Young High School Library and Joint-use Community Facility (Main Works)

Interim Archaeological Salvage Report

Report to Joss Group on behalf of SINSW

Version 2.0–February 2022

Lantern Heritage

shining a light on people and place

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Project Name
Young High School Library and Joint-use Community Facility (Main Works)
Interim Archaeological Salvage Report

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Hilltops Shire Council

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1.0	21-02-22	Kendal Caynes and Roger Lee	Preliminary draft for client review
2.0	28-02-22	DPIE	Final report for Government Agency Review
2.1	15-03-22	SINSW	Amended final for public access

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims to provide an overview of the results of the historic archaeology salvage excavations conducted for the Young High School Redevelopment and Community Facility. The report addresses the abovementioned CoA D17 for interim reporting. It has been prepared in accordance with the reporting commitments outlined in the *Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology Addendum* (ARDEMA) (Parkes 2021). The objectives of this interim report are as follows:

- provide an overview of what archaeological investigations were conducted where;
- provide an overview of the archaeological contexts identified and salvaged;
- provide an overview of the artefact assemblage;
- outline the different types of samples collected and the proposed approaches to investigation;
- outline the artefact management plan, including stabilisation requirements, discard policy and short term storage location(s);
- outline the proposed archaeological management plan;
- provide updates to the planned timing and content of the final report; and
- provide details of the proposed timing for delivery of the Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP).

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

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

The archaeological excavations conducted between September 2021 and January 2022 comprised:

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

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

A total of 23,578 artefacts were processed during the salvage investigations. This included the 840 previously reported during phase one (Parkes et al 2021), and a further 22,738 during phase two. The total number of individual artefact pieces (NISP) recovered during the salvage investigations is estimated to be between 27,000 and 30,000. This is because the above numbers do not include all the ferrous metal items, which include substantial numbers of heavily corroded metal fragments. The processed finds do however include all the recovered ceramic, glass and bone finds.

The majority of artefacts have already undergone preliminary processing, including cleaning to remove excess dirt. This process has also enabled the artefacts to be assessed in terms of their stabilisation requirements. Given that most of the artefact processing has been undertaken by materials conservators from Endangered Heritage, and all components have at least been reviewed by Endangered Heritage, the finds have already been packaged in accordance with their immediate stabilisation needs. E.g. wrapped in acid neutral paper and/or boxed in "blue card" containers where warranted.

At the time of excavation, all artefacts were treated as if they had high research potential. This will be reviewed as part of the cataloguing and analysis phase. This may result in some artefacts being discarded during analysis. The following criteria will be considered:

1) artefact type;
2) artefact condition;
3) artefact context;
4) artefact research potential; and
5) artefact significance, including interpretative/educational values.

Contexts will be assessed as high, moderate, or low significance during the post-excavation analysis. Similarly, artefacts relating to disturbed (e.g. Contexts 1104, 1098, and 1018), or modern/school contexts (e.g. incinerator refuse pit context 1155), will be analysed and recorded. However, a high proportion of these collections may be discarded due to their modern nature and limited heritage significance. As such, an entire collection from a particular context related to a modern event may have only a sample of the analysed artefacts retained.

The following general principles for artefact discard will be implemented:

- **artefacts will not be discarded until they have been fully catalogued, analysed and assessed;**
- highly fragmented and/or corroded artefacts with little or no diagnostic features will be discarded, unless they are associated with diagnostic items from a context of high significance (e.g. bottle fragments that conjoin);
- items that are deemed a health risk will not be retained, unless they are assessed to be of high significance **and** can be practically stabilised in such a way that ensures long term safety;
- modern artefacts that are intrusive within an historical context will be discarded;
- non diagnostic artefacts from disturbed contexts will be discarded;
- animal bone bearing no diagnostic features will be discarded;
- items of low research value that display educational value (e.g. items for the more recent school phases of occupation) will be retained for educational purposes; and
- representative samples of artefacts of low research potential will be retained, but the majority of such items will be discarded.

The analysis proposed on the various sediment samples collected during excavation will provide an explanatory framework of site stratigraphy that will be central to understanding the sedimentary provenance of excavated artefacts from both the Aboriginal salvage excavations and the historical salvage excavation. This detailed stratigraphic information will also be key to understanding the phasing of the site and the chronology of the development of key features, such as the extensively altered, buried soil that contained Aboriginal artefacts and the various features related to later phases of activity.

Another central aim of this work is to provide a record of changing environments at this site, from the micro-scale to a landscape scale. This will provide a framework for understanding changing human activity at the site and for building a picture of the daily lives and environs of the people who lived there.

This body of samples, particularly the micromorphological blocks, will provide a long-lasting record of site sediments that can be used by future researchers, as well as providing an educational resource for the people of Young.

Artefacts and samples recovered during the salvage investigations conducted by Lantern, together with the artefacts recovered by GML during their previous phases of investigation, will be stored at the following premises during the analysis phase (refer to Section 8 for proposed timelines of analysis):

- **Lantern Heritage Head Office**
  3/15 Bega Street
  Tathra NSW 2550

- **Endangered Heritage**
  3/15 Bega Street
  Tathra NSW 2550

Following the completion of the artefact analysis and all necessary conservation/stabilisation procedures, the assemblage will be packaged up into boxes suitable for long term storage. The assemblage will then be lodged with SINSW, accompanied by a detailed artefact management plan and full inventory of finds.

Preliminary advice on archaeological management across the SINSW property at Young High School was provided in August 2021 (Parkes 2021). The archaeological zoning and accompanying recommendations provided at that time were based on the results of the Phase 1 investigations conducted during January and February 2021. As is illustrated below in Figure 11, archaeological features relating to the Government Camp and subsequent Courthouse and Gaol phases have been confirmed across much of the areas of predicted high to very high archaeological potential. They have also been identified in areas of predicted moderate to high potential and even in the area of predicted low archaeological potential within the footprint of twentieth century school buildings.

While further processing, analysis and interpretation of the excavation results is required before a full archaeological management plan can be developed, it is now possible to confirm that the preliminary archaeological zoning appears robust. The key areas of revision are likely to be as follows:

- Reinterpretation of the georeferencing of nineteenth century mapping to more accurately predict the locations of known structures;
- Development of more nuanced buffers around these predicted locations to encompass likely locations of unmapped features such as refuse pits and pathways;
- Development of appropriate caveats with regards to potential preserved features within areas of high disturbance that are currently mapped as low archaeological potential;
- Development of more detailed/specific recommendations and policies for the types of works that will trigger archaeological assessments/monitoring; and
- Updating of the archaeological zones to reflect areas where archaeological resources have been removed.

Given the scale of the assemblage recovered during the salvage investigations, together with the scale of the accompanying data that needs to be processed and analysed, it is proposed that the 12 month timeline for delivery of the final salvage report be extended.

It is proposed that the bulk of artefact analysis and preliminary report drafting be completed during 2022, and that finalisation of the reporting, site plans, photographic inventories and other report components will be conducted during early 2023. These timelines would see a final excavation report submitted to DPIE by 1 July 2023.

The delivery of the Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) is still anticipated prior to commencement of operation (early 2023), with the final HIP to be submitted at the end of 2022.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Hilltops Council and School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) are collaborating on a joint project to provide a new Library and Community facility that will form part of the Hilltops Cultural, Community and Education precinct in Young, NSW (Figure 1). The proposed library will be accessible by students from Young High School and the Hilltops local government area.

The project is a State Significant Development project (SSD 9671) known as the Young High School Redevelopment and Community Facility.

The proposed project is located within Young High School and the adjacent Carrington Park. 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 was completed to meet Requirement 11 of the SEARS.

Joss Group Pty Ltd (Joss) have been 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 following Conditions of Approval (CoA):

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.

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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. The Applicant must prepare an archaeological report of the salvage excavation undertaken 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.

The project was approved on 21 May 2020. Preliminary archaeological investigations were conducted during November 2020, and January-February 2021 (Parkes et al 2021). A comprehensive salvage archaeology program was conducted between September 2021 and January 2022. All archaeological works finished on 1 February 2022.

This report was prepared by Lantern for Joss on behalf of SINSW. The report addresses CoA D17, specifically the requirement to submit an interim report within one month of completion of salvage.

1.1 Report Overview

1.1.1 Aims and objectives of this report

This report aims to provide an overview of the results of the historic archaeology salvage excavations conducted for the Young High School Redevelopment and Community Facility. The report addresses the abovementioned CoA D17 for interim reporting. It has been prepared in accordance with the reporting commitments outlined in the *Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology Addendum* (ARDEMA) (Parkes 2021). The objectives of this interim report are as follows:

- provide an overview of what archaeological investigations were conducted where;
- provide an overview of the archaeological contexts identified and salvaged;
- provide an overview of the artefact assemblage;
- outline the different types of samples collected and the proposed approaches to investigation;
- outline the artefact management plan, including stabilisation requirements, discard policy and short term storage location(s);
- outline the proposed archaeological management plan;
- provide updates to the planned timing and content of the final report; and
- provide details of the proposed timing for delivery of the Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP).

1.1.2 Report structure

The structure of this report and the interrelationship with the document's aims and objectives is summarised below:

- Section 1: background to the project and overview of the report aims and objectives.
- Section 2: review of the site's heritage status and historical context.
- Section 3: high level summary of previous archaeological investigations at the site.
- Section 4: overview of features salvaged.
- Section 5: overview of the artefact assemblage.
- Section 6: overview of the samples collected and planned investigations.
- Section 7: overview of proposed artefact management plan.
- Section 8: overview of proposed archaeological management plan.
- Section 9: updates to delivery timing for Main Works reporting.

Figure 1: Site plan of proposed main works.

2 REVIEW OF HERITAGE LISTING AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Heritage Status

As outlined in the GML (2019: 5) Historical Archaeological Assessment, the study area encompasses and/or overlaps with three heritage items listed on Schedule 5 of the Young Local Environmental Plan (LEP): Carrington Park and Band Rotunda—Rippon Street (I79); Assembly Hall (former Courthouse)—9 Campbell Street and Technical College (former Gaol) at 20 Caple Street (I118). In addition, the Young High School (#4640464) and Young TAFE Campus (#4630110) are listed on the Department of Education Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (S170 Register).

At the time that the GML (2019) Historical archaeological Assessment was prepared, the Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner had been nominated for listing on the SHR. Since then (at the NSW Heritage Council meeting of 1 September 2020), and in accordance with section 33(1)(e) of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*, the Heritage Council of NSW has resolved to recommend listing the *Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner* on the State Heritage Register (SHR) to the Special Minister of State. While the Minister's decision on this item is still pending, the Heritage Council of NSW's recommendation regarding this item is indicative of the overall significance of the site. The proposed curtilage of the site is provided at Figure 2.

2.2 Historical summary

Detailed historical information and analysis relating to the study area is available in the GML (2019) *Historical Archaeological Assessment & Research Design* and the draft *Young High School: Hilltops Library and Community Facility Early Works, Section 140 Archaeological Investigation Results* (GML 2021). Additional information is also available in the SHR nomination for the Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner (refer to Appendix 1). The following historical summary draws on these three sources, and additional research undertaken in relation to the current salvage investigations, to set out aspects of the site history relevant to the review of archaeological potential and significance at the site presented in the second half of this document.

In March 1860, gold was discovered along Burragong Creek at the Lambing Flat and the discovery was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 4 August 1860. By late August there were around 200-250 miners on the field and by mid-1861 it was estimated that more than 3000 miners where on the fields, which included about 500 Chinese (Selth 1974, 48; Walker 1970, 193). From this period on, regular outbreaks of violence between European and Chinese miners were recorded due to mistrust, prejudice, and jealousy.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations occurred and about 500 Chinese were evicted from the diggings. In December 1860, a vigilance committee, made by miners and businesspeople, attacked a group of 50 Chinese miners. On Sunday 27 January 1861 a meeting was held amongst the European miners to consider whether Lambing Flat was a 'European goldfield or Chinese territory'. The Chinese were given two days to quit the field. However, part of the European miners dissented and took off immediately to drive the Chinese off. Soon after a government/police camp was established.

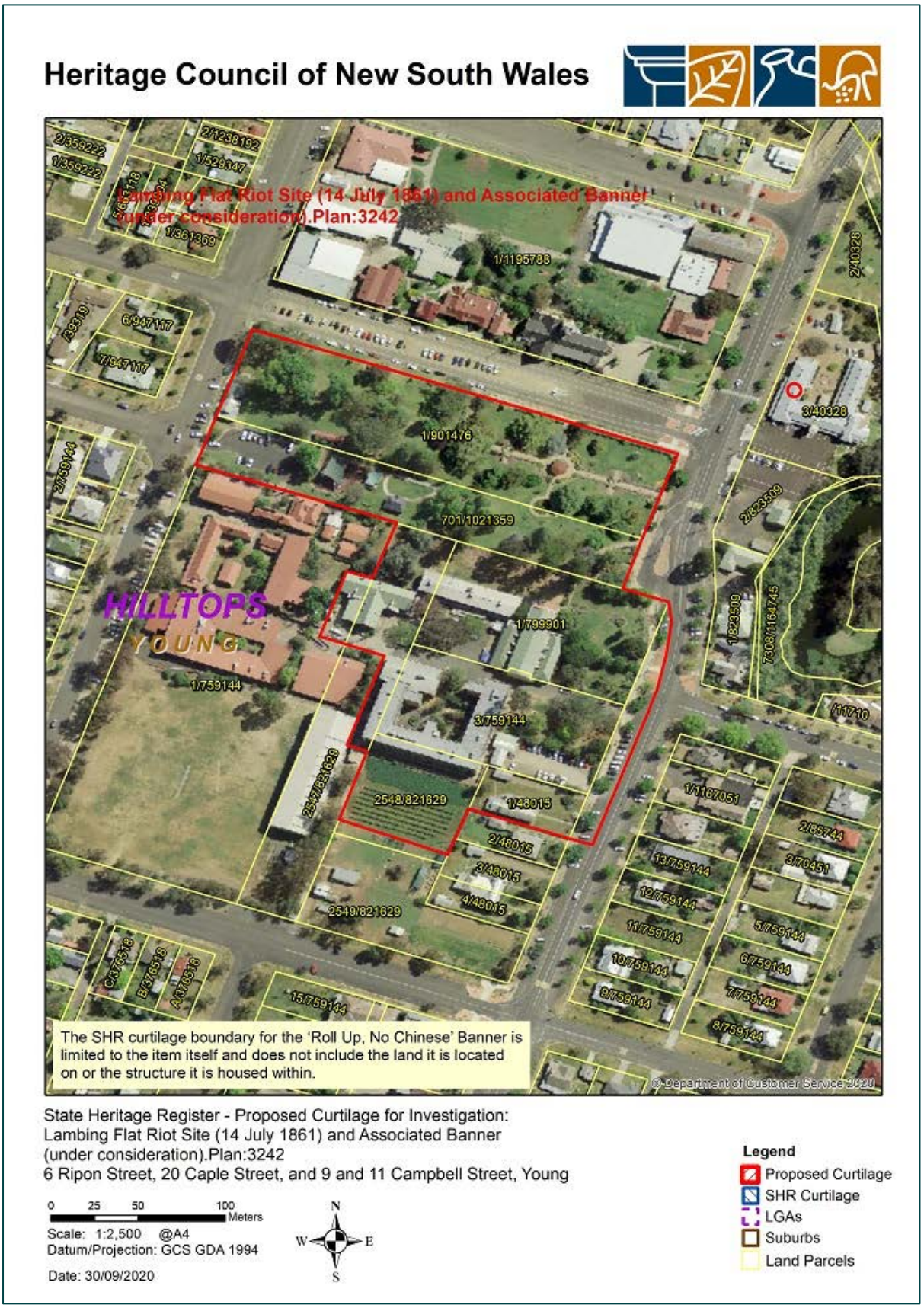

Figure 2: Proposed curtilage for the SHR listing of the Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner.

The Government Camp on the Burrangong Goldfields (Lambing Flat), today's Young, was the scene of a confrontation only equalled previously or since in this country by the storming of the Eureka stockade in 1854. On the evening of 14th July 1861 a body of approximately 1000 miners, many of whom were armed, approached the Camp accompanied by a brass band and a banner proclaiming 'Roll-up, Roll-up, No Chinese!'. The miners' intention was to demand the release of three of their number who had been arrested earlier that day for their part in recent violent attacks on Chinese miners, and deposited in the police lock up (McGregor 1999:76-77). Despite the entreaties of Gold Commissioner Griffin, the mob continued to press forward towards the Camp, and appeared poised to rush it (McGregor 1999:80). The rioters opened fire on a unit of mounted police. The latter mounted three charges against the mob, while the foot police fired into them. The skirmish lasted over two hours before the miners eventually withdrew, leaving one miner dead, and several police and miners wounded (McGregor 1999:80).

The project area overlaps with the site of the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots. Historical documents including maps, sketches and accounts of the riot (refer to GML 2019, 2021 and the SHR Nomination in Appendix 1) indicate that the site of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioner's Camp, or "Government Camp", was on the site of the current Young High School, Young TAFE and Campbell Street.

The camp was enclosed by a fence and comprised over 20 buildings as well as palisades and tents. The Government Camp included the Gold Commissioner's residence, the police inspector's house, characterised by a separate kitchen and cellar, an artillery camp, the courthouse, a lock-up, two cook houses for the foot police, a forage room for horses, a sergeant's room and two military barracks. The first courthouse was destroyed in 1861 during the Lambing Flat riot and replaced the following year with a building made of timber walls and a shingle roof.

In the 1880s, the majority of the buildings were demolished, the current courthouse was built within the eastern portion of site, while the western half of the area was occupied by a gaol opened in 1876 (OEH 2021). In 1886, the northern portion of the area was dedicated to Young Park, with Carrington Park later established in 1888.

In 1925 the old courthouse was converted into Young Intermediate High School and in 1936 a new single-storey brick structure was built on the site. The southern portion of the block, overlooking Berthong street, was retained for police purposes and a cottage for the principal's residence was built within the school grounds. Additional school buildings were also built during the 1960s and 1970s (refer to GML 2019 and 2021 for further details of site phasing and history).

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).

3.1 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.

3.1.1 Historical test excavations

Five test trenches (Figure 3) 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.

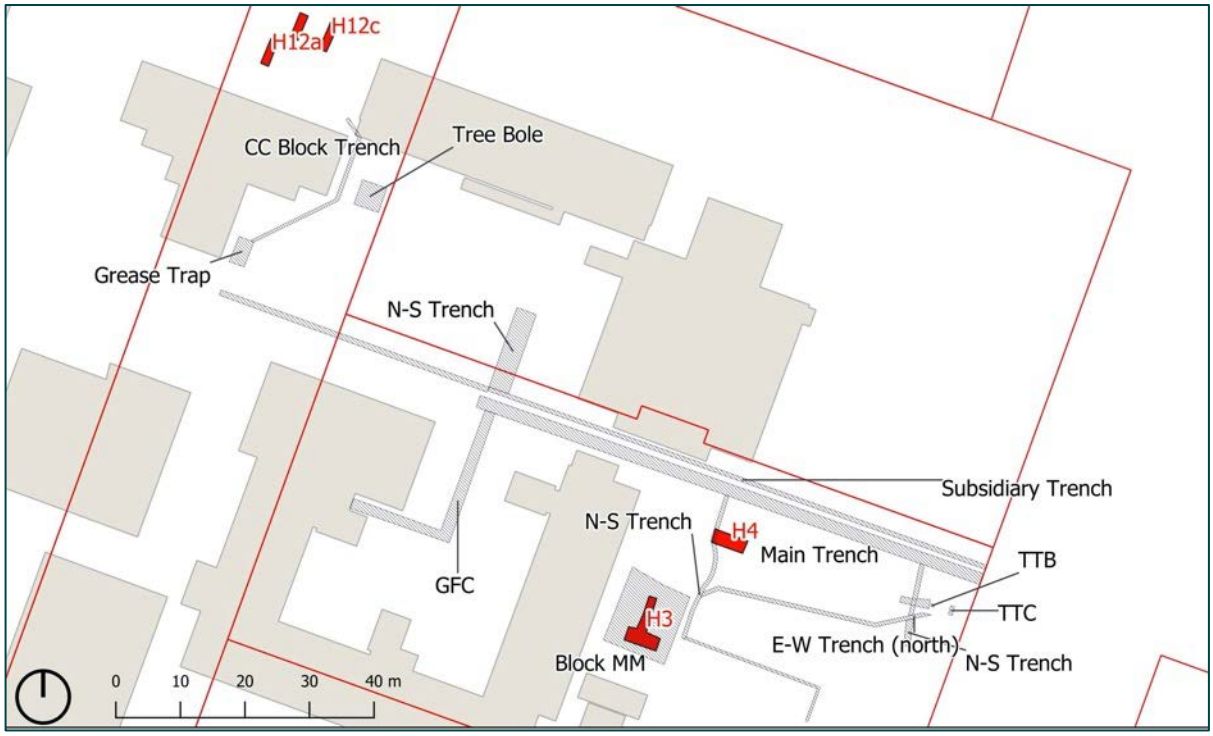

Figure 3: Plan of GML archaeological testing, monitoring and salvage investigations (GML 2019: 18).

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

3.1.3 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.

3.2 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).

3.3 Summary of GML investigations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structures and features 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 OVERVIEW OF FEATURES SALVAGED

4.1 Phase 1 Investigations

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

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

The location and layout of features interpreted as evidence of the "Guard House" were reviewed against a georeferenced version of the 1862 plan of the camp (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.

4.2 Phase 2 Investigations

The archaeological salvage comprised seven key stages:

4. Clean-up of site:
    c. removal of protective layers to expose previously identified features; and
    d. removal of existing spoil.
5. Archaeology of the riot following methods outlined in Appendix 2:
    d. Remote sensing (via metal detector), across all areas of proposed impacts (including tree removal; construction and landscaping works for building NN; landscaping and associated upgrades in Carrington Park), to identify "targets" for firearms related artefacts (FRA) that may relate to the Lambing Flat Riot.
    e. Single context hand excavation of 20cm x 20cm pits at identified targets using pin pointers to guide excavation to detected metal object(s).
    f. 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.
6. Aboriginal Salvage of the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site:
    d. Archaeological salvage of at least 50m^2 at the Hilltops Aboriginal Artefact Site immediately north of the eastern footings of Building CC.
    e. Excavation of deposits overlying the Aboriginal archaeological deposits was initially conducted by hand, and then mechanical stripping was used to remove modern overburden.
    f. 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.
8. Mechanical stripping of overlying deposits across all other areas of proposed impacts for the construction and landscaping for Building NN:
    c. Area directly south of the footings of Building BB.
    d. Area directly north of the footings of Building BB.
9. Salvage excavation of identified relics with the following phasing:
    f. Area directly north of Building CC.
    g. Area directly south of the footings of Building BB.
    h. Area directly north of the footings of Building BB.
    i. Area within the footings of Building BB.
    j. Features within the footprint of the contiguous pilings
10. Monitoring of works for tree removal and/or service trenches.
11. Monitoring of the removal of the footings for Building BB and excavation works for the contiguous piling.

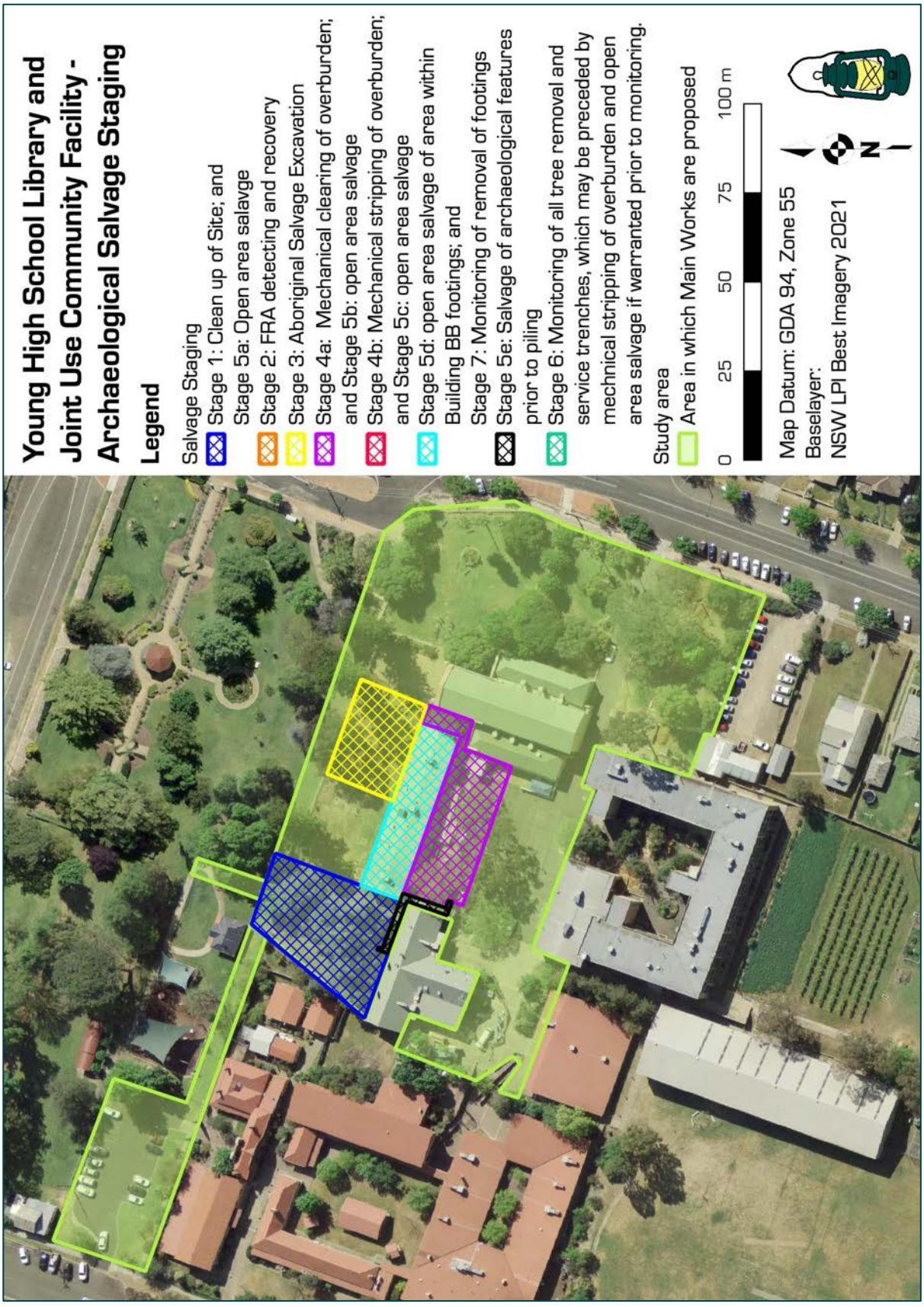

Figure 4: Plan of Salvage Stages Stages 1, 3, 4a, 5d, 5e and 7..

Figure 5: Plan of Salvage Stage 2.

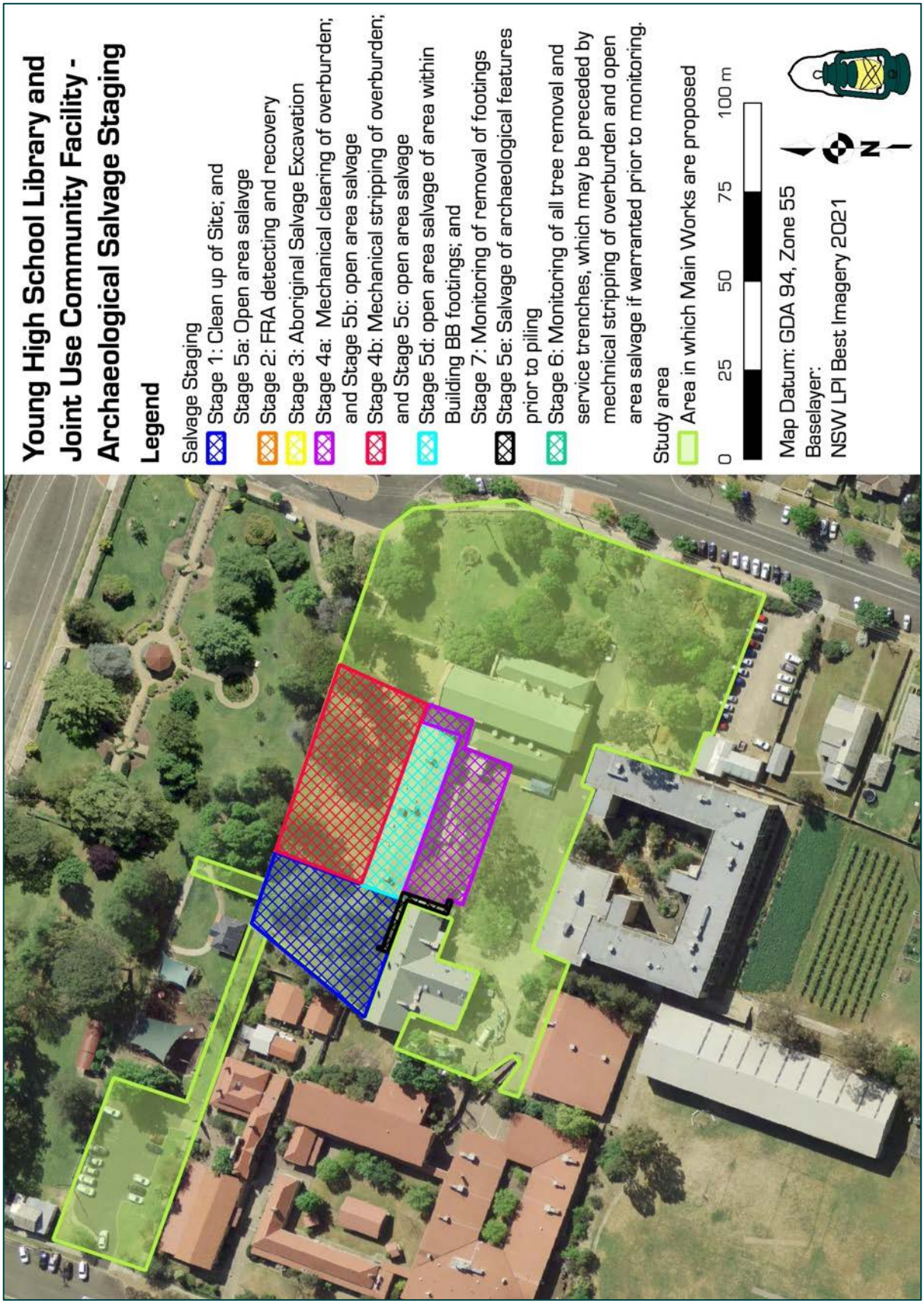

Figure 6: Plan of Salvage Stages 1, 4, 5 and 7.

Figure 7: Plan of Salvage Stage 6.

4.3 YHS - Summary of Contexts Identified

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

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

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

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

Table 2 below presents the number of contexts identified within each site phase, based on preliminary analysis. The results show that nearly 60% of the contexts recorded were identified as being associated with the Government Camp phase of site occupation (1861-1875). Interestingly, considering the Gaol and Court House phase lasted for 40 years (i.e. from the presumed demolition of the last remaining camp buildings ca1884 until the occupation of the courthouse precinct by the Young High School in 1925), only a relatively small number of contexts were identified as belonging to that phase (i.e. 9% of the total number of contexts). This may due to the fact that there was much less domestic and building activity taking place in the excavation area during this phase of site use, with occupation being limited to clerical activities within the courthouse and other occupation being confined within the gaol precinct immediately to the west of the excavation area, and part of the site area being an open public road. The number of contexts associated with the Young High School phase of site use increased markedly from the previous phase, with 35% of the total number of identified contexts being attributed to this phase. This is no doubt due to the more recent and intensive occupation of the site area during the school's occupation of it up to the present.

Table 2. Overview of the features and phases represented by the salvaged contexts.

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

Within the Government Camp phase of site use (1861-1884), many of the contexts were associated with post holes for timber buildings, fence lines and ancillary structures. Of particular note was the

identification of a series of post/stump holes and bearer impressions that reveal the location and dimensions, and provide information on the construction techniques of two of the early huts marked on the 1861 plan of the Camp, and likely dating from the time of the riots. In addition, deposits of artefacts found in association with the structural features will provide a range of valuable information regarding the way the occupants of the huts lived.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 OVERVIEW OF ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE

5.1.1 Overview

A total of 23,578 artefacts were processed during the salvage investigations. This included the 840 previously reported during phase one (Parkes et al 2021), and a further 22,738 during phase two. The total number of individual artefact pieces (NISP) recovered during the salvage investigations is estimated to be between 27,000 and 30,000. This is because the above numbers do not include all the ferrous metal items, which include substantial numbers of heavily corroded metal fragments. The processed finds do however include all the recovered ceramic, glass and bone finds.

Of the 120 artefact-bearing contexts, the largest portion of the assemblage comes from the 19th century rubbish pit feature at Context 1045, which was identified during phase one in February 2021. This deposit contained over 4,000 artefacts, representing 17% of the processed assemblage.

Approximately 20% of the assemblage comprises artefacts from relatively extensive and disturbed contexts (e.g. Contexts 1104, 1098 and 1018). The more secure but similarly dispersed Context 1017 comprised a further 5% of the assemblage. Other 20th century rubbish pits, such as the school phase incinerator refuse pit (Context 1155) also contributed sizeable amounts to the overall artefact count.

A preliminary overview of artefacts processed (with consideration that this number will grow during cataloguing) shows glass as the most common material type, with metal likely to be the next abundant once fully catalogued. A notable amount of bone was also identified, with ceramic also present in considerable numbers (Table 3). In most cases, artefacts were highly fragmented across the site, with the large proportions of glass and metal in particular not reflective of the number of individual objects (MNI). Additionally, a substantial number of FRA's and uniform related accoutrements were also excavated, however these are not all reflected in the current assemblage count.

Table 3: Count of processed artefacts by material type.

Glass	Ceramic	Ferrous Metal	Non-ferrous Metal	Bone/ Shell	Building Materials	Small Finds	Miscellaneous	TOTAL NISP
10561	3051	3986	213	4642	17	257	11	22738

6 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

The stratified, multi-phase archaeological record at the Lambing Flat Government Camp offers an opportunity to understand changing occupation practice at a historically important site in inland NSW. It is an opportunity that will allow us to gain a better understanding of the everyday lives of its inhabitants. In addition, the sediments and soils that make up the site provide a record of changing environments over time and their relationships to human activity. By carrying out geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations on these sediments we can tease apart the human and environmental signals they contain, which allows us to answer important questions about humans' changing impact on the landscape over time, as well as their response to landscape change.

6.1 Project aims

- 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.

6.2 Background and site stratigraphy

The site that is now Young High School has been subject to multiple phases of non-Aboriginal occupation over the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries (GML 2019). 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 left a multi-phase stratigraphic sequence. Interpreting this sedimentary record may provide valuable information about pre-invasion Aboriginal lifeways in the Southwestern Slopes ecoregion, environmental and cultural processes related to contact, and the daily lives and changing environments of the various people who lived at the site during its various later stages.

6.2.1 Earliest occupation recorded at the site

The earliest preserved archaeological materials were excavated from the northwest corner of the site. These were Aboriginal stone artefact contained within a probable buried soil that had evidently been extensively modified by later occupation phases (Figure 8, Table 4). This soil was buried under dumped material, probably levelling layers related to the police camp and school phases. This burial meant that the upper horizons of the soil were preserved in this area, whereas they have been excavated/removed across the rest of the site as a result of building construction and occupation activity (Figure 9, Table 5). This means that this area provides us with a key stratigraphic sequence that can be used to understand Aboriginal activity at the site (and across the Young area more widely) before European invasion, as well as landscapes and environments before European invasion, and the effects of European settlement upon the original soils and the wider landscape.

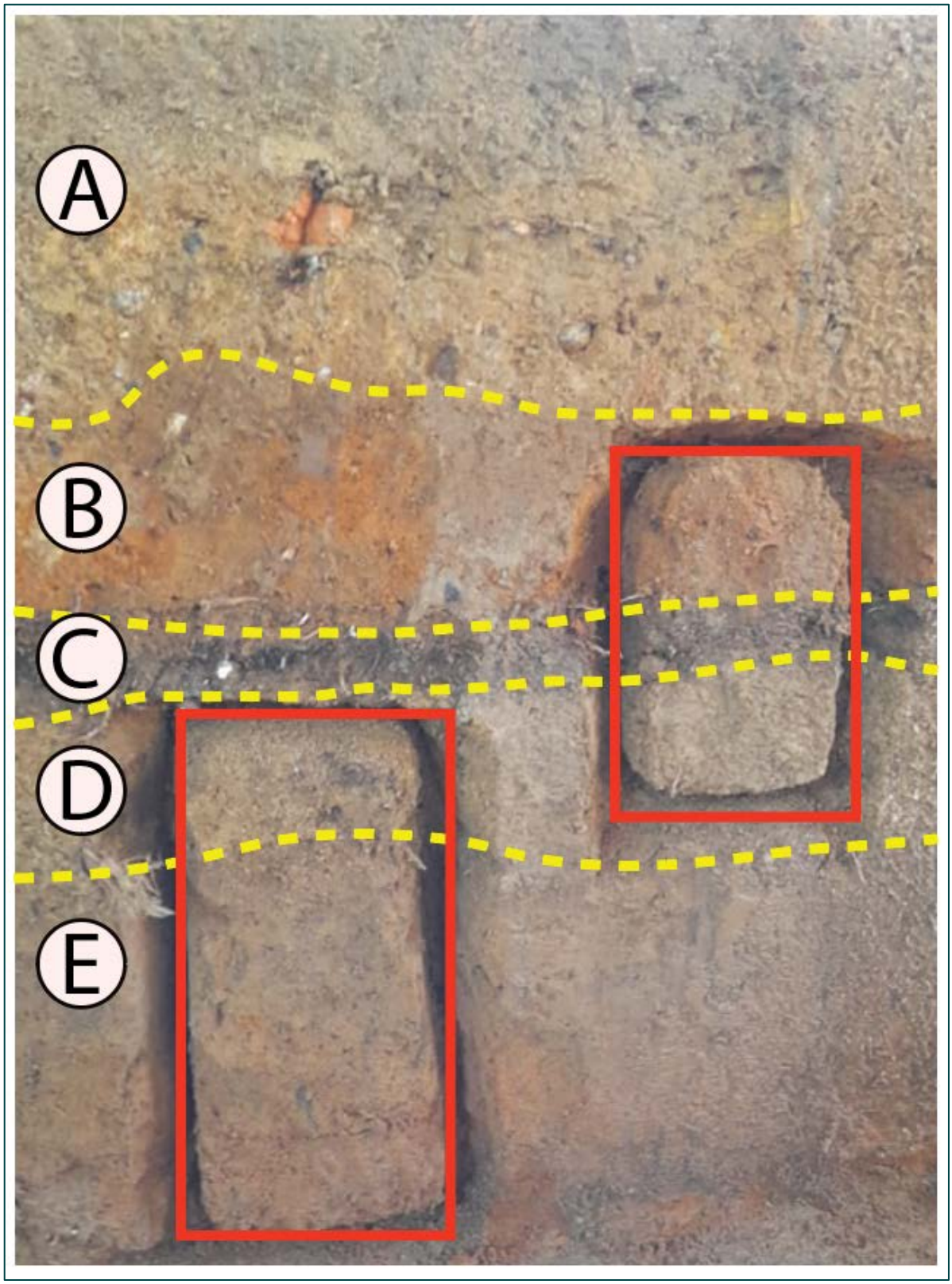

Figure 8. Annotated profile of north-facing section of Aboriginal salvage excavation showing Lithostratigraphic units, with stratigraphic boundaries marked by dashed yellow lines and micromorphological block sample locations marked by red rectangles. Details of stratigraphic units are provided in Table 4.

6.2.2 Later occupation phases

Later occupation phases are associated with archaeological deposits and architectural features, ranging from post holes to wall footings, that have typically been cut into or deposited on top of a truncated subsoil horizon (Figure 9, Figure 10). Hundreds of individual depositional contexts were recognized, but stratigraphy across the site generally conforms to a lesser number of distinct lithostratigraphic units or facies. Understanding this stratigraphic sequence will allow us to understand how the site formed, and how similar sites form in the environments of the Southwestern Slopes, more generally.

Where important anthropogenic features and deposits were identified, geoarchaeological approaches allow us to investigate them more closely and understand their relationship to human activity (Figure 10). Micro-scale approaches also allow us to understand the depositional relationships within and between these deposits, particularly how they relate to excavated artefacts and environmental assemblages and our general understandings of site stratigraphy.

Table 4 Lithostratigraphic units recorded in the Aboriginal salvage excavation

Stratigraphic Unit	Description	Archaeology	Interpretation	Archaeological potential
A	Poorly sorted construction materials	Modern waste	Modern levelling layer	Very low
B	Red clay	Historic artefacts	Redeposited subsoil	moderate
C	Rooty layer	Historic artefacts	Horticultural activity	moderate
D	Pale (clay?) layer	Historic artefacts	Historic archaeological deposit	moderate
E	Silty deposit, some leaching of lower extent	Aboriginal stone artefacts, some historic glass fragments	Extensively modified buried soil horizon	Very high
F	Reddish clay-rich subsoil with manganese nodules	none	b-horizon of texture contrast soil	low

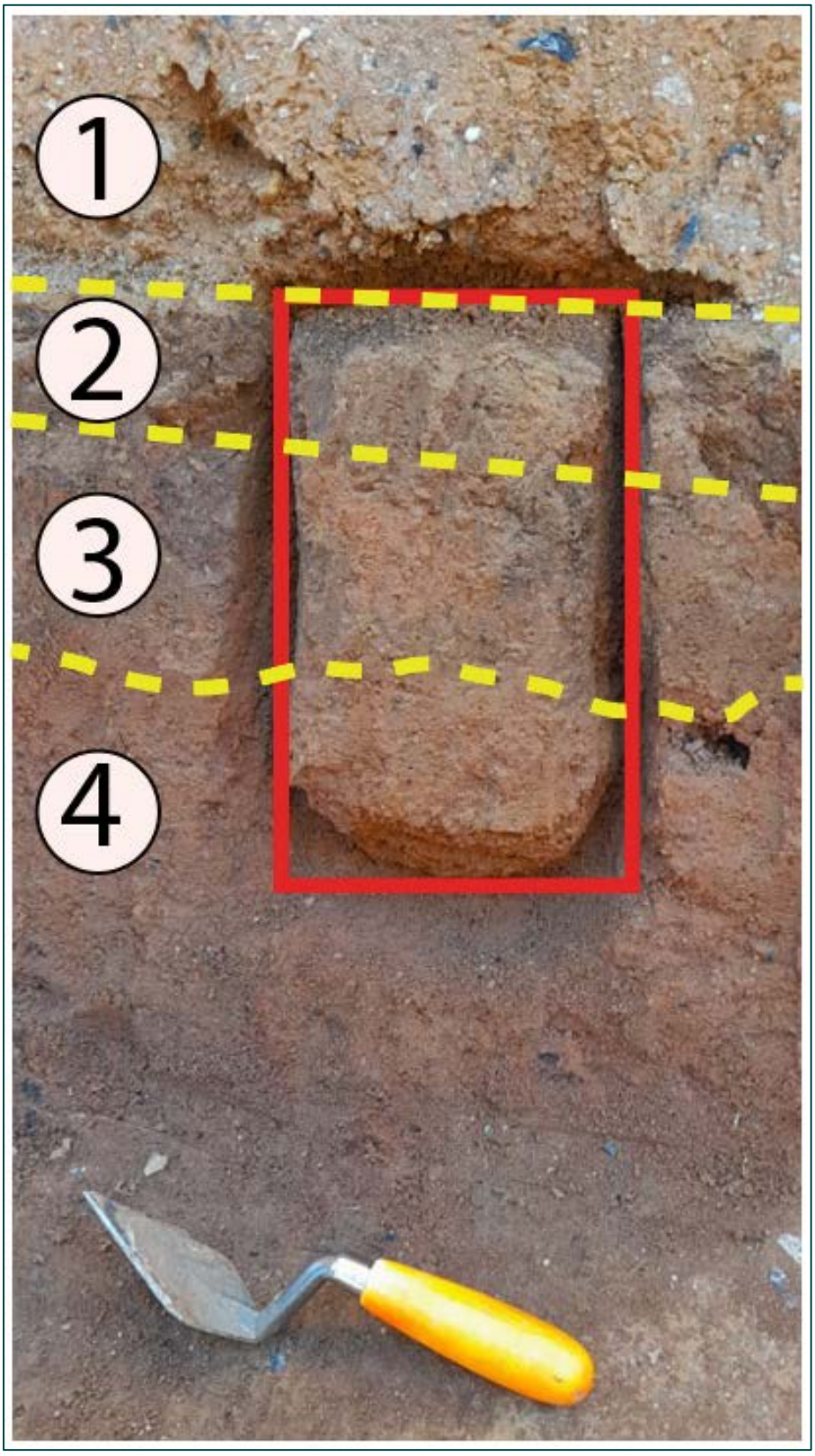

Figure 9. Annotated photograph of east-facing section exposed beside the brick building at the west of the site, with observed lithostratigraphic units that are typical of the deposits across the historic section of the site. Stratigraphic boundaries are marked with dashed yellow lines, position of micromorphological block sample is marked by red rectangle. Details of lithostratigraphic units are provided in Table 5.

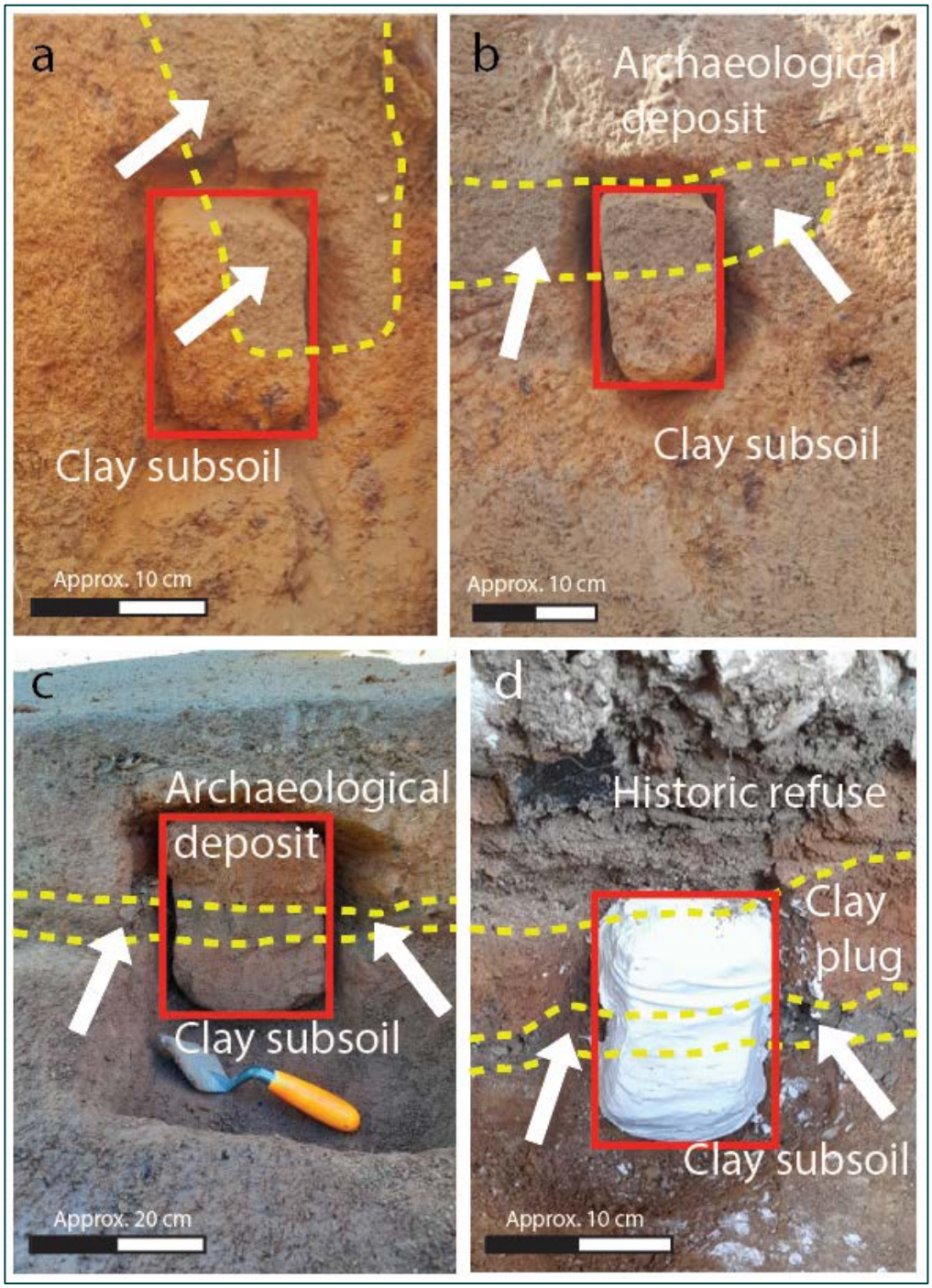

Figure 10 Historical features targeted for microstragraphic analysis: (a) Potential agricultural/horticultural feature, marked by white arrows, cut into clay subsoil. Stratigraphic boundaries are marked with dashed yellow lines, position of micromorphological block sample is marked by red rectangle; (b) Potential water storage feature (e.g. sunken barrel), marked by white arrows. Stratigraphic boundaries are marked with dashed yellow lines, position of micromorphological block sample is marked by red rectangle; (c) Very artefact rich feature, potentially drainage, marked by white arrows. Stratigraphic boundaries are marked with dashed yellow lines, position of micromorphological block sample is marked by red rectangle; (d) Complex stratigraphic sequence, with potential cesspit (marked by white arrows) dug into clay subsoil. This deposit was covered with redeposited clay, then used as a rubbish pit. Stratigraphic boundaries are marked with dashed yellow lines, position of micromorphological block sample is marked by red rectangle.

Table 5. Lithostratigraphic units recorded in the historic salvage excavation (generalized).

Stratigraphic Unit	Description	Archaeology	Interpretation	Archaeological potential
1	Coarse construction materials, quartz sand, modern refuse	Modern waste	Modern levelling layer	Very low
2	Red-grey silt clay	Historic artefacts	Historic archaeological deposit	high
3	Reddish clay and red-grey silt-clay aggregates Animal burrows	Historic artefacts	Reworked historical archaeological deposit / subsoil interface zone	high
4	Reddish clay-rich subsoil with manganese nodules	none	b-horizon of texture contrast soil	low

6.3 Geoarchaeological approaches

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 its formation is critically important to understanding their depositional context (Canti and Huisman, 2015). This is crucial to building an accurate site chronology and 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 left behind by people in the past, that would be lost or destroyed when using only traditional techniques of investigation. This allows us to reveal information about the use and organization of space in historic contexts that would otherwise be lost. 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).

6.4 Methods

Microarchaeological investigations

Geoarchaeological investigations of the archaeological soils and sediments at this site will be based around a technique called archaeological micromorphology (microstratigraphy). Archaeological micromorphology targets the key stratigraphic transitions at the site, i.e. areas where different layers are found in sequence, and aims to understand the reasons for the observed changes and how they relate to past human activities and environmental processes.

Table 6. Bulk soil and sediment sample register from YHS GCN 2021 excavations

Context	Feature type	Site area Code	Sample type	Number
1317/1316	cut/fill	YHSGCNBB	S	1
1301		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1310/1309	cut/fill	YHSGCNBB	S	1
1284	refuse pit (dark grey)	YHSGCNECC	S	1
1265		YHS	S	1
1271		YHSGCNBB	S	1
1260		YHSGCNNCC TR1-11-21	S	1
1255		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1248		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1292		YHSGCNCCN	S	1
1284	refuse pit (dark grey)	YHSGCNECC	S	1
1282	refuse pit (red capping)	YHSGCNECC	L	1
1280		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1245		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1244		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1232		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1231		YHSHAASAM	S	1
1229		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1213		YHSGCNNCC	S	1

Context	Feature type	Site area Code	Sample type	Number
1206		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1202		YHSGCNCGCC	S	1
1194		YHSGCNNBB	S	1
1200		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1197		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1193		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1191		YHSGCNCCN	S	1
1190		YHSGCNNCC	M	1
1180		YHS TR1.11.21	S	1
1177		YHSGCNNCC TR1.11.21	S	1
1175		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1164		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1156/1157	cut/fill	YHS	S	1
1157		YHSGCNNCC 876E 010N	S	1
1157		YHSGCNNCC	M	1
1153		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1130		YHSGCN 880E 980N	S	1
1121		YHSGCN 880E 985N	S	1
1103		YHSGCNECC	S	1
1088		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1084		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1083		YHSGCNNCC 872E 015N	S	1
1076		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1077		YHSGCNNCC 871E 015N	S	1
1068		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1045	refuse pit	YHSGCNECC	S	1
1030/1031		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1018		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1017		YHSGCNNCC	S	1
1010		YHSHAASNBB 929E 009N	S	1

Context	Feature type	Site area Code	Sample type	Number
9293/9294	cut/fill	YHSGCNHAAS	S	1
1283	refuse pit (whitish grey ash)	YHSGCNECC	S	1
1284	refuse pit (flotation sample) 2 of 2	YHSGCNECC	L	1
1284	refuse pit (flotation sample) 1 of 2	YHSGCNECC	L	1
1317		YHSGCNNBB	S	1
1195	ACH soil (flotation sample 1 of 2)	YHSGCNHAAS	L	1
1195	ACH soil (flotation sample 2 of 2)	YHSGCNHAAS	L	1
Micromorph Bulks	related to micromorph samples	YHSGCNMMX		36
building material samples				39

6.4.1 Micromorphological sample processing

Seven Intact block samples were carefully removed from key areas of the site, including the buried soil that contains Aboriginal artefacts (Figure 8), the historic archaeological deposits (Figure 9), as well as the historic cesspit and several other features and units that were considered representative of the stratigraphic sequence at this site (Figure 10). These block samples will be sent to *Earthslides* (UK) for sample processing. First, they will be soaked in a polyester resin under vacuum to preserve their structure during processing. When this is cured the blocks will be cut into wafers that cover the important stratigraphic units and transitions. These wafers will be attached to glass slides and ground to geological thin-section thickness, allowing us to analyse the slides using petrographic microscopes.

6.4.2 Bulk samples

A series of 92 Bulk-sediment samples (sample register Table 6) will be used for complementary analyses, including microscopic analysis and geochemical analysis using a scanning-electron microscope. This work will complement the results of archaeological micromorphology and potentially allow for the identification of chemical residues that are invisible to the naked eye.

6.4.3 Archaeobotany

Four larger bulk samples were taken to allow for archaeobotanical analysis, focusing on charred plant macrofossils and, potentially, other plant remains such as pollen. Such analyses allow an understanding of the site inhabitants' plant economy and how it may have changed over time. Recent research in this field has highlighted the complex plant processing strategies that have been employed by Aboriginal people since the late Pleistocene.

6.4.4 Building materials

Thirty-nine (39) samples of building materials were extracted, to allow an understanding of where the building materials at the site originated from and how they were manufactured and used.

6.5 Projected outcomes

The analysis proposed on the various samples will provide an explanatory framework of site stratigraphy that will be central to understanding the sedimentary provenance of excavated artefacts from both the Aboriginal salvage excavations and the historical salvage excavation. This detailed stratigraphic information will also be key to understanding the phasing of the site and the chronology of the development of key features, such as the extensively altered, buried soil that contained Aboriginal artefacts and the various features related to later phases of activity (Figure 10).

Another central aim of this work is to provide a record of changing environments at this site, from the micro-scale to a landscape scale. This will provide a framework for understanding changing human activity at the site and for building a picture of the daily lives and environs of the people who lived there. But this will also provide a useful assessment of how the Young area changed from pre-invasion times, right through to the modern period. This is important, as this area has been extensively modified, deforested and subject to agriculture, which together have led to extensive erosion and destruction of sedimentary records that can provide an understanding of those processes.

This body of samples, particularly the micromorphological blocks, will provide a long-lasting record of site sediments that can be used by future researchers, as well as providing an educational resource for the people of Young.

7 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED ARTEFACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Artefact stabilisation requirements

As outlined above, the majority of artefacts have already undergone preliminary processing, including cleaning to remove excess dirt. This process has also enabled the artefacts to be assessed in terms of their stabilisation requirements. Given that most of the artefact processing has been undertaken by materials conservators from Endangered Heritage, and all components have at least been reviewed by Endangered Heritage, the finds have already been packaged in accordance with their immediate stabilisation needs. E.g. wrapped in acid neutral paper and/or boxed in "blue card" containers where warranted.

Furthermore, given that most of the assemblage comprises glass and ceramic, which have already been washed and dried under the supervision of conservators, there are relatively few items that require stabilisation.

Any of the more fragile items such as leather have been stored in a refrigerator until they can undergo the necessary procedures for longer term stabilisation.

Consultation with Endangered Heritage will be ongoing throughout the analysis process. In this way, items of high significance and/or special interpretive value will be reviewed by conservators and treated on a case-by-case basis for their long term conservation requirements. This may for example include light electrolysis of metal items to remove corrosion.

Full details of the assemblage's management requirements will be outlined in the artefact management plan that will accompany the final report.

7.2 Artefact discard policy

The historical archaeological excavations conducted at Young High School generated large collections of historic artefacts, with over 60% of contexts excavated containing artefacts. These finds were recovered according to the archaeological context in which they were connected to. This was conducted in a systematic and controlled approach, analysing, recording, mapping, and removing the archaeological deposits (hand and mechanical excavation) and their associated historic artefacts.

Material culture found within a historic context, but not of a historic nature (i.e. modern) was also collected and/or recorded, with the aim of revealing or showing the extent of site disturbance within an ephemeral site context. Further, such information may add value to the more recent phases of occupation, with reference to Young High School and may aid in the history of occupation within the school's continued phase of occupation.

All artefacts were collected within rubbish/domestic refuse pits, post holes, and occupational deposits. This was to ensure that the appropriate level of artefact analysis and curation post-excavation could be undertaken. All artefacts were collected by context, washed/cleaned (when appropriate), dried, labelled and bagged.

At a minimum, the cataloguing and analysis of artefact will include photography of finds by material type and context. Diagnostic finds will be photographed either individually or in appropriate groups (e.g. nails) as appropriate to their significance.

At the time of excavation, all artefacts were treated as if they had high research potential. This will be reviewed as part of the cataloguing and analysis phase. This may result in some artefacts being discarded during analysis. The following criteria will be considered:

6) artefact type;

7) artefact condition;

8) artefact context;

9) artefact research potential; and

10) artefact significance, including interpretative/educational values.

Contexts will be assessed as high, moderate, or low significance during the post-excavation analysis. Similarly, artefacts relating to disturbed (e.g. Contexts 1104, 1098, and 1018), or modern/school contexts (e.g. incinerator refuse pit context 1155), will be analysed and recorded. However, a high proportion of these collections may be discarded due to their modern nature and limited heritage significance. As such, an entire collection from a particular context related to a modern event may have only a sample of the analysed artefacts retained.

The following general principles for artefact discard will be implemented:

- **artefacts will not be discarded until they have been fully catalogued, analysed and assessed;**
- highly fragmented and/or corroded artefacts with little or no diagnostic features will be discarded, unless they are associated with diagnostic items from a context of high significance (e.g. bottle fragments that conjoin);
- items that are deemed a health risk will not be retained, unless they are assessed to be of high significance **and** can be practically stabilised in such a way that ensures long term safety;
- modern artefacts that are intrusive within an historical context will be discarded;
- non diagnostic artefacts from disturbed contexts will be discarded;
- animal bone bearing no diagnostic features will be discarded;
- items of low research value that display educational value (e.g. items for the more recent school phases of occupation) will be retained for educational purposes; and
- representative samples of artefacts of low research potential will be retained, but the majority of such items will be discarded.

7.3 Short term location of artefacts prior to lodgement with SINSW

Artefacts recovered during the salvage investigations conducted by Lantern, together with the artefacts recovered by GML during their previous phases of investigation, will be stored at the following premises during the analysis phase (refer to Section 8 for proposed timelines of analysis):

- **Lantern Heritage Head Office**
  3/15 Bega Street
  Tathra NSW 2550
- **Endangered Heritage**
  3/15 Bega Street
  Tathra NSW 2550
- **La Trobe University**[1]
- **The Artefact Post**[1]
- **Australian National University**[1]

[1] The involvement of these organisations is yet to be finalised.

Following the completion of the artefact analysis and all necessary conservation/stabilisation procedures, the assemblage will be packaged up into boxes suitable for long term storage. When the final report is submitted, the assemblage will then be lodged with SINSW, accompanied by a detailed artefact management plan and full inventory of finds.

8 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Preliminary advice on archaeological management across the SINSW property at Young High School was provided in August 2021 (Parkes 2021). The archaeological zoning and accompanying recommendations provided at that time were based on the results of the Phase 1 investigations conducted during January and February 2021. As is illustrated below in Figure 11, archaeological features relating to the Government Camp and subsequent Courthouse and Gaol phases have been confirmed across much of the areas of predicted high to very high archaeological potential. They have also been identified in areas of predicted moderate to high potential and even in the area of predicted low archaeological potential within the footprint of twentieth century school buildings.

While further processing, analysis and interpretation of the excavation results is required before a full archaeological management plan can be developed, it is now possible to confirm that the preliminary archaeological zoning appears robust. The key areas of revision are likely to be as follows:

- Reinterpretation of the georeferencing of nineteenth century mapping to more accurately predict the locations of known structures;
- Development of more nuanced buffers around these predicted locations to encompass likely locations of unmapped features such as refuse pits and pathways;
- Development of appropriate caveats with regards to potential preserved features within areas of high disturbance that are currently mapped as low archaeological potential;
- Development of more detailed/specific recommendations and policies for the types of works that will trigger archaeological assessments/monitoring; and
- Updating of the archaeological zones to reflect areas where archaeological resources have been removed.

The following outline is proposed for the archaeological management plan:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Legislative Framework
- Critical analysis of historical mapping with reference to themes and phases
- Review of historical mapping with reference to results of salvage excavations
- Characterisation of the archaeological resource
- Significance Assessment
- Archaeological research framework
- Management policies
- Management recommendations
- Roles and responsibilities
- Appendices

The above structure will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the post excavation analysis phase.

Figure 11. Comparison of preliminary mapping of key salavged context against predicted zones of archaeological potential.

9 UPDATES TO DELIVERY TIMING FOR MAIN WORKS

9.1 Proposed timing and content of final report

9.1.1 Timing of report submission

Given the scale of the assemblage recovered during the salvage investigations, together with the scale of the accompanying data that needs to be processed and analysed, it is proposed that the 12 month timeline for delivery of the final salvage report be extended.

It is proposed that the bulk of artefact analysis and preliminary report drafting be completed during 2022, and that finalisation of the reporting, site plans, photographic inventories and other report components will be conducted during early 2023. These timelines would see a final excavation report submitted to DPIE by 1 July 2023.

9.1.2 Overview of proposed report content

The following outline is proposed for the final salvage excavation report. It aims to provide a comprehensive synthesis of the investigations that is accompanied by a plain English version suitable for public dissemination, together with all of the supporting technical reports, inventories and data to facilitate future review/reinterpretation of the investigations.

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
    - Project Background
    - Legislative Context
    - Limitations
    - Copyright
    - Authorship
    - Acknowledgements
- Methods of Investigation
    - Aims and Objectives
    - Research Questions
    - Historical Research
    - Excavation Methods
    - Recording Methods
    - Analysis Methods
- Historical Context
    - Regional Overview
    - Thematic History
    - Timeline of Key Events
- Archaeological Context
    - Test Excavations
    - Monitoring Investigations
    - Comparative Sites

- Excavation Results
  - Summary of features recorded
  - Summary of artefact assemblage
  - Harris Matrix
- Analysis and Discussion
  - Responses to Research Questions
  - Comparisons with other sites
- Review of Significance Assessment
  - Previous Assessments
  - Revised Site Significance
  - Assessment of assemblage significance
- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Appendices
  - Plain English Summary for public dissemination
  - Specialist Artefact Reports (Glass/Ceramic, Nails, Ferrous Metal, Small finds, Faunal)
  - Geoarchaeological Analysis
  - Site Plans
  - Section Drawing
  - Photography Register
  - Photography Catalogue (including thumbnails and sample of full size images)
  - Context Register
  - Context Forms/Summaries
  - Artefact Catalogue
  - Artefact Management Plan
  - Archaeological Management Plan

9.2 Proposed timing for delivery of Heritage Interpretation Plan

While the delivery timeline for the final report is anticipated to extend into 2023, the proposed timing for delivery of the HIP has not changed from the CoA (i.e. prior to commencement of operation). At this stage, the timelines for delivery of the HIP can be summarised as follows:

- March-April 2022 – preliminary consultation with Heritage Council/HNSW and Hilltops Council
- March-September 2022 – liaise with Joss, Hayball, Heritage Council/HNSW and Hilltops Council regarding any potential impacts of the HIP on construction (e.g. materials, locations and type of interpretative elements that will need to be incorporated
- July-August 2022 –artefact analysis reporting and "key results of the historical and Aboriginal investigations" to be drafted ready for presentation to Heritage Council/HNSW and Hilltops Council
- September-October 2022 – Draft HIP and send out to Heritage Council/HNSW, Hilltops Council and Aboriginal stakeholder groups for review and comment
- November-December 2022 – finalise the HIP

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APPENDIX 1 – STATE HERITAGE REGISTER NOMINATION

NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Home > About us

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

Item details

Name of item: Lambing Flat Riot Site (14 July 1861) and Associated Banner (Under Consideration)

Other name/s: Young Park, Carrington Park Precinct

Type of item: Landscape

Group/Collection: Landscape - Cultural

Category: Historic Landscape

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	701		DP	1021359
LOT	1		DP	48015
PART LOT	1	49	DP	759144
LOT	3	48	DP	759144
LOT	1		DP	799901
PART LOT	2547		DP	821629
PART LOT	2548		DP	821629
LOT	1		DP	901476

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

Boundary:

Statement of significance:

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

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

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

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

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

Date significance updated: 05 Mar 20

Note: The State Heritage Inventory provides information about heritage items listed by local and State government agencies. The State Heritage Inventory is continually being updated by local and State agencies as new information becomes available. Read the OEH ***copyright and disclaimer****.*

Description

Designer/Maker: James Barnett (Courthouse)

Builder/Maker: Gough and Company (Courthouse)

Physical description: SITE DESCRIPTION

This place has three connections to the riot and confrontation between miners and police that occurred on Sunday 14 July 1861, during the Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese riots. It includes the whole of Carrington Park, the majority of the Young High School campus, part of Young TAFE, and part of the road reserve of Campbell Street.

The three different connections include an archaeological site, the riot site, and the 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner which symbolises the agenda of the anti-Chinese miners and settlers.

The archaeological site of the Lambing Flat Gold Commissioners' Camp is located beneath parts of Young High School and Young TAFE (as well as Campbell Street). These archaeological resources have been assessed to be of State significance (GML, 2019d:65). The former Great Courthouse (1886) is the only remaining symbol of law and order on this site and is an important landmark for interpretation of this event.

The riot site is located on the slope rising up to the camp site, which is visible across the open landscape of Carrington Park. This is where the rioters assembled to demand the

release of their captive comrades. Gold Commissioner Griffin is thought to have read the Riot Act to the rioters on these slopes prior to the confrontation between the rioters and police. During the confrontation, the police charge is thought to have pushed the rioters back towards the banks of Burrangong Creek, forcing them to disperse.

The 'Roll Up, No Chinese' banner, which was used by the anti-Chinese miners and settlers to announce several riots and attacks on the Chinese is today held in the Lambing Flat Folk Museum within the Young Community Arts Centre. This banner is included in this SHR listing as an item of moveable heritage.

CARRINGTON PARK

Carrington Park is a late Victorian public park established in 1888 (opened in 1889). The park is bordered on its north, east, and west sides by Ripon, Campbell, and Caple street respectively. Its south side borders Young High School and Young TAFE.

The park comprises a northern original section and a later addition to the south (1939), the width of a street reserve (the former Currawong Street West). The northern section appears more planned, its eastern half being a formal garden park and its western half an open shady recreation space.

The formal garden half is divided by axial gravel pathways lined by shrub height plantings. A band rotunda (1912) is located at the main intersection of these paths and the formal entrance gates at the east end. The bandstand or band rotunda is an octagonally shaped timber example which features decorative roof brackets, frieze, and balustrade. It rests on a brick base and has corrugated steel roofing (GML 2018:54). Two large cross rose trellises are located in circular garden beds along the central east-west path. Specimen trees, including Kurrajong, Strawberry Tree, and Deodar Cedar, are scattered across the rest of the space (GML, 2018). They appear to lack a clear organised planning structure, although there were possibly two rows along the south and west sides originally.

The open recreational half is divided by an east-west unformed path. Another unformed path with accompanying hedges extends partially along its east border. The east-west path features Deodar Cedar and English Elm along either side. Other tree plantings across this area include Kurrajong, Peppercorn Tree, and Lemon-scented Gum (GML, 2018).

The southern section features from west to east: a modern carpark, children's playground with pathways and toilet facilities, and an open green space. This green space extends part of the formal garden and has plantings including Himalayan Cedars and an Atlas Cedar. A Reconciliation tree (White Box) is located to the northwest of the Courhouse entrance gates (planted during NAIDOC week 1999).

In the southeast corner of the park is a small community garden. It comprises three separate sections that demonstrate low-water use plants. These include both native and exotic plants. This garden was established by a joint project between the local community and Young High School.

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

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

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prisoner Transfer Tunnels:

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

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

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

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

(3) 1971 Classroom Block - building GFS.

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

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

(5) Shed building - building JJ

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

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

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

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

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

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL - BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

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

(1) A new amenities building - building MM.

(2) A new amenities building - building PP.

(3) A new canteen block - building QQ.

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

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

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

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL - ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF GOLD COMMISSIONERS' CAMP

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

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

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

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

LAMBING FLAT RIOTS BANNER

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

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

History

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

LAMBING FLAT GOLDRUSH

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

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

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

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

LAMBING FLAT ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS

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

By late 1860 the presence of Chinese at Lambing Flat was beginning to cause tension among the European miners. The first anti-Chinese demonstration occurred on 13 November. Anti-Chinese protesters posted 'notices to quit' on trees across the field and a 'Roll Up' formed. Led by a German band, this 'Roll Up' ejected about 500 Chinese from the

diggings and destroyed the tents and possessions they left behind (Selth, 1974:49).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Throughout these proceedings, Gold Commissioner Dixson stood by and watched. He had

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

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

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

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

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

The MPL held another meeting on Saturday 16 February to further develop the organisation. Despite claiming to be for the rights of miners, the organisation was becoming increasingly dominated by anti-Chinese agitators. These included Charles Allen, William Spicer, Donald Cameron (an ex-Glasgow police captain and first MP for the Ovens District), and James Torpy (an Irish publican). Soon after the meeting, the MPL issued a prospectus outlining their aims of driving the Chinese from the goldfields, before their numbers drove off the European miners (Selth, 1974:53-55; Walker, 1970:195).

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

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

Premier Cowper arrived at Lambing Flat on Saturday 2 March. During his visit Cowper refused to see the delegates of the MPL and, instead, communicated directly with the miners through a series of meetings. He insisted that the Chinese miners would be protected if they returned to the field, although he did sympathize with the miners' dislike

of the Chinese, and implicitly supported the idea of curtailing Chinese immigration. Ultimately, he supported the rule of law and that no group should be allowed to persecute another. During a meeting on Saturday 9 March, he advised that the Chinese would be restored to a camp at the head of Blackguard Gully and that Chief Gold Commissioner Cloete would ensure that they were separated from the Europeans on the field. In fact, the Chinese were segregated in Blackguard Gully through a ploughed furrow around the area that they were not allowed to cross. This was a common approach by gold commissioners when European miners became hostile to their Chinese counterparts (Selth, 1974:54-56; Williams, 1999:46).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDAY 14 JULY 1861

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

As Sunday was the traditional day of rest on the goldfields, and the usual day for demonstrations, these arrests triggered another 'Roll Up' to stage a rescue of the prisoners. The mob first gathered at Tipperary Gully (to the north of present day Young) in the late afternoon and between 500-1000 rioters, accompanied by a band, set off for the Gold Commissioners' Camp to demand the release of their comrades (McGregor and McGregor, 1999:77; Selth, 1974:59; Walker, 1970:203).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AFTER THE RIOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

After the military arrived the Chinese were soon back at work, but not in large numbers, as many had moved on to other fields. To protect them, and prevent any further outbreaks of violence, the military and police detachment remained at Lambing Flat in some form for

over a year. It began to reduce in size relatively quickly, with the naval detachment departing on 6 August. Captain M'Lerie and Colonel Kempt, the colony's senior military officer, both left on 22 August. Most of the Twelfth Regiment and the artillery left on 18 September. However, about fifty troops and one gun, under the command of Captain Wilkie, remained until 31 July 1862 (Selth, 1974:61; Walker, 1970:201).

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

Once all the ringleaders were arrested the police attempted to enforce the penalty of the law. In total, 17 men were tried for the 30 June riot and three for the 14 July riot. In each case only one was convicted: William Spicer was sentenced to two years for inciting the 30 June riot and Claremont Owen for inciting the 14 July riot. The other ringleaders and participants, including Donald Cameron, John Stewart, and James Torpy, were acquitted, due to lack of evidence against them. Spicer was the only person of the twenty tried who identified himself as a miner. The other professions of the arrested men (where recorded) included a pugilist, publican, watchmaker, storekeeper and storehand, a cook, and two bandsmen (Walker, 1970:195-196; Schamberger Submission 2020).

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

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

Following the riots the Chinese miners lodged petitions and claims for damages with the NSW Colonial Government. Notably the petition of the Chinese miners Tom Me, What Young, and Que You describe the use of the 'Roll -Up No Chinese' Banner when seeking compensation for the losses they suffered during this riot (Schamberger, 2016:170-171). In relation to the 30 June 1861 riot 1,658 claims were made by the Chinese for damages totalling over 40,623 pounds. These claims were examined by the Secretary for Lands, William Campbell, whose investigation struggled to find witnesses and claimants. His prejudices led to 706 Chinese individuals being paid the paltry sum of just over 4,240 pounds as compensation for their loss of property. The Chinese never received any compensation for any personal injuries they may have received (Schamberger, 2016:173-174; Walker, 1970:201-202).

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

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
7. Governing-Governing	Law and order-Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Policing and enforcing the law-
7. Governing-Governing	Law and order-Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Lambing Flat Anti-Chinese Riots-
7. Governing-Governing	Law and order-Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Reading of the Riot Act-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]

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

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

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

The open landscape and extant sloping topography of Carrington Park allow the sequence of this riot to be demonstrated to the people of NSW. Across this area the observer can visualise and appreciate the spatial relationships between the parties participating in the riot and understand the role that the topography played in the events that occurred. Historical and archaeological research has identified the location of the Gold Commissioners' Camp buildings and its boundaries. This information can be combined with the historical accounts of the riot to show the rough location of where the rioters assembled, where Assistant Gold Commissioner Griffith read the Riot Act, where the rioters attacked the police line, and where the police mounted troopers charged and broke the mob. The sloping landscape across this area also demonstrates how the Gold Commissioners' Camp was situated on the crest of a ridge overlooking the diggings along 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.

SHR Criteria d)
[Social significance]

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

SHR Criteria e)
[Research potential]

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

SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]

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

The 1850s-1860s gold rushes brought about a time of great change to the Australian colonies with a large influx of population and associated social upheaval. However, it was not often that this devolved into open violence between Government officials and European miners and settlers. Previously in Victoria, British soldiers and miners had fought at the Eureka Stockade, which was a defining moment in establishing that control of the goldfields lay in the hands of the Government. In 1857 this was followed by the 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 Dixson 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.

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - Under consideration for SHR/IHO listing	SHR Precinct		02 Feb 18		

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written		2020	The Roll Up Banner - Lambing Flat Folk Museum Website	View - detail
Written	Damian Tybussek	2015	Men Behaving Badly? The Archaeology of the Digger's Lifestyle aand Constructions of Masculinity at the Kiandra Goldrush, 1859-1861	View - detail
Written	GML Heritage	2018	Young High School and Carrington Park: Conservation Management Strategies	
Written	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School: Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Results	
Written	GML Heritage Pty Ltd.	2019	Hilltops Library and Community Facility, Young High School: Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design	
Written	Hector Edwin McGregor and John Kevin McGregor	1999	Roll - Up	
Written	Karen Schamberger	2016	Identity, Belonging and Cultural Diversity in Australian Museums	
Written	Karen Schamberger	2015	Exclusion and a call for justice: The Lambing Flat banner	View - detail

Written	Michael Williams	1999	Chinese Settlement in NSW: A Thematic History	
Written	P. A. Selth	1974	The Burrangong (Lambing Flat) Riots, 1860-1861: A Closer Look	
Written	R. B. Walker	1970	Another Look at the Lambing Flat Riots, 1860-1861	
Written	Ray Christison	2018	Carrington Park Structures Conservation Action Plan	
Written	William A. Bayley	1977	Rich Earth: History of Young, New South Wales (Revised Edition)	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.








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Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name:	Heritage NSW
Database number:	5066415
File number:	EF17/14182

APPENDIX 2– EXTRACT FROM PRELIMINARY SALAVGE REPORT: REVISED METHODOLOGY

Archaeology of the riot

The Government Camp on the Burrangong Goldfields (Lambing Flat), today's Young, was the scene of a confrontation only equalled previously or since in this country by the storming of the Eureka stockade in 1854. On the evening of 14th July 1861 a body of approximately 1000 miners, many of whom were armed, approached the Camp accompanied by a brass band and a banner proclaiming 'Roll-up, Roll-up, No Chinese!'. The miners' intention was to demand the release of three of their number who had been arrested earlier that day for their part in recent violent attacks on Chinese miners, and deposited in the police lock up (McGregor 1999:76-77). Despite the entreaties of Gold Commissioner Griffin, the mob continued to press forward towards the Camp, and appeared poised to rush it (McGregor 1999:80). The rioters opened fire on a unit of mounted police. The latter mounted three charges against the mob, while the foot police fired into them. The skirmish lasted over two hours before the miners eventually withdrew, leaving one miner dead, and several police and miners wounded (McGregor 1999:80).

Archaeological footprint of the riot

Contemporary or near-contemporary accounts of the skirmish vary considerably in their details. Unfortunately, the official despatches of the commander of the police forces at the skirmish, Captain Zouch, do not provide any details as to the actual deployments or direction of firing (reproduced in McGregor 1999:80). For this it is necessary to rely on an account that appeared in N.S.W. newspaper *The Golden Age*, 11 days later. In it, the foot police are described as having been deployed, "opposite the lock up and within the two-rail fence by which the camp is surrounded" (25th July 1861:2). It was presumably from this position that that foot police fired on the rioters, and towards this position that at least some the latter's fire would have been directed (the other being towards the mounted troopers who were drawn up outside the camp) (*The Golden Age* 17/7/1861:2). As the lockup was the target of the mob's assault, fire from the miners would presumably have been coming from the north-east and the east, and directed towards the eastern corner of the Camp.

Evidence of the foot police's positions along the Camp's boundary fence potentially exists in the form of dropped carbine projectiles, and both discharged and dropped percussion caps. The projectiles the foot police fired towards the miners would have landed outside the project area, so the only potential for encountering these would be within Carrington Park. There is however potential for projectiles fired by the miners to exist within the project area. These would be identifiable as discharged revolver, pistol, or shotgun projectiles, and may potentially occur anywhere within the target area, not only on the alignment of the 1860s fence line.

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 A2.1 and A2.2. 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 A2.1 and A2.2.

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 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.

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 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.

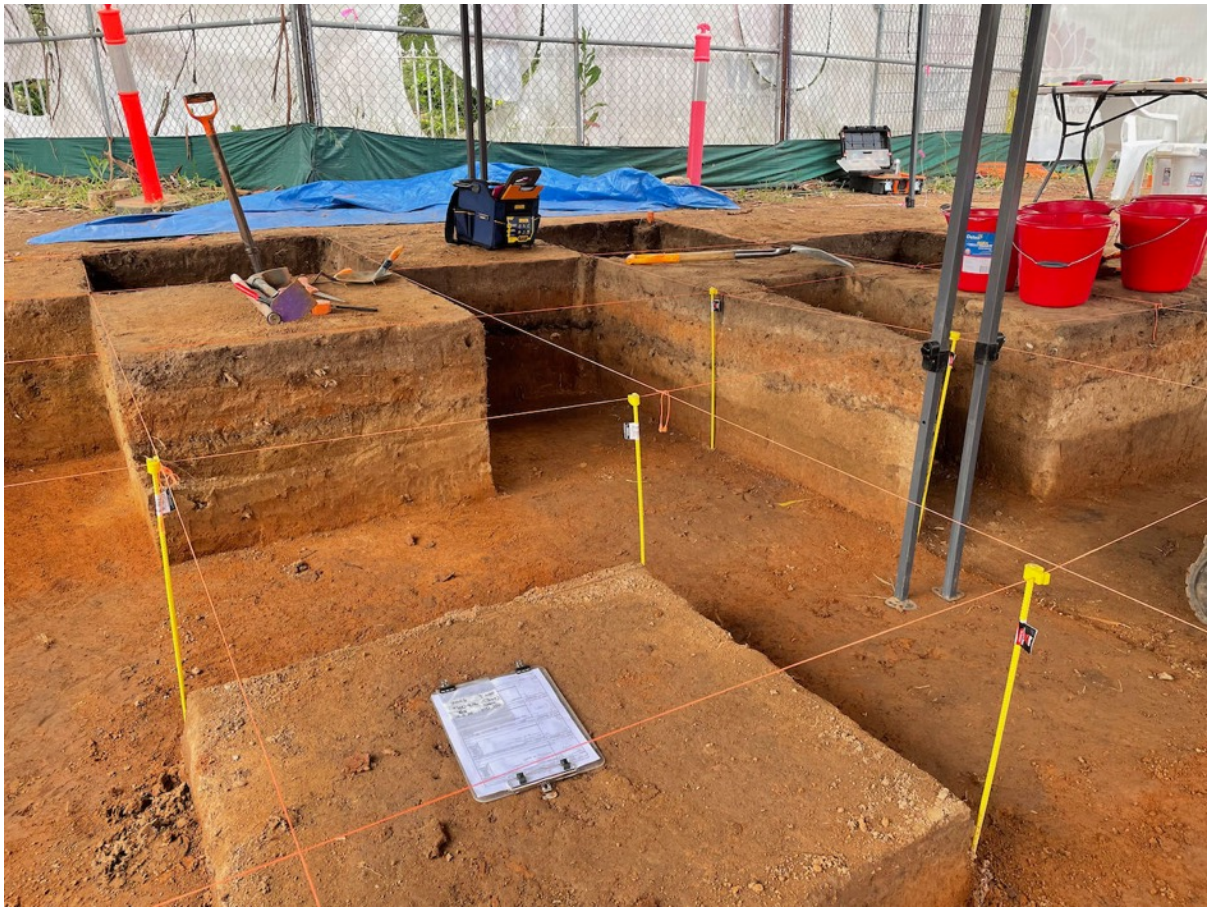
Figure A2.1: Riot Map 1 showing areas where FRAs evidencing the foot police's positions along the two extremes of the potential Camp's boundary fence were predicted to be present along different extremes of the possible fence line alignments.

Figure A2.2: Riot Map 2 showing the extent of areas where fired projectiles were predicted to be present.

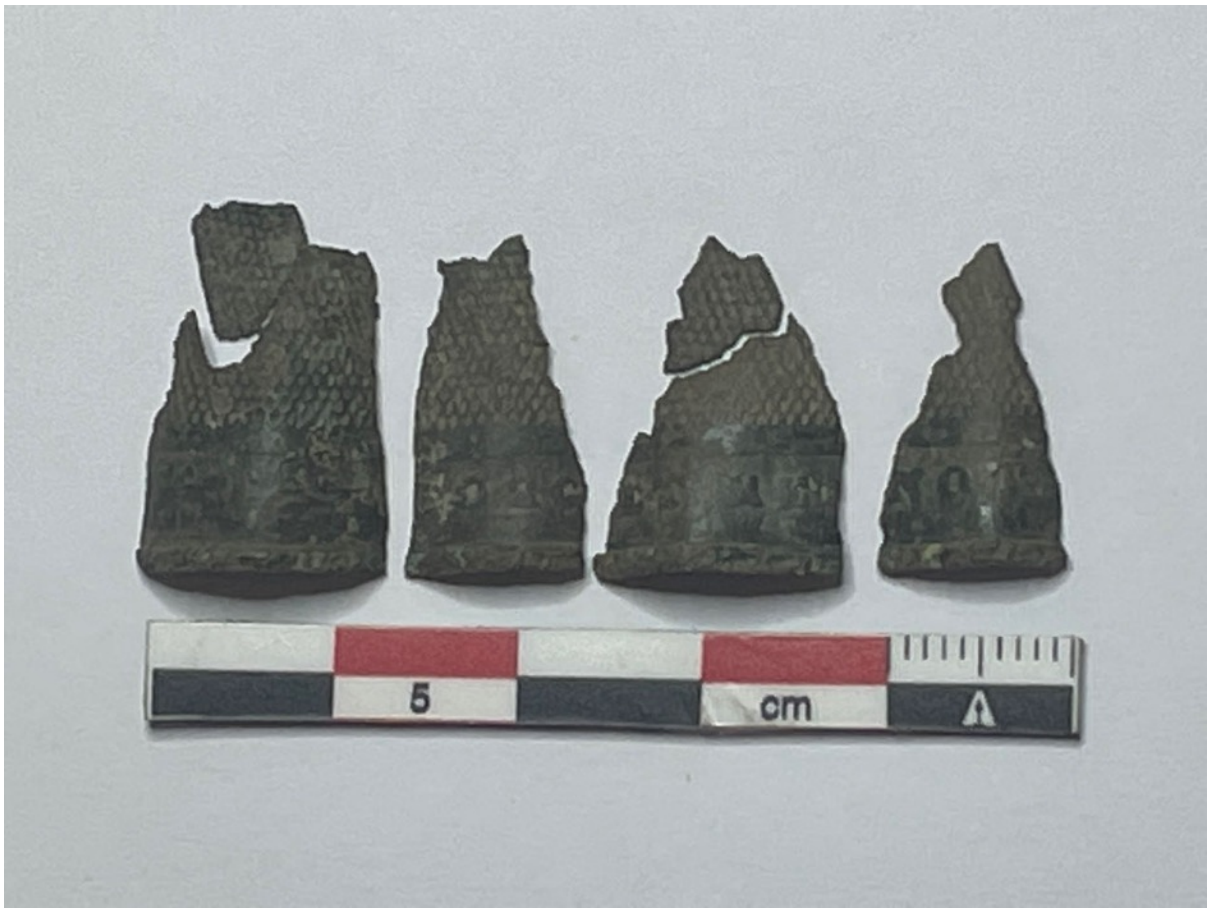
APPENDIX 3– SAMPLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTEFACTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Examples of artefacts and in investigations in progress


MINIROD·C




YHS. GCN 25.10.21
E.CC 8865 9860
1:1000 METRIC
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
0 10 Scale


5
cm

Examples of preliminary photogrammetry images


Perspective 30°
point 1
point 2
point 3
point 4
point 6
point 7
faces: 16,983,676 vertices: 8,509,304

Examples of refuse pits and artefacts


50 cm
YHS GCN
14-12-21
BB
1316/
(1317)
Pre Ex.
NG

Onsite stabilisation and conservation work

Examples of structural features from the Government Camp


YHS. GCN
14-12-21
B.B.
EXT: 1309 /
(1310)
POST EXCAVATION
PM

End of excavation within footprint of NN

Photos from the public outreach day


NSW Department of Education – School Infrastructure
Artefacts uncovered from the archaeological salvage works
The archaeological team has recovered and processed over 4000 historical artefacts so far, with most dating from the 19th century.
The artefacts include fragments of glass and ceramics, buttons from police uniforms, pen nibs, a piece of an animal rib bone (likely from a sheep) with a hand-carved floral design, and firearms-related artefacts (including projectiles fired). Some of these are believed to be associated with the Lambing Flat riots.
19th century piece of an animal rib bone (likely from a sheep), with hand-carved floral design, believed to have been part of a picture frame
Gold pen nib
Corroded metal spike
1860s revolver projectile
Carbine clip used by mounted troopers to attach their carbine (a short musket) when on horseback
Carbine ball from an early 1860s police carbine (short musket) of the type used during the riot of 1861
Chinese coin dated to 1723-1908, evidence of the presence of Chinese people on the Gold Fields
Fragments of 19th century thimbles with "forget me not" embossed around the base
Remains of a spoon
19th century NSW police buttons
Piece of police "rank braid" from a uniform
1860s bottles from a refuse pit at the government camp
Examples of different types of projectiles found on the site
Examples of a 19th century safety pin and various straight pins
Examples of 19th century nails
Young High School
upgrade and joint-use library and community facility
For more information phone: 1300 482 651
Email: schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au
schoolinfrastructure.nsw.gov.au
NSW GOVERNMENT
Hilltops COUNCIL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TRUST ME,
I'm from
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HERITAGE


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