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Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan – Volume 1. Text

Prepared for the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and
Regional Development

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Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth

EXTENT HERITAGE PTY LTD
ABN 24 608 666 306
ACN 608 666 306
info@extent.com.au
extent.com.au

SYDNEY
3/73 Union Street
Pyrmont NSW 2009
P +61 (0)2 9555 4000
F +61 (0)2 9555 7005

MELBOURNE
13/240 Sydney Road
Coburg VIC 3058
P +61 (0)3 9388 0622

BRISBANE
7/757 Ann Street
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
P +61 (0)7 3667 8881

PERTH
1/191 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000
P +61 (0)8 9381 5206

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Author(s):	Ngaire Richards Tom Sapienza Anita Yousif Graham Wilson

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Executive summary

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development (DoITCRD) to prepare an archaeological zoning and management plan (AZMP) for known and potential archaeological resources within the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA), Norfolk Island. KAVHA is one of the eleven properties that comprise the Australian Convict Sites serial listing on the World Heritage List and is formally recognised and protected at the National, Commonwealth and territory (local) level.

This AZMP provides an overview of KAVHA's archaeological resources and their significance, and outlines strategies and policy guidelines for appropriate management of the archaeological heritage values of the site.

Archaeological resources

The site has been assessed as having various levels of archaeological potential to contain archaeological remains. In addition to these known archaeological resources, the site has been assessed to have moderate to high potential to provide evidence of occupation from all four main phases of Norfolk Island development: Polynesian settlement (c. 1150–c. 1450 AD), First (Colonial) Settlement (1788–1814), Second (Penal) Settlement (1825–1855), and Third (Pitcairn) Settlement (1856–present).

Archaeological significance

KAVHA is a rare surviving settlement that provides tangible evidence of a range of different forms of human occupation extending over a period of almost one thousand years. The archaeological remains have significant potential to contribute to the understanding of the site's continuous development during each period of occupation.

The values detailed in the statement of significance cover a wide range of existing and potential resources. These may vary in their ability to contribute to the core reasons for conserving and interpreting the site.

The core values for the site are those associated with the Polynesian settlement (rare, potentially a high degree of integrity, high research value), the First (Colonial) Settlement (rare, relatively undisturbed, key part of the broader operation of the British penal system, high research value), the Second (Penal) Settlement (the ultimate expression of Britain's global system of penal discipline, high research value), and the Third (Pitcairn) Settlement (the operation of a culturally distinct Polynesia/European community living within a broader European context, high research value).

Management plan

To ensure the appropriate management and investigation of archaeological resources and their heritage values across KAVHA, the key management guidelines of this AZMP consider:

- minimising adverse impact on the archaeological resource;

- statutory obligations and the requirement for necessary consents and approvals accompanied by relevant support documentation prior to any ground disturbance works; and
- obligations of contractors or other persons involved in works within KAVHA regarding awareness of the site's heritage significance and the potential for archaeological remains to be present across the site and in the vicinity of works.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) has been commissioned by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development (DoITCRD) to develop an archaeological zoning and management plan (AZMP) for the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA). At an international level, KAVHA is one of the eleven properties that comprise the Australian Convict Sites serial listing on the World Heritage List. The listing recognises the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the place. The heritage values of KAVHA, including its archaeological resources, are also formally recognised and protected through heritage listings at National, Commonwealth and territory (local) levels.

The World Heritage–inscribed area and the National Heritage List (NHL) area have the same curtilage (**Figure 1**). The Commonwealth-listed area excludes private freehold land as listing only applies to land owned, managed or controlled by the Commonwealth (**Figure 2**).

As part of the regular review and management of documents for places on the National Heritage List and World Heritage List under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth), a revised heritage management plan (HMP) was prepared in 2016 for KAVHA (Context, GML Heritage and Jean Rice 2016). The 2016 HMP provides strategic principles and policies for conservation and management of KAVHA's tangible and intangible cultural assets and their heritage values. Amongst several overarching conservation and management policies, policy 8.4 Archaeology deals with the KAVHA archaeological assets by providing archaeology-specific sub-policies and policy guidelines (conservation, pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial archaeology, artefacts, research and records).

This AZMP has been prepared in response to the following policy guideline (HMP 2016, 111):

8.4.1 Conservation of the Resources

- An integrated Archaeological Zoning Plan will be prepared for KAVHA, incorporating the existing CAD plan and other data, to document known and predicted areas of

archaeological sensitivity and known disturbed areas. This plan will be updated as new information becomes available.

This AZMP provides an overview of KAVHA's archaeological resources (known and potential), assesses their heritage values, and provides procedures for effective management commensurate with the assessed heritage values and research potential. The AZMP also provides a research framework and investigation strategies and methods to guide archaeological research and physical investigations.

As part of a holistic approach to the management of KAVHA's heritage values, this AZMP should be used in conjunction with the 2016 HMP.

1.2 Guiding principles

The approach to management of archaeological resources within KAVHA is guided by the conservation principles set out in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (hereafter *Burra Charter*) (Australia ICOMOS 2013a). The *Burra Charter* is a charter adopted by Australian ICOMOS that establishes the nationally accepted standard for the conservation of places of heritage significance. It is not a legal requirement to adopt the *Burra Charter* guidelines; however, the guidelines and principles are well-entrenched in heritage conservation policy. A supplementary 'Practice Note' to the *Burra Charter* recognises that 'Archaeological sites require management planning just like all types of heritage places' (Australia ICOMOS 2013b, 8).

Many of the concepts and definitions commonly understood to apply to built heritage also apply to physical remains associated with a site's archaeological resources. Concepts such as 'place' and 'fabric', when referred to in the *Burra Charter*, also capture archaeological sites and archaeological features and deposits.

The *Burra Charter* guidelines identify the preparation of an archaeological management plan (AMP) as an appropriate measure to ensure that the significance of a site's archaeological resources is appropriately identified, assessed and managed. The present report seeks to provide a management framework for KAVHA's archaeological values through a process of assessment based on the *Burra Charter* principles and guidelines.

1.3 Site location

KAVHA is located on Norfolk Island, approximately 1,400 km east of Australia, between New Caledonia to the north and New Zealand to the south.

It includes coastal lowland, the surrounding steep hills, Arthur's Vale and Stockyard Valley on the southern part of Norfolk Island. It consists of approximately 250 ha, including 78ha of public reserves.

The extent of the Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area is described in the NHL listing (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S1441, 1 August 2007, 18):

About 250ha, at Kingston, being an area bounded by a line commencing at the High Water Mark approximately 120m to the south east of Bloody Bridge, then proceeding westerly via the High Water Mark to about 230m west of the eastern boundary of Block 91a, then from high water level following the watershed boundary along the ridge west of Watermill Creek up to the 90m contour, then north-westerly via that contour to the boundary of Block 176, then following the western and northern boundary of Block 176 or the 90m ASL (whichever is the lower) to the north west corner of Block 52r, then via the northern boundary of Block 52r and its prolongation across Taylors Road to the western boundary of Block 79a, then northerly and easterly via the western and northern boundary of Block 79a to its intersection with the 90m ASL, then easterly via the 90m ASL to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Block 64b, then south easterly via the eastern boundary of Block 64b to its intersection with Block 65d2, then northerly and southerly via the northern and eastern boundary of Block 65d2 to Rooty Hill Road, then directly across this road to the north east corner of Block 67a, then south easterly via the north east boundary of Block 67a to its intersection with the north west boundary of Block 67c, then north easterly and south easterly via the north west and north east boundary of Block 67c to Driver Christian Road, then easterly via the southern side of Driver Christian Road to a point where it veers south (approximately 60 metres to the east), then southerly via the western road reserve boundary of Driver Christian Road and its prolongation to the High Water Mark (point of commencement).

KAVHA is shown in **Figure 1**.

Most of the land within KAVHA is owned by the Commonwealth. Of the fifty-seven registered lots either wholly or partly within KAVHA, there are six main tenure types: freehold land owned by residents, freehold land owned by the Norfolk Island Regional Council, freehold land owned by the Commonwealth, Commonwealth Crown land leased to residents, Commonwealth Crown land declared to be public reserves, and Commonwealth Crown land that is vacant or not leased or licensed (**Figure 2**).

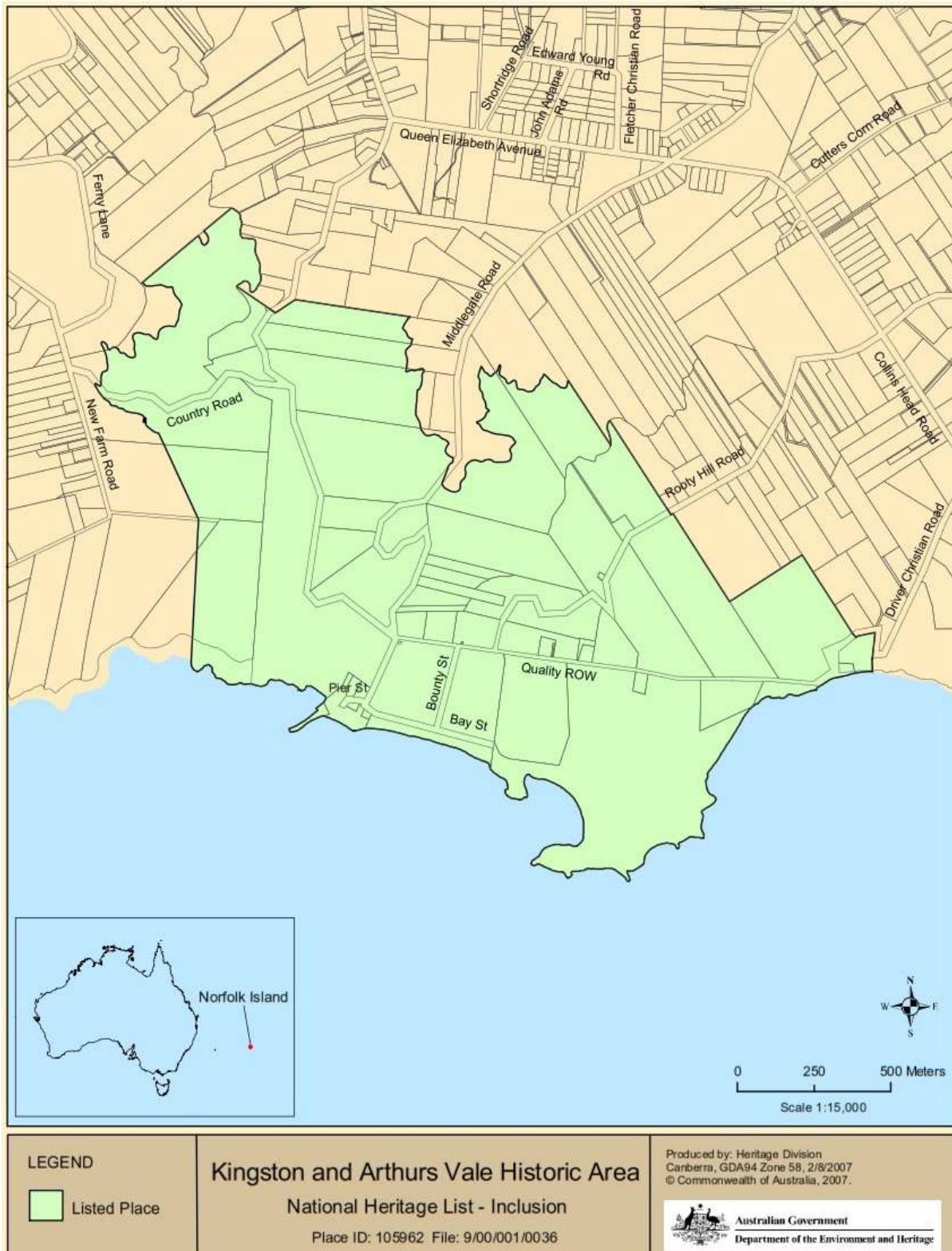


Figure 1. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area location and boundary map. Source: Department of the Environment and Heritage 2007.

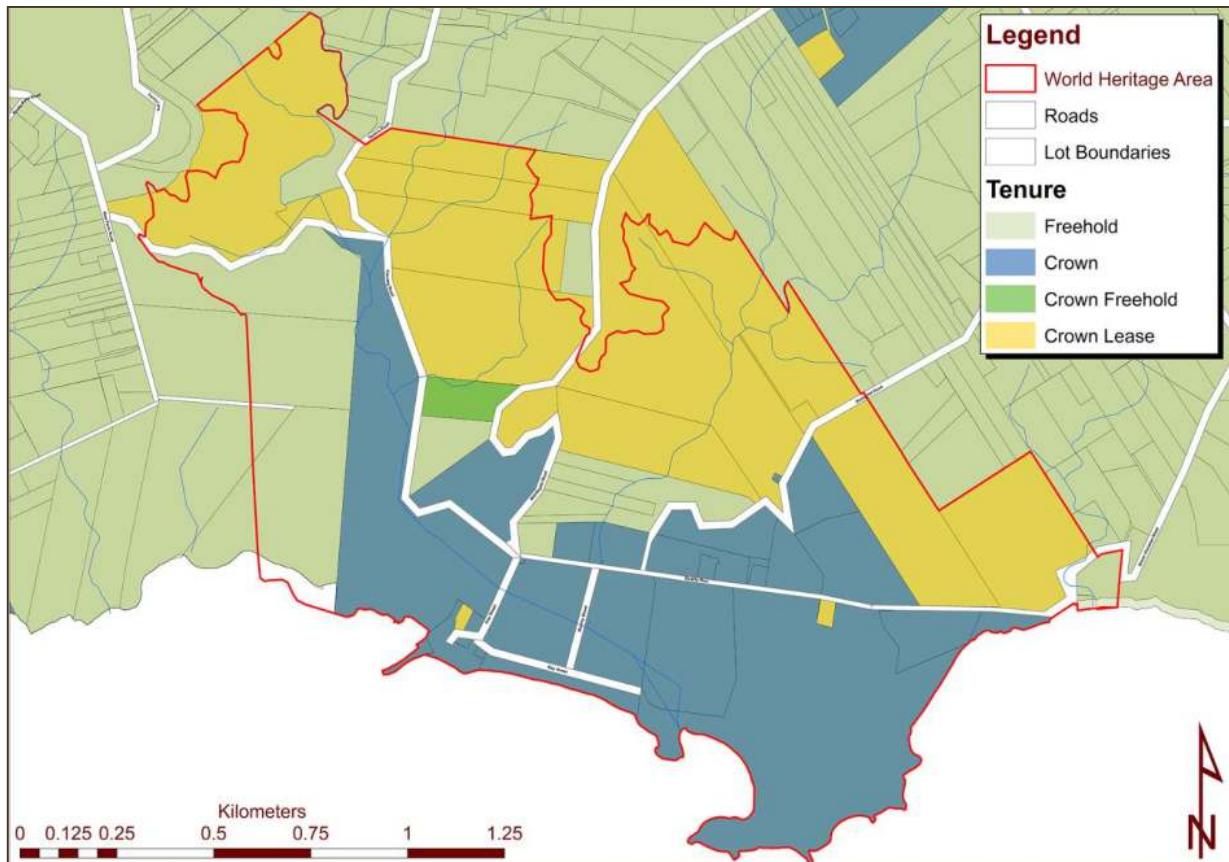


Figure 2. KAVHA land tenure. Source: GML and GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd (GML + Context) 2016, 7.

1.4 Heritage status

1.4.1 Statutory context

There are a number of Commonwealth and Norfolk Island Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect KAVHA's heritage values.

1.4.1.1 Commonwealth legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (the EPBC Act) ensures protection and improved management for the world heritage values of Australia's World Heritage properties. The Act protects heritage places with OUV on the World Heritage List (WHL), outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The archaeological resources of KAVHA contribute to the heritage significance of the place.

Actions that may have a significant impact on the OUV of a World Heritage property, or other matters of national environmental significance, may require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment. Should a proposed action have the potential for a

significant impact on KAVHA, a referral to the Minister is required. The Minister will determine whether or not a proposed action is deemed to be a 'controlled action'. If the action is determined to be a controlled action, further environmental assessment may be required. There is a range of assessment and documentation requirements that depend on the scale and complexity of the proposed action.

Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 (Cwlth)

The *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 (Cwlth)* protects Australia's movable cultural heritage and provides for the return of foreign cultural property that has been illegally exported from its country of origin and imported into Australia. The 2016 HMP defines movable cultural heritage as material that includes 'artefacts, building components and other objects, irrespective of ownership or current location'. Protection (export control) would be extended to material recovered as part of any archaeological investigations undertaken in KAVHA. The Act has some limited influence on the management of KAVHA's archaeological resources and is primarily concerned with the unlawful removal and export of items.

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 (Cwlth)

The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 (Cwlth)* protects historic shipwrecks that are more than seventy-five years old located in Commonwealth waters below the low-water mark. Although the seaward boundary of KAVHA is limited to the high-water mark, archaeological relics associated with such historic shipwrecks are also protected whether they are in museum displays or found in terrestrial archaeological deposits.

Note: On 1 July 2019, the *Historic Shipwrecks Act* will be replaced by the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cwlth)*. The new Act will continue the protection of shipwrecks and will broaden protection to sunken aircrafts and other forms of underwater cultural heritage. The new Act is aligned with the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Norfolk Island Applied Laws Ordinance 2016 (Cwlth)

The Norfolk Island Act 1979 (Cwlth) provides for the application of New South Wales laws in Norfolk Island, however, the application of the majority of NSW laws has been suspended until 30 June 2021. Some NSW laws have been applied to support the delivery of health, education and local government services. The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW), which provides statutory protection for significant archaeological resources, and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW), which provides for the conservation and management of objects, places or features of cultural value within the landscape, remain suspended.

1.4.1.2 Norfolk Island legislation

Planning Act 2002 (NI)

The *Planning Act 2002 (NI)* is an Act to provide for a Norfolk Island Plan and associated controls on the use and development of land in Norfolk Island and for related purposes. The objects of the Act (Part 1 (3)) are to:

- (a) to promote the conservation of the natural environment and landscape beauty of Norfolk Island; and
- (b) to promote the conservation and preservation of the unique cultural and built heritage of Norfolk Island; and
- (c) to preserve the way of life and the quality of life of the people of Norfolk Island; and
- (d) to promote the proper management, development and conservation of the natural and man-made resources of Norfolk Island for the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment; and
- (e) to determine the preferred future use, development and management of Norfolk Island; and
- (f) to promote and co-ordinate the orderly and economic use and development of land on Norfolk Island and provision of utility and community services and facilities; and
- (g) to ensure that human health and safety, and the amenity of Norfolk Island, are promoted by activities subject to development approval; and
- (h) to provide standard development approval procedures.

All proposals for use or development must be considered in the context of the Norfolk Island Plan 2002 to determine whether approval is required and whether the proposed use or development is permitted. Applications for development within KAVHA are determined by the responsible federal Minister or their delegate, based on advice from the Norfolk Island Regional Council. Development applications must be publicly displayed for comment. The term 'development' includes the 'use of any land or the erection or use of any building or other structure or the carrying out of building, engineering, mining, or other operations in, on, or under the land, or the making of any material change to the use of any premises.' Archaeological resources are considered in the 'heritage' definition within the Act and should be addressed during the determination process.

Norfolk Island Plan 2002

The Norfolk Island Plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act 2002* (NI). It is intended to be the framework for the future development and land management of Norfolk Island. Part B2 (77) of the Plan relates specifically to development in KAVHA. The specific objectives of the Plan in relation to KAVHA are to:

- (a) maintain and preserve the archaeological, historical, landscape, cultural and built heritage significance of KAVHA;
- (b) ensure that use and development that would adversely impact on the historic integrity of the KAVHA remains prohibited; and
- (c) encourage use to be made of existing facilities within KAVHA that are not contrary to the approved Conservation Management Plan for the area.

The Plan encourages use or development consistent with the KAVHA conservation management plans (CMP) - the most recent being the 2016 HMP - and seeks to avoid use or development that is not in keeping with the archaeological, historical, landscape, cultural and built heritage significance of KAVHA. Where there is an inconsistency between the intent of the zone described in the Norfolk Island Plan and the intent of the CMP [HMP], the Plan specifies that the CMP will prevail.

KAVHA includes four zone types (**Figure 3**):

- Rural;
- Open Space;
- Special Use; and
- Conservation.

The Special Use zone consists of five separate areas:

- Public Buildings and Education establishment (Quality Row (part));
- Public Buildings and Education establishment (Quality Row (part));
- Government House and Domain;
- Cemetery; and
- Endangered species habitat.

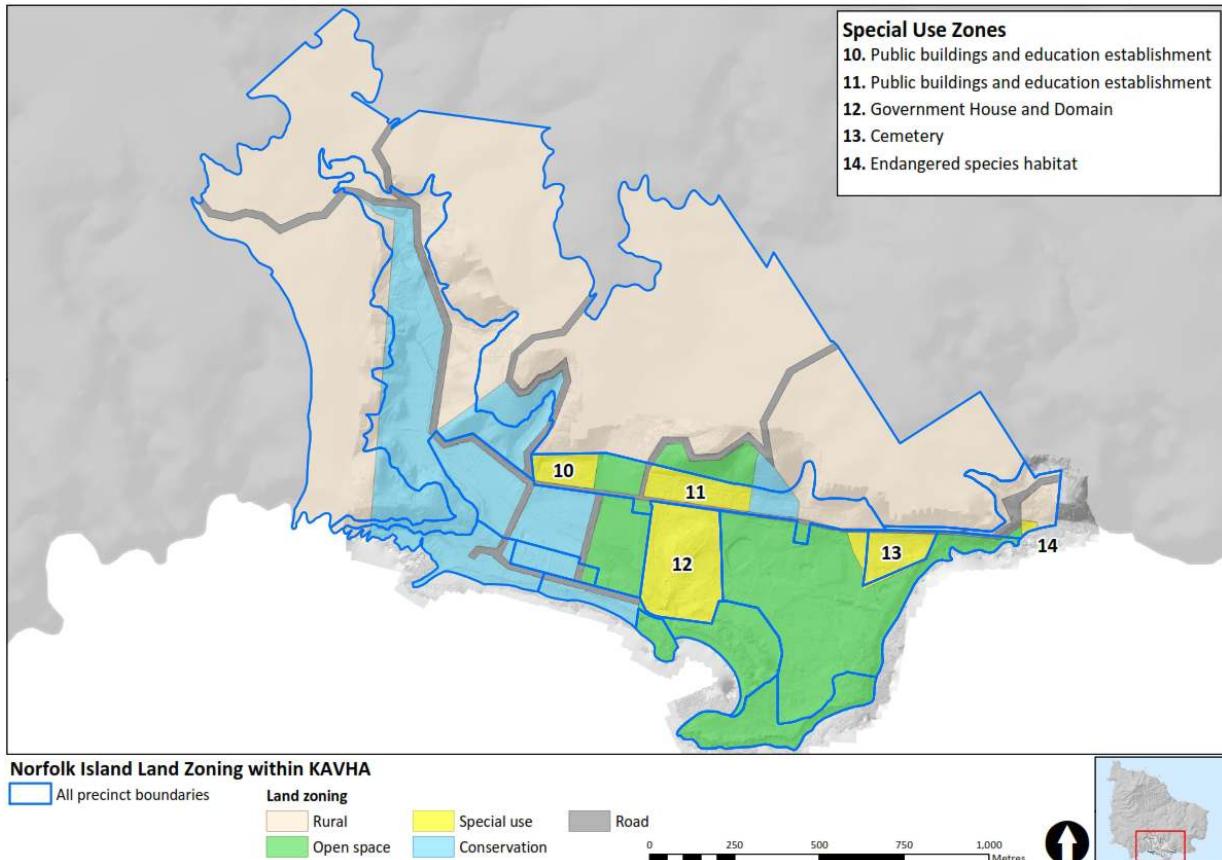


Figure 3. KAVHA land use zones. Source: Norfolk Island Zoning Map 13/4/2018.

Each zone is subject to different development controls. The following clauses within the Norfolk Island Plan apply generally to the management of heritage – including archaeological resources – and specifically to management of heritage within KAVHA:

74. How is land identified on the Heritage Overlay Map protected?

- (1) Despite any other provision in this Plan, the following uses, developments and activities on land identified on the Heritage Overlay are subject to clause 5 and may only be carried out with development approval;
 - (a) All use or development (as shown in the Table of Use or Development, other than that which is prohibited within a zone); and
 - (b) The following activities (unless undertaken in accordance with the *Telecommunications Act 1992*, or with an approved conservation management plan or an approved Public Reserves plan of management, or with an approved National Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan, or unless the executive member is satisfied that a proposed use, development or activity would contribute to the conservation and interpretation of the land (including structures), or would not adversely affect the heritage significance of any land (including structures) identified on the Heritage Overlay:
 1. the painting of any exterior masonry surface of any existing building or work (including ruins);

2. the painting or otherwise permanent blacking out of any glass or similar external window or surface of any existing building or work (including ruins);
3. the sandblasting of any exterior masonry surface, of any existing building or work (including ruins), or the removal by whatever method of any applied coating to an exterior masonry surface;
4. the cladding of any exterior surface of any existing building or work (including ruins);
5. altering a building, work or relic by making structural changes to its exterior;
6. moving a relic, or excavating land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic;
7. demolishing, defacing, damaging or moving a building, work, relic, tree or place within the curtilage of a building, work or relic of heritage significance;
8. erecting a structure (not being a building);
9. works carried out for the maintenance and repair of public infrastructure including but not limited to roads, tracks, footpaths, drains, sewers, and powerlines; or
10. earthworks related to new road works.

(c) The uses, developments and activities described in subclause (b) above are not subject to clause 5 in the following circumstances:

- (i) the use, development or activity is undertaken in accordance with the *Telecommunications Act 1992*, or
11. the use, development or activity is undertaken in accordance with an approved conservation management plan or an approved Public Reserves plan of management, or an approved National Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan, or
12. the executive member is satisfied that the use, development or activity would contribute to the conservation and interpretation of the land (including structures), or would not adversely affect the heritage significance of any land (including structures) identified on the Heritage Overlay);

(2) Before determining an application pursuant to clause 74(1), the executive member may require, in addition to the information required pursuant to clause 95, any of the following to be prepared and submitted with the development application:

- (a) an archaeological survey;
- (b) a heritage impact statement;
- (c) a conservation management plan; or
- (d) any other relevant supporting documentation as he/she deems necessary and reasonable.

(3) In addition to the matters listed in clause 96, the executive member shall consider the following matters when determining an application made pursuant to clause 74(1):

- (a) the cultural significance and physical integrity of land (and structures) identified on the Heritage Overlay;
- (b) any advice received from the Norfolk Island Planning and Environment Board, and/or the Australian Heritage Council or their successor bodies; and any other relevant authority or organisation consulted;
- (c) in the case of a development application within the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA), any advice received from the KAVHA Management Board or its successor bodies;
- (d) the siting, orientation, setback, bulk, form, height, scale, materials, and external finishes of buildings and structures;
- (e) whether the design, colours, materials and external finishes are compatible with the forms and colours of the landscape setting of the land (and structures) identified on the Heritage Overlay;
- (f) the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the land (and structures and curtilages) identified on the Heritage Overlay;
- (g) the impact upon the heritage values of the place of building, clearing, excavation, access construction, fences, earthworks, or landscaping or planting of trees;
- (h) whether any special works or practices are required to protect the heritage values of the place;
- (i) the design, content and location of signage and interpretive displays; and
- (j) any relevant conservation management plans or development control plans prepared for the land identified on the Heritage Overlay.

75. How is development considered in the vicinity of land identified on the Heritage Overlay Map?

(1) When determining an application for approval to carry out development on land in the vicinity of land identified on the Heritage Overlay Map, the executive member shall take into consideration the likely effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the land identified in the Heritage Overlay.

77. Use or development in the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area

(1) The area shown on the Heritage Items Regulatory Map as the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) and described in clause S1.1 of Schedule 1, has been identified in recognition of its internationally significant contribution to the archaeology, history, landscape, cultural and built heritage significance of Norfolk Island. KAVHA is seen as a critical element in the cultural landscape and heritage of Norfolk Island. Preservation of the integrity of KAVHA requires special consideration.

- (2) KAVHA is that area so described in the Norfolk Island Heritage Register.
- (3) In addition to the provisions of clauses 73–76 inclusive, which relate to items listed in the Norfolk Island Heritage Register, clauses 77(4)–(7) inclusive apply to use and development of land within KAVHA.
- (4) The specific objectives of the Plan in relation to KAVHA are to:
 - (a) maintain and preserve the archaeological, historical, landscape, cultural and built heritage significance of KAVHA;
 - (b) ensure that use and development that would adversely impact on the historic integrity of the KAVHA remains prohibited; and
 - (c) encourage use to be made of existing facilities within KAVHA that are not contrary to the approved Conservation Management Plan for the area.
- (5) Use or development should further the objectives of clause 77(4) by:
 - (a) encouraging use or development within KAVHA that is consistent with the KAVHA Conservation Management Plan; and
 - (b) avoiding use or development that is not in keeping with the archaeological, historical, landscape, cultural, and built heritage significance of KAVHA.
- (6) Where there is any inconsistency between the intent of the applicable zone as shown in this Plan, and the intent of the Conservation Management Plan, the intent of the Conservation Management Plan shall prevail.
- (7) Any development application that relates to land within the area of KAVHA shall be referred to the KAVHA Board of Management for comment. The executive member prior to determining the development application shall consider any representations that the KAVHA Board of Management submits within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Heritage Act 2002 (NI)

The *Heritage Act 2002 (NI)* (Heritage Act) establishes the Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR) that lists objects and places of significance to the heritage of Norfolk Island. For development applications that are in relation to, or likely to affect a heritage item, the Heritage Act requires the applicant to prepare a heritage impact statement, and requires that the responsible Minister (or his or her delegate responsible for planning) has regard to the heritage impact statement. The responsible Minister (or his or her delegate) may also require an applicant to prepare a specific conservation management plan in relation to a heritage item. KAVHA is included as a single entry in the NIHR. The listing includes archaeological values as contributing to the site's significance.

Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1987 (NI) and Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Regulations 1988

The *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1987 (NI)* provides protections and controls relating to the export or import of moveable cultural heritage items, including archaeological objects. The Act also establishes the Norfolk Island Cultural Heritage Control List.

Public Reserves Act 1997 (NI)

Several areas of land within KAVHA are designated as public reserves and managed and protected under the *Public Reserves Act 1997 (NI)*. These areas are:

- Kingston Common;
- Kingston Recreation;
- Government House Grounds;
- Point Hunter;
- the Cemetery; and
- the War Memorial.

Day-to-day management of the reserves is vested in the Conservator for Public Reserves, guided by Plans of Management for each public reserve. The Conservator works within the Norfolk Island Regional Council. The Sexton, appointed by the Norfolk Island Regional Council and directed by the Conservator, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the cemetery. A CMP has previously been accepted as the guiding document for the management of the reserves within KAVHA. Where there was any inconsistency between the CMP and the Plans of Management for public reserves within KAVHA, the CMP was deemed to prevail. (Note: the CMP has been replaced by the 2016 HMP as the guiding document for the management of the heritage values, including archaeology, for the reserves within KAVHA).

1.4.2 Heritage listings

The heritage listings that apply to KAVHA are set out below and are arranged from international listing to local listing.

1.4.2.1 Australia's World Heritage List (WHL)

The World Heritage List includes properties that have values that are outstanding and universal as described in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (World Heritage Committee 2017). KAVHA is one of eleven places that form the Australian Convict Sites listing (#1306) (#1306). The values for which the listing was made are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.4.2.2 National Heritage List (NHL)

The National Heritage List includes places of outstanding heritage value to Australia. KAVHA is listed as 'Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area' (#105962). The values for which the listing was made are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.4.2.3 Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)

The CHL is a list of heritage places on Commonwealth land, or on land owned or managed by the Commonwealth, and includes places of significant heritage value to Australia. This is

referred to as the 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Commonwealth Tenure Area, Quality Row, Kingston' (#105606) and consists of KAVHA with the exclusion of areas of freehold tenure. The values for which the listing was made are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.4.2.4 Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR)

KAVHA forms a single listing in the register. The values for which the listing was made are protected under the Heritage Act.

1.4.2.5 Norfolk Island Plan 2002

Clause 77 of the Norfolk Island Plan 2002 provides specific development controls in regard to KAVHA through the exercise of the Planning Act.

1.4.2.6 Norfolk Island Cultural Heritage Control List

The list includes objects recovered from, or located in KAVHA relating to convicts, free settlers, military or naval personnel associated with the penal settlement of Norfolk Island before 8 June 1856 (#3). Protection is afforded through the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act and Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Regulations.

1.4.3 Outstanding Universal Value

The above heritage listings reflect the significance and heritage values of KAVHA at a local, Commonwealth, national, and international level.

As part of the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property, KAVHA contributes to the OUV of the inscribed group comprising eleven Australian sites. The complexity of KAVHA, as a place that incorporates extant buildings, infrastructure, archaeological ruins and subsurface remains, landform and landscape elements, requires an all-inclusive and well-planned approach to heritage management. Any decisions that may result in the diminishing or loss of KAVHA's heritage values may impact the OUV of the Australia Convict Sites and their World Heritage status.

The archaeological resource within KAVHA is a significant contributor to the site's OUV. This resource is recognised in the HMP 2016 statement of significance (see below).

1.4.4 Statement of significance

The following summary Statement of Significance for KAVHA synthesises the key natural and cultural values previously recognised in various significance assessments. It was prepared for the 2016 HMP (60–61), and is reproduced here:

The KAVHA site is a historic cultural landscape that, in the course and pattern of Australian and world history, presents an extraordinary record of convict settlement, agricultural production and labour spanning the era of penal transportation to Australia from 1788–1855. Archaeological evidence shows the KAVHA site to be rare as the site of the earliest European settlement from Australia to the Southwest Pacific (1788). It contains areas and individual elements that are confirmed or well documented sites of First (Colonial) Settlement buildings and activities (1788–1814). The KAVHA site is important for its role in the evolution of the colony of New South Wales. Arriving in March 1788, six weeks after the First Fleet

landed in Sydney, the buildings and archaeological remains and landforms of the First (Colonial) Settlement (1788–1814) illustrate British convict settlement, and living and working conditions at the beginning of European occupation of Australia. The KAVHA site contains areas and individual elements that are confirmed or well documented sites of First (Colonial) Settlement buildings and activities (1788–1814). The design and layout, the outstanding collection of fine Georgian buildings, the extensive archaeological remains, engineering works and landscaping of the Second (Penal) Settlement (1825–1855) clearly show the planning and operation of a nineteenth-century penal settlement with a very high degree of integrity. The KAVHA site has significant association with the other convict period settlements and activities located elsewhere on Norfolk Island, as well as to the ten other sites that are part of the Australian Convict Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The KAVHA site is uncommon as a place where a distinctive Polynesia/European community has lived and practised their cultural traditions for over 150 years. Since 1856 the Pitcairners and their descendants have lived and maintained strong cultural traditions and attachments through language, religion, ceremony, stories, work and song. Parts of the place have been, or were previously, occupied by particular families for many generations; for them Kingston is home or the home of their forebears. The contemporary Norfolk Island community, comprising both Pitcairners and subsequent generations of settlers from elsewhere, has continually and actively used the site as a place of residence, work, worship, burial and recreation. Local people express a deep and continuing attachment to the site which contributes to community identity, giving it symbolic, ceremonial, religious and broader cultural importance. The Norfolk Island community also includes those with continuing family and historical connections who do not live on Norfolk Island. The site is of potential social significance to the broader Australian community as a landmark in Australia's convict and settler history.

With a dramatic and contrasting character, the coastline of the KAVHA site is characterised by the serenity of Emily Bay and its delicate fringing reef, combined with the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean and the wreck of the flagship of the First Fleet, HMS *Sirius*, part of which still remain submerge in the waters off Kingston. This coastal setting is framed by green hills and a verdant vale which was the site of some of Australia's earliest and most successful agricultural production. It retains an imposing collection of convict-built buildings, ruins, archaeological remains, and elements which physically demonstrate colonial regimes of penology as they were transported and transposed across the globe to the Australian colonies. The governance arrangement and settlement patterns are evident in the existing street layout and spatial arrangement of the buildings. The spatial relationship between the Government House, the streetscape of pre-1850 cottages and fortified barracks complexes, combined with the convict precinct and Gaol, articulate and reinforce the hierarchy and regime of power and surveillance. The role of punishment through harsh labour is evident in features such as archaeological remains, the landing pier, Bloody Bridge and the seawall, as well as buildings such as the New Gaol, the Prisoners' Barracks and Crankmill within the convict establishment, and civil engineering structures throughout the area. The development of penal philosophies and the possibility of reform is evident in the cemetery, Protestant and Catholic Chapels and the clergyman's quarters. The use of calcarenite, lime and timber in the construction of buildings and other settlement infrastructure demonstrates the adaption of techniques and the evolution of technology in response to the local environment and its natural materials. These features remain as a compelling reminder of the gruelling physical labour that convicts endured.

The KAVHA site is significant for its association with Lieutenant Philip Gidley King RN who established the colonial settlement on the Island; this contributed to the survival of the New South Wales colony. During the second (Penal) Settlement 1825–1855 period, Alexander Maconochie formulated and applied the principles of modern penology, transforming the KAVHA site from ‘hell on earth’ to a ‘productive and orderly convict population’. The KAVHA site has an enduring association with the Pitcairn Islanders who landed here in 1856, occupying, adapting and reworking the convict-era buildings, and building a new community that remains today a foundational element of Norfolk Island culture.

The distinctive settlement periods are evidenced at the KAVHA site through the maritime and terrestrial archaeology resources, as well as the historical collections of maps. Imagery, written records and the extensive collections of objects, have potential to yield information on pre-European Polynesian culture, convict era living and working conditions, and changes in penal practice and philosophy during the convict period and the Pitcairn period from 1856. The cemetery is in continuing use and has a significant and unique collection of headstones and other features, dating from the earliest period of European settlement through to today. The collection includes headstones and graves with outstanding family history research potential.

The KAVHA site has outstanding aesthetic qualities and characteristics. The aesthetic values are evidenced through the site’s evocative and picturesque setting. Stunning views are afforded from a range of vantage points—out to sea fringed by rocky coastal cliffs and windswept vegetation, across, within and over the site. The contrasting textures and deep tones of the natural vegetation (such as the iconic Norfolk Island pine) in organic and formal planting compositions, combined with materiality and form of the buildings, create a compelling visual drama that stimulates that stimulates emotive and sensory responses which are simultaneously poignant and beautiful. The beauty of the KAVHA site is strongly evocative for Norfolk Islanders who appreciate its history, and offers a picturesque landscape setting that is much appreciated by visitors.

Elements of the natural landscape within the KAVHA site and its immediate setting, including the littoral environment, geological and fossilised formations, topography, the terrestrial watercourses, lagoon and the Watermill Dam are of significance. The KAVHA site contains important wetland habitat and remnant vegetation. The wetlands provide a resting place for migratory birds and also support a population of crustaceans found only on Norfolk Island.

The remains of the Polynesian Settlement at Emily Bay are physical evidence of the westernmost known extent of East Polynesian migration. The style of the artefacts and material originating in the Kermadecs are direct evidence of the extraordinary oceanic voyages and navigational skills of the Polynesians, who sailed many thousands of kilometres. The possible marae, house, earth ovens, midden and artefacts evoke the traditional Polynesian lifestyle of the period 1200AD-1600AD. The possible marae resonates with Polynesians, Maori and those of other Polynesian descent in the Norfolk Island community.

1.5 Previous reports

A number of documents that inform the conservation and management of KAVHA, including operational documents and historical reference documents, have been consulted. These documents are listed in full in the references in Part 11 of this report. These include:

- Commonwealth of Australia. 2018. 'Australian Convict Sites Strategic Management Framework 2018'.
- GML Heritage Pty Ltd, and GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd (GML + Context). 2018. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Draft Cultural Landscape Management Plan'.
- Inspiring Place. 2017. 'Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island'.
- Jean Rice Architect, Context Pty Ltd, and GML Heritage Pty Ltd. 2016. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Heritage Management Plan' (the 2016 HMP).
- Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, NSW Department of Commerce, Government Architect's Office, and Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2008. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Conservation Management Plan'. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board.
- Otto Cserhalmi & Partners P/L, and NSW Department of Commerce. 2007. 'Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area: Conservation Management Plan. Draft.' Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Management Board (the draft 2007 CMP).
- Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd. 2004. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Conservation Management Plan'. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board.
- Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service. 2003. 'Plans of Management for Norfolk Island Public Reserves'.
- Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2002. 'Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area Cultural Landscape Overview. Draft' (the draft 2002 CMP).
- Anderson, Atholl. 1997. 'Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island'. Australian Heritage Commission.
- Davidson, Peter M. 1997. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Water Quality Management Plan'.
- Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1997. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Norfolk Island: Government House and Quality Row Residences Gardens Conservation'.
- Prosser, Gary, and Jill Lang. 1995. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Recreation Management Plan'.
- Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1994. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Landscape Management and Conservation Plan'.
- Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1994. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Kingston Cemetery Study and Management Plan'.

- Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd. 1988. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA): Conservation Management Plan'. Department of Administrative Services, Australian Construction Services.
- Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable. 1983. *Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd. 1983. 'Government House Norfolk Island: Preliminary Conservation and Management Plan'.
- Department of Housing and Construction, Department of Home Affairs and Environment, M. Herriott, P. Rodis, and K.J. Walters. 1981. *Norfolk Island: The Architectural Historical Record of Kingston and Arthur's Vale*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Department of Home Affairs and Environment. 1980. 'Norfolk Island: Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Plan' (the 1980 Management Plan).
- Wilson, Graham, and Martin Davies. 1980. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey'. Vol. I-II. Department of Housing and Construction of the Commonwealth Government.

1.6 Objectives

This AZMP is required to enable the Australian Government to meet its statutory obligations so as to provide for the protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage properties under the EPBC Act. It provides the framework for management of known and potential archaeological resources, and their cultural values, within KAVHA.

The AZMP is intended to be a working document for KAVHA staff, statutory authorities, heritage advisors and owners to assist with decisions relating to the ongoing maintenance, conservation and presentation of KAVHA. It provides guidelines for avoidance of archaeological impacts by future development and planning to retain the assessed significance of archaeological resources.

The draft AZMP will be placed on public exhibition prior to its adoption. Any comments or feedback received will be considered prior to finalisation of the report.

1.6.1 Document structure

The three-volume structure of the report provides a clear division between: Volume 1 contains general policies, guidelines and research framework, as well as precinct specific management methods; Volume 2 consists of the precinct-based GIS maps; and Volume 3 consists of a USB or DVD with an integrated GIS-based data set.

The document structure is as follows:

- Volume 1: Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan (this report).
- Volume 2. Relational GIS database and AZMP maps.
- Volume 3. An integrated GIS-based spatial data set of the known and predicted archaeological resources.

1.7 Approach and methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (the *Burra Charter*) (Australia ICOMOS 2013a);
- 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans' (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009); and
- 'Historical Archaeology Code of Practice' (Heritage Office 2006).

The report was informed by a number of readily available heritage reports and heritage listings as well as a site visit undertaken between 26 February and 1 March 2019, during which an initial community consultation with the key stakeholders was carried out.

The draft AZMP will be released for public comment and consultation. Copies will be made available for viewing at a number of locations, including:

- KAVHA website (www.kavha.gov.au/projects);
- Office of the Administrator, New Military Barracks, Quality Row, Kingston, Norfolk Island; and
- Norfolk Island Public Library, Next to the Radio Station, New Cascade Road, Norfolk Island.

Following the public exhibition period, the report will be finalised, taking into account any comments received.

1.8 Limitations

No new historical research was undertaken.

The site visit was not a full archaeological survey, but a site inspection.

The assessment of archaeological potential that forms one of the key steps in preparing an archaeological zoning plan relies heavily on available documentation. For the Polynesian phase of occupation documentation is restricted to the reports resulting from archaeological investigations undertaken within KAVHA. For the period of the First Penal Settlement the documentary record is scant for the years between c.1800 and 1814. Thus, certainty

regarding the location of buildings, infrastructure and areas associated with particular activities that may result in physical remains within the archaeological record for this period is limited.

Errors in spelling and grammar that may be present in text quoted directly from other documents have been retained without correction.

1.9 Author identification

This report was prepared by Ngaire Richards (Senior Heritage Advisor), Tom Sapienza (Heritage Advisor), and Anita Yousif (Senior Associate). Bridget San Miguel (Research Assistant) compiled readily available historical background information and prepared the history timeline. Cosmos Coroneos (Director, Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd) contributed to maritime archaeology. Specialist advice and a technical review was provided by Graham Wilson (Senior Heritage Advisor).

Dr MacLaren North (Director) provided quality assurance and a final report review.

1.10 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the assistance of the following people in the preparation of this report:

- Ms Camille Appleton, Project Officer, DoITCRD
- Mr Martin Purslow, KAVHA Heritage Manager, DoITCRD
- Mr Eric Hutchinson, Administrator of Norfolk Island, Chair, KAVHA Advisory Committee
- Mr Duncan Evans, KAVHA Advisory Committee member
- Mr David (Dids) Evans, KAVHA Advisory Committee member
- Mr Jimmy Quintal, Works Supervisor, Norfolk Island Regional Council
- Mr Shane Quintal, Sexton, Norfolk Island Regional Council
- Ms Helen Brackin, Team Leader Heritage Management, Norfolk Island Regional Council



2. Historical context

2. Historical context

2.1 Introduction

KAVHA has been the subject of a number of heritage reports and studies. The history timeline relies largely on the historical research summarised in the 2016 HMP, supplemented by other sources where noted.

This chapter of the report provides a summary of the main phases of development, based on previous historical research, and presents a history timeline for major events, structures and other potential archaeological features within KAVHA.

2.2 Main phases of development

The history of KAVHA has been summarised into four main phases of development:

Polynesian settlement (c. 1150–c. 1450 AD)

KAVHA was initially inhabited by Polynesian settlers from c. 1150 to c. 1450 AD, likely during a single phase of occupation. They appear to have migrated from either New Zealand or the Cook Islands-Society Islands area of East Polynesia, during an expansion to the west (Anderson 1997).

First (colonial) settlement (1788–1814)

Between 1788 and 1814, Norfolk Island was a British colonial outpost that was settled at the same time as Port Jackson (Sydney). The two colonial outposts provided resources for each other throughout this period; however, the mainland colony soon became self-sufficient. The expense and danger of supplying Norfolk Island led Governor Lachlan Macquarie to order the closure of the settlement in 1810. The evacuation process began in February 1813 and was completed by February 1814 (GML et al. 2016).

Second (penal) settlement (1825–1855)

Eleven years later, Norfolk Island was re-opened as a punishment site for re-offending convicts. It underwent various structural and social developments during this period. In 1840, transportation to New South Wales ceased and control of the Norfolk Island Penal Station was transferred to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in 1844. During the early 1850s, the number of convicts at Norfolk Island was slowly reduced and in 1853 transportation to Van Diemen's Land ceased.

Third (Pitcairn) settlement (1856–present)

Pitcairn Island, located in the eastern Pacific, had been home to mutineers of the *HMAV Bounty* and a number of Tahitian men and women, following seizure of the vessel in 1789. All except one of the mutineers had died by 1808; however, their descendants continued to live on Pitcairn and eventually outgrew the capacity of the small island. Meanwhile, the governor of New South Wales had requested that Norfolk Island be returned to the jurisdiction of the colony in 1854, and its use as a penal station was coming to an end. In 1855, the governor of New South Wales offered Norfolk Island to the Pitcairn Islanders as a place to settle. The Pitcairn Islanders agreed to transfer and sailed for Norfolk Island in 1856. Administration of the island was returned to New South Wales from 1 January 1901. However, dispute has continued over ownership and title to the island arising from the original terms of transfer. The Pitcairn Islander population reused some of the existing structures to meet their needs. Buildings continued to be renovated and reused throughout the twentieth century.

Norfolk Island was used as a strategic air base during the Second World War and became a tourist destination in the post-war years. The cultural significance of the region had been recognised since the early 1960s. This led to a program of restoration that continued into the 1980s. The establishment of the KAVHA Board in 1989 and changes to legislation and governance in the following decades saw the institution of management measures designed to retain the site's cultural resource values, including archaeological resources. This process is documented in the series of reports listed in Part 1.5.

2.3 History timeline

Date	Event
c. 1150 AD	Polynesian settlement on Norfolk Island
c. 1450 AD	Polynesian settlers abandon the island
1774	Captain James Cook sights Norfolk Island on 10 October and claims it for the British Crown
1788	The colonial outpost at Norfolk Island is settled on 2 March
	Settlers clear thick undergrowth near the shore, clear land for cultivation and livestock and build thatched and weatherboard shelters and storehouses
	Construction of a timber house for King begins on 9 April
	The settlement is named 'Sydney'

Date	Event
	The first recorded European burial on the island, of Marine John Batchelor, takes place after he drowns on 21 June (Tropman and Tropman 1994b)
1789	Channels cut to drain the swamp
	Cultivated areas are present from Arthur's Vale (Watermill Valley) to Cemetery Bay
	Foreshore has been cleared, new buildings have been built in the town, a barn has been constructed in the vale
	Crop failures due to gales and attacks from grubs, rats and birds
1790	<i>HMS Sirius</i> is wrecked on the reef at Sydney Bay on 19 March. Materials salvaged from the wreck.
	Martial law is proclaimed as Governor Philip Gidley King left for mainland Australia after the loss of <i>HMS Sirius</i> ; Major Ross of the Royal Marines takes command
	A hospital, bakehouse, storehouse and ditch for transporting clean water to the town are built
	King returns to Norfolk Island
1791	Log gaol and penitentiary are constructed, lime burning commences
	King pulls down huts not in alignment to regularise the town layout
	A new Government House with a stone foundation is built near the original timber structure
1792	Population reaches 1,156
1793	Settlement has four main streets, roads leading to other parts of the island, a school, theatre and some stone buildings
1795	Convict Nathaniel Lucas builds a dam and watermill at Arthur's Vale and a windmill at the end of Point Hunter
	King leaves Norfolk Island; command is given to officers of the New South Wales Corps
1796	Public works are reduced and private trade, particularly distilling, expands
	King records 137 deaths between November 1791 and 18 October 1796 (Tropman and Tropman 1994b)
	Major Joseph Foveaux takes command in June
1800	Building campaign commences including new barracks, storehouses, a stone gaol and improvements to landing facilities
c. 1800	Kingston Cemetery established (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 26)
1803	Foveaux and King discuss possible closure of Norfolk Island settlement
	A group of free-settlers petition to remain on Norfolk Island

Date	Event
1803/1804	Foveaux builds a new Government House at a distance from the first; at the site of the current Government House
1804	Captain John Piper of the New South Wales Corps becomes Commandant
1807–1808	Five evacuations to Van Diemen's Land take place and the population of Norfolk Island is reduced to 255
1810	Orders are given for the settlement's closure
1813	Removal of the remaining settlers begins in February Only forty-three settlers remain by March; they are tasked with slaughtering and salting the remaining livestock
1814	The remaining settlers finish slaughtering and salting the livestock by 28 February The buildings on the island are burnt to prevent reuse by others The brig <i>Kangaroo</i> sails for Sydney with the last of the Norfolk Island community
1822	In August, Commissioner John Thomas Bigge recommends that Norfolk Island be reopened to reinforce transportation as a deterrent to crime
1824	On 22 July, Earl Bathurst instructs Governor Brisbane to reoccupy Norfolk Island as a place of secondary punishment
1825	A landing party commanded by Major Robert Turton arrives on 6 June 1825 A storehouse is erected at the Landing Place and works are undertaken to Foveaux's Government House and the gaol by December Remainder of the settlement consists of grass huts and tents Roads are reformed The Garrison is placed behind Government House A garden is formed in Arthur's Vale for the detachment Facilities are prepared to produce building materials Additional convicts and a number of women arrive in December
1826	Captain Vance Young Donaldson takes command of the settlement All women are removed from Norfolk Island A convict uprising takes place on 25 September; four convicts die and two are executed later in Sydney, NSW
1829	The Government House is completed Officers' wives and families are allowed to return/come to Norfolk Island, but female convicts are still excluded
1833–1841	Prisoner's Barracks, the Old Military Barracks, the Lumber Yard, the Beach (or Pier) Store and Crankmill are constructed
1833	Authorities decide that accused prisoners should be tried on Norfolk Island after a series of murders; three prisoners are tried and executed

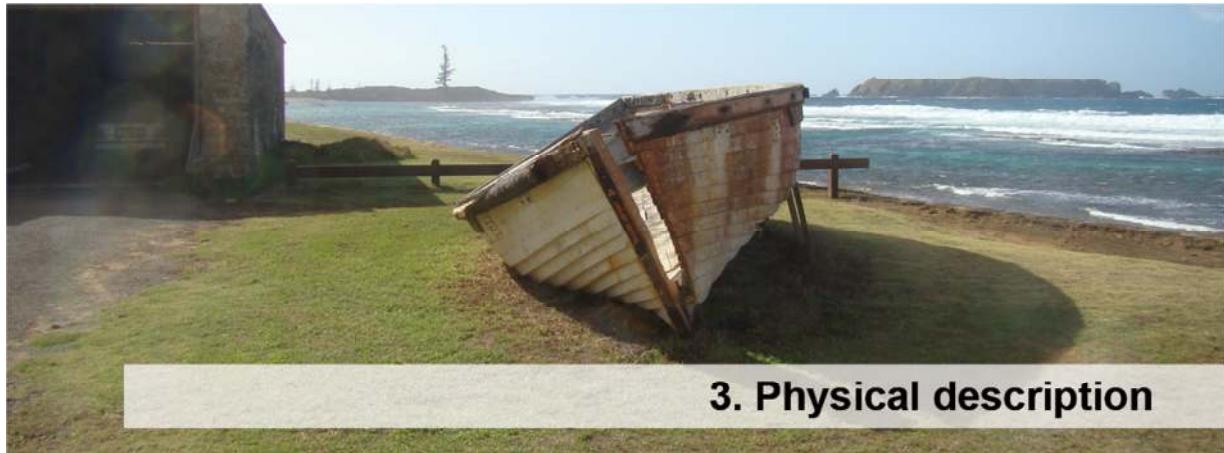
Date	Event
	There are 600 prisoners and 130 troops at the settlement
1834	A prisoner mutiny occurs on 15 January; nine convicts die and thirteen are found guilty and executed
	The settlement is now called 'Kingston' instead of its previous name 'Sydney'
	Major Joseph Anderson arrives in April and directs the construction of the Commissariat Store and the New Military Barracks
1836	Work commences on a New Gaol based on the radiating-wing principle
	Drainage improvements and an ornamental garden are made
	Ploughs are forbidden; fields are cultivated using manual labour
1838	Lieutenant Lugard, the Royal Engineer, undertakes surveys of the settlement
	Lugard proposes improvements at the Landing Place
1839	Construction of the Kingston Pier commences
	Major Thomas Bunbury takes command and reintroduces the plough, practical agricultural techniques and flax production
	Two underground silos are constructed on the hillside above the Commissariat Store
	Changes are made to the Watermill Dam system
	Individual gardens are allowed
	Bunbury is removed after a mutiny by the troops 1 July, after private huts and gardens belonging to the 80th Regiment are demolished
	Major Thomas Ryan takes command and continues with the building programs already in progress
1840	Captain Alexander Maconochie RN takes command and notes the lack of accommodation for prisoners, inadequate mess facilities and an absence of schools and places of worship
	The convict population is 1,872
	English prisoners are stationed away from the secondary punishment colonial prisoners
	Protestant and Catholic Chapels are constructed within the Prisoner's Barrack compound between July and October, without the permission of the New South Wales Colonial Secretary or approval of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Sydney
c. 1840	First expansion of Kingston Cemetery (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 26)
1840–1841	There is a reduction of building activity at Kingston itself as prisoners are stationed and permitted to build huts away from the main settlement
	Work is suspended on the New Gaol and is seen as fit only for use as a 'quarry'

Date	Event
1842	New dwellings are needed when Civil Officers are added to the establishment staff; they were added to the line of buildings already placed along Military Road (Quality Row)
1842–1844	Further houses are added to those already built in Quality Row
	Little other work is undertaken in the settlement, except for resurfacing roads and general repairs to buildings
1844	Control of Norfolk Island Penal Station is transferred to Van Diemen's Land
	Permissions for cultivating private gardens are revoked by the new commandant, Major Joseph Childs RM
1844–1846	Houses continue to be built on Quality Row for incoming officers
	Childs resigns after a convict uprising on 10 July resulting from withdrawal of convicts' private cooking pots; four minor officials were murdered
1846	Civilian John Price takes command at the beginning of August
	Twenty-six convicts are placed on trial, twelve are hanged on 13 October and buried on the eastern side of the Cemetery; now known as 'Murderers' Mound'
	The convict population is 1,820 in December
	Construction of the Kingston Pier is completed, although not to the original extent intended in earlier plans
	Construction of the new Gaol continues and is substantially complete
1847	The decision is made for the penal settlement at Norfolk Island to be abolished
	The convict population is reduced to 857 by December
	The island is reserved for colonial prisoners only
	Many previously authorised works were no longer necessary and were abandoned
1849–1851	There are increasing concerns over behaviour and treatment of convicts
	Governor William Denison of New South Wales proposes gradual reduction of the population of the settlement.
1852	The British Home Office decides to relocate the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island to Norfolk Island, considered to be a suitable location with the upcoming closure of the penal settlement
	The convict population is reduced to 495 by the end of the year
1853	Price leaves the island in January and all building programs cease
	There are only 119 convicts left on the island by October
1854	Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, prepares to cease transportation to Norfolk Island

Date	Event
1854	On 20 September, Governor Denison requests that Norfolk Island comes under NSW jurisdiction
1855	In February Governor Denison states that the Pitcairn Islanders should be free of external influence but remain subject to the British Crown
	In September the HMS Juno leaves for Pitcairn to determine whether the inhabitants would be willing to relocate to Norfolk Island
	The Pitcairn Islanders agree to transfer to Norfolk Island
1856	The Pitcairn Islanders land at Kingston on 8 June, aboard the Morayshire
	They are accommodated in the 'barracks', probably the New Military Barracks
	They begin to operate the windmill and blacksmith's shop
1857	The Pitcairn Islanders are using some of the existing Kingston buildings, with maintenance concentrated on those buildings required to meet community needs
	No substantial construction is undertaken
1870	A timber church is constructed on the former Parade Ground on Quality Row
1874	The timber church is destroyed by a severe storm and is not rebuilt; the church transfers instead to the Commissariat Store
c. 1870	Second expansion of Kingston Cemetery, to the southwest for Pitcairn internments (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 27)
	Third expansion of Kingston Cemetery, to the west (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 27)
1870s–1880s	Existing buildings are used as a school, as houses and by shore whaling companies
	A number of buildings in the Kingston settlement decay rapidly; primarily buildings associated directly with previous convict uses such as the New Gaol, Lumber Yard, Convict Barracks and Civil Hospital
1880s–1890s	Few significant physical changes occur
	A Court House is constructed within the New Military Barracks
	Some modifications are made to buildings used by the island's whaling companies
1897	Administration of Norfolk Island is transferred to New South Wales on 15 January
	A regular steamship service begins between Sydney, Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island
1900	Administration of Norfolk Island is transferred to the Governor of New South Wales on 18 October, effective from 1 January 1901
1903	New South Wales Government issues licenses for occupation of housing at Kingston that is not held by deed of grant, to help reduce decay of existing structures
1905	Some residents are evicted and there are other ongoing tensions

Date	Event
1908	A number of buildings in Kingston are burnt due to the occupancy dispute
1913	The Norfolk Island Act establishes the place as a territory under the Commonwealth of Australia
c. 1913–1914	Efforts to conserve the ruinous penal structures are no longer made, their removal is seen as an advantage
1920s	Former convict buildings are renovated for use as offices and residences
	A guest house, 'Dewville', is constructed east of the Quality Row houses and the Golf Links, with a race track, is created for the increasing tourist trade
1920s–1930s	Channelling and drainage works are undertaken throughout the Kingston lowlands
1936	Burial 608, the human remains dating to Polynesian settlement of the island, is exposed at Emily Bay following a flood and high seas and reburied at Kingston cemetery (Tropman and Tropman 1994b)
	An airfield is constructed during the Second World War at Longridge
	The Pier becomes the main landing site for personnel and equipment during the airfield construction
1940s	Stone is quarried from Point Hunter
	Sand is removed from Emily and Cemetery Bays
	Buildings are used as quarters for airfield personnel
	The importance of tourism is recognised after the end of the Second World War
Early 1950s	Norfolk pines planted to "beautify and prevent sand from encroaching on the Pasturage Reserve" (Tropman and Tropman 1994b)
	Repairs are undertaken to a number of buildings
1950s	Some ruins are removed, to leave empty compounds for use as community facilities
	Some buildings are used as government offices
c. 1970	Continued expansion of Kingston Cemetery to the west (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 27)
1962–1970s	A restoration program by the Commonwealth Department of Housing begins and continues throughout the 1970s
1979	The <i>Norfolk Island Act 1979</i> (Cwlth) establishes a degree of self-government
1980	The Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Conservation Management Plan is prepared
1988	A major works program is completed
1989	The Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board is established
	Repairs, maintenance and restoration have continued since this establishment

Date	Event
1980s-Present	Repairs, maintenance, restoration and building use continue
	The Norfolk Island Government and Administration is based in the New and Old Military Barracks and No. 11 Quality Row
	The Administrator's residence is at Government House
	The houses on Quality Row are used for government officers' residences
	The Museum is based in the ground floor of the Commissariat Store, the Protestant Chapel, the Pier Store, the Settlement Guardhouse and No. 10 Quality Row
	The main level of the Commissariat Store is used as the church
	The Lion's Club is based in the Surgeon's Quarters
	The Boatsheds, Blacksmith's Compound and former Constables Quarters are used by lighterage and the 'Restoration' works team
	Privately owned buildings are used as residences and tourist accommodation
	Some land is farmed and grazed
1981	The remains of Burial 608 are exhumed and taken to Australia for study and analysis (they have since been returned to Norfolk Island) (Tropman and Tropman 1994b)
1993	Continued expansion of Kingston Cemetery to the south and west (Tropman and Tropman 1994b, 27)
1995–1997	Archaeological investigations are undertaken at Cemetery Bay, Slaughter Bay and Emily Bay as part of the Norfolk Island Prehistory Project (Anderson 1997)
2003	KAVHA listed on the Norfolk Island Heritage Register
2004	KAVHA (excluding freehold land) listed on the National Heritage List on 22 June
2006	Extensive works are undertaken at the Pier by the Australian Government
2007	KAVHA listed on the National Heritage List on 1 August
2010	KAVHA inscribed on the World Heritage List on 31 July, as one of the eleven properties that comprise the Australian Convict Sites serial listing
2015	The interim KAVHA Steering Group is established
	The KAVHA Advisory Committee is established
2016	Governance arrangements on Norfolk Island change. The Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly is replaced by the Norfolk Island Regional Council.



3. Physical description

3.1 General

KAVHA is located on the southern side of Norfolk Island and consists of the east-west aligned Kingston lowland, Watermill Valley and the lower courses of several tributary streams that flow from the Kingston escarpment in the north and northwest. The lowland rises to approximately 20 m above sea-level. In the southwest the surrounding high ground rises to 60 m at Flagstaff Hill that forms part of the ridge enclosing Watermill Valley. The lowland is approximately 1.5 km long and 500 m wide. Watermill Valley is almost 1 km long and narrows to 200 m at its northern extremity. The seaward fringe contains three sandy beach areas – Slaughter Bay, Emily Bay and Cemetery Bay. Emily Bay is the most-protected section of foreshore and is backed by a dunefield which extends eastward to Cemetery Bay.

The streams originally discharged into a swamp located behind the foreshore ridge. This was drained during the First (Colonial) Settlement and the streams now discharge into Emily Bay. Some relict natural vegetation may survive in an area that is essentially cleared pasture land. Norfolk Island Pines on Point Hunter, Chimney Ridge and Government House may predate European settlement. Replanting of Norfolk Island Pines along the Emily Bay foreshore and along the hill slopes bordering Watermill Valley has been undertaken since the 1940s.

3.2 Identification system for KAVHA

The 1980 Management Plan established an identification system dividing KAVHA into a series of precincts. This identification system remains in use for current site management, with various updates as outlined in the 2016 HMP. Precincts are labelled alphabetically from A to N, excluding the letter I, as summarised in Table 1. The location of the precincts is shown in **Figure 2**.

Table 1. Summary of precincts used in the identification system for KAVHA.

Precinct	Description
A	Government House Reserve
B	Lowlands
C	Cemetery Reserve
D	Quality Row
E	Uplands (land above the 100 ft/30 m contour) and Stockyard Valley
F	Swamp (known as Kingston Common)
G	Prisoners' Compounds
H	Landing Place Ridge (known as Kingston Pier)
I	<i>Not used</i>
J	Beachfront (known as Slaughter Bay and Emily Bay)
K	Windmill Ridge
L	Chimney Hill
M	Arthur's Vale/Watermill Valley
N	Bloody Bridge, Cemetery Road and Garden

Within each precinct, key individual items are numbered according to their corresponding precinct. Some key items contain a number of sub features. A detailed summary of the key individual items and their sub features within the precincts is provided in Appendix A, Volume 1.

Some significant archaeological remains from all phases of the Island's occupation fall outside the KAVHA boundary; they too should be managed in accordance with the assessed level of significance and management policies and procedures outlined in this report.

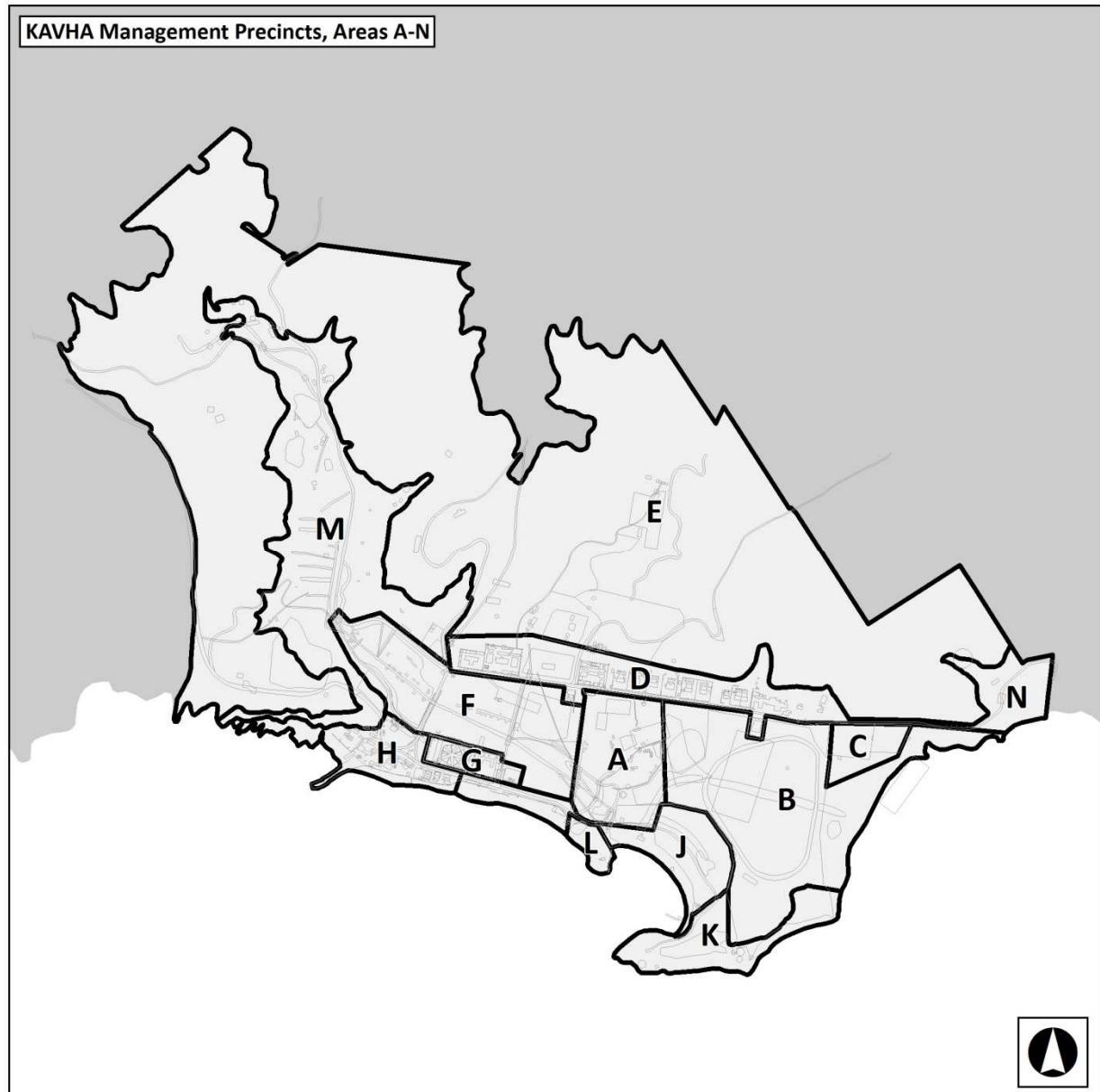


Figure 4. KAVHA Management Precincts, Areas A-N.

3.3 Geotechnical and environmental investigations

3.3.1 Soils investigation

In 2005, a geotechnical soils investigation was undertaken by Parsons Brinkerhoff to identify the typical soils of Norfolk Island in order to classify anticipated ground movements. The majority of soils are clayey soils that have developed over basaltic flows, with the exception of the dominantly sandy soils near the township of Kingston which have developed over calcarenite (Parsons Brinkerhoff 2005, 3). Generally, the steeper the slope on which the soils have developed, the thinner the natural soil profile (Parsons Brinkerhoff 2005, 4). Calcarenite forms a ridge along the Slaughter Bay frontage to Emily Bay and then from Emily Bay to

Cemetery Bay. This ridge, with a significant outcrop in the vicinity of Government House, enclosed the lowlands forming a freshwater swamp (subsequently drained).

KAVHA is characterised by the following main soil types (Table 2):

Table 2. Soils within KAVHA (after Parsons Brinkerhoff 2005, 4).

Precinct	Soil type	Parent material	Topography and drainage
B, D, E, H, M, N	Rooty Hill Clay	Basalt	Steep to moderate convex slopes and ridge tops – unrestricted drainage
M	Selwyn Clay	Basalt	Gently undulating areas on cliff tops – unrestricted drainage
F	Unnamed swamp soil	Basaltic Alluvium	Valley floors – restricted drainage
A, B, C, D, F, J	Basaltic colluvium mixed with calcareous sand	Basaltic Alluvium	Gently sloping to flat – unrestricted drainage
A, B, F, G, H, J, K	Emily Bay calcareous sand	Calcareite	Undulating – restricted drainage

3.3.2 Cattle stocking rates

Cattle grazing is undertaken on parts of the Kingston Common. It is considered a traditional activity, and also assists with the management of grass in KAVHA (HMP 2016, 82). The following archaeological conservation and management policy is identified in Section 8.1 Natural Environment of the 2016 HMP (101–103). Section 8.1.7 Introduced Species Management states:

Cattle and wild domestic species (geese and chickens) represent significant aspects of Pitcairner history and will be retained within KAVHA; but their numbers will be managed and their access to the site may be limited to protect other natural and cultural values, including archaeology, and to facilitate free and comfortable visitor access to the area.

In 2016, GHD Pty Ltd undertook a study of cattle stocking rates for public lands on Norfolk Island, to determine a suitable limit on the number of cattle so that they can sustainably graze. A small reduction in pasturage rights (from 240 to 207) was recommended across the Island, based on considerations such as seasonal conditions, herd condition, state of the pasture and impact of stock on erosion and water.

The report acknowledged the impact of cattle grazing on the archaeological resource within KAVHA and identified that the largest mob of tagged cows and calves graze at Kingston. However, recommendations regarding management of cattle in KAVHA (restricting grazing for short periods and relocating the cattle pound and cattle yards) were not specifically targeted at reducing impacts on the archaeological resource. Rather, they aimed to reduce disruption on ceremonial activities and minimise noise that occurs near the administration buildings during cattle musters. In addition, stocking rate calculations were made based on the area of

currently available public grazing land, and the potential effects on cattle production of further limiting access to the site were not modelled.

The Draft Cultural Landscape Management Plan identified a number of short term and ongoing proposals for the control of cattle numbers and movement within KAVHA. Among other objectives, the proposals aim to manage the potential for negative impacts and harm to physical fabric (including archaeological resources).

3.3.3 Water quality management

In 1997, a Water Quality Management Plan was prepared for KAVHA. Although this document requires review and updating, it identified ongoing concerns with the quality of surface and ground waters, and potential impacts on the area's freshwater and marine ecosystems (Davidson 1997). It has been supplemented by a 2017 study examining water quality in the KAVHA catchment (Wilson 2017).

Water quality in KAVHA is influenced by sediment load, overflow of local septic tanks, urban run-off, the effects of cattle grazing, and wetland management (HMP 2016, 82). Some management measures proposed to address water quality issues may have an impact on the archaeological resource, including: water diversion, settling ponds, construction of a leaky weir system at Watermill Dam, exclusion of cattle from the wetland with fencing, or cattle collars; and drainage channel work (dredging) (Wilson 2017, 22–23).



4. Archaeological potential

4. Archaeological potential

4.1 Introduction

This assessment of archaeological potential within KAVHA is based on information obtained from various historical resources, such as written records, historical plans, and aerials, a review of current heritage listings, previous reports, and general observations made during a site inspection carried out by Extent Heritage in February 2019. Archaeological potential is the level of likelihood of encountering subsurface physical evidence of past activities undertaken by humans. This does not measure the significance or research potential associated with such remains so it is possible for sites to have a high likelihood of containing physical evidence but the activities with which they were associated may have little or no research value. A subsurface element may have limited or no research potential but the nature of the fabric may be significant for other reasons and would be best managed using non-archaeology based methods.

The survey includes an analysis of KAVHA's potential to contain archaeological remains and a description of the potential remains that may still survive. The ability of the archaeological resource to address research questions and provide useful information primarily depends on its nature and intactness. Accordingly, the project area has been assessed as having varying levels of archaeological potential to contain 'relics'. These relics may survive as isolated artefacts, the remains of built form, or archaeological deposits. This potential for relics to survive within the project area ranges from low to high, depending on the location.

In addition to known archaeological resources, the site has the potential to contain the remains of a number of other items distributed across KAVHA from the various phases of Polynesian, European and Pitcairn occupation. It is also noted that there can be unrecorded historical land uses that may have resulted in surviving archaeological resources that are otherwise unexpected, and it is therefore possible that other unidentified structures and associated relics may be present at various locations within KAVHA.

Areas that have the potential to contain physical evidence associated with the Polynesian Settlement have been determined by predictive modelling. This modelling is based primarily on past and present topography, landforms, relationship with the sea, beaches and

freshwater, and locations where evidence of Polynesian settlement has previously been identified on Norfolk Island.

4.2 Archaeology of KAVHA

A comprehensive archaeological survey of KAVHA was undertaken by Wilson and Davies (1980), which included a survey of features and structures formed since the Second (Penal) Settlement, as well as maps and ground plans of known and potential archaeological resources.

Since the Wilson and Davies 1980 survey, a series of archaeological investigations have been carried out to inform the program of works in KAVHA (e.g. Varman 1981–1993; Varman & Bairstow 1985; Lydon 1998; Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd 2010; Hobbs 2015a, 2015b). However, the surveys, excavations and monitoring were specific to those parts of the site undergoing repairs, maintenance, restoration or infrastructure services upgrades; have generally been reactive in nature, and the archaeological potential of KAVHA and its significance only broadly considered.

More recently, two university-led projects have been undertaken; the Norfolk Island Prehistory Project which investigated the Polynesian occupation of Norfolk Island (Anderson 1997; Anderson & White 2001), and the Norfolk Island Remote Sensing Survey which focussed on the detection and investigation of a selection of archaeological sites, including evidence of the First (Colonial) Settlement at Kingston and the burial ground at Emily Bay within KAVHA (Duncan et al 2014).

Cumulatively, these investigations have confirmed the archaeological potential of KAVHA to provide evidence of occupation from all four main phases of Norfolk Island development.

4.3 Site formation and archaeological potential

Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad historical phases of site development have been identified:

- Phase 1: Polynesian Settlement (c. 1150–c. 1450 AD)
- Phase 2: First (Colonial) Settlement (1788–1814)
- Phase 3: Second (Penal) Settlement (1825–1855)
- Phase 4: Third (Pitcairn) Settlement (1856–present)

The table below lists the potential archaeological remains from all phases of historical development with summarised formation process which may have affected the survival of those relics. Their likelihood of survival is graded in accordance with the following classifications:

- **Extant:** archaeological remains associated with a particular historical phase or features that survive intact and have been recognised through previous investigations or exposures and have been retained *in situ*.
- **High:** it is likely that archaeological relics associated with a particular historical phase or features survive intact.
- **Moderate:** it is possible that some archaeological relics associated with a particular historical phase or features survive, but they may have been subject to some disturbance.
- **Low:** it is unlikely that archaeological relics associated with a particular historical phase or features survive.

Each precinct may contain several different levels of survival that are dependent on the type and durability of the archaeological fabric, and site formation processes that may vary in degree of impact or may be localised impacts. The graphic representation of the site's archaeological potential is provided in Volume 2 of this report.

4.4 Summary of archaeological potential

Table 3. Summary of archaeological potential.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	▪ Stone paving	A	High (including Extant)
	▪ Building platforms	B	High
	▪ Ditches	C	Low
	▪ Latrines	D	Low
	▪ Burials	E	Low
	▪ Earth ovens	F	Low
	▪ Scoop hearths	G	Low
	▪ Postholes	H	Low
	▪ Shell middens	J	High
	▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools)	K	Low
	▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits)	L	Low
	▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>)	M	Low
		N	Low

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains (post holes, footings, piers, foundation trenches, earlier floor surfaces e.g. cobbles/flagging/compacted earth) ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures (artefacts relating to domestic or occupational activity, artefacts relating to use of structure, building materials) ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	A B D E F G H J K M N	High (including Extant) Low to Moderate Low to High High High High High Moderate High High Low to Moderate
Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of enclosures (post holes, footings, earlier surfaces e.g. cobbles or flagging, packed earth, paving) ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	A H M	High High High
Evidence of cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field boundaries 	M	Extant
Evidence of industrial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops (post holes, footings, piers, foundation trenches, earlier floor surfaces e.g. cobbles/flagging/compacted earth, forge base) ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures (artefacts relating to industrial activity, by-products of industrial processes e.g. ash, slag, bones) 	B G H K L M	High High High High Moderate (including Extant) High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wells ▪ Service infrastructure (dams, reservoirs, receiving tanks, air chambers, aqueduct footings, drains, pipes, service trenches) 	A D E F G H	High High High (including Extant) High High High

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Palisade (ditch cut, backfills) ■ Fencing (postholes) ■ Lighting (lamp bases) ■ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	A B D E F H J N	High Low to Moderate High Moderate High High Low Low
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Paths, looped drive (compacted deposits, former surfaces, paving, edging/kerbing, drainage channels) ■ Garden beds (excavated areas for planting, garden edging, furrows) ■ Evidence of plantings (pits from removal of tree stumps, remains of plant roots, archaeo-botanical remains) ■ Introduced soils 	A B C D E F M N	High Low to Moderate High Low to Moderate Moderate High Moderate Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Privy deposits ■ Rubbish pits ■ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	A B D E F G H J K L M N	High Low to Moderate High Moderate High High High Low Low Low High Moderate

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water management (cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, stone facing of drains) ■ Causeway (deposits of introduced soil over sand banks to arrest sand drift) ■ Afforestation (44-gallon drums in sand banks to stabilise dunes) 	A	High
	B	Moderate (including Extant)	
	F	High	
	J	High	
	M	High (including Extant)	
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Playing surfaces ■ Structural remains of former dressing sheds (post holes, footings) 	A	High
	B	High	
	K	Low	
Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Spoil heaps/quarry waste 	A	High
	B	High	
	J	Low	
	K	Low	
	L	Low	
Burial practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human remains (skeletal remains, cremated remains, other traces of human bodies) ■ Grave cuts and fills ■ Grave markers (headstones, crypts, crosses) ■ Grave furnishings (coffins, coffin hardware) ■ Funerary objects (grave goods, items directly associated with human remains that are part of a burial e.g. buttons, pins, buckles) 	B	High
	C	High	
	J	Low	



5. Archaeological significance

5.1 Basis for assessment

Determination of cultural significance is undertaken through a process of assessing a site against eight National Heritage criteria (see Section 5.2). The criteria are a collection of principles, characteristics and categories used to determine if a place has heritage value. There may be a number of criteria relevant to a heritage listing. The criteria examine a place's importance in the course, or pattern, of natural or cultural history, the demonstration of a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period and the place's importance for its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in natural or cultural history.

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. While they remain an integral component of the overall significance of a place, it is necessary to assess the archaeological resources of a site independently from above ground and other heritage elements. Assessment of archaeological significance is a challenging task as the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown and evaluation is usually formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

The values of KAVHA's archaeological assets have been identified as part of a significance assessment for the inclusion of KAVHA on the heritage lists identified in Part 1.4.2. Amongst eight heritage criteria, significance assessments of KAVHA's archaeological resources satisfied various criteria, but most commonly a criterion referring to research (c).

5.2 Existing statements of archaeological significance

This part includes the existing assessments of archaeological significance detailed during the evaluation of archaeology against established heritage criteria and relevant extracts from the statements of significance.

The National Heritage criteria comprise:

- (a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history (Shorthand title: Events and processes)
- (b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history (Shorthand title: Rarity)
- (c) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history (Shorthand title: Research)
- (d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments

(Shorthand title: Principal characteristics of a class of places)

- (e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group (Shorthand title: Aesthetic characteristics)
- (f) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (Shorthand title: Creative or technical achievement)
- (g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Shorthand title: Social value)
- (h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history (Shorthand title: Significant people)
- (i) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition (Shorthand title: Indigenous tradition).

5.2.1 National Heritage List (Place ID 105962)

5.2.1.1 Criterion (a) – Events, processes

KAVHA is outstanding as a convict settlement spanning the era of convict transportation to eastern Australia. It is a cultural landscape comprising a large group of buildings from the convict era, some modified during the Pitcairn period (the Third Settlement), substantial ruins and standing structures, archaeological remains, landform and landscape elements.

...

KAVHA is important for its role in the evolution of the colonies of both Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. The buildings, archaeological remains and landforms of the First Settlement illustrate British convict settlement at the beginning of European occupation of Australia.

... The Second Settlement buildings and archaeological remains of the convict establishment, the New Gaol, the Prisoners' Barracks, and the Crankmill demonstrate the harshness and severity of the treatment of convicts.

5.2.1.2 Criterion (c) – Research

The KAVHA artefact collections, the buildings in their landscape setting, the archaeological remains and the documentary records have significant potential to contribute to understanding the living and working conditions of convicts, the military and civil establishment, women and children, and changes in penal practice and philosophy during the span of convict transportation.

KAVHA has research potential to yield information on pre-European Polynesian culture, exploration and settlement patterns.

5.2.1.3 Criterion (d) – Principal characteristics of a class of place

... It has substantial ruins, standing structures and archaeological sub-surface remains related to its operation as a place of primary incarceration and early settlement, as a place of secondary punishment and finally as a place spanning both incarceration and secondary punishment. ...

The archaeological remains of the two convict gaols, the perimeter walls and archaeological remains of the Prisoners' Barracks (1828–48) with the Protestant Chapel, show the development of penal philosophies with the original gaol built for barrack type accommodation while the extant remains of the New Prison and its perimeter walls (1836–40, 1845–57) provides a rare representation of a radial design. The role of harsh labour as punishment is evident in the archaeological remains of the blacksmith's shop (1846); lumber yard; water mill; the crankmill (1827/38), the remains of the only known human powered crankmill built in Australia before 1850; the salt house (1847); the windmill base (1842–43); lime kilns; the landing pier (1839–47) and sea wall, two of the earliest remaining large scale engineering works in Australia. The possibility of reform is evident in the Protestant and Catholic clergyman's quarters.

5.2.2 Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) (Place ID 105606)

5.2.2.1 Criterion (b) – Rarity

KAVHA is the only known pre-European Polynesian occupation site in Australia. Furthermore, it demonstrates a rare occupation sequence of Polynesian and European settlement in the West Pacific. KAVHA is a rare site of archaeological evidence of the earliest European settlement in Australia, and is significant in that it was of similar size to the other initial settlement of Sydney Cove for a decade. This significance is enhanced by the lack of substantial subsequent development. KAVHA contains the archaeological remains of two of Australia's three oldest government houses, built in 1788.

5.2.2 Criterion (C) – Research

Archaeological research potential is enhanced by the lack of substantial development, allowing opportunities to contribute to a wider understanding of the history of each of the Island's four distinct settlement periods. Many buildings and archaeological sites at KAVHA are significant for their research potential to contribute to a wider understanding of the history and development of industrial processes, technology, architecture and engineering on Norfolk Island. KAVHA is significant as a microcosm of society, providing an unparalleled resource for integrated research with its rich array of architectural and archaeological elements, landscape, archives, artefacts, Pitcairn language, ongoing traditions and anthropological research potential. KAVHA is valued for its potential to demonstrate ongoing conservation and restoration techniques.

Previous life forms including an extinct mollusc also provide significant research potential.

5.2.3 Norfolk Island Heritage Register

The summary Statement of Significance for KAVHA is provided in the Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIIHR) entry as follows:

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) is significant for its association with four distinct settlement periods in one place: the pre-European Polynesian occupation; the First and Second Settlements during the convict era (1788–1814, 1825–55); and the Pitcairn period (1856–present), referred to as the Third Settlement. KAVHA comprises a large group of buildings from the convict era; some modified during the Pitcairn period. The substantial ruins and standing structures, archaeological sub-surface remains, landform and cultural landscape elements are significant as an outstanding example of the development of global convict transportation. KAVHA is significant for its close association with the wreck of the Sirius in 1790. KAVHA is significant for its association with the settlement of the Pitcairners and the evolution and development of the Norfolk Island community. It is highly valued by the Australian community being one of a relatively small number of sites identified by a wide variety of Australians as landmarks of Australia's historical development. KAVHA is significant for its rare association with pre-European Polynesian settlement. It is rare for being the site of the earliest European settlement of Australia and the southwest Pacific (1788), containing areas and individual elements of First Settlement buildings and activities. KAVHA is the primary site of the Second Settlement period and contains the landform, layout, extensive buildings, standing structures, archaeological remains and remnant landscape features of the period. It is an outstanding rare example of a place of secondary punishment for nineteenth century British convicts. Since 1856, KAVHA has been the administrative centre for the social, religious and political development of an Australian island community. It retains rare evidence of this Third Settlement period and contains elements, groups of elements and continuing uses that illustrate aspects of this significance. KAVHA is important for its aesthetic qualities, which are valued by the Norfolk Island community and visitors. The combination of cultural expression, natural forces and their patterns enable a perception and interpretation of the place as a picturesque and romantic landscape. The drama of its landform, sea, and panoramic views creates a picturesque setting enhanced by visual links integral to the functioning of the First and Second penal settlements. Whereas, the subsequently undeveloped character and part ruinous configuration contribute to the romantic landscape, as does the strong streetscape quality of the built elements in Quality Row. Norfolk Island is first and foremost the home of its residents, who value KAVHA as a site of continuous and active use as a place of ton Pier in 1856 of the Pitcairn Islanders, from whom one third of the island's population is descended. KAVHA holds significant symbolic,

ceremonial, religious, lifestyle and cultural association in a unique built and natural environment. KAVHA is significant for its archaeological research potential to contribute to a wider understanding of the history of pre-European Polynesian occupation of Norfolk Island. It has archaeological research potential to contribute to a wider understanding of the history of the First and Second Settlements of Norfolk Island and Australia. KAVHA is also significant for its archaeological research potential to contribute to the history of the Third Settlement period. It is valued by the Norfolk Island, Australian, and international communities as a place of education potential. KAVHA contains important wetland habitat and remnant vegetation. The wetlands are particularly valuable as a resting place for migratory birds and in supporting a population of rare crustaceans found only on Norfolk Island. KAVHA is significant for its topography, the littoral, the watercourse and its connection to the lagoon and marine environment. The Watermill Dam and inshore marine areas of KAVHA have been listed as an important Commonwealth wetland in the 2nd edition of 'A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia'. The Plans of Management for reserves in the KAVHA were approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

5.3 Summary statement of archaeological significance

The following summary draws on the significance assessment prepared as part of the HMP (2016):

KAVHA is a rare surviving settlement that provides tangible evidence of a range of different forms of human occupation extending over a period of almost one thousand years. The archaeological remains have significant potential to contribute to understanding of the site's continuous development during each period of occupation.

The values detailed in the statement of significance cover a wide range of existing and potential resources. These may vary in their ability to contribute to the core reasons for conserving and interpreting the site.

The core values for the site are those associated with Polynesian settlement (rare, potentially a high degree of integrity, high research value). The First (Colonial) Settlement (rare, relatively undisturbed, key part of the broader operation of the British penal system, high research value). The Second (Penal) Settlement (the ultimate expression of Britain's global system of penal discipline, high research value). The Third (Pitcairn) Settlement (the operation of a culturally distinct Polynesia/European community living within a broader European context, high research value).

In terms of the site's archaeological resources the key values may be summarised as follows:

Critical

- Polynesian settlement, from c.1150 to c.1450 – all physical evidence
- First (Colonial) Settlement, 1788 to 1814 – all physical evidence
- Second (Penal) Settlement, 1825 to 1855 – all physical evidence
- Third (Pitcairn) Settlement, 1856 to 1897 – all physical evidence relating to the first forty years of settlement. This is the period prior to transfer of control of the Island to New South

Wales after which time there was an increasing influence on the Island's traditional governance and operation by external agencies – firstly the Colony of New South Wales, later the State of New South Wales and then the Commonwealth of Australia.

Secondary

These are values related to activities undertaken in KAVHA that may leave physical evidence but have limited research potential or do not contribute directly to understanding the key values of the site. These include, but are not limited to: twentieth century activities associated with defence works undertaken during the Second World War, tourism and use of earlier structures and locations, infrastructure, and landscape modifications.

Cemetery

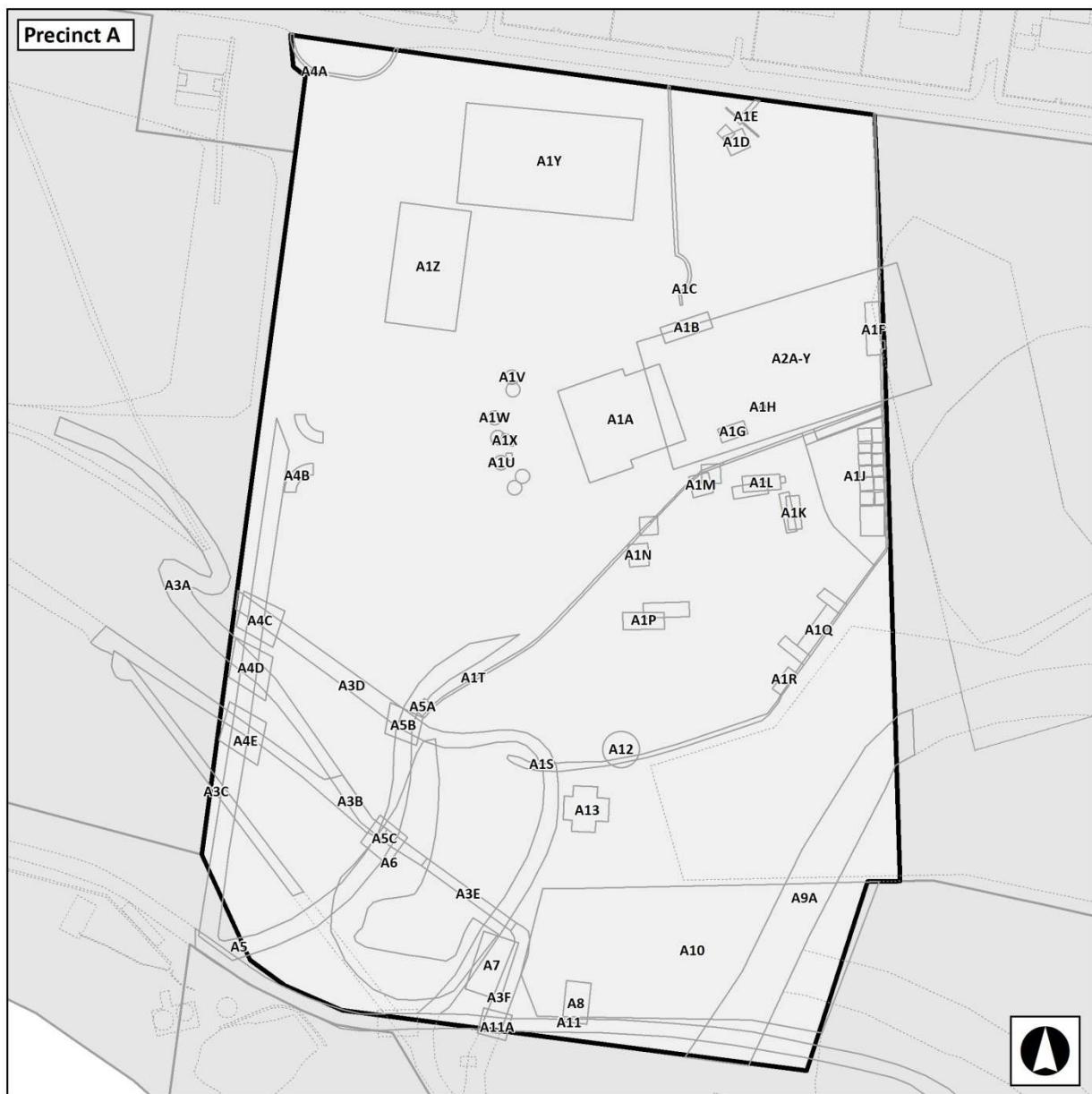
Particular ethical consideration must be given to any physical intervention within the Cemetery. Due care should be exercised in protecting and managing all aspects of the Cemetery including funerary objects, grave markers and the burials themselves. This is an active cemetery containing interments associated with all three post-Polynesian Settlements. The site has both inherent spiritual significance as well as heritage value. It may not be appropriate to regard this as an archaeological resource but there may be instances where archaeological techniques may be appropriately employed to prevent disturbance of unmarked graves. This would allow the long-established and culturally significant function of the place to continue.

6. Archaeological management areas

6.1 Introduction

The following section provides summaries for the management of each precinct, including land tenure, zoning and use; references to archaeological potential and archaeological zoning mapping, relevant research themes from the Australian Heritage Commission's national framework of historic themes (refer page 110 for further information), and key references.

Precinct A: Government House Reserve



Property description: Crown Reserve (Government House Grounds Reserve)

Land use zoning: Special Use

Current uses: Government House and grounds, golf course, picnic and barbecue area, pine plantation, camping, wetland

Archaeological potential:

Table 4. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct A.

Site feature or site activities	Potential Remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Extant
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High (including Extant)

Site feature or site activities	Potential Remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Animal husbandry (evidence of stockyards, milking yards, dairy, stalls, sties etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of enclosures ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wells ▪ Service infrastructure 	High
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Palisade ▪ Fencing (postholes) ▪ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paths, looped drive (compacted deposits, former surfaces, paving, edging/kerbing, drainage channels) ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	High
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privy deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water management (cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, stone facing of drains) ▪ Causeway (deposits of introduced soil over sand banks to arrest sand drift) ▪ Afforestation (44-gallon drums in sand banks to stabilise dunes) 	High
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playing surfaces (tennis courts) 	High
Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispersed quarry waste 	High

Maps of archaeological potential within Precinct A are provided in Volume 2, Plates 2 – 4.

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct A are provided in Volume 2, Plates 24 – 26.

Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent:
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers

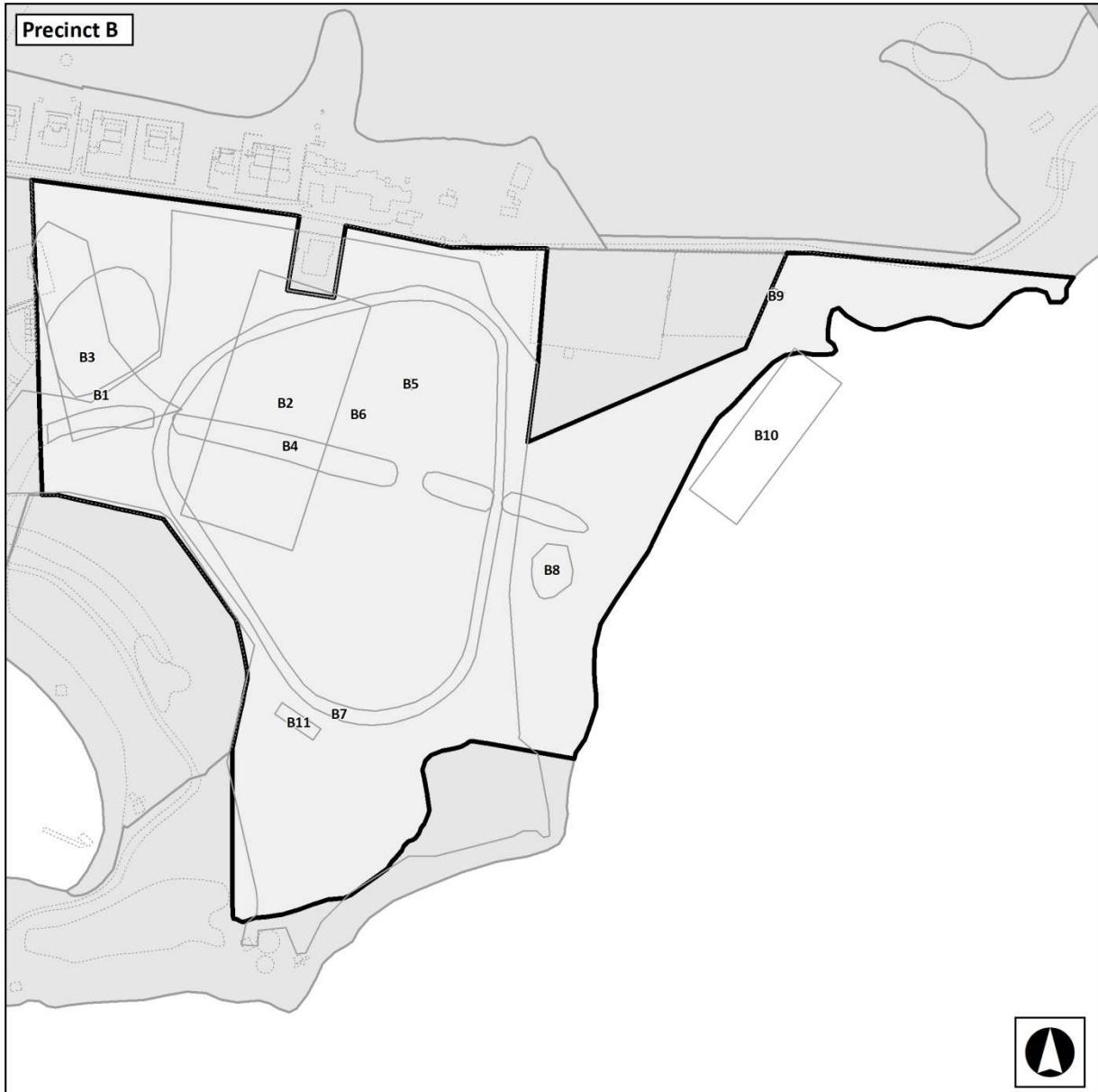
- Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
- Building settlements, towns and cities:
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Utilising natural resources – Quarrying
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Organising recreation – Playing and watching organised sports
- Governing
 - The application of Imperial policy – Governance

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Inspiring Place	2017	Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Government House Grounds Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson, Ian Smith, and Peter White	2001	Archaeological Fieldwork on Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Tropman and Tropman Architects	1997	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Norfolk Island: Government House and Quality Row Residences Gardens Conservation
Written	Robert V J Varman, and Damaris Bairstow	1985	The 'Barn.' KAVHA Archaeological Report 15
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd	1983	Government House Norfolk Island: Preliminary Conservation and Management Plan
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-

Type	Author	Year	Title
	Davies		Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct B: Lowlands



Property description: Crown Reserve (Point Hunter Reserve)

Land use zoning: Open Space

Current uses: Golf links, recreation (walking)

Archaeological potential:

Table 5. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct B.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	Low-Moderate
Evidence of industrial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops (e.g. sawpit) 	High (Murderer's Mound)
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (postholes) ▪ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	Low-Moderate
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paths (compacted deposits, former surfaces, paving, edging/kerbing, drainage channels) ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	Low-Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Low-Moderate
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causeway (deposits of introduced soil over sand banks to arrest sand drift) ▪ Afforestation (44-gallon drums in sand banks to stabilise dunes) 	Moderate with Extant elements

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playing surfaces (race track) 	High
Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispersed quarry waste 	High
Burial practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human remains (skeletal remains, other traces of human bodies) 	High (Murderer's Mound)

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct B is provided in Volume 2, Plate 5.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct B is provided in Volume 2, Plate 27.

Historic themes:

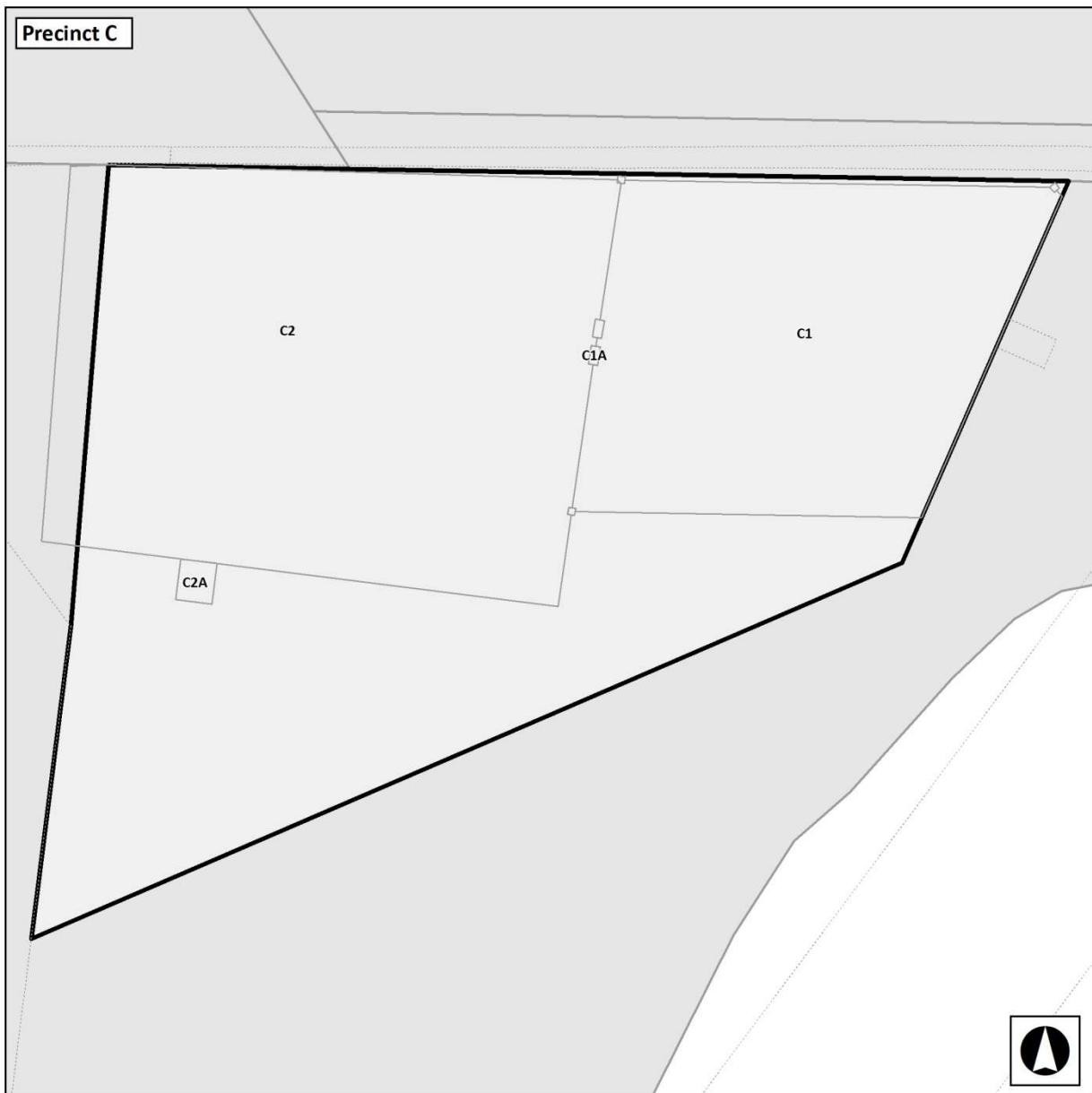
- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Tracing the evolution of the environment
 - Modifying the environment – The impact of humans on the natural environment of Norfolk Island
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Utilising natural resources – Quarrying
 - Moving goods and people – Development of the island economy
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy
 - Catering for tourists – Tourism
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Organising recreation – Playing and watching organised sports
- Marking the phases of life

- Dying – Dealing with human remains
- Governing
 - The application of Imperial policy – Governance

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson, Ian Smith, and Peter White	2001	Archaeological Fieldwork on Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V J Varman	1990	Cemetery Bay Water Assurance Scheme Quarry Site 1 Archaeological Report
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	Stipendiary Magistrate's Annex (Golf Club Annex). KAVHA Archaeological Report 14, Part 1
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct C: Cemetery Reserve



Property description: Crown Reserve (Cemetery Reserve)

Land use zoning: Special Use

Current uses: Burial ground, tourism, recreation (walking)

Note: Specific management measures are proposed for known burial locations, recognising that Kingston Cemetery is an active cemetery and it may not be appropriate to regard it as an archaeological resource. See Part 7.3.1 for the zoning description.

Archaeological potential:

Table 6. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct C.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Evidence of former landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Former entry pathway (compacted deposits, former surface, paving) 	High
Burial practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human remains (skeletal remains, cremated remains, other traces of human bodies) ▪ Grave cuts and fills ▪ Grave markers (headstones, crypts, crosses) ▪ Grave furnishings (coffins, coffin hardware) ▪ Funerary objects (grave goods, items directly associated with human remains that are part of a burial e.g. buttons, pins, buckles) 	High

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct C is provided in Volume 2, Plate 6.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct C is provided in Volume 2, Plate 28.

Historic themes:

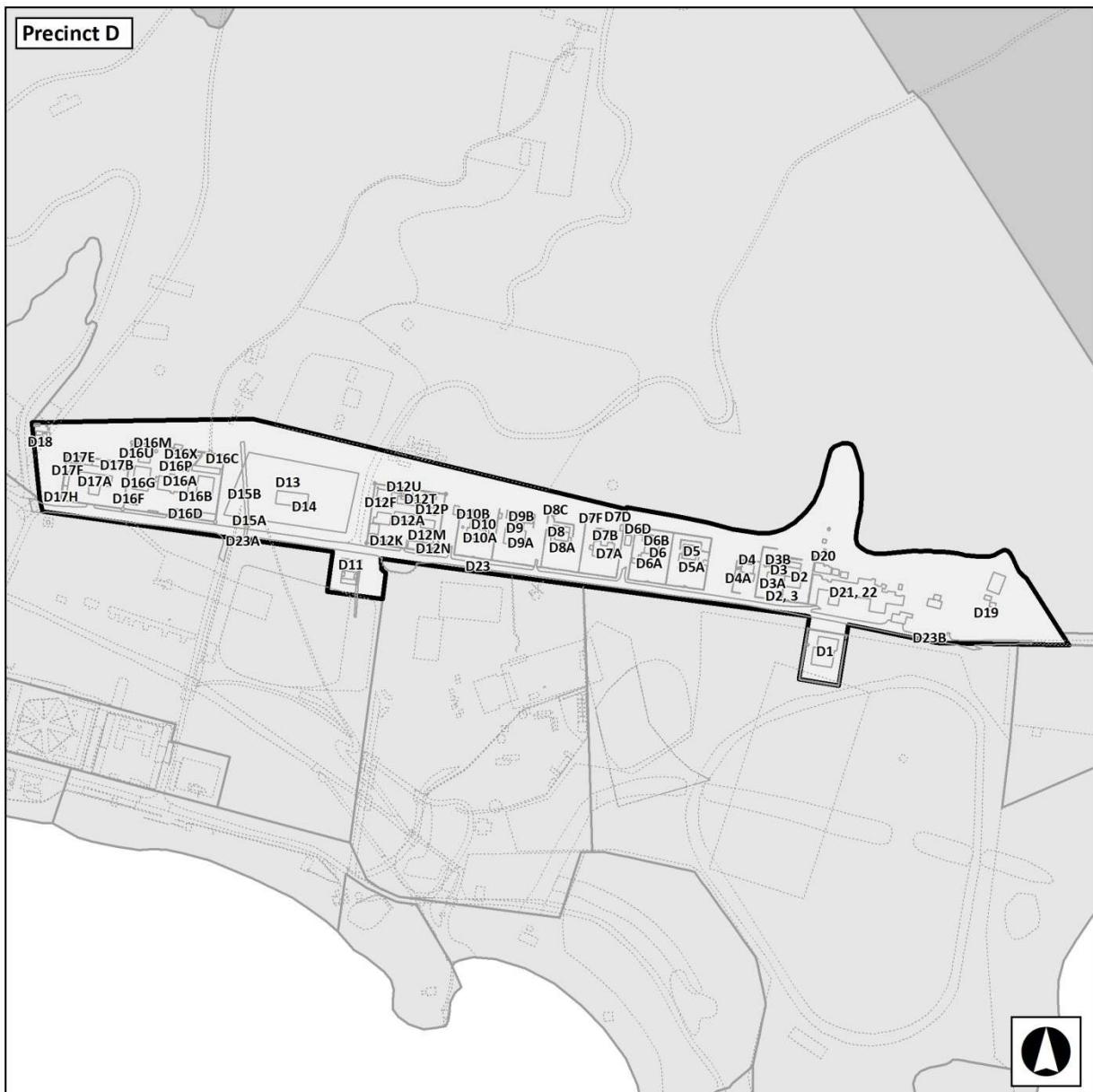
- Peopling the continent
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities

- Planning settlements – The British Army
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Utilising natural resources – Quarrying
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Worshipping – Religion
- Marking the phases of life
 - Dying – Dealing with human remains

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Cemetery Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Tropman and Tropman Architects	1994	Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Kingston Cemetery Study and Management Plan
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct D: Quality Row



Property description: Freehold, Crown land, Crown lease, road reserve

Land use zoning: Special Use, Open Space, Conservation, Rural

Current uses: All Saints Church, Norfolk Island museums (Commissariat Store, No. 10 Quality Row, Research Centre), tourism, government offices, residences

Archaeological potential:

Table 7. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct D.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	Moderate
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wells ▪ Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (postholes) ▪ Lighting (lamp bases) ▪ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paths (compacted deposits, former surfaces, paving, edging/kerbing, drainage channels) ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	Low-Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privy deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

Maps of archaeological potential within Precinct D are provided in Volume 2, Plates 7 – 9.

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct D are provided in Volume 2, Plate 29 – 31.

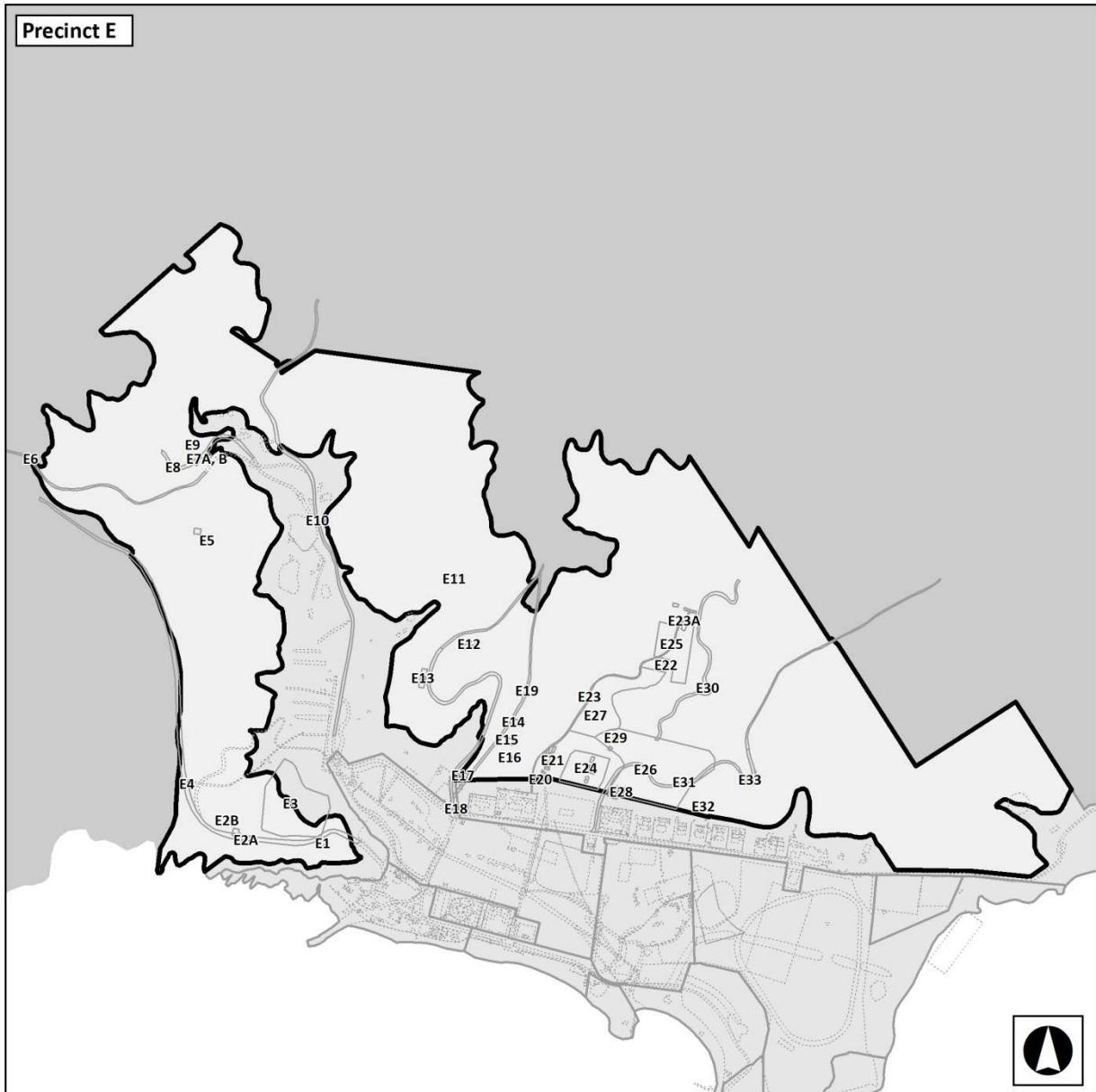
Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Making settlements to serve the British empire – The Royal Navy
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Moving goods and people – Development of the island economy
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy
 - Catering for tourists – Tourism
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Worshipping – Religion
- Educating
 - Educating people in remote places – Schooling
- Governing
 - The application of Imperial policy – Governance
 - Developing institutions of self-government and democracy – Governance

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Infrastructure Services Upgrade Crank Mill, Double Boatshed, Blacksmiths' Compound and Quality Row. Kingston, Norfolk Island
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Quality Row Infrastructure Services Upgrade. Kingston, Norfolk Island' [Draft]
Webpage	Robert V J Varman	2009	Excavated Ceramics 1840s-1880s: 2 and 3 Quality Row, Kingston Norfolk Island
Written	Tropman and Tropman Architects	1997	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Norfolk Island: Government House and Quality Row Residences Gardens Conservation
Written	Robert V J Varman	1993	Superintendent of Convicts' Duplex 2-3 Quality Row (D2 and D3) Pit Distribution Report 1987 Excavations. KAVHA Archaeological Report 11, Part 3
Written	Robert V J Varman	1987	Number 10 Quality Row, Kingston, The Forman of Works' Quarters. KAVHA Archaeological Report 25, Part 1
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 2
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	N.M.B. Officers' Outbuilding. KAVHA Archaeological Report 9, Part 2
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	KAVHA Archaeological Report 11, Part 1. Superintendents of Convicts' Duplex (D2 and D3)
Written	Robert V J Varman	1981	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Arch. Report 7, Part 1
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct E: Uplands (land above the 100 ft/30 m contour) and Stockyard Valley



Property description: Crown reserve (Kingston Common Reserve), Crown lease (Allotments 65d1, 65d2, 65e1, 65e2, 67i (rem), 81b, 81j; part Allotments 64b, 67c, 67n, 67r, 79a, 79b, 79i, 80a, 176a1, 179a1, 177), Freehold (Allotments 67a, 81d, 81e, 81f, 81g, 81h, 81i; part Allotments 52r, 78b, 78a, 80b3, 80b4, 91a, 91b), road reserve

Land use zoning: Open Space, Conservation, Rural

Current uses: private dwellings, rural occupation, tourist accommodation

Archaeological potential:

Table 8. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct E.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service infrastructure 	High (including Extant)
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (postholes) 	Moderate
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paths ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Moderate

Maps of archaeological potential within Precinct D are provided in Volume 2, Plates 10 – 13.

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct D are provided in Volume 2, Plate 32 – 35.

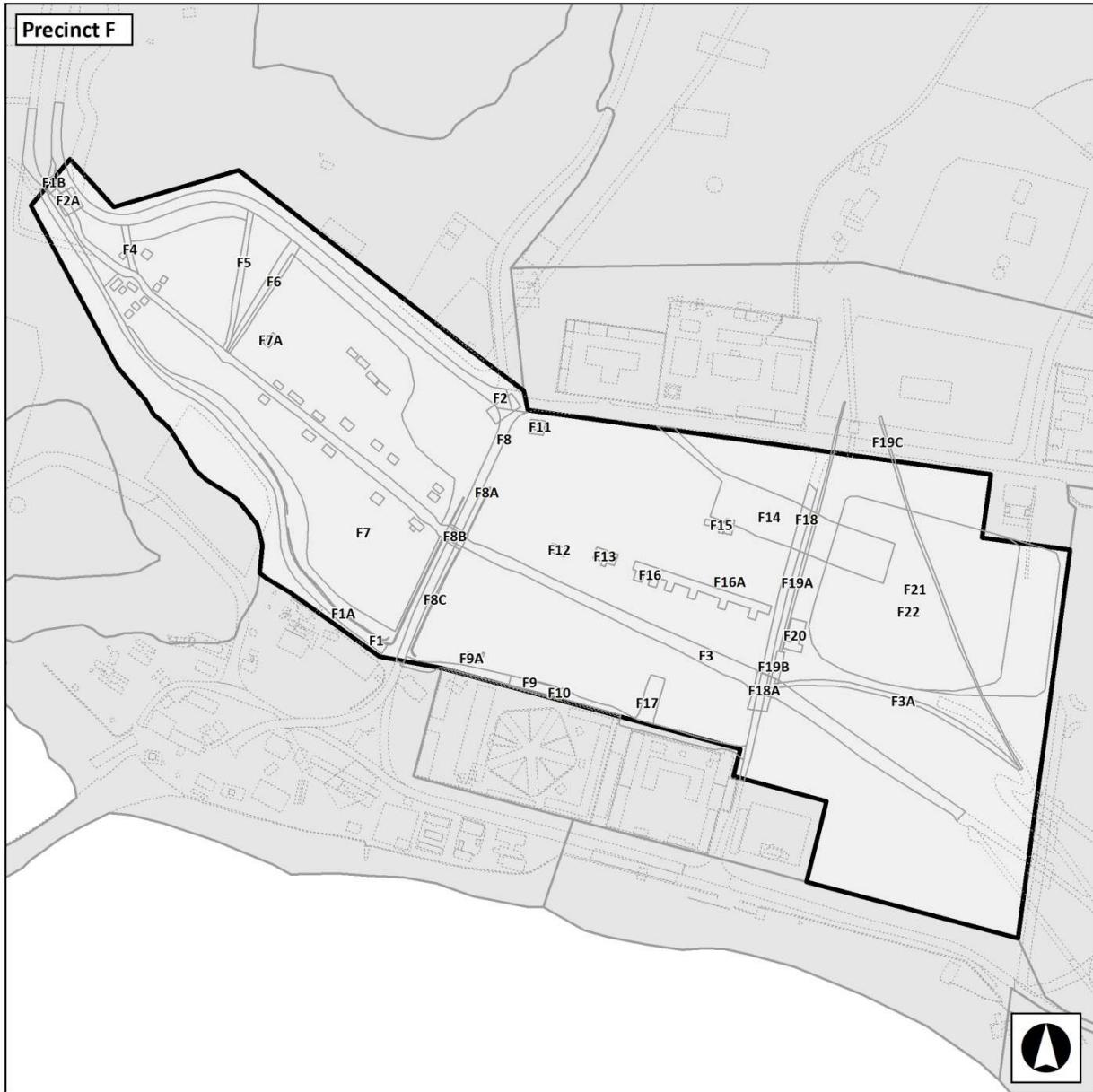
Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Developing primary production – Self sufficiency
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Quality Row Infrastructure Services Upgrade. Kingston, Norfolk Island' [Draft]
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct F: Swamp (known as Kingston Common)



Property description: Crown Reserve (War Memorial Reserve, Kingston Common Reserve, Kingston Recreation Reserve), road reserve

Land use zoning: Conservation, Open Space

Current uses: Public Common (cattle grazing), overflow vehicle parking, wetland, bird watching, recreation (feeding domestic geese)

Archaeological potential:

Table 9. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct F.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (post holes) ▪ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paths ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	High
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	High
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water management 	High

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct F is provided in Volume 2, Plate 14.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct F is provided in Volume 2, Plate 36.

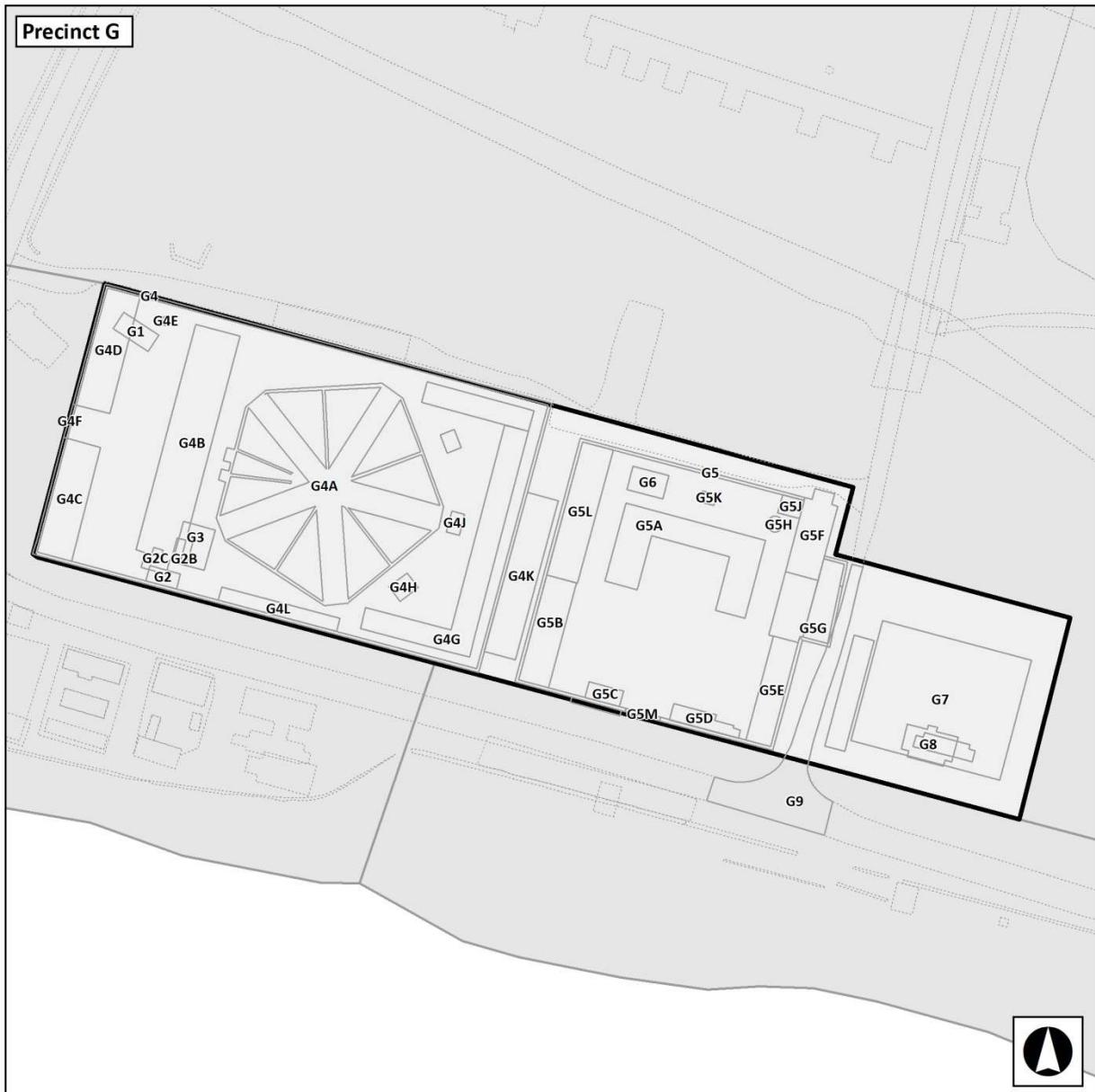
Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Recreation Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	War Memorial Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct G: Prisoners' Compound



Property description: Crown Reserve (Kingston Common Reserve, Kingston Recreation Reserve), road reserve

Land use zoning: Conservation

Current uses: Community gatherings (Bounty Day lunch), picnic and barbecue area, Norfolk Island museums (Sirius Museum), tourism

Archaeological potential:

Table 10. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct G.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Animal husbandry (evidence of sties etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of enclosures ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	High
Evidence of industrial activities (e.g. blacksmith, cookhouse, lumber yard etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wells ▪ Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct G is provided in Volume 2, Plate 15.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct G is provided in Volume 2, Plate 37.

Historic themes:

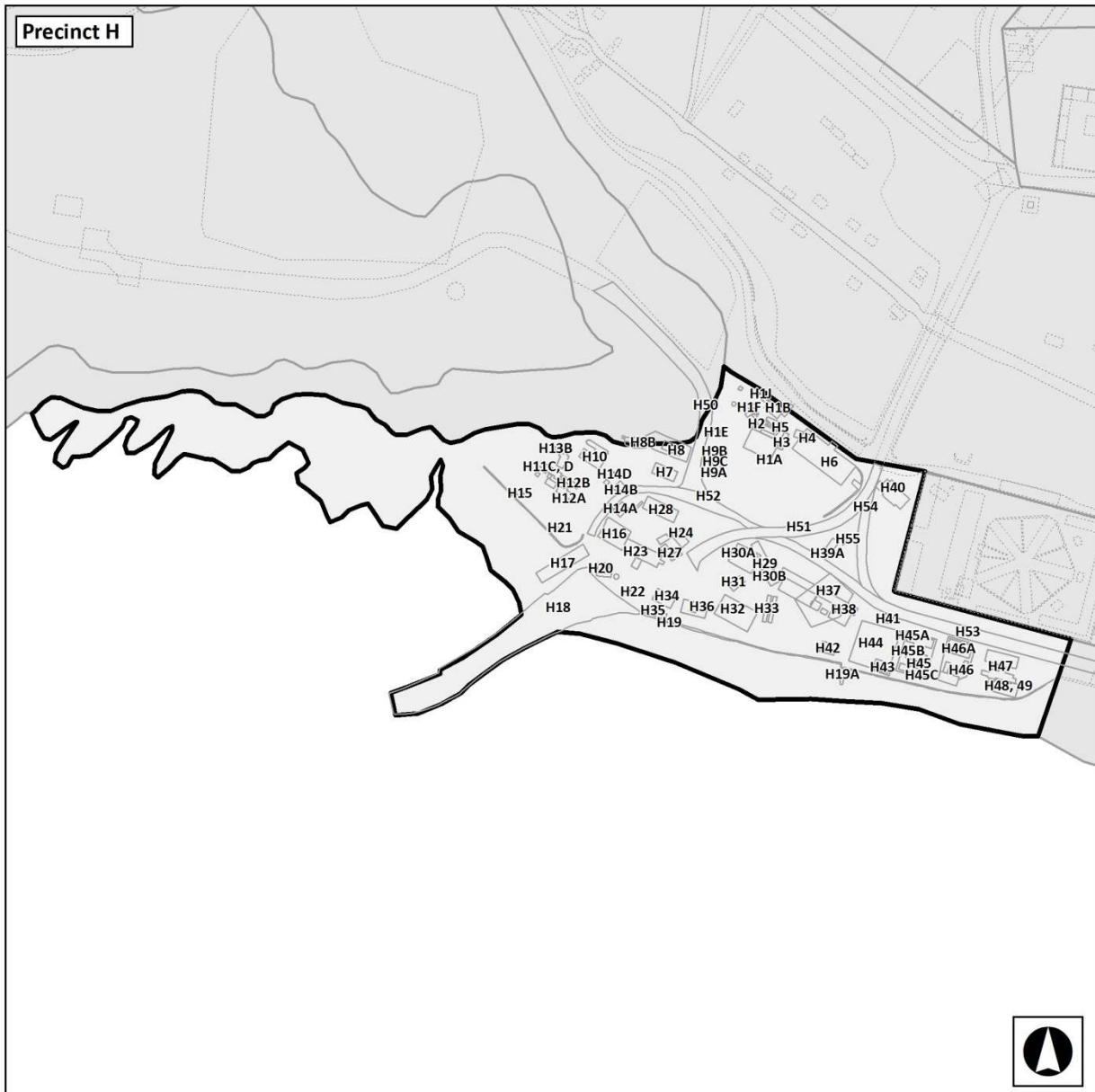
- Peopling the continent

- Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
- Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
- Promoting settlement – British colonisation
- Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Making settlements to serve the British empire – The Royal Navy
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Catering for tourists – Tourism
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Worshipping – Religion

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Graham Wilson	1995	Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: The New Gaol (G4) Excavation Report and Recommendations. Archaeological Report No. 26, Part 8
Written	Graham Wilson	1995	Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: The New Gaol (G4) Excavation Report and Recommendations. Archaeological Report No. 26, Part 9
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct H: Landing Place Ridge (known as Kingston Pier)



Property description: Crown Reserve (Kingston Common Reserve), Crown land, Crown lease, road reserve

Land use zoning: Conservation

Current uses: Boat launch, picnic and barbecue area, lighterage operations, Norfolk Island museums (Royal Engineer's Office, Pier Store), tourism, recreation (fishing, site seeing), Lions Club, works depot/workshop, vehicle parking

Archaeological potential:

Table 11. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct H.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Animal husbandry (evidence of fowl houses, stables, sties)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of enclosures ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	High
Evidence of industrial activities (blacksmith, saw pits, bakehouse)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Service infrastructure and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wells ▪ Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (postholes) ▪ Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privy deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

Maps of archaeological potential within Precinct H are provided in Volume 2, Plates 16 – 17.

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct H are provided in Volume 2, Plate 38 – 39.

Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
 - Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Making settlements to serve the British empire – The Royal Navy
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Tracing the evolution of the environment
 - Modifying the environment – The impact of humans on the natural environment of Norfolk Island
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Developing primary production – Self sufficiency
 - Fishing and whaling – Whaling
 - Developing economic links outside Norfolk Island – Trade
 - Moving goods and people – Development of the island economy
 - Catering for tourists – Tourism

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Infrastructure Services Upgrade Crank Mill, Double Boatshed, Blacksmiths' Compound and Quality Row. Kingston, Norfolk Island
Written	Duncan, Dr Brad, Dr Martin Gibbs, Lisa Richards, Janelle Blucher, and Natalie Blake	2014	Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report 2014
Written	Robert V J Varman	1992	Surgeon's Quarters and Site of 1788 & 1792 Government Houses. Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Historical Archaeological Report No. 18, Part 2
Written	Robert V J Varman	1985	Police Office (Single Boatshed)
Written	Robert V J Varman	1985	Surgeon's Quarters
Written	Robert V J Varman	1984	Double Boatshed. KAVHA Archaeological Report 16, Part 1'
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 4. Preliminary Excavation Report Pier Area
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	Pier Area Report on Archaeological Excavations 1983–1984. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 5
Written	Robert V J Varman	1983	KAVHA Archaeological Report 13, Part 1. Settlement Guardhouse
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	Royal Engineer's Office and Stables. KAVHA Arch. Rep. 8, Part 1
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	Proposed Toilet Facilities, Royal Engineer's Complex, (H 30 A and H 30 B). KAVHA Arch. Report 8, Part 2
Written	Robert V J Varman	1982	Royal Engineer's Office. KAVHA Archaeological Report 8, Part 3
Written	Robert V J Varman	1981	DRAFT COPY. Recommendations for the Royal Engineer's Office and Stables
Written	Robert V J Varman	1981	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Arch. Report 7, Part 1
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct J: Beachfront (known as Slaughter Bay and Emily Bay)



Property description: Crown Reserve (Point Hunter Reserve), road reserve

Land use zoning: Conservation, Open space

Current uses: Recreation (swimming, snorkelling), vehicle parking, camping, boat launch

Archaeological potential:

Table 12. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct J.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>)	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits	Moderate
Evidence of settlement layout	Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks)	Low
Waste disposal	Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc.	Low
Environmental management	Water management (cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, concrete facing of channels)	High
Quarrying	Spoil heaps/discard raw material	Low
Burial practices	Human remains (skeletal remains, cremated remains, other traces of human bodies) Grave cuts and fills Grave markers (headstones, crypts, crosses) Grave furnishings (coffins, coffin hardware) Funerary objects (grave goods, items directly associated with human remains that are part of a burial e.g. buttons, pins, buckles)	Low

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct J is provided in Volume 2, Plate 18.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct J is provided in Volume 2, Plate 40.

Historic themes:

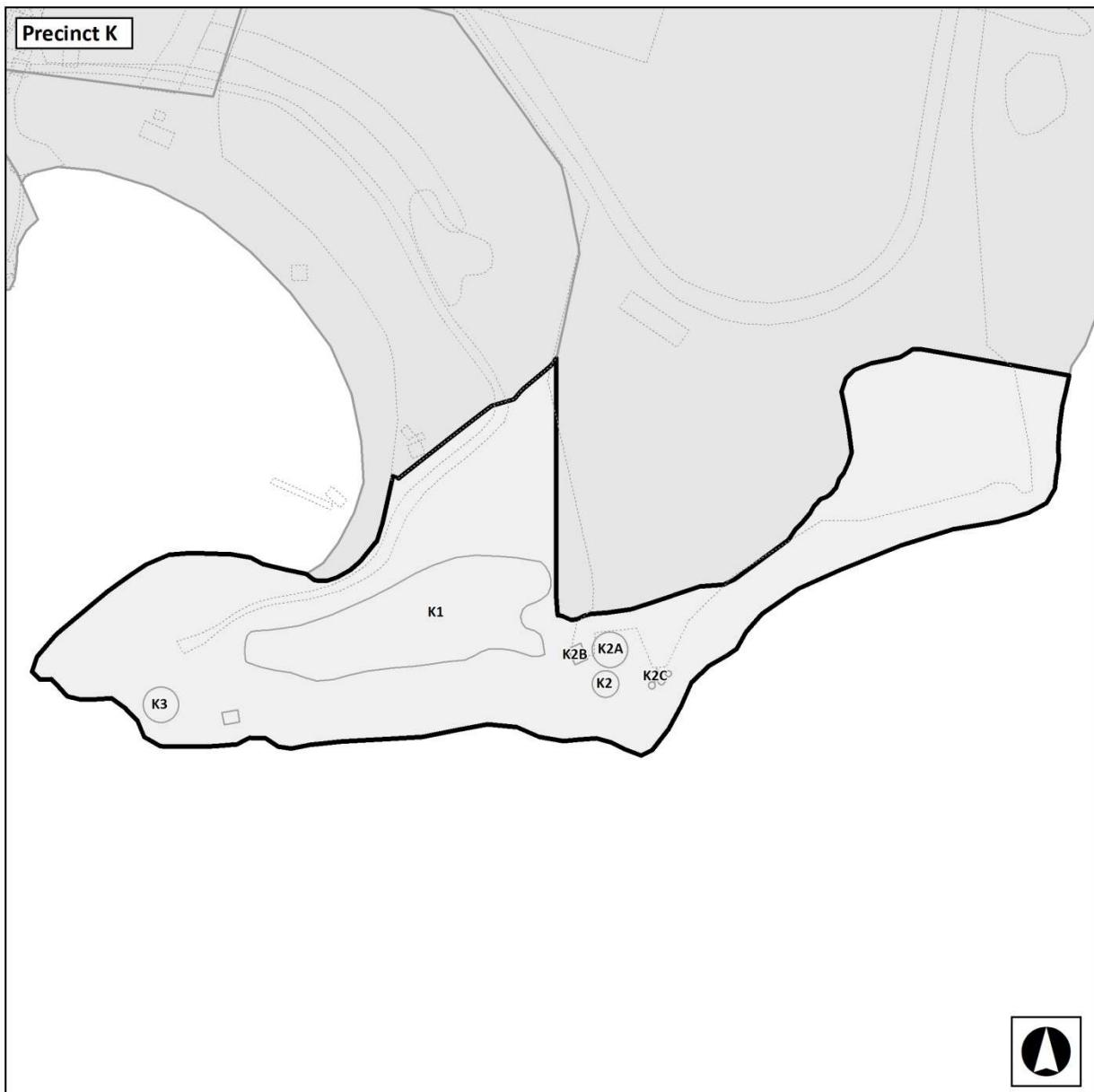
- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Going to the beach – Enjoying the natural environment
- Marking the phases of life
 - Dying – Dealing with human remains

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Duncan, Dr Brad, Dr Martin Gibbs, Lisa Richards, Janelle Blucher, and Natalie Blake	2014	Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report 2014
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson, Ian Smith, and Peter White	2001	Archaeological Fieldwork on Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V J Varman	1990	Archaeological Report Emily Bay Outlet
Written	Robert V J Varman	1990	Cemetery Bay Water Assurance Scheme Quarry Site 1 Archaeological Report
Written	J Lydon	1988	Emily Bay, Norfolk Island: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct K: Windmill Ridge



Property description: Crown Reserve (Point Hunter Reserve)

Land use zoning: Open Space

Current uses: Walking, kite flying, recreation (site seeing), bird watching

Archaeological potential:

Table 13. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct K.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Evidence of industrial activities (e.g. milling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privy deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Low
Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spoil heaps/discharged raw material 	Low

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct K is provided in Volume 2, Plate 19.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct K is provided in Volume 2, Plate 41.

Historic themes:

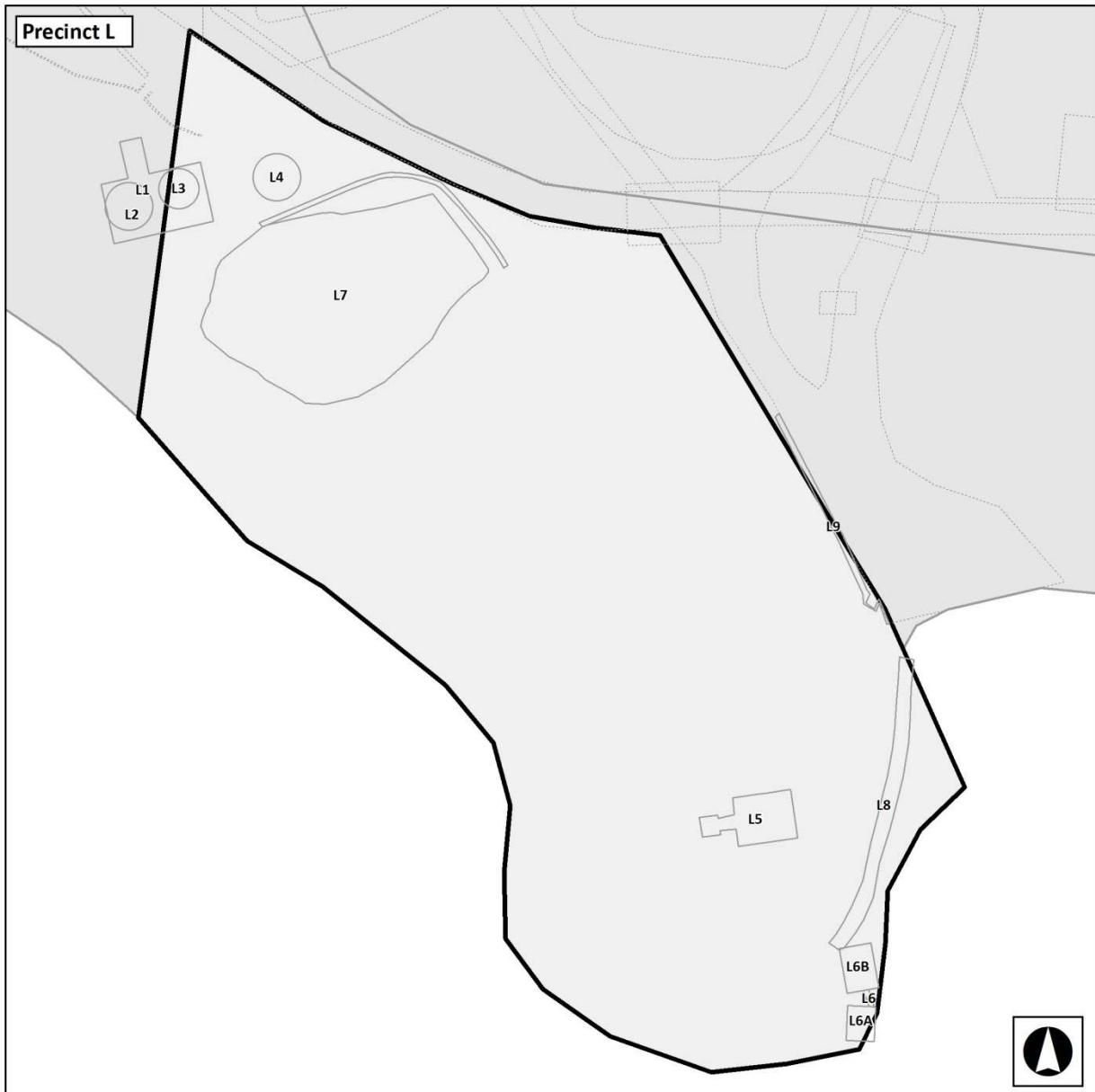
- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement

- Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
- Promoting settlement – British colonisation
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Utilising natural resources – Quarrying
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy
- Developing Norfolk's cultural life
 - Going to the beach – Enjoying the natural environment

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson, Ian Smith, and Peter White	2001	Archaeological Fieldwork on Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V J Varman	1990	Cemetery Bay Water Assurance Scheme Quarry Site 1 Archaeological Report
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct L: Chimney Hill



Property description: Crown Reserve (Point Hunter Reserve), road reserve

Land use zoning: Open Space

Current uses: Picnic area, rock climbing, vehicle parking

Archaeological potential:

Table 14. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct L.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Evidence of industrial activities (e.g. lime production, salt production)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	Extant Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	Low
Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spoil heaps/discharged raw material 	Low

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct L is provided in Volume 2, Plate 20.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct L is provided in Volume 2, Plate 42.

Historic themes:

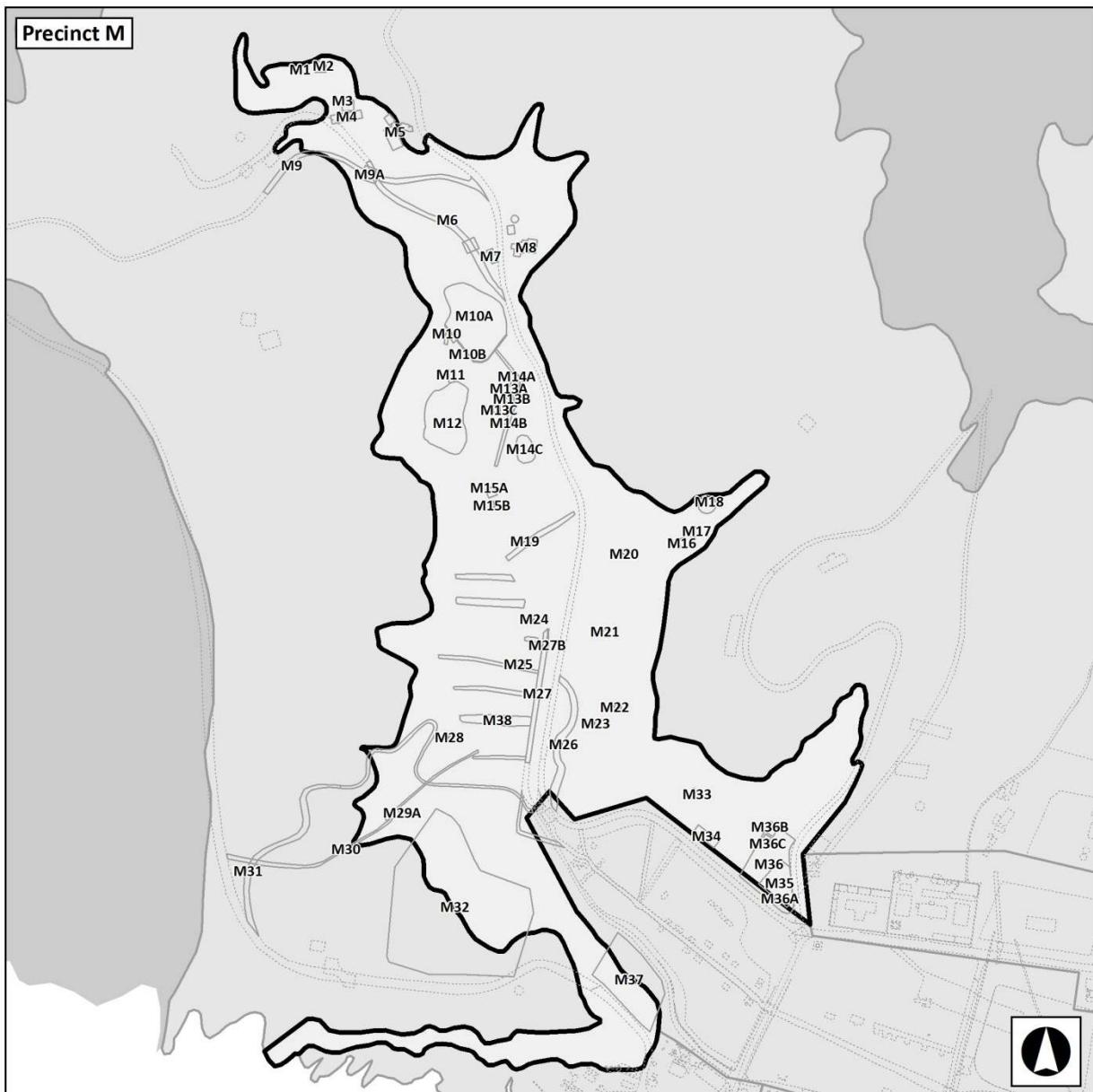
- Peopling the continent
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army

- Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Developing economic links outside Norfolk Island – Trade
 - Moving goods and people – Development of the island economy
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct M: Arthur's Vale – Watermill Valley



Property description: Crown Reserve (Kingston Common Reserve), Freehold (part allotments 52r, 78a, 78b, 80b3, 80b4, 91a), Crown lease (part Allotments 79i, 80a, 179a1), road reserve

Land use zoning: Conservation, Rural

Current uses: Water supply, stockpile site, recreation (walking, feeding ducks and fowl), tourism (site seeing), rural occupation

Archaeological potential:

Table 15. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct M.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ Field systems ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Animal husbandry (evidence of stockyards, barns etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of enclosures ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	High
Evidence of cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field boundaries 	Extant
Evidence of industrial activities (e.g. watermill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains of infrastructure ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils ▪ Fencing (post holes) 	Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Privy deposits ▪ Rubbish pits ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management (reservoirs, dams, cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, stone facing) 	Extant High

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct M is provided in Volume 2, Plate 21.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct M is provided in Volume 2, Plate 43.

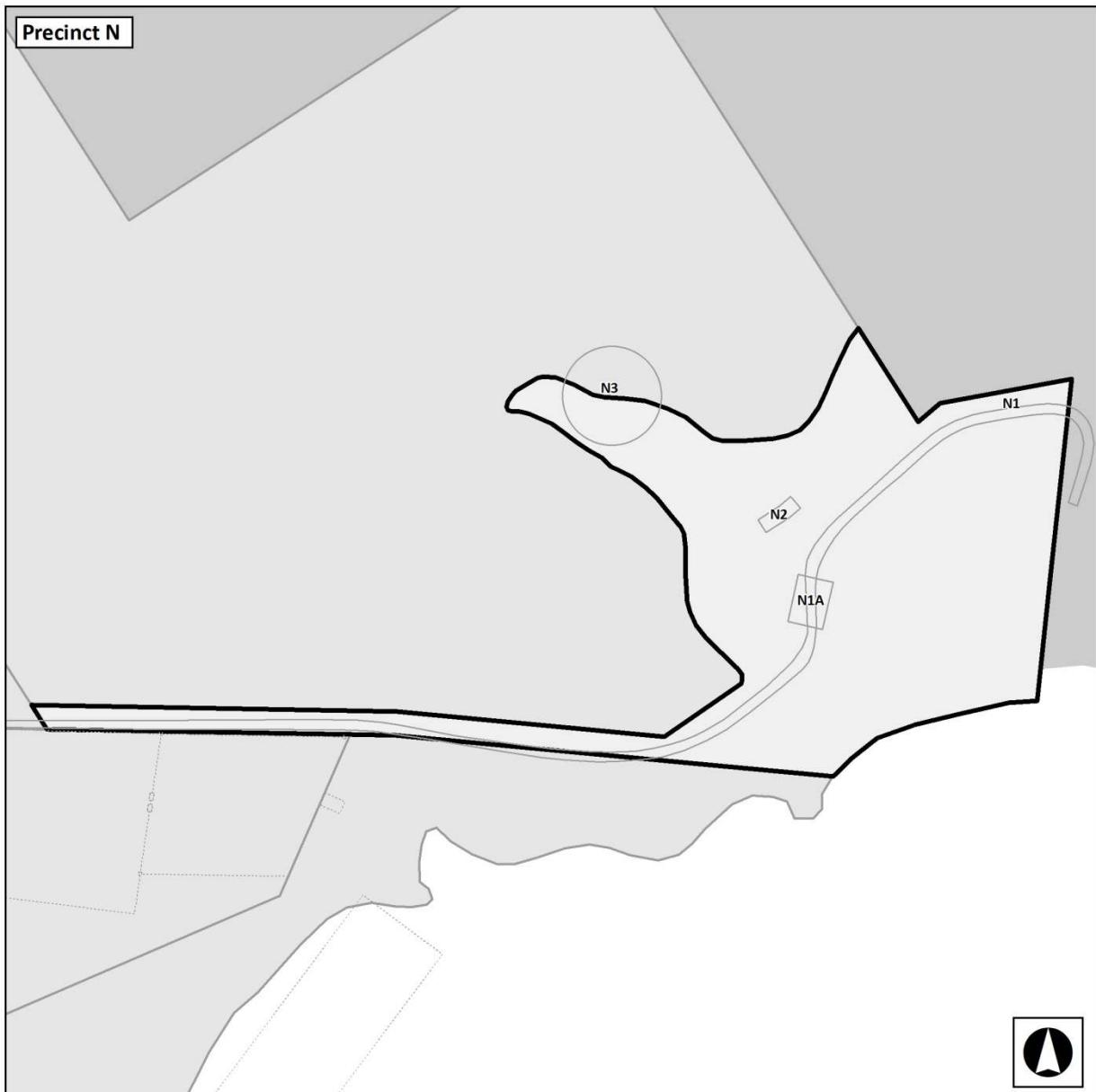
Historic themes:

- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders
 - Adapting to diverse environments – Exploration of the Pacific
 - Promoting settlement – British colonisation
 - Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment – Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements
- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Planning settlements – Selecting township sites – Strategic position
- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Developing primary production – Commercial agricultural production
 - Developing primary production – Self sufficiency
 - Moving goods and people – Development of the island economy
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey

Precinct N: Bloody Bridge, Cemetery Road and Garden



Property description: Freehold (Allotments 57a4, 57a5), Crown lease (part Allotment 67c)

Land use zoning: Rural, Special Use

Current uses: Rural occupation, tourism (site seeing)

Archaeological potential:

Table 16. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct N.

Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Evidence of Polynesian settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stone paving ▪ Building platforms ▪ Ditches ▪ Latrines ▪ Burials ▪ Earth ovens ▪ Scoop hearths ▪ Postholes ▪ Shell middens ▪ Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) ▪ Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) ▪ The presence of the remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains ▪ Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures ▪ Yard surfaces and deposits 	Moderate Low
Evidence of settlement layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing (postholes) 	Low
Evidence of former landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garden beds ▪ Evidence of plantings ▪ Introduced soils 	Moderate
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	Moderate

A map of archaeological potential within Precinct N is provided in Volume 2, Plate 22.

An archaeological zoning map for Precinct N is provided in Volume 2, Plate 44.

Historic themes:

- Building settlements, towns and cities
 - Planning settlements – The British Army
 - Developing institutions – Penal reform

- Developing local, regional and national economies
 - Feeding people – Development of the island economy

Key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson, Ian Smith, and Peter White	2001	Archaeological Fieldwork on Norfolk Island
Written	Department of Housing and Construction, Graham Wilson, Martin Davies, and Rosemary Annable	1983	Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Inspiring Place	2017	Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island
Written	Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd	1983	Government House Norfolk Island: Preliminary Conservation and Management Plan
Written	Tropman and Tropman Architects	1997	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Norfolk Island: Government House and Quality Row Residences Gardens Conservation
Written	Robert V J Varman, and Damaris Bairstow	1985	The 'Barn.' KAVHA Archaeological Report 15
Written	Department of Housing and Construction et al.	1983	Norfolk Island: The archaeological survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale
Written	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey



6. Archaeological Policies

7. Archaeological policies

7.1 HMP 2016

The following archaeological conservation and management policies are reproduced from the 2016 HMP (111–112):

8.4 Archaeology

The archaeological resources of the KAVHA site will be managed to retain their cultural heritage values and realise their research potential.

8.4.1 Conservation of the Resource

- ◆ Archaeological sites and features will be identified, protected and conserved. These include relics, ruins and standing structures, as well as subsurface deposits and artefacts.
- ◆ An integrated Archaeological Zoning Plan will be prepared for the KAVHA site, incorporating the existing CAD plan and other data, to document known and predicted areas of archaeological sensitivity and known disturbed areas. This plan will be updated as new information becomes available.
- ◆ Damage or intervention to archaeological sites will be avoided and any impact will be strictly managed through approved works only, in conjunction with archaeological supervision.
- ◆ New development, works and maintenance activities which involve substantial ground disturbance will be preceded by a site-specific assessment of archaeological sensitivity (informed by the Archaeological Zoning Plan).
- ◆ New development, works and maintenance will be designed and managed to avoid or minimise impact on archaeological resources. This will include a willingness to make changes during works when archaeological features are encountered.
- ◆ Impact on archaeological resources will be taken into account in assessing the overall heritage and environmental impacts of development and works proposals.

- ◆ A Code of Practice will be developed for archaeological investigations at the KAVHA site.
- ◆ Advice and assistance will be provided to landholders regarding archaeological resources, issues and requirements, in appropriate circumstances.

8.4.2 Pre-Colonial

- ◆ Archaeological investigation and research into potential Polynesian occupation of the KAVHA site will be encouraged.
- ◆ Pre-colonial sites will be accorded the same level of protection and management as historical archaeological sites.
- ◆ Pre-colonial archaeological sites and stories will be included in the KAVHA site interpretation.

8.4.3 Colonial and Post-Colonial Archaeology

- ◆ Colonial and post-colonial archaeological research projects will be encouraged.
- ◆ All colonial and post-colonial archaeological research projects will be preceded by the preparation of a thorough archaeological assessment which gathers and considers information already available from previous research or documentary sources.
- ◆ Colonial and post-colonial archaeological sites and stories will be included in the KAVHA site interpretation.

8.4.4 Artefacts

- ◆ Archaeological artefacts will be managed as part of the authentic significant fabric and movable heritage of the KAVHA site.
- ◆ Excavated artefacts will be analysed, catalogued and physically conserved, consistent with best practice museum standards.
- ◆ Budgets for archaeological investigations (whether undertaken in conjunction with works or as research projects) will include upfront budgetary provisions for artefact analysis, cataloguing, conservation and long-term curation.

8.4.5 Research

- ◆ Archaeological research will be encouraged and facilitated, with preference given to projects that contribute to current heritage management or interpretation needs and priorities.
- ◆ All archaeological research projects will be approved and undertaken in accordance with an archaeological research design which sets out an agreed methodology and demonstrates how the proposed research will benefit current and future generations.

8.4.6 Archaeological Records

- ◆ Comprehensive archival records, including text, photographs and sketches, will be made in all cases where archaeological features or deposits are disturbed.
- ◆ Archaeological investigations (whether undertaken in conjunction with works or as research projects) will include the preparation of post-investigation reports, including comprehensive research archives of all relevant records, responses to research design questions and recommendations for future archaeological heritage management. All investigations will be carried out according to an approved specific research design and methodology.
- ◆ Information gained from archaeological activities will be made available to the KAVHA Manager and integrated into site management inventories and other resources.

7.2 Maritime archaeology

This report identifies the following archaeological policies relating to maritime archaeology:

Artefacts recovered from archaeological deposits within the KAVHA that appear to be associated with a vessel, such as copper alloy sheathing or copper alloy fastenings, could be associated with a historic shipwreck as defined by the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* (and future *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018*). Such relics would also be protected under *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*.

Policy – Artefacts potentially related to a vessel are to be assessed by qualified maritime archaeologist whether they are or could be associated with a Historic Shipwreck, such as the HMS *Sirius*.



7. Archaeological Management Plan

8. Archaeological management plan

8.1 General approach

This plan provides a management strategy to ensure appropriate investigation and management of archaeological resources and their heritage values across KAVHA. The following mitigation policies and procedures should be adopted as part of the overall management of KAVHA's archaeological resources.

The principle measure for the management of archaeological resources within KAVHA is their significance. The level of archaeological significance defines the degree of impact or tolerance for change that the archaeological resource can be subjected to, and determines the level of investigation and recording that is required.

Archaeological resources assessed to have high research potential and significance will be managed in accordance with high level requirements such as retention *in situ*, including appropriate conservation.

Archaeological resources with limited research potential will be managed in a more flexible manner, depending on their extent, nature and level of preservation. Such resources may however be significant for other reasons and should be managed in order to conserve any non-archaeological values.

In general, the most desirable outcome with respect to the archaeological resource is to leave any relics undisturbed and *in situ*. Alternatives to disturbance or removal should therefore always be considered first. Subsurface disturbance should be restricted, wherever possible, to reduce the impact on archaeological remains.

8.2 Principal guidelines

8.2.1 Minimising adverse impact

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy 8.4.1 Conservation of the Resource

Any proposed development within the site should aim to avoid or minimise the impact on the archaeological resource, by addressing the implications of potential impact from the initial design and site planning stages. Examination of options and their level of impact to determine the outcome with least harmful effect would be a paramount. Avoidance of impact should be a priority.

- Review all proposed change/development with reference to this AZMP, assessing it against the heritage significance of affected relics.
- Locate proposed change/development, whenever possible, in areas of low to nil archaeological potential and significance.
- In areas assessed as potentially containing features of significance, or those of high level of preservation, using methods such as reusing existing service trenches and resting signage and structures on above ground supports in order to minimise ground disturbance is recommended.
- Impacts, including significant disturbance and/or removal, to the relics with limited significance and/or those of already compromised integrity with little research potential, would be acceptable following appropriate mitigation measures.
- In situations where development impacts are unavoidable (for example, due to safety or other overarching requirements), procedures outlined in principle guideline 7.3 should be followed.
- Obtain professional advice, as relevant, with respect to the assessment of proposed change/development and consider alternative courses of action.
- Ensure that all proposed actions are assessed against the policies and recommendations included in this AZMP.
- Actions that may result in adverse archaeological impacts must be identified and assessed a part of a formal impact assessment process.
- The impact of any proposed intervention that has the potential to adversely affect the heritage value of an archaeological resource must be assessed at the earliest possible time, preferably at the concept or planning stage, in order to have the opportunity to develop a less invasive alternative. The assessment must be refined, as necessary, during subsequent stages of the development design phase as more detail becomes available
- The level of effort and detail of assessment should reflect the degree of potential impact and the significance of the value of the affected archaeological resource.

8.2.2 Statutory obligations

Relevant statutory instruments:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Cwlth)
- *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* (Cwlth)
- *Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002* (NI)
- *Planning Act 2002* (NI)

All necessary approvals and consents should be obtained prior to any ground disturbance works commencing within the WHL curtilage of the site and its immediate vicinity.

All necessary approvals and consents must be accompanied by relevant supporting documentation including this AZMP and any site-specific assessments and research designs.

8.2.3 Contractor obligations

All contractors or other persons involved in works within KAVHA should be made aware of the site's heritage significance and its potential for archaeological remains to be present across the site and in the vicinity of works by way of a Heritage Induction. The Induction would be prepared and delivered by the KAVHA heritage manager and/or project archaeologist suitably qualified to manage state significant or other heritage listed sites. On-site personnel should be made aware of the procedure to be followed for notification and stopping works in the event of the unexpected discovery of relics (see Part 8.3.7).

8.3 Archaeological investigation

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policies: 8.4.1 Conservation of the Resource, 8.4.2 Pre-Colonial, 8.4.3 Colonial and Post-Colonial Archaeology, 8.4.5 Research

The objectives of any physical investigation within the site should focus on realising the research potential of archaeological resources. Only the areas that may be physically affected by the future redevelopment would be investigated and the depth of any archaeological excavation would directly correspond with the depth of proposed excavation for the purposes of the proposed redevelopment.

The extent of archaeological investigation recommended for each of the areas of archaeological potential that could be affected by any development proposal is based on the following:

- significance, research potential and level of preservation of the archaeological remains;
- nature and extent of the known or potential remains;
- degree of disturbance to which those remains may have been subjected in the past; and
- nature and extent of proposed impacts to those remains.

All investigations within the KAVHA WHL boundary will be undertaken in accordance with this AZMP and a site-specific assessment and research design, guided by the 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations at KAVHA' (Appendix 2).

The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development has responsibility for the approval of archaeological research projects, supported by the department's Heritage Manager and guided by the KAVHA Advisory Committee. The merits of proposed research investigations should be considered as part of the approvals process.

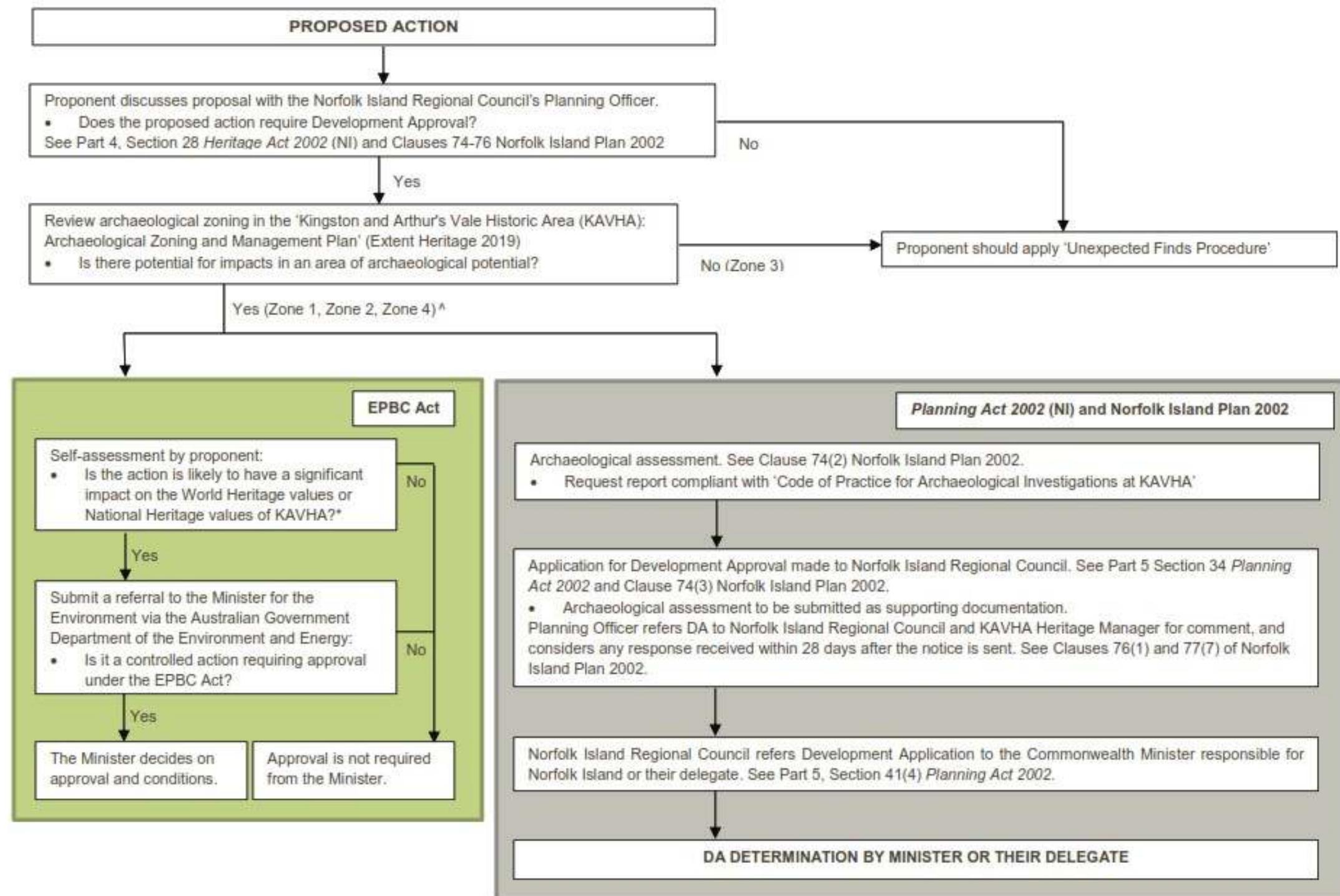
8.3.1 Archaeological management categories

To facilitate the appropriate management, four categories or zones of archaeological management have been devised. The categories of archaeological management correspond to the levels of known and/or predictable archaeological potential and significance as follows:

- Zone 1: for areas of high archaeological potential and where impact and/or removal is generally unacceptable. This includes sites/items identified as reflecting KAVHA's OUV, and well preserved or intact relics, both within and in the vicinity of the WHL boundary. The management process should include retention in situ and avoidance of ground disturbance works whenever possible. Other archaeological interventions may include methodologies such as test excavation, monitoring or full investigation with conservation. Impacts with potential to damage and/or remove would be tolerated only in situations involving public safety.
- Zone 2: for management of archaeological remains with secondary heritage values or those identified in the area of moderate archaeological potential. Archaeological investigation methods would depend on the nature and extent of proposed works and could involve testing, monitoring and recording, and open area excavation with salvage, if appropriate.
- Zone 3: for management of archaeological resources in the areas of low archaeological potential. The recommended archaeological method would be commensurate with the level of preservation and significance of the exposed relics likely to involve monitoring and recording. For the areas of the site where relics are unlikely to be present (due to the absence of development or high level of disturbance) and therefore should be subject to 'no action'. Any archaeology identified in this zone would be subject to management under the Unexpected Finds procedures provided in Appendix A of this report.
- Zone 4 is specifically related to known burial locations within the Cemetery reserve and Murderer's Mound. Any intervention, except that associated with normal operation of the cemetery, should be avoided. Non-invasive site investigation should be considered as a first option. Any archaeological excavations should be restricted to identification of unknown graves in order to avoid deep impacts.

The graphic representation of archaeological management zones in KAVHA is provided in Volume 2, Plates 23-44.

A flowchart identifying the regulatory and procedural framework which applies to proposed actions within KAVHA under the provisions of the EPBC Act, *Heritage Act 2002*, *Planning Act 2002* and Norfolk Island Plan 2002, and identified archaeological management zones is provided in **Figure 5**.



Notes:

[^]There is no bilateral accredited process for approval of proposed actions. The EPBC Act and Planning Act 2002 (NI) environmental assessment and approval processes run in parallel.

*Refer to:

- 'Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant impact guidelines 1.1: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999' (Department of the Environment 2013)
- 'Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies: Significant impact guidelines 1.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999' (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2013)

Figure 5. Regulatory and procedural framework for archaeological investigations in KAVHA.

Personnel
PM = Project Manager
SM=Site Manager
PA = Project Archaeologist

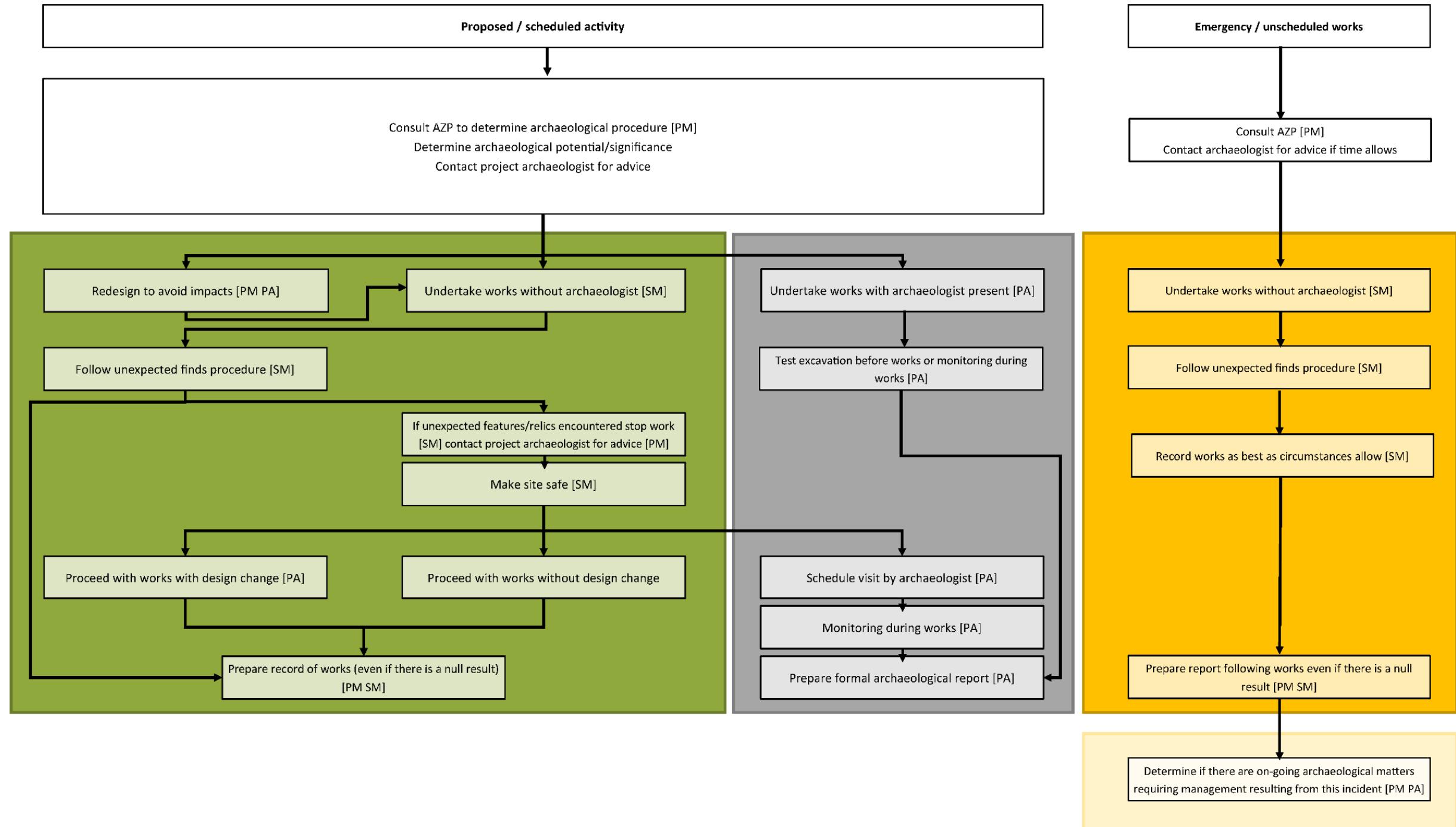


Figure 6. Activity flowchart for archaeological management.

8.3.2 Archaeological methods

The following archaeological methodologies are available for physical investigations, whether the objective is mitigation of development impacts or scientific research.

8.3.2.1 *Non-invasive site investigations*

A non-invasive site investigation by using a ground penetrating radar or other remote sensing techniques may be considered to assist in the preparation of assessments or location of potential impacts in highly sensitive areas. Management decisions, however, should not be based on the results of a GPR survey without physical confirmation.

8.3.2.2 *Test Excavation*

Test excavation and reassessment is widely indicated particularly for known or suspected *in situ* archaeological deposits or features with archaeological research potential. Test trenching is proposed particularly where it is believed that archaeological resources can contribute to identifiable research questions. In many instances, test trenching and reassessment is assigned as a precursor to open area excavation, as the extent of archaeological investigations warranted will not be able to be determined precisely until initial testing is complete. Archaeological test excavation would be required to test the location, extent and nature of significant archaeological resources. The results of test excavation programs would inform further works in the subject area and provide basis for the decisions related to the need for further investigations, salvage and conservation of identified relics.

8.3.2.3 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

Monitoring and recording is generally recommended for areas where archaeological remains have been identified and works are proceeding with the archaeologist in an 'overseer' role to ensure no damage is caused to the remains. It is also used where analysis of historical layers suggests that significant archaeological deposits or features have previously been present, but physical evidence or recent history suggests that these are substantially disturbed and that the site therefore has little archaeological research potential. This approach may also result in recommendations ranging from open-area excavation to no further action.

8.3.2.4 *Open Area Excavation*

Open area excavation is indicated for areas assessed as having high archaeological research potential, and the ability to contribute to a number of research questions identified in the research design through the technique of excavation of larger areas in plan. In many instances, the exact nature and particularly the extent of surviving intact deposits cannot be determined until appropriate physical investigations have been undertaken on site. Open area archaeological excavation would include salvage if archaeological resources could not be retained *in situ* for conservation or interpretation. Salvage would involve excavation of a larger area to identify spatial relationships between features or deposits that may be present, and to maximise the information and material that may be recovered from a site. Archaeological excavation (salvage) may also be required if the monitoring program or archaeological testing reveals that significant archaeological remains survive substantially intact within a site.

8.3.2.5 No Further Action

No action is for areas that are known to have had their archaeological research potential removed or destroyed, either through previous comprehensive archaeological investigation or bulk excavation associated with twentieth century development, including services.

8.3.2.6 In Situ Conservation

In situ conservation is where the archaeological resource is assessed as containing subsurface archaeological features of significance, or where the nature of known features is such that some form of *in situ* conservation can be appropriately achieved.

8.3.3 Site recording

Archaeological recording of the site would be conducted according to archaeological best practice as follows:

- A survey datum would be established to record the levels of extant deposits and features, keyed to Australian Height Datum (AHD) or a height datum for Australia's Overseas Territories specified in the Standard for the Australian Survey Control Network, prepared by the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping & Permanent Committee on Geodesy.;
- Scaled site plans and profile or cross-section drawings of significant features/deposits on the site will be prepared showing the location of archaeological deposits and features revealed by excavation. These will be keyed to the site datum;
- The location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on sequentially numbered pro-forma context recording sheets (for example, see Appendix 3). This form of written documentation will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits;
- Photographic recording of all phases of work on site would be undertaken;
- The recording of archaeological features and their conservation to archival standard. As a guide, the procedures outlined in the How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items manual prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division) in 1998 may be referred to.
- Soil samples of original garden beds, significant yard areas and/or intact refuse debris discovered during archaeological investigations, should be collected for further archaeo-botanical analysis in accordance with standards established for pollen/seed analysis.

8.3.4 Artefact management

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy: 8.4.4 Artefacts

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Administration of Norfolk Island dated 10 August 1990, ownership of historic artefacts found in KAVHA on Commonwealth land remains with the Commonwealth but custody will be undertaken by the

Administration. The Norfolk Island Museum, operated by the Norfolk Island Regional Council, is responsible for the proper storage, display, conservation and preservation of historic artefacts through a service delivery agreement funded by the Commonwealth.

Any artefacts retrieved during the on-site works will be collected, cleaned and catalogued in accordance with the investigation methodology recommended in this report and best archaeological practice.

- Any artefacts retrieved would be provenanced according to their contexts.
- Artefacts will be bagged in suitable polyethylene bags, tagged with labels and put in an agreed secure storage location.
- Representative and/or rare artefacts should be conserved and stabilised.
- All artefacts will be subjected to a detailed a statistical analysis during the post excavation phase of archaeological works in order to fully answer the research questions that guide the archaeological investigation.
- All significant cultural materials recovered during archaeological investigation should be retained for analysis. This analysis would take pace off site and would be conducted by various qualified specialists. The results of the analysis would be included as part of a final investigation report.
- At the conclusion of the project they will be handed over to the Norfolk Island Museum for retention and/or lodgement in an appropriate storage facility within KAVHA.

8.3.5 Maritime archaeology

If maritime archaeological relics are identified, or possibly identified:

- They are to be catalogued as being relics under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* (Cwlth) (and future *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018*);
- They are to be deposited with the Norfolk Island Museum;
- Conservation advice on long term storage of the artefacts is to be obtained.

For the range of artefact types that are associated with the HMS *Sirius* refer to:

Stanbury, Myra. 1994. *HMS Sirius 1790: An Illustrated Catalogue of Artefacts Recovered from the Wreck Site at Norfolk Island*. Special Publication No. 7. Adelaide, South Australia: Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology.

8.3.6 Personnel

Archaeological investigations would be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist/Excavation Director who has demonstrated experience with directing archaeological

excavations of complex and significant archaeological sites and approved by the KAVHA Heritage Manager.

The specific nomination of the Excavation Director should be included in the application letter for the lodgement of relevant Approvals, as required.

The Excavation Director would be assisted by qualified archaeologists, who would undertake site planning, recording and excavation in accordance with archaeological best practice and specifics of this AZMP.

All project personnel, sub-contractors, consultants and visitors will receive training in environmental and heritage obligations during the site inductions and toolbox talks. Training will include an archaeological awareness component to reinforce the importance of heritage issues and the management measures that will be implemented.

Key staff will undertake more comprehensive training relevant to their position and/or responsibility. This training may be provided as 'toolbox' training or at a more advanced level by the Heritage Manager or delegated representatives.

8.3.7 Unexpected finds procedure

This procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified or potential Polynesian and/or historical archaeological item/object/site is found during construction activities.

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by the KAVHA personnel/contractors/persons undertaking works that have the potential to uncover a Polynesian and/or historical archaeological artefact/item/object/site.

In the event that a potential heritage artefact/item/object/site is encountered during construction works the following steps shall be taken:

- **STOP ALL WORK** in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the KAVHA Heritage Manager. The Heritage Manager will demarcate the area to protect the artefact/item/object/site.
- The Heritage Manager is to record the details, take photos of the find and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.
- The Heritage Manager contacts a suitably qualified archaeologist to notify them of the location of the find.
- If the archaeologist advises that the find is not a significant archaeological relic, work will recommence in consultation with the Heritage Manager.
- If the Archaeologist advises that the find is a significant heritage item the Heritage Manager should undertake the following procedure:

- Liaise with the archaeologist to determine the appropriate heritage management as outlined in this AZMP.

8.3.8 Discovery of unexpected human remains

This procedure details the actions to be taken when possible human skeletal material (remains) is found during construction activities.

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by project personnel that have the potential to uncover possible human skeletal material (remains).

In the event that possible human skeletal material (remains) is encountered during construction the following steps shall be taken.

- **STOP ALL WORK** in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the KAVHA Heritage Manager. The Heritage Manager will then demarcate the area to protect the possible human skeletal material (remains).
- The Heritage Manager is to record the details, take photographs of the find and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.

(Please note: each step of the procedure will determine if the following step is required to be implemented)

- The Heritage Manager on site must notify the NI Police by calling '000' and the Coroner by calling the NI Registry, Courts and Lands office on '+6723 23691'.
- The Heritage Manager on site must notify a suitably qualified Archaeologist.
- Should the NI Police determine the remains to not be of a criminal nature, the Heritage Manager should contact a forensic anthropologist to determine the most appropriate course of action, that may include deviation of the construction works, or the careful removal of the remains and reburial elsewhere.

Relevant statutory instruments:

- *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1963 (NI)*

Notification of the finding of a dead body

29. (1) A person who finds a body —

- (a) in such circumstances that he has reasonable cause to suspect that the dead person died a violent or an unnatural death; or
- (b) in suspicious or unusual circumstances,

shall, unless he is a member of the Police Force, forthwith report the finding to such a member.

- **Coroners Act 1993 (NI)**

Jurisdiction of Coroner

11. (1) The Coroner shall hold an inquest into the manner and cause of the death of a person who —

- (a) is killed;
- (b) is found drowned;
- (c) dies a sudden death the cause of which is unknown;
- (d) dies under suspicious or unusual circumstances;
- (e) dies while under, or as a result of the administration of, an anaesthetic administered in the course of a medical, surgical, or dental operation or operation of a similar nature;
- (f) dies, and a medical practitioner has not given a certificate as to the cause of death;
- (g) dies, not having been attended by a medical practitioner at any period within 3 months before his or her death;
- (h) dies within one year and one day after the date of an accident where the cause of death is directly attributable to the accident;
- (i) dies in a prison or lock-up or in a hospital for the mentally ill;
- (j) dies and that death is reported to the Coroner in accordance with section 27(2) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1963; or
- (m) dies and the Administrator orders that an inquest be held.

8.3.9 Post-excavation reporting

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy: 8.4.6 Archaeological Records

Upon completion of onsite works and artefact analysis, a report would be prepared by the Excavation Director that presents a detailed description of the works performed and their results, illustrated by photographs, survey plans and an artefact catalogue, as appropriate. The report would include a response to the relevant research questions including those raised in this document.

The report on the results of all archaeological fieldwork must be produced in accordance with conditions of approval or best-practice procedures if statutory approval is not required. The report should include:

- a description of the results of the investigation, including a discussion of the nature of the archaeological remains recorded.
- a response to the research questions raised in this AMP.

- the results of any post-excavation analysis undertaken, including artefact or sample analysis.
- site records, including artefact catalogues, measured drawings and photographs, where appropriate.
- conclusions relating to the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains.
- identification of the repository for material recovered from the site.
- recommendations for further archaeological work, site maintenance, conservation or interpretation, as appropriate.

The final archive of archaeological material should consist of all site records produced throughout the physical investigation, that may include context sheets, artefact sheets, photographs, slides, drawings and artefacts (inventoried, boxed, labelled and catalogued).

8.3.10 Cemetery burial register

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policies: 8.4.3 Colonial and Post-Colonial Archaeology, 8.4.5 Research

The Kingston Cemetery contains graves and burial sites dating from the earliest period of European settlement, including the First (Colonial) and Second (Penal) settlement periods, and the Pitcairn period.

Resources should be provided to the Cemetery Sexton to update and maintain a publicly available cemetery and burial register and associated historical documentation, to support research into and documentation of marked and unmarked burials.

8.3.11 Public information and interpretation policy

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policies: 8.4.2 Pre-Colonial, 8.4.3 Colonial and Post-Colonial Archaeology, 8.4.6 Archaeological Records

Significant and well-preserved archaeological remains are always engaging and warrant public access to the excavation. An Open Day may be considered to provide the opportunity to the public to experience evidence of the early history of KAVHA.

The post-excavation report would make recommendations for interpretation appropriate to the nature and significance of the archaeological remains investigated.

Opportunities to interpret any archaeological evidence discovered during site works may be considered as part of a holistic approach to interpreting the site. The archaeological values revealed by the archaeological investigation should be incorporated into an integrated approach to heritage interpretation within the site.

Results of archaeological investigations should be made available for further research.

8.3.12 Plan update

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy: 8.4.1 Conservation of the Resource, 8.4.6 Archaeological Records

This Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan, including the integrated GIS-based spatial data set of known and predicted archaeological resources, should be updated as new information becomes available, and reviewed at least once in every five years.

Changes to this plan will be approved by the Heritage Manager and in consultation with stakeholders (if required), and recorded in the document control section for each revision. A copy of the updated plan will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders.



9. Research framework

9.1 Historical themes

An archaeological investigation of an individual site or item should consider physical evidence of its historical development and occupation in a thematic context. The Australian Heritage Commission has identified a national framework of historic themes to allow the evidence documented from KAVHA to be compared and contrasted with similar or comparable sites (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). This document is supplemented by a table prepared by the Heritage Council of New South Wales, showing the correlation of national, state and local themes, to ensure that information recovered from the site can be understood within a broader research framework (Heritage Council of New South Wales 2001).

The following table outlines the national historical themes relevant to KAVHA, with corresponding local historic themes adapted from the draft 2002 CMP (Table 17). Details of the phases of site development associated with each theme are also included. The themes outlined here should not be regarded as prescriptive, nor should they be regarded as limiting the type of research questions that may be asked of the site's archaeological resources. The following archaeological conservation and management policies are identified in Section 8.4 Archaeology of the 2016 HMP (111–112). Section 8.4.5 of the 2016 HMP states:

All archaeological research projects will be approved and undertaken in accordance with an archaeological research design which sets out an agreed methodology and demonstrates how the proposed research will benefit current and future generations.

The research framework should be regarded as a baseline from which relevant research designs can be constructed. This should assist in maintaining a consistency in the recording and presentation of data so that the conclusions drawn in response to individual research designs can be understood in the context of the historical development of KAVHA. It should also be noted that the following themes are those that are most likely to be manifest in the archaeological record. Other themes may relate to the analysis of landscape and built heritage but are not included here.

Table 17. Historical themes relevant to KAVHA (after Australian Heritage Commission 2001, Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd 2002, 188–195, and Heritage Council of New South Wales 2001).

National theme group	National theme	Local theme	Notes	Relevant site development phase
Peopling the continent	Migrating	Polynesian migration and settlement	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements.	1
	Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation	Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers		4
	Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life	Isolation of Norfolk Island and the Pitcairn Islanders		4
	Adapting to diverse environments	Exploration of the Pacific		1, 2
	Promoting settlement	British colonisation		4
	Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment	Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements		2, 3
Building settlements, towns and cities	Making settlements to serve the British empire	The Royal Navy	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements.	2, 3
	Planning settlements	The British Army	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing discipline, criminal and civil law and legal processes.	2, 3
	Planning settlements – Selecting township sites	Strategic position	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles.	2

National theme group	National theme	Local theme	Notes	Relevant site development phase
	Developing institutions	Penal reform	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period (First and Second Settlements). This includes changes in prison discipline and Norfolk Island's place within the British Imperial system.	2, 3
Tracing the evolution of the environment	Modifying the environment	The impact of humans on the natural environment of Norfolk Island	Activities associated with landscape modification and the impact on plant and animal species during all phases of human occupancy. This may manifest itself in the archaeological record as plant or animal remains associated with previously unrecorded, now-extinct species.	1, 2, 3, 4
Developing local, regional and national economies	Developing primary production	Commercial agricultural production	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, for wider commercial purposes.	2, 3, 4
	Fishing and whaling	Whaling	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	1, 4
	Developing economic links outside Norfolk Island	Trade	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.	2, 3, 4
	Utilising natural resources	Quarrying	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances. This includes the production of material by prisoners during the Second Settlement, such as dripstones, that were exported to the Australian mainland.	2, 3, 4
	Moving goods and people	Development of the island economy	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods within the confines of the Island.	2, 3, 4

National theme group	National theme	Local theme	Notes	Relevant site development phase
	Feeding people	Development of the island economy	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for survival in an isolated location.	1, 2, 3, 4
	Catering for tourists	Tourism	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation.	4
Developing Norfolk's cultural life	Worshipping	Religion	Activities and sites associated with particular systems of faith and worship.	1, 2, 3, 4
	Organising recreation	Playing and watching organised sports	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	4
	Going to the beach	Enjoying the natural environment		3, 4
Educating	Educating people in remote places	Schooling	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	4
Governing	The application of Imperial policy	Governance	Activities associated with the governance of the local area and the manner in which external and internal policies manifest themselves in the archaeological record.	2, 3, 4
	Developing institutions of self-government and democracy	Governance		2, 3, 4
Marking the phases of life	Dying	Dealing with human remains	Activities associated with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	1, 2, 3, 4

9.2 Broad research questions

An archaeological research design can be formulated to answer general questions about any deposits or features that are applicable to most archaeological sites investigated. These general questions are:

- What features or deposits are present on the site;
- What is the nature and extent of these;
- How intact are the identified features and/or deposits;
- What is their significance;
- What date can be assigned to them; and,

- How does this information compare to available historical information relating to the site?

For all four phases of the site's human history there are questions regarding comparison with other sites. For the Polynesian settlement there are questions of comparison with settlement patterns, processes and material culture with islands of a similar size.

Comparative sites for the First Settlement are the parallel settlements formed in New South Wales and later Tasmania. The Second Settlement has its closest parallels in Australia. Outside the British context there are similar places of judicial exile within the French imperial system and in the Spanish empire.

The Pitcairn settlement has a number of parallels where isolated communities have been relocated, willingly or unwillingly. Examples exist in Canada and Scotland where economic necessity, or changes in site usage, forced large portions of a population to be relocated elsewhere.

9.3 Site-specific research questions

The following additional site-specific research questions have been identified for KAVHA:

- Is it possible to identify different phases of Polynesian occupancy within KAVHA?
- Can areas of specific, functional land use be identified in KAVHA during the Polynesian occupancy?
- Are there any local extinctions of plants or animals that can be attributed to the Polynesian period?
- Does the archaeological record provide any indications of why the Polynesian occupancy/occupancies of the Island ended?
- If human skeletal material that can be reliably attributed to the Polynesian occupancy, is it possible to test this material for genetic information that may provide information regarding population origins?
- Can early attempts at growing a range of crops during the First Settlement, often unsuccessfully, be recognised in the archaeological record through palynological analysis?
- The final phase of occupancy during the First Settlement (c.1800 and 1814) is poorly documented – is it possible to recognise sites or objects, within the archaeological record, that may provide a better understanding of the layout and use of KAVHA during this period?
- Is it possible to distinguish different levels in society in KAVHA during the First Settlement through an examination of material culture?
- Is there evidence for the presence of undocumented public utilities and other infrastructure constructed during the First Settlement that may have directly influenced the quality of life within KAVHA?

- On 8 May 1805 the Kingston foreshore was struck by what appears to have been a series of tsunami, resulting in damage to buildings and the loss of one house. Is it possible to identify this event in the archaeological record?
- During the Second Settlement there were a number of scattered huts and habitations scattered throughout KAVHA – did the material culture and life of the occupants of these sites differ significantly from the general prison population?
- Did changes in the material culture of the Second Settlement, for both bond and free, coincide with technological changes in the parent Colonies?
- Is there physical evidence of unapproved works, or the use of prohibited items during the life of the Second Settlement?
- During the Second Settlement there were a number of deaths due to disease – can the outbreak of disease within the penal settlement be linked to potential physical causes, such as sanitary arrangements, that may survive in the archaeological record?
- Is there any material evidence that may suggest use of former penal settlement objects by the first phase of Pitcairn settlers, or were new materials supplied to them by Government?
- Is there evidence for the continuance of traditional Pitcairn practices using local materials – for example were yolla stones made on Norfolk using local material?
- Is there physical evidence suggesting a significant change in agricultural practice between the Second Settlement and the Pitcairn Settlement?

10. Glossary

Action	Defined broadly in the EPBC Act and includes: a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities, or an alteration of any of these things
The Burra Charter	<i>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013</i>
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
Conservation	Defined in the Burra Charter as “all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance”
Development	Defined in the Planning Act as “use of any land or the erection or use of any building or other structure or the carrying out of building, engineering, mining, or other operations in, on, or under the land, or the making of any material change to the use of any premises”
DIRDC	Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities
Earth oven	Heated stone earth oven or <i>umu</i> from the Polynesian phase of occupation, comprising shallow scoops filled with broken, fired basalt cobbles mixed with charcoal and midden (Anderson and Green 2001, 44)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
Heritage	Defined in the Heritage Act as “...the archaeological, historical, aesthetic, architectural, scientific, natural, cultural or social heritage of Norfolk Island for the present community and for future generations”
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 2002 (NI)</i>
Historic artefacts	Defined in the Agreement between The Commonwealth of Australia and the Administration of Norfolk Island relating to Historic Artefacts made 10 August 1990 as “any moveable object relating to the settlement of KAVHA (not being an object that is affixed to a building or forms part of a deposit integral to the land) which has been found or may hereafter be found on land in the KAVHA owned in right of the Commonwealth”
NIHR	Means the Norfolk Island Heritage Register established in accordance with the <i>Heritage Act 2002</i> .
<i>In situ</i>	Latin phrase meaning ‘in the original place’
KAVHA	Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area
NHL	National Heritage List
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
Planning Act	<i>Planning Act 2002 (NI)</i>
Scoop hearth	Small depressions or pits from the Polynesian phase of occupation that were used as fireplaces (Anderson and Green 2001, 44)
WHL	World Heritage List



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Appendix 1. KAVHA Inventory

Items identified in the archaeological survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale (Wilson & Davies 1980), with additions from the 1994 Landscape Management and Conservation Plan and items identified during analysis of remote sensing data for this report.

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
Precinct A: Government House Reserve			
A1	Government House Complex	A1A	Government House
		A1B	Stables
		A1C	Garden Wall*
		A1D	Gatekeeper's Lodge
		A1E	Gateway*
		A1F	Barn
		A1G	Outbuilding
		A1H	Well
		A1J	Milking Yard
		A1K-A1P, A1R	Unidentified Stockyard Buildings
		A1Q	Piggery and Cattle Stalls
		A1S	East and South Boundary Wall of Government House and Stockyard*
		A1T	North Boundary Wall of Stockyard*
		A1U	Flagstaff*
		A1V	Bell-Post
		A1W	Cannon*
		A1X	Sentry Box
		A1Y	Ornamental Garden
		A1Z	Tennis Court
		A1AA	Government House Garden*
A2	Garrison Stockade (site)	A2A	Palisade
		A2B	Military Officer's Barracks
		A2C	Military Servant's Quarters
		A2D-A2E	Wash-Houses
		A2F	Dairy
		A2G	Stables

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
		A2H	Store
		A2J	Cooking House
		A2K	Barrack Guard House
		A2L	Hospital
		A2M-A2Y	Quarters for the Detachment
A3	Swamp Creek	A3A	Channel Serpentine Course
		A3B	Channel Straight – Replacing 3A
		A3C	Twentieth Century Open Channel*
		A3D	Open Drain
		A3E	Anderson Tunnel through Chimney Hill*
		A3F	Outlet Channel
A4	Bligh Street	A4A	Government House Gateway on Quality Row*
		A4B	Government House Gateway on Bligh Street*
		A4C	Bridge II*
		A4D	Bridge III*
		A4E	Bridge IV*
A5	Southwest Entrance to Government House	A5A	Southwest Gateway*
		A5B	Bridge I*
		A5C	Bridge IV*
A6	Chimney Hill Quarry*		
A7	Milking Yard		
A8	Stone Cutters Shed		
A9	Causeway		
A10	Pine Plantation*		
A11	Bay Street Extension	A11A	Stone Bridge on Bay Street Extension*
A12	'Cattle Well'		
A13	First Government House Stockyard		
A14	Polynesian Settlement (site)		
A15	Chimney Hill Pines*		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
Precinct B: Lowlands			
B1	Soldiers' Gardens (site)		
B2	Garrison Farm (site)		
B3	Quarry and Rock Crushers (site)		
B4	Causeway (vestiges)*		
B5	Department of Civil Aviation Radio Mast*		
B6	Golf Links*		
B7	Race Track		
B8	Sand Quarry		
B9	Murderer's Mound		
B10	Wet Quarry (site)^		
Precinct C: Cemetery Reserve			
C1	Cemetery (colonial)	C1A	Early Gate Posts
		C1B	Corner Markers
C2	Cemetery (Pitcairn)	C2A	Twentieth Century Graves
		C2B	Cemetery Hut
Precinct D: Quality Row			
D1–D11	Quality Row Officer's Quarters		
D1	Stipendiary Magistrate's Quarters		
D2	Superintendents of Convicts' Duplex	D2A-D2B	
D3	Superintendents of Convicts' Duplex	D3A-D3B	
		D3C	Well
D4	Civil Commandant's Chief Clerk's Quarters	D4A-D4B	
D5	Commissariat Storekeeper's Quarters	D5A-D5C	
D6	Commissariat Clerk's Quarters	D6A-D6E	
D7	Protestant Clergyman's	D7A-D7B	

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
	Quarters	D7C	Shed Attached to West Side of House
		D7D	Well
		D7E	Detached Shed
		D7F	Shed Northwest of D 7E
D8	Commissariat Officer's Quarters	D8A-D8C	
D9	Royal Engineer's Quarters	D9A-D9B	
D10	Foreman of Works' Quarters	D10A-D10B	
D10	Foreman of Works' Quarters	D10C	Vehicle Garage
D10	Foreman of Works' Quarters	D10D	
D11	Roman Catholic Clergyman's Quarters	D11A-D11B	
D12	Old Military Barracks complex	D12A	Soldiers' Barracks
		D12B	Soldiers' Outbuildings
		D12C	Soldiers' Privies
		D12D	West Officers' Quarters
		D12E	East Officers' Quarters
		D12F	West Officers' Outbuilding
		D12G	Hospital
		D12H	Well
		D12J	Magazine
		D12K	Orderlies' Room
		D12L	Guard House
		D12M	Ball Court
		D12N	Well
		D12P	East Officers' Outbuilding
		D12Q	Officers' Privy
		D12R	Theatre
		D12S	Shed
		D12T	Works Depot Structures

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
		D12U	Compound Wall and Wood Sheds; Store
D13	Parade Ground*		
D14	Pitcairn Church (site)		
D15	Towns Creek Culvert and Officers' Bath*	D15A	Officers' Bath
D15	Towns Creek Culvert and Officers' Bath*	D15B	Vaulted Drain
D16	New Military Barracks complex	D16A	Soldiers' Barracks
		D16B	Officers' Quarters
		D16C	Officers' Outbuilding
		D16D	Guard House
		D16E	Oar Shed
		D16F	Magazine
		D16G	Hospital
		D16H	Hospital Outbuilding
		D16J	Surgeon's Privy
		D16K	Surgeon's Soil Pit
		D16L	Charnel House
		D16M	Urinal
		D16N	Ash Pit
		D16P	Soldiers' Outbuilding
		D16Q	Soldiers' Privy
		D16R	Soil Pit
		D16S	Well
		D16T	Tank
		D16U	Men's Lavatory
		D16V	Women's Lavatory
		D16W	Padded Cell
		D16X	Shed
		D16Y	Compound Wall*
D17	Commissariat Store	D17A	

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
	complex	D17B	Commissariat Shed
		D17C	Skillion-Roofed Shed
		D17D-D17H	Commissariat Sheds
		D17J	Double Privy
		D17K	Gate and Wall*
D18	Commandant's Clerk's Quarters		
D19	Police Hut	D19	Police Hut
		D19A-D19B	Unidentified rectangular structures to north of Police Hut identified from analysis of remote sensing data
D20	Overseer's Hut		
D21	'Dewville' (site)		
D22	Paradise Hotel (site)		
D23	Quality Row Landscape Items	D23A	Town Creek Culvert*
D23	Quality Row Landscape Items	D23B	Culvert between Police Hut and Paradise Hotel*
D24	Rear Alignment Landscape items*		
D25	Unidentified rectangular feature		Unidentified rectangular feature identified from analysis of remote sensing data
D26	Drain		Drain to east of Roman Catholic Clergyman's Quarters

Precinct E: Uplands (land above the 100 ft/30 m contour) and Stockyard Valley

E1	Flagstaff and Signals		
E2	Private House	E2A	
E2	Private House	E2B	Outbuilding
E3	Eucalypt Plantation*		
E4	Old Longridge Road*		
E5	Private House*		
E6	Country Road*		
E7	Well and Pump House*	E7A-E7B	
E8	Line of Road*		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
E9	Water Tank*		
E10	Taylor's Road*		
E11	Chimney Base		
E12	Private House*		
E13	'Panorama Courts'*		
E14	'Islander Lodge'*		
E15	Grain silos		
E16	Flagstaff (site)		
E17	Islander House (Simm's Residence)*		
E18	Middlegate Road*		
E19	Old Cascade Road*		
E20–E30	Stockyard Valley		
E20	Roman Catholic Priest's Garden	E20A	Pig Sty
E20	Roman Catholic Priest's Garden	E20B	Fowl House
E20	Roman Catholic Priest's Garden	E20C	Hut
E21	Commissariat Storekeeper's Garden		
E22	Upper Stockyard Buildings*		
E23	Water Supply System*		
E24	Military Officers' Gardens (I)		
E25	Military Officers' Gardens (II)		
E26	Soldiers' Gardens (I)		
E27	Soldiers' Gardens (II)		
E28	Soldiers' Huts		
E29	Seabury House Complex		
E30	Stockyard Valley Road		
E31	Rooty Hill Road*		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
E31	Rooty Hill Road*	E31A	
E32	Flagstaff*		
E33	Queen Elizabeth Lookout*		
E34	Former Farming Area*		
E35	Landscape Above 100 ft Contour*		

Precinct F: Swamp (known as Kingston Common)

F1	Mill Road	F1A	Retaining Walls*
F1	Mill Road	F1B	
F2	Country Road	F2A	Bridge*
F2	Country Road*	F2B	
F3	Watermill/Swamp Creek and Serpentine*	F3A-F3D	
F4–F6	Drainage channels		
F7	Civil Officer's garden/huts (vestiges)	F7A	Chimney Base
F7	Civil Officer's garden/huts (vestiges)	F7B	
F8	Pier Street	F8A	Causeway*
F8	Pier Street	F8B	Stone Bridge*
F8	Pier Street	F8C	Causeway*
F9	Pitcairn Street	F9A	Rough Stone Retaining Wall*
F10	Agricultural Sheds (site)		
F11	War Memorial*		
F12	Swamp hut (site)		
F13	Cottage (site)		
F14	Prisoners' Camp (site)		
F15	Chief Constable's Quarters (site)		
F15	Chief Constable's Quarters (site)	F15A	
F16	Assistant Superintendents' and Overseers' Quarters (site)		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
F17	Ramp*		
F18	Bounty Street		
F19	Vaulted Drain	F19A	Town Creek Culvert on East Side of Bounty Street
F19	Vaulted Drain	F19B	Long Tank
F19	Vaulted Drain	F19C	
F20	Post Master's House		
F21	Parterre (site)		
F22	Sports Oval		
F23	Former Farming Area*		
F24	Memorial Planting to Quality Row*		

Precinct D: Prisoners Compound

G1	Cookhouse (site)		
G2	Blacksmiths' Shop (1)	G2A	First Shop
		G2B	Second Shop
		G2C	Small Shed
G3	Pig Sty		
G4	New Gaol (vestiges)	G4A	Gaol
		G4B	Front Range of New Gaol Cells
		G4C-G4D G4D	Service Buildings
		G4E	Well
		G4F	New Gaol Cells
		G4G	Separate Apartments
		G4H	Two Dumb Cells
		G4J	Turnkey's Room
		G4K	Structure
		G4L	Unidentified Building
G5	Prisoners' Barracks complex	G5A	Prisoners' Barracks
		G5B	West Ward
		G5C	Guard House/Office

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
		G5D	Guard House – Store
		G5E	East Ward
		G5F	Protestant Chapel
		G5G	'Vestry'
		G5H	Well
		G5J	Sentry Post
		G5K	Boiler and Oven
		G5L	Roman Catholic Chapel
		G5M	Gateway
		G5N	Barbeque
G6	Hospital (I)		
G7	Lumber and Mess Yard	G7A	Western Range
		G7B	Prisoners' Mess
G8	Changing Shed		
G9	Bounty Street		

Precinct H: Landing Place Ridge (known as Kingston Pier)

H1	Surgeon's Quarters, First Government House (site)	H1A	Surgeon's Living Quarters
		H1B	Surgeon's Kitchen
		H1C	Surgeon's Privy
		H1D	Well
		H1E	Fowl House
		H1F-H1G	Outbuildings
		H1H	Civil Officers' First Kitchen
		H1J	Stone Wall
		H1K	Steps
		H1L	Barbeque
		H1M	1792 Government House
H2	Superintendent of Agriculture's Quarters (site)		
H3	Tool Shed (site)		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
H4	Hamilton's House (site)		
H5	Military Servants (site)		
H6	Civil Hospital (II) (vestiges)		
H7	Hospital (III) (site)		
H8	Commissariat Clerk's Quarters (site)	H8A H8B H8C H8D H8E	Commissariat Clerk's Living Quarters Commissariat Clerk's Kitchen Fowl House Shed Privy
H9	Foreman of Works Quarters (site)	H9A H9B H9C	Quarters Kitchen Fowl House
H10	Coxswains' Duplex (site)		
H11	Coxswain's Hut (II) (site)	H11A H11B H11C H11D H11E	Coxswain's Living Quarters Kitchen Fowl House Pig Sties Privy
H12	Coxswain's Hut (I) (site)	H12A H12B	Living Quarters Fowl House
H13	Principal Overseer of Convicts' Quarters (I) (site)	H13A H13B	Living Quarters Principal Overseer's Outbuilding
H14	Lieutenant Borough's Quarters (site)	H14A H14B H14C H14D	Living Quarters Kitchen Fowl House Privy
H15	Privy (site)		
H16	Boat Shed (site)		
H17	Landing Place and Slipway (site)		
H18	Kingston Pier*		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
H19	Sea Wall – Western Section	H19A	Feature associated with 1850s Rebuilding of the Blacksmith's Shop
H20	Beach Guard Stockade (site)		
H21	Flagstaff (I) (site)		
H22	Flagstaff (II) (site)	H22A	Flagstaff (III)
H23	Beach/Pier Store		
H24	Settlement Guard House (site)		
H25	'Iron Store' (site)		
H26–H27	Unidentified Structures		
H28	Crankmill (vestiges)		
H29	Carpenter's Shop	H29A	
		H29B	Government Stable
H30	Royal Engineer's Office	H30A	Royal Engineer's Office
		H30B	Royal Engineer's Stables
H31	Open Shed (site)		
H32	Double Boat Shed (site)		
H33	Saw Pits (site)		
H34	Police Office (site)		
H35	Flaghouses		
H36	Gaol Gang Stockade		
H37	Old Gaol (site)		
H38	Constable's Quarters ('Munna's')		
H39	Captain Wakefield's Quarters	H39A	Living Quarters
		H39B	Wakefield's Privy
H40	Bakehouse		
H41	Stockade		
H42–H43	'Ticket-of-Leave Man's House's		
H44	Blacksmith's compound and workshops		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
H45	Overseer's Quarters	H45A	Living Quarters
		H45B	Service Building
		H45C	Rear Outbuilding
H46	Principal Overseer of Convicts' Quarters (II)	H46A	Living Quarters
		H46B	Kitchen (I)
		H46C	Outbuildings
		H46D	Kitchen (II)
H47	Overseers' Duplex		
H48	Salt House (I)		
H49	Salt House (II)		
H50	Old Longridge road		
H51	Pier Street		
H52	Road Behind the Crankmill		
H53	Bay Street		
H54	Road to West of New Gaol*		
H55	Commemorative Boulder*		
H56	Sirius Anchor*		
H57	Landscape of First Settlement Area*		
H58	First Government House		

Precinct J: Beachfront (known as Slaughter Bay and Emily Bay)

J1	Sea Wall*		
J2	Flax Shed (site)		
J3	Blok with Hole on Beach*		
J4	Lime Kiln Police Hut		
J5	Shingle Shed		
J6	Bay Street	J6A	Bay Street Bridge*
		J6B	Bay Street*
J7	Watercourses	J7A	Concrete-lined Open Channel
		J7B	Outlet Channel

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
		J7C	Steps in Outlet Channel
J8	Landscape Items	J8A	Dressing Shed*
		J8B	Toilets*
J9	Pine Plantation		
J10	Sand Quarry		
J11	Causeway Branch		
J12	Gentlemen's Bathing House		
J13	'Resolution' Site and Channel in Reef		
J14	Landscape Items	J14A	Dressing Shed*
		J14B	Toilets*

Precinct K: Windmill Ridge

K1	Quarry (site)*		
K2	Windmill Complex (vestiges)	K2A	Windmill
		K2B	Miller's Quarters
		K2C	Miller's Privy
K3	Ladies Bathing House (site)		

Precinct L: Chimney Hill

L1	Lime Shed (site)		
L2	Lime Kiln (II)		
L3	Lime Kiln (I)		
L4	Lime Kiln (III)		
L5	Salt House		
L6	Salt Tanks	L6A	South ('Regulation') Tank
		L6B	North ('Concentration') Tank
L7	Chimney Hill Quarry		
L8	Concrete Wall		
L9	Stone Wall		
L10	Landscape Area L*		

Precinct M: Arthur's Vale – Watermill Valley

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
M1	Chimney Base		
M2	Open Sheds*	M2A	
		M2B	
M3	Shaft		
M4	Dam		
M5	A-Frame Complex*		
M6	Old Road Line		
M7	Shepherd's Hut		
M8	House Complex		
M9	Country Road	M9A	Bridge
M10	Mill Pond Complex and ruins	M10A	Reservoir
		M10B	Stone Facing
		M10C	Pump
M11	'Barn'		
M12	Tobacco Patch		
M13	Watermill Complex	M13A	Watermill
		M13B	Miller's Kitchen
		M13C	Miller's Privy
M14	Artificial Watercourses	M14A	Head Race
		M14B	Tail Race
		M14C	Spoil Mound*
M15	Structures	M15A	Cottage
		M15B	'Barn'
M16	Tributary Hut		
M17	Tributary 'Barn'		
M18	Tributary 'Privy'		
M19	Tributary Drain		
M20	Chimney Base		
M21	Cottage		
M22	Chimney Base and Wall		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-feature	Description
M23	Pumping Shed*		
M24	'Privy'		
M25	Large Ruin		
M26	Original Watercourse		
M27	New Watercourse*		
M28	Chimney Base		
M29	Structures	M29A	Cottage
		M29B	Outbuilding
M30	Road*		
M31	Private Road*		
M32	Eucalypt Plantation*		
M33	Overseer's Quarters		
M34	Shop		
M35	Stockyard		
M36	Garden	M36A	Wall
		M36B	Garden Hut
		M36C	Garden Hut
M37	Garden		
M38	Field Boundaries (site)		
M39	Flagstaff Hill*		
M40	Arthur's Vale Farming Area		

Precinct N: Bloody Bridge, Cemetery Road and Garden

N1	Cemetery Road	N1A	Bloody Bridge*
N2	Pump House*		
N3	Garden		
N4	Bloody Bridge Pines*		

*Indicates built or landscape feature

Appendix 2. Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations at KAVHA

This Code of Practice has been developed in response to conservation and management policy 8.4.1 Conservation of the resources. It outlines broad guiding actions and procedures to strengthen the management and protection of KAVHA's valuable archaeological heritage while allowing the necessary maintenance and upgrade of the site to proceed as efficiently as possible. It is specifically designed for use by archaeologists, authorities, development contractors and property owners to fulfil their responsibilities toward protection and management of KAVHA's archaeological resources.

This Code of Practice represents the commitment of all those involved to archaeological conservation and sustainable development sensitive to KAVHA's archaeological heritage.

- The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development has the responsibility to protect KAVHA's archaeological heritage and to exercise powers of conservation afforded to them under the EPBC Act and the World Heritage Convention.
- Archaeological involvement should be factored into early planning of any project having potential to impact on the integrity of KAVHA's archaeological resources. Given that archaeological resources are non-renewable, timely pre-planning would ensure their appropriate protection and management. Early consideration of archaeological issues, can significantly reduce risks associated with unexpected delays to the schedules and deadlines as well as financial strains.
- All parties involved in development or research projects that may result in the disturbance of archaeological resources should proactively manage KAVHA's archaeological resources by adhering to cooperative approach and regular communication.
- Timely liaison with the relevant government authorities will assist in recognising any project constraints and obtaining required approvals.
- Given the constraints imposed by the site's remote location and accessibility, advanced planning and organisation should consider that projects are grouped, when possible, so that the presence and utilisation of a consultant archaeologist/excavation director and their team is maximized.
- A strategy involving avoidance of harm or disturbance must be an overarching archaeological management policy and implemented whenever possible to ensure the preservation of archaeological resources.
- Appropriate mitigation strategies will be developed in accordance with the policies of the AZMP and other applicable heritage documents. An archaeological impact assessment should be prepared as part of every project with potential to impact on archaeological assets (identified and potential). Such impact assessment should be either a standalone document or integrated part of other heritage/environmental assessment or feasibility study.
- A lead consultant archaeologist with appropriate knowledge of heritage management must be engaged to oversee the archaeological component of a project. The role of the consultant archaeologist would include provision of sound heritage advice, assistance with

the preparation of required archaeological documentation, compliance with the AZMP and statutory approvals.

- The consultant archaeologist and the KAVHA heritage manager should work in tandem to ensure that onsite archaeological investigations are carried out in accordance to the procedures and methodologies outlined in the AZMP, other endorsed site-specific documents and archaeological best practice.
- Both the consultant archaeologist and the KAVHA heritage manager must ensure compliance with HS&E during onsite works.
- The role of the lead archaeologist and their team onsite should be fully understood by all project members and adequate time should be allowed for the completion of archaeological investigations associated with development works.
- Regular update on the progress of onsite works (for example, weekly or biweekly) and the notification on the discovery of significant archaeological discoveries must be provided to the KAVHA heritage manager.
- Adequate resources should be allocated to support the post excavation analysis and reporting on the results of archaeological investigations. Resources should also be deployed for conservation, provision of scientific analyses and heritage interpretation.
- Archaeological post excavation reporting must be undertaken to a standard commensurate with the significance of the site.
- This Code of Practice should be subject to review at least once in every five years, or as required, in accordance with the guidelines of this report.

Appendix 3. Pro-forma Recording Sheets

Project:

Page:

CONTEXT REGISTER

CONTEXT RECORD SHEET

Project:

Date:		Unit/Context No:	
Archaeologist:		Location:	Survey Data:
Type of Unit (soil, fill, structure, cut, etc.):			
Length:	Width:	Depth:	Diameter:

Deposit:

Colour:	Texture:
Matrix:	Constituents:
Horizontal Clarity:	Artefacts:

Structure:

Major Components:	Minor Components:
Bonding:	Distinguishing Marks:
Other:	

Description:

Relationship to other Units:

Is Above:	Is Below:	Same As:	Cuts:
Cut By:	Abuts:	Bonded To:	Contains:

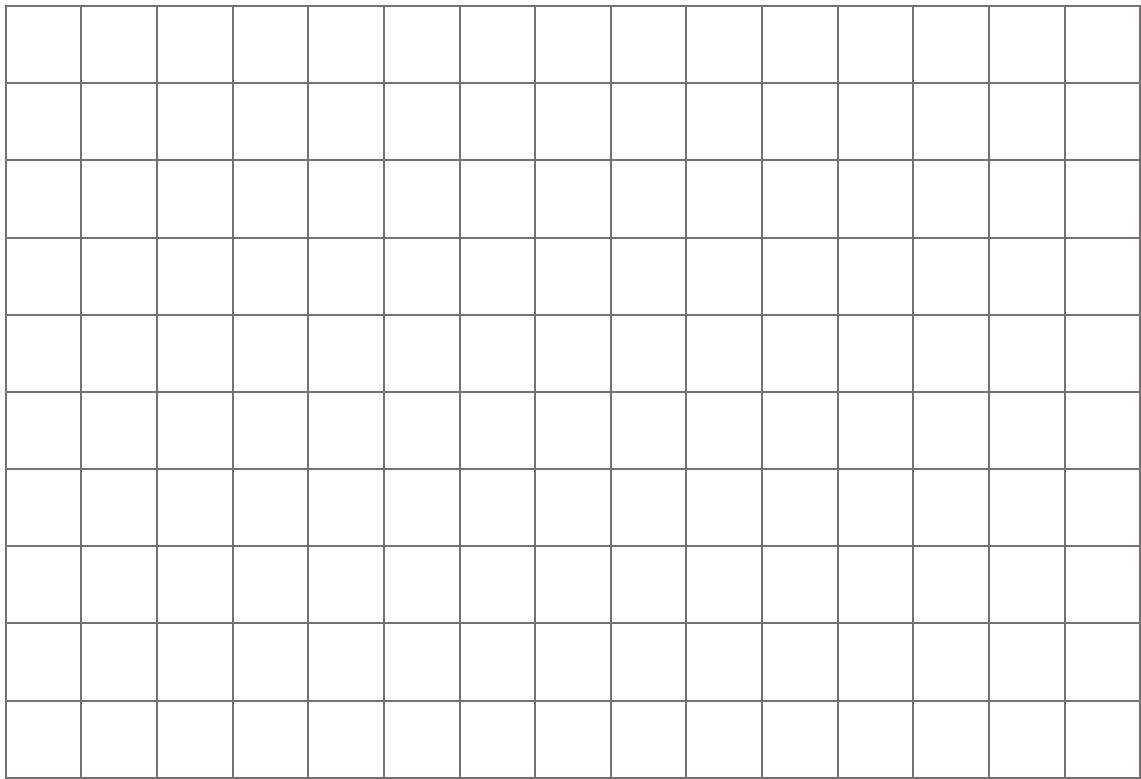
Artefacts:

General Comments:
Interpretive Finds (Diagnostic):

Record Details

Plan Nos:	Section Nos:
Photo Nos:	Samples retained:
Phasing:	

SKETCH PLAN



Scale:

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Project:

Page:

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM

FILM: B&W / DIGITAL

CAMERA DETAILS: _____

PHOTOGRAPHER: _____