

Norfolk Island

Heritage Act 2002

Heritage Register



THE ADMINISTRATION OF NORFOLK ISLAND



NORFOLK ISLAND HERITAGE ACT 2002

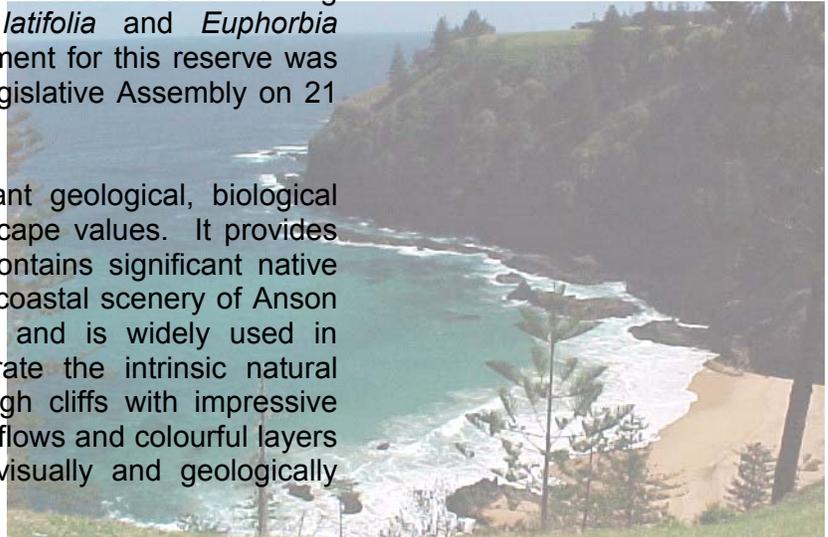
HERITAGE REGISTER

Anson Bay Reserve

Statement of Significance

Anson Bay Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was gazetted to preserve nesting grounds of sea birds, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. In addition, an unidentified species of turtle spends time in Anson Bay between their breeding events, which occur approximately every three years. This is a natural event uncommon on Norfolk Island. The reserve also contains coastal communities that are uncommon on Norfolk Island and some areas of native forest containing rare species including *Meryta latifolia* and *Euphorbia norfolkiana*. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

Anson Bay Reserve has significant geological, biological conservation, historical, and landscape values. It provides opportunities for recreation and contains significant native flora and fauna. The outstanding coastal scenery of Anson Bay is a major tourist attraction and is widely used in promotional material to demonstrate the intrinsic natural beauty of Norfolk Island. The high cliffs with impressive exposures of columnar basalt lava flows and colourful layers of volcanic ash and scoria are visually and geologically interesting.



The beach dunes, a strand habitat restricted on Norfolk Island, contain a number of rare and uncommon plants. The continued survival in the wild of some of Norfolk's rarest plants, including the endemic Norfolk Island Euphorbia, depends on the conservation of coastal cliff habitats. The coastal cliffs also provide important breeding habitat for seabirds.

An historically significant World War II (WWII) gun emplacement/observation post is situated on low coastal cliffs near the southern boundary of the reserve (on former portion 113d[rem]).

Description

Anson Bay Reserve is a comparatively small reserve (5.5ha) consisting primarily of coastal cliffs and steep slopes that rise almost 100m from the shore. The steep cliffs are

visually impressive with exposed columnar basalt lava flows, as are the colourful layers of volcanic ash and scoria which can be seen from the picnic area at the top of the cliffs. The picnic area is small and visited by locals and visitors to the Island for its stunning sunsets and peaceful atmosphere. In the picnic area, there are scattered Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla*, White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia*, and occasional Flax *Phormium tenax* with an understorey of Kikuyu Grass.

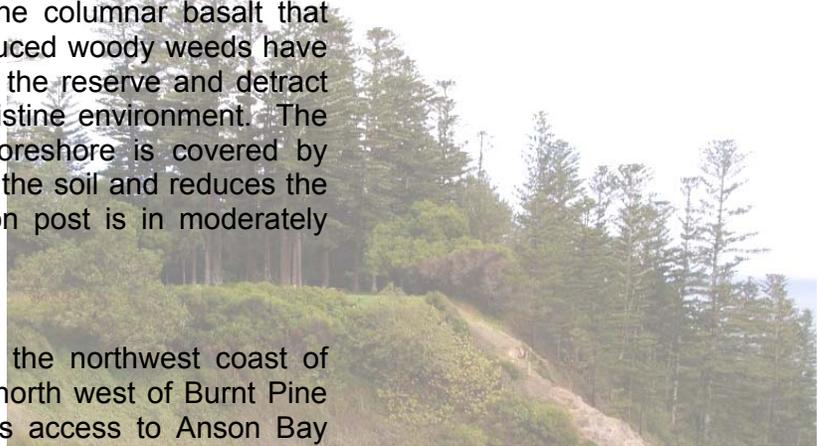
Parts of the reserve are now invaded by woody weeds and degraded through erosion resulting from a long history of disturbance through grazing and forestry. Almost half of the reserve is made up of remnant native vegetation on the coastal slopes that have been moderately infested with woody weeds. In more protected areas, the coastal vegetation has formed dense coastal communities with a diverse understorey.

Condition & Integrity

For many years, Anson Bay Reserve was subject to cattle grazing along cliff edges resulting in weakened cliff stability and enhanced erosion in some areas. In these areas, the soil is eroding to further expose the columnar basalt that dominates the coastal cliffs. Introduced woody weeds have taken over parts of native forest in the reserve and detract from the scenic landscapes and pristine environment. The track leading to the Anson Bay foreshore is covered by introduced Kikuyu Grass that binds the soil and reduces the effects of erosion. The observation post is in moderately intact condition.

Location

Anson Bay Reserve is located on the northwest coast of Norfolk Island, approximately 4km north west of Burnt Pine town centre. The reserve provides access to Anson Bay beach, which is the only sandy beach along Norfolk's western coast. Anson Bay Reserve has an area of approximately 5.5ha and has recently been expanded to include neighbouring portions 110a(rem) and 113d(rem). The incorporation of 113d(rem) into Anson Bay Reserve provides a narrow coastal strip joining Anson Bay Reserve with Selwyn Reserve. The boundaries of Anson Bay Reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 88.



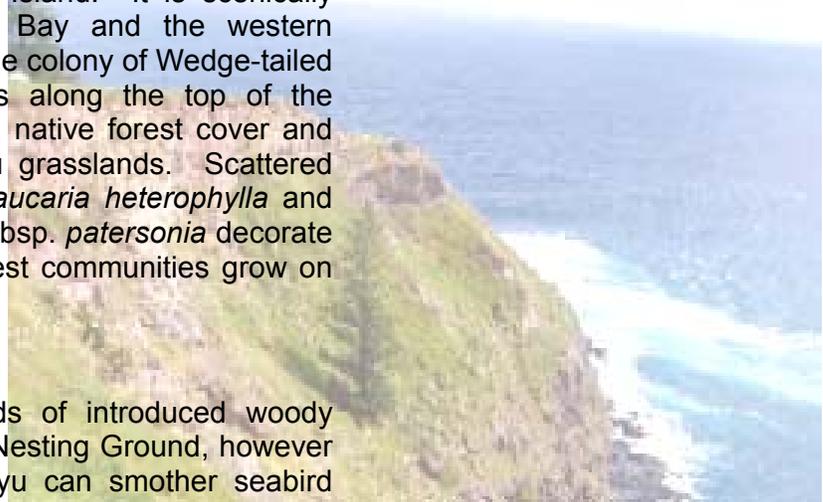
Anson Point Nesting Ground

Statement of Significance

Anson Point Nesting Ground is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected for the preservation of nesting grounds of seabirds, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. The area adjoins Anson Bay Reserve making this section of Norfolk Island a significant breeding site for nesting seabirds.

Description

Anson Point is a prominent headland rising over 300ft and is the westernmost point on Norfolk Island. It is scenically impressive with views of Anson Bay and the western coastline. The point supports a large colony of Wedge-tailed Shearwaters that nest in burrows along the top of the escarpment. There is little, if any, native forest cover and the dominant vegetation is Kikuyu grasslands. Scattered patches of Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* decorate the plateau and dense coastal forest communities grow on the surrounding cliffs.



Condition & Integrity

The lack of any significant stands of introduced woody weeds enhances the Anson Point Nesting Ground, however Kikuyu remains a problem. Kikuyu can smother seabird burrows and entangle birds and their chicks, although Kikuyu is also efficient in stabilising the soil and reducing erosion in some areas. Cattle grazing in this location have weakened cliff stability in some areas and erosion is apparent. The open nature of the Anson Point Nesting Ground is representative of the rural industries in this area of the island as well as containing dense stands of coastal native forest.

Location

Anson Point Nesting Ground is located on the northwest coast of Norfolk Island, approximately 4.5km northwest of Burnt Pine town centre. The Anson Point Nesting Ground has an area of approximately 8ha comprising of portion 109a down to high water mark. The boundaries of Anson Point Nesting Ground are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 89.

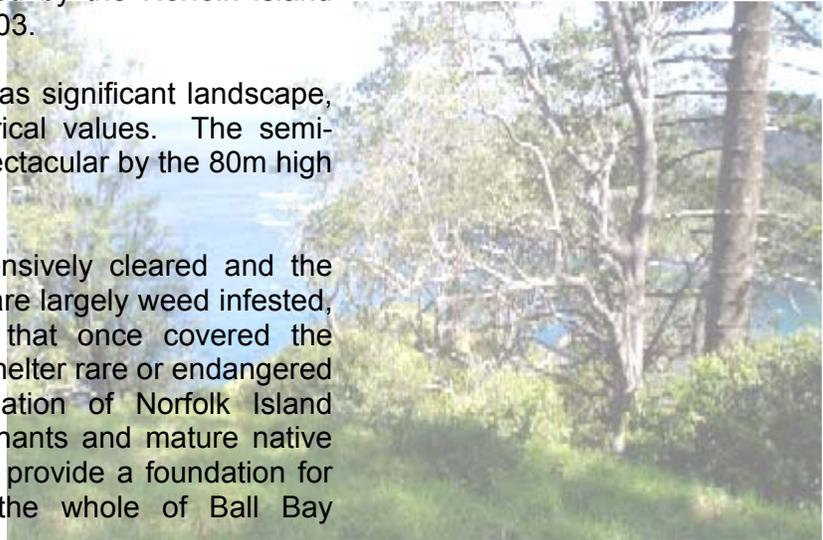
That part of Ball Bay Reserve formerly known as Bucks Point Reserve

Statement of Significance

The former Bucks Point Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected to preserve bird habitat, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. Bucks Point Reserve contains important flora communities, scenic landscapes, and important historic links with the Island. Bucks Point Reserve was amalgamated with Ball Bay Reserve on 5 May 2000. The Plan of Management for Ball Bay Reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

The former Bucks Point Reserve has significant landscape, biological conservation, and historical values. The semi-circular bay is made particularly spectacular by the 80m high escarpment that encloses it.

The original forest has been extensively cleared and the remaining patches of native forest are largely weed infested, however remnants of the forest that once covered the reserve remain. These remnants shelter rare or endangered species, including a small population of Norfolk Island Euphorbia. The native forest remnants and mature native trees scattered though the reserve provide a foundation for re-establishing native forest on the whole of Ball Bay Reserve.



Description

Ball Bay Reserve, including the former Bucks Point Reserve, is the second largest of Norfolk's reserves with an area of 28.72ha. The former Bucks Point Reserve has an area of 4ha. The reserve is located on the east coast of Norfolk Island. Bucks Point Reserve has spectacular ocean views and unusual cliff formations. Much of the original forest has been cleared for grazing and regeneration is minimal. However, some Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* remain. Flax *Phormium tenax*, which inspired the early annexation and settlement of Norfolk Island in 1788, is regenerating on the steep coastal cliff faces.

Condition & Integrity

Cattle have been excluded from most of Ball Bay Reserve, including Bucks Point Reserve, however erosion and introduced woody weeds are problems in the reserve and limit the success of regenerating native vegetation. Introduced woody weeds are spreading throughout the

reserve and reduce the efficiency of regeneration by native species through competition for light and nutrients. The weeds have substantially reduced the integrity of stands of native vegetation and there are few areas of the reserve where weeds have not infiltrated. The steep slopes of the reserve are susceptible to erosion during major rainfall events, causing soil loss, potential damage to infrastructure, and increased turbidity around the foreshore of the bay.

Location

Bucks Point Reserve is located in the eastern coast of Norfolk Island approximately 2.5km northeast of Kingston. The reserve overlooks Ball Bay, a stunning natural feature along Norfolk's east coast. Bucks Point Reserve has an area of approximately 4ha. The boundaries of the former Bucks Point Reserve are shown in the Ball Bay Reserve Plan of Management Part B Section 2.

Bumbora Reserve & Portion 96b1

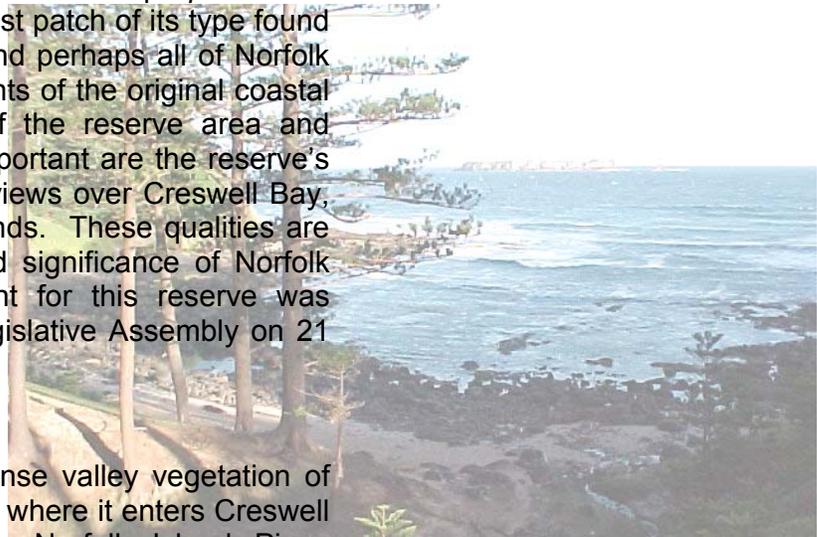
Statement of Significance

Bumbora Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected to preserve native habitat and prevent alienation of foreshores and headlands. The area has considerable cultural significance being a place enjoyed by islanders for collecting items for traditional crafts as well as providing access to Creswell Bay, which is appreciated for its scenic beauty. Bumbora Reserve is the primary remaining habitat for the rare endemic *Euphorbia norfolkiana* and supports areas of pristine native coastal forest. The native vegetation association of Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* found within the reserve is the largest patch of its type found within any of the public reserves and perhaps all of Norfolk Island. These trees are the remnants of the original coastal forest that once covered much of the reserve area and surrounding ridges. Particularly important are the reserve's seascape qualities, especially the views over Creswell Bay, and out to Nepean and Phillip Islands. These qualities are part of the aesthetic attraction and significance of Norfolk Island. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

Description

Bumbora Reserve supports the dense valley vegetation of the lower part of Rocky Point Creek where it enters Creswell Bay. An open forest of mature Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oaks *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* dominate the ridge above Rocky Point Creek before it enters Creswell Bay. The lower eastern side of the ridge and a small gully in the south-eastern corner of Bumbora Reserve are relatively sheltered from adverse environmental conditions. In this area, a complex coastal community that includes colonising native flora has become established since the exclusion of cattle grazing. Significant patches of Norfolk Island Pine and White Oak are also developing in these sheltered areas.

The reserve carries one of three small populations of the rare endemic *Euphorbia norfolkiana* and provides access to Creswell Bay, one of the island's most scenic beaches and coastal seascapes. The reserve contains populations of large Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* with smaller native species growing in the understorey. The reserve is accessed by a steep dirt road that is impassable when wet. Over past decades, almost all of the large trees on the steeper hillsides to the north of the access road were



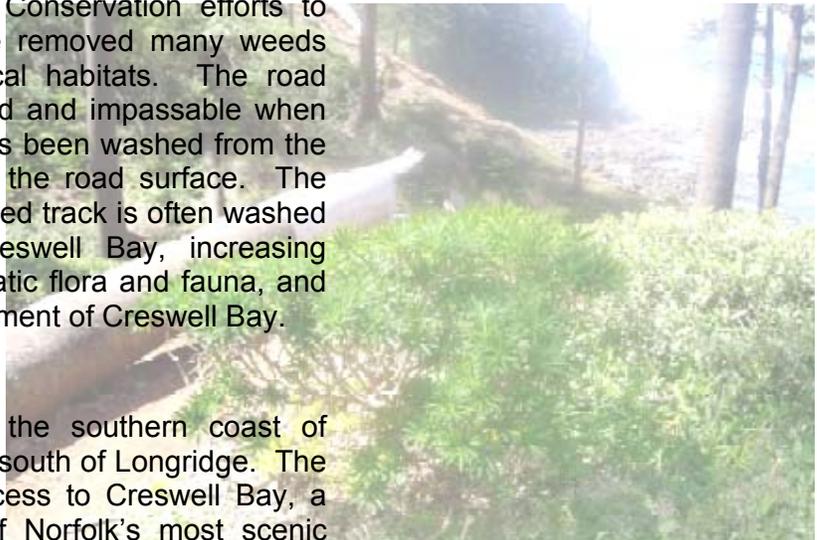
removed for timber, leaving these slopes dominated by woody weeds. In 1992, this area (approximately two hectares) was cleared and planted with Norfolk Island Pines for habitat conservation purposes.

Condition & Integrity

The biodiversity of the small, but valuable remnant native forest in the reserve has improved significantly since cattle were excluded. However, erosion and introduced woody weeds are still problems in some areas that are accessed by locals and visitors to the island and/or exposed to the harsh environmental conditions of a coastal aspect. Natural regeneration of native flora is occurring in forested areas and along exposed seaward slopes. Conservation efforts to conserve the rare *Euphorbia* have removed many weeds and enhanced the integrity of local habitats. The road leading into the reserve is unsealed and impassable when wet. A large amount of material has been washed from the road resulting in deep trenches in the road surface. The scouring and runoff from this unsealed track is often washed into Rocky Point Creek and Creswell Bay, increasing sediment loads, damaging the aquatic flora and fauna, and polluting the inshore marine environment of Creswell Bay.

Location

Bumbora Reserve is located on the southern coast of Norfolk Island approximately 0.5km south of Longridge. The reserve provides the only safe access to Creswell Bay, a popular surfing beach and one of Norfolk's most scenic coastal vistas. Bumbora Reserve has an area of approximately 6ha. Portion 96b1 adjoins Bumbora Reserve and is to be amalgamated with the reserve to enhance conservation programs. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 47.



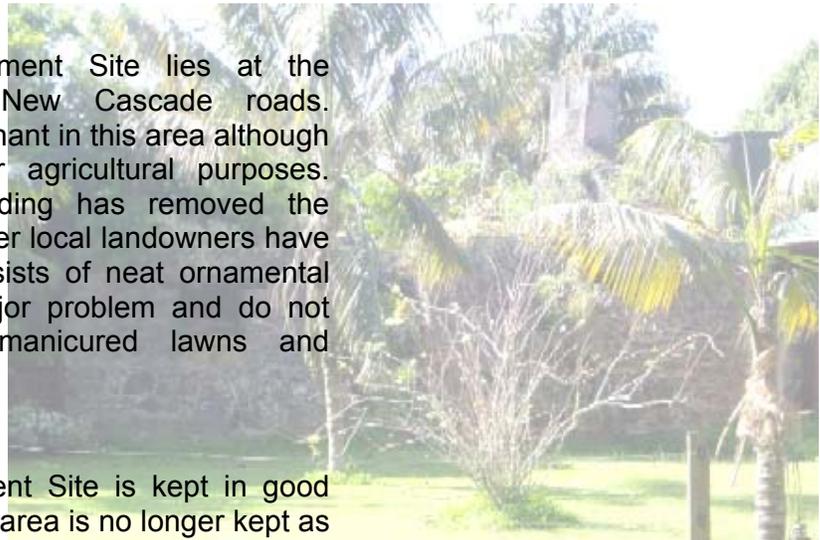
Cascade Agricultural Settlement Site

Statement of Significance

Cascade Station developed from an 1830's sheep station into a comprehensive agricultural settlement during the 1830's. Many trades were carried out here and the area was an important agricultural centre providing vegetables and meat for the convicts at Kingston during the Second Settlement of Norfolk Island. During the Third Settlement, John Buffett lived at the site of the Cascade Agricultural Settlement. The site now consists of manicured lawns and remnants of the buildings that once stood in the area.

Description

The Cascade Agricultural Settlement Site lies at the intersection of Cascade and New Cascade roads. Residential dwellings are now dominant in this area although some sections are still used for agricultural purposes. Clearing for agriculture and building has removed the majority of native vegetation however local landowners have excluded cattle and the area consists of neat ornamental properties. Weeds are not a major problem and do not detract significantly from the manicured lawns and developed properties.



Condition & Integrity

The Cascade Agricultural Settlement Site is kept in good condition by local landowners. The area is no longer kept as an agricultural station however the integrity of the site in regards to weed invasion and general appearance of the site is high. There are no areas of significant degradation to the natural environment and no structures that detract from the conservatively developed features of this area. Some of the structures at the site have fallen into disrepair. However, the area is generally in good condition.

Location

The Cascade Agricultural Settlement Site is located near the Cascade & Quarantine/Phillipsburg Site, approximately 2km northeast of Burnt Pine town centre. The original Cascade Agricultural Settlement Site stretched over 7 portions of land with a total area of about 9ha, however only one portion contains visible evidence of the settlement. This is portion 13a. Portion 13a is shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 35.

Cascade Reserve

Statement of Significance

Cascade Reserve is the largest of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that were selected to preserve some of the original vegetation and prevent alienation of the coastal landscape.

The reserve is the location of the First Settlement township and farm of Phillipsburg. Late 18th Century artefacts were found eroding out of Harpers Road and outlines of former roads, pits, and dugouts can be seen. The reserve is also the location of two Second Settlement bridges and an early cemetery. The Plan of Management for Cascade Reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

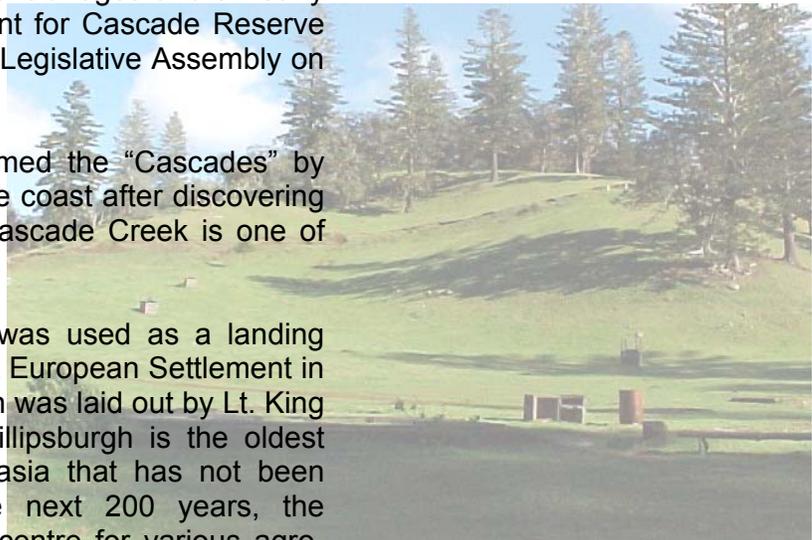
The waterfalls at Cockpit were named the “Cascades” by Captain Cook as he sailed along the coast after discovering Norfolk Island in October 1774. Cascade Creek is one of Norfolk’s few permanent streams.

A rocky outcrop in Cascade Bay was used as a landing place from the beginning of the First European Settlement in 1788 and the hamlet of Phillipsburgh was laid out by Lt. King near Cascade creek in 1790. Phillipsburgh is the oldest European township site in Australasia that has not been substantially altered. During the next 200 years, the Cascade Reserve area became a centre for various agro-industrial activities, including flax dressing (to make canvas), timber milling, fish processing, and whaling.

The cultural heritage values of the reserve document the history and development of this community and provide a link with a past way of life that continues to shape the Island’s character. The cultural landscape, together with the remnants of native coastal forest, provides some insight into the nature of the Island before Cook’s discovery. The cascades, creeks, and coastline form one of the most valued landscapes on the Island.

Description

Cascade Reserve is a culturally significant site. The site bears little recognition of the impressive agricultural settlement that was located in the area and is now dominated by the scattered remains of an old fish factory that burnt down in 1972. However, the former roads, pits, and dugouts lay testament to the historical background of this important site.



The catchment of Cascade Creek and its tributaries is the largest on Norfolk, covering almost one-fifth of the entire island. At Cockpit, the creek cascades over a 10m high basalt cliff. At the coast, the creek flows over another 10m high massive basalt layer onto the rocky beach. Although other waterfalls form around the Island's coast during high intensity rainfall events, these two are virtually permanent and are the most significant.

With the removal of native vegetation to allow for the agro-industrial activities, Kikuyu grasslands dominate the site with little or no natural regeneration of native flora.

Condition & Integrity

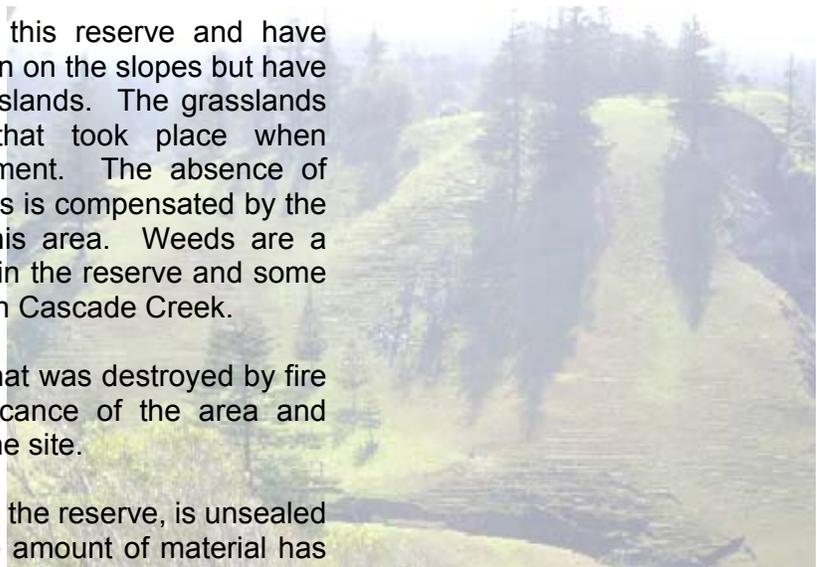
Cattle continue to graze parts of this reserve and have created tracks and enhanced erosion on the slopes but have little impact on the flat Kikuyu grasslands. The grasslands are indicative of the clearing that took place when establishing the agricultural settlement. The absence of native vegetation on the historic sites is compensated by the recognition of the early uses of this area. Weeds are a problem in areas of remnant forest in the reserve and some persistent exotic water plants grow in Cascade Creek.

The remains of an old fish factory that was destroyed by fire are not consistent with the significance of the area and detract from public appreciation of the site.

Prince Phillip Drive, which leads into the reserve, is unsealed and impassable when wet. A large amount of material has been washed from the road resulting in deep trenches in the road surface. The scouring and runoff from this unsealed track is often washed into Cascade Creek and into the ocean, increasing sediment loads, damaging the aquatic flora and fauna, and polluting the inshore marine environment of Cascade Bay.

Location

Cascade Reserve is located on the north coast of Norfolk Island approximately 2.5km northeast of Burnt Pine town centre. The reserve has an area of approximately 34ha, which includes both Cascade Reserve and the former Quarantine Reserve. The boundaries of the site are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 33.

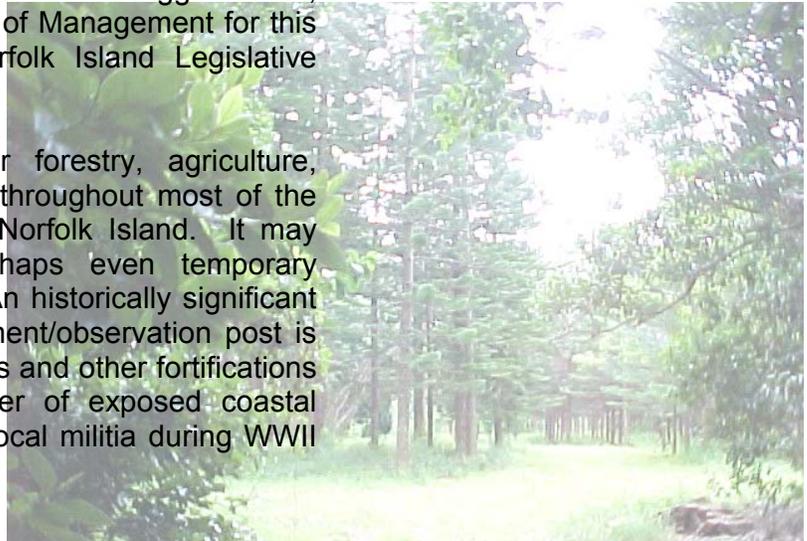


Hundred Acres Reserve

Statement of Significance

Hundred Acres Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected to preserve nesting grounds of seabirds, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. The reserve is one of few areas outside of the Norfolk Island National Park to include pristine native forest with high species diversity. This forest supports native, endemic, and endangered species of flora and fauna, and is a primary nesting site for two seabird species. Walking tracks provide good access for the public to experience Norfolk's natural environment including coastal seascapes and Rocky Point, which provide views of the rugged coast, ocean, and Phillip Island. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

The Reserve has been used for forestry, agriculture, horticulture, fishing, and recreation throughout most of the period of European settlement on Norfolk Island. It may have had similar uses and perhaps even temporary habitation in pre-European times. An historically significant World War II (WWII) gun emplacement/observation post is situated at Rocky Point. The gun pits and other fortifications that were established on a number of exposed coastal positions around the Island by the local militia during WWII are significant to Norfolk's history.



Description

Hundred Acres Reserve includes the only section of the west coast of Norfolk Island that is not dominated by high steep cliffs. The reserve contains a fine stand of Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oaks *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia*. Wedge-tailed Shearwaters nest in burrows on the cliff top and White Terns nest in the Norfolk Island Pines, balancing their eggs on the naked branches. Flax *Phormium tenax* is also found growing in this reserve. Native forest supporting high species diversity extends through the reserve to the coast where it becomes dominated by more coastal tolerant species and areas of Kikuyu grasslands.

The massive basalt lava flows underlying the reserve are exposed around the cliffs, which, on the southern and southeastern side of the reserve, are only about a third of the height of most of the cliffs around Norfolk Island. The landform of most of the reserve is perhaps a little less steep, but still typical of the deep valleys and rounded hillsides of much of Norfolk Island. A gently sloping ridge extends

southwest from the flat plateau that forms the northern part of the reserve. Much of the valley to the east of the ridge is sheltered, while the slopes to the west of the ridge are exposed to westerly and southwesterly winds. Thick stands of wind and salt-pruned White Oaks shelter the forest in the south of the reserve from the strong southerly winds.

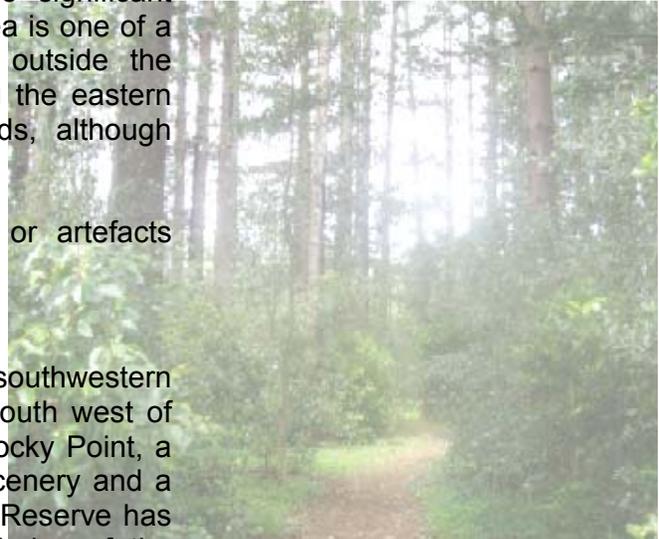
Condition & Integrity

Hundred Acres Reserve has excellent native seedling regeneration and is dominated by a forest of Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia*. There are no significant stands of introduced woody weeds and this area is one of a few weed-free native coastal forests found outside the Norfolk Island National Park. However, along the eastern valley there is some invasion of other weeds, although regeneration of native species is still apparent.

There are few significant historic structures or artefacts remaining in the reserve.

Location

Hundred Acres Reserve is located on the southwestern coast of Norfolk Island approximately 1.7km south west of Longridge. The reserve provides access to Rocky Point, a coastal outcrop popular for stunning coastal scenery and a habitat for breeding seabirds. Hundred Acres Reserve has an area of approximately 22ha. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 50, under the name of Rocky Point Reserve.



Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area

Statement of Significance

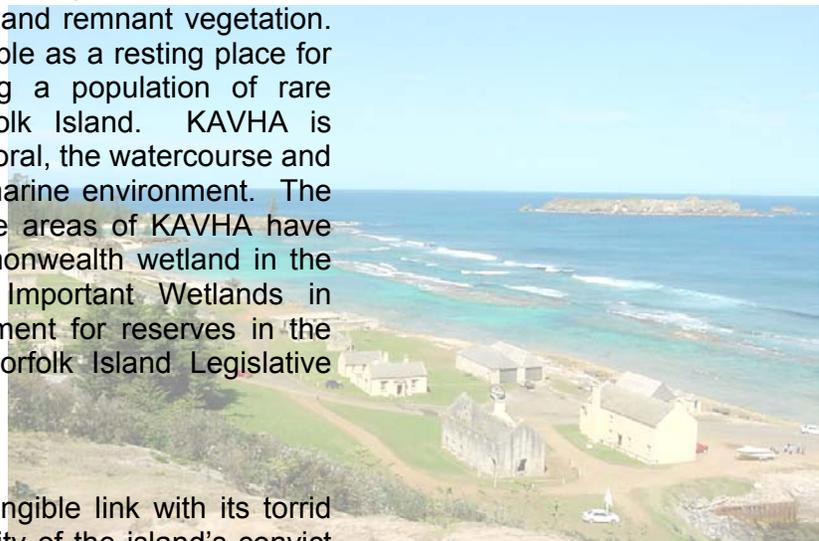
Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) is significant for its association with four distinct settlement periods in one place: the pre-European Polynesian occupation; the First and Second Settlements during the convict era (1788-1814, 1825-55); and the Pitcairn period (1856-present), referred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



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.

Description

KAVHA is Norfolk Island's most tangible link with its torrid past. The area contains the majority of the island's convict ruins, some of which are restored to their original condition. The stark contrast of the convict built buildings against the backdrop of rolling hills and re-vegetated slopes enhances the uniqueness of this area. To the south of KAVHA are perhaps the most picturesque views from Norfolk Island including the islets of Phillip and Nepean and the headlands of Point Hunter and Point Ross. The coastal bays of Emily and Slaughter are protected by the exposed reef, which provides a sheltered marine environment that attracts locals and visitors to the island. The Norfolk Island Pine plantation, amenities and occasional picnic benches being the only visible signs of modern day developments in the Emily Bay area. The Compound and pentagonal Gaol are foreboding structures hinting at the confined imprisonment of the convicts and the laborious tasks of constructing such confines. The commons and wetland are vast areas that provide habitat for native fauna as well as grazing grounds for local cattle, and migrating and vagrant birds. The Watermill Creek cuts a sharp incision through the unbroken fields of pastures. The golf course and Cemetery fill the



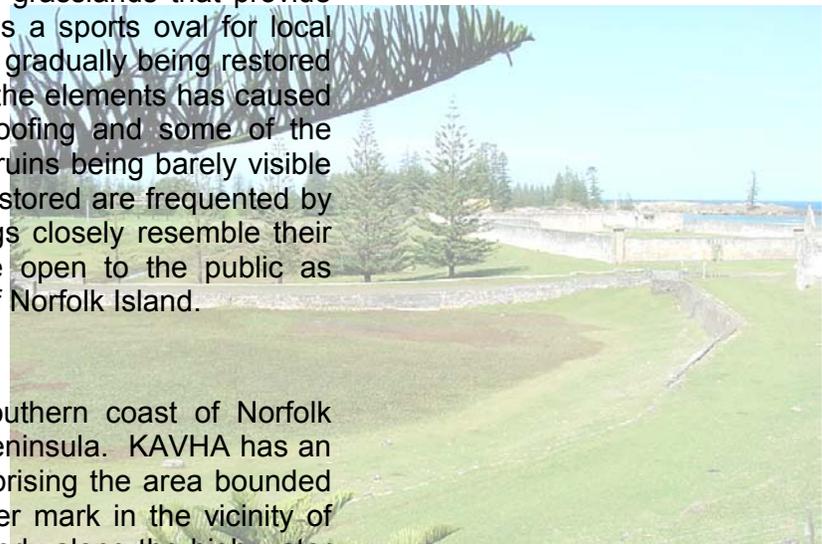
eastern third of KAVHA – the manicured greens and fairways and the polished orderly headstones further enhancing the beauty of the area. There is little tree cover and native flora species diversity is low (occasional wind pruned White Oaks *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* and Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla*).

Condition & Integrity

The KAVHA has been largely cleared of native vegetation for agriculture, grazing, and building. As such, there is little native flora species diversity. Many weed species are transported from other areas on the island via Watermill Creek – the second largest catchment on Norfolk Island. However, there is only minor weed invasion along the creek. The dominant vegetation is Kikuyu grasslands that provide grazing ground for cattle as well as a sports oval for local athletes. The ruins of the area are gradually being restored to their original form. Exposure to the elements has caused considerable degradation to the roofing and some of the limestone resulting in some of the ruins being barely visible today. Buildings that have been restored are frequented by tourists and locals. These buildings closely resemble their former appearance and many are open to the public as examples of previous settlements of Norfolk Island.

Location

The KAVHA is located on the southern coast of Norfolk Island and includes Point Hunter peninsula. KAVHA has an area of approximately 250ha, comprising the area bounded by a line commencing at high water mark in the vicinity of Bloody Bridge, then generally westerly along the high water mark to a point about 230m west of the eastern boundary of portion 91a, then northerly from high water mark along the ridge west of Watermill Creek up to the 90m contour, then following the 90m contour generally northwesterly to portion 176a1, then generally northeasterly following the 90m contour or the northwestern boundary of portion 176a1 whichever is the lower to Watermill Creek then following that creek generally southeasterly to the northern boundary of portion 52r, then southeasterly along the northeastern boundary of portion 52r and the prolongation of that boundary across Taylors Road to the western boundary of portion 79a, then northeasterly along the northwestern boundary of portion 79a and easterly along the northern boundary of portion 79a to its intersection with the 90m contour, then following the 90m contour generally southerly, northeasterly and easterly to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of portion 64b, then generally southeasterly along the northeastern boundary of portion 64b, then generally northeasterly following Town Creek, then generally southeasterly along the northeastern boundary



portions 65d2 and 67a to the northwestern corner of portion 67c, then northeasterly along the northwestern boundary of portion 67a and southeasterly along the northeastern boundary of portion 67a and the prolongation of that boundary across Driver Christian Road to the northern boundary of portion 57a4 then north easterly along the northern boundary of 57a4 and southerly along the eastern boundary of portion 57a4 adjacent to Driver Christian Road then the prolongation of that boundary southerly across portion 57a4 to high water mark then generally westwards along high water mark to the point of commencement in the vicinity of Bloody Bridge. Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, 44, 45, 46, 56, 94, 95, and 96.

Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site

Statement of Significance

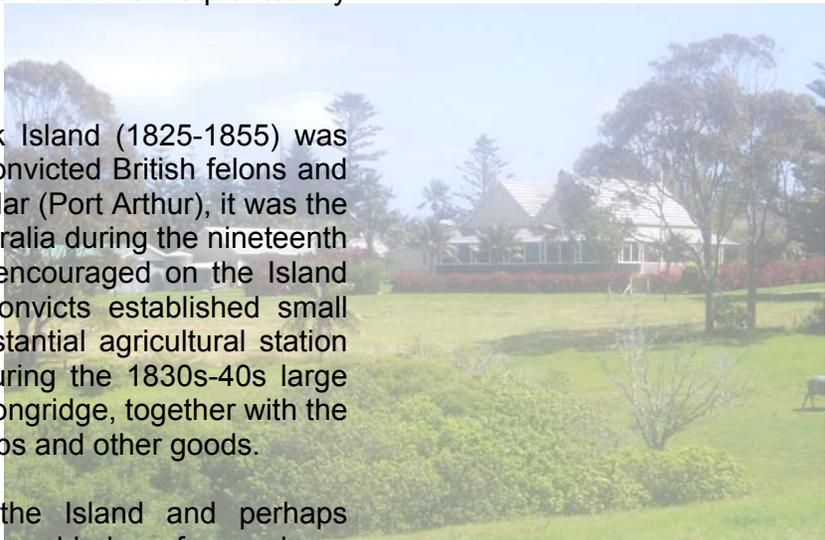
The Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site contains significant remains of the Second Settlement convict barracks complex, including a cookhouse, ration store and bakehouse, prisoner barracks, and Branka House and grounds. This area was a major settlement site for this side of the Island and is steeped in cultural heritage. The ruins in the area provide insight into the conditions of the Second Settlement and are an important link to Norfolk's heritage. Branka House and grounds are a stunning addition to the scenery of this part of Norfolk Island and is frequented by locals and visitors to the island.

Description

The second settlement of Norfolk Island (1825-1855) was run as a penitentiary for doubly convicted British felons and together with the Tasman Peninsular (Port Arthur), it was the permanent site for convicts in Australia during the nineteenth century. Free settlers were not encouraged on the Island but the military and privileged convicts established small farms all over the island. A substantial agricultural station was developed at Longridge. During the 1830s-40s large gaols were built at Kingston and Longridge, together with the buildings necessary for storing crops and other goods.

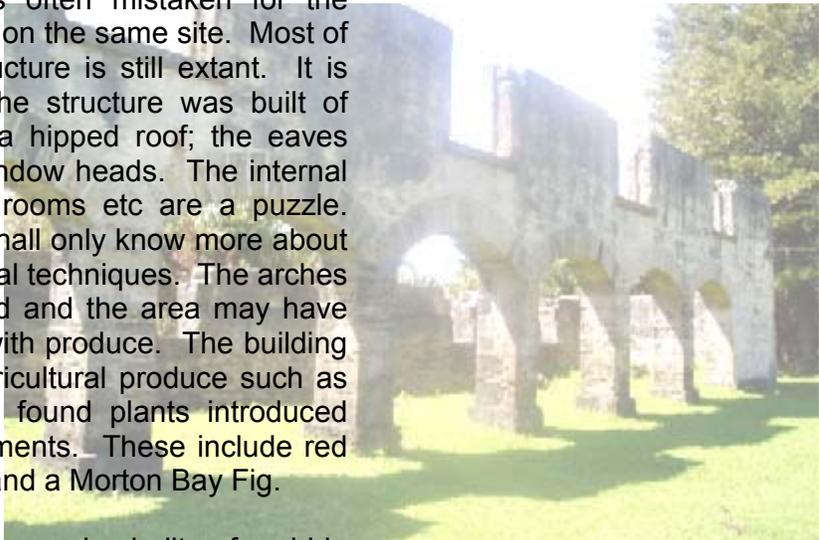
The Cookhouse is unique on the Island and perhaps Australasia. It was built with a gabled roof, one large fireplace, and a range of cooking pots along the west wall with several flues serving this area. The floors appear to have been roughly flagged. There is little doubt the Cookhouse is the earliest surviving complete building of the settlement site. A plan section and elevation appears in H W Lugard's 'Plans etc of Buildings belonging to the Agricultural Establishment, Longridge, Norfolk Island', dated February 1839. The other structures illustrated were built of timber and thatched and have long since disintegrated. The structure is included in Lugard's April plan of the area of the same year. During the third settlement, the cookhouse was used as a tool and carriage shed. The roof failed some years ago and has completely disintegrated except for some of the principal timbers and galvanised corrugated iron sheets lying on the ground (October 1984).

Branka House was reputedly built or rebuilt around 1880 by the stonemason to the Melanesian Mission, William Taylor. The house was either built from materials taken from a convict built structure and whole parts reassembled on the site or it was built out of a late second settlement structure built after 1846. One interesting feature is the two phases of



masonry work in the cistern, or cellar; the earlier phase has a mud like mortar.

The remains of one structure of special interest are to be found a little distance along Rocky Point Road on the right. This ruin, popularly called The Arches and formerly known as The Stables, was in fact a prisoners' barracks. It consists of ten arches in a good state of preservation and commands a view of lush valley evidently the site of an old garden. The land on which The Arches stand was bought by the Crown from members of the Nobbs family in 1966. The structure is not indicated on the Mountney map and was thus built after 1846. It was built on, or slightly south of, the site of the prisoners' Barracks No 2. It is often mistaken for the barracks because it appears to be on the same site. Most of the original part of the stone structure is still extant. It is believed that the remainder of the structure was built of timber. The southern side had a hipped roof; the eaves were positioned just above the window heads. The internal floor levels and arrangement of rooms etc are a puzzle. Unless plans are uncovered, we shall only know more about the structure through archaeological techniques. The arches area has a large drain at one end and the area may have been used to store or load carts with produce. The building may have been used to store agricultural produce such as grain. Also in the area can be found plants introduced during the first and second settlements. These include red cedar, citrus trees, banana trees, and a Morton Bay Fig.



The Ration Store and Bakehouse is built of rubble calcarenite and plaster with sills, headstones, and thresholds of massive calcarenites. The interior clearly shows that it was originally roofed in a hipped form. It was originally divided into two main rooms: the northern was the bakehouse and the southern half the ration store. The oven of the bakehouse must have been dismantled many years ago; a doorway now marks the site. The outline of a shelving system may be seen in the ration store half. A plan and elevation prepared by Thomas Seller in June 1842 of a ration store may have been based on the south side of this structure; the shelving system is very similar.

Condition and Integrity

The four components of the Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site are in varying conditions of repair. Branka House and its gardens have been restored to immaculate condition and the house is used as a lunch time restaurant for locals and visitors to the island. The Cookhouse, Arches, and Ration Store and Bakehouse have fallen into a state of disrepair. Many of the roofs have collapsed and the stone is gradually eroding away. Without some form of protection,

these elements of the Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site may be lost forever.

Location

Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site is located on the southeast corner of Norfolk Island adjacent to the airport runway. The site has an area of approximately 3ha and includes portions 76d2, 76g, 76h9, 76i1, 76i4, and 76l. These portions are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 54.

Nepean Island Reserve

Statement of Significance

Nepean Island is the seasonal and sometimes permanent habitat for significant populations of breeding seabirds. The island is an important rookery for Masked Boobies *Sula dactylatra fullagari* and is a valuable rodent-free habitat not found on the Norfolk mainland. Nepean Island is also a refuge for the endemic Lord Howe Island Gecko *Christinus guentheri* that is considered extinct on Norfolk Island. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

Today people rarely visit Nepean Island, but its starkness and the knowledge that it was used as a quarry and source of timber during the Second convict settlement compliments the historic landscape and features at Kingston.

A small number of the rare endemic *Senecio hooglandii* occur on the Island. *Samolus repens* var. *stricta* occurs near the quarry steps on Nepean, which appear to be different to other plants attributed to this subspecies in the Norfolk group. Other native species that have restricted distributions in the Norfolk Island group that occur on Nepean include the coastal grass *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Euphorbia obliqua* (which occurs near the access to the plateau on the northern side of Nepean and probably coastally at the quarry).

Description

Nepean Island is a remnant of the wind-blown sand dunes that formed during the last two ice ages. The sand grains that formed those dunes have been cemented together by dissolved lime to form a rocky island with a flat plateau surrounded by harsh cliffs. The island was cleared of woody vegetation for timber and is dominated by coastal forbs and herbs that are tolerant to the exposed windy coastal conditions and salt spray.

The stark denuded landscape visible from Norfolk Island is testament to the loss of native habitat resulting from the removal of trees during the Second Settlement. A small sandy beach is located on the eastern side of the Island and the remainder of the coast is dominated by steep craggy cliffs. Nepean Island is exposed to heavy seas, with some protection from the south provided by Phillip Island and from the north by Norfolk Island. There is a strong tidal rip through the channel between Norfolk and Nepean Islands with predominantly east-west tide flows.



Condition & Integrity

Nepean Island was cleared of the Norfolk Island Pine forest that once covered this now desolate island. Those forests have been replaced with smaller salt and wind tolerant herbs and forbs. However, this vegetation provides the ideal habitat for ground-dwelling breeding seabirds and is thus of high integrity for this rare and essential habitat. These smaller salt and wind tolerant herbs and forbs are suited to the coastal conditions on the Island, creating an unusual and unique ecosystem that directly benefits the ground-dwelling breeding seabirds. Were larger trees growing on the Island, the habitat would be less suitable for these birds.

Location

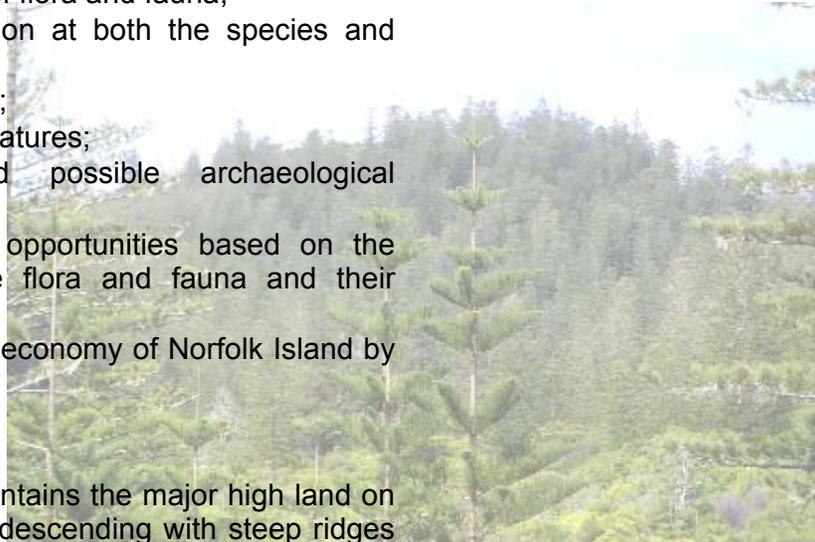
Nepean Island Reserve is located approximately 2km south of Norfolk Island between the Norfolk mainland and Phillip Island. The reserve has an area of approximately 10ha, which includes the small islets within 0.5km of the coast of Nepean Island. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 97.

Norfolk Island National Park (including Phillip Island)

Statement of Significance

Norfolk Island National Park, registered on the RNE as Mount Pitt Reserve Conservation Area, covers the slopes of Mount Pitt and contains most of the surviving rainforest and Norfolk Island Palm *Rhopalostylis baueri* var. *baueri* stands on the Island. The reserve covers about 10% of Norfolk Island and contains many of the fifty-one species of vegetation endemic to Norfolk Island. The following are some of the features that make the Norfolk Island National Park significant to Norfolk Island:

- plant resources;
- rare and endangered species of flora and fauna;
- examples of biological evolution at both the species and community levels;
- a unique and scenic landscape;
- significant geomorphological features;
- features of historical and possible archaeological importance;
- recreational and educational opportunities based on the unique landscape, the native flora and fauna and their habitats; and
- a potential to contribute to the economy of Norfolk Island by providing tourist opportunities.



Description

The Norfolk Island National Park contains the major high land on Norfolk Island (Mount Pitt, 1,044ft) descending with steep ridges and gullies to sea cliffs up to 500ft high to the north-east. The park is the primary habitat of the rare Norfolk Island Green Parrot *Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae cookii* and the Norfolk Island Boobook Owl *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata*. This reserve was named the Norfolk Island National Park in 1984 and is managed along with Phillip Island and the Norfolk Island Botanic Gardens.

Condition & Integrity

The Norfolk Island National Park is the largest conservation area on Norfolk Island. The area contains significant stands of native vegetation and native plant communities not found elsewhere on Norfolk Island. The area also contains significant stands of introduced woody weeds and introduced feral animals.

Location

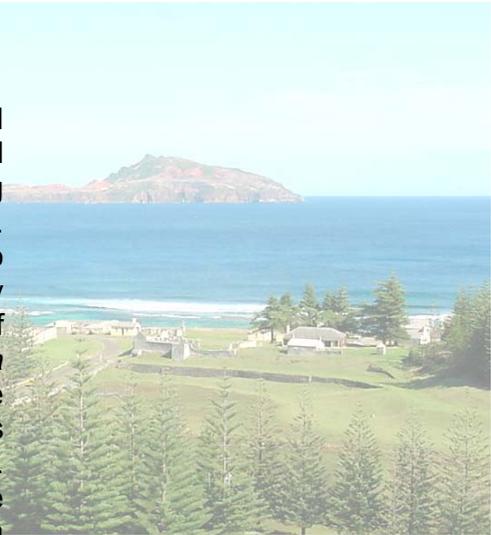
The Norfolk Island National Park is located in the northwestern quarter of Norfolk Island approximately 1.6km northwest of Burnt Pine town centre. The park has an area of approximately 425ha. The boundaries of the park are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 92.

Phillip Island - Statement of Significance

Phillip Island is the seasonal and sometimes permanent habitat for significant populations of breeding seabirds. Phillip Island is an important rookery for Masked Boobies *Sula dactylatra fullagari* and is a valuable rodent-free habitat not found on the Norfolk mainland. The island is a virtually denuded landscape providing essential habitat for both migratory, vagrant, and permanent populations of ground nesting avifauna. The discovery of the extremely rare Phillip Island Hibiscus *Hibiscus insularis* has prompted conservation efforts to save this endemic species in its natural habitat. Phillip Island is also a refuge for the endemic Lord Howe Island Gecko *Christinus guentheri* that is considered extinct on Norfolk Island and the rare nocturnal skink *Pseudemoia lichenigera*.

Description

Phillip Island is a precipitous volcanic island. The natural vegetation has been almost completely removed by feral goats and rabbits released for food by early settlers resulting in the exposure of brightly coloured soils and deep gullies. The bare substrate is brightly coloured and continues to erode, especially after periods of heavy rain. The hilly denuded landscape provides habitat to thousands of migratory breeding seabirds. Patches of African Olive *Olea europea* are scattered across the Island, creating some retention of the soils as they wash down the steep slopes and suppressing the regeneration of many native species. The surrounding islets are mostly inaccessible except to the avifauna that nest in the rock crevices. A small landing area on the north side of the island provides access to Phillip Island. Phillip Island is managed by Environment Australia along with the Norfolk Island National Park and the Norfolk Island Botanic Gardens.



Condition & Integrity

Phillip Island has been almost completely denuded of native vegetation by feral animals such as pigs, goats, and rabbits, and is subject to chronic soil erosion. Thick stands of introduced woody weeds are scattered along the landscape and interfere with ground dwelling breeding sea birds and regeneration of native vegetation. Kikuyu Grass is a serious problem on the island, interfering with nesting areas of breeding seabirds and smothering native vegetation. African Olive has spread over the island and establishes thick stands that suppress native vegetation by forming thick canopies and copious amounts of viable seed that quickly out-compete any native vegetation.

Location

Phillip Island is located approximately 7km to the south of Norfolk Island and has a total area (including surrounding islets within 0.5km of the coast of Phillip Island) of approximately 200ha. With few oceanic islands occurring between 25°S and 35°S, Phillip Island is an important link between tropical and temperate ecosystems. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 98.

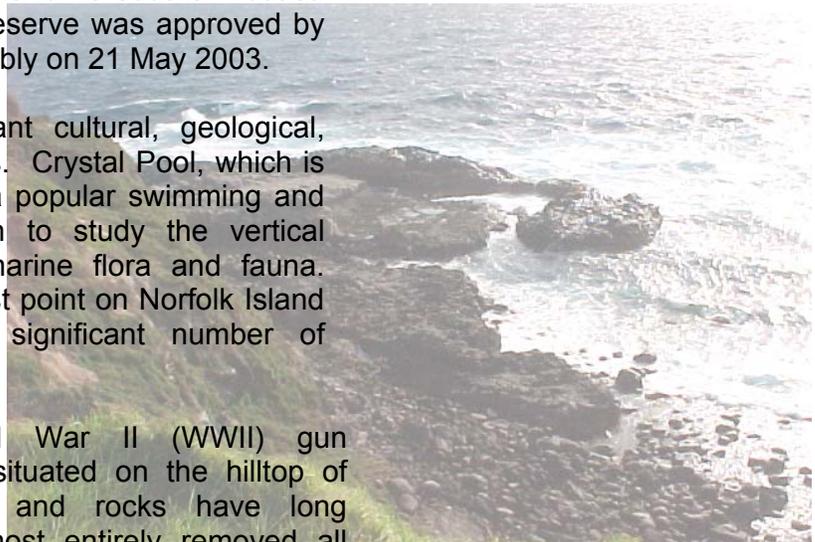
Point Ross Reserve

Statement of Significance

Point Ross Reserve, registered on the RNE as Crystal Pool Reserve and Escarpment, is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected to preserve nesting grounds of seabirds, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. The reserve provides access to Crystal Pool, a natural rock pool along Norfolk's southern coast that is frequented by locals for fishing and swimming. Point Ross provides stunning coastal views of Norfolk Island as well as scenic seascapes of the islets off Norfolk's southern coast. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

Point Ross Reserve has significant cultural, geological, landscape, and conservation values. Crystal Pool, which is relatively deep and accessible, is a popular swimming and fishing spot and a good location to study the vertical distribution of Norfolk's inshore marine flora and fauna. Point Ross is the southwestern most point on Norfolk Island and has nesting habitat for a significant number of Ghostbirds.

An historically significant World War II (WWII) gun emplacement/observation post is situated on the hilltop of Point Ross, although the roof and rocks have long disappeared and erosion has almost entirely removed all evidence of the trench and gun pit.



Description

Point Ross Reserve is a small reserve along the southern coast of Norfolk Island. The reserve has been almost entirely cleared of native vegetation for timber and grazing, although a few large Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* remain on the steep landscape. As a result, Kikuyu and Buffalo Grass are the dominant vegetation in the reserve.

Point Ross extends to the south and is covered in thick Kikuyu Grass leading to the top where it is bare, eroding, and littered with burrows of Wedge-tailed Shearwaters *Puffinus pacificus*. Being the southwestern most point on Norfolk Island, Point Ross is exposed to strong southerly and southeasterly winds making regeneration of native flora difficult and exacerbating the problems of erosion.

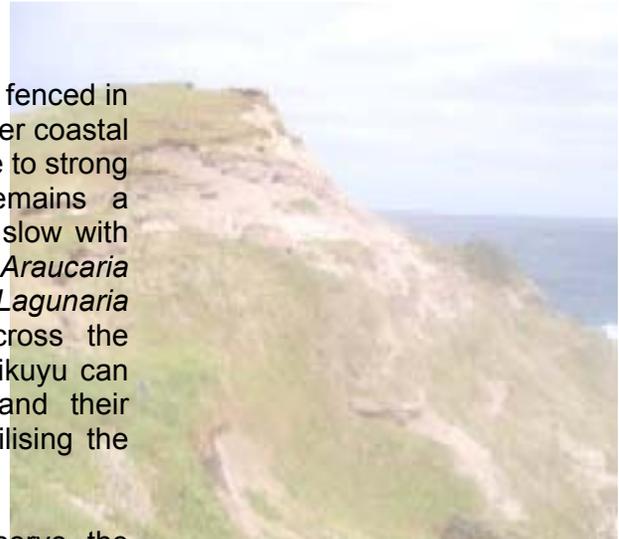
Approximately 55m below Point Ross lies Crystal Pool, a deep rock pool that can be accessed via a steep escarpment that is also littered with burrows of Wedge-tailed

Shearwaters *Puffinus pacificus*. Crystal Pool is a deep elongated tidal pool that follows a curved zone of differential erosion parallel to the shore and is a popular swimming and fishing spot.

Access to the reserve is via Rocky Point Road. The dirt access road within the reserve has been gravelled, but is subject to rutting and can be impassible to two wheel drive vehicles in wet weather. Water running down the road deposits road gravel and finer sediment in the car turning area in the reserve and is eroding the gully and adjacent cliff slope.

Condition & Integrity

Cattle were excluded from the reserve when it was fenced in 1987. As a result, erosion of the headland and other coastal areas is less prominent. However, due to exposure to strong southerly and southeasterly winds, erosion remains a problem and regeneration of native vegetation is slow with high mortality. Tall Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla* and wind pruned White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* are scattered across the landscape that is dominated by Kikuyu Grass. Kikuyu can smother seabird burrows and entangle birds and their chicks. Although, Kikuyu is also efficient in stabilising the soil and reducing erosion in some areas.



The only significant man-made structure in the reserve, the WWII gun emplacement/observation post, is no longer visible in the reserve.

Location

Point Ross Reserve is located on the southwestern coast of Norfolk Island approximately 1.5km south of Longridge. The site has an area of approximately 14ha, which includes the area from top of cliff to high water mark to include Crystal Pool and Escarpment. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 52, the reserve being portion 96c.

Selwyn Reserve

Statement of Significance

Selwyn Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was gazetted to preserve nesting grounds of sea birds, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. The reserve contains several areas of native forest with few weeds, as well as Puppy's Point, a culturally significant landmark that is highly valued for its spectacular coastal views and stunning sunsets. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

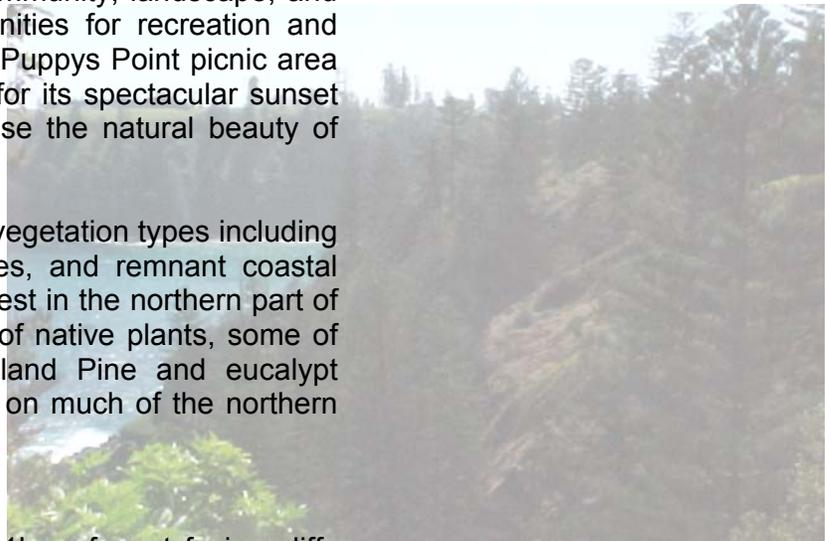
Selwyn Reserve has significant community, landscape, and conservation values, with opportunities for recreation and habitat for native flora and fauna. Puppys Point picnic area is a major tourist attraction noted for its spectacular sunset views and seascapes that epitomise the natural beauty of Norfolk Island.

The reserve contains a number of vegetation types including parklands, coastal cliff communities, and remnant coastal forest. The patches of remnant forest in the northern part of the reserve have a diverse range of native plants, some of which are now rare. Norfolk Island Pine and eucalypt plantations have been established on much of the northern section of the reserve.

Description

Selwyn Reserve comprises about 1km of west facing cliffs rising from sea level to 240ft (80m) and extends inland up to 200m. The majority of the reserve is relatively flat, especially in its southern half where the grasslands are a popular picnicking area and become busy during summer months. The coastline provides a westerly aspect that is ideal for sunset viewing. The northern part of the reserve is dissected by two small intermittent creeks (Gum Creek and Selwyn Bridge Creek) which have high species diversity around them. Another intermittent creek runs along the reserve's southern boundary.

The picnic area is larger than that at Anson Bay reserve and visited by locals and visitors to the Island for its stunning sunsets and peaceful atmosphere. In the picnic area, there are scattered Norfolk Island Pines *Araucaria heterophylla*, White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia*, and occasional Flax *Phormium tenax* with an understorey of Kikuyu Grass.



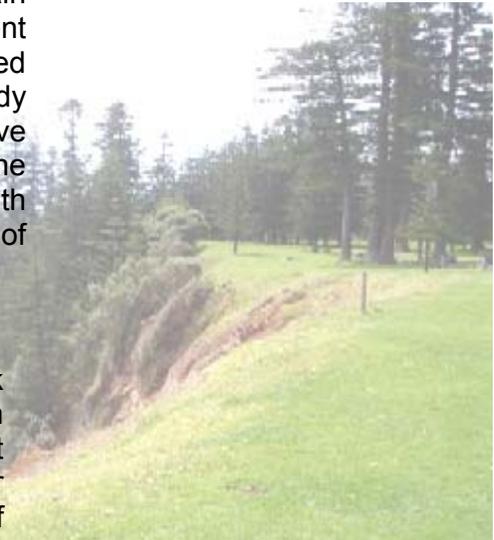
Parts of the reserve are now invaded by woody weeds and degraded through erosion resulting from a long history of disturbance through grazing. Remnant native vegetation growing on the coastal slopes is moderately infested with woody weeds. In more protected areas, the coastal vegetation has formed dense coastal communities with a diverse understorey.

Condition & Integrity

For many years, Selwyn Reserve was subject to cattle grazing along cliff edges resulting in weakened cliff stability and enhanced erosion in some areas. In these areas, the soil is eroding to expose the columnar basalt that dominate the coastal cliffs. Some sections of Selwyn Reserve remain unfenced and are subject to cattle grazing and subsequent invasion by weeds. These areas are also sparsely vegetated due to removal of native plants for grazing. Introduced woody weeds have taken over parts of native forest in the reserve and detract from the scenic landscapes and pristine environment. The picnic area along the cliff is covered with Kikuyu Grass that binds the soil and reduces the effects of erosion.

Location

Selwyn Reserve is located on the west coast of Norfolk Island, approximately 3km northwest of Burnt Pine town centre. The reserve contains the popular Puppys Point picnic area, which offers one of the best viewing locations for Norfolk's coastal sunsets. Selwyn Reserve has an area of approximately 21ha comprising the whole of the Selwyn Reserve (including portion 139, the former Anson Bay Primary School, and Puppys Point picnic area). The incorporation of 113d(rem) into Anson Bay Reserve provides a narrow coastal strip joining Anson Bay Reserve with Selwyn Reserve. The boundaries of the reserve are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 83.



St Barnabas Church Area

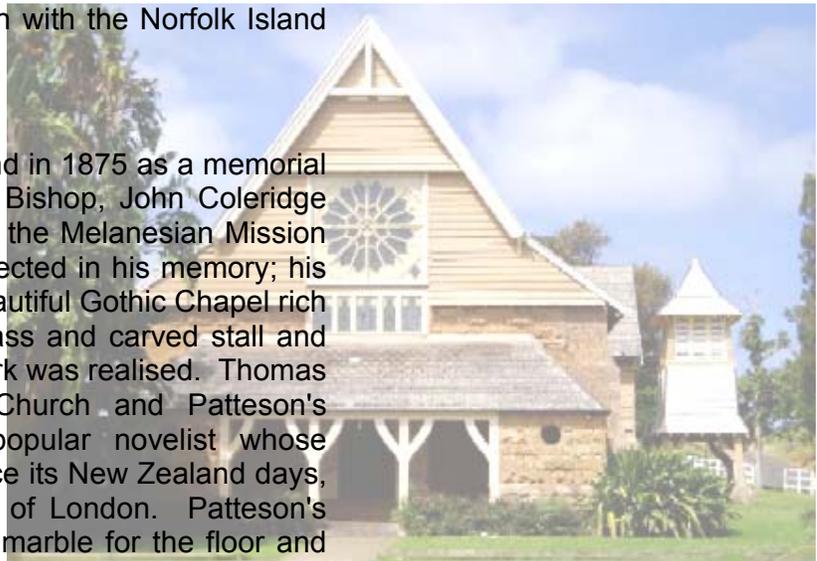
Statement of Significance

The former Melanesian Mission Chapel is one of the most important parish Churches in the Australian region. The Chapel is of high significance due to

- its association with the Melanesian Mission;
- the unusual cyclone proof design by Thomas Jackson;
- the fine furnishings and fittings (glass, marble, mosaics etc) donated by contemporary figures of historical interest; and
- its subsequent association with the Norfolk Island Community.

Description

The Chapel was designed in England in 1875 as a memorial to the Mission's first and martyred Bishop, John Coleridge Patteson. The Chapel was built by the Melanesian Mission with some of the 7,000 pounds collected in his memory; his vision of a small but exceedingly beautiful Gothic Chapel rich inside with marbles and stained glass and carved stall and encaustic tiles and brass screen work was realised. Thomas Graham Jackson designed the Church and Patteson's cousin, Charlotte M Yonge, a popular novelist whose royalties kept the Mission afloat since its New Zealand days, donated the organ made by Willis of London. Patteson's home county, Devon, provided the marble for the floor and font and his forks and spoons were melted down to make the silver altar cross. The stained glass was designed by William Morris and Company in England, the five lancets at the east end (showing Christ and the four evangelists) were by Edward Burne-Jones and the western hibiscus rose window with its five lancets beneath was also designed by William Morris and Company and made by James Powell of Whitefriars. Jackson's design was equal to these pious and expensive furnishings. The Chapel provided for the Mission natives to express their own devotion. The reredos is dramatically South Sea Island Gothic, with elaborate walnut carving and inlaid mosaic. The bench ends of the locally made pews, which face one another like an Oxford College, were inlaid with mother of pearl and other Pacific shells and many were given native motifs. The Chapel architecture also has a tropical flavour to its High Victorian Anglo French style. Jackson was cautioned to provide against heat and hurricanes so tied his open wooden roof to the ground with internal wooden frame and externally braced it between heavy stone buttresses. Small lancet windows admit minimal light and a lean to narthex shades the west end. All features were a deliberate attempt to adapt the stylistic



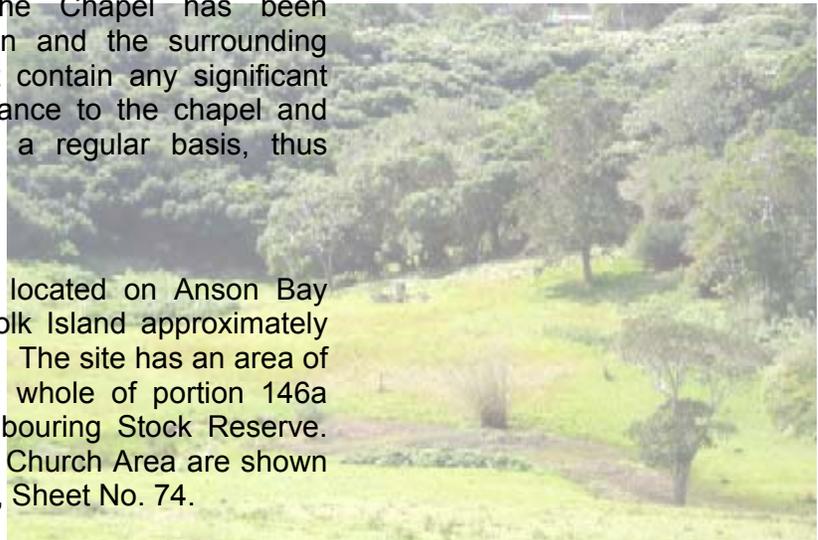
forms of the English Gothic revival to a semi-tropical and cyclonic location for native college boys. The result, inside and out, is a sophisticated and expensive jewel, quite unlike anything else on Norfolk. All phases of Norfolk's history are reflected in its tombstones. The cemetery adjacent to the Chapel is a memorial garden to those persons buried in the Mission Cemetery whose headstones were moved to their current location and replaced with a memorial plinth.

Condition & Integrity

The original cemetery is now overgrown and deserted. The Chapel is kept in immaculate condition due to its frequent use for church services and formal functions such as weddings and christenings. The Chapel has been maintained in its original condition and the surrounding gardens are well kept and do not contain any significant stands of woody weeds. Maintenance to the chapel and fittings has been carried out on a regular basis, thus maintaining its good condition.

Location

The St Barnabas Church Area is located on Anson Bay Road on the western side of Norfolk Island approximately 2km west of Burnt Pine town centre. The site has an area of approximately 8ha, comprising the whole of portion 146a and attached cemetery, and neighbouring Stock Reserve. The boundaries of the St Barnabas Church Area are shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet No. 74.

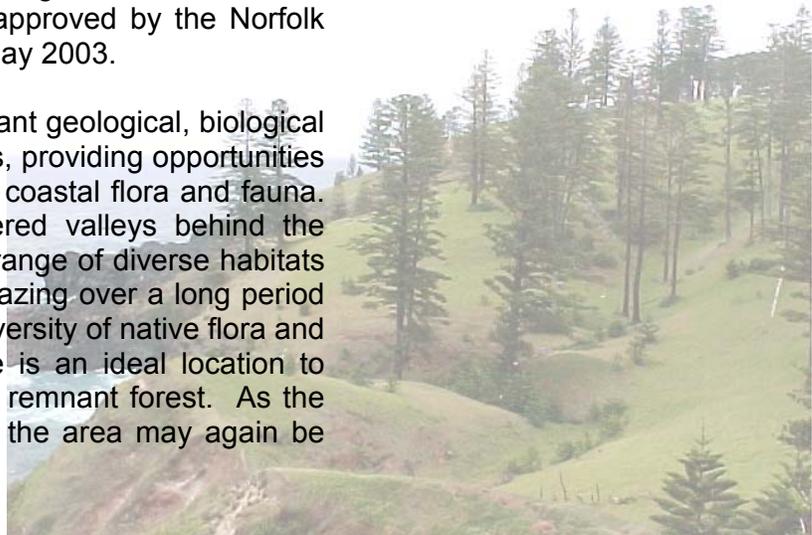


Two Chimneys Reserve

Statement of Significance

Two Chimneys Reserve is one of several areas along the coastline of Norfolk Island that was selected to preserve native habitat, permit some regeneration of native species, and prevent the alienation of foreshores and headlands. The reserve has remnant coastal forest and stands of mature Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* and White Oak *Lagunaria patersonia* subsp. *patersonia* and is one of the few locations on Norfolk Island where a relatively easy walk leads down to the sea. The reserve has had many uses in the development of the Norfolk Island community including a gun post during WWII, an area for running sheep, local refuse tip, and an area for grazing cattle. The Plan of Management for this reserve was approved by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly on 21 May 2003.

Two Chimneys Reserve has significant geological, biological conservation, and community values, providing opportunities for recreation and habitat for native coastal flora and fauna. The permanent stream and sheltered valleys behind the coastal cliffs originally supported a range of diverse habitats that are now rare on the Island. Grazing over a long period has had severe impacts upon the diversity of native flora and fauna in the reserve. The reserve is an ideal location to observe White Terns nesting in the remnant forest. As the regenerating native forest matures, the area may again be used by colonies of Noddies.



Description

Two Chimneys Reserve is characteristic of Norfolk Island, with rolling hills and deep valleys. Cliffs up to 50m high occur along much of the reserve's coastline, but in part of the southern section of the reserve a relatively wide valley slopes moderately gently to the sea. The reserve provides access to Point Blackbourne, one of Norfolk's eastern-most points, and the reserve's easterly aspect provides spectacular ocean views. The creek that flows through the reserve has been used for watering cattle for many years and the resulting degradation of stream banks and slopes is evident. In areas protected from cattle by internal fencing, there is significant regeneration of native vegetation. The tall Norfolk Island Pines provide suitable habitat for breeding White Terns *Gygis alba royana* and the coastal cliffs are suitable for ground dwelling breeding sea birds such as Wedge-tailed Shearwaters *Puffinus pacificus*.

Condition & Integrity

Cattle still have access to the reserve and the resulting degradation of the natural environment is severe in some areas. Grazing cattle have exacerbated erosion of gully slopes and caused the introduction of many species of weeds. In the northern section of the reserve, weeds dominate the vegetation. There are some areas where native vegetation is regenerating; however, the majority of the reserve is in poor condition due to cattle.

Location

Two Chimneys Reserve is located on the western coast of Norfolk Island, approximately 3km east of Middlegate. Two Chimneys Reserve has an area of approximately 14ha comprising the whole of Two Chimneys Reserve with boundaries as shown on the Norfolk Island Official Survey, Sheet Nos. 3 and 4, and adjacent escarpment down to high water mark.