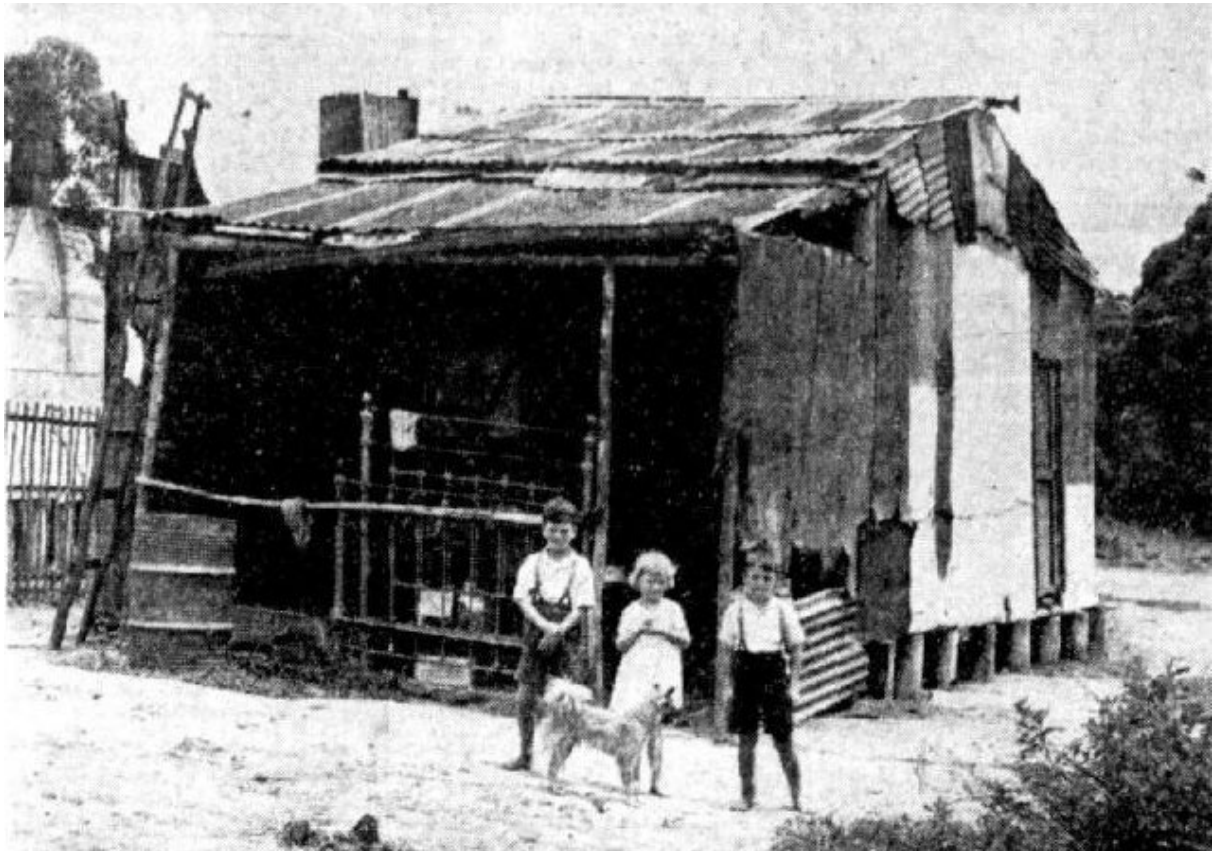


NEWCASTLE INNER CITY BYPASS 'HOLLYWOOD' SHANTY TOWN SITE & THE WALLSEND/PLATTSBURG TRAMWAY

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN & EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

FEBRUARY 2021



Two-roomed structure at Hollywood. Source: Newcastle Sun 24 Jan 1941, p. 5.

FINAL REPORT | Report to Kelleher Nightingale Consulting / TfNSW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Casey & Lowe, Archaeology & Heritage, have been engaged by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) to prepare an **Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology** as part of works associated with the final section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass, between Rankin Park and Jesmond. The project involves the construction of a new 3.4km four-lane dual carriageway highway and is a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project (**SSI-6888**, approved 15.02.2019).

The following report outlines the archaeological testing and salvage mythology required to mitigate the impacts to the identified historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological resource within the area of works, specifically the site of the Depression-era shanty town Hollywood. The report is based on a review of previous documentation and archaeological assessment, primary historical records and site inspection. It has been prepared in accordance with the Ministers Conditions of Approval for SSI-6888 (E21 and E22).

RESULTS

This Archaeological Assessment confirms the previous 2016 study by Neville Baker,¹ that the study area has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the 20th-century Depression-era shanty town known as Hollywood. This archaeological evidence includes:

- Structural remains of up to thirty-seven 1920s-1950s shanties with yard spaces.
- Access track surfaces.
- Deposits potentially including rubbish pits and artefacts, and fence lines.

These relics are considered to be of **Local Significance**. The potential archaeological remains within this site are classified as relics under the *Heritage Act 1977*. As the project is approved as a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project (SSI-6888) an approval under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is not required.

The level of survival of the potential archaeological remains can only be determined through archaeological investigation. The Project would completely remove any archaeology on site, including deeper subsurface features and associated deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this report:

1. Consult with the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate on this draft Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Research Design.
2. The Archaeological Testing Program identified in Section 6.3 should be undertaken to determine if the site contains relics of local significance.
3. If the testing program shows that intact archaeological remains survive then a salvage excavation of these archaeological remains will need to be undertaken.
4. The archaeological program with need to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Minister Conditions of Approval for SSI-6888 and the ARD (Section 6.0).

¹ Baker Archaeology 2016 Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond, Environment Impact Statement - Technical Paper 9 - Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

5. An Excavation Report presenting the results of the archaeological program, including artefact analysis, should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program in accordance with MCoA E23. The report will need to identify a repository, storage in perpetuity, for the artefacts recovered from the site, to be provided by TfNSW.
6. A copy of the final Excavation Report must be supplied to the Secretary DPIE (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment), Newcastle City Council, the local library and the local Historical Society in accordance with MCoA E23. A copy should also be provided to the Heritage Council of NSW.
7. The findings from the Archaeological Program should be utilised in the preparation of the Heritage Interpretation Plan required under MCoA E24.
8. If substantial archaeological remains are found consider holding an open day during excavations providing an opportunity for the local community to visit the archaeological excavation as part of an open day.

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Report Status	Date Submitted	Purpose	Author	Reviewed
Draft Version 1	29.06.20	Internal Review	Dr Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis
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NEWCASTLE INNER CITY BYPASS 'HOLLYWOOD' SHANTY TOWN SITE & THE WALLSEND/PLATTSBURG TRAMWAY

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN & EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe, Archaeology & Heritage, have been engaged by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) to prepare an **Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology** as part of works associated with the final section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass, between Rankin Park and Jesmond. The project involves the construction of a new 3.4km four-lane dual carriageway highway and is a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project (**SSI-6888**, approved 15.02.2019).

Two potential local heritage items will be directly impacted by the project, remnants of the Depression-era shanty town - known as 'Hollywood' - and a 200m section of the former Wallsend / Plattsburg tramway.

The following report outlines the archaeological testing and salvage mythology required to mitigate the impacts to the identified historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological resource within the area of works. The report is based on a review of previous documentation and archaeological assessment, primary historical records and site inspection. It has been prepared in accordance with the Conditions of Approval for SSI-6888 (Section 1.3.1).

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is situated within the Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA), and comprises part of the operational and construction footprint of the final section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass, between Rankin Park and Jesmond. The current project area comprises the site of the former Depression-era shanty town 'Hollywood', and part of the line of the Wallsend / Plattsburg tramway, which is situated to the immediate north of the shanty town (Figure 1.1). The tramway is presently used as a shared path (for pedestrians and cyclists) through Jesmond Park; all original fabric has been removed from the tramway leaving only the earthen embankment.

The Hollywood site is situated within bushland, with remnants of shanties observed on either side of the modern-day pedestrian dirt track. The site is defined as being bounded by the former tramway to the north, the unnamed creek gully to the south and the limit of observed archaeological evidence, as identified by Neville Baker in his 2015 survey,² to the east and west.

² Baker Archaeology 2016 *Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond, Environment Impact Statement - Technical Paper 9 - Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*, pp. 24ff, 37, also figure 12.



Figure 1.1: Satellite view of the study area, showing the construction footprint (red outline). The Hollywood site boundary (blue outline) and the location of individual shanties are marked by yellow dots, identified by Neville Baker on review of 1954 aerial imagery. Base map: Google Earth 01.10.2016.

1.3 STATUTORY CONTEXT

The current project is a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project defined under Schedule 3, clause 1 of the SEPP (*State and Regional Development*) 2011. Developmental approval was granted on 15.02.2019 (SSI-6888) under Section 5.19 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

1.3.1 MINISTERS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The following report has been prepared in accordance with the following Ministers Conditions of Approval (MCoA) for **SSI-6888**:

Condition	Reference
<p>E21 Before any direct impact on the Hollywood shanty town site and the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway, the Proponent must engage a suitably qualified archaeologist whose experience complies with the Heritage Council of NSW <i>Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors</i> (July, 2011) (referred to as the Excavation Director) to oversee and advise on matters associated with historic archaeology and to prepare an Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology generally consistent with the documents listed in Condition A1.³</p>	Section 6.0
<p>E22 The investigation and salvage of the Hollywood shanty town site and the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway heritage items must be undertaken in accordance with the Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology. The Proponent must submit the Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology to Newcastle City Council for review and comment prior to finalisation. The Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be consistent with the documents listed in Condition A1 and NSW Heritage Council's Archaeological Assessments Guideline (1996) or as updated; (b) provide for the detailed analysis of any heritage items discovered during the investigations; (c) include management options for discovered heritage items, whether known or unexpected finds (including options for avoidance, salvage, relocation and display); (d) for unexpected finds that are determined to be relics, set out the assessment process that will determine an appropriate archaeological response to managing their significance; (e) include procedures for notifying the Planning Secretary and Newcastle City Council of any relic findings; and (f) if the findings of the investigations are significant, provide for the preparation and implementation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan, as required under Condition E24. 	<p>Section 6.3</p> <p>Consistent, documents referred to in Section 6.2</p> <p>Section 6.3</p> <p>Sections 6.3 and 6.8</p> <p>Section 6.8</p> <p>Section 6.9</p> <p>Section 6.5</p>
<p>E23 The Proponent must prepare an Archaeological Excavation Report containing the findings of any excavations, including artefact analysis and the identification of a final repository of any finds. The report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary within 12 months of completing all archaeological investigations. The Archaeological Excavation Report must also be submitted to Newcastle City Council, the local library and the local Historical Society.</p>	Outlined in Section 6.11

³ The SSI must be carried out in accordance with the terms of this approval and generally in accordance with the description of the SSI in the *Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond Environmental impact statement (RMS, 2016)* (the EIS) and the *Submissions and Preferred Infrastructure Report Newcastle Inner City Bypass Rankin Park to Jesmond (RMS, 2018)* (the SPIR).

Condition	Reference
<p>E24 The Proponent must prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan which identifies and interprets the key heritage values and stories of heritage items and heritage conservation areas impacted by the SSI. The Heritage Interpretation Plan must include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a discussion of the key interpretive themes, stories and messages proposed to interpret the history and significance of the affected heritage items and sections of heritage conservation areas including, but not limited to, Hollywood shanty town site and the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway in Jesmond Park; and (b) identification and confirmation of interpretive initiatives implemented to mitigate impacts to archaeological relics, heritage items and conservation areas affected by the SSI. <p>The Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared in consultation with the Newcastle City Council. A copy of the Plan must be provided to the Planning Secretary, Newcastle City Council, the local library and the local Historical Society, before operation of the SSI commences.</p>	<p>Outlined in Section 6.5</p> <p>Subject to determination in accordance with E22 (f)</p>

Definitions relevant to **SSI-6888**, taken from Table 1:

Construction

Includes all works required to construct the SSI, including commissioning trials of equipment and temporary use of any part of the SSI, but excluding the following low impact work which is completed prior to approval of the CEMP:

- (a) survey works including carrying out general alignment survey, installing survey controls (including installation of global positioning systems (GPS)), installing repeater stations, carrying out surveys of existing and future utilities and building and road dilapidation surveys;
- (b) investigations including investigative drilling, contamination investigations and excavation;
- (c) operation of ancillary facilities if the ER has determined the operational activities will have minimal impact on the environment and community;
- (d) minor clearing and relocation of native vegetation, as identified in the documents listed in Condition A1;
- (e) installation of mitigation measures including erosion and sediment controls, exclusion fencing, hoardings and temporary or at property acoustic treatments;
- (f) property acquisition adjustment works including installation of property fencing, and relocation and adjustments of utilities to property including water supply and electricity;
- (g) relocation and connection of utilities where the relocation or connection has a minor impact to the environment and sensitive receivers as determined by the ER;
- (h) archaeological testing under the Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010) or archaeological monitoring undertaken in association with (a)-(g) and (i) to ensure that there is no impact on Aboriginal artefacts or objects, and archaeological salvage works in accordance with A1, E17 and E18;

- (i) other activities determined by the ER to have minimal environmental impact which may include construction of minor access roads, temporary relocation of pedestrian and cycle paths and the provision of property access; and
- (j) maintenance of existing buildings and structures required to facilitate the carrying out of the SSI.

However, where heritage items or threatened species or threatened ecological communities (within the meaning of the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*) are affected or potentially affected by any low impact work, that work is construction, unless otherwise determined by the Planning Secretary in consultation with the relevant heritage authority, OEH or DPI Fisheries (in the case of impact upon fish, aquatic invertebrates or marine vegetation).

Heritage Item

A place, building, work, relic, archaeological site, tree, movable object or precinct of heritage significance, that is listed under one or more of the following registers: the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW), a state agency heritage and conservation register under section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW), a Local Environmental Plan under the EP&A Act, the World, National or Commonwealth Heritage lists under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth), and an “Aboriginal object” or “Aboriginal place” as defined in section 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).

1.4 PREVIOUS REPORTS

Two historical (non-Aboriginal) assessments have been conducted as part of the initial options study for the project, and as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):

- *Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond, Environment Impact Statement - Technical Paper 9 - Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*, Baker Archaeology report for RMS, November 2016.
- *Non-Indigenous Heritage - Preliminary Assessment of the Proposed State Highway 23 Realignment from Rankin Park to Jesmond, NSW*, Umwelt, report to Roads and Traffic Authority, 2006.

The former tramway is identified in these reports as having local significance.

The archaeological survey conducted by Umwelt noted that there was no historical evidence to support the site of the Hollywood shanty town had been ‘settled or used otherwise than for ephemeral camping’. The subsequent examination of historical aerial photography and site inspection, conducted by Neville Baker in 2015, identified 57 shed-like buildings on the 1954 aerial survey, and found archaeological remains of several shanties during field survey (see Section 4.2).

1.5 AUTHORSHIP

This report was prepared by Dr Kat McRae, Senior Archaeologist, Casey & Lowe, with contributions by Kylie Seretis and reference to earlier assessments cited above. The historical background presented in Section 2.0 was researched and compiled by Mark Dunn. The report was reviewed by Kylie Seretis, Director, Casey & Lowe.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

The report is designed to assess the potential historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological remains of the study area, as well as the heritage significance of these remains. It does not deal with the potential of the study area to retain evidence of use by Aboriginal people prior to European settlement of the area. This aspect of Aboriginal heritage has been covered by KNC.⁴

The report is based on historical research, site inspection and comparative analysis. There was sufficient time and funding to complete the report to a quality standard.

1.7 ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Archaeological Assessment
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
HRLV	Historical Records Land Viewer
KNC	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
LEP	Local Environment Plan
NMH	Newcastle Morning Herald (and Miners' Advocate)
NSW LRS	NSW Land Registry Services
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
TfNSW	Transport for NSW

1.8 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (NON-INDIGENOUS/EUROPEAN)

Historical archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material culture can help elucidate the processes, historical or otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the people lived and the way they coped within their environment, what they ate, the items they consumed and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological sites:
 - Below ground: relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - Above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- Cultural landscapes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless, the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be

⁴ KNC 2018 (*Appendix H: Newcastle City Bypass Rankin Park to Jesmond, NSW*): *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*, for RMS, January 2018.

'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist. Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites. Efforts are made so that monitoring will not impact on the planned works or unduly hold up contractors' work schedules.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

Archaeological test excavation typically involves exploratory trenches opened by a mechanical excavator under archaeological direction. Archaeological testing is undertaken in order to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological features or deposits that may survive within a site and often precedes open area archaeological investigations/salvage. It is used to refine understanding of archaeological potential to assess future impacts and determine mitigation strategies.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OR EXCAVATION OR SALVAGE

The manual and careful machine excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas as outlined in an Archaeological Research Design.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN (ARD)

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence. An ARD includes a methodology for addressing these questions. An ARD is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

PROJECT

The Newcastle Inner City Bypass, between Rankin Park and Jesmond SSI-6888 involving construction of a new 3.4km four-lane dual carriageway highway.

PROJECT AREA

Area of the Project comprising the archaeological remains of the Hollywood Shanty Town.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.⁵

RELIC

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

⁵ Taken from NSW Heritage Branch 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning [Sydney], p. 11.

- (a) Relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) Is of State or local heritage significance.⁶

SHANTIES

The individual structures that form houses / homes within the Shanty town. This could include formally delineated or informal yard or garden spaces.

SHANTY TOWN

An area in or on the edge of a city, in which people live in small, cheaply built houses. This includes the tracks and pathways in, out and through the area, as well the wider area utilised by its inhabitants (such as resource gathering areas, creek lines etc).

⁶ NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, Definitions, Part 1.4.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND⁷

2.1 THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY & THE LAMBTON COAL MINE

The site of the Hollywood Shantytown is within what began as the Lambton Coal mine run by the Scottish Australian Mining Company. Established in 1858 by the Scottish Australian Investment Company, with R.A. Morehead as manager of both companies, the mining company developed their operations on 1,240 acres [501ha] leased from the Crown at Lambton on Newcastle's western fringe (Figure 2.1).⁸ Morehead had miners from Scotland brought to Newcastle to work the coal seams.

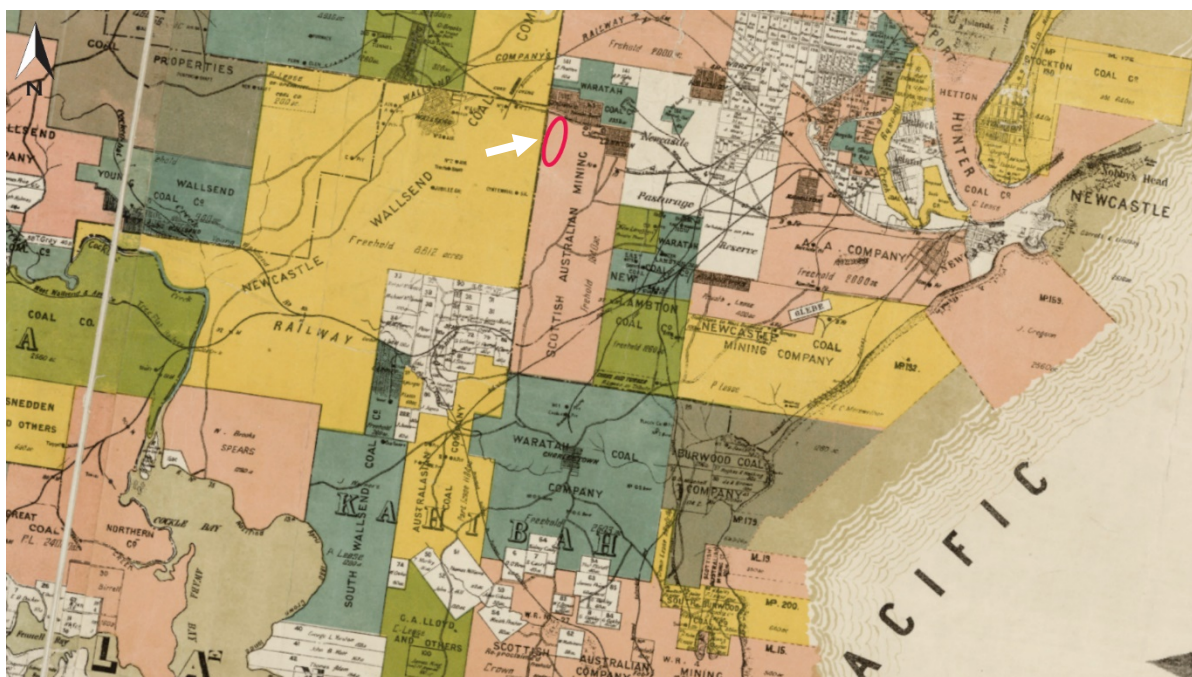


Figure 2.1: Detail from 'Map of the coal properties in the Newcastle District...' showing the location of the study area (circled and arrowed) within the land owned and operated by the Scottish Australian Mining Company. SLNSW, Z/M4 811.25gbhm/1890/1.

The mine, like all others in Newcastle at this time, was an underground mine, with the coal accessed via a series of shafts and adits running into the hills around the Lambton site. Work began at the mine in c.1860 with the first shafts sunk and surface works developed. By the 1890s the Lambton mine works included a collection of large brick, one and two storey workshops and engine rooms to house the winding engines and ventilators. The two-storey workshop housed a saw mill to provide all the timber work for the shafts, railways and other buildings on the top floor and, lathes and metal working machines on the ground level. A blacksmiths shop was close by, with a large stables and carriage shed also on site. The complex was considered to be the best of all the Newcastle mines at the time.⁹

⁷ Compiled by Mark Dunn, historian.

⁸ Turner, J.W., *Coal Mining in Newcastle 1801-1900*, Newcastle History Monographs No.9, Newcastle Regional Public Library, 1982, p.70

⁹ Kingswell, G.H., *The Coal Mines of Newcastle, NSW: Their Rise and Progress*, Printed by the Newcastle Herald, 1890, p.15
https://downloads.newcastle.edu.au/library/cultural%20collections/pdf/The_coal_mines_of_Newcastle_NSW_their_rise_and_progress.pdf

The Scottish Australian Mining Company were one of larger mining companies digging coal in Newcastle in the later 1880s and 1890s. Along with the Australian Agricultural Company, the Newcastle-Wallsend Mining Company and J & A Brown, their holdings took up over half the available land within the greater Newcastle area and included most of the present-day suburbs of Lambton, New Lambton, Jesmond, Mereweather and Wallsend. Each was associated with a village where their respective workers lived.¹⁰

As the Lambton mine developed, so too did the small village of Lambton. The mine had cleared part of their land to build the village to house the miners coming from Scotland and elsewhere to work. By 1870 the small community was well established with a municipal council incorporated in 1871 and a new Lambton Council chambers built in 1887. The mine dictated the development of the suburb, releasing land for subdivision that it no longer considered useful. Between 1886 and 1887 a steam tramway was built from Newcastle to the village settlement of Plattsburg (now Wallsend) to link the city to the satellite mining communities. This tramway was converted to being an electric tram in 1926, before eventually closing in 1949 (Figure 2.2).

In 1924 the Lambton Council asked for a piece of land from the mining company to develop a municipal park. As was the practice for the Newcastle mines, a plot of land deemed unsuitable to their own purpose was offered. 23 acres [9.3ha] of swampy land was made available on the condition that the council build a street fronting the new park to give the mine frontage to the land, and for council to pay for the drainage. The mine justified its decision to the board of managers in London by arguing that while the park land was worthless, the creation of a park would increase the value of adjacent land also unsuitable for the mine that could be in turn subdivided and sold. It was from this that Jesmond Park was formed.¹¹

¹⁰ Docherty, J.C., *Newcastle: The making of an Australian city*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1983, p.77

¹¹ Docherty 1983, p.84



Figure 2.2: An L/P tram running along the tramway near Jesmond Park, 1949 photograph by Arthur Perry. Source: Arthur Perry Tram Collection, Cultural Collections, University of Newcastle APC032.

After 1919, with the formation of the Valuer-General's office in New South Wales, the land value of the unimproved portions of the Lambton area owned by the mine began to rapidly increase as land valuation was centralised and taken out of the hands of locally appointed valuers. The result of the spike in land value and the land tax that went with it, was increasing subdivision of the Lambton mine site, with the suburbs of Lambton, New Lambton and Kotara growing through the 1920s and 1930s. In 1936, now surrounded by housing and with other mines operating around Newcastle and the lower Hunter, the old Lambton Colliery closed its operations.

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEWCASTLE 1920-1930

When the Great Depression hit Newcastle in 1929, the city had already been struggling with unemployment for most of the 1920s. Newcastle had had a volatile decade since the end of World War I, when it had emerged as a city of raw, heavy industries. Coal mining was still a large employer, but was on the wane within the Newcastle area as more mines opened further inland. Instead the BHP steelworks, the railways, coal loading and the dockyards came to dominate the workforce and employed a half of the entire male workforce.¹² These industries were dangerous but also intermittent for many, with strikes, downturns in demand and other causes often seeing large portions of the workforce laid off temporarily. In 1921 a downturn at the steelworks was followed by near closure until 1923. Reports of its reopening attracted unemployed men from around the state and from interstate to Newcastle, putting further pressure on jobs in the city. Others came to take advantage of

¹² Docherty 1983, p.62

increasingly well organised relief organisations set up to help the unemployed, especially amongst the union movement.

As the decade continued, and although the steelworks reopened, unemployment remained high, with an estimated 2,000 men out of work at the start on 1928. As early as 1925 the first unemployment camps had started to appear on the outskirts of the city. Rough shacks or humpies had sprung up as shelter for those out of work, made from discarded sheets of tin or iron, timber, corn bags, canvas, sawn logs and even cabins from disused machinery in some cases. The State was slow to respond, with little help for food relief and none for shelter, resulting in most camps appearing on unoccupied Crown Land or other public land, with responsibility to help manage them falling on to local councils in the process. The people often then lived either rent free or paid a nominal rent to the Lands Department for 'Permissive Occupancy'. One of the first to appear was at the Adamstown Rifle Range and had been formally established by the Australian Workers Union, although most of those camps to follow grew organically with little planning or oversight at the start.¹³

As the situation worsened, more camps began to appear. At Carrington a camp known as Texas was established, with the population consisting mainly of steelworkers and sailors who were used to staying in boarding houses in the area. By 1932 at least fifty-four adults were living there.¹⁴ Camps also appeared at Waratah, close to many of the heavy industries that had suffered the most from lay-offs, with at least three in the suburb including those known as Platt's Estate, the Tramways and the pigsties at the Waratah saleyards. Newcastle city also had a number of camps, and due to its proximity to a number of major employers such as the wharves and railways, the location of the railway terminus and the offices of the Labour Exchange, the camps there were among the largest and the most controversial. The largest collection of shacks and humpies developed near Nobbys around Horseshoe Beach facing the harbour. By July 1930 over 170 men were camped there, with thirteen married couples and at least twenty-seven children among the residents. The scale of it was such that Council appealed to the State and Federal governments for assistance, with the Federal Government supplying tents and eating utensils and the State subsidising Council to pay wages for a caretaker for up to three months.¹⁵

2.3 HOLLYWOOD UNEMPLOYMENT CAMP, LAMBTON

Although most records and newspaper reports begin to mention the Lambton camp from the early 1930s, when other camps were also beginning to appear, there is some evidence to suggest that it had been established much early, around 1920. At an inquiry into conditions in the camp in 1957, it was noted that some people had been there for 37 years.¹⁶

The Lambton camp was known locally by two names: Doggyville or Hollywood (Figure 2.3). While each conjured a different image of the conditions of the camp itself, Hollywood was the most popular name for the community. The camp was located near Jesmond Park in a section of bushland that had been part of the Scottish Australian Mining Company site, with the northern boundary being the tramway between Newcastle and Wallsend (Figure 2.4). The camp was wholly within Lambton, at the border with Jesmond and Wallsend. From the tramway an unformed road or dirt track ran south through the bushland and it was along this route that the camp developed.

¹³ Gray, S., *Newcastle in the Great Depression*, Newcastle History Monographs No.11, Council of the city of Newcastle, 1989, p.17

¹⁴ Gray 1989, p.18

¹⁵ Gray 1989, p.18

¹⁶ *Newcastle Morning Herald [NMH]*, 13 Feb 1957, p.3 'Inquiry wanted on Hollywood Children'

"DOGGYVILLE" OR "HOLLYWOOD."

Suggestive of extremes, "Doggyville" and "Hollywood" are the alternative names with which a growing unemployed hamlet between Wallsend and Lambton has been "christened." On the Wallsend-Lambton boundary the camp flanks the southern side of the picturesque section of the Newcastle-Wallsend tram route, between Lambton and Jesmond. At the meeting of Wallsend Council last night aldermen exhibited some perturbation about the number of "shanties," but lost their frowns when told that Lambton Council was, with sympathetic consideration, keeping an eye on the camp. Before being told this, one alderman said that conditions in the camp appeared to be an "absolute disgrace." The Clerk mentioned that the site of the camp was crossed by an unformed boundary road.

Figure 2.3: Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate 15 May 1936, p. 10.

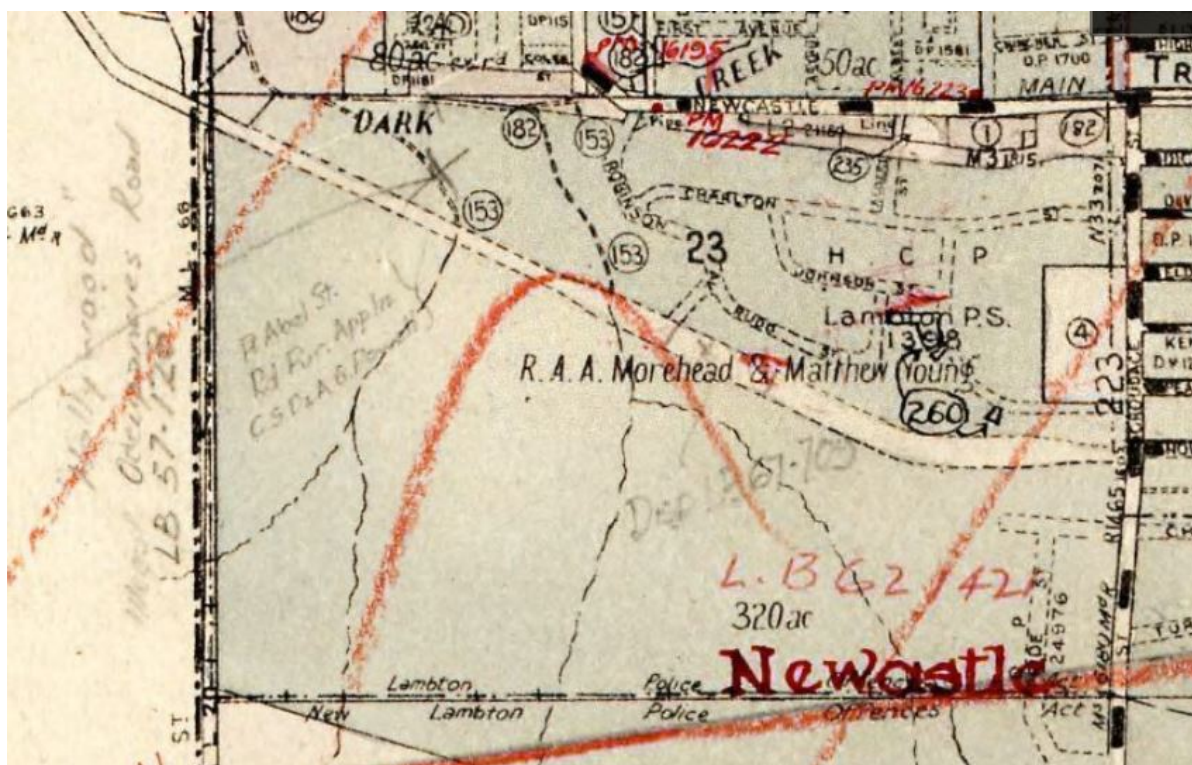


Figure 2.4: Detail from 1959 Parish Map (Sheet 3) with the notation 'Hollywood' pencilled-in. Source: HRLV, NSW LRS.

As the years of the Depression dragged on the camp grew. Although exact numbers fluctuated, by 1936 there were 63 people living there and in 1945 it was reported that 27 dwellings were at the camp, with women and children living there (several of these

dwellings can be seen in the 1944 aerial, Figure 2.5). By 1956 the camp accommodated 82 adults and 55 children.¹⁷

As the camp established itself, Lambton Council began to take responsibility for some of the services required. Although the camp was seen by many as a temporary collection of dwellings and one that was described as squalid and that should be removed by others, Council recognised the need to provide some essential services to alleviate the worst of the conditions. In 1936 they debated providing water to the residents, noting that they were forced to walk to Jesmond Park to collect water.¹⁸ In December, members of the Federated Ironworkers Association and the local member Mr R. Cameron to the Minister for Works and Services to secure a government grant for Council to extend the water to the camp, which they were told would happen if the council applied.¹⁹ Despite the money being granted and pipes supplied, by April 1937 the water had not yet been connected due to objections from the Wallsend-Newcastle Coal Company, then the owners of the former Scottish Australian coal mine who objected to the pipes crossing their land and had suggested the camp be removed to another site. They complained that the shantytown's presence was affecting land values in their nearby subdivisions.²⁰

The lack of water on the site was brought into sharp focus in December 1938 when a fire swept through part of the camp and the surrounding bushland. The fire destroyed the home of Mr and Mrs Norris, which was described as being nicely furnished with a neat garden, damaged the home of Mr Lobley, who lost all his clothes in the fire and a Mr Allen, whose bed was ruined. A cart at Mr Allen's was also burnt, with some other houses also slightly damaged. The reports noted that Mr Lobley lived there with his wife and three children.²¹ In February 1940 another fire threatened the camp. Starting in the bush nearby, the fire instead swept into the surrounding suburban streets destroying one house in Victory Parade, Jesmond. Women from the Hollywood camp formed a bucket brigade 400 metres long, to bring water from Jesmond Park to the fire but to no avail.²²

¹⁷ *NMH*, 12 Jun 1936, p.10; 28 November 1956, p2 'Hollywood Action Stayed'

¹⁸ *NMH* 12 Jun 1936, p.10

¹⁹ *NMH*, 4 Dec 1936, p.10

²⁰ *NMH*, 2 Apr 1937, p.18

²¹ *NMH*, 12 Dec 1938, p.8

²² *Newcastle Sun*, 28 Feb 1940, p.7



Figure 2.5: Portion of a 1944 aerial photograph showing the central road running through the Hollywood shanty town at Lambton. The makeshift dwellings (approximately 22 'sites' are evident) of the residents can be clearly seen clustered along the eastern side of the track. The Newcastle-Wallsend tramway is visible running across the top of the image (arrowed). Source: <https://lachlanwetherall.com/then-and-now/hollywood/> (Run 5, Image 01465, Newcastle Library, Local Studies)

Photographs of two of the camp houses taken around this time for a newspaper article on the unemployed camps in Newcastle show the construction methods employed by those living there. One house of an unnamed family of six was a combination of iron and canvas walls and roof, with a timber floor elevated off the ground on timber stumps (Figure 2.6). A second home featured was a two roomed shanty occupied by an elderly pensioner couple. The dwelling was built of timber with a tin extension made from tin sheet and two halves of a water tank (Figure 2.7). The couple used this section as a type of pantry, where they stored the potatoes and other produce from their home garden.²³ These were typical of the types of structures at the camp, with most being built directly on the ground with either timber or dirt floor, and a few being elevated on stumps.

A feature of the Hollywood camp, and others in the Newcastle area was their duration. Many lasted long after the start of World War II and the end of the depression years, a reflection of the difficulty in securing permanent work in many of the local industries. As the threat of the war eased, the local councils began to turn their attention to post-war development and addressing housing issues in the city. In 1938, Wallsend, Lambton, New Lambton, Waratah, Wickham, Hamilton, Carrington, Adamstown, Merewether and Stockton Councils amalgamated with Newcastle City council to become the City of Greater Newcastle Council, bringing most of the remaining camps under one council authority.

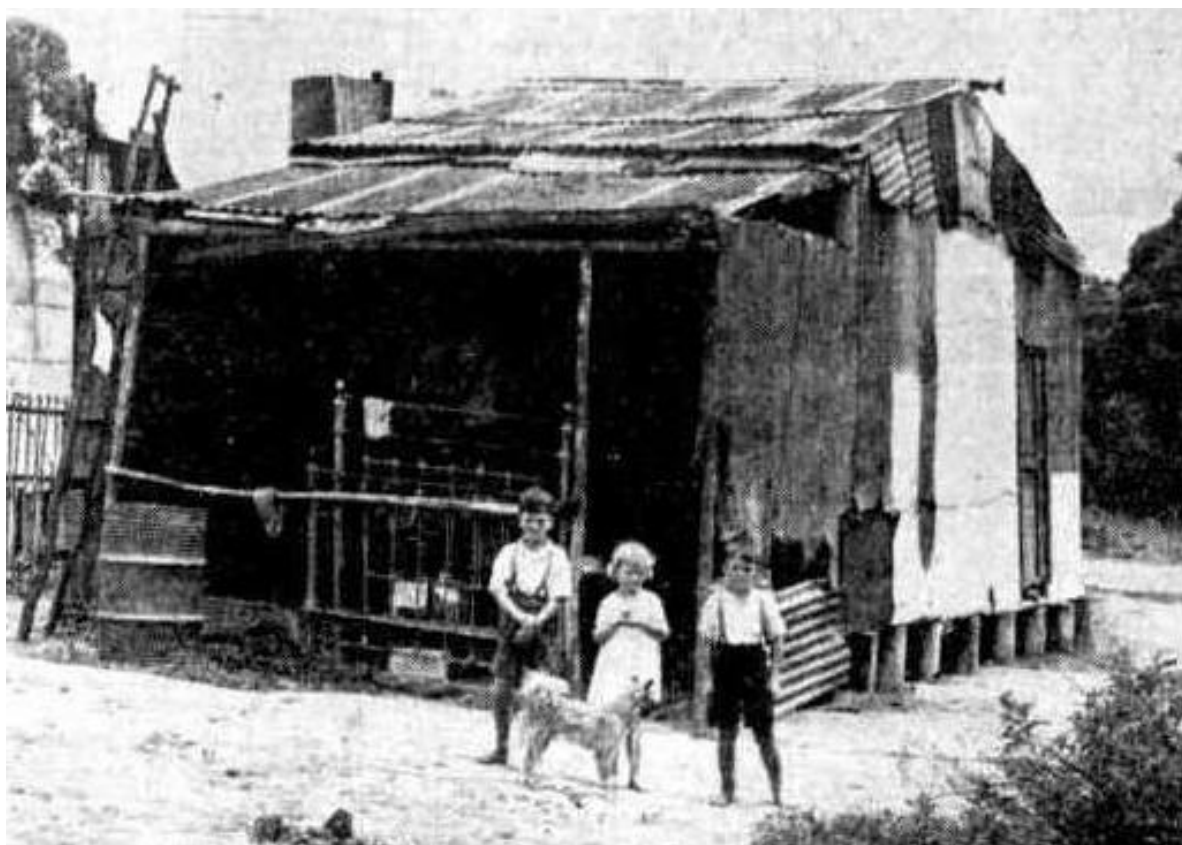


Figure 2.6: An example of the type of family dwelling at the Hollywood Unemployed Camp in 1941. A family of six lived in this iron and canvas hut, and had occupied the building for nine years. Note the timber stumps holding the dwelling off the ground. Source: *Newcastle Sun* 24 Jan 1941, p.5.

²³ *Newcastle Sun*, 24 Jan 1941, p.5



Figure 2.7: An example of a humpy at Hollywood Unemployment Camp in January 1941. This two room iron and timber hut was occupied by a pensioner couple. The curved roof structure on the right, made from halved water tanks, was used as a pantry where they stored vegetables from their garden. Source: *Newcastle Sun* 24 Jan 1941, p.5.

2.4 THE END OF HOLLYWOOD

In 1945 Greater Newcastle began to work on either improving or removing the camps. A building program for new housing in Newcastle was proposed, with homes to be provided for the residents of the camp. Residents of the camps, or at least some of them, paid sanitation rates to the Council and argued that they should therefore be supplied with other council services. However, the reputation of what were seen as slum areas, made the debate divisive amongst council, unions and neighbours about what to do with the camps. A road was proposed to be built by Council for the camp, following the dirt track that ran through the site, however as the camp was considered to be on private property, some councillors opposed the idea, arguing that priority for services should be given to those residents paying full rates. In an attempt to resolve some issues, the Council inspected the camp along with representatives of the state government, including the Department of War Organisation of Industry and but no improvements came from these tours. By 1949 still nothing had been done to improve the area despite an estimated 70-80 families living at Hollywood, with enough young people to field a soccer team in the Newcastle competition.²⁴

In 1951 the camp was thrust back into the spotlight with the murder of former boxer and local money lender John 'Slack' Maher at Hollywood in mid-July 1951. Maher, a resident of

²⁴ *NMH*, 22 March 1945, p.2; *Newcastle Sun*, 4 February 1943, p.2; *NMH* 6 May 1948, p.6; *NMH* 21 December 1949, p.7

the camp, had run a two-up school at Hollywood and was well known as a money lender to the players. He was reported missing to police by residents and a search of the area was arranged. After 48 hours, a blood trail was discovered leading through the bushland near the camp to a disused mine shaft nearby, where after a grappling hook was lowered, the body of Maher was found. It was soon discovered that he had been shot twice and a murder investigation was opened.²⁵ His brother Michael Maher was arrested and tried for the murder, but was found not guilty in November at trial and the murder went unsolved.

In late 1956 the Greater Newcastle Council began to make arrangements for the closure of the Hollywood camped permanently. Inspections revealed there were 82 adults and 55 children living in 39 dwellings at the settlement in November 1956. Council were concerned about the conditions of the camp, where there was still no running water or electricity connected, although some residents had managed to connect both services illegally, running lines and power from nearby outlets. The council were also promoting the increased number of housing commission estates being built in the Newcastle area as better options for the residents, with two families having already moved and others on waiting lists.²⁶ A complication for council however was the fact that the houses were on Crown Land, and there was confusion over whether council had any right to evict people at all. A report by the health committee recommended the closure of the camp and further investigations revealed that 18 of the dwellings were in fact on private land owned by the company Provincial Gardens Pty Ltd in Sydney. In June 1957 orders for the removal of these dwellings were served.²⁷ Twenty-five other dwellings were on Crown Land, with the Lands Department approached by Council to begin proceedings to have those removed as well.

With legal obstacles apparent, the council began to run a campaign on the grounds of public health and child welfare to have the camp removed. It was argued by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Charles Jones that the conditions were worse than slums he had seen in Colombo in Sri Lanka, and he called on the Child Welfare Department to inspect the camp and remove children from there if necessary and the Social Welfare Department to find accommodation for those pensioners who lived there. The Lord Mayor was concerned that Hollywood was becoming a collection centre, noting that while some residents had lived there for 37 years (since 1920), others had moved from closed camps at Nobby's, Belmont and Stockton, while other new arrivals had turned up for Taree, Tamworth and Greta.²⁸

The complications over who had the right to evict the residents meant that, other than those on the Provincial Gardens holdings, the others escaped immediate removal. Council sought advice on whether they could get permissive occupancy of the Crown Lands and thereby have the right to evict, but by mid-1958 it had been determined that the Department of Lands had the ultimate authority and eviction notices were issued in August. Residents on seven sites, Numbers 3, 8, 10, 12, 13B, 18 and 20 were considered for special circumstances due to their age or having large families.²⁹ Finally in July 1959 orders were prepared for the twenty remaining dwellings to be vacated and trespass notices issued for anyone remaining after August. Four empty dwellings were to be demolished as soon as possible, starting the final removal process. The final residents were removed in January 1960, with the structures remaining being demolished after that date.³⁰

²⁵ *The Newcastle Sun*, 14 Jul 1951, p.1.

²⁶ *NMH*, 28 Nov 1956, p.2

²⁷ *Tribune* 6 Feb 1857, p. 11.

²⁸ *NMH*, 13 Feb 1957, p.3.

²⁹ *NMH*, 11 Dec 1958, p.2.

³⁰ *NMH*, 18 January 1960, p.2.

3.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Hollywood was one of several shanty towns that developed on the outskirts of the city of Newcastle in the late 1920s. Numerous unemployment camps sprang up across Australia during the Great Depression; situated on rubbish tips and by beaches or river banks, with makeshift homes comprised of scraps of corrugated iron, hessian, wood and cardboard scavenged from the local area. While the oral history of life in these camps is well documented,³¹ archaeological investigations of Depression era shanty towns are relatively uncommon. The following section presents a summary of several comparative shanty towns, particularly those that have undergone archaeological investigation. The results of these archaeological programs have helped inform our understanding of the types of remains and levels of preservation that can be expected within the Hollywood shanty town. This analysis is not intended to be an exhaustive list of contemporary shanty towns (see also Section 2.2).

3.2 DEPRESSION ERA CAMPS IN AUSTRALIA

3.2.1 NOBBY'S SHANTY TOWN AND CAMP, SHORTLAND (NEWCASTLE)

Nobby's Shanty Town, on Horseshoe Beach, was one of the main camps established on Newcastle's beaches by the State and Commonwealth Government in the 1930s. The camp, comprising 81 shacks and 144 inhabitants,³² was removed in 1937 for use by the Defence Department as a parade ground, and served as the site of the army camp known as Camp Shortland until 1972. Archaeological remains associated with Camp Shortland, concrete and brick footings have been recovered during various archaeological monitoring programs conducted by Umwelt within Nobbys Beach Reserve.³³ No archaeological remains associated with the former shanty town have been identified during these works.

3.2.2 HAPPY VALLEY, LA PEROUSE (SYDNEY)

Happy Valley, situated above Congwong beach, La Perouse, was the largest unemployment camp in Australia,³⁴ with some 330 inhabitants by 1932.³⁵ The community had a large migrant population, and purportedly enjoyed good relations with the neighbouring Aboriginal community on the reserve at La Perouse. The shacks and tents were constructed from scavenged scraps of corrugated iron, hessian, wood and even cardboard. Walls were white washed, and the sand floors were sometimes covered with flourbags or sugarbags.³⁶ By 1939 the huts were demolished and the site cleared, following complaints from members of the NSW Golf Course. The SHI listing for Kamay Botany Bay National Park identifies the potential for archaeological remains associated with the former Happy Valley camp.³⁷

³¹ Lowenstein 1978 *Weevils in the Flour: An Oral Record of the 1930s Depression in Australia*; Cannon 1996 *The Human Face Of The Great Depression*

³² Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd 2016 *Bathers Way Shortland Esplanade: Results of Archaeological Monitoring* p. 18.

³³ Umwelt 2016, p. 31; Umwelt 2020 *Archaeological Report: Newcastle 500 Supercars Circuit*, p. 143

³⁴ Duque-Portugal 1992 *Public Interpretation at Double Bay, La Perouse: Appraisals and Alternative Proposals* (unpublished MA), p. 24.

³⁵

<https://web.archive.org/web/20180421112245/http://migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/exhibition/atthebeach/happy-valley/>

³⁶ <https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/stories/skint-making-do-great-depression>

³⁷ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5061543>

3.2.3 DUDLEY FLATS, WEST MELBOURNE (VICTORIA)

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on the site of the former Dudley Flats slum settlement, West Melbourne, by Gary Vines in 1999.³⁸ The site was situated on the eastern side of swampland (Batman's, or West Melbourne swamp), and used as a rubbish tip from at least the 1890s, and for tipping for ash from Victoria Railways locomotives since 1888. During the 1920s-30s, humpies were erected here, created out of rubbish from the tip. Archaeological monitoring and testing revealed substantial remains of the former tips, dated 1880s-1940s, and fill from the reclamation of the swamp. There was no definitive evidence associated with the shanties, although Vines recommended a more controlled archaeological program, which endeavoured to expose cultural layers associated with the natural ground surface, would be more likely to reveal evidence of the shanty occupation.³⁹

3.2.4 EAGLE'S NEST CAMP, TOOWOOMBA (QUEENSLAND)

Eagle's Nest Camp was established in 1932, for 'swagmen' (travelling unemployed) who had been discovered by a local doctor to be camping 'rough' camping below the escarpment of the Great Dividing Range. The 'model' camp comprised sleeping quarters for 50 men, with latrines, a mess hut, and a kitchen.⁴⁰ Initial clearance of the site revealed the remains of the foundations and stone outlines of 19 huts, including the kitchen / mess, as well as a substantial rubbish dump, and the possible location of a vegetable garden and cattle pen.⁴¹ Archaeological excavations were undertaken in four areas, and identified dry stone walling, the general layout of the mess hall, a cobbled path and part of the kitchen. A large number of the artefacts were apparently recycled; include buckets and pots made out of tins with wire handles, and glasses cut from bottles.

³⁸ Vines, G. 1999 *Dudley's Flat Archaeological Investigation: A report on archaeological investigations of the site of the Dudley Flats area*.

³⁹ Vines 1999, p. 22.

⁴⁰ Barker and Lamb 2014 'The Archaeology of Poverty and Human Dignity: Charity and the Work Ethic in a 1930's Depression Era Itinerant's Camp on the Toowoomba Range Escarpment, Queensland', p. 5.

⁴¹ Barker and Lamb 2014, p. 6.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is the degree to which archaeological remains are considered likely to survive within the study area in light of modern impacts and historic activities. The archaeological potential of the Hollywood shanty town has been subject to previous assessment, most recently in 2016 (discussed in Section 4.2). The following discussion provides a revised assessment of the archaeological potential and is intended to inform the proposed program of archaeological testing and salvage as outlined in Section 6.0.

Possible archaeological remains may take a number of forms:

- Structural remains, and other associated remains:
 - building footings, post holes, fireplaces and chimneys
 - deposits associated with the occupation of a house
 - other types of deposits, including demolition and construction debris.
 - cesspits
- Site drainage
- Rubbish pits and/ or dumping areas and associated artefacts
- Storage pits
- Evidence for the layout and use of external areas such as yards and gardens or divisions between different households
- Pollen and soil evidence
- Pet burials
- Other types of archaeological deposits and structures.

Archaeological remains of shanty towns are, owing to their largely ephemeral nature, likely to be less conspicuous within the landscape than the remains of more permanent settlements, particularly within an area of such heavy vegetation as Hollywood. Documentary evidence suggest the Hollywood shanties were demolished and the land cleared in the 1960s, a process which may have resulted in a diminished archaeological resource. The preservation of the site is also expected to have been impacted by unauthorised excavations (by 'relic hunters'), although the lack of any subsequent development is expected to have preserved deeper sub-surface remains.⁴²

4.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

An archaeological survey of the former shanty town was conducted in 2015, as part of the EIS non-Aboriginal heritage assessment, in order to ascertain the extent of remains associated with Hollywood shanty town.⁴³ Prior to field survey, a total of 57 potential shanties were identified through an analysis of the 1954 aerial photography (Figure 4.1), although only 37 of these are within the operational and construction footprint of the current project. The following key observations were made during the field survey:

- Archaeological remains of shanties were observed on both sides of the present-day dirt track, contrary to oral history and the 1944/54 aerial imagery, which suggested the shanties were only situated on the eastern side of the tracks.⁴⁴
- There was an observed correlation with the cleared areas along the dirt track and the extent of the settlement, although there was a notable absence of

⁴² i.e. <https://forum.kimbucktwo.com/a-little-bit-of-hollywood-history-t13204.html>, accessed Jun 2020.

⁴³ Baker Archaeology 2016, Section 6.

⁴⁴ Indicating the modern-day dirt track is not in the same location as the earlier track.

archaeological remains within the southern half of the clearance footprint and the surrounding bushland.

- Heavy vegetation obscured the location of potential shanties.
- Corrugated iron and other metal fragments were identified at several sites in the vicinity of the dirt track. Other surface remains included fragments of water pipe, bricks, asbestos fibro sheeting, various stone and ceramic objects.
- An extensive series of surface depressions were observed within the bushland to the east of the track, suggesting localised excavations or pronounced subsidence.

The field survey suggested ‘an extensive but highly degraded remnant of structures’ associated with the Hollywood shanty town. It was predicted that more relics, that were not detected due to the heavy vegetation, may be preserved. Eight identified ‘sites’ (H1 to H8) were inspected and described within the assessment.⁴⁵ These sites were predominately defined by clusters of corrugated iron sheeting and rusted metal fragments (from kerosene tins and other unidentified objects) (Sites H2, H3, H4, H6 and H8). Site H5 was defined by a distinctive low mound of sandstone cobble stones, in the vicinity of corrugated iron and concrete fragments, and Site H7 by fragments of narrow water pipe, bricks, concrete and corrugated iron sheeting. H8 was recognisable as the southern-most shanty visible on the 1944 and 1954 aerials. Some of these sites were re-inspected on the preliminary site inspection conducted by Casey & Lowe 2020 (below).

⁴⁵ Note that H1 is outside the current project area.

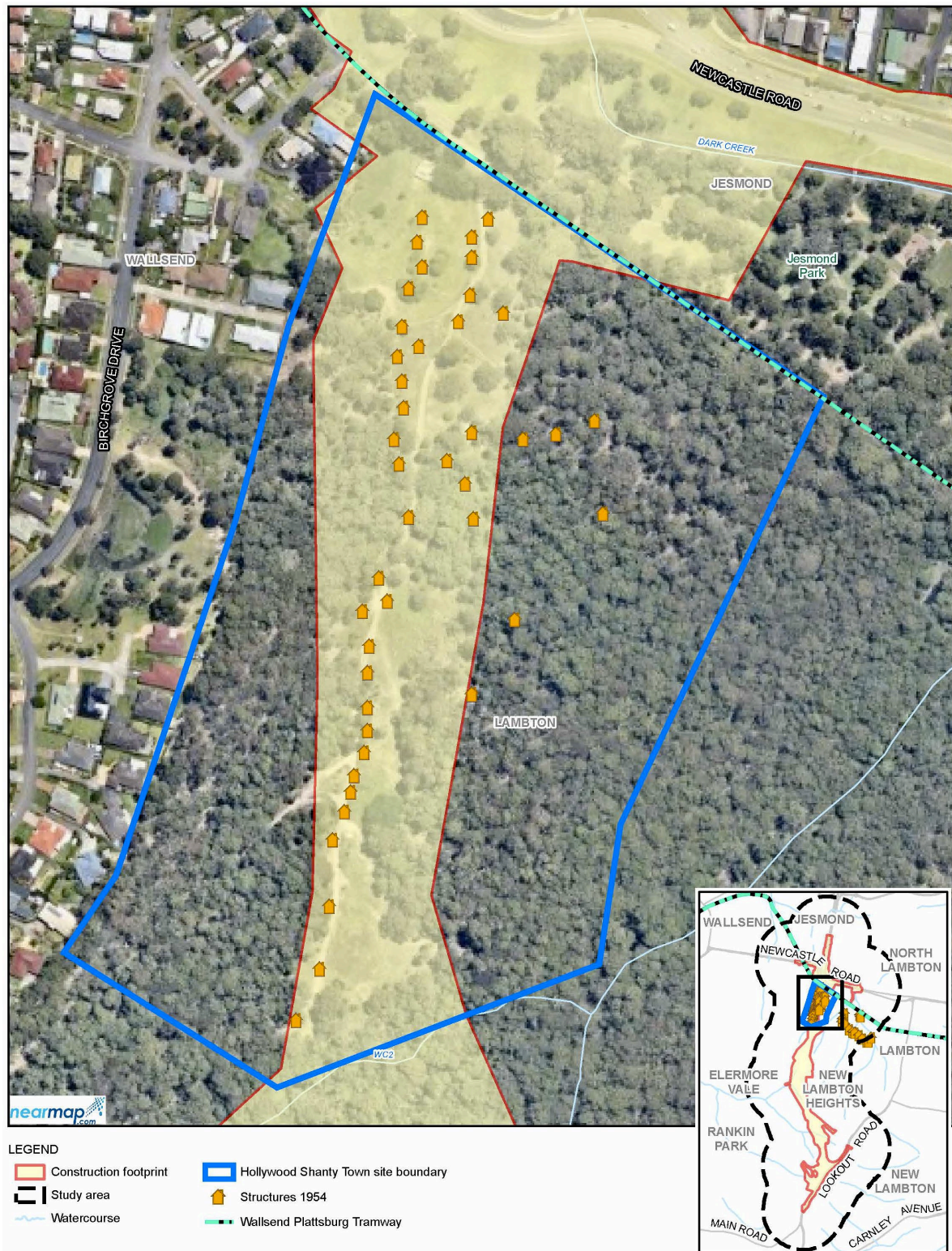


Figure 4.1: Hollywood shanty town site boundary and tramway, showing the location of identified shanties within the study area (37 of which are within situated the construction footprint). Source: Baker Archaeology 2016, p. 35, fig. 12.

4.3 PRELIMINARY SITE INSPECTION & ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL DATA

Kylie Seretis and Kat McRae (both Casey & Lowe) conducted a preliminary site visit on 10 June 2020 in the company of Stuart Piggot, Andrew Grainger (all TfNSW) and Matthew Kelleher (KNC). Owing to the thick vegetation, the site visit was predominantly confined to a visual inspection along the modern-day track, although several known sites, situated to the east of the track, were inspected. The former Hollywood settlement is well regarded as a popular site by 'relic hunters',⁴⁶ and several areas of recent surface disturbance were noted.⁴⁷

Within the core project area, approximately 22 shanty 'sites' (some defined by several features) are identifiable on the 1944 aerial (Figure 4.2), and Baker identifies 37 by 1954.⁴⁸ Documentary evidence suggests there were 27 dwellings at Hollywood by 1945,⁴⁹ with 43 by 1957 at the time of the camps intended closure.⁵⁰ Twenty five of these dwellings were situated along the undedicated roadway.⁵¹ The analysis of historical aerials suggest the original roadway follows largely the same route as the contemporary track in the southern half of the settlement. In the north, the track has shifted and the earlier bend to the east (to run parallel with the tramway) is no longer evident. Baker identifies the track as running along the same approximate alignment as the paper road which served as the western boundary for the Scottish Australian Mining Company, and suggests the track may have started as an informally cleared access for surveyors and land owners.⁵²

The northern-most shanties are now situated to the west of the track within a fenced-off paddock (Figure 4.2). No visual inspection of these sites was conducted during the preliminary site visit, although it may be assumed that any surface remains will have been disturbed. The majority of the shanty sites are situated to the east of, or overlying the modern-day dirt track, as attested to by several areas of bricks and other artefacts lying within the track (Figure 4.5). A possible shanty site (interpreted as Site H3) was inspected to the east of the modern-day track, comprised of a rubbish mound near a burnt out tree stump, with ash and fragments of brick, glass bottles, and metal artefacts (Figure 4.6, Figure 4.7). The site had recently been disturbed.

Much of the area to either side of the track was obscured by heavy vegetation (Figure 4.8, also Figure 4.10, Figure 4.11), although several possible shanty sites were observed, including a linear feature comprised of a double-row of machine-made bricks (Figure 4.9), and another possible shanty site (part of the crest complex Site H7) comprised of a broad scatter of bricks, concrete and metal sheeting (Figure 4.12, Figure 4.13).

The preliminary site visit largely confirms the earlier assessment by Baker Archaeology. The identification of discrete shanty sites was hindered by significant vegetation (i.e. Figure 4.10),⁵³ which was near 1m high in areas. In addition to those sites identified by Baker in 2015, several of which were still perceptible, several new features (including the linear arrangement of machine-made bricks) were observed in 2020.

⁴⁶ i.e. <https://forum.kimbucktwo.com/a-little-bit-of-hollywood-history-t13204.html>, accessed Jun 2020.

⁴⁷ Baker also recognised an extensive series of surface depressions during his survey in 2015.

⁴⁸ A further 6 shanty sites are situated just outside the operational and construction footprint of the current project, bringing the total to 43.

⁴⁹ *NMH* 19 Ap 1945, p. 2.

⁵⁰ *Tribune* 6 Feb 1957, p.11.

⁵¹ The other 18 on private land owned by the company Provincial Gardens Pty Ltd in Sydney.

⁵² Baker Archaeology 2015, p. 16.

⁵³ A problem also encountered by Baker.

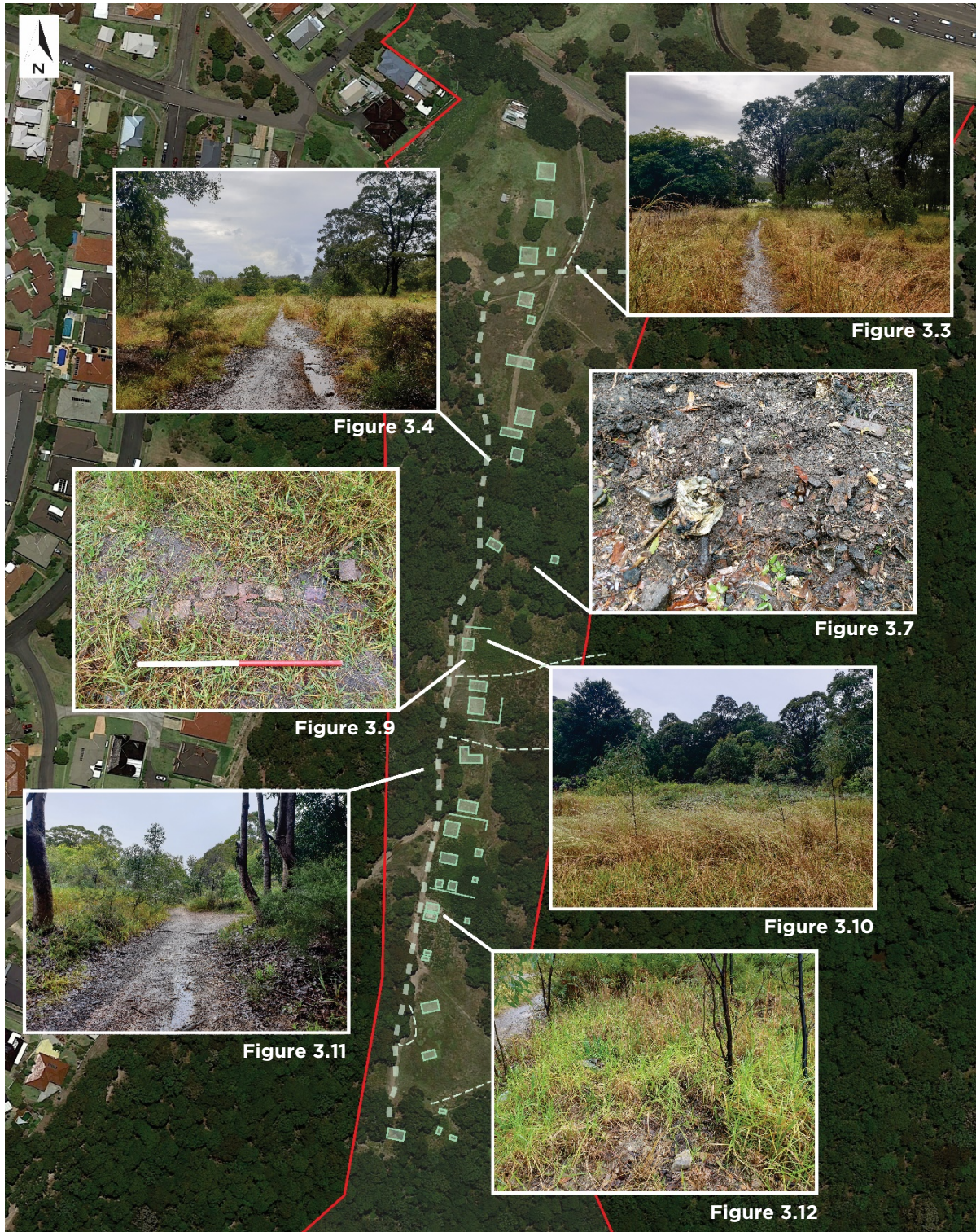


Figure 4.2: Modern aerial of the Hollywood site showing the operational and construction footprint (red), the predicted location of shanty sites (outlined in green) and the former track (dotted white line, with a finer line for smaller minor tracks) as determined by analysis of the 1944 aerial (Figure 2.5). The approximate location of photos taken during the site visit is indicated. Base map: Google Earth 01.10.2016 with additions by Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.3: View along the modern-day dirt track. Several sites are located to the west of here within the fenced off paddock (arrowed). View to north. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.4: View along the modern-day dirt track. View to north. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.5: Several bricks and other artefacts were visible within the modern-day dirt track. View overhead. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.6: Possible shanty site to the east of the modern-day track, defined by a rubbish mound with ash. Feature has been recently disturbed. View to east. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.7: Detail of rubbish mound comprised of glass bottle fragments, bricks, plastic and



Figure 4.8: View along the modern-day dirt track. View to north. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020



Figure 4.9: Linear feature comprised of a double row of machine-made bricks, situated to the east of the modern-day track. View overhead. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.10: View of the thick vegetation along the eastern side of the modern-day track. View to northeast. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.11: View along the modern-day dirt track. View to south. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020



Figure 4.12: Possible shanty site comprised of bricks, concrete and metal sheeting. View to north. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.



Figure 4.13: Remains of a possible shanty site, comprised of machine-made brick and water pipe fragments. View to east. Casey & Lowe 10.06.2020.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential for significant relics under the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977* to survive within the study area is assessed through an analysis of historical research (Section 2.0), a site inspection (Section 4.2 and 4.3) and analysis of this information. Understanding the archaeological potential is important for understanding and identifying significance, and for making recommendations for the management and mitigation of impacts to this site. The potential for archaeological remains at the site relates to the shanties identified, what may survive within individual house sites / yard spaces and across communal areas.

The likely phases identified across the area include:

- **Phase 1:** Natural Topography & Environment
- **Phase 2:** Aboriginal Occupation
- **Phase 3:** 1880s to 1920s - Mining
- **Phase 4:** 1920-1960 Jesmond Park / the Lambton Camp
- **Phase 5:** 1960 to present - Jesmond Park / bushland

The potential mapping (Figure 4.14) takes into consideration the likely remains, their longevity, and the impacts from demolition and unauthorised excavations by relic hunters. The identified levels of archaeological potential are:

- **Nil to Low Potential:** there is no likelihood or a very low likelihood of archaeological remains, or evidence of settlement or other activities.
- **Low Potential:** there is a very low likelihood of archaeological remains, or evidence of settlement or other activities.

- **Low to Moderate Potential:** while there is likely to be moderate impacts in these areas, structural footings, platforms and deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact-bearing deposits may survive.
- **Moderate Potential:** while there is likely impacts in these areas the natural landscape features survive.

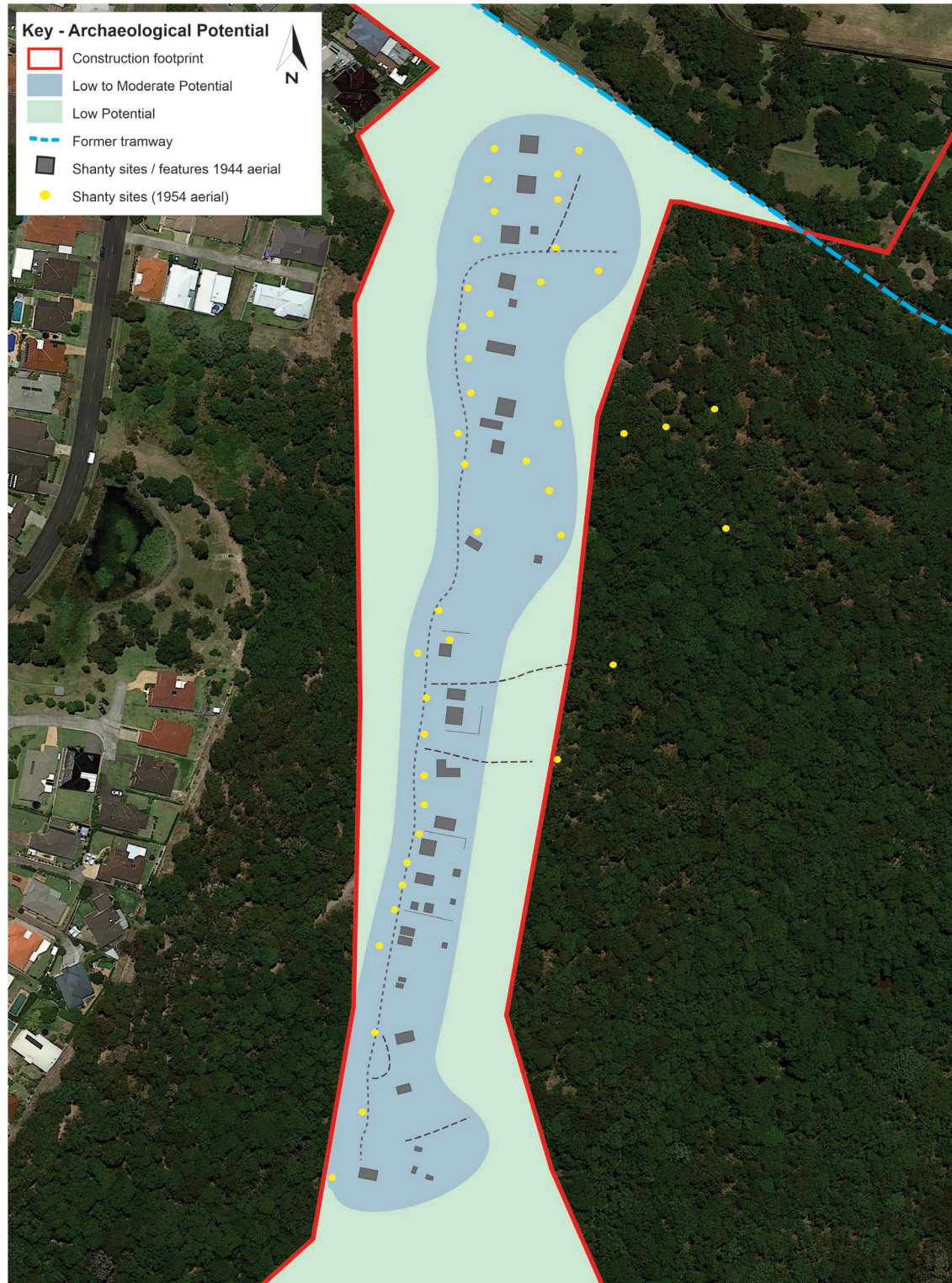


Figure 4.14: Overlay plan of the study area indicating the levels of predicted archaeological potential. Base map: Google Earth 01.10.2016 with additions by Casey & Lowe.

4.4.1 OVERALL PHASES ACROSS THE SITE

PHASE 1: NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENT

Evidence from the site relating to:

- Topography
- Soil profile and how it impacted settlement activity
- Site flora evidence – as found through pollen evidence.
- Hydrology of the site and how it effects the township occupation and whether it was modified to allow for ongoing settlement

There is **Moderate potential** across the entire project area for evidence relating to the modification of landscape associated with Phase 1.

PHASE 2: ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION AND USE ⁵⁴

This part of the project is being managed by Aboriginal archaeologists and it is important to understand the early stages of Aboriginal occupation and how it was altered by British settlement more broadly.

PHASE 3: EVIDENCE OF LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MINING

This land originally formed part of the Lambton Coal mine run by the Scottish Australian Mining Company. The mine, like all others in Newcastle at this time, was an underground mine, with the coal accessed via a series of shafts and adits running into the hills around the Lambton site.

There is **Nil to low potential** for intact structural remains or features relating to Phase 3 across the entire project area. Mining activity occurred across a much larger area than the shanty town site and there are currently no known mining features (such as buildings, adits or shafts) across the project area.

PHASE 4: EVIDENCE OF JESMOND PARK AND THE 1920 TO 1960 LAMBTON CAMP

The project area sits within the identified shanty town site boundary (Figure 4.1). The 1944 and 1954 aerial photographs of site show the layout of shanty town structures/ houses along a central access track (Figure 2.5 and Figure 4.1).

There is **Low to Moderate potential** for intact remains of the shanty town (Phase 4) to survive across the central portion of the project area (along the current access track, and encompassing the former track) and **Low potential outside** of this area.

PHASE 5: JESMOND PARK / BUSHLAND - 1960 TO PRESENT

Activities during Phase 5, demolition, material salvage and unauthorised relic hunting may have disturbed or removed evidence of the shanty town site which occupied the site for almost 40 years.

While Phase 5 activity may have disturbed or removed evidence of the shanty town (Phase 4) which remained on site for close to 40 years, lack of subsequent development has increased the likelihood of survival of ephemeral / disparate remains.

⁵⁴ There has been no evidence to date that Aboriginal people were living in the Shanty Town. If evidence comes to light this will be managed in consultation with TfNSW, KNC and the Registered Aboriginal Parties.

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is distinct from archaeological potential. The assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist on a site. Assessment of heritage significance for archaeological features considers the cultural values associated with those remains.⁵⁵ The following assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written in accordance with the 2009 Heritage Branch guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁵⁶

5.1.1 BASIS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's varied values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The *Burra Charter* principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁵⁷ To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- Meet at least one of the seven selection criteria,
- Retain the integrity of its key attributes.

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.⁵⁸ Archaeological Significance:

may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.

Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

State significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Local significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not a relic under the Act.

⁵⁵ This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management and was restated in *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2012, p. 7).

⁵⁶ NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁵⁷ NSW Heritage Office 1996 *Archaeological Assessments, Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, pp. 25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Significance: A NSW Heritage Manual Update*; NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁵⁸ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 9.

5.1.2 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The heritage significance of archaeological remains most often lies in their research potential (criterion e of the Heritage Council criteria). The assessment of research potential has its own peculiarities compared with the assessment of other heritage items. The 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* comment:

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.⁵⁹

5.1.3 ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?⁶⁰

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Baker Archaeology provided the following statement of significance:

The Hollywood Shanty Town site is at least of local significance as a rare Depression era archaeological site with scientific potential for expanding knowledge of Depression era shanty town settlement patterning and material culture. The shanty town is documented in brief newspaper articles from the 1940s and 1950s and in grainy features on 1943 and 1954 air photos. The archaeological evidence of the settlement has diminished integrity through natural decay and the effects of council clearances in the late 1950s or 1960s, but survives in a landscape setting relatively untouched since the clearances. While there is a potentially significant historical resource in the now-elderly former residents of Hollywood, there is an urgent need to document oral history before they are no longer with us. The area provides a valuable opportunity to enhance our knowledge of a form of settlement no longer in existence in the local area.⁶¹

The following discussion provides a revised assessment of heritage significance, and is limited to the potential archaeological resource at the Hollywood site (within the operational and construction footprint of the final section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass, between Rankin Park and Jesmond), as identified in Section 3.0.

As all original fabric has been removed from the tramway, leaving only the earthen embankment, there is no assessment of the Wallsend / Plattsburg tramway.

⁵⁹ NSW Heritage Office 1996, p 26.

⁶⁰ Bickford and Sullivan 1984, p 23.

⁶¹ Baker Archaeology 2016, p. 38.

CRITERION (A): HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

Hollywood is a Depression-era shanty town, one of several unemployment camps that developed on the outskirts of the city of Newcastle during the economic downturn following WWI. Archaeological remains (relics) within the study area are expected to be associated with the occupation of Hollywood, from the late 1920s until the c.1950s – 1960s, when the shanties were demolished and the land cleared.

Under this criterion, the potential archaeological resource of the study area is expected to be of **local** significance for its historical values.

CRITERION (B): HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

The inhabitants of the Hollywood shanty town were renowned within the Newcastle area, their lives (or plight) particularly with regard to the poor living conditions, was recurrently documented in local newspapers from the 1930s – 1950s. The town attracted particular attention following the murder of resident John 'Slack' Maher, a former boxer and local money lender, at Hollywood in mid-July 1951. Any surviving archaeological deposits, while unlikely to be directly associated with a particular individual, are associated with the group of persons whom made up the shanty town community, and the activities these represent are considered significant in the cultural history of Newcastle during the inter-war period.

Under this criterion, the potential archaeological resource of the study area is expected to be of **local** significance for its historical values.

CRITERION (C): AESTHETIC VALUES

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

Any potential archaeological remains (relics) within the study area have no predicted potential for aesthetic significance. While archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not usually 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'. Archaeological aesthetic values are often more by accident than design.

Under this criterion, the expected archaeological resource within the study area does **not** meet the threshold for local or State significance.

CRITERION (D): SOCIAL VALUES

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

No direct public consultation has been conducted for this stage of the assessment.

However, the former Hollywood settlement is known to have a strong association with former residents of Hollywood, their familiar members and the broader neighbouring

community. This is demonstrated by an active on-line community, for example the Facebook group ‘Hollywood (Jesmond nsw) Friends and Descendants’, and the blog site ‘A bit of this, a bit of that’ (see particularly the entry for Hollywood <https://lachlanwetherall.com/then-and-now/hollywood/>).

Under this criterion, the potential archaeological resource of the study area is expected to be of **local** significance for its social values.

CRITERION (E): RESEARCH VALUES

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

While the predicted archaeological resource associated with the Hollywood shanty town is expected to be largely ephemeral and structural, the archaeological recording and analysis of these remains has the ability to address certain research questions, including:

- The nature and extent of the Hollywood settlement, as well as individual shanty sites. Whether there is any evidence of discrete structural features and elements.
- Whether there is any evidence of unauthorised, opportunistic, coal mining within the settlement.
- What does the material culture say about the gender, age, religion, cultural and socio-economic background of the community who lived at Hollywood? Is there is any distinction between the different shanties across the site?
- What was life like in an unofficial and unregulated township? Does the material culture of such a township differ to that of regular homes of a similar period? What degree of reuse of objects/ material is evident?

The Hollywood archaeological resource (particularly artefact-bearing deposits) is of **local** significance for its archaeological research values.

CRITERION (F): RARITY

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

While Hollywood was one of a number of contemporary Depression-era shanty towns (including Texas at Carrington; Platt’s Estate, the Tramways and the pigsties at Waratah; Nobbys near Horseshoe Beach) situated within a section of bushland that has remained undeveloped since the shanties were demolished and the land cleared in the 1950s / 1960s, the site is rare for its known, and potential, archaeological resource.

Under this criterion, the potential archaeological resource of the study area is expected to be of **local** significance for its rarity.

CRITERION (G): REPRESENTATIVENESS

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s (or of the local area) cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

Prior to excavation, the representative values of the archaeological record of the Hollywood shanty town are unknown.

However, where the material evidence is determined to survive it is likely that the site will be representative of shanty towns at **local** level.

INTEGRITY

The former Hollywood shanty town has an extensive but degraded archaeological resource, owing principally to the ephemeral nature of the settlement and the general clearance or demolition of the site following its closure in the 1950s – 1960s. Archaeological remains associated with the shanty town are expected to have been largely ephemeral, impacted by unauthorised excavations (bottle/ relic hunters), as well as soil erosion and degradation (particularly those shanty sites situated within the modern-day access track).

5.3 REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hollywood shanty town site is of **local** significance for its historic and social associations, scientific research values, rarity and potential representativeness, as a well-known Depression-era marginal settlement. Hollywood was one of several unemployment camps to develop on the outskirts of Newcastle during the post-WWI economic downturn, although the preservation of its known and potential archaeological resource makes it rare. The site was occupied from the late 1920s to the c.1950s / 1960s and featured routinely in local newspapers of the time. Hollywood continues to have an enduring association with former residents and their family members, as well as the broader Newcastle community. The potential archaeological resource of the site provides a valuable opportunity to broaden our knowledge of Depression-era shanty town settlements (layout, development and use) and their inhabitants and material culture.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Hollywood shanty town is situated within the operational and construction footprint of the final section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass. All archaeological remains surviving within the project area will be removed by the works.

The proposed program of archaeological testing and salvage is designed on the recovery of information, principally that associated with the Hollywood shanty town, from within the project area. Due to the degree of project impact, *in situ* conservation of historical archaeological remains within the project zone is unfeasible. However part of the Hollywood shanty town will survive outside of the project footprint (former dwellings and access areas).

The broad aims of this Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Research Design are:

- to mitigate the impacts of the proposal by undertaking the archaeological testing and salvage in accordance with MCoA E21, E22, and E23 (Section 1.3.1) through investigating and recording a sample of the shanty sites identified during through an analysis of aerial photography, previous archaeological investigations (Section 4.2) and preliminary ground survey (Section 4.3).
- To inform the Heritage Interpretation Plan (per MCoA E24).
- To ensure that development can proceed with a minimised risk of unknown or unexpected significant historical objects and features being harmed.

6.2 BACKGROUND

The recommendations of the EIS Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Technical Paper 9 (Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment),⁶² stated that mitigation and management of the impact on the heritage and archaeological values of the Hollywood shanty town would be achieved through the implementation of:

- a salvage program of investigation and archival recording
- an interpretation plan which draws on the results of the salvage program
- worker inductions which would include a summary of heritage values and salvage requirements
- unexpected finds procedure.

The Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment,⁶³ stated the work would be conducted in consultation with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (Heritage Division) and Heritage Council of NSW and proposed that the mitigation measures would be generally consistent with the guidelines in the *NSW Heritage Manual*.⁶⁴

The recommendations are provided in full at Appendix 1:.

⁶² Baker Archaeology 2016 *Newcastle Inner City Bypass – Rankin Park to Jesmond, Environment Impact Statement – Technical Paper 9 – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*, p. 47.

⁶³ Baker Archaeology 2016, p. 48.

⁶⁴ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996 *NSW Heritage Manual*.

6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

The program of archaeological excavation, comprised of testing and salvage, is proposed to be conducted concurrently, and prior to commencing construction works.

As the area is part of a publicly accessible park (and is utilised by the local community as a walking track) the site and any open trenches will be secured with temporary secure fencing.

TfNSW will ensure careful removal vegetation prior to works.

The testing and salvage program are designed to meet the MCoA for the project, being generally consistent with the EIS documents (listed in MCoA A1) and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW's Archaeological Assessments Guideline.⁶⁵

Test areas have been located by Baker⁶⁶ (Appendix 1:) to confirm archaeological potential, determine/ understand the extent of the archaeological resource:

- Detailed mapping of all surface evidence employing sub-metre accuracy survey instruments or GPS.
- Test trenches of about 10 metres by two metres at four locations by appropriate methods which will involve mechanical and hand methods to test for assemblage consistency (see Figure 6.1):
 - on a clearing at the north end of the track near the tramway.
 - at site H5 with particular attention to the low sandstone mound.
 - at site H7 on the top of the hill.
 - at site H8 near the southern creek gully.
- In-field recording of artefacts with retention of a sample for analysis by a specialist.
- Soil compaction tests in transects across testing locations to identify the limits of more heavily used areas with soil samples collected for compositional analysis.
- Clearing and investigation of at least two trench-like depression features to examine whether they derive from subsidence, unauthorised coal mining or other.⁶⁷
- Follow up excavations to clarify issues identified.

It is note that the two trench-like depression features will not be investigated archaeologically as they are located outside the approved construction boundary.

6.3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

Site surveyor to lay out the project footprint and the likely position of the shanty structures and earlier access track (shown on the 1944 and 1954 aerial photographs) and survey in the former tramway. The project footprint will be walked over by archaeologists and any visible archaeological material flagged for specialist team review and, where indicated by the specialist team, point recording by surveyor. Specialist team will review and record the relevant material (photographic and written records).

6.3.2 TESTING METHODOLOGY

As part of the initial stages of development it is currently proposed to undertake a brief testing program to determine the extent and survival of archaeology within the study area.

⁶⁵ NSW Heritage Office 1996 *Archaeological Assessments, Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

⁶⁶ Baker Archaeology 2016, p. 49.

⁶⁷ These depressions are situated outside the construction footprint.

This will allow us to develop a more detailed understanding of the site for the overall archaeological program and how this will work in relation to the development program. The proposed areas of testing are identified in Figure 6.1.

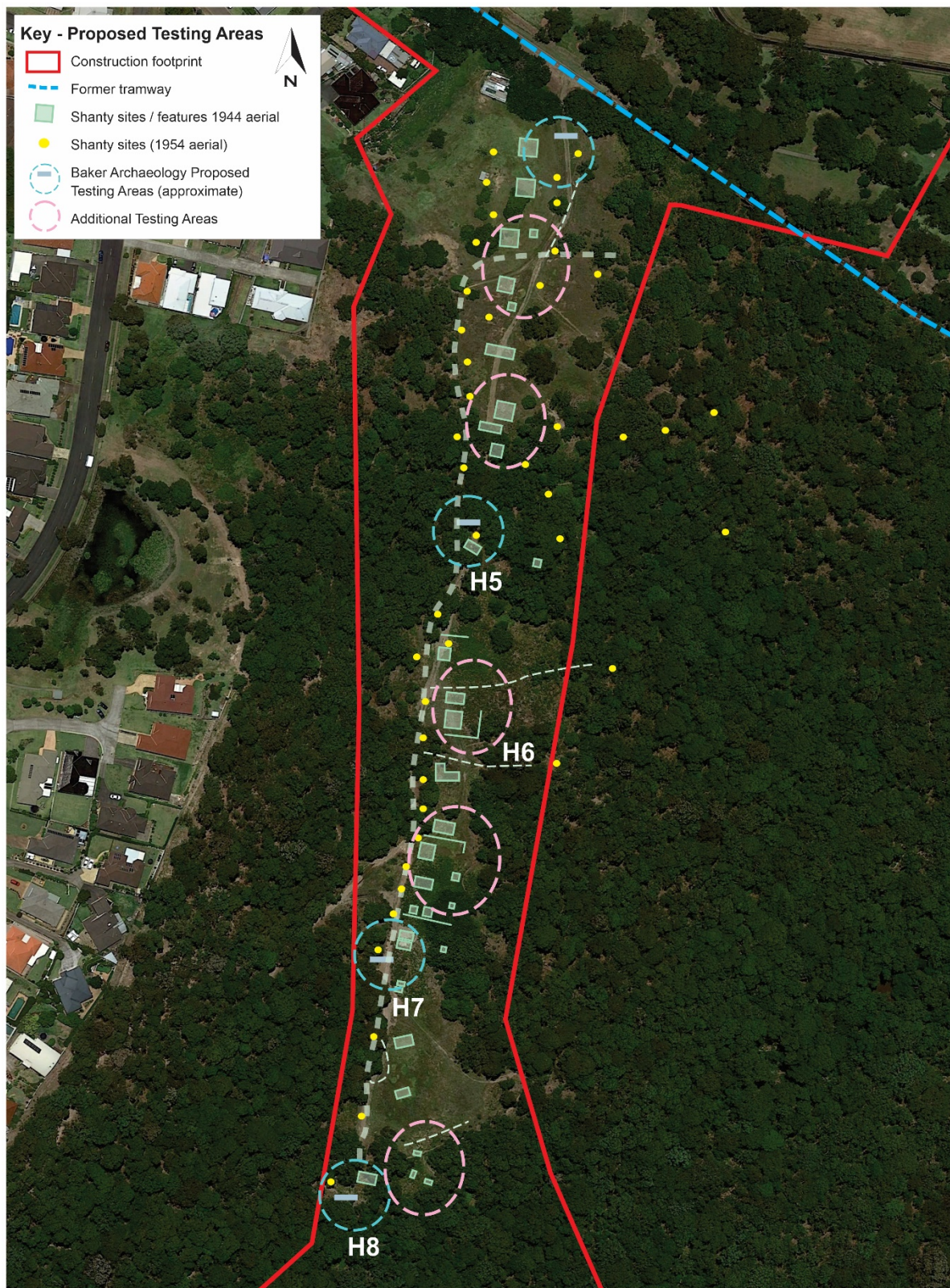


Figure 6.1: Proposed testing methodology, identifying the key areas where archaeological testing is proposed. Testing areas initially proposed by Baker Archaeology are marked with blue circles. Additional areas to be investigated are marked with pink outlines. Base map: Google Earth 01.10.2016 with additions by Casey & Lowe.

Nine testing areas are proposed, including the four areas identified by Baker Archaeology (the clearing at the north end of the track, and sites H5, H7 and H8), as well as an additional five testing areas. The proposed testing areas were determined on the basis of historical mapping (aerial photography), as well as the location of features observed during preliminary site survey.

The main intention of the testing program is to:

- Determine the extent and survival of significant archaeological remains (including determining the RLs of the archaeology) and the need for archaeological salvage excavation.
- Assist the developer to manage the timeframes and staging associated with the development, particularly where the need for archaeological salvage is identified.

Each testing area will be subject to an initial program of archaeological recording / mapping of features (topography, anything structural and any significant artefact assemblages). The location of individual test trenches will be determined by the results of the preliminary recording. Trenches will be opened up to the top of the archaeological layers with the assistance of a machine excavator using a flat or mud bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist.⁶⁸ Detailed work and exposure of archaeological features will be undertaken by the archaeologist using hand tools.

Up to two test trenches are proposed within each testing area. Proposed test trenches will be 10 x 2m, excavated to the depth of archaeological deposit. If no archaeology is identified within these test trenches, additional test trenches may be required. If intact archaeological remains are identified during the testing program, open area or salvage excavation will be undertaken.

6.3.3 OPEN AREA STRATIGRAPHIC EXCAVATION/SALVAGE

The results of the testing will assist with understanding and confirming the archaeological potential. It is proposed that once archaeological remains are found we will then shift to salvage excavation where required. The areas of the site containing potential archaeological remains should be subject to detailed archaeological recording.

The basic principles of open area stratigraphic excavation to be employed on this site are:

- The areas of the site containing potential archaeological remains should be subject to detailed archaeological recording.
- Limited use of excavation machinery to open up areas and to undertake testing to confirm survival of archaeology.
- Where remains are found, undertake open area stratigraphic excavation and recording. This involves a judicious mixture of machine and manual excavation to uncover the significant archaeology of the site.
- A key focus of site recording will be unpacking/recording layers of structural remains through the use of standard recording techniques including photogrammetry and plans.
- Use of context recording forms and context numbers to record all archaeological information.
- Use of Harris matrix as part of the recording program.

⁶⁸ Use of machines on this site are likely to be limited given the likelihood of material to be immediately below the surface. Machines however may be utilised to remove large debris, vegetation etc.

- Underfloor deposits will be recorded within a 1m grid, 5cm spits and 100 per cent sieved.
- Wells and cesspits will be excavated in 20cm spits or tip lines (if identifiable), with changes of context numbers where relevant. These deposits will be sieved.
- All structural remains, post holes, and features will be planned at a scale of 1:50.
- Detailed digital survey and mapping of the area, data suitable to be incorporated into GIS.
- Detailed photography and photogrammetry.
- Generally, artefacts will be collected except from unstratified fills. Samples of bricks and mortar will be collected from structures. Non-diagnostic material will be discarded on site.
- Collection of soil, pollen and timber samples, and other relevant materials, for scientific analysis.
- Collection, labelling, safe storage, washing, sorting, labelling, bagging and boxing of artefacts.

6.3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Archaeological recording of the testing and salvage program will comprise of:

- Establish 20m grid for site.
- Use of GIS surveying techniques for locating main structures and producing large scale plans.
- Undertake photogrammetry linked into the survey.
- Analysis of fabric and detailed recording of the remains on context sheets according to best practice standards.
- Use of detailed trench recording forms.
- Use of recording forms to accurately describe any archaeological remains (relics) or features observed during excavation.
- Substantial or significant surviving remains (all structural remains, post holes, and features) will be planned at a scale of 1:50.
- Detailed photographic recording of the archaeological program, to provide an archival record of the shanty town including detailed photography of the trenches.
- Taking of soil, pollen and environmental samples (where applicable) to provide information on the archaeological landscape.

6.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment,⁶⁹ proposed the following research questions:

Questions which give direction to the investigations and methods to address them may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Three investigative strands are proposed: archival, oral and archaeological. Reference is made to each of these for each research questions proposed beginning from the basic descriptive to more interpretive questions:

- When was the Hollywood shanty town established? When was it cleared? (archival research – Council records of resolutions to assist or act; coal company archives for records of illegal occupations)

⁶⁹ Baker Archaeology 2016, p. 48.

- Who lived in Hollywood? Were they locals or had they come from other camp? What was life like in Hollywood? Is there evidence of ‘making do’ and recycling materials? What was the material culture and diet? How did people maintain their dignity? What was the relationship between Hollywood and Newcastle and their populations?
- What were the life experiences and reminiscences particular to each component of the site? (oral history recording)
- What was the pattern and range of structures and facilities? (newspaper and other photographic archives; archaeological investigation)
- What are the irregular trench depressions west of the Hollywood track and could they relate to unauthorised coal mining? (archaeological investigation)
- Was the settlement a collection of uniformly impoverished structures or was there more substantial construction? (archaeological test excavation at least four locations along the track from the tramway; comparative description of artefact assemblage composition and richness; oral history).

The Research Questions identified in the current assessment, building on those proposed by Baker, include:

Establishing the Shanty Town

- What is the nature of habitation by groups of people on the margins of society?
- What is the nature and extent of the Hollywood settlement, as well as individual shanty homes? Is there any evidence of discrete structural features and elements?
- What is the main material used to construct the shanty structures? Does this reflect the use of easily available natural resources (such as wood)? Or is material brought in from elsewhere? Are the building materials second-hand, or were they spending scarce resources obtaining materials that might last a bit longer?⁷⁰ American research has shown from the 1920s, car and truck parts are frequently utilised in shanties, sometimes forming the basis of the structure.⁷¹ How do the material remains compare to contemporary descriptions (pictorial and written) of the shanties?
- Were the occupants skilled or semi-skilled? Can this be seen and understood through the archaeological record?
- Does the material culture show evidence of reuse, adaption, modification?
- Is there any evidence of unauthorised coal mining within the settlement?
- How was access to, and storage of, water resources managed? Does the material culture show any evidence of the adaptive reuse of objects (jars, bottles, etc.) for water management purposes?

Transient Communities & the Nature of Class and Identity

- How do people on the margins survive given low income levels and absence of job security and accommodation?
- What do the artefact remains say about the gender, age, religion, cultural and socio-economic background of the community who lived at Hollywood. Is there any distinction between the different shanty homes?

⁷⁰ For example, the humpies at Dudley’s Flats (Melbourne) were constructed out of rubbish from the surrounding tip, see Vines 1999 ‘Dudley’s Flat Archaeological Investigation: A report on archaeological investigations of the site of the Dudley Flats area’, p. 15.

⁷¹ Goff, L. 2016 *Shantytown, USA Forgotten Landscapes of the Working Poor*. Harvard University Press, p.228.

- Is there evidence for individual identity in township, evidenced through personal attire, and representation of class and behaviour? Does the material evidence shed light on the nature on how gender identities were constructed?
- Consumption and commerce in a shanty town:⁷²
 - How does the site link into issues associated with local, regional and global economies? Addressing things such as communication network (roads, rail, telegraph), availability of the public health systems, education, etc.
 - What does the site tell us about cultural and social practices in a shanty town, diet and other issues associated with consumption?
 - How do patterns of consumption further our understanding of how material culture was used by the residents of the shanty town in the construction of personal and group identity?

Life in the Various Homes/ Households

- What is the difference in living standards between the urban households and this shanty town on the urban fringe?
- What is the nature of diet, such as faunal material and pollen or other evidence for possible vegetables grown in the shanty town?
- Is there variation apparent in the material culture within the households where a range of families resided?
- Does the material evidence provide evidence on the nature of childhood?
- Is there evidence for the layout of private spaces (houses, yards, outbuildings) versus public or communal spaces (access tracks, gathering areas) and how this may have structured life in these households?⁷³
- Is there evidence of the social structure and social connections (kinship or friendship ties) in the material record?
- Is there evidence for the practise of customs or religions? Was material culture used to represent personal, ethnic, religious and/or group identity?

It should be noted that the archaeological evidence may provide us with a range of information we are not expecting and the research questions are likely to evolve depending upon the type of evidence and artefacts found at the site.

6.5 PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

Condition E22 (f) states if the findings of the investigations are significant, provide for the preparation and implementation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan, as required under Condition E24.

Results of the archaeological program will provide recommendations in relation to the significance of findings and the requirement to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan, under Condition E24.

Condition E24 of the approval requires the preparation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

⁷² For example, artefacts recovered from archaeological excavations at Eagle's Nest Camp suggests the inhabitants were likely the recipients of charitable donations (particularly evident in the recycling and reuse of materials, and the lower quality meat cuts in the faunal assemblage), see Barker and Lamb 2009, p. 9.

⁷³ The excavations at Eagle's Nest Camp provide considerable evidence for the structured layout of the camp.

- (a) a discussion of the key interpretive themes, stories and messages proposed to interpret the history and significance of the affected heritage items and sections of heritage conservation areas including, but not limited to, Hollywood shanty town site and the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway in Jesmond Park; and
- (b) identification and confirmation of interpretive initiatives implemented to mitigate impacts to archaeological relics, heritage items and conservation areas affected by the SSI.

The **Heritage Interpretation Plan** must be prepared in consultation with the Newcastle City Council. A copy of the Plan must be provided to the Planning Secretary, Newcastle City Council, the local library and the local Historical Society, before operation of the SSI commences.

As the area to be excavated is currently part of a publicly accessible park (utilised by the local community as a walking track) it is proposed:

- Where the archaeological program occurs prior to construction, there will be an opportunity during the program for the local community to visit the archaeological works as part of an open day.
- Explanatory signage to be placed at site during the works to explain the history of the site and the archaeological program.
- Free public information regarding the archaeological investigation be made available during the archaeological program.

6.6 PERSONNEL

Appropriately qualified personnel to be involved in the excavation and reporting stages of the project include:

- Primary Excavation Director: Kylie Seretis
- Secondary Excavation Director: Dr Bernadette McCall

Excavation team to include: Dr Gary Marriner and Holly Winter (Supervisors), Dr Iona Kat McRae and Holly Winter (planners), and other Casey & Lowe staff as required.

Artefact specialists: Robyn Stocks (miscellaneous), Dr Bernadette McCall / Jeanne Harris (glass), Bernadette McCall / Kylie McDonald (ceramics), Jane Rooke (organics), Hannah Flood (metals), Dr Gary Marriner (building materials), Dr James Roberts (faunal bone), and Dr Melissa Carter (shell). Site survey will be undertaken by Guy Hazell, Archaeological Surveyor (or a suitable surveyor with experience on archaeological projects).

6.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE INDUCTION

Following the archaeological testing and salvage program, and prior to commencing work, all construction personnel should receive a brief archaeological and heritage induction, prepared by Casey & Lowe. This will include specific information about the potential locations and types of archaeological remains that may be encountered within the former Hollywood shanty town. This process will be detailed as part of the Construction Heritage Management Plan.

6.8 UNEXPECTED FINDS PROTOCOL

'Unexpected Finds' can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery. In the event that either historic heritage items, including skeletal remains, are identified in the

course of construction, the procedure detailed in Roads and Maritime Service *Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, Newcastle Inner City Bypass – Rankin Park to Jesmond* (August 2019),⁷⁴ will be followed in accordance with MCoA E22 c).

Unexpected finds that are determined to be significant relics, will be subject to detailed archaeological recording (including *in situ* photography, photogrammetry and planning, as outlined in Section 6.3) in order to manage their significance, in accordance with MCoA E22 d).

6.9 NOTIFICATION OF A DISCOVERY OF A RELIC

In the event of the discovery of a relic, the archaeologist (or any other worker) will notify TfNSW, who will in turn notify the Planning Secretary (or its delegate), the Newcastle City Council in accordance with MCoA E22 e) and the Heritage Council (or its delegate) in accordance with the requirements of s146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and Section 3.2 of the *RMS Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure*.

6.10 ARTEFACT CATALOGUING & REPOSITORY

All artefacts recovered from the site will be the subject of a detailed cataloguing and analysis program in line with Casey & Lowe's current practices. All artefacts will be catalogued by specialist cataloguers in the system designed by Casey & Lowe and used on all their excavation sites. An example of this was recently published and spreadsheet versions are available on our webpage.⁷⁵ An important component of the cataloguing is the use of minimum item or minimum vessel counts. The faunal material will be entered into a database designed by Dr Sarah Colley for Casey & Lowe. Where relevant, specialists will produce reports on the artefacts outlining issues of importance. These typically are: ceramic, miscellaneous, building materials, glass and bone and shell.

In addition, important artefacts could be the subject of materials conservation. This would include gluing of important and/or early pottery and conservation of important metal artefacts and where there are significant leather materials.

Once cataloguing is completed TfNSW will need to provide a repository in perpetuity for the storage of all artefacts from the site. An example of a suitable storage solution is the provision of items to the Newcastle Museum collection.

6.11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

The results of the archaeological testing and salvage program will be presented in a final report, as per **Condition E23** of the approval. This report will need to conform to the Heritage NSW guidelines, and respond to the research design formulated for the project. The report will need to:

- Generally, conform to the standard conditions of consent attached to an Excavation Permit approval under the Heritage Act.
- Describe the findings of the excavation (testing and salvage) program and any artefacts recovered from the site.
- The report needs to be well structured and consist of three main stages:

⁷⁴ Available at: <https://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/01documents/newcastle-inner-city-bypass/rankin-park-to-jesmond/nicb-rankin-park-jesmond-unexpected-heritage-finds-and-human-remains-procedure-2019-08.pdf>, accessed Sep 2020.

⁷⁵ Casey 2004; <http://www.caseyandlowe.com.au/projects/>

Description of the archaeological remains including both structures and contexts and phases of occupation, including.

- Overall synthesis of the results.
- Computer plans to be generated from any site plans.
- Incorporation of photographs as part of the reporting.

Analysis of the artefacts utilising a computer database for the catalogue. Analytical techniques used should reflect the research questions and be presented graphically. Analysis needs to respond to the archaeological contexts in a meaningful way. If the site includes residential occupation then the households must be analysed individually and then compared to each other.

- Artefact specialist reports presenting a detailed overview of what has been found with analysis of this work.

Interpretation of the description and analysis should address the research questions with a detailed response to the research design. Reports are usually written by one of the principal consultants in association with the site supervisors and artefact specialists and reviewed by the other principal consultant.

7.0 REPORT SUMMARY & RESULTS

7.1 RESULTS

This Archaeological Assessment confirms the previous 2016 study by Neville Baker,⁷⁶ that the study area has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the 20th-century Depression-era shanty town known as Hollywood. This archaeological evidence includes:

- Structural remains of up to thirty-seven 1920s-1950s shanties with yard spaces.
- Access track surfaces.
- Deposits potentially including rubbish pits and artefacts, and fence lines.

These relics are considered to be of **Local Significance**. The potential archaeological remains within this site are classified as relics under the *Heritage Act 1977*. As the project is approved as a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project (SSI-6888) an approval under S140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is not required.

The level of survival of the potential archaeological remains can only be determined through archaeological investigation. The Project would completely remove any archaeology on site, including deeper subsurface features and associated deposits.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this report:

1. Consult with the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate on this draft Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Research Design.
2. The Archaeological Testing Program identified in Section 6.3 should be undertaken to determine if the site contains relics of local significance.
3. If the testing program shows that intact archaeological remains survive then a salvage excavation of these archaeological remains will need to be undertaken.
4. The archaeological program with need to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Minister Conditions of Approval for SSI-6888 and the ARD (Section 6.0).
5. An Excavation Report presenting the results of the archaeological program, including artefact analysis, should be prepared at the end of the archaeological program in accordance with MCoA E23. The report will need to identify a repository, storage in perpetuity, for the artefacts recovered from the site, to be provided by TfNSW.
6. A copy of the final Excavation Report must be supplied to the Secretary DPIE, Newcastle City Council, the local library and the local Historical Society. A copy should also be provided to the Heritage Council of NSW.
7. The findings from the Archaeological Program should be utilised in the preparation of the Heritage Interpretation Plan required under MCoA E24.
8. If substantial archaeological remains are found consider holding an open day during excavations providing an opportunity for the local community to visit the archaeological excavation as part of an open day.

⁷⁶ Baker Archaeology 2016 Newcastle Inner City Bypass – Rankin Park to Jesmond, Environment Impact Statement – Technical Paper 9 – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

8.0 REFERENCES

8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

8.1.1 HISTORICAL IMAGES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Recommendations in Full, extracted from Baker Archaeology 2016, p.47-50.

9 Recommendations

9.1 Basis of Recommendations

The recommendations are made on the basis of the identified heritage values pertaining to the study area and relevant adjacent areas that may sustain impact from construction and operation of the project. They also refer to the Roads and Maritime unexpected finds procedure.

This assessment has found that the project would result in the total loss of value of the Hollywood shanty town site, an extensive Great Depression to late 1950s or 1960s archaeological site of local significance which incorporates the former tramway as its northern boundary, a series of known and yet to be identified clusters of shanty debris, vegetation patterns reflecting the settlement impacts and landform pits and undulations that serve either to limit settlement or reflect the unauthorised coal diggings of Hollywood shanty town residents and its archaeological potential. The heritage values include scientific research value and historic association with Depression-era marginal settlement. These values are embodied in the physical evidence and landscape context. The physical evidence, including surface and any undetected subsurface archaeological relics, would be removed and the landscape changed by construction of the project.

The project would require excavation and filling over about 200 metres of the tramway embankment, which is currently used as a shared path. This would result in permanent loss of this portion of the tramway embankment, however about 1.3 kilometres of embankment outside the construction footprint would not be impacted.

As such, a salvage program is proposed covering both the Hollywood shanty town site and the associated impacted section of the tramway as described in the following sections.

9.2 Mitigation of impacts on heritage values

Mitigation of impacts would be achieved through the implementation of:

- a salvage program of investigation and archival recording
- an interpretation plan which draws on the results of the salvage program
- worker inductions which would include a summary of heritage values and salvage requirements
- unexpected finds procedure.

The mitigation program may be carried out by Roads and Maritime in consultation with local organisations or government bodies such as the university, regional museum or relevant local government department. Roads and Maritime should support and resource the salvage of information from oral, pictorial and archaeological sources, support interpretation and promote the story of Hollywood in partnership with an enduring body in the community.

These mitigation measures, which would be incorporated into relevant construction management planning documents, are described below.

The proposed mitigation measures would be effective in mitigating the projects impact and are generally consistent with the guidelines in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and DUAP 1996).

9.3 Salvage

9.3.1 Approach

The impact on the archaeological values should be mitigated through a realisation of its research potential in a program of archaeological investigation and archival recording supplemented by further archival and oral history research. The research would be conducted in consultation with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (Heritage Division) and Heritage Council of NSW. The work should result in a report to publication standard which tells the story of the Hollywood shanty town community from personal recollection, archaeological evidence and the historic record. The program should constitute a substantial salvage exercise given the rarity of the evidence and imminent loss.

9.3.2 Questions

Questions which give direction to the investigations and methods to address them may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Three investigative strands are proposed: archival, oral and archaeological. Reference is made to each of these for each research questions proposed beginning from the basic descriptive to more interpretive questions:

- When was the Hollywood shanty town established? When was it cleared? (archival research – Council records of resolutions to assist or act; coal company archives for records of illegal occupations)
- Who lived in Hollywood? Were they locals or had they come from other camp? What was life like in Hollywood? Is there evidence of ‘making do’ and recycling materials? What was the material culture and diet? How did people maintain their dignity? What was the relationship between Hollywood and Newcastle and their populations?
- What were the life experiences and reminiscences particular to each component of the site? (oral history recording)
- What was the pattern and range of structures and facilities? (newspaper and other photographic archives; archaeological investigation)
- What are the irregular trench depressions west of the Hollywood track and could they relate to unauthorised coal mining? (archaeological investigation)
- Was the settlement a collection of uniformly impoverished structures or was there more substantial construction? (archaeological test excavation at least four locations along the track from the tramway; comparative description of artefact assemblage composition and richness; oral history).

9.3.3 Methods and Timing

Planning execution, analysis and reporting may take an iterative approach, with stage two excavations warranted to clarify aspects of the archaeology identified in initial stage one testing phases. This would be confirmed in a salvage methodology. For this reason, it is imperative that a salvage program be developed and implemented ahead of construction.

Archaeological investigations may include the following methods, but this is not an exhaustive or mandatory methodology:

- Clearing of grassed and weedy areas along the main Hollywood dirt track and around structural remains
- Detailed mapping of all surface evidence employing sub-metre accuracy survey instruments or GPS
- Test trenches of about 10 metres by two metres at four locations by appropriate methods which will involve mechanical and hand methods to test for assemblage consistency:

- on a clearing at the north end of the track near the tramway
- at site H5 with particular attention to the low sandstone mound
- at site H7 on the top of the hill
- at site H8 near the southern creek gully
- In-field recording of artefacts with retention of a sample for analysis by a specialist
- Soil compaction tests in transects across testing locations to identify the limits of more heavily used areas with soil samples collected for compositional analysis
- Clearing and investigation of at least two trench-like depression features to examine whether they derive from subsidence, unauthorised coal mining or other
- Follow up excavations to clarify issues identified.

Archival investigations could include but not be limited to:

- Archives of the Scottish Australian Coal company, Wallsend Coal Company and other relevant land owning parties to identify if illegal occupation of the Hollywood settlement found mention in relevant company documents
- Archives of the relevant municipal councils or Newcastle City Council should be investigated for records of resolutions to clear the Hollywood shanty town in the late 1950s as suggested in the 2008 newspaper memoir or 1960s as suggested by the 2014 Newcastle Herald article
- Old maps for records of clearing along the track to see if the roads and cleared bushland pre-dated the shanty town or might be linked to its establishment.

Oral history investigations may involve a public exercise inviting those elderly residents with a memory of either living in Hollywood or interacting in some manner with it to participate in a program of oral history interviews. These could be compiled in a thematic manner such as the Depression era records in Lowenstein's 1978 book: *Weevils in the Flour* which includes Great Depression memories from across Australia as relatively short first person accounts. Where appropriate, those with relevant memories may be invited to visit the site.

Each of the three strands of investigation should inform the other and a single report should integrate should be prepared to compile all of the information.

9.4 Interpretation Plan

An interpretation plan should explore a range of interpretive elements that commemorate the site of the 'Hollywood' shanty town, which could range from web based interpretation utilising the oral histories, to site based interpretation at appropriate locations that people access such as the tramway shared path, to large scale 'drive by' artistic elements, such as incorporating appropriate visual references into noise walls. The Heritage interpretation plan should conform to the Roads and Maritime Heritage Interpretation Guidelines (currently in draft form dated February 2016) – making interpretation easy to plan and deliver.

9.5 Heritage Induction

The heritage values of the construction areas should be communicated succinctly to construction workers. The content of the heritage induction should be sufficient to understand the requirements for avoiding certain areas until completion of salvage and procedures to be carried out in the event of unexpected finds.

9.6 Unexpected Finds Procedure

In the event that either historic heritage items or skeletal remains are identified in the course of construction the procedure detailed in Roads and Maritime Service *Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items* (2015) will be followed.

