

EXTENT

HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC



Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan – Volume 1. Text

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

June 2020 – Final

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth

extent.com.au

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

Document information

Extent Heritage project no.:	SYD18376
Client:	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
Project:	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan
Site location:	KAVHA, Norfolk Island
Authors:	Ngaire Richards Tom Sapienza Anita Yousif Graham Wilson Cosmos Coroneos

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date	Review type
Draft 01	Graham Wilson	05/04/2019	Technical
Draft 02	Kate Hatch	11/06/2019	Proofread
	MacLaren North	12/06/2019	Content
Final	Anita Yousif	16/07/2019	QA
Final	Ngaire Richards	13/09/2019	Minor edits
Updated Final	Graham Wilson Tom Sapienza	17/03/2020	Further edits
Updated Final	Graham Wilson Tom Sapienza	23/04/2020	Restructuring and additions
Updated Final	Tom Sapienza Graham Wilson Anita Yousif	30/04/2020	Edits and revisions following restructuring
Final	Tom Sapienza Anita Yousif Dr MacLaren North	18/06/2020	Minor edits, restructuring

Copyright and moral rights

Historical sources and reference materials used in the preparation of this report are acknowledged and referenced in figure captions or in text citations. Reasonable effort has been made to identify, contact, acknowledge and obtain permission to use material from the relevant copyright owners.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract terms for this project Extent Heritage Pty Ltd

- vests copyright of all material produced by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (but excluding pre-existing material and material in which copyright is held by a third party) in the client for this project (and the client's successors in title);
- retains the use of all material produced by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd for this project, for its ongoing business, and for professional presentations, academic papers or publications.

Executive summary

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications 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

KAVHA has been assessed to have low to high potential to contain archaeological resources. In addition to known archaeological resources, KAVHA 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 example of a surviving settlement with tangible evidence of a range of different forms of human occupation extending over a period of almost one thousand years. The archaeological resources within KAVHA have significant potential to contribute to a greater 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 values 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 Polynesian/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 an awareness of both the site's heritage significance and the potential for archaeological resources to be present across the site and in the vicinity of works.

Glossary and abbreviations

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.
Adaptation	The process of returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate management actions.
Archaeological feature	Any physical evidence of past human activity. Archaeological features include buildings, works, relics, structures, foundations, deposits, cultural landscapes and shipwrecks. During an archaeological excavation the term 'feature' may be used in a specific sense to refer to any item that is not a structure, a layer or an artefact.
Archaeological management plan	A set of management provisions that apply to particular archaeological units or zones. These units or zones are normally indicated graphically in an archaeological zoning plan. The provisions of an archaeological management plan may be included within a heritage study or environmental planning instrument.
Archaeological resource	The individual and combined elements that constitute an archaeological site, including deposits, structural remains and artefacts.
Archaeological significance	A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential' that is, the ability to yield information through investigation by archaeological methods. See also research significance.
Archaeological sites	A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below-ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above-ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
Archaeological zoning plan	A graphic plan of a place indicating the relative archaeological potential of areas or zones within this. An archaeological zoning plan is prepared by undertaking broad-scale, archaeological assessment over a large area. The plan may be incorporated into the provisions of an environmental planning instrument. See also archaeological management plan.
Archaeology	The scientific study of material remains (including artefacts, structural remains and deposits) of past human life and activities.
Artefacts	Objects produced by human activity. In historical archaeology the term usually refers to small objects contained within occupation deposits. The term may encompass food or plant remains (for example, pollen) and ecological features.
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.
The Burra Charter	<i>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013a</i>
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List

Compatible use	A <i>use</i> that respects the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> . Such a use involves no, or minimal impact on cultural significance.
Conservation	Defined in the Burra Charter as ‘all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance’.
Conservation management plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place.
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.
Contemporary community esteem	The valuing of a heritage item by a recognised local, regional or state-wide community because it forms a strong part of their cultural identity.
Contributory values	Values attached to items located within Conservation Zones or Policy Areas that do not have values equivalent to those for which a place is listed, but rather have heritage features that contribute to the general historical quality of the Zone or Policy Area.
Cultural landscapes	Those areas of the landscape which have been significantly modified by human activity. They include rural lands such as farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns.
Cultural significance	<p>A term frequently used to encompass all aspects of significance, particularly in guideline documents such as the Burra Charter.</p> <p>Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric</i>, <i>setting</i>, <i>use</i>, <i>associations</i>, meanings, records, <i>related places</i> and related objects.</p> <p>Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.</p>
DEM	Digital Elevation Model – a computer-generated representation of terrain.
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’.
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</i> (Cwlth)
Extant (archaeology)	Archaeological resources associated with a particular historical phase or features that survive intact or have been recognised through previous investigations or exposures and have been retained <i>in situ</i> .
Fabric	All the physical material constituting the place including structural elements, fixtures, contents, and objects.
Heritage	Aspects of a culture that are considered important enough to be passed on to future generations.
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 2002</i> (NI)

Heritage significance	Historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural and/or aesthetic values embodied in a place that are regarded as important enough to be conserved for present and future generations.
Heritage value	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'. The term is used in a general sense to identify cultural and natural aspects of a place that are worthy of being conserved.
Historical archaeology	The study of the human past using both material evidence and documentary sources.
Historical 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'.
Historical significance	An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its relationship to the evolving pattern of our cultural history.
Historical themes	Arise out of an historical context report and give guidance to further research into the nature of heritage significance.
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)	An international organisation linked to UNESCO that brings together people concerned with the conservation and study of places of cultural significance. There are also national committees in sixty countries including Australia. See also Australia ICOMOS.
<i>In situ</i>	Latin phrase meaning 'in the original place'.
Integrity	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage are still largely intact.
Item	A building, structure, work, relic, place or group. The generic term used to describe objects structures or places under consideration for heritage significance.
KAVHA	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area
LiDAR	LiDAR (L ight D etection A nd R anging) is a surveying technique that measures distance to a target by measuring differences in illumination and reflection of laser light. These differences can then be used to make digital 3-D representations of the target. The major advantage with LiDAR in comparison with photogrammetry is the ability to filter out reflections from vegetation and record terrain surfaces that may otherwise be concealed.
Maintenance	The continuous protective care of a place and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i> .
Maritime archaeology	The study of the material remains of human interaction with the sea. It includes shipwrecks and other underwater relics.
Maritime sites	Shipwrecks, deposits, structures and artefacts associated with maritime activity.

Monitoring (archaeology)	Development works during which an archaeologist is present in order to record and manage impacts on the archaeological features and deposits that may be impacted by the works.
NHL	National Heritage List
NIHR	Means the Norfolk Island Heritage Register established in accordance with the <i>Heritage Act 2002</i> .
Occupation deposits (archaeology)	Accumulations of cultural material that result from human activity. They are often associated with domestic and industrial sites, for example, under-floor or yard deposits.
Oral histories	The recording of information by interviewing people with knowledge pertinent to a heritage item or place.
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value. Cultural and/or natural significance that is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.
Place	A site, area or landscape or group of works, together with associated structures, contents and surroundings. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
Planning Act	<i>Planning Act 2002</i> (NI)
Post-excavation (archaeology)	The stage of an archaeological investigation that occurs after completion of an on-site excavation. The post-excavation phase may include further research, artefact cataloguing and analysis, physical conservation, synthesis of findings, presentation and reporting.
Preservation	The process of maintaining a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
Rarity	An item having this value is significant because it represents an uncommon, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural heritage.
Reconstruction	The process of returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of new material.
Register of the National Estate	The register kept by the Australian Heritage Commission listing those places of natural, Aboriginal or historical significance that are part of Australia's heritage.
Related place	A <i>place</i> that contributes to the <i>cultural significance</i> of another place.
Research design (archaeology)	A set of questions that can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, the information recovered can be preserved and can contribute to an understanding of the place and its history.
Research excavation (archaeology)	Formal archaeological investigation conducted in order to examine specific research questions. Such investigations may be independent of proposed development works.
Research potential (archaeology)	The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation.

Research significance (archaeology)	The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to the extent to which their investigation may contribute substantive information in response to properly designed research questions.
Salvage excavation (archaeology)	Formal archaeological excavation in advance of development works in which a site's archaeological potential is realised.
Scoop hearth	Small depressions or pits from the Polynesian phase of occupation that were used for cooking (Anderson and Green 2001, 44).
Setting	The immediate and extended environment of a <i>place</i> that is part of or contributes to its <i>cultural significance</i> and distinctive character.
Social significance	Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.
Statement of heritage impact	Determination of the impact of proposed works on the significance of a heritage item.
Statement of heritage significance	A statement, usually in prose form that summarises why a heritage item or area is of importance to present and future generations.
Statutory	Those matters that occur as a result of an Act of Parliament (for example, statutory instruments such as environmental planning instruments) and thus have legal force.
Technical significance	Items having this value are significant because of their ability to demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement within the local area.
Test excavation (archaeology)	Small-scale, formal archaeological excavation in advance of proposed development work. The intent of testing is to determine if archaeologically sensitive deposits or features are present in the path of proposed development without impacting those deposits or features.
Use	The functions of a <i>place</i> , including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.
WHL	World Heritage List

Volume 1: Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project background.....	1
1.2	Guiding principles	2
1.3	Site location	3
1.4	Previous reports.....	8
1.5	Objectives.....	10
1.6	Approach and methodology	11
1.7	Research framework.....	11
1.8	Limitations.....	11
1.9	Author identification	12
1.10	Acknowledgements.....	12
2.	Historical context	14
2.1	Introduction.....	14
2.2	Main phases of development	14
2.3	History timeline	15
3.	Physical description	24
3.1	General.....	24
3.2	Identification system for KAVHA	24
3.3	Geotechnical and soils investigations.....	26
4.	Heritage status	28
4.1	Statutory context.....	28
4.2	Outstanding universal value.....	32
4.3	Statement of significance	32
5.	Archaeological policies	35
5.1	HMP 2016.....	35
5.2	Maritime archaeology.....	37
6.	Archaeological management plan.....	38
6.1	General approach	38
6.2	Principal guidelines	39
6.3	Archaeological investigation.....	40
7.	Archaeological potential.....	54
7.1	Introduction	54
7.2	Archaeology of KAVHA.....	55

7.3	Site formation and archaeological potential.....	55
7.4	Summary of archaeological potential	57
8.	Archaeological significance.....	61
8.1	Basis for assessment.....	61
8.2	Existing statements of archaeological significance.....	61
8.3	Summary statement of archaeological significance.....	65
9.	Archaeological management areas.....	67
9.1	Introduction	67
10.	Research framework.....	120
10.1	Background.....	120
10.2	Historical themes	121
10.3	Broad research questions	124
10.4	Site-specific research questions.....	125
11.	References	127
	Appendix 1. Heritage status (detailed).....	133
	Appendix 2. KAVHA inventory.....	139
	Appendix 3. Code of Practice for archaeological investigations at KAVHA	157
	Appendix 4. Pro-forma recording sheets	159
	A4.1 Context Register.....	160
	A4.2 Context Record Sheet	163
	A4.3 Photographic Record form.....	166
	Appendix 5. Historical Maps and plans.....	169

Volume 1: List of tables

Table 1.	Summary of precincts used in the identification system for KAVHA.....	25
Table 2.	Soils within KAVHA (after Parsons Brinkerhoff 2005, 4).	27
Table 3.	Summary of archaeological potential.....	57
Table 4.	Summary of potential archaeological fabric within Precinct A.	69
Table 5.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct B.	74
Table 6.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct C.....	79
Table 7.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct D.....	82
Table 8.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct E.	87
Table 9.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct F.	90
Table 10.	Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct G.....	94

Table 11. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct H.	98
Table 12. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct J.	103
Table 13. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct K.	108
Table 14. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct L.	111
Table 15. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct M.	114
Table 16. Summary of potential archaeological remains within Precinct N.	118
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).....	122

Volume 1: List of figures

Figure 1. Location of Norfolk Island in relationship to Australia and other nearby countries. Source: Extent Heritage.	5
Figure 2. Location of KAVHA World Heritage Area on Norfolk Island. Source: Extent Heritage.	6
Figure 3. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area location and boundary map. Source: Commonwealth of Australia Heritage Division (2007).	7
Figure 4. KAVHA land tenure. Source: Extent Heritage, after GML Heritage and GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd (GML + Context) 2018, 7.	8
Figure 5. KAVHA Management Precincts, Areas A–N.	26
Figure 6. Regulatory and procedural framework for archaeological investigations in KAVHA.	43
Figure 7. Activity flowchart for archaeological management.	44
Figure 8. KAVHA land use zones. Source: Extent Heritage, after Norfolk Island Zoning Map 13/4/2018.	136
Figure 9 'Norfolk Island; S. end of Norfolk Island / W. Bradley delin. 1788; W. Harrison & J. Reid sc', 1788, William Bradley (Source: NLA MAP NK 11054).	171
Figure 10. 'Chart of Norfolk Isle latitude 29°:01' south, longitude 168°:10' e.t : variation 11°:30' east', 1790, Philip Gidley King (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.2/1790/1).	172
Figure 11. 'Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island', c. 1792, William Neate Chapman (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.21/1792/1).	173
Figure 12. 'Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island, December 1793', 1793, Chas. Grimes (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.2/1793/1).	173
Figure 13. 'Plan of Sydney on Norfolk Island', 1794 (Source: PRO MPG 299, Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 5).	174

Figure 14. 'Plan of the Town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island with the adjacent grounds', c. 1794, William Neate Chapman (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.21/1795/1).....	175
Figure 15. 'Plan of the Town of Sydney on the South Side of Norfolk Island with the Adjacent Ground', October 1796, William Neate Chapman (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 6).	176
Figure 16. 'Sketch of the ground in the vicinity of Kingston', December 1825, (Captain) R. Turton (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 13).	176
Figure 17. 'Plan of the settlement and Garrison Farm & Co., Norfolk Island / surveyed by Capt. Wakefield, 39th Regt., May 1829', May 1829, Captain Wakefield (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6J1 1829).	177
Figure 18. 'Plans of Garrison Farm, Vale Farm, Longridge Farm', c. 1829 [Les Brown Collection] (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 15).	178
Figure 19. 'Norfolk Island n.d. (c. early 1832)', (Captain) Sturt (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 16).	178
Figure 20. 'Plan of the Settlement at Norfolk Island', (indecipherable date - c. early 1834) [Les Brown Collection (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 17).	179
Figure 21. 'Plan of the Settlement Norfolk Island taken Oct.r 1838', October 1838, Geo. F. W. Bordes (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M4 819.2/1838/1).	180
Figure 22. 'Norfolk Island – Settlement – Block plan of buildings and works', January 1839, H.W. Lugard (Source: Archives Tasmania PWD266/1/1940).	181
Figure 23. 'Plan of Norfolk Island shewing the general nature of the ground / drawn to accompany Majr. Barney's letter to the Hon.bl The Colonial Secy. Dated 20 th Feby. 1840', 1840, George Barney (Source: NLA MAP RM 652).	182
Figure 24. 'Plan of Norfolk Island Settlement', 1850 (Source: Archives Tasmania GO33/1/99).	183
Figure 25. 'The Settlement at Norfolk Island where Capt. Denham, R.N. in 1855 landed the Pitcairners', c. 1855, (Source: ML F17/a11, Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 22).	183
Figure 26. 'Plan of Norfolk Island / surveyed and drawn by Thos. Kennedy, 2nd Corpl. R.E. [and] Geo. Jamieson, Sapper. R.E.', c. 1858-1860, Thomas Kennedy (Source: NLA MAP RM 642).	184
Figure 27. 'Norfolk Island: showing subdivisions / compiled & drawn by Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior', 1934, Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6G46 1934).	185
Figure 28. 'Norfolk Island', 1942, Head Office, Lands & Survey Dept. (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6 1944).	186
Figure 29. 'Norfolk Island / N.Z. Aerial Mapping', 1944, New Zealand Aerial Mapping Ltd (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6A4 1944).	187

Volume 2: Contents

1. Archaeological potential	1
2. Archaeological management zones.....	24
Appendix 1: Summary of the contribution (potential and realised) of new data sources.....	47

Please see Volume 3 (digital edition only) for spatial dataset, including layers for heritage items, site boundaries, historical survey data, aerial imagery and digital elevation models.



1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications to develop an archaeological zoning and management plan (AZMP) for the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA). An AZMP is a document that aids in the identification and management of significant archaeological fabric, including structural remains, deposits, ancillary services, landscapes and artefacts. The use of the term 'archaeological' refers to aspects of the site's heritage conservation that are best investigated or managed through archaeological processes. These aspects may include subsurface materials, exposed structures, and landscapes.

The appropriate management of archaeological resources is critical to enabling research through archaeological enquiry. The archaeological resources within KAVHA are extensive, well-preserved, and representative of all phases of known human occupation of the place. The conservation and analysis of this fabric can make a significant contribution to our understanding of KAVHA and the wider systems of which it was a part. Appropriate management of these resources will enable future opportunities for research and also allow a greater degree of certainty in the interpretation of the site's development and changes through time.

At an international level, KAVHA is one of eleven properties on the World Heritage List that comprise the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property serial listing (Australian Convict Sites), which recognises the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Australian Convict Sites. 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 3**). The Commonwealth-listed area excludes private freehold land, as listing only applies to land that is owned, managed or controlled by the Commonwealth (**Figure 4**).

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) for KAVHA was prepared in 2016 (GML et al. 2016). In compliance with section 3415(8) of the EPBC Act, the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development registered the HMP as a legislative instrument in accordance with the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* (Cwlth). 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 HMP policy guideline (GML et al. 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 (both known and potential) and assesses their heritage values. The AZMP is a method of managing sensitive archaeological resources, and the conservation of fabric that forms critical evidence for the undocumented or poorly documented phases of the site's development, which can best be understood through archaeological enquiry. The AZMP provides procedures for effective management commensurate with the assessed heritage values and research potential, and also provides a research framework, investigation strategies and methods to guide archaeological research and physical investigations.

The 2016 HMP prepared for KAVHA by GML et al. remains the guiding document for KAVHA and provides additional context and information as part of a holistic approach to the management of KAVHA's heritage values. Policies derived from the HMP and from professional best practice are detailed in Appendix 3 of Volume 1.

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 (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' in the *Burra Charter* recognises that 'Archaeological sites require management planning just like all types of heritage places' (Australia ICOMOS 2013b, 8).

The management of archaeological resources must also be consistent with the *Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places* (Australia ICOMOS 1998). This code is

particularly relevant to KAVHA, where several distinct and well-defined phases of development are associated with particular communities whose associations with the place – and the cultural values they attach to it – need to be recognised and incorporated into the way in which archaeological resources are managed.

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, 750 km south of New Caledonia, and 750 km northwest of New Zealand (**Figure 1**).

Located on the southern part of Norfolk Island, KAVHA has an area of approximately 250 ha (nearly 7% of Norfolk Island's total land area), including 78 ha of public reserves. (**Figure 2**). It includes a coastal lowland surrounded by steep hills, and also extends northward into two valleys (Arthur's Vale and Stockyard Valley).

The listed extent of the Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area is shown in **Figure 3** and described as follows in the NHL listing (Commonwealth of Australia 2007, *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S1441, 1 August 2007, 18):

About 250 ha, at Kingston, being an area bounded by a line commencing at the High Water Mark approximately 120 m to the south east of Bloody Bridge, then proceeding westerly via the High Water Mark to about 230 m 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 90 m 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 90 m 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 m 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).

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 4**).

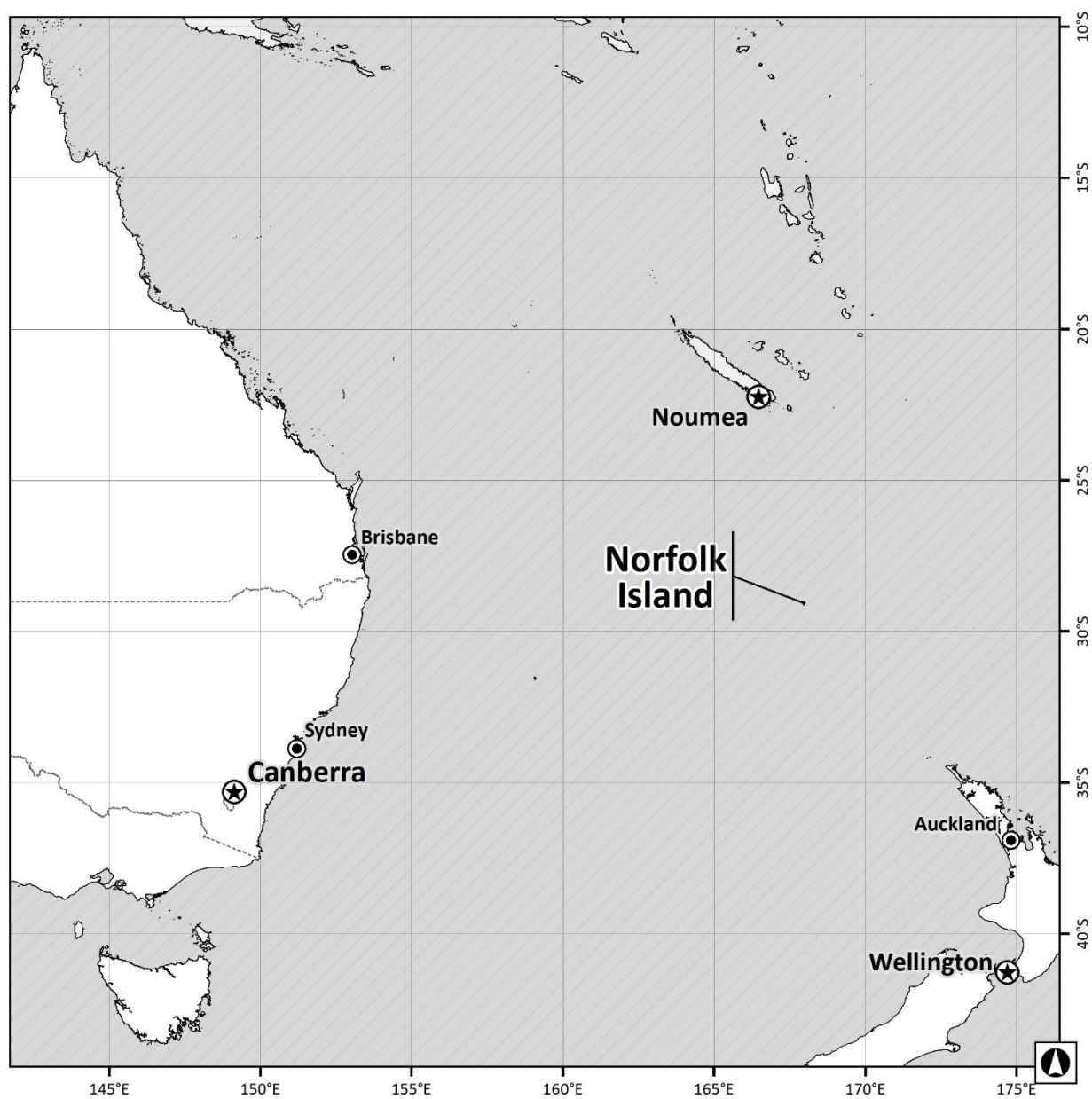


Figure 1. Location of Norfolk Island in relationship to Australia and other nearby countries. Source: Extent Heritage.

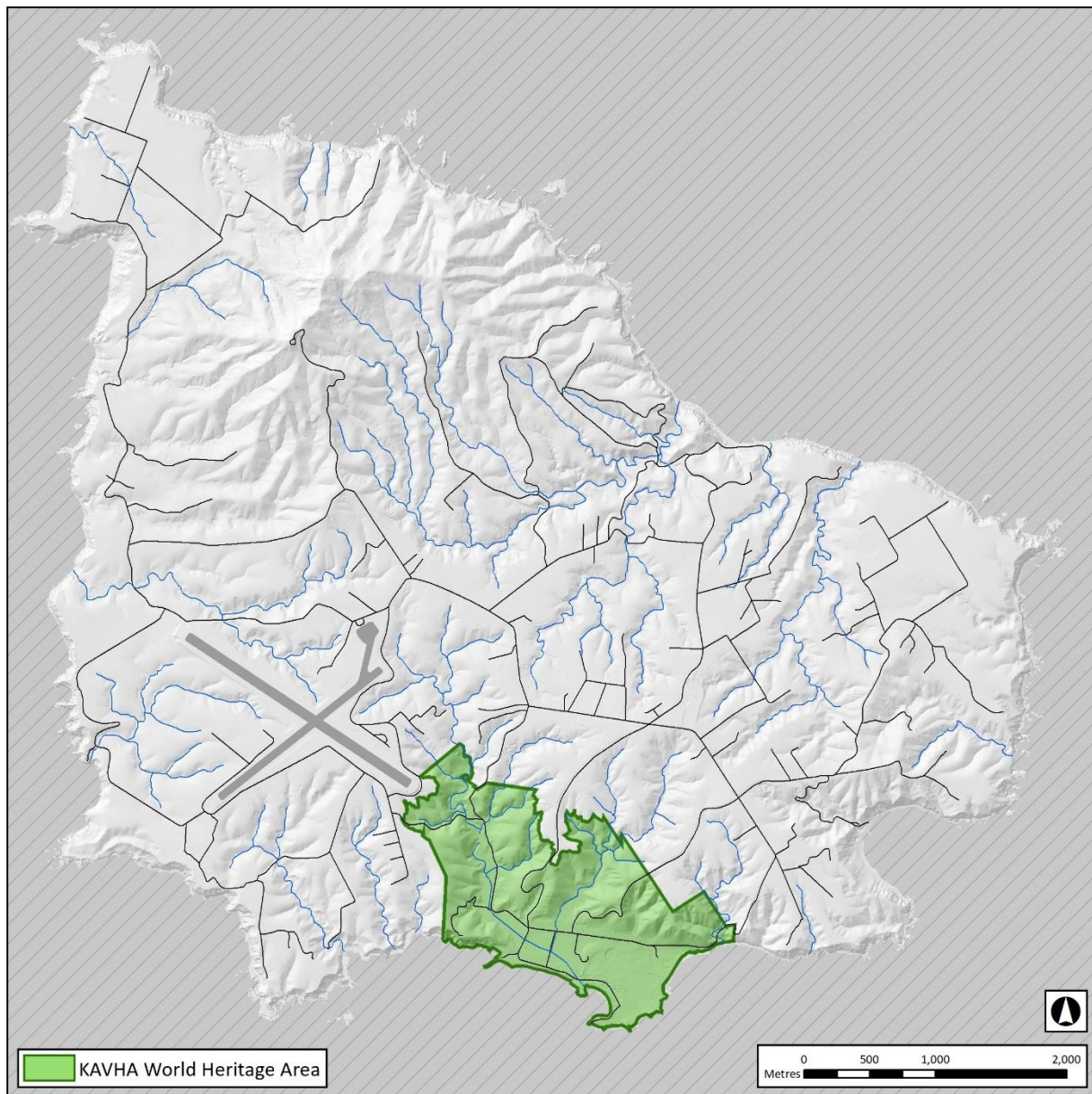


Figure 2. Location of KAVHA World Heritage Area on Norfolk Island. Source: Extent Heritage.

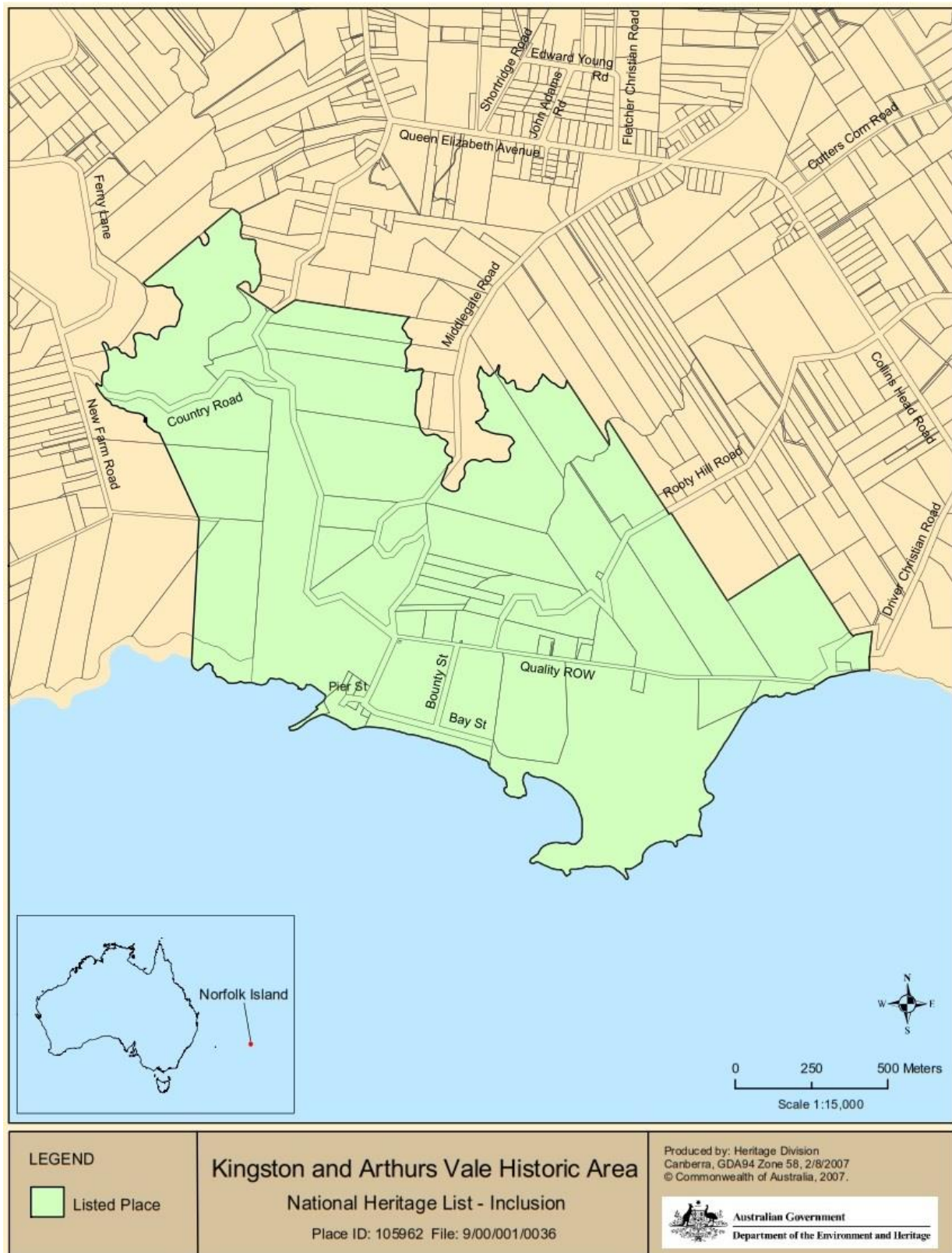


Figure 3. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area location and boundary map. Source: Commonwealth of Australia Heritage Division (2007).

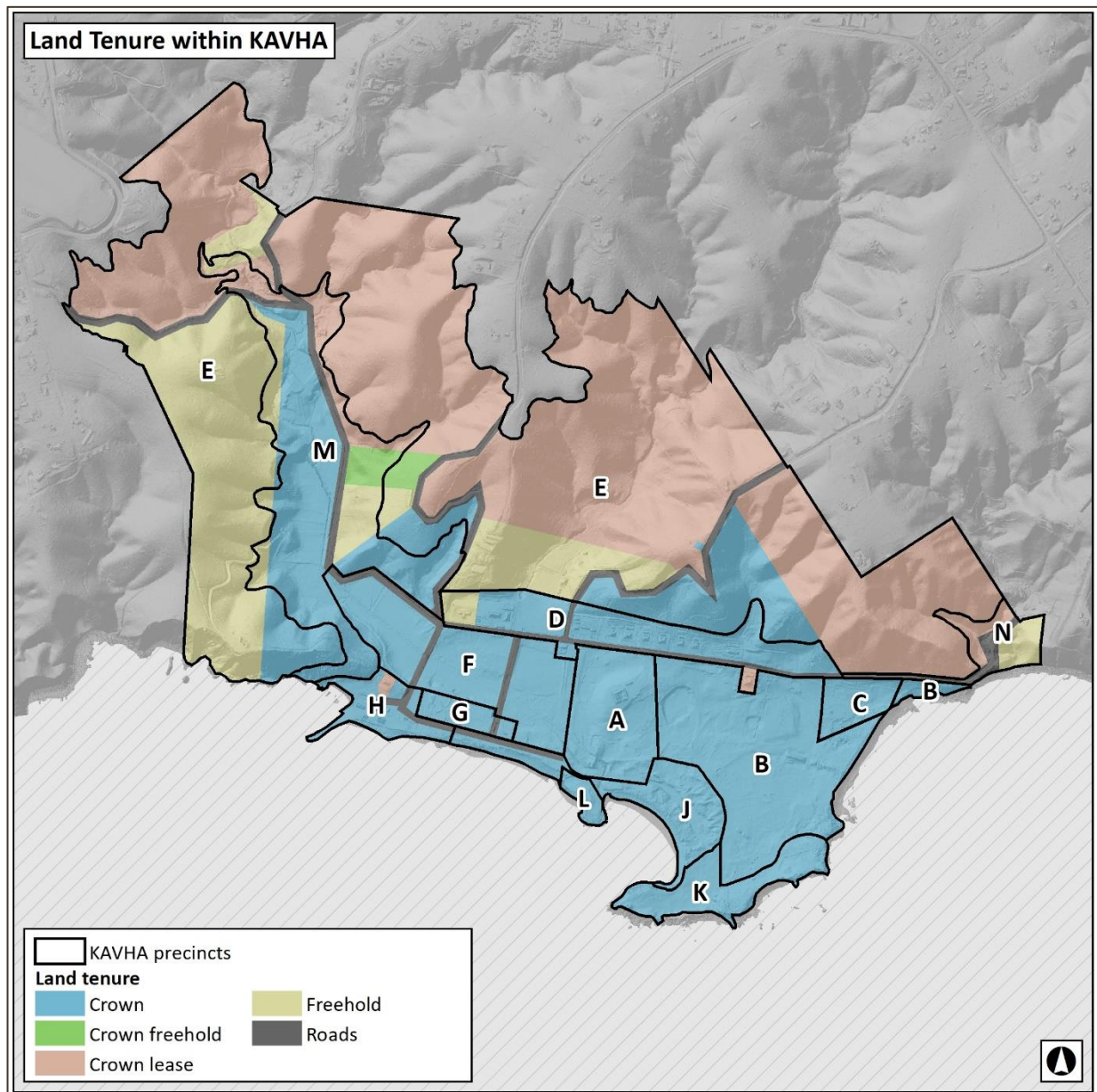


Figure 4. KAVHA land tenure. Source: Extent Heritage, after GML Heritage and GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd (GML + Context) 2018, 7.

1.4 Previous reports

A number of documents that inform the conservation and management of KAVHA have been consulted in the creation of this AZMP. The most important documents and historical reference documents include the following:

- 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: Cultural Landscape Management Plan'.

- Gibbs, Duncan and Varman. 2017. 'The free and unfree settlements of Norfolk Island: an overview of archaeological research' Australian Archaeology Vol.83(3) pp.82-99.
- Inspiring Place. 2017. 'Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island'.
- GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd and Jean Rice Architect. 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 Pty Ltd 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.
- Peter M Davidson Pty Ltd. 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. 1994a. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Kingston Cemetery Study and Management Plan'.
- Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1994b. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Landscape Management and Conservation 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.

A comprehensive list of relevant reference documents is presented in Section 11 of Volume 1.

1.5 Objectives

This AZMP is required to enable the Australian Government to meet its statutory obligations for the protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage properties under the EPBC Act. It provides the framework for the 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 private landowners 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, as well as planning guidelines to enable the retention of the assessed significance of archaeological resources.

The draft AZMP has been placed on public exhibition and all comments and/or feedback have been considered prior to finalisation of the report.

1.5.1 Document structure

The report structure is as follows:

- Volume 1: Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan (this report)
- Volume 2: AZMP maps and supporting documents
- Volume 3: A GIS dataset of the known and predicted archaeological resources within KAVHA, as well as other KAVHA-related spatial data (provided on a USB data drive)

1.6 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 [NSW] 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 initial community consultation with the key stakeholders occurred.

The draft AZMP was released for public comment and consultation in October 2019, and copies were made available for viewing at a number of locations, including:

- the KAVHA website
(https://www.kavha.gov.au/heritage-management/publications_and_projects);
- Office of the Administrator, New Military Barracks, Quality Row, Kingston, Norfolk Island; and
- Norfolk Island Regional Council Customer Care, New Cascade Road, Norfolk Island.

The report was finalised following the public exhibition period, taking into account received comments.

1.7 Research framework

A research framework is an essential part of managing a site's archaeological resources. Such a framework should function as a guide, and not as a prescriptive structure. Users of the framework should have the freedom to choose whether to base their project's research design entirely on the framework, or to use it as a basis against to check if their own research design and investigation strategy considers relevant, substantive questions and whether the proposed project is viable. A research framework including possible research opportunities is set out in detail in Section 10 of Volume 1.

1.8 Limitations

Limited new historical research was undertaken as part of this report. It must be noted that the site visit was a site inspection, and not a full archaeological survey.

Assessment of archaeological potential, which forms one of the key steps in preparing an archaeological zoning plan, relies heavily on available documentation. For the Polynesian phase of occupation documentation was restricted to the few 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. As a result, there is less certainty for this time period about activities and features and that may result in physical remains in the archaeological record, such as structure locations, infrastructure and activity areas.

The KAVHA boundary as provided in digital spatial GIS format does not match the KAVHA boundary, as defined in the original NHL listing, along the high-water mark. This became evident when comparing LiDAR data of the KAVHA landscape with the provided digital boundary. In fact, at many points along the shoreline the digital boundaries do not even extend fully to the high-water mark (e.g., near the Salt House; along Cemetery Bay; at the end of the pier). All representation of the seaward KAVHA boundary on any maps should be considered *indicative only*. Regardless of the position of boundary shown on any figures, the proper listed boundary is such that it encompasses all land along the shore above the high-water mark.

Any errors in spelling and grammar that were 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 (Senior Heritage Advisor) and Anita Yousif (Associate Director, NSW Archaeology). 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 (Principal Heritage Advisor).

Dr MacLaren North (Managing 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. The following list is ordered alphabetically by first name:

- Ms Camille Appleton, Project Officer, Heritage and Economic Development, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
- Mr David (Dids) Evans, KAVHA Advisory Committee member
- Mr Duncan Evans, KAVHA Advisory Committee member
- Mr Eric Hutchinson, Administrator of Norfolk Island, Chair, KAVHA Advisory Committee
- Ms Helen Brackin, Team Leader Heritage Management, Norfolk Island Regional Council
- Mr Jimmy Quintal, Works Supervisor, Norfolk Island Regional Council

- Dr John Gallant, Senior Research Scientist, CSIRO
- Ms Kylie Brettschneider, Assistant Director, Heritage and Economic Development, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
- Mr Martin Purslow, KAVHA Heritage Manager, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
- Mr Shane Quintal, Sexton, Norfolk Island Regional Council



2. Historical context

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the report provides a summary of the main phases of development based on previous historical research, and presents a timeline for major events, structures and other potential archaeological features within KAVHA. Key historical maps are presented in Appendix 5 of Volume 1.

KAVHA has been the subject of many heritage reports and studies, and while the timeline presented below relies largely on the historical research summarised in the 2016 HMP, it has been supplemented by other sources as noted.

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. The settlers appear to have either migrated northward from New Zealand, or in a westward expansion from the Cook Islands/Society Islands area of East Polynesia (Anderson 1997).

First (Colonial) settlement (1788–1814)

Between 1788 and 1814 Norfolk Island was a British colonial outpost settled at the same time as Port Jackson (Sydney). These two colonial outposts provided resources for one another throughout this period, but Port Jackson soon became self-sufficient. The improved food security at Port Jackson, combined with the expense and danger of supplying Norfolk Island, led Governor Lachlan Macquarie to order the closure of the Norfolk Island 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)

In 1825 Norfolk Island was again made a punishment site, this time for re-offending convicts, and during this phase of occupation there were many structural and social developments throughout the island and KAVHA. In 1840, transportation to New South Wales ceased, and in 1844 control of the Norfolk Island Penal Station was transferred to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania). During the early 1850s, the number of convicts at Norfolk Island was slowly reduced. In 1853 transportation to Australia ceased entirely, and in 1854 the Governor of New South Wales requested that Norfolk Island be placed under the jurisdiction of New South Wales, since it was no longer to be used as a penal station. After all convicts, military personnel and families were removed from Norfolk Island, the island remained almost entirely uninhabited, apart from a small caretaker staff.

Third (Pitcairn) settlement (1856–present)

Following the infamous mutiny on the HMS Bounty in 1789, Pitcairn Island, located in the eastern Pacific, had been home to the mutineers, a number of Tahitian men and women, and their descendants. Although all the mutineers except one were dead by 1808, their descendants continued to live and thrive on Pitcairn Island, and they soon began to outgrow the capacity of the small island. In 1852, following several years of negotiations, the British Home Office decided to relocate the Pitcairners. With the penal settlement closure imminent, Norfolk Island was deemed to be a suitable place. The people of Pitcairn Island voted to make the transfer and they sailed on the Morayshire, landing at Kingston on 8 June 1856. Administration of Norfolk Island was transferred to the Governor of New South Wales, taking effect on 1 January 1901. Divergent views about the ownership of Norfolk Island remain today.

While populations were concentrated in the Kingston area, the Pitcairn Islander population reused some of the existing structures to meet their needs, and 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 island had been acknowledged from the early 1960s, and an increased recognition of this led to a program of restoration, continuing into the 1980s. The establishment of the KAVHA Board in 1989 together with 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 1.4.

2.3 History timeline

Date	Event
c. 1150 AD	Polynesian settlement began on Norfolk Island.
c. 1450 AD	Polynesian settlers abandoned the island.
1774	Captain James Cook sighted Norfolk Island on 10 October and claimed it for the British Crown.

Date	Event
1788	The colonial outpost at Norfolk Island was settled on 2 March.
	Settlers cleared thick undergrowth near the shore, cleared land for cultivation and livestock and built thatched and weatherboard shelters and storehouses.
	Construction of a timber house for King began on 9 April.
	The settlement was named 'Sydney'.
	The first recorded European burial on the island, of marine John Batchelor, took place after he drowned on 21 June (Tropman and Tropman 1994a).
1789	Channels were cut to drain the swamp.
1790	Cultivated areas were present from Arthur's Vale (Watermill Valley) to Cemetery Bay.
	The foreshore had been cleared, new buildings built in the town, and a barn constructed in the vale.
	Crops failed due to gales and attacks from grubs, rats and birds.
	<i>HMS Sirius</i> was wrecked on the reef at Sydney Bay on 19 March. Materials were salvaged from the wreck.
	Martial law was proclaimed as Governor Philip Gidley King left for mainland Australia after the loss of <i>HMS Sirius</i> ; Major Ross of the Royal Marines took command.
	A hospital, bakehouse, storehouse and ditch for transporting clean water to the town were built.
1791	King returned to Norfolk Island.
	Log gaol and penitentiary were constructed; lime burning commenced.
	King pulled down huts that not in alignment, to regularise the town layout.
	A new Government House with a stone foundation was built near the original timber structure.
1792	The population reached 1,156.
1793	The settlement had four main streets, roads leading to other parts of the island, a school, theatre and some stone buildings.
1795	Convict Nathaniel Lucas built a dam and watermill at Arthur's Vale and a windmill at the end of Point Hunter.
1796	King left Norfolk Island: command was given to officers of the New South Wales Corps.
	Public works were reduced and private trade, distilling in particular, expanded.
	King recorded 137 deaths between November 1791 and 18 October 1796 (Tropman and Tropman 1994a).

Date	Event
1800	Major Joseph Foveaux took command in June.
	Building campaign commenced, resulting in new barracks, storehouses, a stone gaol and improvements to landing facilities.
c. 1800	Kingston Cemetery was established (Tropman and Tropman 1994a, 26).
1803	Foveaux and King discussed the possible closure of Norfolk Island settlement.
	A group of free settlers petitioned to remain on Norfolk Island.
1803/1804	Foveaux built a new Government House some distance from the first at the site of the current Government House.
1804	Captain John Piper of the New South Wales Corps became Commandant.
1807–1808	Five evacuations to Van Diemen's Land took place and the population of Norfolk Island was reduced to 255.
1810	Orders were given for the settlement's closure.
1813	Removal of the remaining settlers began in February.
	Only forty-three settlers remained by March; they were tasked with slaughtering and salting the remaining livestock.
1814	The remaining settlers finished slaughtering and salting the livestock by 28 February.
	The buildings on the island were burnt to prevent reuse by others.
	The brig <i>Kangaroo</i> sailed for Sydney with the last of the Norfolk Island community.
1822	In August, Commissioner John Thomas Bigge recommended that Norfolk Island be reopened to reinforce transportation as a deterrent to crime.
1824	On 22 July, Earl Bathurst instructed Governor Brisbane to reoccupy Norfolk Island as a place of secondary punishment.
1825	A landing party commanded by Major Robert Turton arrived on 6 June 1825.
	A storehouse was erected at the Landing Place and by December works were undertaken to Foveaux's Government House and the gaol.
	The majority of the settlement consisted of grass huts and tents.
	Roads were reformed.
	The Garrison was placed behind Government House.
	A garden was formed in Arthur's Vale for the detachment.
	Facilities were prepared to produce building materials.
	Additional convicts and a number of women arrived in December.

Date	Event
1826	Captain Vance Young Donaldson took command of the settlement.
	All women were removed from Norfolk Island.
	A convict uprising occurred on 25 September; four convicts died and two were later executed in Sydney, NSW.
1829	Government House was completed.
	Officers' wives and families were allowed to return/come to Norfolk Island, but female convicts were still excluded.
1833–1841	The Prisoner's Barracks, the Old Military Barracks, the Lumber Yard, the Beach Store (Pier Store) and Crankmill were constructed.
1833	Authorities decided that accused prisoners should be tried on Norfolk Island after a series of murders; three prisoners were tried and executed.
	There were 600 prisoners and 130 troops at the settlement.
1834	A prisoner mutiny occurred on 15 January; nine convicts died and thirteen were found guilty and executed.
	The settlement was now called 'Kingston' instead of its previous name 'Sydney'.
	Major Joseph Anderson arrived in April and directed the construction of the Commissariat Store and the New Military Barracks.
1836	Work commenced on a New Gaol based on the radiating-wing principle.
	Drainage improvements and an ornamental garden were constructed.
	Ploughs were forbidden; fields were cultivated using manual labour.
1838	Royal Engineer Lieutenant Lugard undertook surveys of the settlement.
	Lugard proposed improvements at the Landing Place.
1839	Construction began on Kingston Pier.
	Major Thomas Bunbury took command in April and reintroduced the plough, practical agricultural techniques and flax production.
	Two underground silos were constructed on the hillside above the Commissariat Store.
	Changes were made to the Watermill Dam system.
	Individual gardens were allowed.
	Bunbury was removed after a mutiny by the troops 1 July. Shortly thereafter, private huts and gardens belonging to the 80 th Regiment were demolished.
	Major Thomas Ryan took command and continued with the building programs already in progress.

Date	Event
1840	Captain Alexander Maconochie took command of the penal settlement, and noted the lack of accommodation for prisoners, inadequate mess facilities and an absence of schools and places of worship.
	The convict population was 1,872.
	English prisoners were stationed away from the secondary punishment colonial prisoners.
	Protestant and Catholic Chapels were 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 1994a, 26).
1840–1841	There was a reduction of building activity at Kingston itself; prisoners were stationed away from the main settlement and also permitted to build huts away from the main settlement.
	Work was suspended on the New Gaol; it was seen fit only for use as a 'quarry'.
1842	As Civil Officers were added to the establishment staff, new dwellings were needed. These were added to the line of buildings already placed along Military Road (Quality Row).
1842–1844	Additional houses were added to those already built in Quality Row.
	Little other work was undertaken in the settlement, except for resurfacing roads and general repairs to buildings.
1844	Control of Norfolk Island Penal Station was transferred to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).
	Permissions for cultivating private gardens were revoked by the new commandant, Major Joseph Childs RM.
1844–1846	Houses continued to be built on Quality Row for incoming officers.
1846	Four minor officials were murdered following a convict uprising resulting from the withdrawal of convicts' private cooking pots. Childs resigned as a result.
	Civilian John Price took command at the beginning of August.
	Twenty-six convicts were placed on trial for the uprising, and twelve were hanged on 13 October. They were buried on the eastern side of the Cemetery, now known as 'Murderers' Mound'.
	The convict population was 1,820 in December.

Date	Event
1847	Construction of the Kingston Pier was completed, although not to the full extent intended in earlier plans.
	Construction of the new gaol continued; it was mostly completed.
	It was decided that the penal settlement at Norfolk Island was to be abolished.
	The convict population was reduced to 857 by December.
	The island was reserved for colonial prisoners only.
	Many previously authorised works were deemed no longer necessary and were abandoned.
1849–1851	There were increasing concerns over the behaviour and treatment of convicts.
1852	Governor William Denison of New South Wales proposed gradual reduction of the population of the settlement.
	The British Home Office decided to relocate the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island to Norfolk Island, which was considered to be a suitable location given the then-upcoming closure of the penal settlement.
	The convict population was reduced to 495 by the end of the year.
1853	Price left the island in January and all building programs ceased.
1854	There were only 119 convicts left on the island by October.
	Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) prepared to cease transportation to Norfolk Island.
1854	On 20 September, Governor Denison requested that Norfolk Island come under the jurisdiction of the colony of NSW.
1855	In February, Governor Denison stated that the Pitcairn Islanders should be free of external influence but remain subject to the British Crown.
	In September the HMS Juno left for Pitcairn Island to determine whether the inhabitants would be willing to relocate to Norfolk Island.
	The Pitcairn Islanders agreed to transfer to Norfolk Island.
1856	The Pitcairn Islanders travelled to Norfolk Island aboard the Morayshire and landed at Kingston on 8 June.
	They were accommodated in the 'barracks', probably the New Military Barracks.
	They began to operate the windmill and blacksmith's shop.
1857	The Pitcairn Islanders were making use of some of the existing Kingston buildings; maintenance was concentrated on those buildings required to meet community needs.
	No substantial construction was undertaken.
1870	A timber church was constructed on the former Parade Ground on Quality Row.
1874	The timber church was destroyed by a severe storm and was not rebuilt; the former Commissariat Store was repurposed as a community church.

Date	Event
c. 1870	Kingston Cemetery was expanded for the second time, this time for Pitcairn interments; expansion was to the southwest (Tropman and Tropman 1994a, 27).
	Kingston Cemetery was expanded a third time, to the west (Tropman and Tropman 1994a, 27).
1870s–1880s	Existing buildings were used as a school, for houses, and as the operation bases for whaling companies.
	A number of buildings in the Kingston settlement decayed rapidly. These were primarily buildings associated directly with previous convict uses such as the New Gaol, Lumber Yard, Convict Barracks and Civil Hospital.
	The Anglican Melanesian Mission, which used Norfolk Island as its base of operations from 1867 to 1920, rented at least one of the structures in KAVHA for storage purposes. The mission's vessels were regular visitors to Kingston Pier.
1880s–1890s	A courthouse was constructed within the New Military Barracks compound.
	Some modifications were made to buildings used by the island's whaling companies.
1897	Administration of Norfolk Island was transferred to New South Wales on 15 January.
	Regular steamship service began between Sydney, Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island.
1900	Administration of Norfolk Island was transferred to the Governor of New South Wales on 18 October, only becoming effective on 1 January 1901.
1902	Norfolk Island is connected to the rest of the British Empire via the cable station at Anson Bay. Norfolk Island was suddenly no longer isolated from news and information, but rather a key location for international telecommunications.
1903	New South Wales Government issued licenses for occupation of housing at Kingston that was not held by deed of grant, to help reduce decay of existing structures.
1905	Some residents were evicted from structures at Kingston; other ongoing tensions made for complications between islanders and the government.
1908	A number of buildings in Kingston were fired due to the occupancy dispute.
1913	The Norfolk Island Act established the place as a territory under the Commonwealth of Australia.
c. 1913–1914	Efforts to conserve the ruinous penal structures were no longer made; their removal was seen as an advantage.
1920s	Former convict buildings were renovated for use as offices and residences.
	'Dewville', a guest house, was built east of the Quality Row houses.
	The golf links and racetrack were built as part of the burgeoning tourism industry.
1920s–1930s	Channelling and drainage works were undertaken throughout the Kingston lowlands.

Date	Event
1936	Human remains dating to the Polynesian settlement of the island (Burial 608) were exposed at Emily Bay following a flood and high seas; they were later reburied at Kingston cemetery (Tropman and Tropman 1994a).
1940s	An airfield was constructed at Longridge during the Second World War.
	The Pier was the main landing site for personnel and materiel during airfield construction.
	Stone was quarried from Point Hunter.
	Sand was removed from Emily Bay and Cemetery Bay.
	Buildings were used as quarters for airfield personnel.
	With the availability of an airfield, tourism took on a greatly increased importance following the end of the Second World War.
Early 1950s	Norfolk pines were planted near Emily Bay to 'beautify and prevent sand from encroaching on the Pasturage Reserve' (Tropman and Tropman 1994a).
1950s	Repairs were undertaken to a number of buildings.
	Some ruins were removed, leaving empty compounds for use as community facilities.
	Some buildings were used as government offices.
c. 1970	Kingston Cemetery was expanded again to the west (Tropman and Tropman 1994a, 27).
1962–1970s	A restoration program by the Commonwealth Department of Housing began, continuing through the 1970s.
1979	The <i>Norfolk Island Act 1979</i> (Cwlth) established a degree of self-governance.
1980	The Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Conservation Management Plan was prepared.
1988	A major works program was completed.
1989	The Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board was established.

Date	Event
1980s–Present	Repairs, maintenance, restoration and building use have been undertaken since the establishment of the KAVHA Management Board.
	The Norfolk Island Government and Administration has been based in the New and Old Military Barracks and No. 11 Quality Row.
	The Administrator's residence has been at Government House.
	The houses on Quality Row have been used for government officers' residences.
	The Museum and its collections have been 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 has been used as the church.
	The Lion's Club has been based in the Surgeon's Quarters.
	The Boatsheds, Blacksmith's Compound and former Constables Quarters have been used by lighterage and the 'Restoration' works team.
	Privately owned buildings have been used as residences and tourist accommodation.
	Some land has been farmed and grazed.
1981	The remains of Burial 608 were exhumed and taken to Australia for study and analysis (they have since been returned to Norfolk Island) (Tropman and Tropman 1994a).
1993	Kingston Cemetery was expanded again, to the south and west (Tropman and Tropman 1994a, 27).
1995–1997	Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Cemetery Bay, Slaughter Bay and Emily Bay as part of the Norfolk Island Prehistory Project (Anderson 1997).
2003	KAVHA was listed on the Norfolk Island Heritage Register.
2004	KAVHA (excluding freehold land) was listed on the National Heritage List on 22 June.
2006	Extensive works were undertaken at the Pier by the Australian Government.
2007	KAVHA was listed on the National Heritage List on 1 August.
2010	KAVHA was inscribed on the World Heritage List on 31 July as one of the eleven properties that comprise the Australian Convict Sites serial listing.
	The interim KAVHA Steering Group was established.
2015	The KAVHA Advisory Committee was established.
2016	Governance arrangements on Norfolk Island change. The Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly was 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 to the north and northwest. The lowland rises to approximately 20 m above sea-level. The high ground southwest of KAVHA rises to 60 m at Flagstaff Hill, which itself 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 approximately 200 m at its northern end. The seaward portion of KAVHA contains three sandy beach areas at Slaughter Bay, Emily Bay and Cemetery Bay. Emily Bay is the most-protected section of foreshore backed by a dunefield that extends eastward to Cemetery Bay.

The streams flowing into KAVHA 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 this area, which is essentially cleared pastureland, and the Norfolk Island Pines on Point Hunter, Chimney Ridge and around Government House may predate European settlement. Since the 1940s, replanting of Norfolk Island Pines has been done along the Emily Bay foreshore and along the hill slopes bordering Watermill Valley.

3.2 Identification system for KAVHA

The 1980 Management Plan established a system dividing KAVHA into a series of precincts based primarily on the manner in which areas were used or administered at the time. This identification system remains in use for current site management, and various updates are outlined as late as 2016 (in the HMP). As summarised in **Table 1**, precincts are labelled alphabetically from A to N – excluding the letter I – and the boundaries of the precincts are shown in **Figure 4**.

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 items are primarily identified in relation to their corresponding precinct. Some key items also contain a number of sub-features. A detailed summary of the key individual items and their sub-features is provided in Appendix 2 of Volume 1.

Significant archaeological fabric from all phases of the island's occupation falls outside the KAVHA boundary; this fabric should be managed in accordance with the assessed level of significance and management policies and procedures outlined in this report.

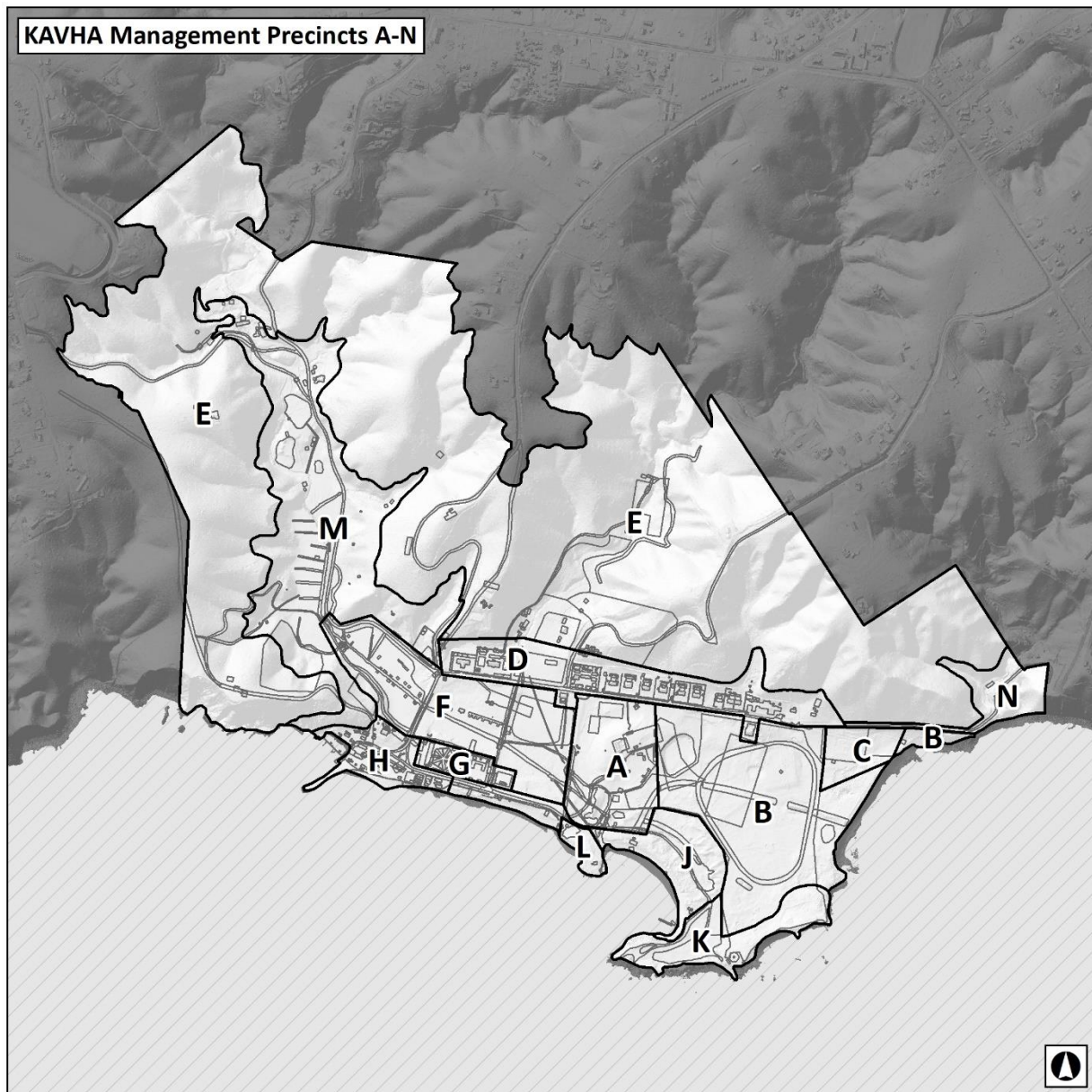


Figure 5. KAVHA Management Precincts, Areas A–N.

3.3 Geotechnical and soils investigations

3.3.1 Soils investigation

In 2005, a geotechnical soils investigation was undertaken by Parsons Brinckerhoff, with the aim of identifying typical Norfolk Island soils so that anticipated ground movements could be classified. Most Norfolk Island soils are clayey soils that have developed over basaltic flows. The exceptions to this are the soils near Kingston, which are predominantly sandy soils that have developed over calcarenite (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005, 3). In general terms, the steeper the slope on which soils have developed, the thinner the natural soil profile (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005, 4). The main soil types within KAVHA are described in **Table 2**.

Calcarenite forms a ridge along the Slaughter Bay frontage to Emily Bay, and from Emily Bay to Cemetery Bay. This ridge, including a large outcrop near Government House, originally enclosed the lowlands within KAVHA and formed a freshwater swamp, which has subsequently been drained.

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	Calcarenite	Undulating – restricted drainage



4. Heritage status

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. These are summarised in the following tables. A more detailed description of these is presented in Appendix 1 of Volume 1.

Legislation

Legislation	Administered by	Purpose/extent of
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>	Commonwealth	The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (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 Outstanding Universal Value (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).
<i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 (Cwlth)</i>	Commonwealth	The <i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986</i> (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.

Legislation	Administered by	Purpose/extent of
<i>Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cwlth)</i>	Commonwealth	The <i>Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018</i> (Cwlth) protects historic shipwrecks, sunken aircraft and other forms of underwater cultural heritage that are more than seventy-five years old located in Commonwealth waters below the low-water mark. Although the seaward boundary of KAVHA formed by the high-water mark, archaeological relics associated with such historic shipwrecks are also protected such as those in museum displays or found in terrestrial archaeological deposits.
<i>Norfolk Island Applied Laws Ordinance 2016 (Cwlth)</i>	Commonwealth	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 including the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW), and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW).

Legislation	Administered by	Purpose/extent of
<i>Planning Act 2002 (NI)</i>	Norfolk Island	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
<i>Norfolk Island Plan 2002</i>	Norfolk Island	<p>The Norfolk Island Plan (the Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the <i>Planning Act 2002 (NI)</i>. It is intended to be the framework for the future development and land management of Norfolk Island. The entirety of KAVHA is subject to Heritage Overlay provisions.</p>
<i>Heritage Act 2002 (NI)</i>	Norfolk Island	<p>Establishes the Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR) that lists objects and places of significance to the heritage of Norfolk Island.</p>

Legislation	Administered by	Purpose/extent of
<i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1987 (NI) and Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Regulations 1988</i>	Norfolk Island	Provides protections and controls relating to the export or import of moveable cultural heritage items.
<i>Public Reserves Act 1997 (NI)</i>	Norfolk Island	Several areas of land within KAVHA are designated as public reserves and managed and protected under the <i>Public Reserves Act 1997 (NI)</i> .

Listings

The heritage listings that apply to KAVHA are briefly described in the following table.

Listing	Administered by	Purpose	Legislative protection
<i>Australia's World Heritage List (WHL)</i>	Commonwealth	KAVHA is one of eleven places that form the Australian Convict Sites listing (#1306).	EPBC Act
<i>National Heritage List (NHL)</i>	Commonwealth	Places of outstanding heritage value to Australia. KAVHA is listed as 'Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area' (#105962).	EPBC Act
<i>Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)</i>	Commonwealth	List of heritage places on Commonwealth land, or on land owned or managed by the Commonwealth	EPBC Act
<i>Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR)</i>	Norfolk Island	KAVHA forms a single listing in the register	Heritage Act
<i>Norfolk Island Plan 2002</i>	Norfolk Island	Provides specific development controls in regard to KAVHA	Planning Act (NI)
<i>Norfolk Island Cultural Heritage Control List</i>	Norfolk Island	The list includes objects recovered from, or located in KAVHA	Protection is afforded through the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act and Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Regulations.

4.2 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 Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the inscribed group of eleven Australian Convict Sites. The complexity of KAVHA, which derives from the combined presence of extant buildings, infrastructure, archaeological ruins, subsurface remains, landform and landscape elements, requires an all-inclusive and well-planned approach to heritage management. Any decisions that may result in the diminishment or loss of KAVHA's heritage values may impact the OUV of the Australia Convict Sites and their World Heritage status.

4.3 Statement of significance

The following is a summary of the Statement of Significance for KAVHA, originally prepared for the 2016 HMP (60-61). It provides a good synthesis of the key natural and cultural values previously recognised in various significance assessments.

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 Polynesian/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 submerged 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 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.



5. Archaeological policies

5.1 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.

5.2 Maritime archaeology

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

Artefacts recovered from archaeological deposits within 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 *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018*.

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



6. Archaeological management plan

6.1 General approach

This plan provides a management strategy for all areas of KAVHA to ensure that archaeological resources and their heritage values are appropriately investigated and managed. The mitigation policies and procedures in the sections below should be adopted as part of the overall management of KAVHA's archaeological resources. These measures should be employed primarily in response to potential impacts associated with proposed on in-progress development works. Research excavation, which in itself is an impact on archaeological fabric, also requires management within this framework.

The principal measure for the management of archaeological resources within KAVHA is the significance of those resources. 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* and 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 a way that conserves non-archaeological values.

In general, the most desirable outcome with respect to archaeological resources 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, in order to reduce the impact on archaeological resources.

The Commonwealth Heritage Manager, in consultation with the Commonwealth Government Director responsible for KAVHA, is the decision maker regarding the management of KAVHA archaeological fabric.

6.2 Principal guidelines

6.2.1 Minimising adverse impact

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy 8.4.1 Conservation of the Resource

Any proposed development within the site should, from the initial design and site planning stages, aim to avoid or minimise the impact on archaeological resources by addressing the implications of potential impact. It is therefore of paramount importance to examine various options and their levels of impact in order to determining the outcome with the least harmful impacts. The priority of any impact assessment should be to avoid impacts wherever possible.

The following are recommended to best minimise adverse impact:

- Review all proposed changes or developments with reference to this AZMP and assess any proposed changes or developments against the heritage significance of affected relics.
- Whenever possible, locate proposed changes or developments in areas of low to nil archaeological potential and significance.
- Use methods that minimise ground disturbance in areas that potentially contain features of significance and/or that have a high level of preservation. For example, reuse existing service trenches, or place signage and structures on above-ground supports.
- Impacts (including significant disturbance and/or removal to relics with limited significance and/or that are already compromised with little research) would be acceptable, provided that the appropriate mitigation measures are followed.
- Where development impacts are unavoidable (for example, due to safety or other overarching requirements), follow the procedures outlined in principle guideline 5.3.
- Obtain relevant professional advice with respect to the assessment of proposed changes/developments and consider alternative courses of action to minimise impacts.
- Ensure that all proposed actions are assessed against the policies and recommendations in this AZMP.
- Any actions that may result in adverse archaeological impacts must be identified and assessed as part of a formal impact assessment process.
- If any proposed intervention has the potential to adversely affect the heritage value of an archaeological resource, the impacts of this intervention must be assessed as early as possible – preferably at the concept or planning stage. This early assessment is important as it allows for the development of less invasive alternatives to the proposed impacts. As more details become available during subsequent stages of the development design, these early assessments should be refined as necessary.
- For this impact assessment, the level of effort and detail should reflect the degree of potential impact and the significance of the affected archaeological resource.

6.2.2 Statutory obligations

Relevant statutory instruments:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Cwlth)*
- *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cwlth)*
- *Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002 (NI)*
- *Planning Act 2002 (NI)*

All necessary approvals and consents must 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.

6.2.3 Contractor obligations

All contractors or other persons involved in works within KAVHA should undergo a Heritage Induction in order to make them aware of the site's heritage significance and the potential for archaeological resources to be present across the site and in the vicinity of works. The induction should be prepared and delivered by the KAVHA heritage manager and/or a project archaeologist suitably qualified to manage significant heritage sites. On-site personnel should be made aware of the procedures to be followed for notification and work stoppage in the event of the unexpected discovery of relics (see Part 6.3.8).

6.3 Archaeological investigation

Compliance 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. Physical investigation of the site's archaeological resources may take a number of different forms.

For salvage excavation associated with groundworks, investigations should only target the specific areas that will be physically affected by such work. In addition, the depth of any archaeological salvage excavations should directly correspond with the depth of the proposed groundworks.

For research excavation, which is an archaeological investigation independent of works required for the conservation/management of KAVHA, the extent and depth of the excavations should be determined by the research objectives. It is vitally important that investigators proposing research excavations are cognizant of all phases of KAVHA development, and do not focus their data collection and analysis on their targeted period of investigation. All phases of development within the research excavation area should be recorded in an appropriate manner, and should significant archaeological fabric that is outside of the investigation's

research focus be exposed, the aims, methodology and continuation of the excavation program should be reassessed, taking this significant fabric into account.

All investigations within the KAVHA WHL boundary should 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 3 of Volume 1).

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

6.3.1 Archaeological management zones

All land in KAVHA has been classified into four archaeological management zones to facilitate the appropriate management of archaeological resources within the World Heritage Area. The categories of archaeological management correspond to the levels of known and/or predicted archaeological potential and significance.

Each zone is explained below, with a description of the extent of recommended archaeological investigation for areas that may be affected by development. These descriptions are based on the following:

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

The four KAVHA archaeological management zones are described as follows:

- Zone 1: Identifies areas of high archaeological potential where impact and/or removal is generally unacceptable. This includes archaeological fabric within and in the vicinity of the WHL boundary that has been identified as reflecting the OUV of the Australian Convict Sites and/or that is well-preserved or has intact fabric. The management process for this zone emphasises retention *in situ* and avoidance of ground disturbance works whenever possible. Archaeological interventions may include test excavation, monitoring or full salvage with conservation. Impacts with potential to damage and/or remove fabric would be tolerated only in situations involving public safety or where loss is imminent due to environmental factors.
- Zone 2: Identifies locations for the management of archaeological fabric with contributory heritage values, or locations assessed as having moderate archaeological potential. The archaeological investigation methods undertaken in this zone depend on the nature and

extent of proposed works and could involve testing; monitoring and recording; and open area excavation with salvage, if appropriate.

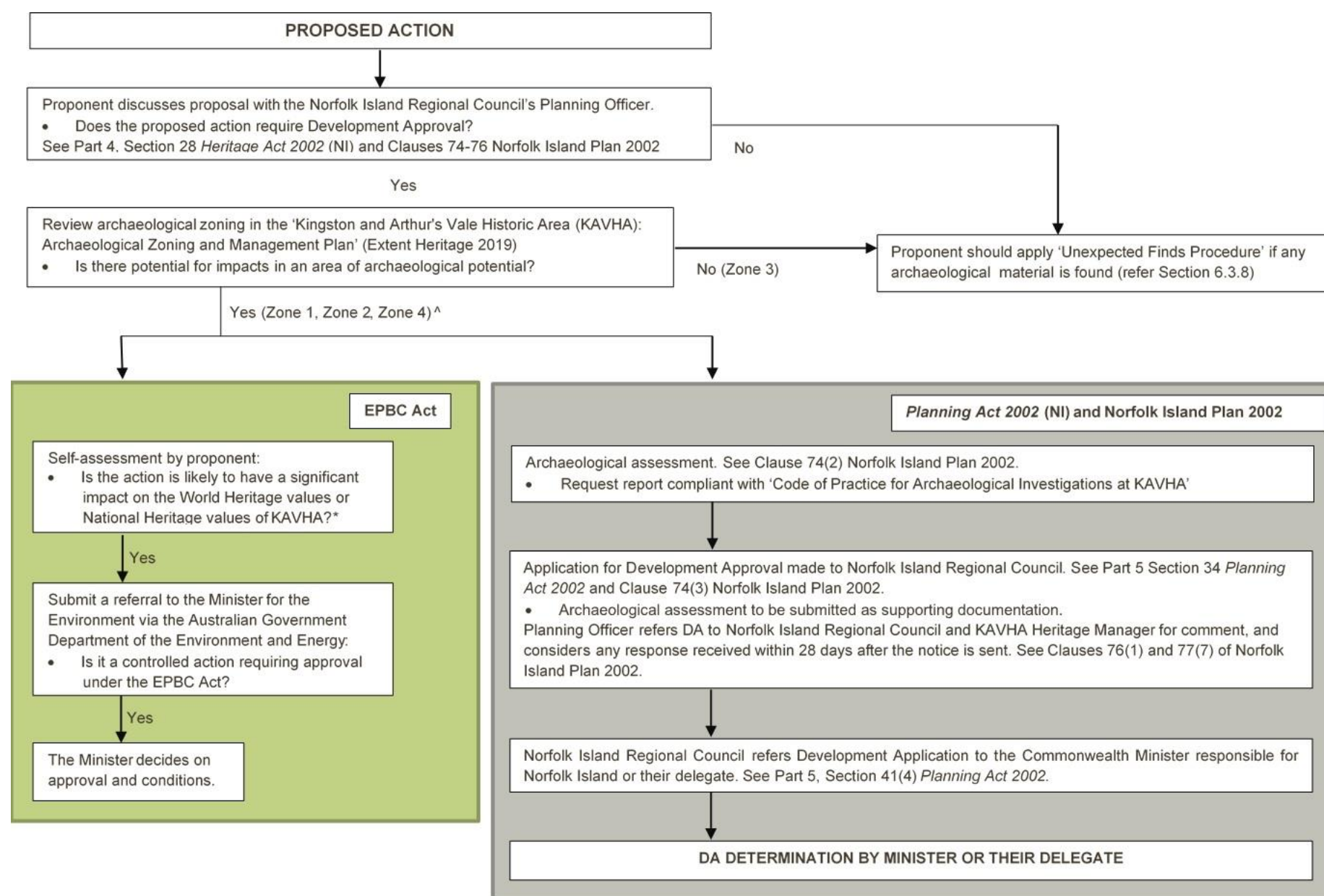
- Zone 3: Identifies locations for management of archaeological fabric in areas of low archaeological potential. The recommended archaeological methods to be undertaken in this zone would be commensurate with the level of preservation and significance of the exposed fabric. These methods are likely to involve monitoring and recording. Areas of the site where archaeological fabric is unlikely to be present (due to the absence of historical development or high levels of disturbance), would likely be subject to 'no action'. Any archaeology identified in this zone would be subject to management under the Unexpected Finds procedures provided in Section 6.3.8 of Volume 1.
- Zone 4 is specifically related to the Cemetery reserve and Murderer's Mound. All interventions, except those associated with normal operation of the area as a community cemetery, should be avoided. Non-invasive site investigation must be considered as the first option. Any archaeological excavations should be restricted to identification of unknown graves in order to avoid deep impacts.

A graphical representation of archaeological management zones in KAVHA is provided in Volume 2.

A flowchart identifying the regulatory and procedural framework that applies to proposed actions within KAVHA under the provisions of the EPBC Act, *Heritage Act 2002*, *Planning Act 2002*, and Norfolk Island Plan 2002 as well as within the four KAVHA archaeological management zones is provided in **Figure 6**.

It should be noted that modifications of management may be acceptable for Zones 1 and 2 if the proposed impacts are assessed as being unlikely to impact significant archaeological fabric. This situation may occur when impacts are to take place in existing utility trenches, or in areas known to have been disturbed in the recent past to the point that any archaeological fabric has been significantly compromised, or in areas where there is a known depth of overburden (e.g. fill or hill-wash) that will not be penetrated by the proposed works. All proposed works should be assessed on a case-by-case basis using the zoning maps as a guide.

An activity flowchart for archaeological management is provided in **Figure 7**.



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 6. Regulatory and procedural framework for archaeological investigations in KAVHA.

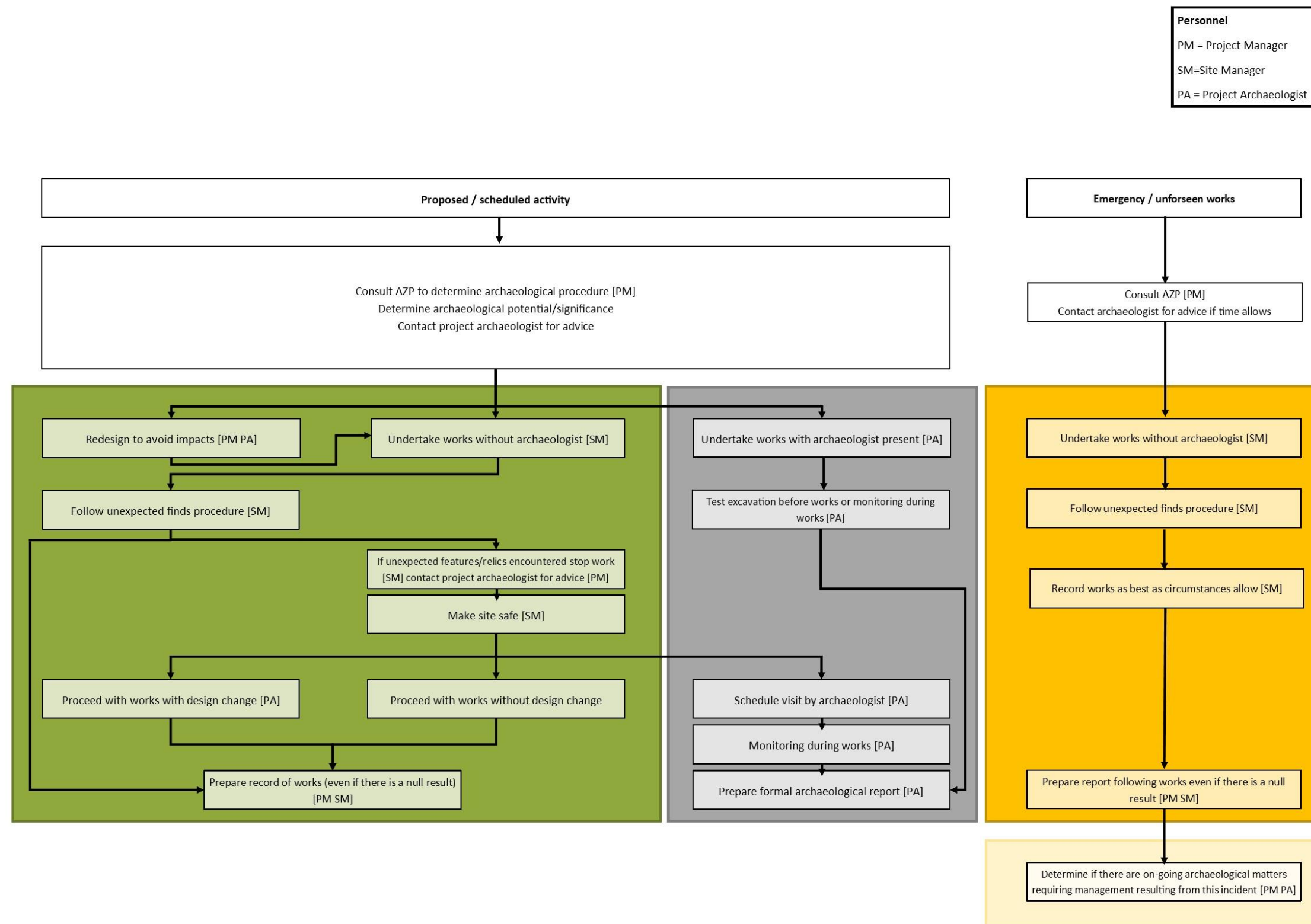


Figure 7. Activity flowchart for archaeological management.

6.3.2 Archaeological methods

The following archaeological methodologies are suitable for physical investigations at KAVHA, regardless of the objective of archaeological investigation.

6.3.2.1 Non-invasive site investigations

Non-invasive site investigation may be undertaken using a number of different techniques, including pedestrian survey, drone survey for the production of detailed aerial imagery of survey areas, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and analysis using LiDAR, aerial and satellite imagery. Such techniques may assist in the preparation of impact assessments or may aid in the location of potential impacts in highly sensitive areas. Management decisions, however, should not be based on the results of non-invasive site investigations without physical confirmation.

CSIRO (the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) recently conducted a full LiDAR survey of Norfolk Island and Nepean and Philip Islands as part of hydrological studies across the archipelago. The majority of the datasets generated during the survey comprise ~72 gigabytes of LiDAR point cloud data, from which detailed digital elevation models (DEMs) can be constructed. The DEMs generated from LiDAR survey data are comparable to those generated during the drone-based photogrammetric elevation surveys of KAVHA, with one major exception: LiDAR can generate elevation models of the ground below forest canopies and dense vegetation, whereas drone-based photogrammetric surveys are not capable of generating elevation models in such areas.

For the current report, the capacity of LiDAR survey to provide landform information beneath forest canopies enabled detailed assessments to be undertaken in areas that could not be analysed using the drone survey data. These areas include the pine plantation on the former Polynesian marae site, the hill and slopes on Flagstaff Hill, and the many valleys and gullies along Middlegate Road, Rooty Hill Rd and Country Rd. At a more pragmatic level, the LiDAR data comprise the most accurate available spatial dataset ever generated for Norfolk Island, which allows for more accurate placement of identified features on the landscape.

The data generated during CSIRO's LiDAR survey allowed for a full re-survey of the previously known and identified features in KAVHA, in order to check their placement and accuracy. The data also allowed for better identification of features in areas that could not previously be assessed due to missing or coarser spatial datasets. Details regarding the use of LiDAR are presented in Appendix 1 in Volume 2.

6.3.2.2 Test Excavation

When significant groundworks are proposed in areas of known or suspected *in situ* archaeological deposits and/or features with archaeological research potential, it may be appropriate to reassess the deposits and features and/or undertake test excavations. Test excavations are often proposed when it is believed that archaeological resources can contribute to identifiable research questions.

Often, test trenching and/or reassessment are proposed as a precursor to open area excavations, as the extent of the warranted archaeological investigations will not be able to be accurately determined until initial testing has been completed. This initial testing would take the

form of archaeological test excavations. These excavations would be necessary to test the location, extent and nature of archaeological resources; to inform further works; and to provide the basis for decisions related to further investigation, salvage and conservation of identified relics.

6.3.2.3 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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

6.3.2.4 Open Area Excavation

Open area excavation is recommended for areas that are assessed as having high archaeological research potential, and that are also assessed as having the ability to contribute to answering research questions identified in the proposed research design through areal excavation. Typically, the nature and extent of surviving intact deposits cannot be determined until appropriate physical investigations have been undertaken on site. If archaeological resources cannot be retained *in situ* for conservation or interpretation, open area archaeological excavation should include salvage excavation. Salvage excavation involves the excavation of a large area to identify spatial relationships between present features and/or deposits, and to maximise the information and material that may be recovered from a site. Open area archaeological excavation may also be required if the monitoring program or archaeological testing reveals that significant archaeological resources survive substantially intact within a site.

6.3.2.5 No Further Action

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

6.3.2.6 In Situ Conservation

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

6.3.3 Site recording

Archaeological recording of any site must be conducted according to best archaeological practices. Decisions on the level and type of recording, including digital recording, should be made on a project-by-project basis. However, the need remains for a broad degree of consistency with how data is recorded, particularly when data collection is being undertaken by non-archaeologists in a works-driven environment. It is best that the majority of the following

recording recommendations are followed. Examples of data recording sheets have been provided as a guide in Appendix 4, Volume 1.

- A survey datum should be established to record the levels of extant deposits and features. This datum should be tied to the 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 should be prepared showing the location of archaeological deposits and features revealed by excavation. These should be tied to the site datum.
- The location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits should be recorded on sequentially numbered pro-forma context recording sheets. This form of written documentation should be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits.
- All paperwork should be scanned, and digital copies retained and archived separately from the paper record.
- All phases of work should be documented with extensive photographic records.
- All archaeological features should be recorded and conserved to archival standard. As a guide, refer to the procedures outlined in *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (NSW Heritage Office 1998).
- 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.

These procedures may be supplemented by other methods where warranted by the nature and significance of the resource, including (but not limited to) GPR survey, digital 3-D recording or drone survey.

6.3.4 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 on-site works should be collected, cleaned and catalogued in accordance with the investigation methodology outlined in this report and best archaeological practice. This includes ensuring that:

- All artefacts retrieved should be provenanced according to their contexts.
- Artefacts should be bagged in suitable polyethylene bags, tagged with labels and put in an agreed-upon secure storage location.
- Representative and/or rare artefacts should be conserved and stabilised.
- All artefacts should be subjected to detailed statistical analyses 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 analyses. If these analyses must take place off-island, consent for removal of materials from the island should be obtained from relevant stakeholders. The analyses must be conducted by specialists qualified in the particular analyses being undertaken. The results of these analyses should be included as part of a final investigation report.
- At the conclusion of the project, any and all materials should be handed over to the Norfolk Island Museum for retention and/or lodgement in an appropriate storage facility.

6.3.5 Maritime archaeology

If maritime archaeological relics are positively or tentatively identified:

- The relics should be catalogued as being relics under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act (2018)*.
- The relics should be deposited with the Norfolk Island Museum.
- Conservation advice on long term storage of the relics should 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.

6.3.6 Personnel

Archaeological investigations must be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, or an Excavation Director with demonstrated experience directing archaeological excavations of complex and significant archaeological sites. The leader investigator of any archaeological project at KAVHA must be approved by the KAVHA Heritage Manager.

The nomination of the suitably qualified archaeologist or Excavation Director for an archaeological investigation should be included in the application letter for the lodgement of relevant development approvals.

The suitably qualified archaeologist or Excavation Director must ensure that all tasks are undertaken by suitably qualified personnel in accordance with archaeological best practice and the recommendations specified in this AZMP.

6.3.7 Training

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

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

6.3.8 Unexpected finds procedure

This procedure details the actions to be taken when previously unidentified and/or potential archaeological materials are found during construction activities. Archaeological materials may include deposits, structural remains and artefacts associated with any phase of human occupancy of KAVHA.

This procedure applies to all works and activities conducted by KAVHA personnel/contractors/other persons when activities and works have the potential to uncover archaeological material.

In the event that potential archaeological material 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 archaeological material.
- The Heritage Manager will record the details of the materials, take photos of the find and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.
- The Heritage Manager will contact 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 may recommence in consultation with the Heritage Manager.
- If the archaeologist advises that the find is a significant heritage item, the Heritage Manager should liaise with the archaeologist to determine the appropriate heritage management procedure as detailed in this AZMP and shown in **Figure 6**.

6.3.9 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 will record the details of the remains, take photographs of the remains and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.

Please note that each step of the following procedure will determine if the subsequent step must be implemented.

- The Heritage Manager on site must notify the NI Police in the first instance, as per any other discovery of human remains.
- The Heritage Manager on site must notify a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- Should the NI Police determine that no police action is required and that the materials are human, the Heritage Manager should contact an anthropologist to determine the most appropriate course of action. This may include re-design 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;
- (j) dies in a prison or lock-up or in a hospital for the mentally ill;
- (k) 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.

6.3.10 Post-excavation reporting

Complies with the 2016 HMP Policy: 8.4.6 Archaeological Records

Upon completion of on-site works and artefact analysis, a report should 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 should include a response to the relevant research.

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 resources recorded.
- a response to the research questions raised in this AZMP and any research questions raised as part of pre-fieldwork research and methodology design.

- 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 resources.
- 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, such as context sheets, artefact sheets, photographs, slides, drawings and artefacts (inventoried, boxed, labelled and catalogued). Any artefact processing and archiving should be consistent with and congruent to the cataloguing systems developed and in use by the Norfolk Island Museum.

The management of past site records at KAVHA has been problematic; a significant number of archaeological reports generated after 1980 were unable to be tracked down during the preparation of this AZMP. Hard copies and digital copies of final reports should be filed with the KAVHA Secretariat and the Norfolk Island Museum. Additional copies should also be lodged in appropriate public libraries that are willing to accept them, in particular the National Library of Australia, State Library of New South Wales, and the Norfolk Island public library.

Policies for archiving digital information (including digital-born data) have been formulated by NSW State Archives and Records in a 2015 policy document regarding the identification and management of high value and high-risk records and information (NSW State Archives and Records 2015). This document is based on policies set out by the National Archives of the United Kingdom, and in conjunction with this policy document NSW State Archives and Records have prepared useful guides for digital archiving on the following specific topics:

- Developing systems - information management considerations
- Using cloud computing services
- Metadata for records and information
- Effectively manage the migration of your digital records

Any options regarding data storage, migration and updating should be consistent with data management systems operated by KAVHA.

6.3.11 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 First (Colonial) settlement, the Second (Penal) settlement, and the Pitcairn period. It is very possible that the cemetery may also contain internments from the Polynesian settlement period.

Resources should be provided to the Cemetery Sexton to create, update and maintain a publicly available register of cemetery burials and associated historical documentation. This register would directly support research into and documentation of marked and unmarked burials. If possible, this register should be developed in a way that would allow it to be incorporated into the broader KAVHA GIS spatial dataset.

6.3.12 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

Post-excavation reports should make recommendations for interpretation appropriate to the nature and significance of the archaeological resources 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 evidence revealed by archaeological investigation should be incorporated into an integrated approach to heritage interpretation within the site. KAVHA's archaeological resources (both sites and evidence recovered from the investigation of sites) should be explained and these explanations disseminated in accordance with policies and media developed for the KAVHA Interpretation Plan.

6.3.13 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 dataset of known and predicted archaeological resources, should be updated each time new information becomes available, and reviewed at least once every five years.

Changes to this plan should 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 should be distributed to all relevant stakeholders.



7. Archaeological potential

7.1 Introduction

Archaeological potential is the likelihood of encountering subsurface physical evidence of past activities undertaken by humans. It is important to note that archaeological potential does not measure the significance or research potential associated with such resources; for example, areas may have a high archaeological potential to contain physical evidence, but the activities with which this evidence is associated may have little or no research value. Research potential is not determined by the presence of archaeological fabric, but by the nature and intactness of the archaeological fabric that is present. Sometimes a subsurface element may have limited or no research potential, but the nature of the fabric may be significant for other reasons; in these cases, the element is best managed using non-archaeological methods.

This assessment of archaeological potential within KAVHA is based on information obtained from various historical resources, such as written records, historical plans, oral histories, and aerial images, together with a review of previous reports, current heritage listings and general observations made during a site inspection carried out by Extent Heritage in February 2019. The assessment of archaeological potential covers all materials in all of Norfolk Island's historic periods: subsurface archaeological resources must be identified even if the material has little or no significance or research potential.

The following sections include an analysis of KAVHA's potential to contain archaeological fabric, and a description of the potential resources that may still survive. All land within the boundaries of the World Heritage Area has been assessed for the archaeological potential to contain 'relics', which may survive as isolated artefacts, the remains of built forms, or archaeological deposits. The archaeological potential for relics to survive is graded on a scale with ratings of low, moderate or high; the assessment varies depending on the particular location within KAVHA.

In addition to known archaeological fabric, the site has the potential to contain unexpected archaeological fabric that may have resulted from unrecorded and unknown historical land uses. This fabric may date from any of the various phases of Polynesian, European and Pitcairn occupation. As a result, the current determination of archaeological potential within KAVHA is

not an absolute and final measure, and there may be unidentified structures and associated relics that have not been captured in the current assessment.

7.2 Archaeology of KAVHA

Wilson and Davies (1980) undertook a comprehensive archaeological survey of KAVHA that 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. The maps and information from that survey have formed the baseline of later archaeological work.

Since the Wilson and Davies survey, many additional archaeological investigations (comprising surveys, excavations and monitoring) have been carried out to inform the KAVHA program of works (e.g. Varman 1981–1993; Varman and Bairstow 1985; Lydon 1988; Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd 2010; Hobbs 2015a, 2015b). While these investigations were undertaken at high levels of quality, they were small-scale and reactive, and generally did not consider the broader archaeological potential or significance of KAVHA. Note that this in no way reflects upon the investigators; this was simply due to the nature of the investigations, which were specifically focused on individual KAVHA places undergoing repairs, maintenance, restoration or infrastructure services upgrades, and not resourced in a way that would allow for broader research or analysis.

There have also been two university-led research projects undertaken at KAVHA: the Norfolk Island Prehistory Project, which investigated the Polynesian occupation of Norfolk Island (Anderson 1997; Anderson et al. 2001), and the Norfolk Island Remote Sensing Survey, which was a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigation of a selection of archaeological sites at KAVHA, including the First (Colonial) Settlement at Kingston and the burial ground at Emily Bay (Duncan et al. 2014).

Together, the many archaeological investigations at KAVHA have confirmed the potential of KAVHA to provide evidence of occupation from all four main phases of Norfolk Island's history and have shown that this occupation evidence has significant research potential. In addition, the previous investigations make clear that while much is known about KAVHA's history, there are major research lacunas that could be addressed. For example, during the First (Colonial) settlement, evidence for pre-European settlement was found near the swamp and at the head of Watermill Valley; however, research on the Polynesian settlement of KAVHA has to date only focused on the area around Emily Bay. For another example, while the vast majority of archaeological research at KAVHA has been on convict-era materials, there is still little archaeological understanding of the First (Colonial) settlement, and the final fifteen years of this era is still poorly documented and un-mapped.

7.3 Site formation and archaeological potential

The history of development at KAVHA has been classified into four broad historical phases based on the historical research undertaken to date:

- 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 potential for materials from these phases to survive is graded in accordance with the following classifications:

- **Extant:** this classification is for archaeological resources that survive intact and are associated with a particular historical phase or features, or for archaeological resources that have been recognised through previous investigations or exposures and have been retained *in situ*.
- **High:** this classification indicates that it is likely that archaeological fabric associated with a particular historical phase or features survives intact.
- **Moderate:** this classification indicates that it is possible that some archaeological fabric associated with a particular historical phase or features survives, but the fabric may have been subject to some disturbance and/or some loss of integrity.
- **Low:** this classification indicates that it is unlikely that archaeological fabric associated with a particular historical phase or features survives.

Table 3, below, summarises the archaeological potential at KAVHA. In the first column of this table is a list of occupation activities, and the phases during which these activities were known to have taken place. Some phases are listed next to activities on the basis of logical inference, despite no known historical accounts or physical evidence of the activities taking place during that phase; this almost entirely applies to activities believed to have taken place during the Polynesian occupation phase.

Note that if a phase is not listed next to an activity this does not completely discount the possibility that the activity took place during the given phase. However, based on all the historical information available to date, such a combination of activities and time periods would be very unlikely and/or unexpected.

The second column offers a non-exhaustive list of the sorts of archaeological fabric that would be expected as a result of the activities presented in the first column. The third column indicates the precincts in which the activities are known (or are likely) to have taken place and where various archaeological fabric may be present as a result.

The fourth column rates the archaeological potential of each precinct to contain surviving fabric from the given activities. Note that a single precinct may have multiple assessed levels of archaeological potential, depending on the activities that took place in the precinct and the phases during which these activities occurred.

The archaeological potential rating for each precinct is only a general guide for locations within each precinct. There may be specific locations in each precinct where archaeological potential is higher or lower than the ratings presented in this table, as a result of varying levels of disturbance and preservation.

An inventory of sites within KAVHA is presented as Appendix 2 of Volume 1.

7.4 Summary of archaeological potential

Table 3. Summary of archaeological potential.

Site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	A	High (including Extant)
		B	High
		C	Low
		D	Low
		E	Low
		F	Low
		G	Low
		H	Low
		J	High
		K	Low
		L	Low
		M	Low
		N	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains (post holes, footings, piers, foundation trenches, earlier floor surfaces such as cobbles, flagging, packed earth or paving) 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	High (including Extant)
		B	Low to Moderate
		D	Low to High
		E	High
		F	High
		G	High
		H	High
		J	Moderate
		K	High
		M	High
		N	Low to Moderate

Site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Animal husbandry Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of enclosures (post holes, footings, earlier surfaces such as cobbles, flagging, packed earth or paving) Fencing (post holes) 	A	High
		H	High
		M	High
Cultivation Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field boundaries 	M	Extant
Industrial activities Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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	High
		G	High
		H	High
		K	High
		L	Moderate (including Extant)
		M	High
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wells Service infrastructure (dams, reservoirs, receiving tanks, air chambers, aqueduct footings, drains, pipes, service trenches) 	A	High
		D	High
		E	High (including Extant)
		F	High
		G	High
		H	High
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palisade (ditch cut, backfills) Fencing (postholes) Lighting (lamp bases) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	A	High
		B	Low to Moderate
		D	High
		E	Moderate
		F	High
		H	High
		J	Low
		N	Low

Site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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	High
		B	Low to Moderate
		C	High
		D	Low to Moderate
		E	Moderate
		F	High
		M	Moderate
		N	Moderate
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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	High
		B	Low to Moderate
		D	High
		E	Moderate
		F	High
		G	High
		H	High
		J	Low
		K	Low
		L	Low
		M	High
		N	Moderate
Environmental management Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing surfaces Structural remains of former dressing sheds (post holes, footings) 	A	High
		B	High
		K	Low

Site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Precinct	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Quarrying Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoil heaps/quarry waste 	A	High
		B	High
		J	Low
		K	Low
		L	Low
Burial practices Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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



8. Archaeological significance

8.1 Basis for assessment

Formal determination of cultural significance at the world, national, Commonwealth and local heritage level is undertaken through a process of assessing a site against selection criteria.

The criteria are a collection of principles, characteristics and categories used to determine if a place has heritage value, including if it has or contributes to Outstanding Universal Value. A single heritage listing may have a number of relevant criteria.

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological fabric. Assessment of archaeological significance is a challenging task as the extent and nature of the archaeological fabric is often unknown, and so significance is usually evaluated on the basis of expected or potential attributes. The definition of archaeological significance does not fit comfortably within the existing system of heritage assessment, which was formulated primarily for standing, intact structures.

The values of KAVHA's archaeological fabric have been previously identified as part of a significance assessment undertaken for the inclusion of KAVHA on the heritage lists identified in Section 1.4 of this report. In that assessment, KAVHA's archaeological resources satisfied the requirements for many of the nine significance criteria; the most commonly met criterion was the one referring to research (c).

8.2 Existing statements of archaeological significance

This section includes the established National Heritage criteria, followed by excerpts from KAVHA's National Heritage List (NHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and Norfolk Island Heritage Register significance assessments. The NHL and CHL excerpts also indicate the specific heritage criteria that were met.

The nine National Heritage criteria are:

(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).

8.2.1 National Heritage List (Place ID 105962)

8.2.1.1 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 (Colonial)

Settlement illustrate British convict settlement at the beginning of European occupation of Australia.

... The Second (Penal) 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.

8.2.1.2 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.

8.2.1.3 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.

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

8.2.2.1 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.

8.2.2.2 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.

8.2.3 Norfolk Island Heritage Register

The summary Statement of Significance for KAVHA is provided in the Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR) 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 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 residence, of work and of recreation since the arrival at Kingston 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.

8.3 Summary statement of archaeological significance

The following summary of the archaeological significance of KAVHA draws on the assessment prepared as part of the 2016 HMP.

KAVHA is a rare example of a surviving settlement with tangible evidence of a range of different forms of human occupation extending over a period of almost one thousand years. The archaeological resources within KAVHA have significant potential to contribute to a greater 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 values 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 Polynesian/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 there was an increasing influence on the island's traditional governance and operation by external agencies – first the Colony of New South Wales, then the State of New South Wales, and finally the Commonwealth of Australia.

Contributory

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 and re-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. In addition to containing interments associated with all three post-Polynesian Settlements, this is an active cemetery in use by the modern community. The site has both inherent spiritual significance as well as heritage value. While it may not be appropriate to regard this as an archaeological resource, there may be instances where archaeological techniques could be appropriately employed to prevent disturbance of unmarked graves. This would allow the long-established and culturally significant function of the place to continue.

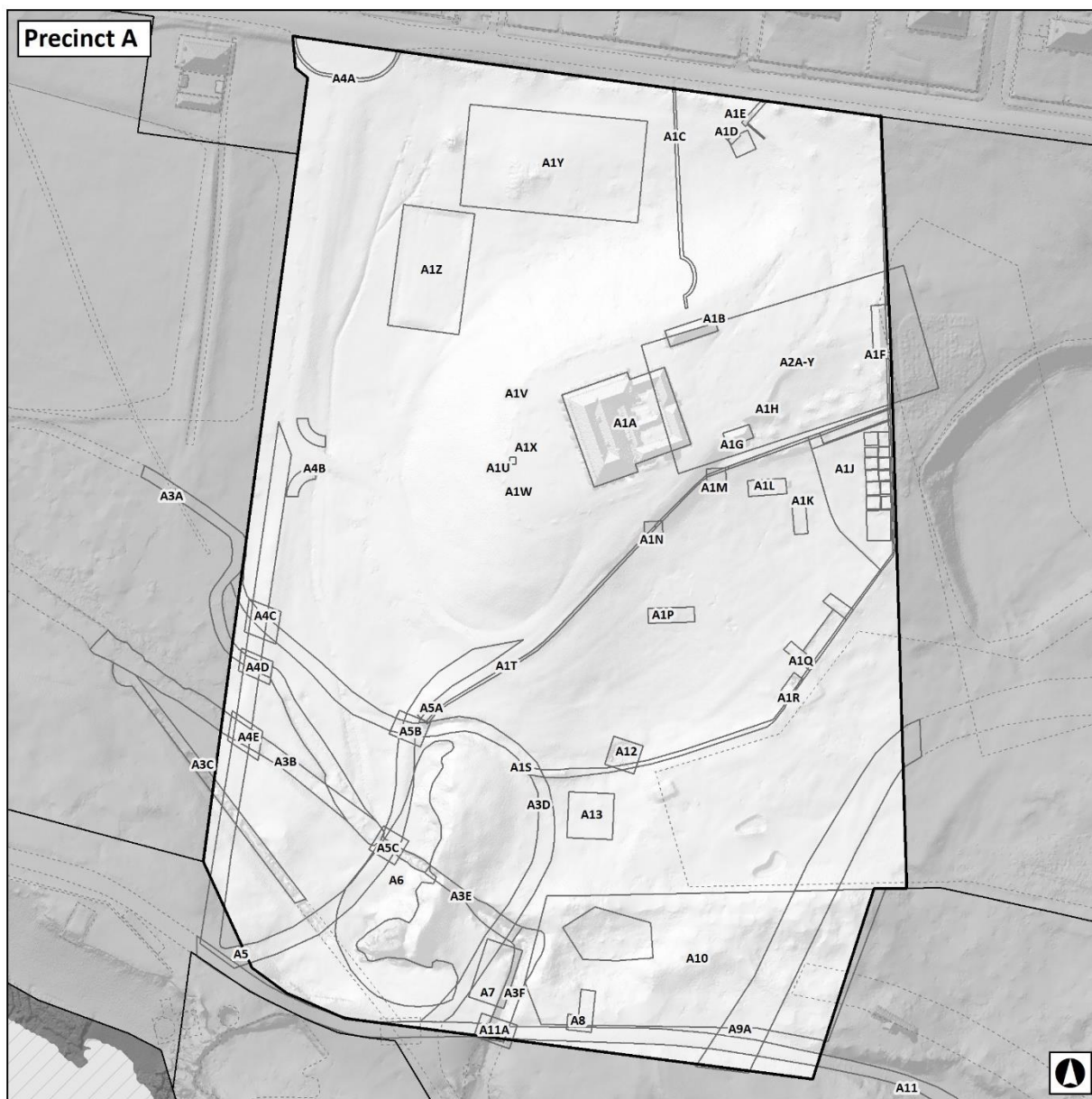


9. Archaeological management areas

9.1 Introduction

The following section provides summaries for the archaeological management of each precinct. These summaries include land tenure, zoning and use; references to archaeological potential mapping and archaeological zoning mapping; and relevant research themes from the Australian Heritage Commission's national framework of historic themes 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

Precinct A archaeological potential:

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

Precinct A site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Extant
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	High (including Extant)
Animal husbandry Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of enclosures Fencing (post holes) 	High

Precinct A site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wells Service infrastructure 	High
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palisade Fencing (postholes) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing surfaces (tennis courts) 	High
Quarrying Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersed quarry waste 	High

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct A are provided in Volume 2.

Precinct A 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

Precinct A 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 and Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
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	1983d	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 B: Lowlands



Property description: Crown Reserve (Point Hunter Reserve)

Land use zoning: Open Space

Current uses: Golf links, recreation (walking)

Precinct B archaeological potential:

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

Precinct B site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	Low-Moderate
Industrial activities Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops (e.g. sawpit) 	High (Murderer's Mound)
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (postholes) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	Low-Moderate
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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

Precinct B site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Low-Moderate
Environmental management Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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) 	Moderate with Extant elements
Recreation Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing surfaces (racetrack) 	High
Quarrying Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersed quarry waste 	High
Burial practices Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human remains (skeletal remains, other traces of human bodies) 	High (Murderer's Mound)

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

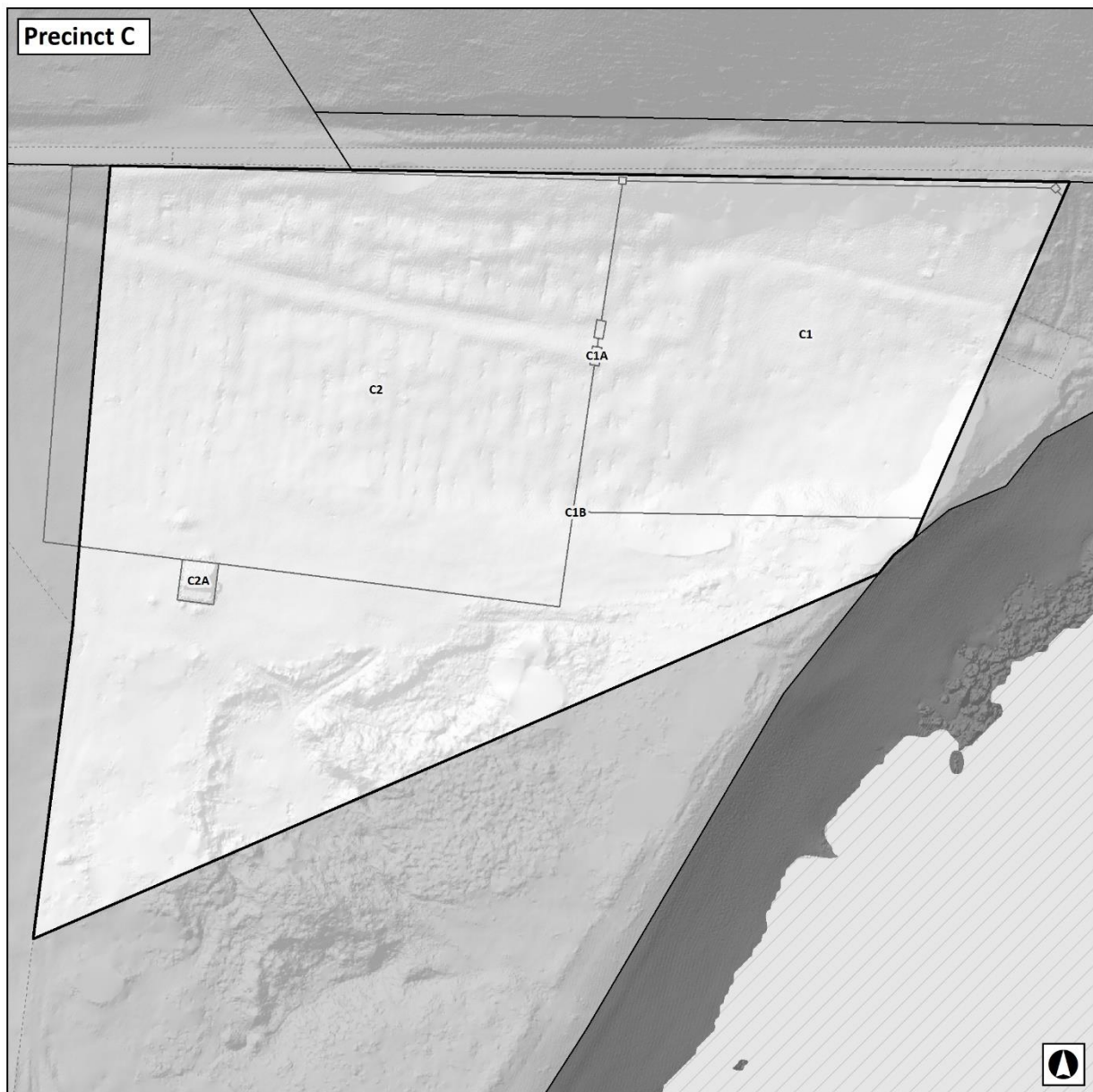
Precinct B historic themes:

- 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

Precinct B key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson and Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1990b	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	1983d	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1983e	Stipendiary Magistrate's Annex (Golf Club Annex). KAVHA Archaeological Report 14, Part 1
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.

Precinct C archaeological potential:

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

Precinct C site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Moderate
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former entry pathway (compacted deposits, former surface, paving) 	High
Burial practices Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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

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

Precinct C 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

Precinct C 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	1994a	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 Museum (Commissariat Store, No. 10 Quality Row, Research Centre), tourism, government offices, residences

Precinct D archaeological potential:

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

Precinct D site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	Moderate
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wells Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (postholes) Lighting (lamp bases) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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

Precinct D site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privy deposits Rubbish pits Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct D are provided in Volume 2.

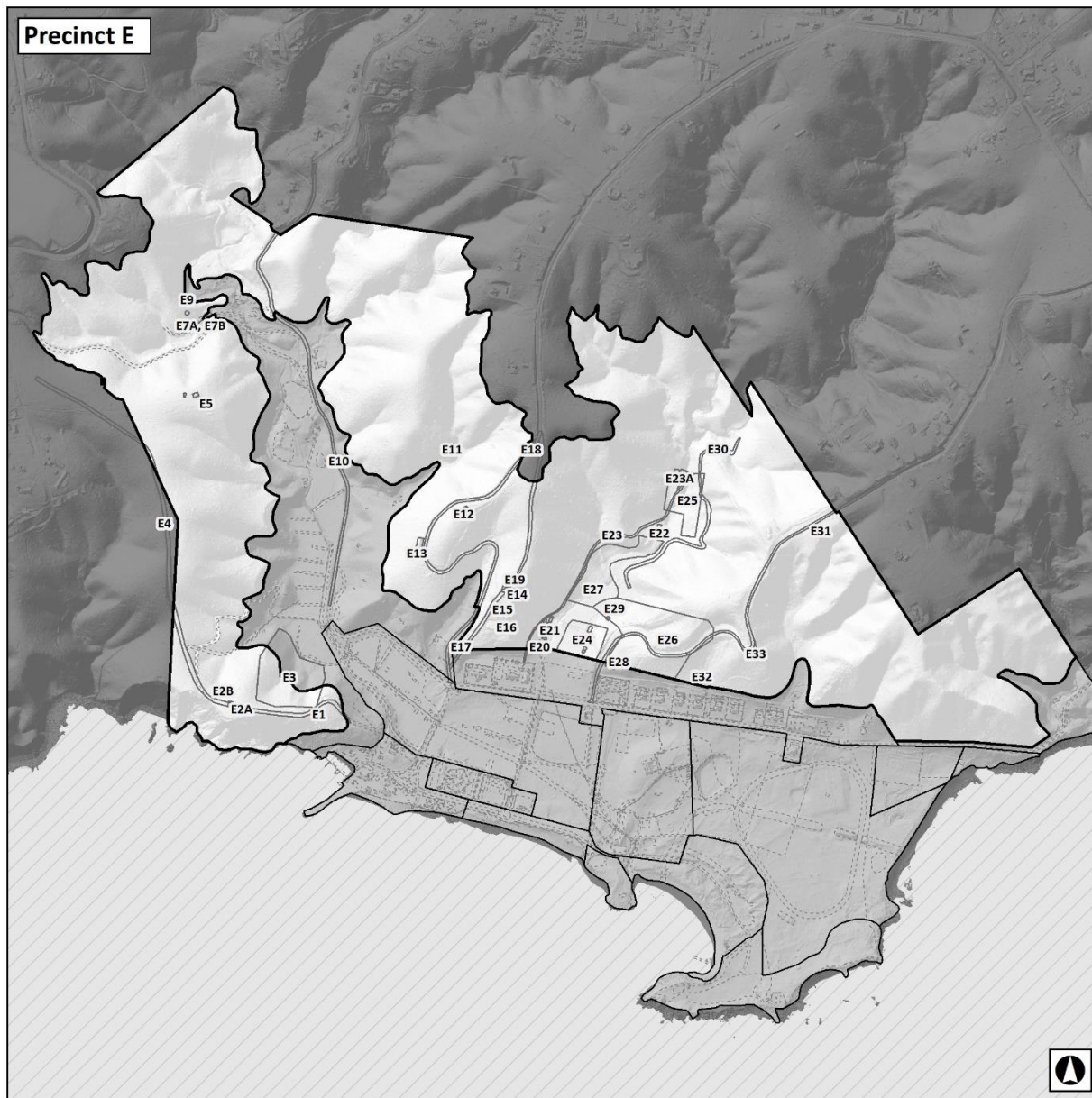
Precinct D historic themes:

- 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

Precinct D key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015a	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Quality Row Infrastructure Services Upgrade. Kingston, Norfolk Island' [Draft]
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015b	Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Infrastructure Services Upgrade Crank Mill, Double Boatshed, Blacksmiths' Compound and Quality Row. Kingston, Norfolk Island
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	1993b	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	1987c	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	1983d	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1982c	KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 2
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1982d	KAVHA Archaeological Report 11, Part 1. Superintendents of Convicts' Duplex (D2 and D3)
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1982f	N.M.B. Officers' Outbuilding. KAVHA Archaeological Report 9, Part 2
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1981b	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

Precinct E archaeological potential:

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

Precinct E site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Moderate
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service infrastructure 	High (including Extant)
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (postholes) 	Moderate
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paths Garden beds Evidence of plantings Introduced soils 	Moderate

Precinct E site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish pits Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Moderate

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct E are provided in Volume 2.

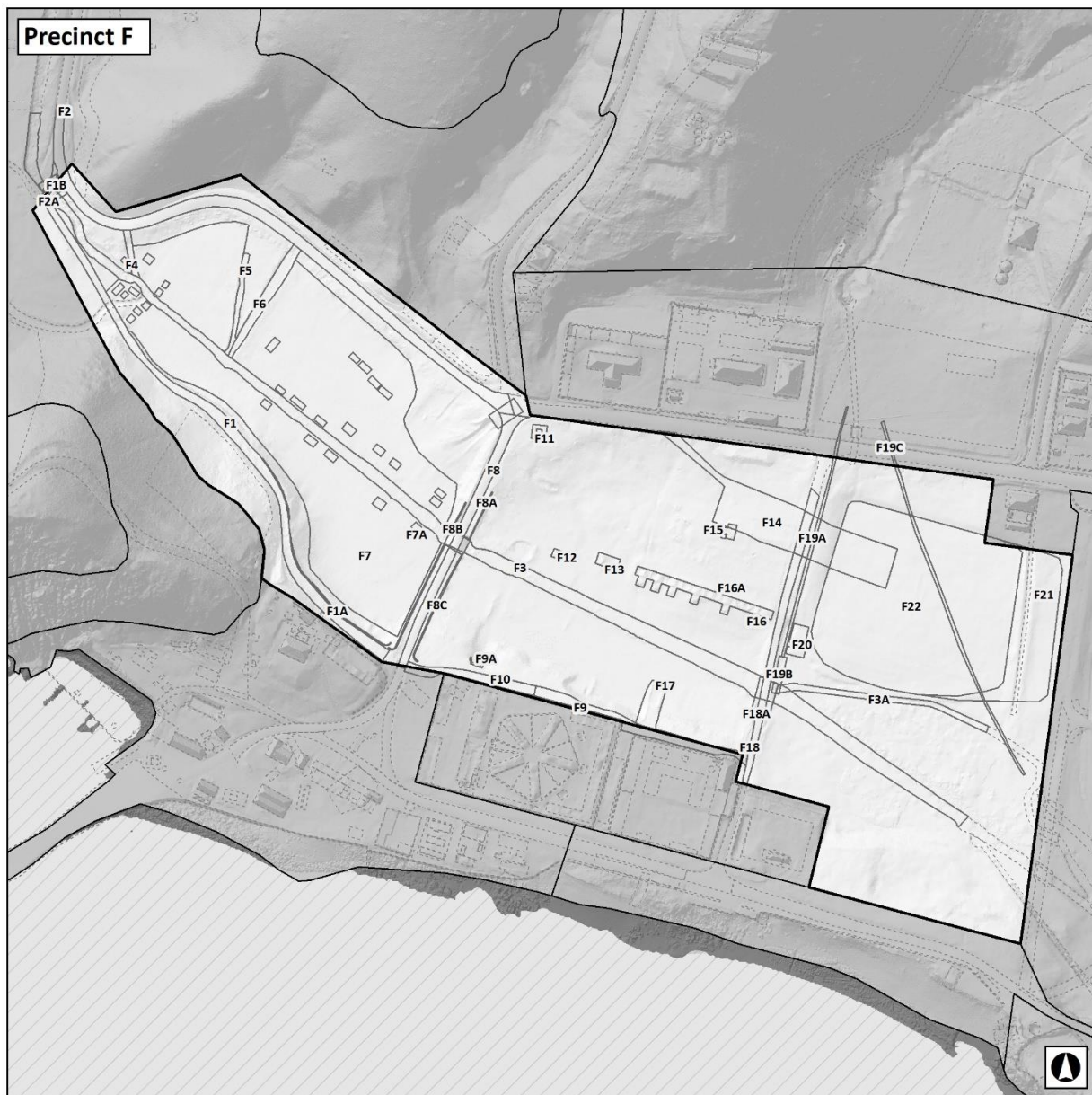
Precinct E historic themes:

- 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

Precinct E key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015a	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)

Precinct F archaeological potential:

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

Precinct F site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Moderate
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (post holes) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paths Garden beds Evidence of plantings Introduced soils 	High

Precinct F site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management 	High

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

Precinct F historic themes:

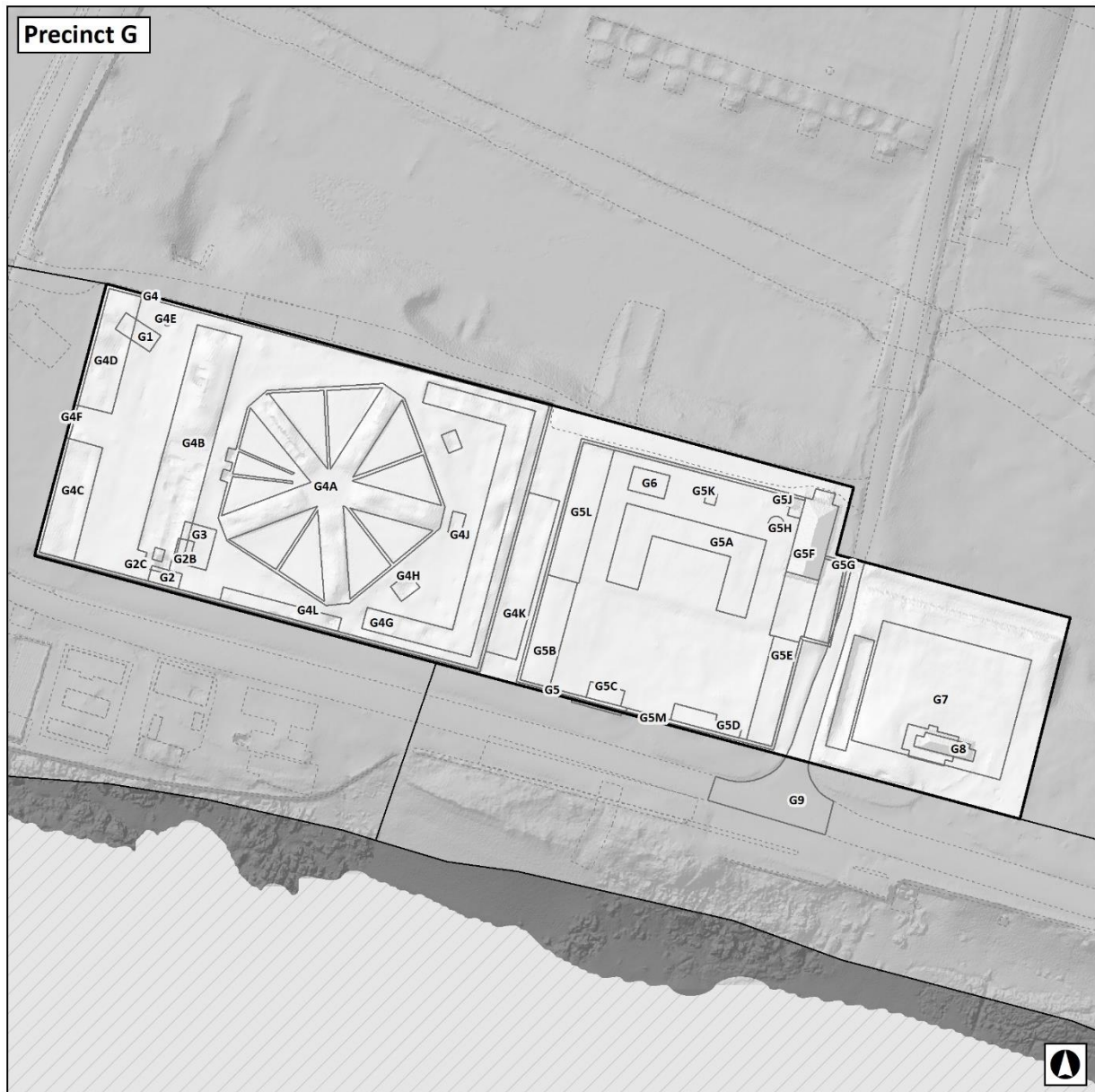
- Peopling the continent
 - Migrating – Polynesian migration and settlement
 - Migrating – Migration through organised colonisation – Relocation of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers
 - Migrating – Migrating to sustain a population and preserve a way of life – Isolation of Norfolk Island and the 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

Precinct F key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B

Type	Author	Year	Title
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 Museum (Sirius Museum), tourism

Precinct G archaeological potential:

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

Precinct G site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Animal husbandry Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of enclosures Fencing (post holes) 	High
Industrial activities Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wells Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

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

Precinct G 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

Precinct G 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 9
Written	Graham Wilson	1994	Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: The New Gaol (G4) Excavation Report and Recommendations. Archaeological Report No. 26, Part 8
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 Museum (Royal Engineer's Office, Pier Store), tourism, recreation (fishing, sight-seeing, community gathering), Lions Club, works depot/workshop, vehicle parking

Precinct H archaeological potential:

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

Precinct H site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of enclosures Fencing (post holes) 	High
Industrial activities (blacksmith, saw pits, bakehouse) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Water supply and service infrastructure Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wells Service infrastructure (drains, pipes, service trenches) 	High

Precinct H site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (postholes) Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	High
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privy deposits Rubbish pits Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	High

Archaeological zoning maps for Precinct H are provided in Volume 2.

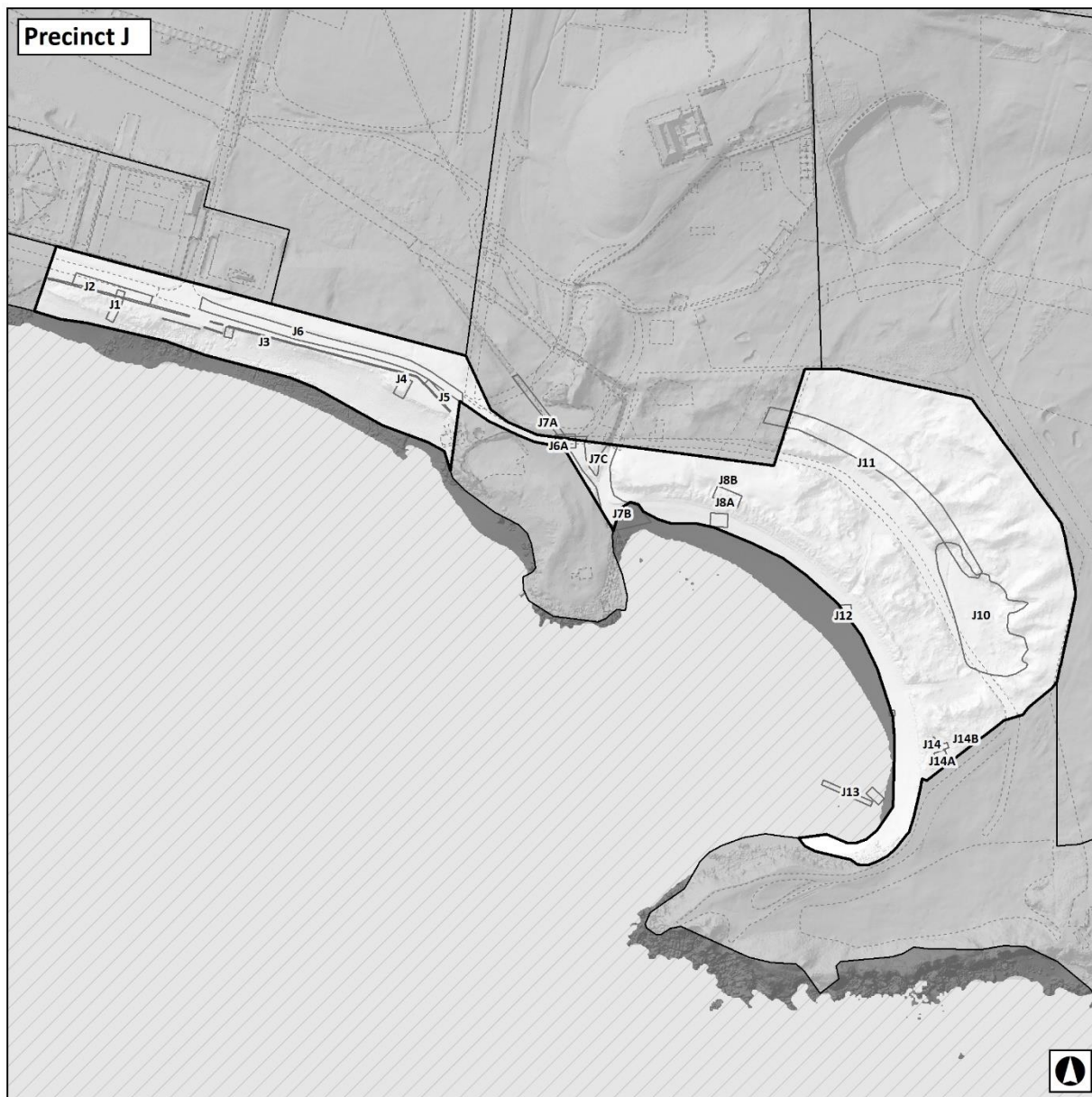
Precinct H historic themes:

- 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

Precinct H key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Douglas Hobbs	2015b	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	Brad Duncan, Martin Gibbs, Lisa Richards, Janelle Blucher and Natalie Blake	2014	Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report 2014
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1993	Pier Area Report on Archaeological Excavations 1983–1984. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 5
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	1985a	Police Office (Single Boatshed)
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1985b	Surgeon's Quarters
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1984a	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	1983b	KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 4. Preliminary Excavation Report Pier Area
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1983c	KAVHA Archaeological Report 13, Part 1. Settlement Guardhouse
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1982g	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	1982h	Royal Engineer's Office and Stables. KAVHA Arch. Rep. 8, Part 1
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1982i	Royal Engineer's Office. KAVHA Archaeological Report 8, Part 3
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1981a	Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Arch. Report 7, Part 1
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1981c	Recommendations for the Royal Engineer's Office and Stables [DRAFT COPY]
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

Precinct J archaeological potential:

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

Precinct J site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	High
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	Moderate
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads (former surfaces, kerbing, drainage channels, cart tracks) 	Low
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	Low
Environmental management Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management (cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, concrete facing of channels) 	High

Precinct J site activities	Representative archaeological fabric	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Quarrying Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoil heaps/discarded raw material 	Low
Burial practices Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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) 	Low

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

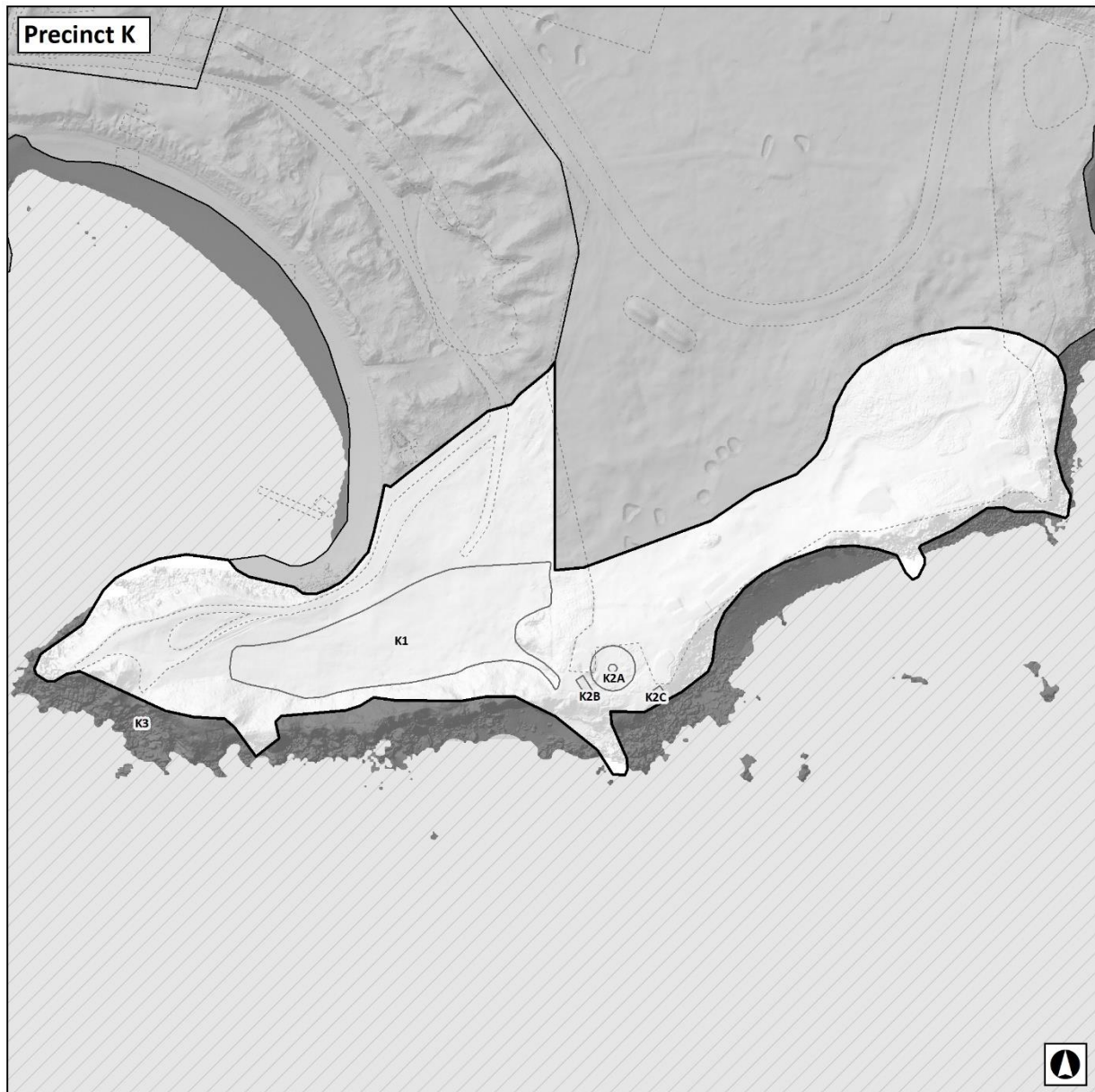
Precinct J historic themes:

- 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

Precinct J key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Brad Duncan, 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 and Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Richard Wesley	1996	An Essay on the First Settlement Burial Ground, Emily Bay, Kingston, Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1990a	Archaeological Report Emily Bay Outlet
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1990b	Cemetery Bay Water Assurance Scheme Quarry Site 1 Archaeological Report
Written	Jane 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
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, car parking, recreation (sight-seeing), bird watching

Precinct K archaeological potential:

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

Precinct K site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	High
Industrial activities (e.g. milling) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privy deposits Rubbish pits Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded, tools, building material etc. 	Low
Quarrying Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoil heaps/discarded raw material 	Low

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

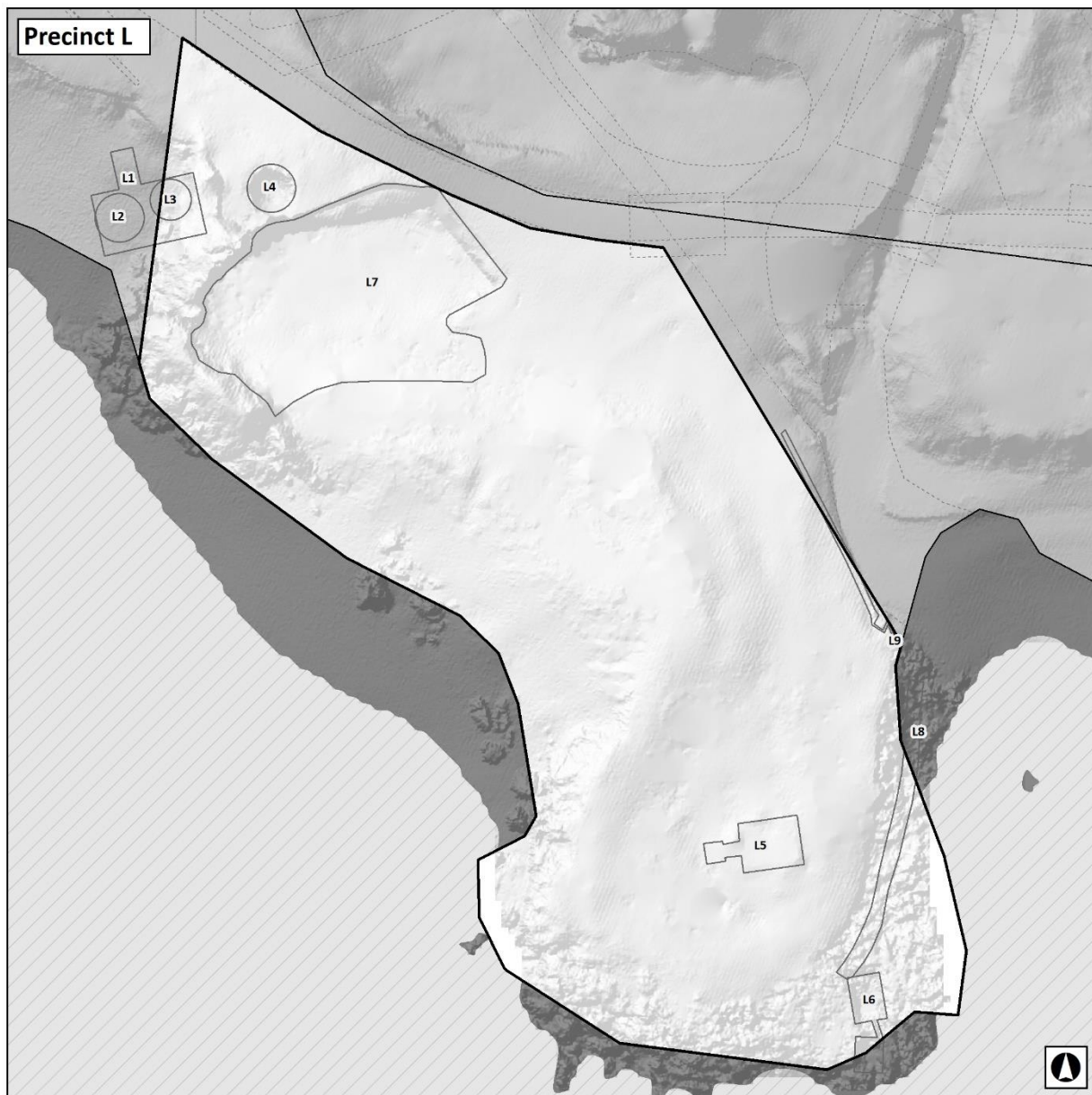
Precinct K historic themes:

- 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

Precinct K key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Point Hunter Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson and Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
Written	Atholl Anderson	1997	Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island
Written	Robert V. J. Varman	1990b	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, tourism, vehicle parking

Precinct L archaeological potential:

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

Precinct L site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Industrial activities (e.g. lime and salt production) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure and workshops Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	Extant Moderate
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoil heaps/discarded raw material 	Low

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

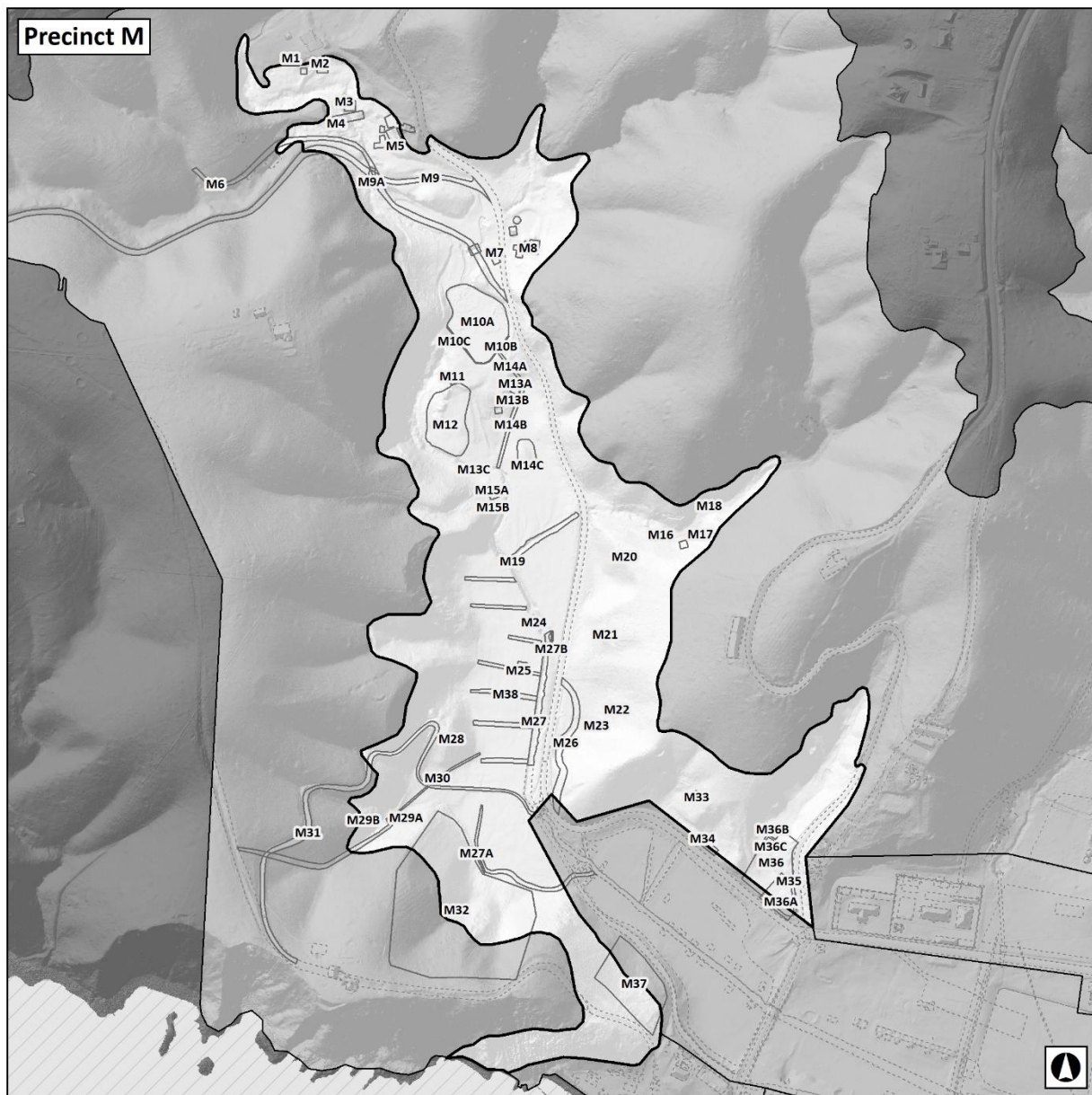
Precinct L historic themes:

- 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

Precinct L 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 (sight-seeing), rural occupation

Precinct M archaeological potential:

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

Precinct M site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Field systems Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Moderate
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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.) Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of enclosures Fencing (post holes) 	High
Cultivation Phase 1 (pre-1788) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field boundaries 	Extant
Industrial activities (e.g. watermill) Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains of infrastructure Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures 	High

Precinct M site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garden beds Evidence of plantings Introduced soils Fencing (post holes) 	Moderate
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<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 Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management (reservoirs, dams, cuts of excavated and modified channels and drains, stone facing) 	Extant High

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

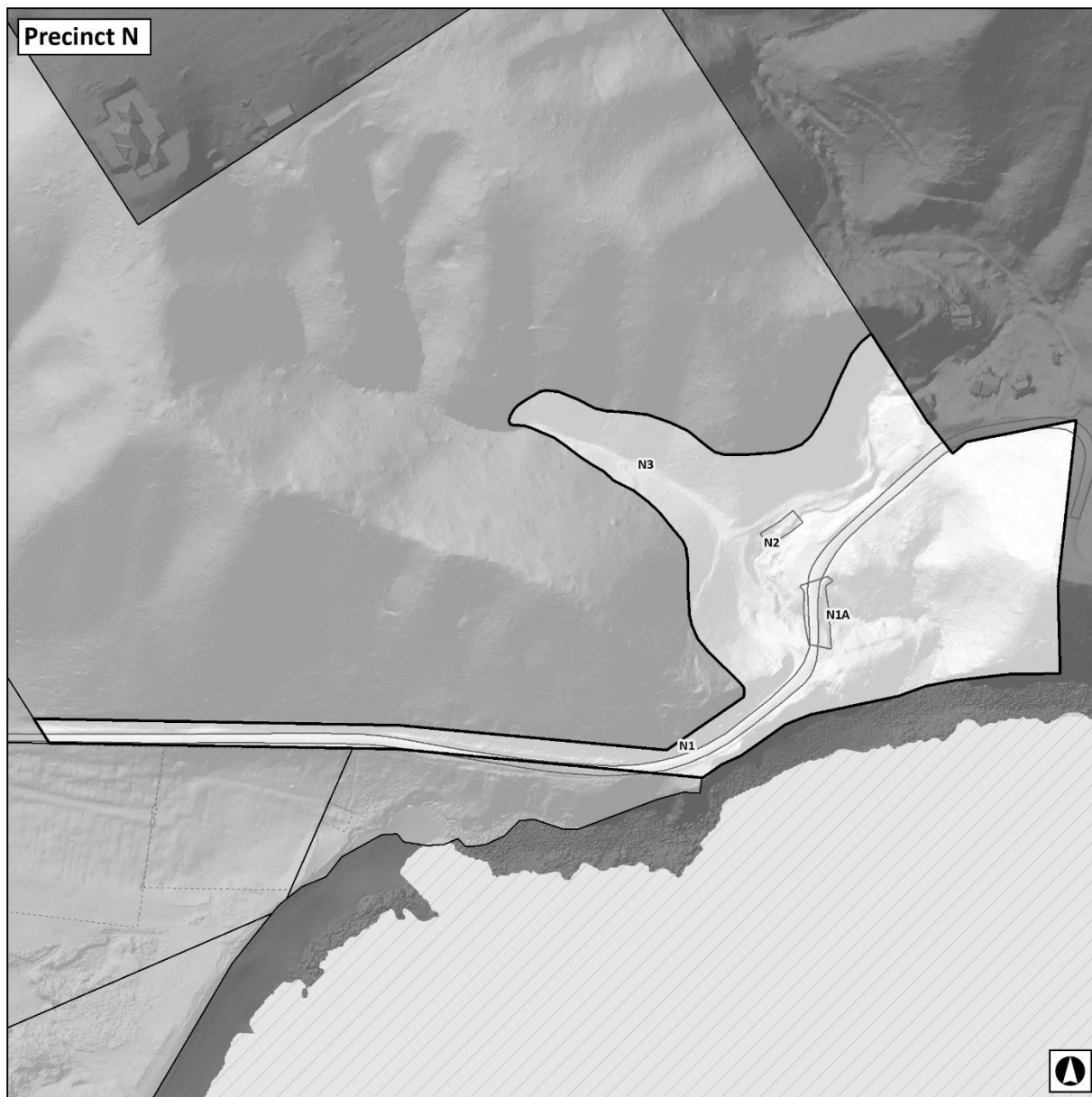
Precinct M historic themes:

- 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

Precinct M key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service	2003	Kingston Common Reserve Plan of Management Part B
Written	Atholl Anderson and 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 (sight-seeing)

Precinct N archaeological potential:

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

Precinct N site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
Polynesian settlement Phase 1 (pre-1788)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone paving Building platforms Ditches Latrines Burials Earth ovens Scoop hearths Food storage pits Postholes Shell middens Isolated artefacts (stone or shell tools) Evidence of early forest clearance (charcoal-enriched deposits) Remains of introduced dietary/commensal species (e.g. <i>Rattus exulans</i>) 	Low
Colonial and post-colonial occupation and use of structures Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural remains Underfloor artefacts and deposits within and near structures Yard surfaces and deposits 	Moderate Low
Settlement establishment and layout Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing (postholes) 	Low
Landscaping and gardens Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garden beds Evidence of plantings Introduced soils 	Moderate
Waste disposal Phase 2 (1788-1814) Phase 3 (1825-1855) Phase 4 (post-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (e.g. ceramic, glass, bone), tools, building material etc. 	Moderate

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

Precinct N 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

Precinct N key references:

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Inspiring Place	2017	Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island
Written	Atholl Anderson and Peter White	2001	The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific
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	Graham Wilson and Martin Davies	1980	Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey



10. Research framework

10.1 Background

The HMP (2016) states the following:

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.

Any archaeological investigation of an individual site or item should be considered in both local and broader contexts, including the relationships between subsurface remains and standing structures, landscape and geomorphology. This AZMP does not seek to prescribe or restrict the type of research that should be undertaken. The intention of this section of the AZMP is to provide an indication of the aspects of KAVHA's history that may be usefully investigated through invasive and non-invasive means, and through the examination of the existing archaeological collections. A useful adjunct in proposing research questions and programs of archaeological investigation is the overview by Gibbs et al. (2017).

Some limited research archaeology has been undertaken within KAVHA. This has been primarily associated with work undertaken by Atholl Anderson and Peter White in regard to the Polynesian settlement at Emily Bay.

The local community is likely to have thoughts about possible archaeological research projects and areas they feel worthy of investigation. Examples of potential research topics that might be considered by the community include an investigation of aspects of life on Norfolk Island in the period after 1856 and the representation of peoples' daily lives in the archaeological record; or the locating of particularly significant sites for which the locations have not been firmly identified, such as the precise location of the Pitcairner church.

Research to date has been primarily undertaken in response to KAVHA conservation programs or day-to-day works. As a result, much of the data that has been gathered is site-specific and almost entirely focused on the settlement of the Kingston lowland, across all phases of human occupation. There has not yet been a detailed examination of the relationship between activities taking place in KAVHA (during any period) and activities taking place elsewhere across Norfolk Island.

10.2 Historical themes

As an aid to research the Australian Heritage Commission has identified a national framework of historic themes that provides the opportunity for the evidence documented within KAVHA to be compared with other 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.

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. The research designs should be placed within the general research framework in order to maintain a consistency in the recording and presentation of data, so that all conclusions drawn in response to individual research designs can be understood together 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.

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	Activities associated with adapting to or modifying a previously unfamiliar environment.	1, 2, 4
	Promoting settlement	British colonisation	Activities associated with the interaction between British officialdom and the Pitcairn Islanders.	4
	Coming to Norfolk Island as a punishment	Transportation of convicts and establishment of penal settlements	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation, working and survival during the convict period (First (Colonial) and Second (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
Building settlements, towns and cities (continued)	Developing institutions	Penal reform	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period (First (Colonial) and Second (Penal) 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 and 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.	1, 2, 3, 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 items by prisoners during the Second (Penal) Settlement, such as dripstones, which were exported to the Australian mainland.	1, 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
Developing local, regional and national economies	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
(continued)	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

10.3 Broad research questions

At the broadest level, research questions can be formulated to investigate how the four phases of settlement at KAVHA compare with similar events and situations elsewhere in the world. For the Polynesian settlement, research questions can compare the settlement and material culture known from Norfolk Island with Polynesian islands of a similar size or degree of isolation, or to explore whether the settlement has more similarities with contemporaneous settlements in New Zealand or in the Cook Islands/Society Islands.

For the First (Colonial) and Second (Penal) settlements at KAVHA, the overview histories and documents that informed the Australian Convict Sites nomination for World Heritage Listing should be consulted to explore a range of possible research avenues. An obvious first line of

questioning would be to explore the similarities and differences between these settlements and other settlements established in other locations around the globe. The First (Colonial) Settlement can be compared with parallel settlements in New South Wales and later Van Diemen's Land. The Second (Penal) Settlement can also be compared with parallel settlements in New South Wales, but also with similar places of judicial exile operated by the French Imperial System and the Spanish Empire. The Pitcairn settlement can be compared with other isolated communities that were relocated, with examples available from Canada and Scotland.

This sort of research is necessarily broad, and the output is primarily a baseline of similarities and differences between settlements at KAVHA and settlements elsewhere. This broad baseline can then be expanded upon with specific and detailed research questions. Such questions include, but are not limited to, asking why certain commonalities arose between people at similar settlements separated by vast distances, or why people at KAVHA adapted to certain things in a way different from people elsewhere.

10.4 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 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 indicate any specialised adaptations of Polynesian tools (especially adzes) in reaction to the then-unique availability of Norfolk Island pine?
- What level (if any) of interaction with other Pacific Island communities was maintained through voyaging and trade during the Polynesian period?
- Does the archaeological record provide any indications of why the Polynesian occupancy/occupancies of the island ended?
- Is there 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 (Colonial) Settlement, often unsuccessfully, be recognised in the archaeological record through palynological analysis?
- If introduced plant species are identifiable in the archaeological record can this be traced to its point of origin?
- The final phase of occupancy during the First (Colonial) Settlement (c. 1800 – 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 (Colonial) Settlement through an examination of material culture?
- Can connections be drawn between specific historical events (recorded in journals, letters, etc.) and materials in the archaeological record?
- Is there evidence for the presence of undocumented public utilities and other infrastructure constructed during the First (Colonial) 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 tsunamis, resulting in damage to buildings and the loss of one house. Is it possible to identify this event in the archaeological record? Did the physical influence of this event extend beyond that which was reported?
- During the Second (Penal) Settlement there were a number of huts and other small habitation sites scattered throughout KAVHA. Did the material culture and lives of the occupants of these sites differ from those of the general prison population?
- Did changes in the material culture of the Second (Penal) Settlement, for both bond and free, coincide with technological changes that had occurred in the parent colonies?
- Is there physical evidence of unapproved works or the use of prohibited items during the life of the Second (Penal) Settlement?
- There are many first- and second-hand historical accounts of the Second (Penal) Settlement. Is there any archaeological evidence that casts doubt on the standard histories of the settlement, or that reveals evidence of activities of resistance that were ignored by or hidden from the people writing histories?
- During the Second (Penal) Settlement there were a number of deaths due to disease. Can the outbreak of disease within the penal settlement be linked to evidence that may survive in the archaeological potential, such as direct physical causes or specific sanitary arrangements?
- 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 (Penal) Settlement and the Pitcairn Settlement?
- Can the early syncretic Tahitian/British/Norfolk Island culture of Pitcairn settlers be distinguished within the archaeological record?

11. References

- Anderson, A. 1997. 'Prehistoric Human Colonisation of Norfolk Island.' Report to Australian Heritage Commission.
- Anderson, A. and P. White, eds. 2001. 'The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific.' Records of the Australian Museum, Supplement 27. Sydney: Australian Museum. <https://doi.org/10.3853/j.0812-7387.27.2001.1334>
- Anderson, A. and R. Green. 2001. 'Domestic and Religious Structures in the Emily Bay Settlement Site, Norfolk Island.' In *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Norfolk Island, Southwest Pacific*, 43–52. Records of the Australian Museum, Supplement 27. Sydney: Australian Museum. <https://doi.org/10.3853/j.0812-7387.27.2001.1334>
- Australia ICOMOS. 1998. *Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places*. Burwood: Australia ICOMOS. <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Code-on-the-Ethics-of-Co-existence-in-Conserving-Significant-Places-1998.pdf>
- Australia ICOMOS. 2013a. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Burwood: Australia ICOMOS. <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>
- Australia ICOMOS. 2013b. *Practice Note: The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice*. Last modified November 2013. Burwood: Australia ICOMOS. <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note-The-Burra-Charter-and-Archaeological-Practice.pdf>
- Australian Heritage Commission. 2001. *Australian Historic Themes: A Framework for Use in Heritage Assessment and Management*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.
- Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty Ltd. 1988. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA): Conservation Management Plan.' Report to Department of Administrative Services, Australian Construction Services.
- Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty Ltd. 2004. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Conservation Management Plan.' Report to Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board.
- Commonwealth of Australia. 2007. 'Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Inclusion of Eight Convict-Related Places in The National Heritage List.' *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette Special no S141* (1 August).
- Commonwealth of Australia Heritage Division. 2007. *Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area National Heritage List – Inclusion map*. <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/0a09ba06-0f80-40fc-a60a-fe5ce6938c84/files/10596202.pdf>
- Commonwealth of Australia. 2018. *Australian Convict Sites Strategic Management Framework 2018*.

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.' Report to Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Board.

Department of Home Affairs and Environment. 1980. *Norfolk Island: Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Management Plan*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

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 Housing and Construction, G. Wilson, M. Davies and R. Annable. 1983. *Norfolk Island: The Archaeological Survey of Kingston and Arthur's Vale*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

Duncan, B., M. Gibbs, L. Richards, J. Blucher and N. Blake. 2014. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report 2014.'

Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd. 2010. 'Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Works to the Bridge, Bounty Street, Kingston, Norfolk Island.' Report to Kingston & Arthur's Vale Historic Area.

Gibbs, M., B. Duncan and R. Varman. 2017. 'The free and unfree settlements of Norfolk Island: an overview of archaeological research'. *Australian Archaeology* 83 (3).

GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd and Jean Rice Architect. 2016. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Heritage Management Plan.'

GML Heritage Pty Ltd and GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd (GML + Context). 2018. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Cultural Landscape Management Plan.' Report to Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities.

Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. 2009. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*. Sydney: Heritage Office, Department of Planning.

Heritage Council of New South Wales. 2001. *New South Wales Historical Themes*. Sydney: Heritage Office.

Heritage Office [NSW]. 2006. *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*. Sydney: Heritage Office, Department of Planning.

Hobbs, D. 2015a. 'Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Infrastructure Services Upgrade Crank Mill, Double Boatshed, Blacksmiths' Compound and Quality Row. Kingston, Norfolk Island.' Report to Commonwealth Government.

Hobbs, D. 2015b. 'Cultural Heritage Survey Kingston Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Quality Row Infrastructure Services Upgrade. Kingston, Norfolk Island. [DRAFT]'. Report to Commonwealth Government.

Inspiring Place. 2017. 'Landscape & Garden Maintenance Advice, Government House Grounds, Norfolk Island.'

Lydon, J. 1988. 'Emily Bay, Norfolk Island: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment.' Report to Department of Public Works.

Norfolk Island Parks & Forestry Service. 2003. 'Plans of Management for Norfolk Island Public Reserves.'

NSW Heritage Office. 1998. *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items*. <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infoarchivalrecords.pdf>

NSW State Archives and Records. 2015. *Identifying and managing high value and high risk records and information*. <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/recordkeeping/advice/identifying-high-value-and-high-risk-information>

Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2002. 'Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area Cultural Landscape Overview. Draft.' Report to KAVHA Management Board.

Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd and NSW Department of Commerce. 2007. 'Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area: Conservation Management Plan. Draft.' Report to Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Management Board.

Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2005. 'Norfolk Island: Report on Geotechnical Soils Investigation'. Report to Norfolk Island Administration.

Peter M Davidson Pty Ltd. 1997. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Water Quality Management Plan.' Report to Works Australia on behalf of the KAVHA Management Board.

Philip Cox & Partners Pty Ltd. 1983. 'Government House Norfolk Island: Preliminary Conservation and Management Plan.' Report to Department of Housing & Construction NSW Region.

Prosser, G. and J. Lang. 1995. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Recreation Management Plan.' Report to Australian Construction Services on behalf of the KAVHA Management Board.

Stanbury, M. 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.

Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1994a. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Kingston Cemetery Study and Management Plan.' Report to Australian Construction Services on behalf of the KAVHA Management Board.

Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1994b. 'Norfolk Island Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historical Area: Landscape Management and Conservation Plan.' KAVHA Management Board.

Tropman and Tropman Architects. 1997. 'Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Norfolk Island: Government House and Quality Row Residences Gardens Conservation.' Report to The KAVHA Management Board.

Varman, R. V. J. 1981a. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Arch. Report 7, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1981b. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Documentation Report. East Side, Main Building. New Military Barracks. KAVHA Archaeology Report 6, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1981c. 'Recommendations for the Royal Engineer's Office and Stables [DRAFT COPY].' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982g. 'Commissariat Store (All Saints). KAVHA Archaeology Report 10, Part 1.' Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982c. 'KAVHA Archaeological Report 5, Part 3. [Various Buildings, Norfolk Island].' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982d. 'KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 2.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Transport and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982h. 'KAVHA Archaeological Report 11, Part 1. Superintendents of Convicts' Duplex (D2 and D3).' Report to Miss J. M. Birmingham, Consultant Archaeologist to the Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982a. 'Government House outbuildings AIG.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982f. 'N.M.B. Officers' Outbuilding. KAVHA Archaeological Report 9, Part 2.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Transport and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982b. 'Proposed toilet facilities, Royal Engineer's Complex, (H 30 A and H 30 B).' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982i. 'Royal Engineer's Office. KAVHA Archaeological report 8, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1982e. 'Royal Engineer's Office. KAVHA Archaeological Report 8, Part 3.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1983a. 'Flaghouses and Privies. KAVHA Archaeological Report 12, Part 2.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1983b. 'KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 4. Preliminary Excavation Report Pier Area.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1983c. 'KAVHA Archaeological Report 13, Part 1. Settlement Guardhouse.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Transport and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1983d. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Investigation of Route of Proposed Underground Pipework. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 3.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1983e. 'Stipendiary Magistrate's Annex (Golf Club Annex). KAVHA Archaeological Report 14, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1984a. 'Double Boatshed. KAVHA Archaeological Report 16, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1984b. 'Protestant Church/ Youth Centre. KAVHA Archaeological Report 14, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1984c. 'Survey Study of the First, Second, and Third Settlements on Norfolk Island.' Report to Australian Heritage Commission.

Varman, R. V. J. 1985a. 'Police Office, (Single Boatshed). KAVHA Archaeological Report 17, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1985b. 'Surgeon's Quarters. KAVHA Archaeological Report 18, Part 1.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Varman, R. V. J. 1987a. 'Norfolk Island Bicentennial Integrated Museum Project and KAVHA Interpretative Plan.' Report to Australian Bicentennial Authority Commemorative Programme.

Varman, R. V. J. 1987b. 'Norfolk Island. Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area. Superintendent of Convicts Duplex, 2-3 Quality Row. Pit Distribution Report.' Report to Australian Construction Services.

Varman, R. V. J. 1987c. 'Number 10 Quality Row, Kingston, The Foreman of Works Quarters. KAVHA Archaeological Report 25, Part 1.' Report to Australian Construction Services.

Varman, R. V. J. 1990a. 'Archaeological Report. Emily Bay Outlet. [Norfolk Island].' Report to Australian Construction Services.

Varman, R. V. J. 1990b. 'Cemetery Bay Water Assurance Scheme Quarry Site 1 Archaeological Report.' Report to Norfolk Island Government.

Varman, R. V. J. 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.' Report to Australian Construction Services on behalf of the KAVHA Management Board.

Varman, R. V. J. 1993a. 'Pier Area Report on Archaeological Excavations 1983–1984. KAVHA Archaeological Report 7, Part 5.' Report to Australian Construction Services on behalf of the KAVHA Management Board.

Varman, R. V. J. 1993b. 'Superintendent of Convicts' Duplex 2–3 Quality Row (D2 and D3) Pit Distribution Report 1987 Excavations. KAVHA Archaeological Report 11, Part 3.' Department of Administration Services/Australian Construction Services.

Varman, R. V. J. 2009. 'Excavated Ceramics 1840s-1880s: 2 and 3 Quality Row, Kingston, Norfolk Island'. Accessed from the archived webpage available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20090830073615/http://geocities.com/Paris/LeftBank/6559/scc145.html>

Varman, R. V. J. and Damaris Bairstow. 1985. 'The Barn. KAVHA Archaeological Report 15.' Report to Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

Wesley, R. 1996. 'An Essay on the First Settlement Burial Ground, Emily Bay, Kingston, Norfolk Island.' Report to Norfolk Island Museum.

Wilson, G. 1994. 'The New Gaol Excavation Report and Recommendations. Archaeological Report 26 Part 8.' Report to Australian Construction Services.

Wilson, G. 1995. 'No. 9 Quality Row Preliminary Assessment. Archaeological Report 40 Part 2.' Report to Australian Construction Services.

Wilson, G. and M. Davies. 1980. 'Norfolk Island Archaeological Report on Kingston-Arthur's Vale Area: Research and Survey'. Volumes I and II. Department of Housing and Construction of the Commonwealth Government.

World Heritage Committee. 2017. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Last modified 12 July 2017. Paris: UNESCO.
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines>

Appendix 1. Heritage status (detailed)

Statutory context

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

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 EPBC Act protects heritage places with Outstanding Universal Value (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). With specific regard to the current study, the archaeological resources within 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 on 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 the Australian Convict Sites, of which KAVHA is a part, 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.

Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 (Cwlth)

The *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cwlth) protects historic shipwrecks, sunken aircraft and other forms of underwater cultural heritage that are more than seventy-five years old and located in Commonwealth waters below the low-water mark. Although the seaward boundary of KAVHA is formed by 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.

The 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.

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 (the 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. The entirety of KAVHA is subject to Heritage Overlay provisions, which are outlined in clauses 73 to 77 of the Norfolk Island Plan.

Part B2 (Clause 77) of the Plan relates specifically to development in KAVHA. The specific objectives of the Plan in relation to KAVHA (outlined in Clause 77, Paragraph 4) 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 8**):

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

The Special Use zone consists of five separate areas:

- public buildings and education establishment (Item 10);
- public buildings and education establishment (Item 11);
- Government House and Domain (Item 12);
- cemetery (Item 13); and

- endangered species habitat (Item 14).

Each zone is subject to different development controls.

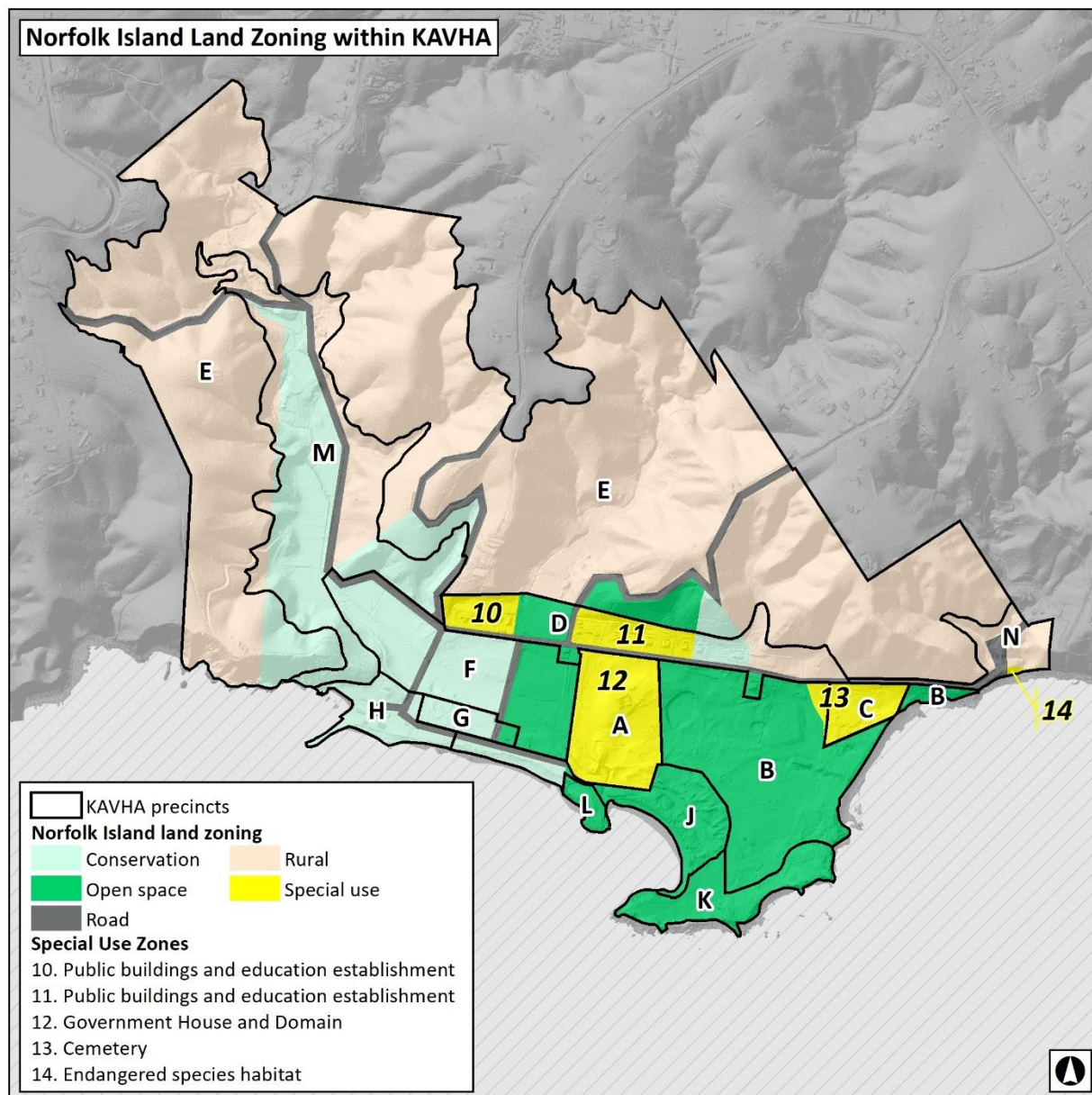


Figure 8. KAVHA land use zones. Source: Extent Heritage, after Norfolk Island Zoning Map 13/4/2018.

Heritage Act 2002 (NI)

The *Heritage Act 2002* (NI) (Heritage Act) establishes the Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR), which 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).

Heritage listings

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

Australia's World Heritage List (WHL)

The World Heritage List includes properties that have values that are so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations 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). The world heritage values of the Australian Convict Sites are protected under the EPBC Act.

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 national heritage values of KAVHA are protected under the EPBC Act.

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.

Norfolk Island Heritage Register (NIHR)

KAVHA forms a single listing in the register. The listing heritage values of KAVHA are protected under the Heritage Act.

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.

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.

Appendix 2. KAVHA inventory

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

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (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*

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
A2	Garrison Stockade (site)	A2A	Palisade
		A2B	Military Officer's Barracks
		A2C	Military Servant's Quarters
		A2D-A2E	Wash-Houses
		A2F	Dairy
		A2G	Stables
		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		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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*		

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		
------------	--------------------------------	--	--

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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 Quarters	D7A-D7B	
		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	

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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
		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

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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 complex	D17A	
		D17B	Commissariat Shed
		D17C	Skillion-Roofed Shed
		D17D-D17H	Commissariat Sheds
		D17J	Double Privy
		D17K	Gate and Wall*

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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*		
E9	Water Tank*		
E10	Taylor's Road*		
E11	Chimney Base		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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*		
E31	Rooty Hill Road*	E31A	
E32	Flagstaff*		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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)		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (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

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
G5	Prisoners' Barracks complex	G5A	Prisoners' Barracks
		G5B	West Ward
		G5C	Guard House/Office
		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

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
H2	Superintendent of Agriculture's Quarters (site)		
H3	Tool Shed (site)		
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	Commissariat Clerk's Living Quarters
		H8B	Commissariat Clerk's Kitchen
		H8C	Fowl House
		H8D	Shed
		H8E	Privy
H9	Foreman of Works Quarters (site)	H9A	Quarters
		H9B	Kitchen
		H9C	Fowl House
H10	Coxswains' Duplex (site)		
H11	Coxswain's Hut (II) (site)	H11A	Coxswain's Living Quarters
		H11B	Kitchen
		H11C	Fowl House
		H11D	Pig Sties
		H11E	Privy
H12	Coxswain's Hut (I) (site)	H12A	Living Quarters
		H12B	Fowl House
H13	Principal Overseer of Convicts' Quarters (I) (site)	H13A	Living Quarters
		H13B	Principal Overseer's Outbuilding
H14	Lieutenant Borough's Quarters (site)	H14A	Living Quarters
		H14B	Kitchen
		H14C	Fowl House
		H14D	Privy
H15	Privy (site)		
H16	Boat Shed (site)		

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
H17	Landing Place and Slipway (site)		
H18	Kingston Pier*		
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')		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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		
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 (Colonial) Settlement Area*		
H58	First Government House		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
----------	-----------	--------------------	-------------

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
		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)		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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			
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		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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		
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		

* Indicates built or landscape feature

Item No.	Item name	Sub-item (feature)	Description
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 3. Code of Practice for archaeological investigations at KAVHA

This Code of Practice has been developed in response to HMP conservation and management policy 8.4.1 Conservation of the resources (GML et al. 2016). 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, Regional Development and Communications 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 use 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 must 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 with 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 Health, Safety and Environment (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 is subject to review as required, in accordance with the guidelines of this report.

Appendix 4. Pro-forma recording sheets

A4.1 Context Register

Project:

Page

CONTEXT REGISTER

[illegible]

Project:

Page

[illegible]

A4.2 Context Record Sheet

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

A4.3 Photographic Record form

Project

Page:

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM

FILM: B&W / DIGITAL

CAMERA DETAILS: _____

PHOTOGRAPHER: _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix 5. Historical Maps and plans

The following key historical maps and plans have been used in the preparation of this report. Note that the titles presented in the following table and in each figure caption are the reference titles under which each map is catalogued by the specified archiving institution, and that as a result these titles may vary from the text actually shown on each map.

Title	Cartographer	Date	Archive	Call Number
Norfolk Island; S. end of Norfolk Island / W. Bradley delin. 1788; W. Harrison & J. Reid sc	Bradley, William	1788	National Library of Australia	MAP NK 11054
Chart of Norfolk Isle latitude 29°:01' south, longitude 168°:10' e.t : variation 11°:30' east	King, Philip Gidley	1790	State Library of NSW Mitchell Map Collection	Z/M2 819.2/1790/1
Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island	Chapman, William Neate	c. 1792	State Library of NSW Mitchell Map Collection	Z/M2 819.21/1792/1
Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island, December 1793	Grimes, Chas.	December 1793	State Library of NSW Mitchell Map Collection	M2 819.2/1793/1
Plan of Sydney on Norfolk Island	-	1794	-	PRO MPG 299 (Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 5)
Plan of the Town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island with the adjacent grounds	Chapman, William Neate	c. 1794	State Library of NSW Mitchell Map Collection	Z/M2 819.21/1795/1
Plan of the Town of Sydney on the South Side of Norfolk Island with the Adjacent Ground	Chapman, William Neate	October 1796	-	PRO MPG 1115 & CO 201.18 (Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 6)
Sketch of the ground in the vicinity of Kingston	Turton, R.	December 1825	NSW State Archives and Records	SZ323 (Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 13)
Plan of the settlement and Garrison Farm & Co., Norfolk Island / surveyed by Capt. Wakefield, 39th Regt., May 1829	Wakefield, (Captain)	May 1829	National Library of Australia	MAP G9262.N6J1 1829

Title	Cartographer	Date	Archive	Call Number
Plans of Garrison Farm, Vale Farm, Longridge Farm	-	c. 1829	Les Brown Collection	(Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 15)
Norfolk Island	Sturt, (Captain)	c. 1832	-	CO 206.61 - 02997 (Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 16)
Plan of the Settlement at Norfolk Island	-	indecipherable date - c. early 1834	Les Brown Collection	(Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 17)
Plan of the Settlement Norfolk Island taken Oct.r 1838	Bordes, Geo. F. W.	October 1838	State Library of NSW Mitchell Map Collection	Z/M4 819.2/1838/1
Norfolk Island – Settlement – Block plan of buildings and works	Lugard, H. W.	January 1839	Archives Tasmania	PWD266/1/1940
Plan of Norfolk Island shewing the general nature of the ground / drawn to accompany Majr. Barney's letter to the Hon. bl The Colonial Secy. Dated 20 th Feby. 1840	Barney, George	20 February 1840	National Library of Australia	MAP RM 652
Plan of Norfolk Island Settlement	-	1850	Archives Tasmania	GO33/1/99
The Settlement at Norfolk Island where Capt. Denham, R.N. in 1855 landed the Pitcairners	-	c. 1855	-	ML F17/a11 (Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 22)
Plan of Norfolk Island / surveyed and drawn by Thos. Kennedy, 2 nd Corpl. R.E. [and] Geo. Jamieson, Sapper. R.E.	Kennedy, Thomas	c. 1858-1860	National Library of Australia	MAP RM 642
Norfolk Island: showing subdivisions / compiled & drawn by Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior	Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior	1934	National Library of Australia	MAP G9262.N6G46 1934
Norfolk Island	Head Office, Lands & Survey Dept.	1942	National Library of Australia	MAP G9262.N6 1942
Norfolk Island / N.Z. Aerial Mapping	New Zealand Aerial Mapping Ltd	1944	National Library of Australia	MAP G9262.N6A4 1944

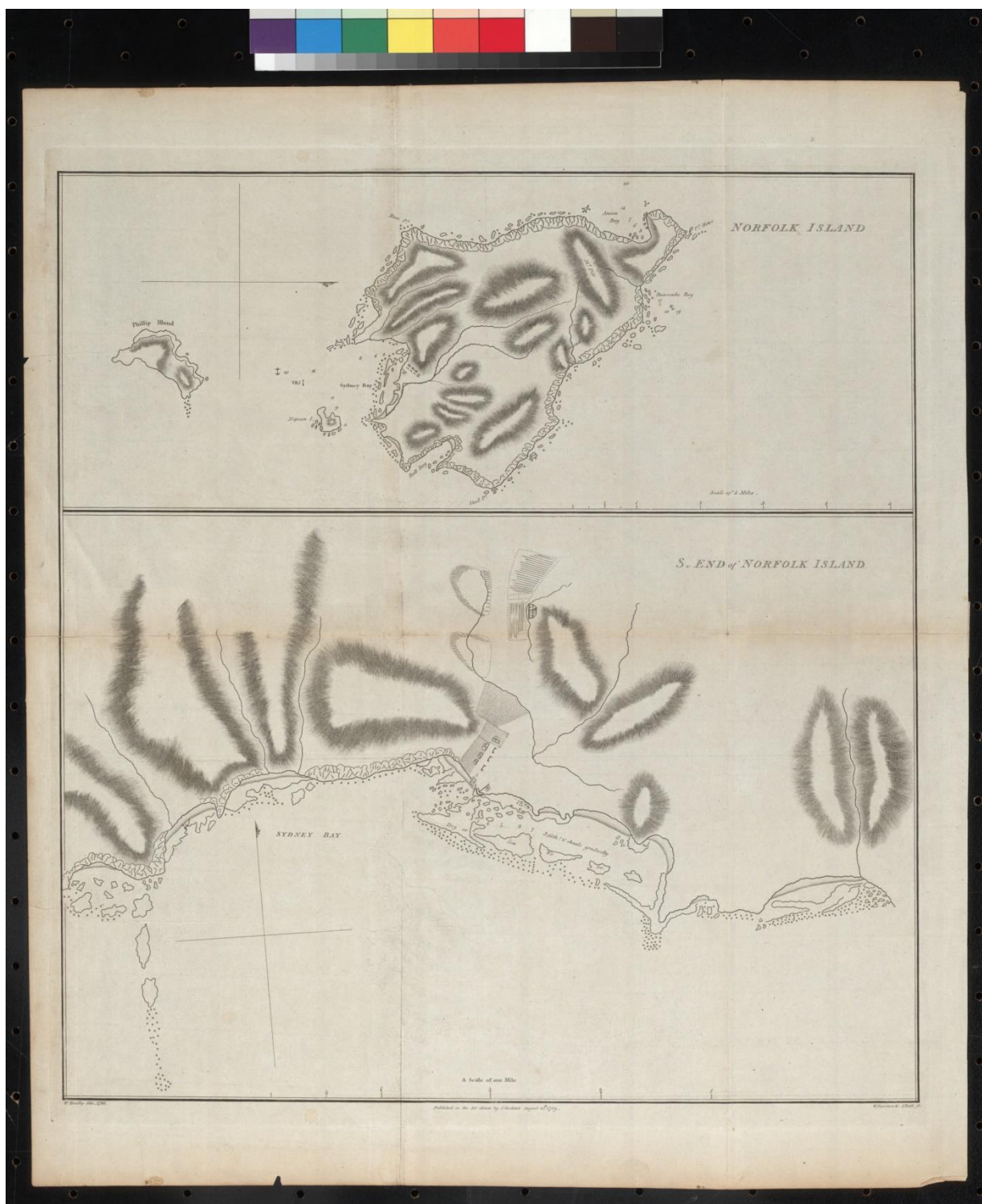


Figure 9 'Norfolk Island; S. end of Norfolk Island / W. Bradley delin. 1788; W. Harrison & J. Reid sc', 1788, William Bradley (Source: NLA MAP NK 11054).



Figure 10. 'Chart of Norfolk Isle latitude 29°:01' south, longitude 168°:10' e.t : variation 11°:30' east', 1790, Philip Gidley King (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.2/1790/1).

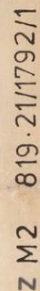


Figure 11. 'Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island', c. 1792, William Neate Chapman (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.21/1792/1).

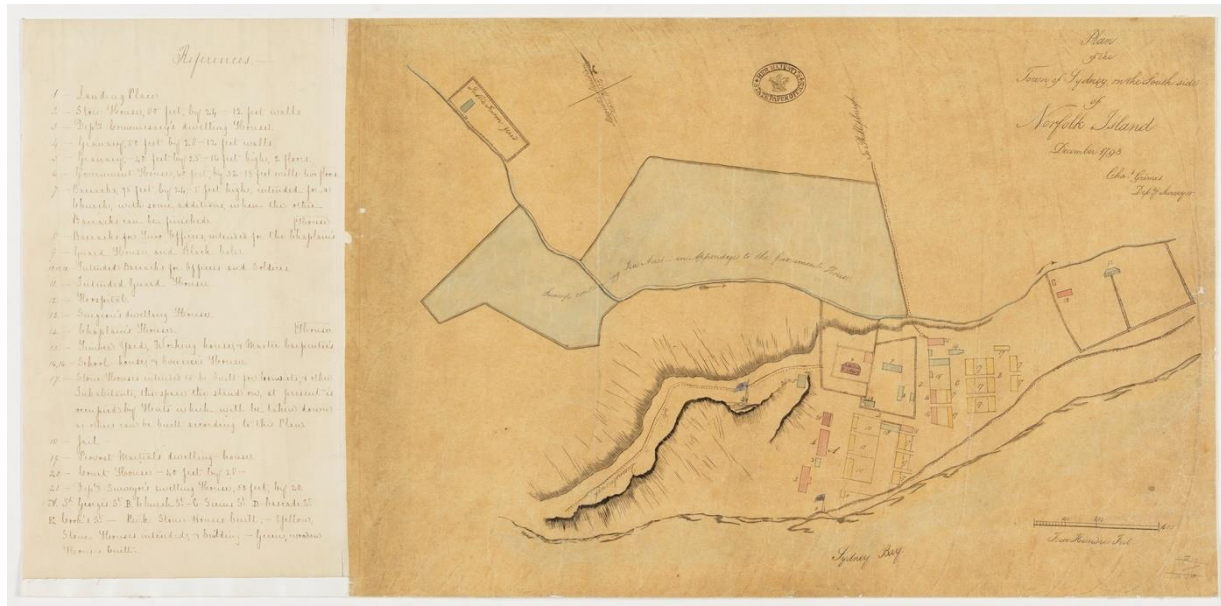


Figure 12. 'Plan of the town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island, December 1793', 1793, Chas. Grimes (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.2/1793/1).

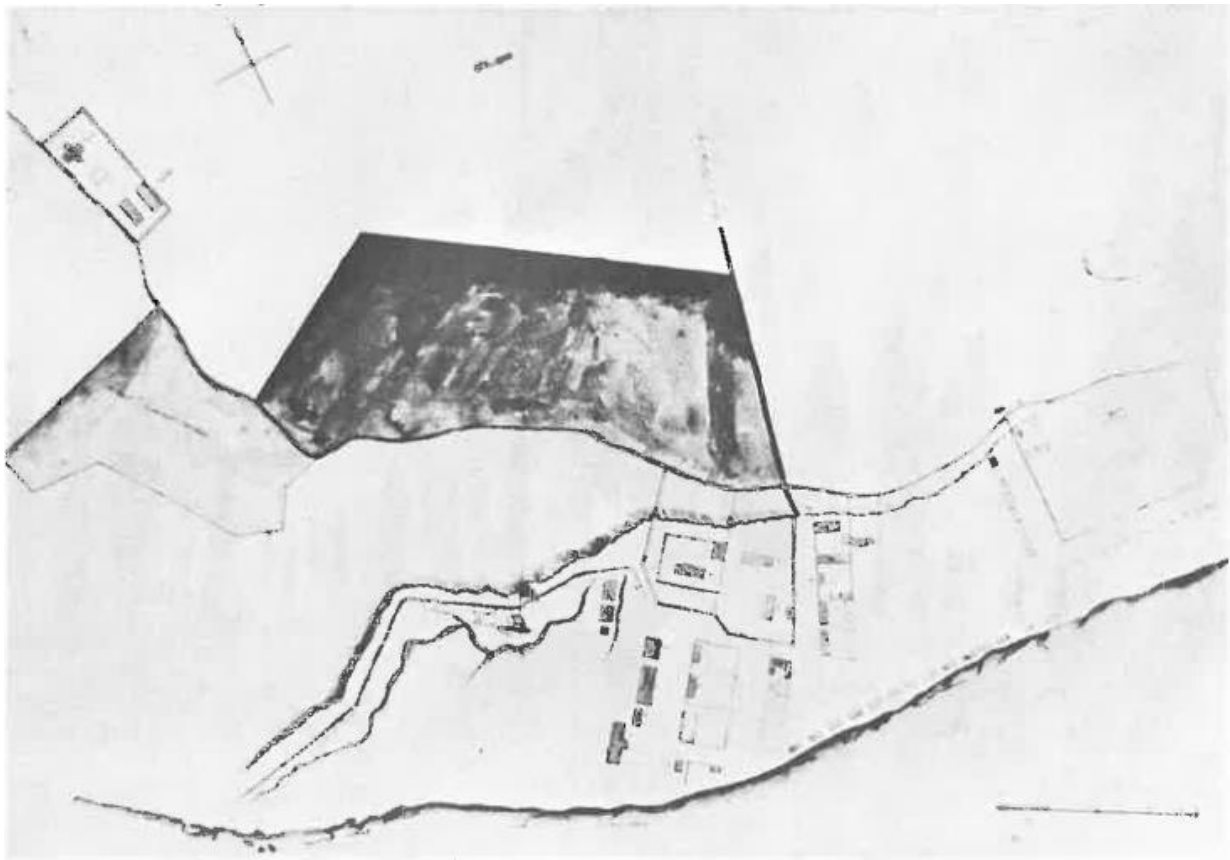


Figure 13. 'Plan of Sydney on Norfolk Island', 1794 (Source: PRO MPG 299, Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 5).

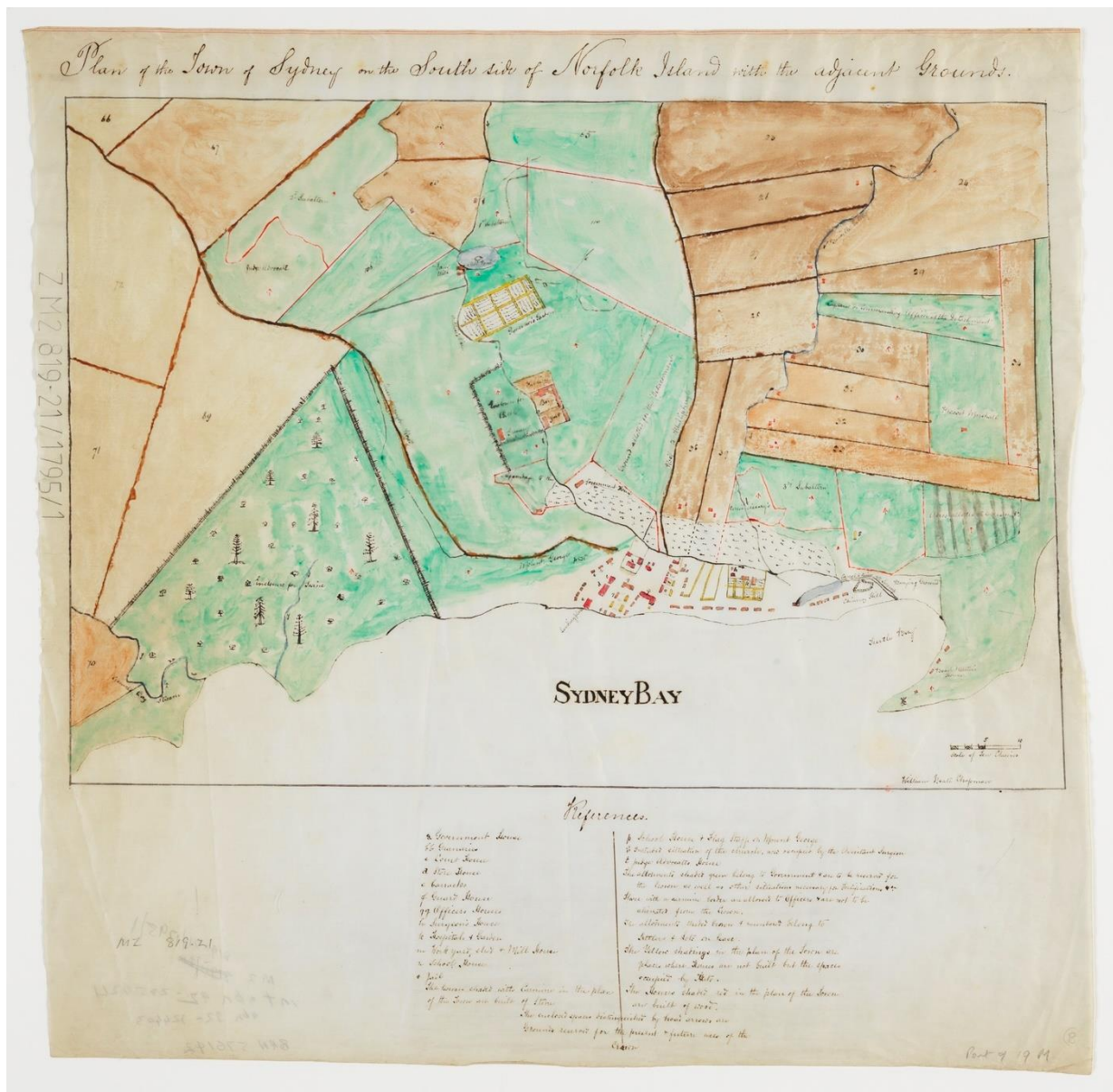


Figure 14. 'Plan of the Town of Sydney on the south side of Norfolk Island with the adjacent grounds', c. 1794, William Neate Chapman (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 819.21/1795/1).

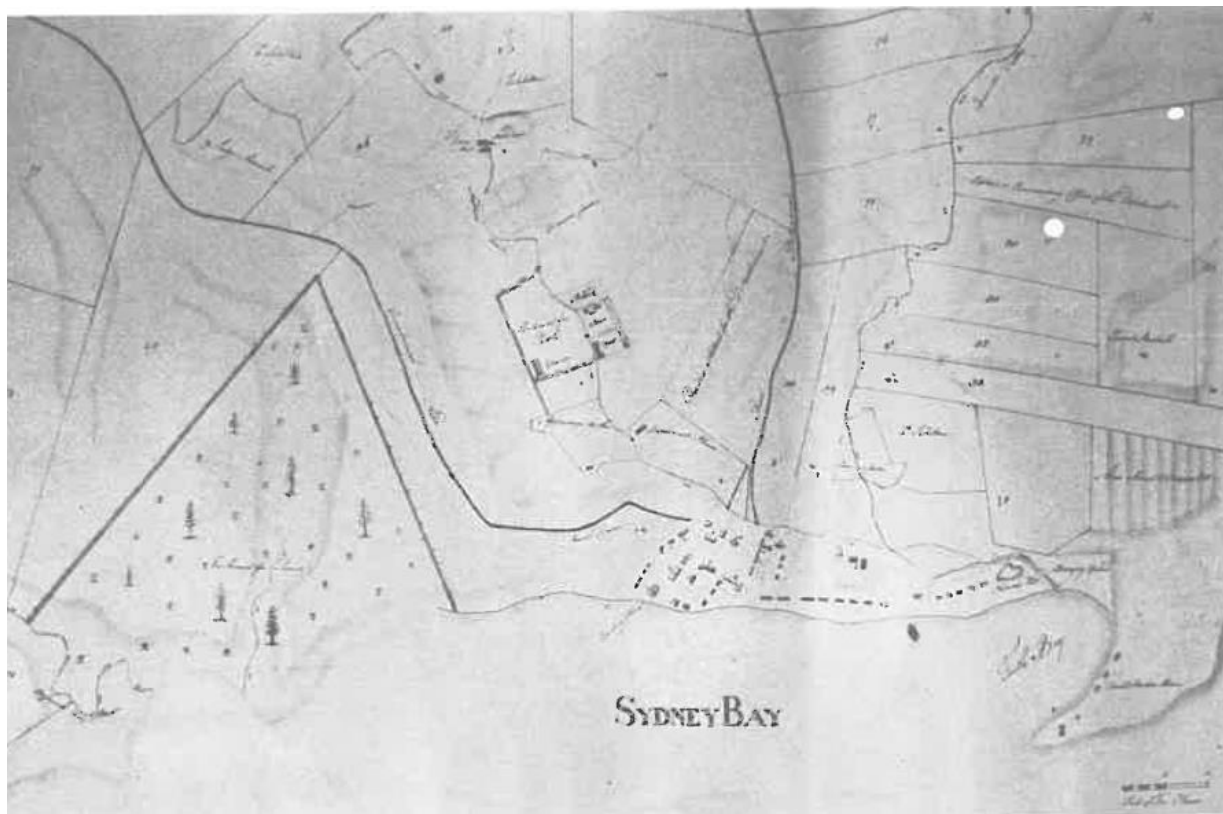


Figure 15. 'Plan of the Town of Sydney on the South Side of Norfolk Island with the Adjacent Ground', October 1796, William Neate Chapman (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 6).

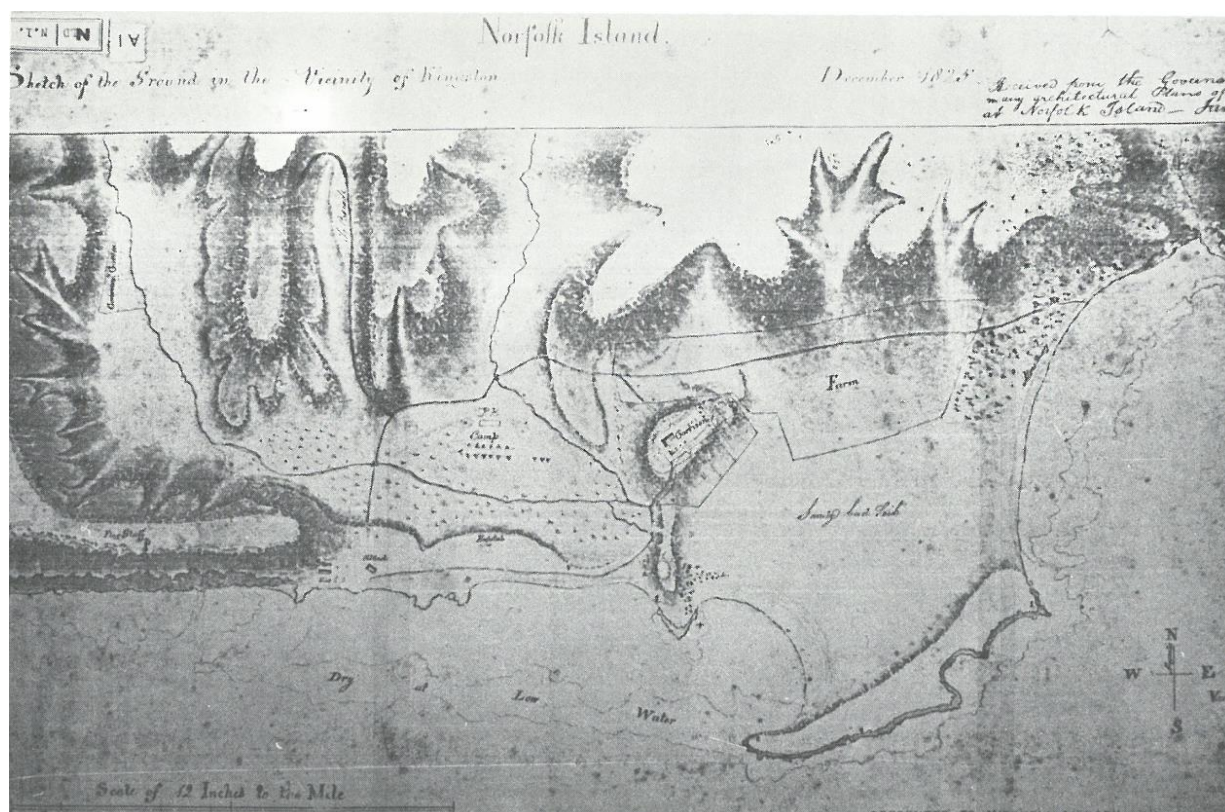


Figure 16. 'Sketch of the ground in the vicinity of Kingston', December 1825, (Captain) R. Turton (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 13).



Figure 17. 'Plan of the settlement and Garrison Farm & Co., Norfolk Island / surveyed by Capt. Wakefield, 39th Regt., May 1829', May 1829, Captain Wakefield (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6J1 1829).

[illegible]

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd | Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan 178



Figure 20. 'Plan of the Settlement at Norfolk Island', (indecipherable date - c. early 1834) [Les Brown Collection (Source: Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 17)].

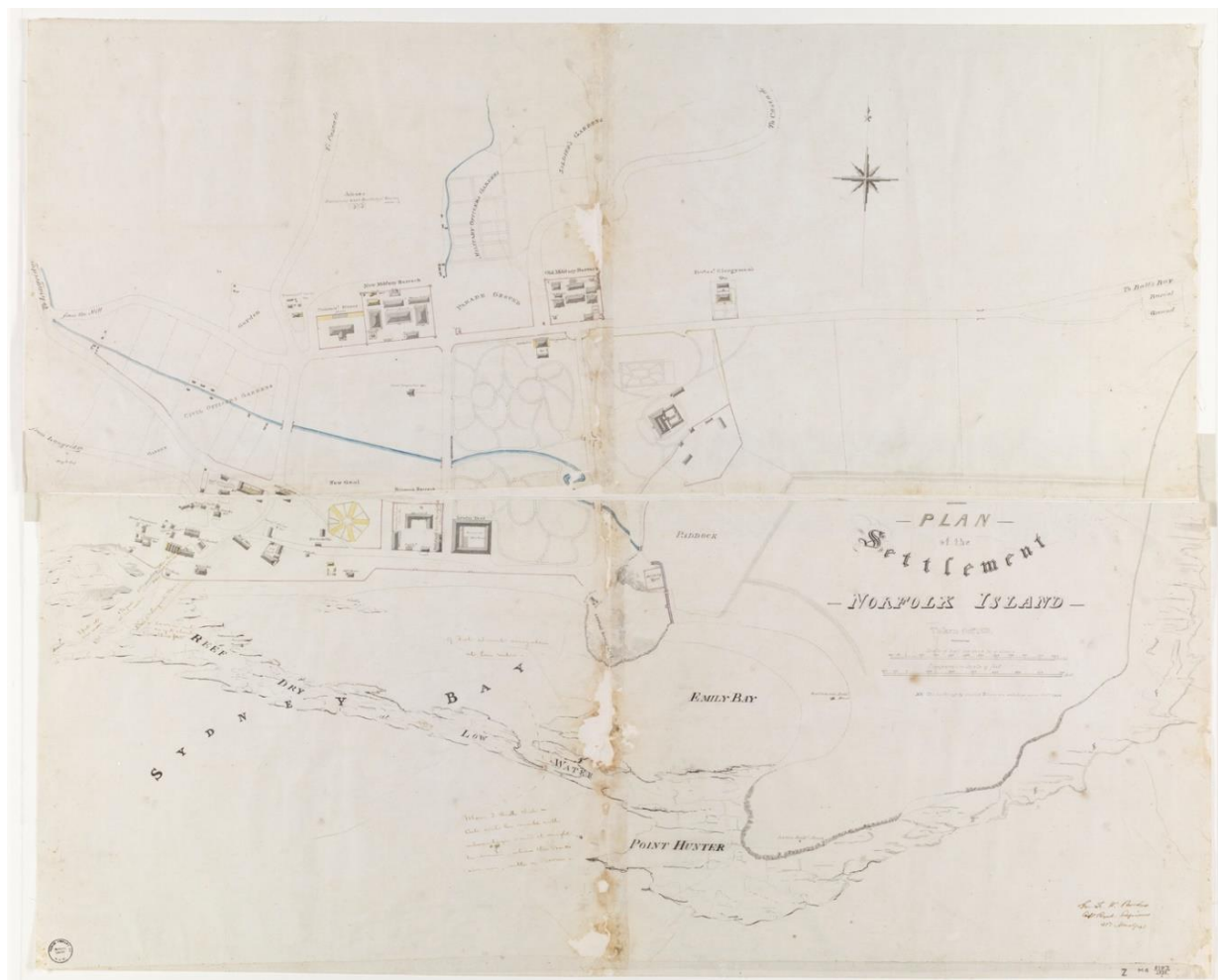


Figure 21. 'Plan of the Settlement Norfolk Island taken Oct.r 1838', October 1838, Geo. F. W. Bordes (Source: SL NSW Mitchell Map Collection Z/M4 819.2/1838/1).



Figure 22. 'Norfolk Island – Settlement – Block plan of buildings and works', January 1839, H.W. Lugard (Source: Archives Tasmania PWD266/1/1940).



Figure 23. 'Plan of Norfolk Island shewing the general nature of the ground / drawn to accompany Majr. Barney's letter to the Hon.^{bl} The Colonial Secy. Dated 20th Feby. 1840', 1840, George Barney (Source: NLA MAP RM 652).



Figure 24. 'Plan of Norfolk Island Settlement', 1850 (Source: Archives Tasmania GO33/1/99).

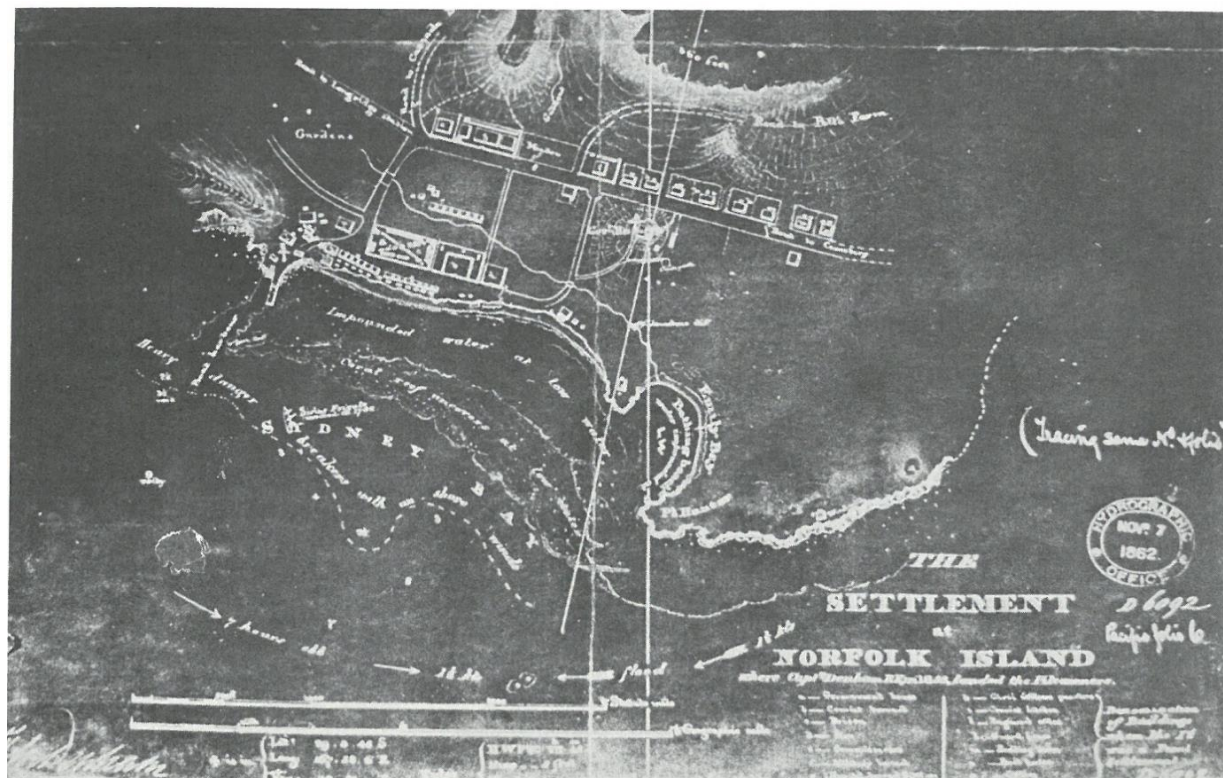


Figure 25. 'The Settlement at Norfolk Island where Capt. Denham, R.N. in 1855 landed the Pitcairners', c. 1855, (Source: ML F17/a11, Wilson and Davies 1980, Plan 22).



Figure 26. 'Plan of Norfolk Island / surveyed and drawn by Thos. Kennedy, 2nd Corpl. R.E. [and] Geo. Jamieson, Sapper. R.E.', c. 1858-1860, Thomas Kennedy (Source: NLA MAP RM 642).

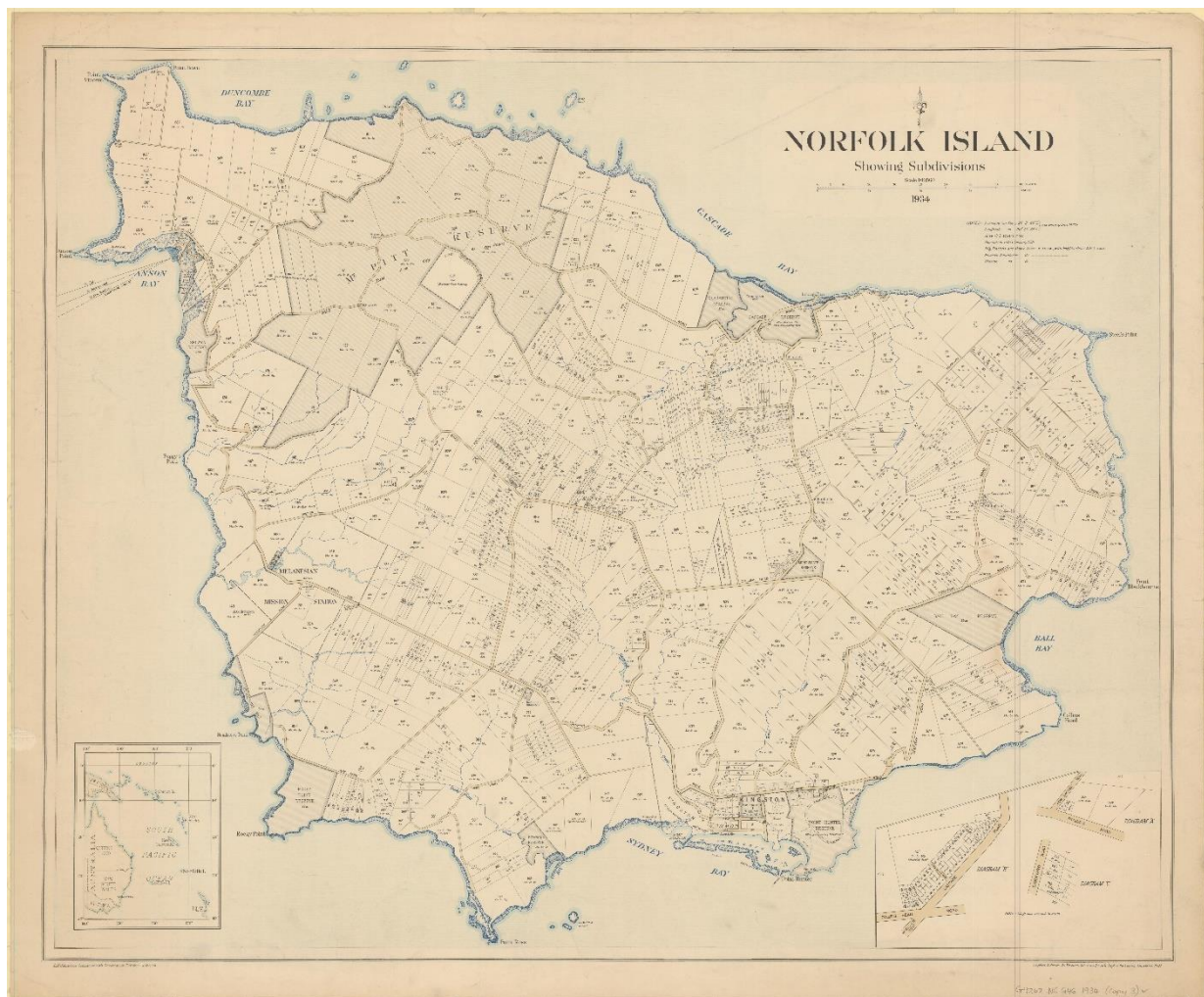


Figure 27. 'Norfolk Island: showing subdivisions / compiled & drawn by Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior', 1934, Property & Survey Branch, Dept. of the Interior (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6G46 1934).



Figure 28. 'Norfolk Island', 1942, Head Office, Lands & Survey Dept. (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6 1944).

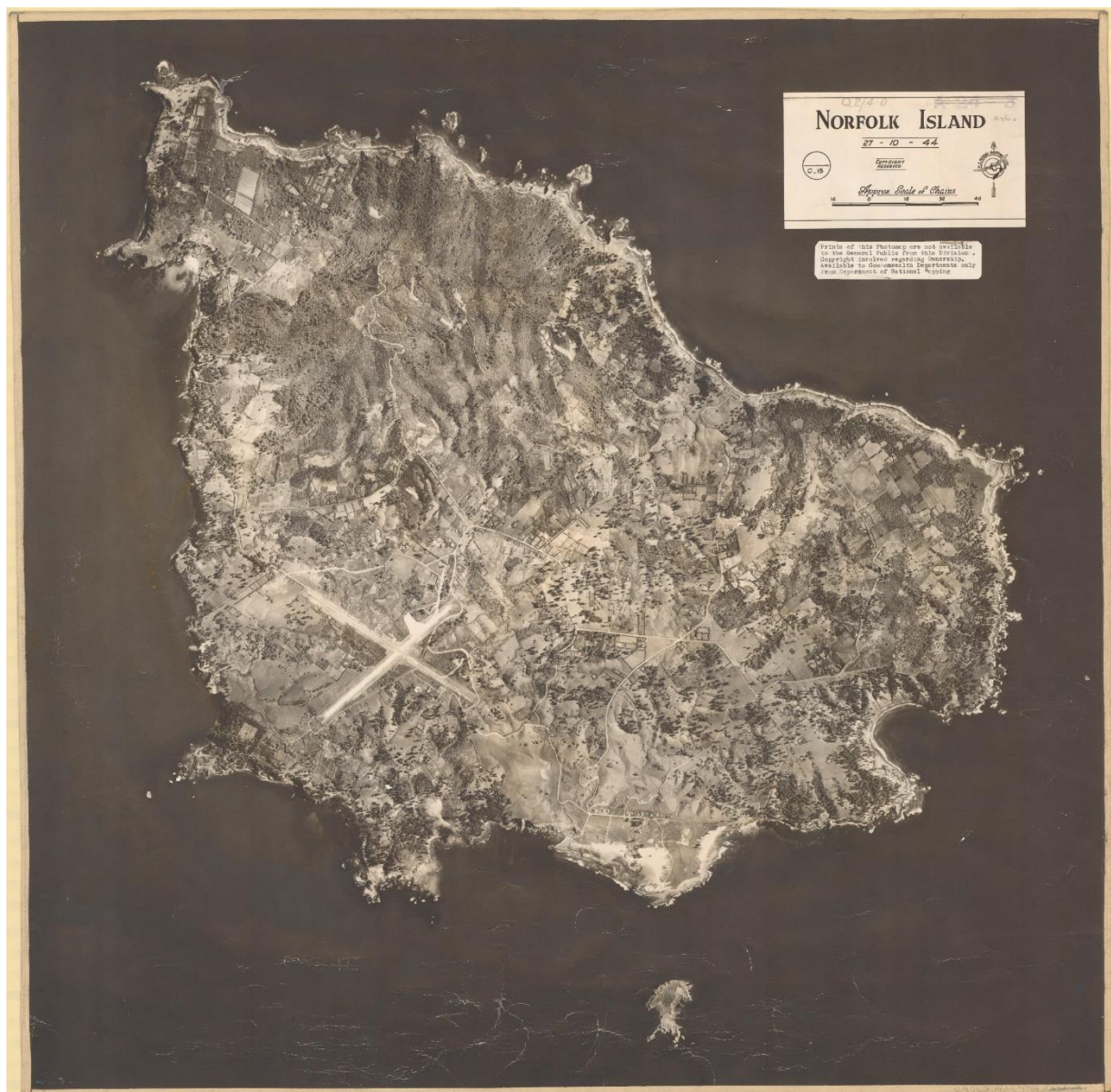


Figure 29. 'Norfolk Island / N.Z. Aerial Mapping', 1944, New Zealand Aerial Mapping Ltd (Source: NLA MAP G9262.N6A4 1944).