

Kingston Daun'taun

Arthur's Vale / Watermill Valley

Aathas Wiel / Wortamil Waele

Cleared and farmed from 1788, this valley contains the earliest surviving evidence of agricultural activity in Australia.

- 1 Watermill and Dam
- 2 Colonial / Penal Settlement Agricultural Ruins
- 3 Ticket of Leave Settlers' Huts (3a Private Land)
- 4 Cenotaph War Memorial
- 5 Pier Street Bridge / Causeway (Convict Built)

Landing Place Ridge / Kingston Pier

Laenden Said Rij / Taun Piya

British settlers arrived here in 1788 and established the first town and Government House. The current penal settlement buildings and the existing pier were constructed from 1825. The Pitcairn Islanders arrived here in 1856 on the Morayshire (ship).

- 6 Royal Engineer's Office (R.E.O) (Information / Museum)
- 7 Double Boatshed
- 8 Single Boatshed / Former Police Office
- 9 Kingston Pier
- 10 Pier Store (History Museum)
- 11 Settlement Guard House
- 12 Crankmill
- 13 Landing Place
- 14 Surgeon's Quarters
- 15 Site of First & Second Government House
- 16 Small Cottage / Kitchen
- 17 Civil Hospital
- 18 Blacksmith's Compound

Prisoner Compounds / Slaughter Bay

Prisnas Kompaun / Slorta Bieh

During the Penal Settlement there were three separate walled compounds.

- 19 HMS Sirius Wreck Site
- 20 Pentagonal Gaol (Ruins)
- 21 Prisoners' Barracks (Ruins)
- 22 Former Protestant Prisoners' Chapel (Sirius Museum)
- 23 Lumber / Mess Yard (Ruins)

Chimney Hill / Emily Bay

Chimne Hil / Emle Bieh

Named in the Colonial Settlement for the smoking chimneys of the lime kilns, this is also where salt was made by evaporation, and stone quarried. In the 1950s, the back of Emily Bay was planted with pines to stabilise the expanding sand dunes.

- 24 Lime Kiln
- 25 Site of Polynesian Settlement / Ceremonial Marae
- 26 Colonial Settlement Burial Ground
- 27 Salt House (Ruins)

Windmill Ridge

Winnmil Rij

There was a windmill here in 1800 but the surviving ruin dates from the 1840s. There were also stone quarries in the area.

- 28 Lone Pine
- 29 Point Hunter
- 30 Windmill

Swamp / Kingston Common

Swomp / Kingstan Kohman

This swampland was drained from 1796 for farming. Buildings were constructed here in the 1840s and from 1856 the area was used for grazing. Today the wetland provides habitat for a number of migratory bird species.

- 31 Bounty Street Bridge / Causeway (convict built)

Military Row

Miletri Roew

These three walled military compounds were built in the 1820s and 1830s.

- 32 Commissariat Store (Archaeological Museum) / All Saints Church
- 33 New Military Barracks
- 34 Officers' Bath
- 35 No. 11 Quality Row / Former Clergyman's Quarters
- 36 Old Military Barracks

Government House Reserve

Gauvment Haus Reserw

Built upon footings from the 1804 Government House, this 1829 building is one of the earliest Government Houses in Australia.

- 37 Government House / Outbuildings

Quality Row

Kwohleti Roew

The Georgian style streetscape was built between 1832 and 1847 to house civil and military officers and clergy.

- 38 No. 10 Quality Row / Foreman of Works' Quarters (House Museum)
- 39 No. 9 Quality Row / Royal Engineer's Quarters (Research Centre)
- 40 No. 5 to No. 8 Quality Row / Civil Officer's Quarters (Private Residences)
- 41 No. 2 and 3 Quality Row Duplex / Ruins of Civil Officer's Quarters / Ruins of No. 4 Quality Row
- 42 No. 1 Quality Row / Stipendiary Magistrate's Quarters (Golf Clubhouse)

Lowlands

Lowlaen

Originally this area was drifting sands until it was stabilised as the Garrison Farm.

- 43 Golf Course

Cemetery Reserve

Semetri Reserw

The earliest headstones date from 1798 and record convict deaths and revolts, and causes of death of marines, women and children. The Pitcairners and their descendants are also buried in this cemetery.

- 44 Cemetery
- 45 Murderers' Mound

Bloody Bridge

Bladi Brij

- 46 Bloody Bridge (convict built)

Lookout points

- L1 Queen Elizabeth II Lookout
- L2 Flagstaff Hill Lookout (pedestrian only)

Kingston Pier Precinct

Taun Piya

The Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (Kingston) is a World Heritage site located on Norfolk Island. One of Australia's most interesting and important heritage sites, Kingston is a living showcase of Polynesian, convict and Pitcairn Islander history.

The site is a traditional focal point for the Norfolk Island community. As a living heritage site, Kingston continues to contribute to the life, identity and culture of the Norfolk Island community.

Kingston is recognised for being among the best surviving examples of large-scale convict transportation and colonial expansion of European powers through the presence and labour of convicts. It is one of 11 sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property.

The Kingston Pier precinct is the perfect place to start your journey of discovery.

