern end of the bearer. These four post holes formed a "T" shape with the ovoid post holes 1.2m (~4') apart and the rectilinear post holes situated roughly perpendicular and 0.8m (~2'8") either side of the southern ovoid cut. As a group, these features were interpreted as evidence of a western wall aligned north-south (28 degrees) with underfloor stump supports comprising larger round stumps and ancillary milled timber stumps.

Additional evidence of this structure, which was relocated to 1 Whiteman Avenue (Figure 8), included a 1.2m wide area of bioturbated sandy silt and ash situated immediately north of the bearer feature, and a single rectilinear post hole (Feature lxii) situated on the same alignment as the bearer and 8m south of the southern end of that feature. These two components were interpreted as possible evidence of the northern and southern extents of the structure. However, the disturbance from construction of Building BB was such that the evidence for this structure was not sufficient to confidently identify the northern, southern and eastern extents of the former Courthouse.

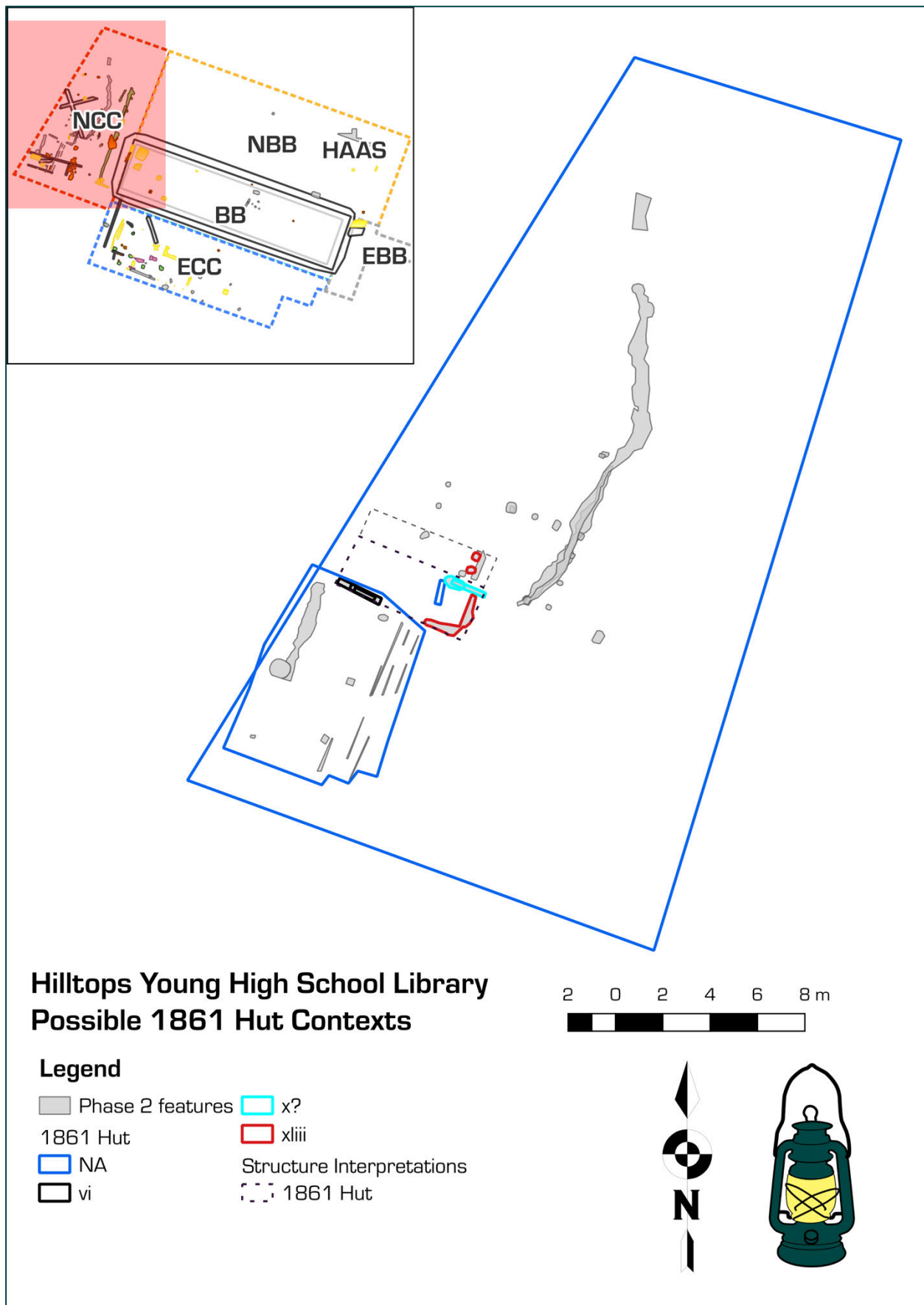


Figure 44: 1861 Hut feature mapping at NCC.

Other evidence of the 2nd Courthouse was identified in the form of a rectilinear refuse pit (Feature lxxxix), situated approximately 12m northeast of the main cluster of post holes. The cut for this pit measured 1.2m (~4') east-west by 0.7m (~2'4") north south, with a maximum preserved depth of 0.15m (~6"). As discussed below, the contents of this pit were consistent with late 19th century occupation including clerical activities.



Plate 7: Pre-excitation view of \1309/ and (1310) facing south.

Plate 8: Post excavation view of \1309/ and (1310) facing north.



Plate 9: Post excavation view of post holes \1303/, (1304), \1305/, (1306), \1307/ and (1308), facing south.

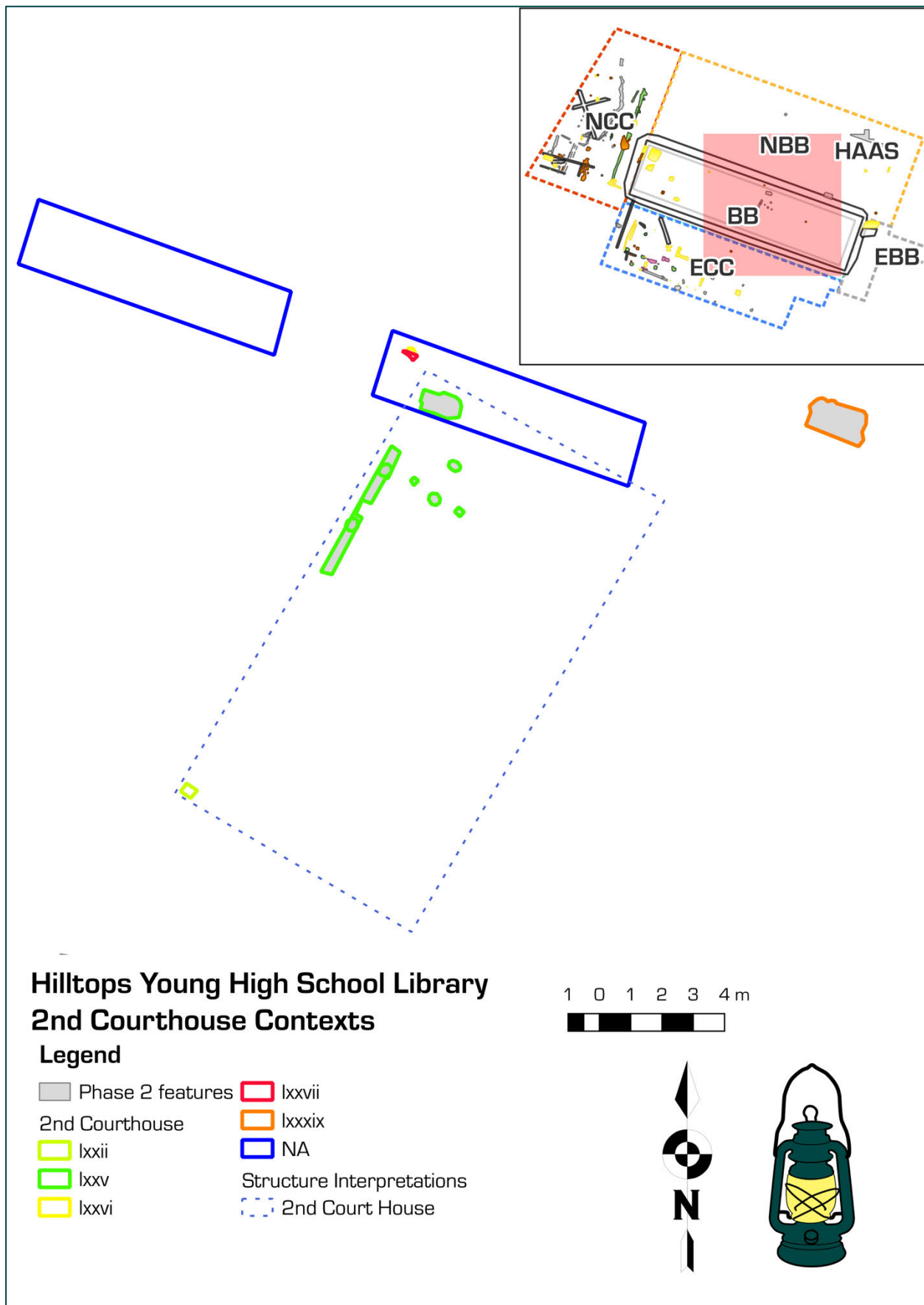


Figure 45: 2nd Courthouse feature mapping at BB.

Whilst the evidence of this structure is fragmentary, it is consistent with a timber clad structure (slab or weatherboard) built on timber stumps with a suspended wooden floor, built on an alignment of 28 degrees along the long axis. This structure group is unique in that the interpretation of the features can be cross-checked with the extant structure that was relocated to Whiteman Avenue (Figure 8). As can be seen, the structure was clad with vertical weatherboards and comprised a rectangular gable roofed building on stumps, with a narrow verandah on one side, and a skillion roofed addition on the opposite side with an external brick fireplace and chimney. This relocated building provides an excellent interpretive example of the style of construction that might have been employed on other contemporary buildings at Camp Hill (e.g. the Garden Hut and South-West Hut)

5.4.2.5 Cess Pit

The Cess Pit grouping comprises Feature xvi and three associated surface/topsoil deposits (D, F and G). Feature xvi was overlain by deposits D and F, and cut into Deposit G and the subsoil (1001). The feature was defined by cut \ 1044/, which contained, in order from the base, (1284), (1283), (1282) and (1045).

Feature xvi was identified along the western margins of ECC, directly abutting the footings of Building CC (Figure 46). The cut for \ 1044/ measured 1.0m (~3'4") east-west (alignment of 118 degrees) by 0.8m (~2'8") north south. However, it is unclear how far the feature extended to the west as the footings of CC cut through it. As shown in Plate 10, several bottles were bound into the concrete footings of Building CC.



Plate 10: Oblique post excavation view of the cess pit \ 1044/, facing west.

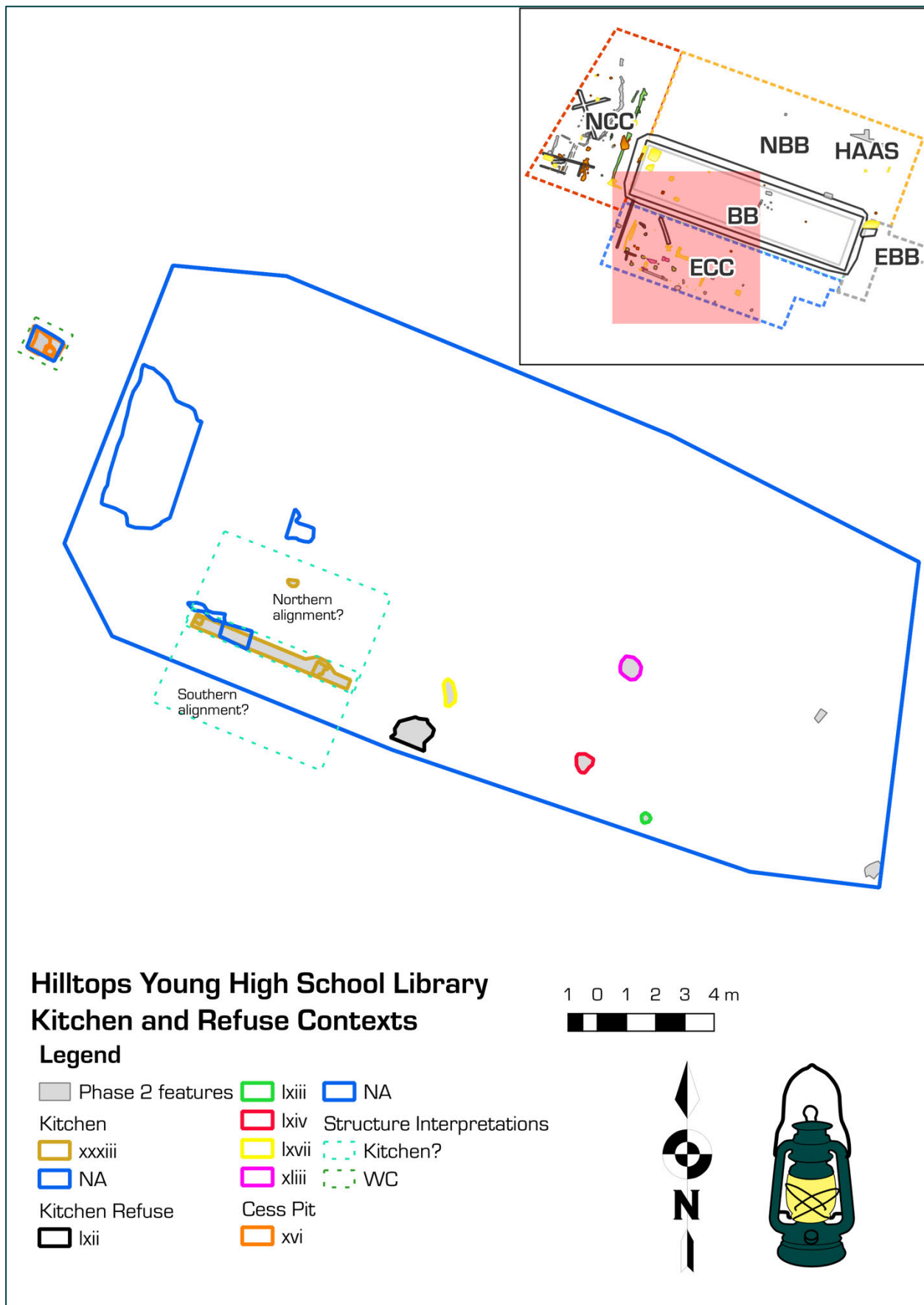


Figure 46: Kitchen and refuse feature mapping at ECC.

Micromorphological analysis (Refer to Appendix 5 – Geoarchaeological Analysis) of the deposits within \ 1044/ identified that the deposition of faecal matter had resulted in chemical diagenesis of the subsoil B-horizon, with dissolution of clay minerals and precipitation of iron and aluminium phosphates (Context 1284). Organic matter had largely decomposed, and the newly formed phosphate minerals were the only evidence of its former presence (Karkanas and Goldberg, 2010). A thin sandy silt layer that is the phosphatised remnants of ashy waste formed a capping layer (1283) that appears to have been dumped on top of Context (1284). It is possible that this was a deliberate strategy for managing the smell/hygiene issues around this feature by adding sediments or chemicals to it over time. After the feature ceased use as a latrine it was covered with clay (1282) and appears to have been used as a dump for general refuse (1045). This deposit was also highly phosphatised, indicating a large amount of organic matter, and potentially some faecal material, in the originally deposited sediment.

The area around the Cess Pit was heavily disturbed by the footings for Building CC and adjacent service trenches. As such, no additional associated features were identified. However, on the basis of the size of the extant cut, it is presumed that this feature was within a water closet/outhouse measuring at least 1.3-1.4m (~4'4"-4'8") square. Such a structure is consistent with the dimensions of water closets marked on crown plans showing the layout of structure at Camp Hill (Appendix 1). However, none of the plans or artists depictions of Camp Hill indicate the presence of a water closet in this portion of the site complex.

5.4.2.6 Kitchen

The Kitchen Structure Group (Figure 46) was primarily identified by Feature Group xxxiii but also includes associated deposits F, G, and H and unassigned Context (1131). Feature xxxiii comprised a distinct and relatively well-preserved linear cut and fill deposit extending 5.7m (~18'8") east-west (alignment of 111 degrees) by 0.4-0.6m (~1'4"-2') north-south, with an average depth of 0.15m (6"). This feature was interpreted as a bearer (Plate 11). A post hole situated 2.2m north of the centre of this linear feature was interpreted as potentially associated with the same structure. Similarly, the post holes that cut through the linear feature were assigned to Feature xxxiii. It should be noted however, that Feature xxxiii, and indeed the broader Kitchen Structure Group, is a tentative grouping of contexts. This area was situated on the northern margins of the school quadrangle, less than 3m south of the GML Tree Bole excavation, in an area subject to multiple overlapping phases of site use (see Early School below).

It is unclear whether the bearer may have formed a northern or a southern extent for the structure situated in this location. Furthermore, the interpretation of the building being a kitchen is based primarily on the crown plans that indicate the presence of a kitchen in this general location, and the presence of multiple kitchen refuse deposits immediately to the east (see Kitchen Refuse below).

As such, it is loosely interpreted that this group of contexts/features evidences a former kitchen structure that was at least 18'8" long¹⁶. Neither the northern nor the southern interpretation of the building location matches any historically documented buildings in this location.

¹⁶ It is noted that several of the structures evidenced on the site appear to have been in the order of 20' long, indicating a potential standardisation in building design/construction.



Plate 11: Post excavation view of [1130], \ 1136/, \ 1137/, (1138), (1232) and \ 1233/ facing west.



Plate 12: Pre excavation view of Feature lxiii \ 1238/ and (1239).



Plate 13: Pre excavation view of Feature Ixiv \ 1240/ (1241).



Plate 14: Post excavation view of Feature Ixiv \ 1240/ (1241).

5.4.2.7 Kitchen Refuse

The Kitchen Refuse Structure Group comprises five separate bone refuse deposits that were identified across the ECC area (Figure 46 and Plates 12-14), to the east of the above structure group interpreted as evidence of a possible kitchen building. This grouping is distinct in being interpreted as evidence of an activity area as opposed to a formal built structure.

The Kitchen Refuse Group comprises Features lxii, lxiii, lxiv, lxv and lxvii. The first four features are cut and fill deposits dominated by bone, varying in size from 0.35-1.2m diameter with average depths of around 0.25-0.3m. Feature lxvii comprised a discrete deposit of four pieces of butchered bone on the surface of layer D (1048).

All five features were situated 1.5-9.0m east of the Kitchen Group and 6.0-12.0m southwest of the 2nd Courthouse Group, in an area 10.0m northwest of GML N-S Trench, which identified probable remains of the Gold Commissioner's Quarters. The refuse deposited across these five features may have been associated with any or all of these nearby buildings.

5.4.2.8 Northern Fence

This group of contexts comprises Features liii, lvii, lxi, M and P. Evidence associated with this group extends across an area of 25m east-west by 5m north-south across excavation areas NBB and HAAS (Plates 15-16 and Figure 47). The primary feature group is Feature lvii, which comprises three rectilinear post holes varying in size from 0.3m (1') to 0.37m (~1'3") square, with a maximum preserved depth of 0.23-0.38m. These three post holes form an east-west alignment (approximately 110 degrees), with the two easternmost post holes situated 3.1m (~10') apart, and the third post hole approximately 19.0m (~62') to the west. The two easternmost post holes also contained a post pipe, one of which was 0.15m (~6") diameter and the other an ovoid measuring 0.17-0.23m (~7-9") diameter.

The secondary feature in this structure group was a linear trench cutting (Feature lxi) that was identified on the northern margins of the HAAS salvage excavation. The cutting ran parallel to the alignment of the abovementioned post holes (Feature lvii). It was at least 2.3m wide and 9.5m long with a maximum preserved depth of 0.3 m. The trench cut into layer P and the natural subsoil (1001) but was overlain by modern fill Y and in places by former topsoil M. It was filled with a mixture of what appeared to be redeposited contexts (1195) and (1001). Investigation of this feature was limited to the HAAS excavation area, which was on the northern margins of the salvage area in a location where impacts would be more limited.

Situated on the southern side of this cutting was a single rectilinear post hole (Feature liii) measuring 0.45 by 0.48m (~1'6" square) that cut into Contexts (1194) and (1195) (former topsoils M and P). The nature of any potential associations between this feature and Feature lvii and lxi was unclear.

This group of features is interpreted as evidence for the northern boundary of the Camp Hill complex. In particular, the post holes in Feature lvii are thought to be from a post and railing fence built from posts "in the round" (ie unmilled), situated at approximately 10' (~3.0m) intervals along a bearing of 110 degrees. This is consistent with the fence depicted in the 1861 watercolour sketch. The additional features to the north are more ambiguous. Whilst the post hole at Feature liii was interpreted during excavation to be likely to date to the middle 19th century (ie prior to the 1880s), this interpretation was not confirmed. Furthermore, whilst the trench cutting predated the deposition of modern fill layer Y (1010), the phasing of this feature was tentatively assigned to Phase 2, and may be evidence of the earthworks fortifications believed to have been undertaken in 1861 following the riots of January and February 1861.



Plate 15: Pre excavation image of post hole and post pipe \1293/, (1294), \1295/ and (1296).



Plate 16: Photogrammetry image of HAAS excavation facing northeast, showing the cutting for Feature Ixi along the northern (top left) side of the excavation.

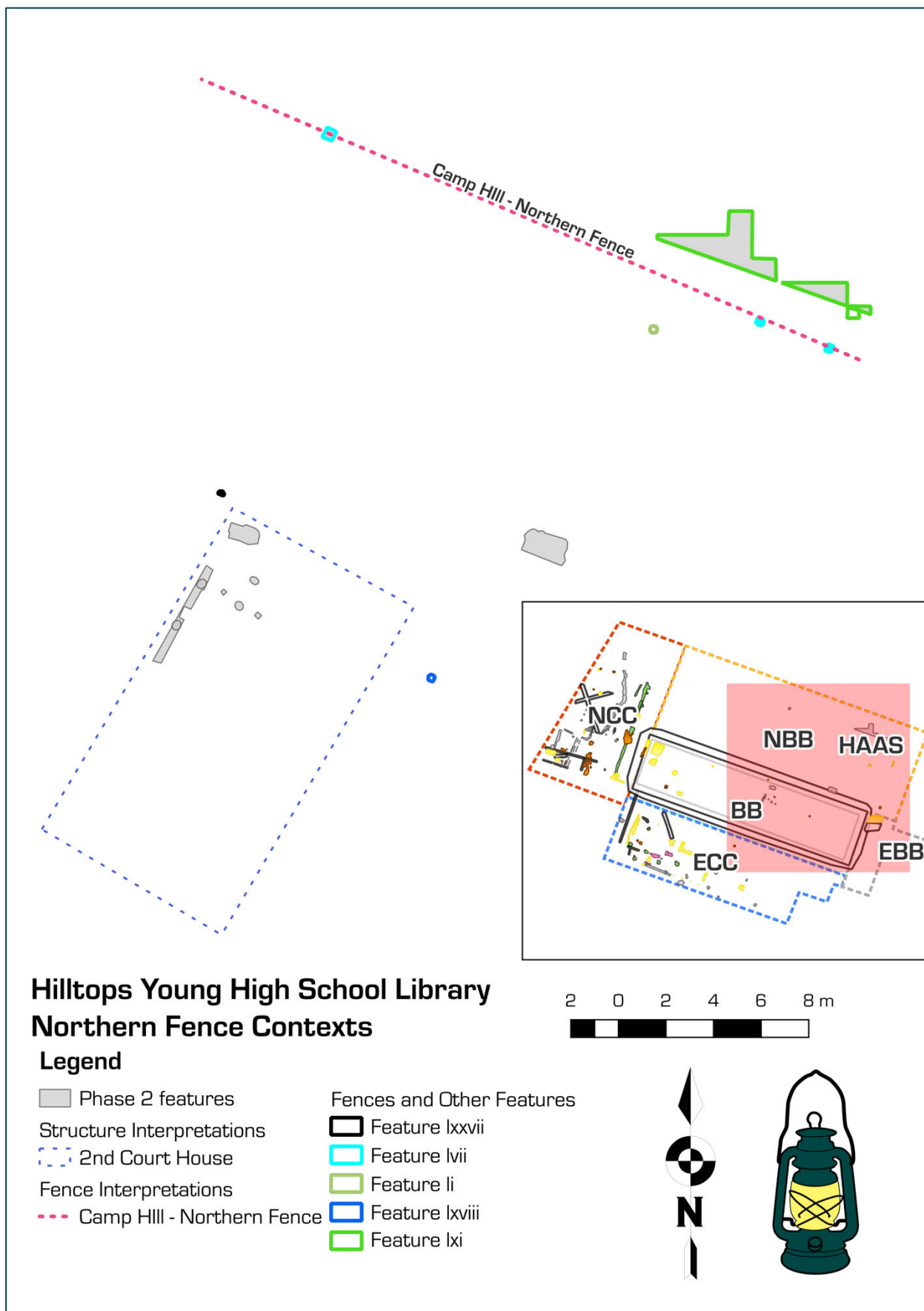


Figure 47: Northern fence feature mapping at NBB and HAAS

5.4.2.9 Access Track

This structure group is another collection of features that evidence an activity rather than a physical structure. The group comprises feature groups xii, xxxvi, xxxviii, lxxxii, lxxxiii, lxxxvii and former topsoil J and extends across an area of 30.0m north-south by 8.0m east-west within NCC, to the east of the Garden Hut, 1861 Hut and South-West Hut structure groups. The group is characterised by a series of linear rill/rut features (Plates 17-18 and Figure 48) that range from 1.4 to 10.0m in length, along a consistent alignment of 20-30 degrees. Each linear element is no more than 0.8m wide, with most averaging a width of around 0.3-0.4m and a depth of up to 0.2m. The features were interpreted as likely wheel ruts (cf. Groucutt 2021), with one potential pair of linear features running roughly parallel at a distance of 1.4-1.6m (~4'7"-5'2') apart.

The ruts appeared to be filled with slope wash deposits, as well as at least one instance of what appeared to be deliberate refuse deposition to fill in an eroded area. Micromorphological analysis of this location indicated the rill to be an erosional feature formed in the basal subsoil of the site, indicating significant wet colluviation of material across a denuded surface. It consisted of water-sorted sediments that included occupation waste and organic material. Including coarse materials, such as quartz sand grains with only a moderate degree of rounding, indicative of a relatively short transport distance by water (Mucher et al., 2010). Phosphatisation of the upper extent of the rill fill may be indicative of faecal material (Karkanias and Goldberg, 2010). Conditions in this area of the site, during the time the rill formed, would have been filthy, with ashy detritus and food waste strewn around and washing downslope in open gullies.

The rill was covered by a layer of homogenised clay-sand (Context 1017) that was most likely an intentionally pugged levelling layer, similar or equivalent to that which constitutes the abraded surfaces (Context 1198), visible in other samples.



Plate 17: Pre excavation view of [1157] and [1164], facing south.

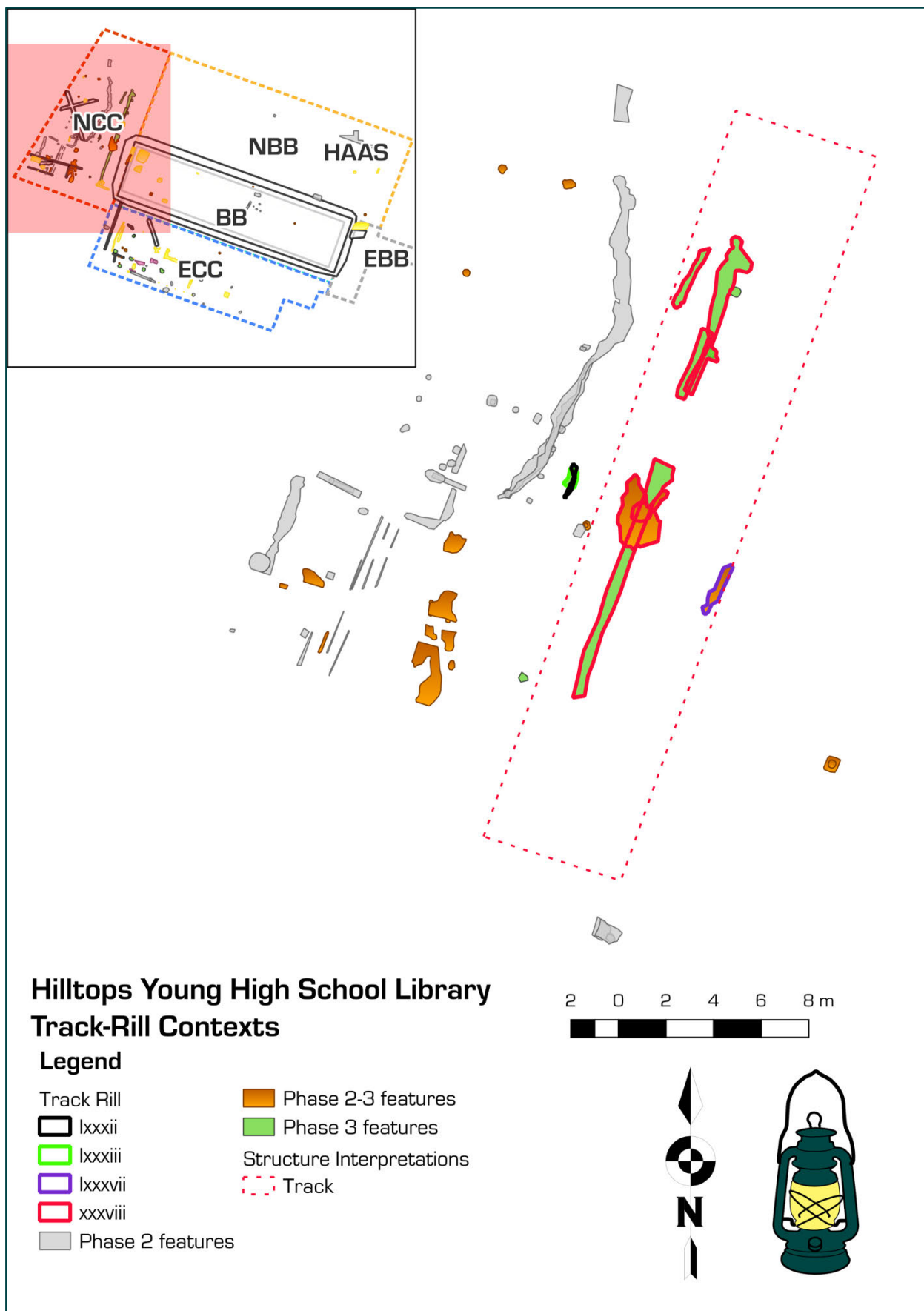


Figure 48: Access track feature mapping at NCC



Plate 18: Post excavation view of (1157), prior to excavation of (1164), facing south.

In addition to the rill features, a series of three possible post holes on an alignment of 22 degrees along the western side of the structure group were interpreted as potential evidence of a north-south fence alignment. Collectively, these features are interpreted as evidence of an access track to the Camp Hill complex that was likely used during the mid to late 19th century (1860s-1880s). The probable fence line corresponds to the location of a fence marked on an 1880s crown plan, and the rill features themselves correspond to the location and alignment of Bruce Street, which appears to have been planned as early as 1862 (Figure 10), but may have only formally used for a relatively short period of time during Phase 3.

5.4.2.10 Early School

The final structure group is that relating to the first 20-30 years of operation of Young Intermediate School, prior to the redevelopment that took place in the mid 20th century. While this group includes features such as footings, footpaths, garden beds and post holes, the evidence of primary archaeological interest for this investigation were the various refuse deposits (Features ii, v, vii, xiv, xix, xl, lviii, xciii and xcv) These features were identified in areas NCC, ECC and BB (Figure 49), and appear to have primarily been to the west of the school structures indicated on crown plan 213-1768 (Figures 33 and 35). However, three of the refuse deposits (xl, lviii and xciii) were situated in proximity to the concrete footings (Feature Group lix) of the two buildings identified in ECC in the vicinity of the water closets marked on crown plan 213-1768.

The early school refuse deposits ranged in size from 0.3m by 0.6m up to 1.0m by 3.6m with maximum preserved depths from 0.15m to 1.3m. The larger examples (eg Features ii, xciii and xcv) appear likely to be the product of multiple disposal events within a designated rubbish disposal pit/location.

Other evidence of the early school phase included remnant landscaping elements associated with paths and garden beds (Features iv and lxxix). These features were identified adjacent the footings of BB which had heavily disturbed the features.



Plate 19: Mid excavation view of post holes associated with Early School Fence - Feature xxix.



Plate 20: Post excavation view of post holes associated with Early School Fence - Feature xxix.



Plate 21: Pre excavation view of Early School refuse pit Feature ii.



Plate 22: Post excavation view of Early School refuse pit Feature ii.

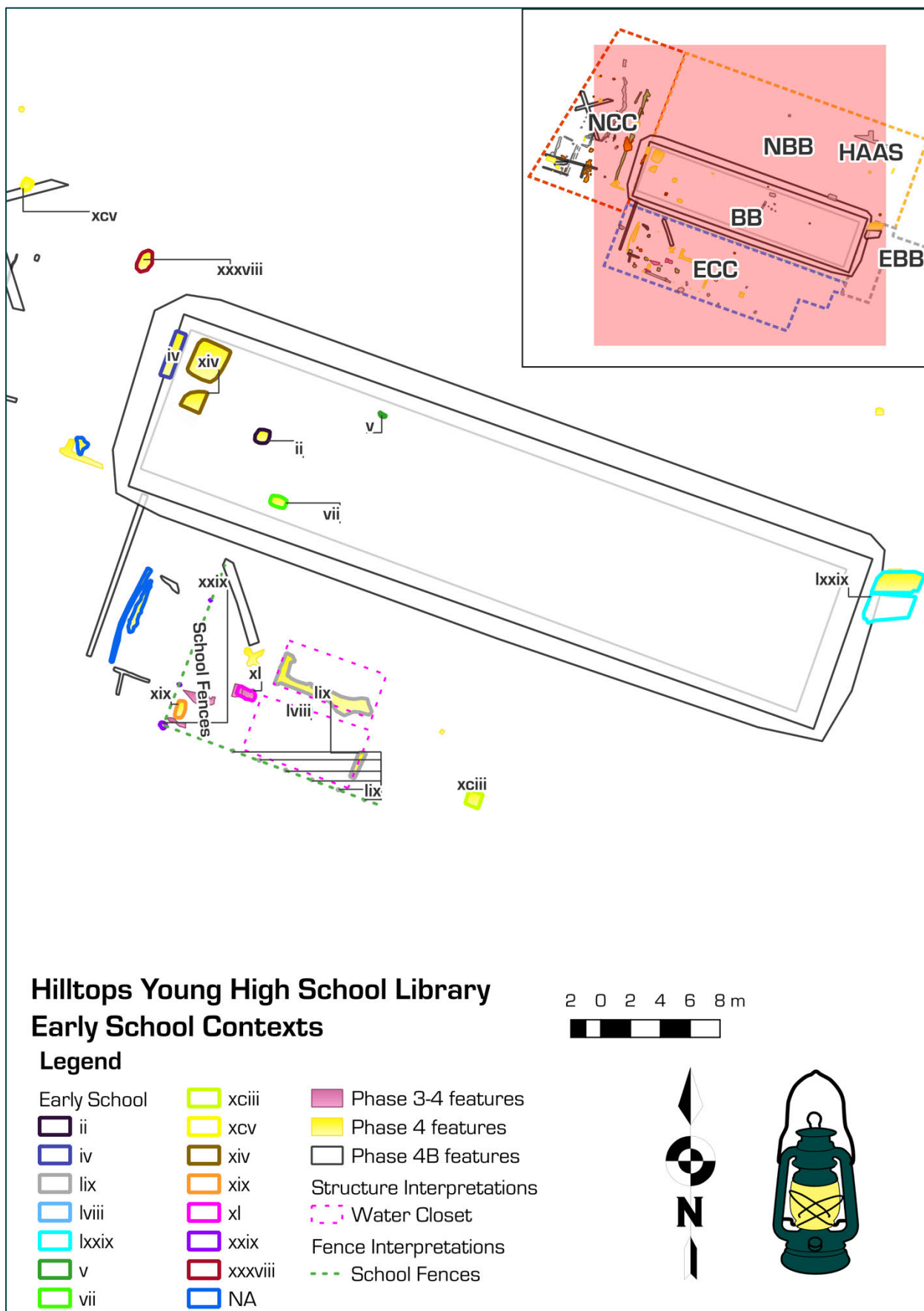


Figure 49: Early School feature mapping across NCC, ECC, BB and EBB.

5.5 Finds

A total of **27,452** sherds and fragments, weighing over 166 kg, was recovered from 140 artefact-bearing deposits contexts from the Young High School excavations in 2021. Glass artefacts comprised the largest class within the whole assemblage by fragment count (45%) and weight (56%), followed by Metal (21–22%) and Faunal (9–16%; see Table 26 and Figure 42). While smaller in number and weight, the Miscellaneous and Ceramic classes provided a large array of interesting finds.

The YHS assemblage is characteristically mid-19th to late-20th century in age. A total of 7,822 fragments were datable and of these the average minimum date is 1867 and the average maximum date is 1996 (see Figure 43). The newest identified artefact is a five-cent coin minted in 1981 (YHS3125, Context 1010) and the oldest are fragments from pig-snout gin bottles which were superseded in the 1840s (eg YHS2291 from Context 1045).

A high degree of fragmentation was observed across the whole YHS assemblage. The average weight of sherds was 6.1 g and over three quarters of the total assemblage (77.4%, n=9301) was 5% complete or less (see Table 28 and Figure 52). An examination of sherd size for high priority ceramics showed that 61% were less than 5cm in size. This is a rough measure of fragmentation, designed to indicate the size of fragments as they may have entered the archaeological record, regardless of the size of the original object (for discussion, see the Ceramic Report, Appendix 5).

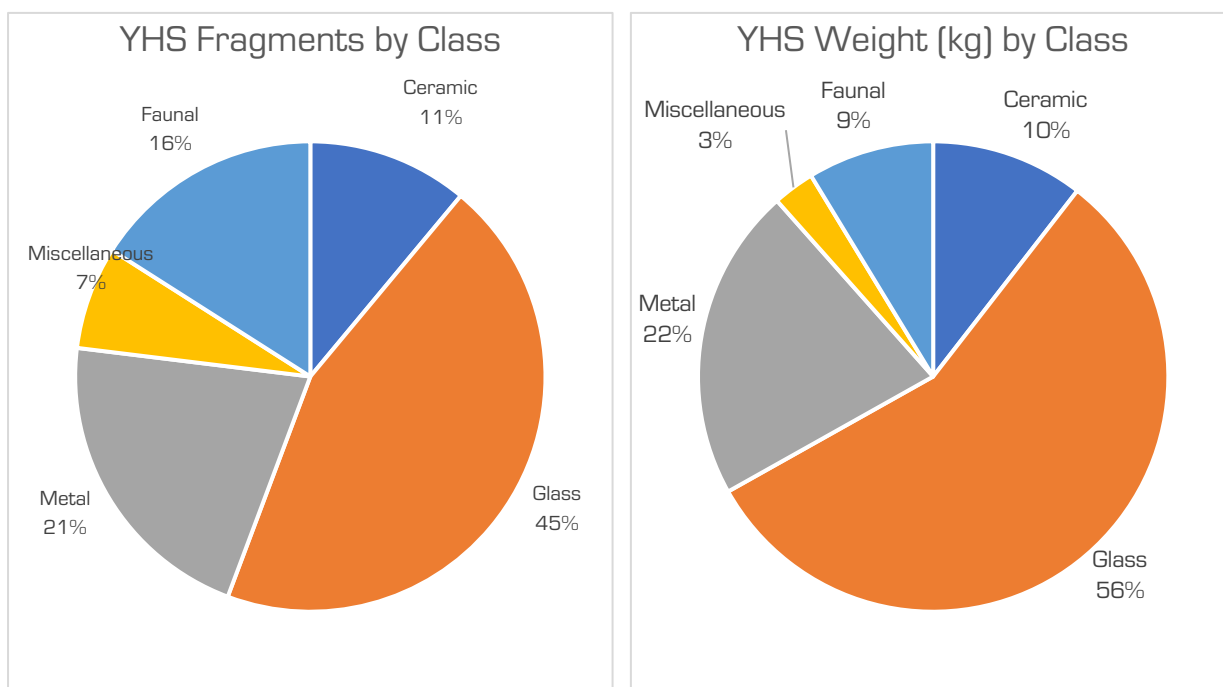


Figure 50: Relative percentage of artefacts by fragment count (left) and weight (right) recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class.

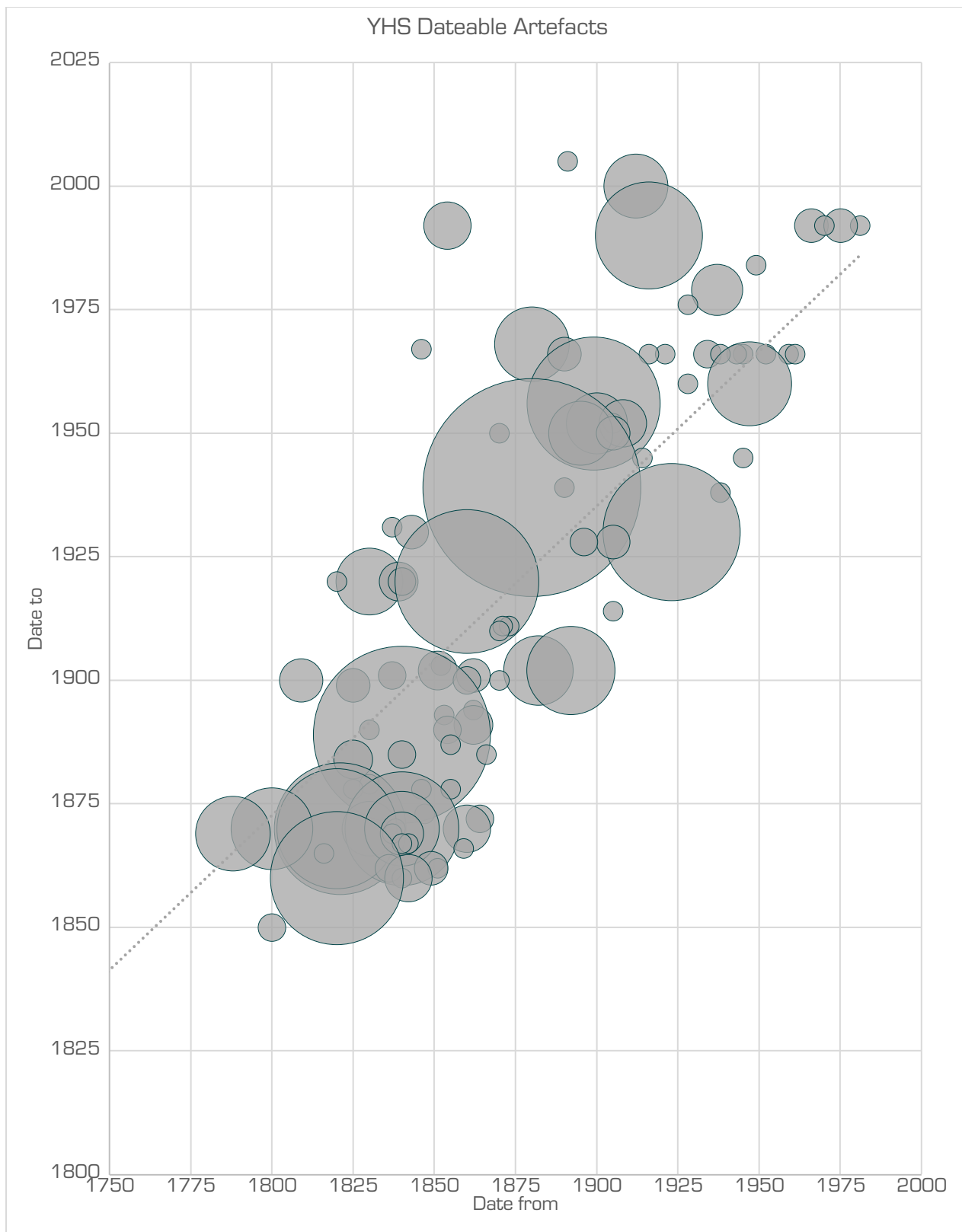


Figure 51: Bubble chart representing the trend of datable artefacts from the YHS assemblage. The size of the bubble indicates the number of sherds dating from (Y-axis) and to (X-axis) years of known manufacture or style.

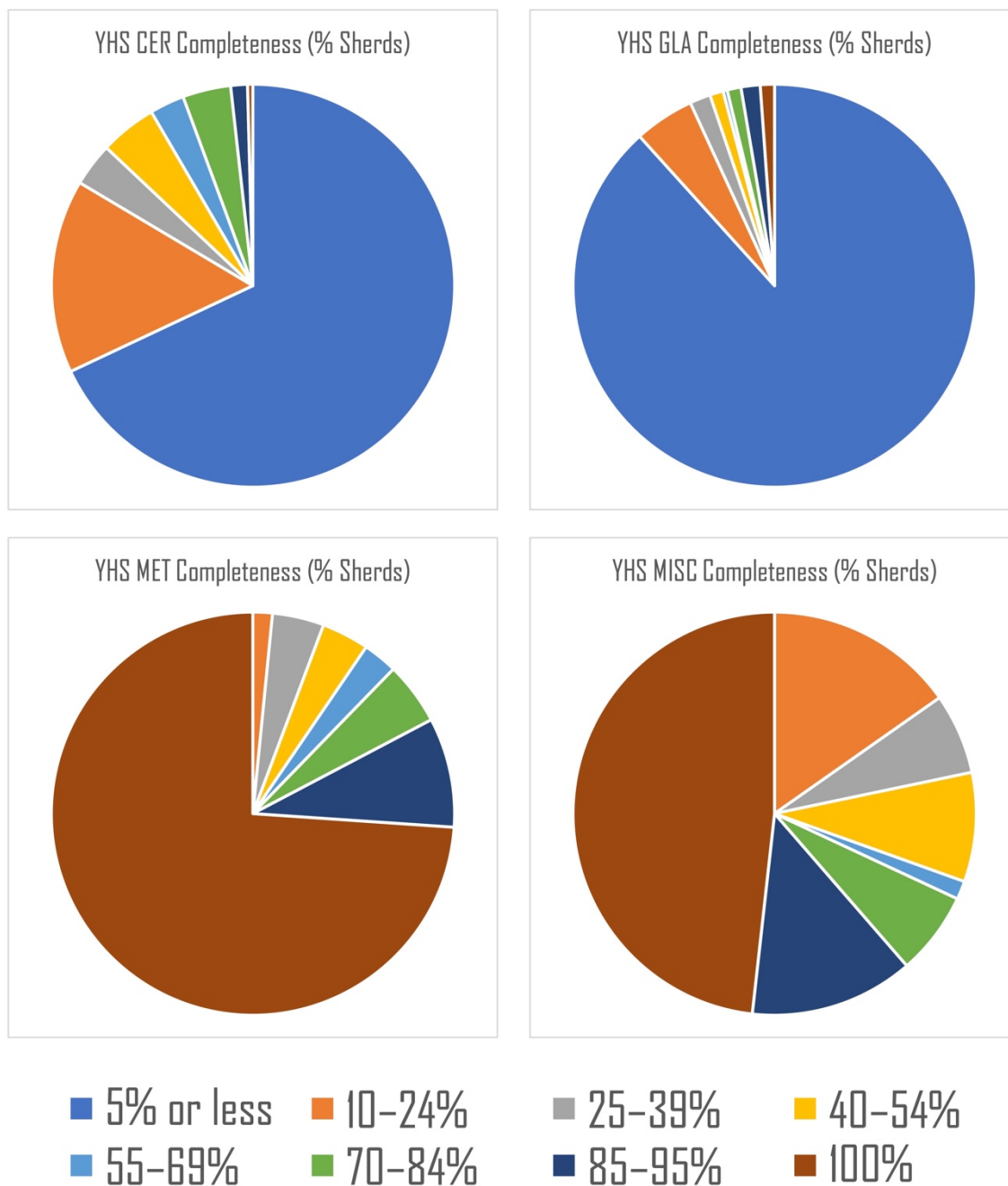


Figure 52: Relative completeness of fragments with identifiable integrity recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class.

Table 27: Summary of artefacts recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class.

Class	Fragments	MNV	Weight (KG)
Building materials	68	-	4.7
Ceramic	2989	761	17.0
Faunal	4657	692	14.1
Glass	12077	1753	91.4
Metal	5742	2118	35.0
Miscellaneous	1919	949	4.6
Total	27452	6273	166.9

Table 28: Estimated completeness of fragments recovered from the Young High School excavations in 2021, by class (excluding Building Materials).

Completeness	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Miscellaneous	Total Sherds	% Sherds
5% Or Less	1269	8032			9301	77.4%
10-24%	290	439	9	73	811	6.7%
25-39%	65	150	24	31	270	2.2%
40-54%	85	100	22	42	249	2.1%
55-69%	52	30	16	7	105	0.9%
70-84%	72	101	29	32	234	1.9%
85-95%	25	139	51	63	278	2.3%
100%	8	105	428	231	772	6.4%
Total	1866	9096	579	479	12020	100%

5.6 Area NCC

5.6.1 1861 hut

Only 47 fragments from at least 23 items were recovered from deposits associated within the possible 1861 hut structure including three posthole fills (Contexts 1075, 1100 and 1202) and one other lens with the walls of the structure (Context 1178).

With the exception of a horseshoe, the remains are mostly domestic or associated with construction activities. One percussion cap from a civilian shotgun (YHS3021, Context 1100) was recovered. Small fragments of earthenware and porcelain crockery, bottle glass, lamp glass and sewing pins were found in the posthole fills.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 5.6g (1.3g excluding the horseshoe). Only three items were complete or near complete and with the exception of one horseshoe, all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable. This is consistent with the underfloor deposits or interior domestic occupation that may have accumulated around the posthole.

Collectively, the *terminus post quem* (TPQ¹⁷) of the posthole backfills is 1853 (Middleton 2005: 57; Varman 1987: 107) based on six wire nails. Few other fragments in the assemblage are readily dateable. The assemblage is characteristically mid-19th-century.

5.6.2 Garden Hut

5.6.2.1 Garden Hut Postholes

At least 56 fragments, and over 30 vessels or items, were recovered from postholes associated with the 'Garden' Hut (Contexts 1031, 1075, 1077, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1093, 1095, 1169 and 1171). In addition to nails and other building materials typical of posthole backfills, several domestic items were recovered. They include at least 15 sewing artefacts (pins, a thimble and a hook and eye), some bottle glass, small fragments of porcelain and white earthenware, a slate pencil and the projectile from a Colt revolver.

The posthole backfills contained at least six near complete items but all were small finds, including sewing pins and tools, nails and ammunition. The remainder is heavily fragmented. This is consistent with the underfloor deposits or interior domestic occupation that may have accumulated around the posthole.

¹⁷ Earliest possible date

Collectively, the TPQ of the posthole backfills is 1853 based on two wire nails recovered from Contexts 1171 and 1093. In addition, the remains of a bullet for an 1851 Colt revolver was recovered from Context 1084 (YHS3001).

5.6.2.2 Garden Hut underfloor deposit

A total of 234 fragments from at least 97 vessels or items were recovered from the underfloor deposit of the Garden Hut (Contexts 1068 and 1073). Over half the assemblage (by fragment count) is comprised of sewing artefacts: at least 145 pins were recovered, strongly suggesting the presence of a garment manufacture or repair. One 'Police Force' uniform button was recovered (YHS3044), along with a percussion cap from a firearm known to be issued to the Police. One more percussion cap and five lead shot were also found, along with 9 none other buttons and fasteners and at least one bead. Also amongst the assemblage was a vulcanite hair comb, a slate pencil, reeds from a harmonica and miscellaneous fragments from broken crockery, glassware and bottles.

The underfloor deposit was heavily fragmented with sherds weighing 0.4g on average. The 15 complete or near-complete items were all small finds (pins, buttons, beads and nails). This is consistent with small fragments falling between the floorboards.

The deposit dates from at least 1855 as it contains a patent copper alloy button made by Charles Rowley, London, between 1855 and 1887 (YHS3410). The police button made by Firmin & Sons may pre-date 1862. The presence of some wire nails (1853+) and vulcanite combs and a Prosser button (the latter two made from the 1840s) is consistent with a deposit formed in the late 1850s or early 1860s.

5.6.2.3 Garden Hut Orange sandy clay deposit

The orange sandy clay deposit associated with the Garden Hut (Context 1069) is a small deposit with 9 fragments from at least 6 items. The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 3.4g. While the split pin was complete it is a small item and the remaining fragments are 5% complete or less.

The deposit dates from at least 1864 based on the presence of a clerical fastener similar to Hart's Patent which was patented around by 1864 (YHS3391, http://www.officemuseum.com/stapler_gallery_miscellaneous.htm).

5.6.2.4 Garden Hut Rill Deposit

Deposit within rill feature east of Garden Hut

The deposits within the rill feature east of the Garden Hut (Contexts 1101, 1070–1071) together comprised 461 fragments from at least 153 items or vessels, mostly domestic items. At least one third (197 fragments) were from food or drink containers. Nearly half (by minimum number of vessels (MNV)) is comprised of nail fragments. The presence of a small amount of window glass may suggest the demolition of a structure. Table and beverage service vessels were also present, along with a small number of sewing items, buttons and fasteners and other domestic items.

Aside from 21 complete or near complete buttons, marbles and other small finds, 92% of the deposit (by fragment count; 498 sherds) was heavily fragmented (either 5% complete or less, or unidentifiable).

The deposit is comprised of a range of artefacts dating to the second half of the 19th century and the early twentieth century. The TPQ of 1912 is set by an earthenware plate or saucer with a J&G Meakin (Hanley, 1851–2000) mark dating from 1912 (Godden 1991: 427). A fragment from a plate or dish with Doulton's 'Wattle' pattern (>1892) reinforces the post-1880s deposition date.

5.6.2.5 Garden Hut 20th Century Service Trench Fill

A total of 103 fragments from at least 46 items or vessels was recovered from the backfill of 20th century services in the vicinity of the garden hut (Contexts 1080, 1091). The fill comprised mostly building materials and a range of domestic wares, including one ammunition and 6 Aboriginal artefacts.

The service trench backfill was heavily fragmented with only four complete or near complete small items including a coin, wire and ammunition. The majority is heavily fragmented being 5% complete or less or unidentifiable.

The deposit dates to the 20th century with a TPQ set by an 1967 coin and at least 24 fragments of machine blown bottle glass which dates from the early 20th century.

5.6.3 Southwest Hut

5.6.3.1 Southwest Hut Post hole backfills

The Southwest Hut Post Hole backfills (Contexts 1200, 1208, 1219, 1260, 1301) together comprise a small deposit with 93 fragments from at least 38 items. They are mostly domestic in nature with a range of table crockery, a near complete spoon with a decorative handle, lamp glass, bottles, sewing pins and personal items including buttons and a hook and eye. It also contains a percussion cap, likely from a civilian rifle, a Colt revolver projectile and two lead shot, along with four Aboriginal¹⁸ artefacts.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 2.0g. Only 17 items were complete or near complete and with the exception of the small spoon (97mm long) all were small finds including ammunition, clothing and nails. The remainder was either small or estimated to be 5% complete or less.

The TPQ of the backfill is 1853 set by 7 wire nails. A projectile from a Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver and a 'Hyams & Co.' made between 1849 and 1862 (YHS3362) support a deposition in the late 1850s. The remainder of the assemblage is characteristically mid 19th century.

5.6.3.2 Fill of circular cut 1205

The fill of refuse pit 1205 (Context 1206) is a small deposit with 31 fragments from at least 21 items. Most are domestic in nature with several table service items, some bottles, animal bone and one percussion cap.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 4.1g. With the exception of one bottle surviving to approximately 20% complete, all fragments be 5% complete or less, or unidentifiable.

The assemblage comprises forged nails, heavily fragmented Willow, flow transfer earthenware and some bone china. It is a characteristically early- to mid-19th-century deposit with no items necessarily made after 1825. The presence of some light green bottle glass suggests a post-1840s date.

5.6.3.3 Refuse pit (xiii)

The refuse pit fill (Context 1040) is a small deposit with 18 fragments from at least 8 items. All are domestic in nature and including a sprigged bone china teacup, other table service items, a penny ink bottle, clay pipe and animal bone.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 9g, or 3.4g excluding the stoneware penny ink bottle. Excepting the ink bottle all fragments were 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

The assemblage is a characteristically early- to mid-19th-century deposit with no items necessarily made after 1820.

¹⁸ Refer to the Aboriginal Salvage Excavation Report (Parkes and McAdams 2023) for further details.

5.6.3.4 Former topsoil Southwest Hut

The former topsoil deposit in the vicinity of Southwest Hut (Context 1177) comprises at least 641 fragments from 229 vessels or objects. The majority are evidence of construction, repair or demolition activities (91 nails and screws and 16 fragments of window glass), followed by glass and stoneware bottles (n=82), some food service vessels, a tin, and some small finds including buttons, comb fragments, a bead and 37 sewing pin fragments. It includes some special purpose artefacts, including a NSW government service uniform button (YHS3040) and a copper alloy scale ruler for drafting (YHS3244). Four remnant ammunition, and 6 Aboriginal artefacts were also recovered from this deposit.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 3.5g. Only 37 items were complete or near complete and with the exception of a large iron item (YHS4144), all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

The youngest artefacts are 38 fragments of wire nails which were introduced in 1853 and a projectile from a Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver. The ceramic tablewares and glass bottles are typical of mid- to late-19th-century wares with several coloured transfer prints and some designs more popular in the second half of the 19th century. As an occupation deposit, it may have accumulated over time, but is characteristically mid-to-late 19th century and likely to have formed in the late 1850s or 1860s.

5.6.3.5 Southwest Hut Other Deposits

Other deposits in the vicinity of the Southwest Hut, formed after its demolition.

Other deposits in the vicinity of the Southwest Hut, formed after its demolition include Contexts 1180, 1197, 1213 and 1262. Collectively they comprise 293 fragments from at least 96 items. The majority by MNV is comprised of construction material including 19 forged and wire nails and 5 fragments of window glass. A range of food service items, including tea and table wares, a fork, several alcohol bottles, a 'Morse's Indian Root Pill' bottle and three sewing pins were also recovered. An ink bottle, writing slates and at least three percussion caps were also recovered.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 2.9g per sherd. Only 17 items were complete or near complete and with the exception of a small pharmaceutical bottle and the cutlery handle all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

If considered as a group, the deposits post-date 1903 based on the presence of several machine-made bottle fragments. The presence of 1889+ Poutney & Co Ltd Semi Porcelain ironstone confirms this.

5.6.4 Other deposits In NCC

5.6.4.1 Refuse A

The backfill of Refuse pit A (Contexts 1032 and 1054) is a large deposit with 1085 fragments from at least 250 items. The majority are derived from building materials including at least 110 nails (mostly wire) and 49 fragments of window glass. A range of domestic wares including tea and tablewares, bottles for alcohol and condiments, were also recovered. A total of 9 firearm ammunitions were recovered.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 4.6g. Only 36 items were complete or near complete and with the exception of a spoon (YHS3485) and a small vial (YHS1867) all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable. This is consistent with sweeping or refuse compilation rather than a single event deposition.

The TPQ of backfill is 1921, based on the presence of you metal tags stamped 'Made in Japan'. This was a marking required on all exports from Japan between 1921 and 1941. In addition, there are firearms post-dating 1890 (YHS3032 and 3033) and a range of domestic items typical of the late 19th and early twentieth centuries.

5.7 Area ECC

5.7.1 Gold Commissioner's Quarters

5.7.1.1 Gold Commissioner refuse pit

The refuse pit backfill potentially associated with the Gold Commissioner's quarters (Context 1245) is a small deposit with only 42 fragments from at least 18 items. It comprises a range of domestic items, including bottle glass, a tumbler, decorated table glass, lamp glass, two sewing pins, a decorative bone china plate, a Rockingham teapot or jug and a small fragment of fine, polychrome Chinese porcelain. The presence of five nails suggests construction activities.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 2.6g. Only two items were complete and both were nails. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

The fill dates from at least 1853 based on the wire nail (YHS3866). Few other fragments in the assemblage are readily dateable. The deposit is characteristically mid-to-late 19th century.

5.7.2 Kitchen

5.7.2.1 Post holes

The fill in postholes and bearers associated with a structure in the vicinity of the kitchen collectively (Contexts 1130, 1138, 1232, 1323) comprise 313 fragments from at least 82 items. Animal bone was the most common item with 56 individual fragments from at least 8 individual animals including rabbit and sheep. Building materials was the next largest group with 23 nails, 7 window glass fragments and 6 brick fragments. At least 17 items of food and beverage storage and service were also present, consistent with use of a kitchen. The presence of a book latch and 12 sewing pins may indicate other uses.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 3.4g. Only 17 items were complete or near complete and all were small finds. With the exception of three partially complete small items, the remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

The fill contains 17 wire nails which post-date 1853. The also contains ceramics popular in the last quarter of the 19th century. They are characteristically mid-to-late 19th century.

5.7.2.2 Refuse Pits

The refuse pits 1236, 1238, 1240 and 1243 in in the vicinity of the Camp kitchen (Contexts 1237, 1239, 1241, 1244 and 1246) collectively comprised 610 individual fragments, weighing a total of 5.5kg, mostly butchered animal bone.

The refuse pits included some large butchered bone fragments, fractured bone and shell and heavily fragmented glass and ceramic and complete nails.

The TPQ of the refuse pits in the vicinity of the Camp kitchen is 1853 set by three wire nails. One fragment of glass (from Context 1244) is probably crown class, predating 1870. As the majority of the pits were filled with animal bone, no other dating information can be given.

5.7.2.3 Fill Deposit

The fill deposit 1127 is a small group with 167 fragments from at least 19 items. The majority was animal bone (n=101), including some rabbit and sheep/goat with the remainder too fragmented to identify. A range of glass and ceramic fragments were recovered including some window glass. Seven Aboriginal artefacts were also recovered from this deposit.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 0.8g. Only 2 items were complete and both were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

No fragments in the assemblage are readily dateable. The deposit is characteristically 19th century.

5.7.3 Cesspit backfill

The fill in cesspit 1044 (Contexts 1045, 1282–1284) is a large deposit with 4342 individual fragments and at least 458 vessels or items. At least one third is comprised of animal bone (37.3%) and almost half is bottle glass (46.5%). The remainder is comprised of a range of domestic items including tea and table service vessels, sewing tools and accessories and personal items.

The cesspit backfill contains over 160 complete or near complete items, consistent with a single event backfill. The average weight of sherds is 13g. While many were large items including glass bottles, some small finds including pins and combs were recovered, and some of the domestic ceramics were heavily fragmented and may represent secondary deposition, eg sweepings from huts.

The TPQ of 1866 is set by a Richard Cooper & Co. bottle made in Portobello, Scotland between 1866 and 1885. One fragment of pink and gold banded bone china was recovered and these were popular in the last quarter of the 19th century but may have been made earlier. A deposition date in the late 1860s to mid 1870s is most likely.

5.7.4 Other deposits in ECC

5.7.4.1 Refuse B

The back of Refuse Pit B (Context 1063) is a small deposit with 273 fragments from at least 20 items. The majority are derived from window glass (n=155). A small number of tea and tablewares, and condiment bottles and jars, were also recovered. Four buttons, an ink bottle and slate pencil also present recovered, along with a fragment of fine glass tube which is likely associated with laboratory usage.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 2.6g. Only 36 items were complete or near complete and with the exception of a spoon (YHS3485) and a small vial (YHS1867) all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable. This is consistent with sweeping or refuse compilation rather than a single event deposition.

The TPQ is set by a machine-blown jar of Harry Peck's fish paste (YHS1903) introduced in 1904 along with at least 38 other fragments of machine-blown bottles and jars.

5.7.4.2 Refuse C

The fill is refuse pit C (Context 1065) is a small assemblage with 184 fragments from at least 14 items. The fill was comprised mostly of 116 fragments of window glass, along with alcohol, food and pharmaceutical bottles and one small fragment of a bone china tea saucer.

The fill contains one near complete item (the chicory bottle) and the remainder is heavily fragmented. The 116 fragments of window glass may come from one or more panes. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less. This is consistent with a single event deposition, with a small component of deposited refuse.

The TPQ is set by a coffee and chicory bottle made by Thomas Symington, Edinburgh, 1860–1920 (YHS1778).

5.8 Area BB and East of BB

5.8.1 Second Courthouse

5.8.1.1 Posthole fills for 2nd Courthouse

A total of 123 fragments from at least 27 items were recovered from the posthole fills associated with the second courthouse (Contexts 1263, 1265, 1304, 1306, 1308 and 1310). The vast majority of fragments were from bottle glass. The remainder was from nails and construction materials (n=17), typical for posthole backfills. One sewing pin and two clay pipe fragments were also recovered. Nine (9) Aboriginal lithic fragments were also recovered in these deposits.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 14g. Only 9 items were complete or near complete and all were small finds including nails and pins. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable.

The TPQ is 1853 set by seven wire nails. One of the clay pipe fragments is attributed to Douglas McDougall (YHS3374) and post-dates 1866. Few other fragments in the assemblage are readily dateable.

5.8.1.2 Refuse Pit

The refuse pit fill associated with the Second courthouse (Context 1317) is a moderately large deposit with 566 fragments from at least 135 items. The majority was comprised of bottle glass (n=129) followed by construction waste and a range of domestic items.

While the fill contains three substantially complete items (a Bristol bottle, a gilt bone china teacup and an ironstone plate) the seven complete items were all small finds. The majority of items in the fill were heavily fragmented, being 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable. The average weight of fragments in the fill is 7.2g.

The TPQ of 1860 is set by a substantially complete Ironstone plate in the 'Bordered Hyacinth' pattern which was introduced in 1860 (Dieringer & Dieringer 2001: 109). Across the remainder of the assemblage is a toiletry bottle (YHS1716) which is typical of styles introduced in the 1870s but may be earlier. The remainder of the assemblage is characteristically mid-to-late 19th century.

5.9 Various

5.9.1 Former topsoil

The former topsoil deposit is a large group (Contexts 1017, 1018, 1048, 1098, 1104, 1164, 1175, 1194, 1195, 1198 and 1266) with 9157 fragments from an estimated 2182 items, weighing a total of 31.5kg. The majority is comprised of nails and other construction waste. Tablewares, bottles, decorative and sewing items and animal bone were also recovered. Seven police buttons, two badges, two police issue firearm projectiles or cartridges, a police issue rifle clip along with 10 other items of ammunition were recovered. The deposit also includes a total of 23 Aboriginal artefacts from various source materials. Laboratory equipment in the form of microscope slides, a beaker stirrer and a mixing slab were also recovered.

The assemblage is a heavily fragmented with an average weight of 3.4g. Only 653 items were complete or near complete and nearly all were small finds. The remainder was estimated to be 5% complete or less, or the percentage complete was inestimable. The presence of so many small things in such a large group suggests that it was derived, in part, from sweepings or possibly the disposal of a uniform cache.

There were two conjoins between 1175 and 1017 and one between 1164 and 1175.

The former topsoil deposits comprises a range of material culture dating from the mid-19th to the late-20th century. Ten coins ranging from 1916 to 1975 were amongst at least 174 items (1342 fragments) post-dating 1900 and suggesting an accumulation of material up until to 1970s. Despite this, at least 82 items (160 fragments) pre-date 1902, including at least two Doulton's 'Wattle' pattern plates or dishes (1892–1902) and the seven police uniform buttons (1836–1901).

6 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Introduction

Section 5 presented a summary of the complete archaeological record revealed during the salvage excavation. In this section, we analyse select components of archaeological evidence with the highest potential for answering the research questions discussed in Section 7. We begin with analysis of key attributes and provide contextual analysis of relevant research enquiries and comparable sites and assemblages.







6.2 Comparative Sites

The Camp Hill archaeological site is a complex sequence of cultural landscapes preserved under the current Young High School campus. Ranging from Aboriginal occupation, to mid-19th development as a government and police camp, then courthouse and 20th century development as educational campus, it presents a number of opportunities for comparative analysis with historical-archaeological sites in NSW and across Australia.ⁱ

The following sites or research projects have been selected for their potential for comparative analysis to answer the sites research questions and to shape future research. The comparison with similar sites is not intended to be extensive and is based primarily on results and interpretations set forth in the final reports and publications.

6.2.1 Government Camp, Kiandra, NSW

The remains of another goldfields' government camp in Kiandra, in the Snowy Mountains of NSW (230 km south of the Camp Hill settlement), has been the subject of archaeological surveys and field-school excavations based at the Australian National University from 2003 to 2007. The Government Camp at Kiandra was established in March 1860 to service the 'Snowy River' diggings and despite a fire in 1862, continued in use until c.1870 (Farrington 2008: sec. 2). The 2006–2007 excavation revealed evidence of the following structures (Farrington 2008: sec. 3):

-  The Lock-up
-  The Courthouse
-  The Commissioner's Residence
-  The Inspector's Hut
-  Two Stables or Police Barracks buildings
-  Two toilet blocks (one a double)

Pathways and drains were also recorded along with a range of material culture dating to the 1860s from each structure.

The results of the excavations remain in draft but some aspects of the work appear in specialist publications (Esposito 2014) and dissertations (Tybussek 2015).

6.2.2 Concord Oval, Concord, NSW

The site of Concord Oval in inner-western Sydney was once part of the Longbottom Stockade—a compound to house convict road gangs from 1792. Part of Longbottom Farm, it became an established way point between Sydney and Parramatta and became a Mounted Police Barracks in the 1830s and a Police Horse Reserve from the 1840s to 1879. From 1840 to 1843, 58 French–Canadian exiles were detained there, and their time described in *Land of a Thousand Sorrows: the Australian prison journal, 1840–1842* (Lepailleur 1980).

While earlier than Camp Hill and not associated with gold mining activities, the complexes are comparable as mid-19th-century colonial institutional sites associated with police accommodation. While Concord is now considered an inner Sydney suburb at the time of the Mounted Police Barracks it was a rural landscape.

The Oval was excavated by Urbis and Lantern Heritage in 2020 and 2021. Substantial subsurface features were revealed and over 5,500 artefacts were recovered. While the majority of finds (over 3,000) was associated with 20th-century adaption of the site as a park and oval, several intact 19th century deposits were identified.

One rubbish pit A1-140 dating to the Mounted Police phase of occupation contained five 'NSW Police Force' uniform buttons and evidence of prior military occupation in the form a shako cap badge for the Royal East Kent Regiment (based in Sydney 1821–1827), and at least two regiment buttons (19th and 23rd regiments).

6.2.3 Camp Street site, Ballarat, Victoria

The site of government camp established in Victoria c. 1853 to service the Ballarat goldfields was excavated in 2000 and 2001 by heritage consultants Godden Mackay Logan and La Trobe University (Godden Mackay Logan 2004: 1). The site—bounded by Camp, Sturt, Lydiard and Mair Streets and known as the Camp Street site—was established as an administrative centre for mining and housed infantry and mounted troops of the 40th (2nd Somerset) Regiment of Foot who were stationed there during the Eureka Stockade in late 1854. This military encampment of canvas tents was transformed in the late 1850s and 1860s to an established police complex as the town grew around it.

The excavation found evidence of the 1850s military barracks, amongst other substantive subsurface features, and over 12,400 artefacts (Godden Mackay Logan 2004: 15). The largest context (257), which was associated with the barracks building, contained a 40th regiment uniform button, a belt buckle possibly associated with the 12th regiment, a 'MELBOURNE CITY POLICE' button, and two lead musket balls (Godden Mackay Logan 2004: 161, 155). The deposit probably dates to the 1860s during the police occupation.

Shell casings were recovered from later deposits, amongst a range of domestic and personal items.

There was scant evidence of the presence of children, with only one porcelain doll, two marbles and a child's boot recovered from across the site (Godden Mackay Logan 2004: 155).

6.2.4 Native Police camps, Queensland

Eight Queensland camps occupied by the Queensland Native Mounted Police from 1848 to 1901 were excavated by an Australian Research Council Discovery Project entitled the Archaeology of the Queensland Native Mounted Police Project (AQNMP) led by researchers from Flinders University from 2016–2020 (DP160100307, see <https://frontierconflict.org/>):

1. Wandai Gumbal (1851–1861)
2. Mistake Creek (1863–1879)
3. Puckley Creek (1874–1876)
4. Lower Laura (1875–1894)
5. Burke River (1878–1885)
6. Glenroy (1882–1887)
7. Eyre's Creek (1882–1895) and
8. Musgrave (1889–1900).

At least 150 of these camps were established, occupied and maintained by the Queensland NMP from 1848 to 1901. NMP troops comprised First Nations men, often displaced from country and co-opted into a role suppressing unrest in unsettled regions, under the command of white officers. These camps varied in longevity, some being occupied for a few months and others enduring for several decades and developing into important regional centres (<https://frontierconflict.org/>).

The project has shifted the focus of NMP research from one of policing history to examine:

...combined archaeological, oral and historical evidence to understand more fully the activities, lives and legacies of the Force as they operated across Queensland during the second half of the nineteenth century. (Burke & Wallis 2019: Project Overview).

While the project was conducted interstate, the Queensland NMP was established in 1848 while still under the administration of the colony of New South Wales. Even after the declaration of the colony of Queensland in 1859, the organisation, activities and material culture of the NSW and Queensland forces shared many similarities. While native police and mounted police camps would be directly comparable to the QNMP sites, Camp Hill which housed the gold commissioner, a court of petty sessions, a police barracks and lockup, is suitable for comparison with at least the more established camps in the AQNMP study.

The archaeological investigations of these sites (many on private land) resulted in several hundred artefacts which have been made publicly available. (Burke & Wallis 2019). The AQNMP sites overall are described as domestic in nature—typical of 19th century historical-archaeological sites—with readily distinguishable material culture associated with the police activities (Barker *et al.* 2020: 36) including uniform buttons (Grguric *et al.* 2023) and firearms. They also include distinct evidence of Indigenous lifeways including higher concentrations of native animal bones in troopers' huts and also flaked glass (Barker *et al.* 2020: 38).

6.3 Research Themes

The historic occupation of the Camp Hill government camp and its archaeological record intersect with a number of research themes, most of which are touched on by the Research Design (GML Heritage 2019b). The comparison with sites presented in Section 6.2 presents additional areas of research which are worth setting out to contextualise the analysis of the results of the archaeological investigation at Camp Hill.

The following discussion, grouped by key themes of archaeological research of goldfields, institutions, the overseas Chinese, Contact and Conflict, should be considered a forerunner to the response to research questions that follows in Section 7.

6.3.1 Goldfields Archaeology

The archaeological investigation of goldmining is a prominent area of research in Australian historical archaeology, spurred by both the historical fascination with the gold rush era of Australia's history and the importance of industrial archaeology to the emergence of the field. While studies of mining technology for gold extraction and processing have made important contributions to the field (Comber 1995; Coroneos 1995; Gojak *et al.* 2000), the living and working conditions of miners have been the main focus of goldfields archaeology from the 1990s. Important contributions from the Palmer River Goldfield in North Queensland (Jack *et al.* 1984) and Dolly's Creek in Victoria (Lawrence 2000) are well known, respectively, for their exploration of overseas Chinese miners (see also Section 6.3.2) and holistic archaeological approach to the living conditions of miners. More recent contributions from NSW goldfields including Kiandra (as discussed in Section 6.2.1) are less well known.

Tybussek's (2015) study of gendered material culture on the goldfields traditionally associated with masculine behaviour (or 'men behaving badly') raises a useful dissection of the key aspects of studying the archaeological remains of (gold-)mining communities. They were transient or short-term camps for miners from a range of ethnic backgrounds, mostly from the working classes, a long way from the metropolitan centres, hoping for a lucky find under the increasingly watchful eye of police and government agents trying to impose law and order.

At Camp Hill, no evidence of mine extraction was recovered from the excavation. The evidence that was recovered, of course, speaks to the living conditions of the police troopers and public servants who lived in the Government Camp. This has the potential for a great counterpoint to the living conditions of the miners not only in Lambing Flat but other contemporaneous diggings in NSW.

6.3.2 Archaeology of the Overseas Chinese

The study of 19th-century mining is closely intertwined with the history of Chinese immigrants who arrived on the goldfields of California, then New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland in the tens of thousands in the 1850s and 1860s. As outlined in Section 2 the large number and relative speed of the influx fueled xenophobic panic, discrimination and violence culminating in the Lambing Flat riot. Chinese miners faced similar discrimination in the California.

It follows that the historical-archaeology of Chinese migrants is closely linked to the archaeology of 19th-century mining. Landmark studies in North America have explored distinctions in the Chinese-made and special purpose material culture left behind by Chinese migrants (Wegars 1993, 2003; Praetzellis *et al.* 1997; Praetzellis 1999; Voss 2008). Similar patterns have been observed in Australia (Bell 1996; Ritchie

2003) in urban settings (Lydon 1999), on both mining sites and ancillary industries, eg Chinese run market gardens (Jack *et al.* 1984).

A detailed comparative study of ceramic assemblages from several Chinese and non-Chinese camps was conducted by Virginia Esposito (2014). She found a distinct archaeological signature of the Chinese miners preferencing Chinese-made vessels.

At Camp Hill, at least 18 vessels (36 sherds) of Chinese porcelain were recovered, comprising just 1.2% of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count. They were derived from wares common in the second half of the 19th century, including at least 8 vessels of hand-painted 'Rose Medallion' and other polychrome porcelain (n=27), and unadorned Chinese porcelain (n=7). Blue-and-white Chinese export porcelain, which is more common in the first half of the 19th century, was present in small numbers (n=6) along with Chinese stoneware (n=2). This range of wares is consistent with Chinese wares made for export and not those known to be selected by Chinese migrants.

Another common artefact type found on historical-archaeological sites throughout NSW is Chinese coins, known as cash. Three Chinese cash were recovered from Camp Hill: YHS3348, YHS3437 and YHS3095 (1723–1908).

While the Camp Hill site played a pivotal role in the history of the overseas Chinese in Australia, no Chinese miners are known to have lived or worked within the camp. Little evidence of Chinese material culture was recovered.



Plate 23: Chinese cash from an unstratified deposit (YHS3437).

6.3.3 Institutional Archaeologies

The historical archaeology of institutions is a prominent theme in colonial archaeologies in Australia and across the globe. Gaols, barracks, hospitals, vice-regal residences and other government-run complexes were vital elements in the colonial infrastructure. They tended to be well-built, occupied over long periods of time, and in urban areas some prominent buildings remain standing (eg the Hyde Park Barracks). Even where buildings were demolished (eg First Government House), official records survived and the land remained in government ownership, and are more likely to be the subject of archaeological investigation than private residences. In regional areas, where the infrastructure was hastily built, few structures survive, but again the land have remained in government ownership. Camps became court houses that became education facilities when the need arose.

Archaeological inquiries into Australian colonial institutions has focussed on convict era sites. Nine of the eleven Australian convict sites recognised in the World Heritage group listing are places of incarceration and forced labour including prisons, barracks and work stations (UNESCO World Heritage Centre 2023). Many studies of archaeological sites in Sydney, Parramatta, Tasmania, Norfolk Island and Perth have examined the dynamic of government–prison relationships including punishment, rebellion and subversive acts such as concealing contraband.

The nature of incarceration changed throughout the first half of the 19th-century and following the cessation of transportation in the 1840s convict barracks were transformed and some archaeological inquiries have contributed much to our understanding of daily life in post-convict institutions, eg the Hyde Park Asylum (Davies *et al.* 2013).

As outlined in Section 6.2 above, archaeological investigations of police and government camps have examined a range of remnant structural evidence and large artefact assemblages from these sites. The key questions of research how revolved around living conditions of troopers, officers and other officials or ancillary staff living in the complexes.

The archaeological investigation of Camp Hill has revealed evidence of domestic quarters of police and/or other government staff. Clear links with government issue clothing and weaponry have been established and are discussed below.

6.3.3.1 Uniforms

Camp Hill served as an administrative centre, living quarters and lockup for the police force (including mounted police and later the NSW Police force), the Gold Commissioner and associated public servants, many of whom were likely to wear a uniform, issued by the NSW Government, to identify them to members of the general public, and distinguish them amongst themselves. Uniforms include jackets, trousers, helmets, belts and satchels.

Buttons marked 'Police Force' were first issued to the mounted police in 1836, designed to be worn on the jacket and cuff (SYDNEY THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE. 1836). They were likely worn by other police units, eg the Sydney Police Force, as well and were in use until at least 1848 (Police Office. 1848) and probably until the early 1860s.

In 1840 new uniforms, and buttons, for the Sydney Police were issued:

NEW POLICE UNIFORM. Yesterday afternoon, one hundred suits of a new uniform for the Police of Sydney were unpacked at the Police Office; they have just arrived from England.

The jackets are of excellent blue cloth, with the inner breasting of velvet, the waistcoats are of fine yellow cassimere [sic], and the trowsers [sic] of a greenish brown colour, apparently of very stout cloth but far too heavy for summer wear in this warm climate. The buttons are silvered, ornamented with a relieved Crown encircled by the words, "New South Wales Police."





The Sergeants' jackets are ornamented with three stripes of silver lace just above the wrist, instead of the red tape ones worn at present. Along with the clothes there has also been received a box of truncheons, similar to those used by the Metropolitan Police ; they are painted blue, and ornamented with the Royal Arms, and the letters N. S. W. P. in gold. These truncheons are not above eighteen inches in length including the handle, and are not above one-third of the weight of the clubs at present in use. [Domestic Intelligence. 1840 [20 Nov.]]

Buttons marked 'New South Wales Police' are most likely to have been issued after the amalgamation of these units, the native police and other groups into the 'NSW Police Force' in March 1862 under the *Police Regulation Act 1862*. However, it remains possible that they were introduced as early as 1853 when the other colonial forces, eg the Victorian Police Force, were established.


The Camp Hill site presents a unique opportunity to examine police and other uniform buttons as it was established in 1861 several months before the Lambing Flat riots, which was quelled eight months before the reorganisation of the NSW Police Force.


6.3.3.2 Uniform buttons and other accoutrements at Camp Hill

As described in the Small Finds report (Grguric 2022), twelve uniform buttons were recovered from the archaeological investigation at Camp Hill. Nine are police buttons, including at least five that predate the formation of the NSW Police Force in 1862:


-  Two 23 mm two-piece buttons with loop shanks from the Garden Hut/1861 Hut (YHS3048, Context **1017** and YHS3044, Context **1073**) marked 'POLICE FORCE' around an embossed crown on the obverse side, with the mark of makers Firmin & Sons, London (1655-) on the reverse. These postdate 1836 and likely predate 1862.
-  A 20.4 mm one-piece gilt domed button from the former topsoil in the vicinity of the South-West Hut (YHS3042, Context **1018**) with loop shank and: 'NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE' around an embossed crown on the obverse side. The button post-dates 1840 and likely pre-dates 1862.
-  A 15.4 mm two-piece silver-plated button from the former topsoil (YHS3043, Context **1164**) embossed 'NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE' around a crown. It postdates 1840 and was likely made before 1862.
-  A 20.6mm copper-alloy button from the Garden Hut/1861 Hut (YHS3039, Context **1017**) with a large crown embossed on the obverse side, with the mark of makers Firmin & Sons, London (1655-) on the reverse. These are of the same type known to have been worn by NSW Native Mounted Police troopers and have been found in Queensland native police camps (Grguric 2020, 2022; Powerhouse Museum 2023).

At least three buttons are of a style likely to post-date 1862 but may have been made earlier.



-  Two 19–20 mm two-piece buttons with loop shanks marked 'NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE' in a garter, around an embossed crown with line infill on the obverse side, with the mark of Sydney-based warehousemen William & Alexander McArthur & Co (1841–1926). The McArthur brothers established a business in London in 1850 (Teale 2023) and may have made or commissioned the buttons for the NSW government. They were recovered from the former topsoil in the vicinity of the South-West Hut (YHS3047, Context **1018**) and the Access Track (YHS3045, Context **1164**). These postdate 1840 and were likely made after 1862.

-  A 20.5 mm two-piece copper-alloy button from a GML test trench (YHS3418, Context **0004**) with a loop shank and 'NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE' in a garter around an embossed crown with line infill on the obverse side, and the mark of Hebbert & Co., London (1852–1899) impressed on the reverse. This likely post-dates 1862.


At least one more button is likely to be a police uniform button but is unmarked:

-  A 19.8 mm copper-alloy button from a refuse deposit overlying the rill features of the Access Track (YHS3046, Context **1164**) (Grguric 2022).




In addition, there were two military buttons, including:

-  A 24.9 mm British army tunic button from a GML test trench (YHS3417, Context **0004**) embossed '12' on the obverse, for the 12th regiment, and the mark of Firmin & Sons, London (1655–) on the reverse. The 12th Regiment of Foot was garrisoned at Government Camp in 1861.
-  A 19.3 mm Commonwealth-era Australian army button from an early school deposit (YHS3041, Context **1275**) embossed 'AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES' around a crown and map of Australia on the obverse and '[ESTABLISHED 1765]' on the reverse.

One general NSW Government service button was also recovered:

-  A 21.6 mm two-piece diameter button (YHS3040, Context **1177**) with a crown, the monogram 'VR' and 'NEW SOUTH WALES' embossed on the obverse and 'SUPERFINE STANDARD' impressed on the reverse. It dates from at least 1837 and was probably worn by a senior public servant, such as the Gold Commissioner (Grguric 2022), and was recovered from the South-West Hut structure group.

In addition to the uniform buttons, there were other remnants of government issue uniforms:

-  A pressed copper-alloy badge with a Queen Victoria style crown (37.1 mm long, 36.2 mm wide and 2.3 mm thick) and two lugs or remnant clasps on the reverse (YHS3051, Context **1017**). This may have been a shako plate or cap badge, although fasteners are not expected in this position on the crown of the badge. It may have been a badge for a pouch, sword belt or other uniform element. The 12th regiment has a crown-topped badge during the time of the Eureka rebellion (A scarce Shoulder belt plate overlay to the 12th Regiment being of the type worn by the Regiment at Eureka Stockade in 1854. Complete with all four lugs and in excellent condition. 2023) but this example is not a definitive match. It may have been part of a policeman or other public servant's insignia.
-  A pressed copper-alloy badge from a former topsoil capping the Cess Pit backfill (YHS3196, Context **1048**) with the number '0' on the obverse and 4 lugs on back, 33.8 mm long 25.6 mm wide. It was probably for a policeman or gaoler's cap (Grguric 2022).
-  A fragment of woven braid with remnant gilding 34.2 mm long, 17 mm wide and 0.6 mm thick (YHS3077, Context **1164**). This may have been part of a belt or sash (Grguric 2022).

With the exception of the badge with the number '0' from the topsoil overlying the cess pit backfill, the majority of the police uniform buttons were from deposits associated with the South-West Hut and the Garden/1861 Hut (see Figure 53). The remainder were from the rill fills associated with the Access Track. The earliest buttons were from the Garden/1861 Hut, whilst the South-West Hut contained a mix of potential age ranges.

This reinforces the association of these structures with the police occupation of the site, however, it does not necessarily help clarify whether they were occupied before or after 1861. While we have clear dates

on the introduction of government-issue buttons, we cannot be certain about their dates of supersession. Even when new uniforms were issued, old ones may have been retained and useful items like buttons kept on hand as spares or for use in other applications.

This is a similar pattern identified as the Camp Street site in Ballarat where relics from the initial phases of military occupation appeared in a large deposit dating from the police phase (see 6.2.3).



Plate 24: One of two 'Police Force' buttons from the Camp Hill site (YHS3044, Context **1073**), dating from at least 1836 and likely pre-1862.



Plate 25: A 'New South Wales Police' button (YHS3042, Context **1018**), dating from at least 1840 and likely pre-1862.



Plate 26: Pressed copper alloy crown (37.1 mm long, 36.2 mm wide and 2.3 mm thick), likely from police cap badge. (YHS3051, Context **1017**)



Plate 27: Fragment of gilt uniform braid (YHS3077, Context **1164**).

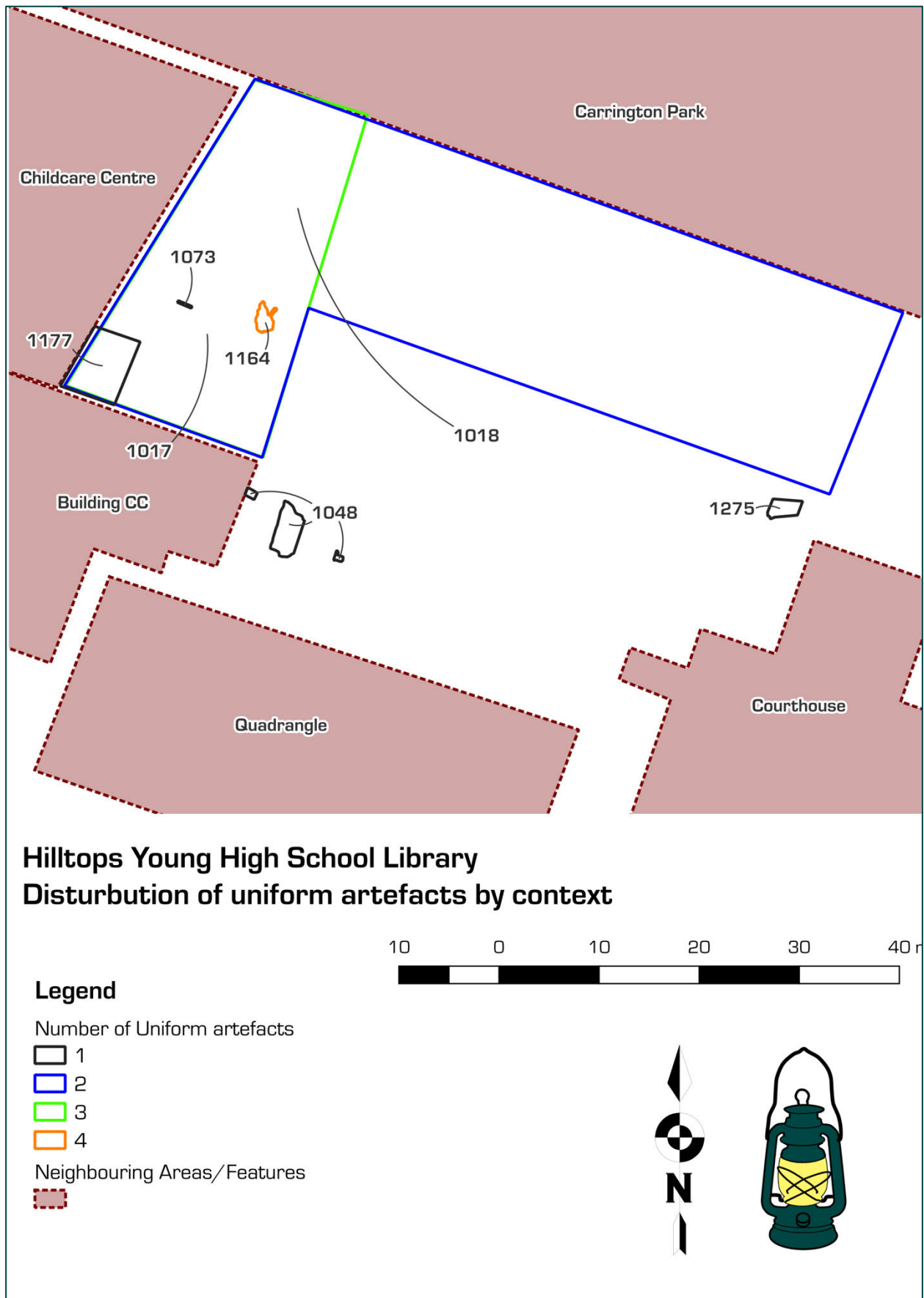


Figure 53: Distribution of uniform artefacts by context.

6.3.4 Conflict Archaeology

In Australia, given its history as a penal settlement, archaeological studies of convict-era defence sites and places of confinement have been central to the development of the field. Conflict archaeology has a strong history of interest in arms and armaments, particularly on major battlefields in Britain, Europe and the United States. The spatial analysis of the detritus of discharged weaponry on such sites is used to reconstruct or challenge written accounts of these conflicts.

In recent decades, this subdomain has expanded to consider frontier conflict between First Nations people and settlers (Barker 2007; Burke & Wallis 2019; Barker *et al.* 2020) of the kind known to have occurred in the Young district (see Section 2).

The study of political and other uprisings has also drawn attention. As discussed above, the site of the Government Camp where the 40th regiment were garrisoned during the Eureka Stockade, where Ballarat gold miners protested unfair licensing laws. Some exploration of the stockade itself has been conducted and an entire pistol recovered (O'Brien *et al.* 2005).

As outlined in Section 2, the conflict that occurred at Camp Hill had a less noble cause. On the evening of 14 July 1861, the Camp was attacked by a mob of over 1000 miners intent on freeing three men arrested for their role in the attacks on Chinese mining camps at Lambing Flat on 30 June. While there are differing accounts as to who fired first, 48 troopers and 24 foot police took two hours to defeat the mob, some of whom were armed. A miner William Lupton was the first and only fatality. Two constables and several police were wounded and at least one police horse shot.

Unlike Eureka, the contingent of the British army sent to quell the unrest in the region were not present that night. The 12th Regiment had been stationed there from late February to 23 May 1861, but 112 of their number returned promptly returned by the end of July and some remained for a full year.

A naval detachment of about 60 sailors and marines from the HMS Fawn arrived with the 12th Regiment and stayed until 6 August. During this time they expended 29 cartridges, 500 rifle balls and 400 pistol balls and lost a sword, scabbard, frog and belt (see Section 2.5). Not all was necessarily lost during their time at the Camp, but it is a good reminder of the use of firearms off the battlefield.

The acquisition, maintenance, carriage and discharging of firearms was commonplace in the 19th century. Setting aside the major conflicts, settlers in Camp Hill and regional settlements throughout colonial Australia, used rifles and pistols for hunting game and birds—an essential component of supplying daily rations. For those on large pastoral runs, guns were essential for pest management to control rabbits (particularly in the late 19th century) and kangaroos which interfered with livestock.

In penal institutions, state-issued firearms were an important mode of maintaining order and were on occasion used in personal defence of officers but mostly played the role of a constant visible threat. As noted in Section 2.2, settlers were authorised to use firearms against Aboriginal people under periods of martial law in late 1824. The cessation of law did not remove the threat of violence. Musgrave's memoir claims that the mere 'knowledge that firearms were kept at Burrangong' (Musgrave 1984) was a potent deterrent for the local Wiradjuri.

6.3.4.1 Firearms at Camp Hill

At the Camp Hill archaeological site 58 firearms-related artefacts were recovered, 38 of which may date to the time of the Riot (Grguric 2022 and Table 29). We must consider multiple potential uses for these depending on the phase of occupation. For deposits prior to the establishment of the police camp, they may be by settlers:

1. hunting for food
2. as part of pest management
3. in conflict with First Nations people

During the police camp era, it assumed they would be firearms in the control of mounted police troopers, foot police or ancillary staff:

1. hunting for food
2. as part of pest management
3. by police for training
4. by police during ad hoc conflict with prisoners
5. accidental discharge

During the riot, they could be:

1. by the rioting miners who opened fire on police troopers
2. by the police in defence of the camp

To assess whether the firearms recovered from Camp Hill can be uniquely associated with any of these scenarios, we need to understand whether the recovered ammunition came from firearms that:

1. can be dated to the phase of the police camp or riot
2. were issued to police
3. were more typical of sports rifles associated with hunting.

Grguric identified 28 firearm relics have been associated with civilian pistols, revolvers and rifles all of which may date to the earliest years of the Camp. A further 19 cartridges, percussion caps and projectiles in addition to a swivelling fastener or clip for carbines known to have been issued to the mounted police. Of these only 11 post-date 1890. Of the eight that remain three were recovered from or in the vicinity of the South-West Hut (YHS3014, Context **1018**; YHS3018, Context **1180**; YHS3015 and YHS3017, Context **1262**) and another three from or in the vicinity of the Garden/1861 Hut (YHS3020 and YHS3038, Context **1017**; YHS3382, Context **1073**) and the others from unstratified contexts.

Grguric reconstructs the following scene of:

...policemen reloading their revolvers and carbines, in or outside the huts while shotgun pellets and buckshot, fired from the mass of rioting miners approximately 130-140 metres to the east struck the building. The incoming fire from the miners would have been in the westerly and south-westerly direction, and would have passed through the northern area of the Camp, where the police were lining the post and rail fence and firing from the cover of building. The discharged percussion caps would necessarily be discarded during the process of reloading, and the dropped police type revolver and carbine bullets and percussion caps may have occurred from fumbling, possibly due to stress and/or darkness, as the attack occurred at night. (Grguric 2022)

Table 29: Details of FRAs recovered during the salvage excavations, grouped by context.

Context	Catalogue #	Function	Subfunction	Material	No.	Modification	Date From	Date To	Notes
1017	YHS3003	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Squashed Dropped	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver 0.36 Cal.
1017	YHS3028	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Copper	1	Heavily Squashed Discharged	1864	1872	.56-56 Spencer Spencer Carbine
1017	YHS3038	Accoutrement	Swivel	Steel	1	Wrenched Open At Roller	1796		Various Mounted Police Carbines
1017	YHS3067	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1	Discharged	1891		.455 Revolver Police Colt Single Action Army Revolver
1018	YHS3014	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped			Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol
1018	YHS3030	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1	Moderately Squashed Discharged	1890	1966	297/230 Morris Short Martini-Henry Carbine Or Webley Revolver Fitted With Morris Tube
1018	YHS3031	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1	Broken Off (Lower Portion Remaining) Discharged	1870	1900	Approximately .44/.45 Cal.
1018	YHS3383	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Copper	1	Discharged	1864	1872	.56-56 Spencer Spencer Carbine
1023	YHS3495	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Copper	1	Bullet Pulled Dropped	1880		0.22 Various .22 Rifles And Pistols
1032	YHS3032	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	7	Various Amounts Of Damage	1891		.455 Revolver Police Colt Single Action Army Revolver
1032	YHS3033	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	2	Discharged	1890	1966	297/230 Morris Short Martini-Henry Carbine Or Webley Revolver Fitted With Morris Tube
1068	YHS3008	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	4				Waterfowl Size. Shotgun. Unclear If Dropped Or Discharged.
1068	YHS3381	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Dropped	1830	1879	Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle
1071	YHS3020	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Discharged	1838		Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1071	YHS3035	Ammunition	Projectile	Copper	1	Squashed Discharged	1880		.22 Extra Long. Single Shot Bolt Action Rifles And Smith & Wesson Revolver.

Hilltops Young High School Library: Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Context	Catalogue #	Function	Subfunction	Material	No.	Modification	Date From	Date To	Notes
1073	YHS3010	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1				Waterfowl Size. Shotgun. Unclear If Dropped Or Discharged.
1073	YHS3382	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Discharged	1838	1870	Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1084	YHS3001	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver 0.36 Cal.
1091	YHS3013	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Lightly Deformed Discharged			Buckshot Size Shotgun
1100	YHS3021	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Fragmented Discharged	1830		Fluted Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle
1104	YHS3006	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1859	1866	Kerr Revolver
1104	YHS3027	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass	1	Moderately Squashed Discharged	1873	1911	Pistol, Rifle
1143	YHS3007	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Discharged			Waterfowl Size Shotgun
1159	YHS3036	Ammunition	Projectile	Copper	1	Bullet Pulled Dropped	1880		0.22
1159	YHS3016	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Fragmented Discharged	1838		Missing 1x Flange Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1159	YHS3022	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	3	Fragmented Discharged	1830		1x Fragment Fluted Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle
1159	YHS3037	Ammunition	Projectile	Copper	1	Squashed Discharged	1871	1911	.22 Long Various .22 Rifles And Pistols
1164	YHS3025	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Slightly Squashed Dropped	1830		Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle
1164	YHS3034	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Partially Melted Dropped	1854		0.55 Or .568 Pattern 1853 Enfield Or Calisher & Terry. Partially Melted: Has Been Exposed To Considerable Heat But Not Enough To Melt Completely.
1164	YHS3464	Ammunition	Mould Sprue	Lead	1				For A Small Projectile Such As Revolver Or Buckshot Sprue For A 2+ Cavity Mould
1177	YHS3004	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1847	1873	Colt Pocket Or Colt Root Revolver .31 Cal.
1177	YHS3011	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Discharged			Waterfowl Size Shotgun
1177	YHS3023	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Dropped	1830		Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle

Hilltops Young High School Library: Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Context	Catalogue #	Function	Subfunction	Material	No.	Modification	Date From	Date To	Notes
1177	YHS3024	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Split Discharged	1830		Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle
1180	YHS3018	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Dropped	1838		Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1182	YHS3005	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1870		Probably For Brass Cartridge
1198	YHS3000	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver 0.36 Cal.
1206	YHS3019	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Fragmented Discharged			Flange/Side Percussion Firearm
1208	YHS3002	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Dropped	1851	1902	Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver 0.36 Cal.
1208	YHS3009	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Heavily Deformed Discharged			Waterfowl Size Shotgun
1208	YHS3012	Ammunition	Projectile	Lead	1	Heavily Deformed Discharged			Buckshot Size Shotgun
1208	YHS3026	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Heavily Squashed	1830		Pistol, Shotgun, Civilian Rifle. Unclear If Dropped Or Discharged.
1262	YHS3015	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Fragmented Discharged	1838		Flange Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1262	YHS3017	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Fragmented Discharged	1838		Flange Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader
1327	YHS3029	Ammunition	Mould Sprue	Lead	1				For A Small Projectile Such As Revolver Or Buckshot
Unstratified	YHS3424	Ammunition	Percussion Cap	Copper	1	Moderately Squashed Dropped	1838		Police Smoothbore Carbine Or Pistol Or Capping Breech-Loader

As outlined above in Section 5.4, it is likely that only one of the structures (1861 Hut) evidenced in excavation area NCC was present during the riot. The dropped and discharged FRAs may be directly associated with the defence of the Camp in 1861 that were subsequently built over and preserved. Alternatively, they may have been discharged or dropped during the course of daily activities in the camp in the decades that followed.

As shown below in Figure 54, the FRAs recovered from site, including the broken carbine clip (Plate 29), were primarily recovered from NCC, in the vicinity of the 1861 Hut. However, this evidence only represents a small portion of the area on which the riot is understood to have taken place, and as outlined above, it is not possible to be certain with regards to connections between such artefacts and the events of 14 July 1861.



Plate 28: Projectile from 0.36 cal. Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver (YHS3000, Context **1198**).



Plate 29: Swivel accoutrement for mounted police-issued carbines 75mm long by 80mm wide and 15mm thick (YHS3038, Context **1017**).

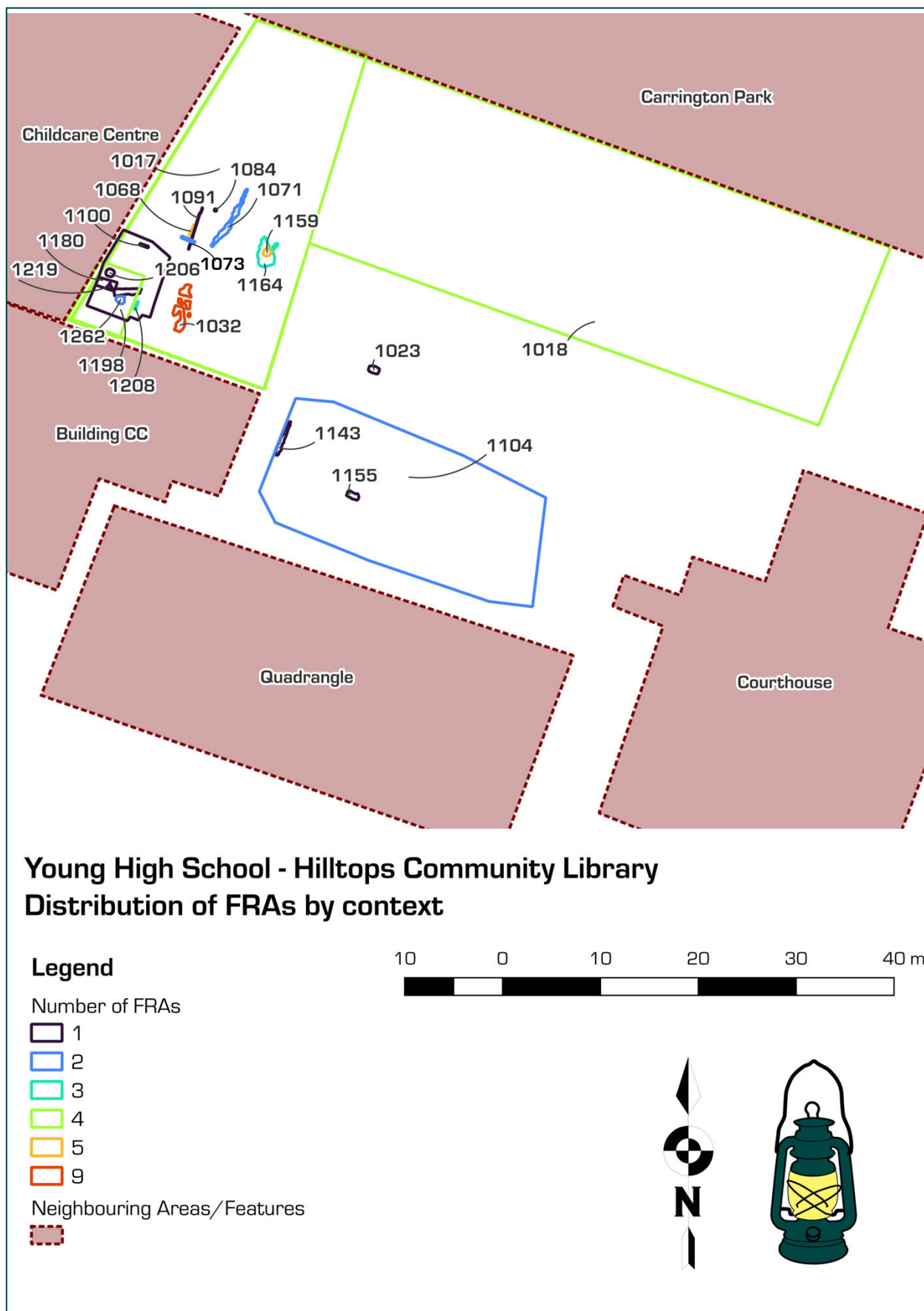






Figure 54: Distribution of firearm-related artefacts by context

6.3.5 Domestic Life

As noted in Section 6.3.1, the study of living conditions on the goldfields has been an important area of research. At Camp Hill, the assemblage provides an insight into the daily lives of the police troopers and public servants who lived in the Government Camp. This evidence comes from several sources:

-  Underfloor or occupation deposits in the 1861, Southwest and Garden Huts
-  Refuse pits associated with the huts
-  Refuse pits in the vicinity of the kitchen
-  A large cesspit backfill

The following discussion focusses on analysis of deposits from the 1860s through to the 1880s, omitting several large groups dating to the 20th-century. It is hope that these will be the subject of future research.

6.3.5.1 Domestic quarters: underfloor or occupation deposits in the huts

6.3.5.1.1 1861 Hut

Only 47 fragments from at least 23 items were recovered from deposits associated within the 1861 hut. Derived mostly from posthole fills, the small assemblage was heavily fragmented with most weighing 1.3g on average. Small fragments of earthenware and porcelain crockery, bottle glass, lamp glass, two sewing pins and small fragments of unidentified animal bone were recovered along with one percussion cap from a civilian shotgun (YHS3021, Context 1100). This is consistent with the 'underfloor' deposits or interior domestic occupation that may have accumulated around the posthole—it is not known if it was a suspended or dirt floor. Wire nails and one horseshoe were also recovered.

As the hut is thought to have been replaced in 1862, this small assemblage is likely the detritus of a one or two years of occupation in a small hut. The range of domestic wares is typical of mid-19th-century material culture of the kind that could be found anywhere in the colony: a range of British-made transfer-printed earthenware with a purple geometric design, some fine bone china and porcelain wares likely from tea vessels, glass bottles for alcohol, other beverages or condiments and two sewing pins. The percussion cap itself would not out of place in a typical domestic assemblage—one-off firearm relics have been recovered in from several urban domestic sites (eg the Cumberland and Gloucester Streets site in the Rocks, see Holmes 1999). What is distinct the heavy fragmentation and small number of finds, reflecting the relative scarcity of access to material goods in Lambing Flat at that time.

6.3.5.1.2 Garden Hut

The occupation deposit within the Garden Hut was larger with 234 fragments from at least 97 vessels or items. A 'Police Force' (1836–c.1862) uniform button, and a percussion cap from a police smoothbore carbine or pistol (YHS3382) provide a clear association with police occupants. In addition to one other percussion cap, five lead shot were recovered along with a fragment of lead spill from casting (YHS3216) which may indicate manufacture of lead shot or other items.

Like the 1861 hut, the Garden Hut included a range of typical domestic crockery and glass containers, with the addition of small fragments from probable pharmaceutical bottles. Three clay pipe fragments, five small beads, teeth from a vulcanite hair comb, a slate pencil and reeds from a harmonica, all give the impression of a more settled domestic assemblage.

At least sewing 44 pins (from 145 pin fragments) were recovered, nine other buttons and fasteners, strongly suggesting that garment manufacture or repair was conducted in the hut. This may indicate the presence of seamstress or tailor, or simply be the work of a regular household, repairing uniform or other clothing as needed.

6.3.5.1.3 Southwest Hut

Several backfills in postholes associated with the Southwest Hut contained 93 fragments from at least 38 items likely to be underfloor accumulation. They are mostly domestic in nature with a range of table crockery, a near complete spoon with a decorative handle, lamp glass, bottles, sewing pins and personal items including buttons and a hook and eye. It also contains a percussion cap, likely from a civilian rifle, a Colt revolver projectile and two lead shot, along with four Aboriginal artefacts and 16 fragments unidentifiable animal bone. Like the deposits discussed above, they are heavily fragmented with the exception of the small spoon (97mm long). Nine fragments of sewing pins, and the hook from a possible sewing tool, suggest some tailoring activities.

A similar range of material was recovered from a refuse pit fill (Context 1040) associated with the Southwest Hut. This deposit of only 18 fragments is notable for the presence of some larger items including a complete penny ink bottle and more complete fragments of animal bone.

6.3.5.1.4 Summary

All the hut occupation deposits represent a typical array of domestic material culture, notable for their small size and high level of fragmentation. It is difficult to assess the deposition range for the Garden and Southwest huts and they likely stood for a longer period than the 1861 hut, but the artefact dates themselves cannot fully establish that range.

The small numbers of animal bone and food storage items (with the exception of beverage bottles) in the huts is consistent with domestic quarters that were not furnished with kitchens. Typical of camp life, meal preparation and service was conducted in centralised kitchens and other communal structures.

6.3.5.2 Kitchen waste

Several refuse pits in the vicinity of the Camp kitchen (Contexts 1237, 1239, 1241, 1244 and 1246) collectively comprised 610 individual fragments, weighing a total of 5.5kg, mostly of large elements of butchered animal bone. Small numbers of, fractured bone and shell and heavily fragmented glass and ceramic and complete nails were also present. As the majority of the pits were filled with animal bone, the pits are difficult to date, but must post-date 1853 given the presence of three wire nails. One fragment of glass (from Context 1244) appears to be crown glass, which pre-dates 1870. They may have been formed at any time from the 1860s through the end of the 19th century.

As outlined in the animal bone report, Rebecca Värttö (2023), the majority of bones were from cow, or sheep/goat. One pig cranium was present in Context 1239 (YHS4563) and a butchered horse bone was recovered from Context 1239 (YHS4531). It may not necessarily have been prepared for food consumption. No bones from poultry or game were identified in these pits.

Of the butchered bone, most were chopped with a cleaver or hand saw and have evidence of bone marrow extraction. The presence of cranial and foot or hoof bones suggests that some butchery was conducted on site—either from larger joints supplied by local butchers (Värttö 2023)—or potentially occasional on-site slaughter.

The presence of one fragment of an oyster shell suggests consumption of oysters hundreds of kilometres from their source.

6.3.5.3 Cesspit backfill

A total of 4342 individual fragments from at least 458 vessels or items were recovered from a cesspit backfill (1045) dating from at least 1866. At least one third is comprised of animal bone which like the kitchen refuse pits described above, all derived from domesticated European animals. In addition to the cow, sheep/goat and pig in the above, chicken and European rabbit were also recorded, along with freshwater fish. The remainder of the refuse comprised of a range of domestic items including tea and table service vessels, lamp glass, sewing tools and accessories and personal items.

With over 160 complete or near complete items, including intact beer/wine bottles, it is clear that much of the refuse was discarded in a single event. However, the presence of small finds including pins and combs, and heavily fragmented ceramics, suggests secondary deposition such as sweepings from huts. Such activities often occur during major building programs and on this basis is suggested that the cesspit was filled in the 1880s during the establishment of the new courthouse. The range of wares at this time demonstrates good access to material goods readily supplied in the growing township of Young.

7 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

7.1 Law and Order

7.1.1 What do archaeological remains of the site reveal about how the police camp at Lambing Flat was constructed, used and expanded from the 1860s?

The Phase 2 structural evidence, together with the nail assemblage from the site indicates that the Camp Hill buildings were primarily constructed of wood. The five buildings that were directly evidenced at the site all included evidence of the use of round wooden stumps as building footings, and most included evidence of wooden bearers for walls. There was also some limited evidence of milled timber stumps used as building footings.

The buildings were all on similar alignments ranging from 20 (110) degrees through to 28 (118) degrees. These alignments were echoed in the alignments of fence lines, the cut for the latrine (cess pit) and the access track.

Whilst the fragmented nature of the archaeological record did not always enable interpretation of building dimensions, the evidence suggested that most buildings were at least 10-12' wide and 18-20' long. The building dimensions and alignments are all broadly consistent with the buildings indicated on the historical maps and plans from the 19th century (Appendix 1), although the archaeological evidence appears to indicate the presence of additional structures and features that are not represented on those documents.

Two thirds of the nail assemblage recovered from Camp Hill were wire-drawn. These 1200-odd nails were introduced to Australia in 1853 and quickly became the most common type of nail for building construction. The presence of several hundred cut and forged nails suggests that these more traditional hand-made nails were still in demand—or perhaps that was all they had in hand. Access to building supplies on the gold rushes was known to be difficult and no blacksmiths are known to have been stationed at the Camp.

Spatial patterning across the site indicates that the structures in the NCC excavation area were predominantly domestic in nature, whilst the evidence across ECC was notable for the presence of bone refuse deposits and other evidence indicative of kitchen or communal use areas. The evidence associated with the 2nd Courthouse in excavation area BB included items associated with both domestic and clerical use.

The salvage investigations did not reveal clear evidence of expanded use at Camp Hill from the 1860s. However, the evidence did indicate that the main phase of domestic occupation was during the 1860s and 1870s, with reduced use during the Gaol and Courthouse phase at the turn of the century.

7.1.2 How does the police camp compare to contemporaneous police camps established at gold mining or rural sites elsewhere in NSW or Australia?

Of the handful of contemporaneous police camps subject to archaeological investigation, some similarities can be established. The first is the presence of a range of police and military uniform and firearms relics. NSW police uniform buttons have been recovered from the Mounted Police Barracks in Concord, and Victorian police buttons were recovered at Camp Street, along with military buttons and accoutrements of regiments known to serve at both sites. While these are also found in non-institutional sites, the presence of multiple items appears to be associated with camp sites. Like Camp Street, Camp Hill has a large assemblage of material reflecting the transformation of the camps throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The structural evidence at Camp Hill is comparable with that encountered in the Gold Commissioner's Camp at Kiandra, and the early phases of occupation at Camp Street, with relatively simple wooden structures, evidenced primarily through post holes. The preference for wooden buildings at mid 19th century government camps is likely to reflect ready access to suitable building timber together with the expediency of construction as the government forces responded to the dynamic fluidity of gold rush settlements and the associated law enforcement requirements.

7.1.3 How do the remains of the police camp differ from the more formalised setting of the later Young Gaol and Courthouse? Are these changes also evident in the material culture recovered from the site?

The archaeological signature of Camp Hill is dominated by the use of multiple smaller wooden buildings, whilst the later Gaol and Courthouse phase is characterised by larger consolidated structures with more complex architecture. There is a clear shift from expedience and functionality to planned designs that also convey messages of power and authority in their architecture.

7.1.4 What evidence associated with construction or use of the Young Gaol and Young Courthouse was encountered during excavations?

Very little direct evidence was found of Phase 3 occupation at the site. The clearest archaeological signature from this phase of use came in the form of formalisation of the access track through NCC. This was accompanied by a noticeable decrease in evidence of domestic occupation associated with the Garden Hut and South-West Hut. The archaeological evidence is consistent with the late 19th century mapping which indicates that the huts in the northwest corner of Camp Hill were removed and a north-south aligned road was established separating the Gaol and the Courthouse.

7.1.5 Have caches of potential contraband materials been recovered from any of the police related structures in Phase 2 or 3? How does this compare with contraband findings at gaols, barracks and lock-ups excavated in Australia and abroad.

No material culture likely to be contraband and subject to cache was discovered in deposits associated with the earliest phases of the government camp.

7.2 Mining

7.2.1 What evidence of mining activities remain on site?

No evidence of mining activity was identified during the archaeological investigation of Camp Hill.

7.2.2 Does mining evidence provide sufficient evidence of extraction techniques? How does this evidence compare with archaeological evidence from contemporaneous gold mining elsewhere in Australia?

See above.

7.2.3 Is there any remnant evidence of early gold mining camps within the study area? What evidence is there for accommodation, working conditions and acquisition of resources by miners?

See above.

7.3 Domestic Life

7.3.1 What can the archaeological evidence tell us about the lives of the people living and working at this site—miners, military personnel, police, servants, families, students and teachers—and how has this changed over time?

The Camp Hill archaeological investigation presents a number of opportunities to examine the daily lives of the workers and families who lived and worked in the Government Camp, and the legal and education staff who worked in later phases of the site's occupation.

Small, highly fragmentary occupation deposits have been associated with an 1861 hut and two later structures known as the SW Hut and the Garden Hut. Individually, they comprise a few dozen items per hut which is too small to scrutinise. Collectively, they present the remains of small things lost in small, hastily built huts including domestic wares, sewing items and personal items such as buttons, along with firearms and direct evidence of police occupation at the site. A number of pits appear to date to the earliest phases, eg refuse pit 1205 near the SW hut, and these too comprise small numbers of highly fragmented material, reflecting the scarcity of material culture in the earliest phases of occupation.

As the camp became more organised, so did the refuse collection, and discreet pits and opportunistic backfills appear to date to the late 1860s and 1870s. Several pits near the kitchen provide extensive evidence of animal bone waste. This shows the dependence on European animals, almost exclusively cow and sheep or goat—not locally available native animals or birds. Chopped and sawn meat cuts with the presence of some offal suggests that some meat was butchered on-site, but the majority was likely supplied in large joints from a local butcher.

The largest refuse deposit is the fill in cesspit 1044 with over 4300 individual fragments and at least 458 vessels or items—many of which were discarded whole. This fill was likely deposited in the 1880s during the construction of the new courthouse and provides evidence of domestic life for those living there at the end of the camp phase. From scant remnants in the early years, whole vessels and useful things that were no longer wanted were discarded. These include ordinary domestic items and crockery as well as fragments of finer bone china of the kind that became affordable in the late 19th century.

7.3.2 Is there evidence of gendered or age segregated spaces related to work, school, home or historic themes?

Across the Government Camp phases of occupation, few artefacts that could be closely associated with children were identified. A hand-painted porcelain doll head from the fills above the Garden Hut (YHS3128, Context 1017) was likely used by a young girl. One earthenware marble was recovered from fills associated with the second courthouse (YHS3291, Context 1317) and slate pencil was recovered from the garden hut. While the latter is often associated with the schooling of children, slate pencils were used in a range of clerical settings. Marbles too, while associated with children's games, were known to be used by soldiers and serving officers.

The presence of sewing pins in the Garden Hut may suggest the presence of a seamstress, or a tailor. It is also possible that the police troopers mended their own clothing. The beads in the same hut offer another small hint to the presence of female occupants—perhaps the wife of a trooper or member of the gold commissioner's staff. A fashionable gilt buckle from a ladies fashion belt was recovered from the cesspit (YHS3127, Context 1045) associated with the later years of the camp occupation. Grguric (2022) notes that some of the very-small buttons and eyelets may have been used on infant clothing. Otherwise, no evidence of women was identified across the Government Camp deposits.

7.3.3 How has each phase of use influenced later site layouts and activities?

There was limited evidence of how different phases of use influenced later site layouts and activities. The strongest evidence came from the western portion of the site, where the Phase 2 huts appear to have influenced the placement and alignment of the access track, which also corresponded to the location of a planned street alignment, as shown on the 1862 Surveyor General's plan. The eastern margins of this north-south aligned street in turn became the western boundary of the Young Intermediate School, with many of the early school refuse pits situated within the then closed street reserve, outside the formal school grounds.

The evidence across the study area indicates more of a pattern of building removal and subsequent changes in use, rather than structures from earlier phases of use being retained and thus constraining the way space was used. This pattern is likely to also be a product of the expedient approach to building construction evidenced in Phase 2, with little impetus for maintaining the modest wooden structures built in the 1860s.

The Phase 3 Courthouse is a notable exception. This building has remained in use for over 135 years and has clearly influenced the evolution of the expansion of Young High School. This influence has continued right through to the new Hilltops Young High School Library project, which has been designed in sympathy with the architecture and heritage significance of this 19th century building.

7.4 Conflict Archaeology

7.4.1 Can any artefactual or structural evidence be clearly associated with the Lambing Flat riots? How does the potential for physical evidence vary across the site?

Evidence of two structural features likely to date to 1861 were identified during the salvage investigations. The three post holes along the northern margins of the salvage area are consistent with the post and rail fence shown in the 1861 water colour depiction of the camp. Evidence of a linear cut feature immediately to the north of this alignment may relate to earthworks fortifications constructed at the site between February and May 1861, but this interpretation is tentative.

Evidence of a building in NCC that predated the Garden Hut is the best direct evidence of occupation that can be linked to 1861. The feature identified as the 1861 Hut appears likely to be the east-west aligned gable-roofed structure depicted in the 1861 water colour painting of Camp Hill.

Within the artefact assemblage of 27,000 items, only one item can be conclusively linked to the events of the Lambing Flat riots and its aftermath. This is a military button from the 12th Regiment of Foot who were garrisoned at Camp Hill from February to May 1861, prior to the riot, and returned two weeks afterward to restore order. At least one of the 125 men of that battalion lost one of their tunic buttons.

A small group of artefacts from a hut present in 1861 during the riot can be dated with some confidence to 1861 and 1862. Amongst the 47 fragments in Contexts 1178, 1075, 1100 and 1202 are a percussion cap from a civilian firearm, a horseshoe and small fragments of bottle glass, domestic crockery, a Chinese porcelain dish or bowl, lamp glass and two sewing pins. This small and highly fragmented assemblage is consistent with an accumulated occupation deposit in a short-lived domestic structure.

There is a range of police-issue uniform and firearm accoutrements that date to 1861 and have high potential to be associated with the Lambing Flat riots and its aftermath. Given the possibility that these

relics remained in circulation and were lost or discarded in the decades of ongoing administration, they cannot be confidently associated with the riot itself.

7.4.2 What insight does this evidence provide about riot activities at Lambing Flat? How does this compare with local, interstate or international evidence from mining and labour strike sites within the broader context of conflict archaeology?

Given the nature of 20th-century disturbance, it has not been possible to reconstruct the events of the Lambing Flat riot itself with sufficient confidence. Of the material that can be confidently linked to pre-1862 occupation of the camp, the presence of a civilian rifle in domestic quarters occupied by a police trooper and possibly family does warrant some discussion. If it were to be linked to the July attack on the camp, it may be evidence of rioters making ground into the camp, or perhaps troopers resorting to any weapons that they could access to defend themselves. However, this one relic cannot be exclusively linked to the events of the riot nor the attack on the camp.

A more detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of the firearms may be able to make a further contribution to this discussion.

7.5 Education

7.5.1 What archaeological evidence is there related to the conversion and expansion of the Young Courthouse to create the Young Intermediate School, including new purpose-built structures? How was the layout of the school influenced by the Courthouse and how does this compare to contemporaneous rural schools elsewhere in NSW?

The primary evidence of the conversion of the Young Courthouse into Young Intermediate School came from evidence of early 20th century fence alignments and building footings in ECC. Additional evidence came from a series of refuse deposits, most of which were situated across the western portion of the study area, many located outside of the formal grounds of the 1920s school.

The conversion of the Courthouse to Young Intermediate School appears, on the basis of the archaeological evidence and the available historical documents, to have entailed the creation of an outdoor recreation area denoted by fences along the four lot boundaries, with ancillary structures including bathrooms constructed along the western portion of the site. The Courthouse building itself serving as the principal structure for school classes. This layout utilises the northern portion of the Courthouse lot with the Courthouse forming a barrier between the school yard and associated buildings in the west and the primary traffic thoroughfare in the east.

Whilst the example at Young is relatively unusual in the conversion of a major government building such as a courthouse into a school, it is comparable in other ways with contemporaneous rural schools in NSW¹⁹. For example, the conversion to a school includes continuation in use of extant structures and the addition of ancillary structures to facilitate the changing function. The school also follows a broader model found across NSW in the early 20th century with key school structures comprising classrooms, weather shed/s and toilet block/s.

¹⁹ Comparisons are made with early 20th century schools listed on the NSW State Heritage Inventory (<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/SearchHeritageItems>)

7.5.2 Were any sealed artefact deposits associated with early use of the school recovered? What evidence do they provide of daily life for students and teachers?

No sealed deposits associated with the early of the school were identified but several levelling fills with clear evidence of 20th-century educational aids were recorded. These include a group of at least seven earthenware and one porcelain ink wells. These are of the form designed to sit within a dedicated hole in a school desk, ink stand or ink well tray and were common in school rooms from the late-19th and through to the mid-20th centuries. A small porcelain funnel or cap, likely part of an ink stand was also recovered.

At least 16 items of glass scientific equipment were also recorded. These include fragments from at least four test tubes, a glass rod or stirrer, a burette tube, microscope slide, pipette, and a thick glass slab similar to those used by compounding chemists (Kuiters & Crook 2023). While similar examples have been found in archaeological excavations of chemist in Sydney (Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd 2016: app. 3), their presence at the Camp Hill site is almost certainly associated with science laboratories in the Young High School complex in the mid or late 20th century.

A range of 20th-century domestic material culture was identified in these fills including at least four bottles made after 1908 for the McVeigh cordial factory which was based in Young from 1861 to 1952. It is unknown whether they are associated with use of the school or is introduced fill. Further analysis may provide insights into life in township of Young in the 20th century.

7.5.3 How does the nature of schooling within a rural community such as Young evolve over time? Does the archaeological record reflect changes in the NSW education system and/or local community needs between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century?

The nature and extent of the archaeological evidence relating to Early School use is not sufficient for the purposes of answering this question.

7.6 Zoological Gardens

7.6.1 What evidence of the layout and structures of the Carrington Park Zoo are evident in the archaeological record?

No evidence of the Zoo was recovered during the archaeological investigation of Camp Hill.

7.6.2 Is this evidence comparable to the historical and archaeological evidence from other local zoological gardens such as the Parramatta RSL site or Taronga Zoo?



See above.

7.6.3 Can artefactual or structural evidence provide further information about the nature of the early establishment of recreation and pleasure gardens in Young, and how does this compare to the broader historical development of such facilities throughout the nineteenth century in NSW?

See above.

8 REVISED SIGNIFICANCE 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 30) for the analysis and assessment of the gradings of significance of different elements of the site.

Table 30: 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.

8.1 Heritage Significance Review

The current SHR listing for the Lambing Flat Riot Site (Appendix 12) 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 Appendix 12.

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 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.

8.1.4 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.

8.1.5 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 above in Section 7. 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 19th century.

8.1.6 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.

8.1.7 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 documented above in Section 6, 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 19th century government complexes within the gold fields.

The site has local and State significance against this criterion.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

As documented in this report and the attached appendices, the archaeological salvage investigations undertaken as part of compliance with CoA B22 have been completed. Moreover, the archaeological investigations conducted at the site between December 2020 and February 2022 have delivered sufficient information to answer almost all the research questions identified within the GML (2019b) Research Design. Indeed, the analysis documented in this report has demonstrated additional aspects of the research potential of the site.

This report, which addresses CoA D17, also demonstrates that the management measures implemented to mitigate impacts to cultural heritage from construction of the Hilltops Young High School Library have been successful in achieving conservation through record of the impacted components of the State Significant Lambing Flat Riot Site.

9.2 Recommendations

5. In accordance with the CoA for the Project, it is recommended that this report be submitted to:
 - a) The Planning Secretary, Department of Planning and Environment;
 - b) Heritage Council and Heritage NSW; and
 - c) Hilltops Council.
6. It is also recommended that copies of this report be lodged with the following:
 - a) Young High School;
 - b) Young Historical Society; and
 - c) National Library of Australia.
7. It is recommended that the artefact assemblage be managed in accordance with the Artefact Management Plan at Appendix 2, including identification of those components suitable for educational uses.
8. Any future development or maintenance, particularly any ground disturbing works, be made in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan at Appendix 3.

10 REFERENCES

- Eureka Stockade in 1854. Complete with all four lugs and in excellent condition. 2023 *John Burridge Military Antiques*. Accessed December 4. <https://www.jbma.com.au/products/a-scarce-shoulder-belt-plate-overlay-to-the-12th-regiment-being-of-the-type-worn-by-the-regiment-at-eureka-stockade-in-1854-complete-with-all-four-lugs-and-in-excellent-condition>.
- Australia ICOMOS, International Council on Monuments and Sites, 2013. The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance 2013.
- Barker, B. 2007. Massacre, Frontier Conflict and Australian Archaeology. *Australian Archaeology* 64: 9–14.
https://research.usq.edu.au/download/069c8cc9ac9bdcf64b415e27bae25b6a2310d06199de39e3ff53e9a743514147/604232/Barker_Massacre_2007_PV.pdf.
- . 2020. The archaeology of the 'Secret War': The material evidence of conflict on the Queensland frontier, 1849–1901. *QUEENSLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH* 23: 25–41.
<http://purl.org/au-research/grants/ARC/DP160100307>.
<https://doi.org/10.25120/qar.23.2020.3720>.
- Bayley, W. A. 1977. *Rich Earth*, Young, Young Municipal Council.
- Bell, P. 1996. Archaeology of the Chinese in Australia. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 14: 13–18.
- Bennett, M. 2020. *Pathfinders: A history of Aboriginal trackers in NSW*, University of New South Wales, New South Wales Publishing, University of NSW Press Ltd.
- Burke, H. & L. Wallis. 2019. Frontier Conflict and the Native Mounted Police in Queensland Database.
<http://purl.org/au-research/grants/ARC/DP160100307>.
<https://doi.org/10.25957/5d9fb541294d5>.
- Christison, R. 2008. Thematic History of Young Shire. High Ground Consulting.
- Coroneos, C. 1995. Why is that hole so big...alluvial gold mining. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 13: 24–30.
- Curthoys, A. 2001. Men of All Nations, Except Chinamen: Chinese on the New South Wales Goldfields. In: McCalman, I., Cook, A. & Reeves, A. (eds.) *Gold Forgotten Histories and Lost Objects of Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Davies, P., P. Crook & T. Murray. 2013. *An archaeology of institutional confinement: the Hyde Park Barracks, 1848-1886*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.
- Department of Planning and Environment 2023, *Assessing heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria*, Environment and Heritage Group, Department of Planning and Environment, Parramatta, N.S.W.
- Domestic Intelligence. 1840 *Sydney Herald*, November 20. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12866613>.
- Esposito, V. 2014. *Rice bowls and dinner plates: ceramic artefacts from Chinese gold mining sites in southeast New South Wales, mid 19th to early 20th century* (BAR International Series 2674). Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Farrington, I. 2008. Archaeological Investigations at the Government Camp, Kiandra (NSW) 2006-2007: History and Archaeology of the Camp. Final Report Vol. 1. Canberra: School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University.

Hilltops Young High School Library: Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Gapps, S. 2021. *Gudyarra The First Wiradjuri War Of Resistance: The Bathurst War, 1822-1824*, Sydney, New South Publishing.

Godden Mackay Logan. 2004. Camp Street, Ballarat: Excavation Report. Unpublished report prepared for Ballarat City Council. Redfern, NSW: Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.

Gojak, D., Allen & Caitlin. 2000. The Fighting Ground Creek quartz roasting pits. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 18: 29–38.

GML Heritage 2019a, Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Report prepared for Hayball on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW and Hilltops Council. Sydney: GML Heritage.

—. 2019b. Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School: State Significant Development 9671: Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design. Report prepared for Hayball on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW and Hilltops Council. Sydney: GML Heritage.

Grguric, N. 2020. Uniform Buttons of the Native Mounted Police in Queensland, 1852–1904. *Archaeology on the Frontier*. September 2. <https://archaeologyonthefrontier.com/2020/09/03/buttons/>.

—. 2022. Government Camp, Young, N.S.W.: Preliminary Results of Small Finds Artefact Cataloguing and Analysis. Unpublished draft report. for Lantern Heritage.

Grguric, N., H. Burke, L.A. Wallis, N. Cole, B. Barker & E. Hatte. 2023. The Discipline of Dress: Uniform Buttons and Accoutrements of the Native Mounted Police in Queensland, Australia. *Historical Archaeology* 57: 703–26. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-023-00405-3>. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-023-00405-3>.

Hammond, Mark. J. 1988. *Remembered with Pride*, Lewisham, Australia, Maruba Press.

Holmes, K. 1999. Metal Artefacts Report, in G.M.H. Consultants (ed.) *The Cumberland/Gloucester Streets Site, The Rocks: Archaeological Investigation Report*, 4i: 367–456. Sydney: Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd.

Jack, I., K. Holmes & R. Kerr. 1984. Ah Toy's garden: a chinese market-garden on the Palmer River Goldfield, North Queensland. *The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology* 2: 51–58.

Kwok, J. 2019. *The Chinese in Bathurst: Recovering Forgotten Histories*. Doctor of Philosophy PhD thesis, Charles Sturt University.

—. 2022. The Lambing Flat riots and the Chinese quest for compensation. *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, 20.

Lawrence, S. 2000. *Dolly's Creek: An Archaeology of a Victorian Goldfields Community*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

Lepailleur, F.M. 1980. *Land of a thousand sorrows: the Australian prison journal, 1840-1842, of the exiled Canadian patriote, François-Maurice Lepailleur*. [trans.]F.M. Greenwood. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

Lindsay, P. 2012. *True Blue: 150 years of Service and Sacrifice of the NSW Police Force*, Sydney, Harper Collins.

Lydon, J. 1999. *'Many inventions': the Chinese in the Rocks, Sydney 1890–1930*. Clayton, Vic.: Monash University.

Macdonald, G. 2017. Focussing on creeks: Wiradjuri ecology, sociality and cosmology *Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia* 41.

Hilltops Young High School Library: Camp Hill Salvage Excavation Report

Mcgregor, H. E. & Mcgregor, J. K. 1999. *Roll Up*, Dunedoo, J.K. McGregor.

Middleton, A. 2005. Nail Chronology: The Case of Te Puna Mission Station, *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 23: 55-62.

Musgrave, S. 1926. *The Wayback*, Parramatta, Cumberland Argus.

NTSCORP 2012. Orange Aboriginal Heritage Report: Prepared for Orange City Council. PARKES, R. 2023. Young High School - Hilltops Library Heritage Interpretation Plan.

O'Brien, B., Richard Garcia & S. Lawrence. 2005. Curious Matter for Contemplation: A Pistol from the Eureka Lead, Ballarat. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 23: 123–30.

Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011 Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW: Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Office of Environment and Heritage, Sydney South, N.S.W.

Parkes, R. 2021a Young High School Library and Joint-use Community Facility (Main Works) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Sub-Plan. Report prepared by lantern Heritage Pty Ltd for Joss Group.

—. 2021b Young High School Library and Joint-use Community Facility (Main Works) Addendum to the GML Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design. Report prepared by Lantern Heritage for Joss Group.

—. 2023 Young High School Library – Hilltops Community Library: Heritage Interpretation Plan. Report prepared by Lantern Heritage for Joss Group on behalf of Schools Infrastructure New South Wales.

Parkes, R., Grguric N. & A Raudino 2021 'Young High School Library and Joint use Community Facility (Main Works) Preliminary archaeological Salvage Report. Report prepared by Lantern Heritage for Joss Group.

Parkes, R., Grguric, N., McAdams, C., Väirtto, R. & S. Maskey. 2022 Young High School Library and Joint-use Community Facility (Main Works): Interim Archaeological Salvage Report. Report to Joss Group on behalf of SINSW. Tathra, NSW: Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd.

Parkes, R., & R. Väirtto 2021 'Young High School Library and Joint use Community Facility (Main Works) Preliminary archaeological Salvage Report: Addendum – Statement of Heritage Impact for Design Review. Report prepared by Lantern Heritage for Joss Group.

Parkes, R. and C. McAdams 2023 Young High School Hilltops Community Library: Aboriginal Salvage Excavation Report. Report to Joss Group on behalf of SINSW. Tathra, NSW: Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd.

Parry, N. 2019. Hilltops Migration Heritage Study: A report prepared for Hilltops City Council Katoomba.

Police Office. 1848 *Bathurst Advocate*, February 12. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article62044842>.

Powerhouse Museum. 2023. Embossed button. *Powerhouse Collection*. Accessed December 4. <https://collection.powerhouse.com.au/object/531026>.

Praetzellis, A. 1999. The archaeology of Ethnicity: An example from Sacramento, California's early Chinese district, in G. Egan & R.L. Michael (ed.) *Old and New Worlds: Historical/Post Medieval*

Archaeology papers from the Societies' joint conferences at Williamsburg and London 1997 to mark thirty years of work and achievement: 127–35. Oxford: Oxbow.

- Praetzellis, M., A. Praetzellis, S. Gust, S.S.University.A.S. Center & S.S.U.A.F. (CALIF.). 1997. *Historical archaeology of an overseas Chinese community in Sacramento, California*. Rohnert Park, CA: Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation.
- Preshaw, G. O. 1967. Lambing Flat [Excerpt from Preshaw's book, *Banking Under Difficulties*]. In: Keesing, N. (ed.) *History of the Australian Goldrushes by those who were there*. Hawthorn: Angus and Robertson.
- Ritchie, N.A. 2003. Taking stock: 20 years of Australasian “overseas Chinese archaeology”. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 21: 4–10.
- RPS Ltd, 2014. Aboriginal Heritage Study with Cultural Landscapes Mapping: Prepared for Young Shire Council. Hamilton, NSW.
- Schamberger, K. 2016. Identity, belonging and cultural diversity in Australian museums. PhD, Deakin University.
- Selth, P. A. 1974. The Burrangong (Lambing Flat) Riots 1860-61: A Closer Look. *JRAHS*, 60 Pt 1. Smith, L. 1998. *Cold Hard Cash: A Study of Chinese Ethnicity in Archaeology at Kiandra, New South Wales*. Masters Australian National University.
- Suttor, W. H. 1887. *Australian Stories Retold and Sketches of Country Life*, Bathurst, Glyndwr Whalan.
- Sydney Theatrical Intelligence. 1836 *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, February 18. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2202823>.
- Teale, R. 2023. Alexander McArthur (1814–1909), in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University. Accessed December 4. <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcarthur-alexander-4057>.
- Tybussek, D.C. 2015. Men Behaving Badly? The Archaeology of the Digger's Lifestyle and Constructions of Masculinity at the Kiandra Goldrush, 1859-1861. <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/116832>.
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 2023. Australian Convict Sites. *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. Accessed December 4. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1306/>.
- Varman, R 1987. 'The Nail as a Criterion for the Dating of Buildings and Building Sites (Late Eighteenth Century to 1900]', in D. Bairstow and J. Birmingham (eds.), *Papers In Historical Archaeology, Australian Society For Historical Archaeology* pp. 104–112.
- Voss, B.L. 2008. Between the Household and the World System: Social Collectivity and Community Agency in Overseas Chinese Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 42: 37–52. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25617510>.
- Värttö, R. 2023. Government Camp, Young, NSW: Results of Bone and Shell Cataloguing and Analysis. Unpublished draft report. for Lantern Heritage.
- Wegars, P. (ed.). 1993. *Hidden heritage: historical archaeology of the overseas Chinese* (Baywood Monographs in Archaeology Series.). Amityville, N.Y.: Baywood Pub. Co.
- . 2003. From old gold mountain to new gold mountain: Chinese archaeological sites, artefact repositories and archives in Western North America and Australasia. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 21: 70–83.

APPENDIX 1: COPIES OF HISTORICAL MAPS AND PLANS

APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 4: ARTEFACT CATALOGUES

APPENDIX 5: TECHNICAL REPORTS

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOGRAPHY REGISTER

APPENDIX 7: PHOTOGRAPHY CATALOGUE

APPENDIX 8: SECTION DRAWINGS AND SITE PLANS

APPENDIX 9: CONTEXT REGISTER

APPENDIX 10: CONTEXT SUMMARIES

APPENDIX 11: HARRIS MATRIX

APPENDIX 12: SHR LISTING AND PROPOSED UPDATE

ⁱ Comparison with Aboriginal sites are addressed in the companion report.