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**Department of Infrastructure, Transport,
Regional Development, Communications and the Arts**

TERRITORIES DIVISION / NORFOLK ISLAND BRANCH / NORFOLK ISLAND OPERATIONS

The Arched Building Heritage Management Plan, Longridge, Norfolk Island

September 2024



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Executive Summary

The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (Department of Infrastructure) has prepared a heritage management plan for the Arched Building ruin at Longridge on Norfolk Island.

The building is located on publicly accessible Crown land on the gazetted Bumboras Road (some historical maps show Rocky Point Road), on the south-western side of the island.

This historically significant building ruin is included on the Commonwealth Heritage List (Place ID: 105623). The Department of Infrastructure manages the Australian Government's interests on Norfolk Island and is responsible for the management of heritage assets within the department's portfolio.

This heritage management plan for the Arched Building at Longridge has been prepared to identify in detail the heritage values of the place and the conservation policies to be followed.

The Arched Building dates from the 1840s and is directly associated with the penal settlement on Norfolk Island (1825–1855) when the island became a prison for reoffending convicts. At that time, Longridge was a major agricultural station on the island and the building—constructed toward the end of the penal settlement—was an important part of the station's extensive agricultural infrastructure and former convict estate. It is the largest and most aesthetically impressive of the former station buildings still in existence.

As a key surviving building from the penal settlement, it is of seminal importance in enabling a better understanding of colonial Australian convict architecture, agriculture and society. Work to preserve, conserve and present the ruin for current and future generations significantly enhances opportunities for interpretation and research.

This heritage management plan fulfils the requirement for the Department of Infrastructure to prepare a heritage management plan under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC Regulations)*.

1. Introduction

This section addresses Schedule 7A (a) and (b) and 10.03D of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (a):** Establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.
- **Schedule 7A (b):** Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements.
- **Schedule 10.03D:** Commonwealth Management Principles (Act s 341Y) For subsection 341Y (1) of the Act, the Commonwealth Heritage management principles are set out in schedule 7B.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this heritage management plan is to help to conserve and protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of the ruined stone-arcaded structure at the former Longridge agricultural station on Norfolk Island.

This heritage management plan identifies in detail the heritage values of the place and the conservation policies to be followed. The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, the place's Commonwealth Heritage values.

The Department of Infrastructure manages the Australian Government's interests on Norfolk Island and is responsible for management of heritage assets within the department's portfolio.

This plan fulfils the requirement for the Department of Infrastructure to prepare a heritage management plan under the *EPBC Act and EPBC Regulations*. *The plan is guided by the requirements contained in Regulation 10.03B and Schedule 7A (Appendix B) and is consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles contained in Regulation 10.03D and Schedule 7B (Appendix C).*

1.2 Brief Description of the area

The Arched Building ruin at Longridge, on Norfolk Island, is sometimes referred to as Longridge Arches, the Arches, the Arched Building, Longridge Barracks, or the Stables. The name used in this heritage management plan is 'Arched Building' to align with the place name used in the Commonwealth Heritage List.

The Arched Building is located on publicly accessible Crown land on the western side of Bumboras Road (formerly known as Rocky Point Road), about 200 metres south of New Farm Road¹. Comprising Portion 76i1, it is located in a Rural Residential zone (with Heritage Overlay)², within the area known as Longridge (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The Norfolk Island airport is located to the north. Structures and ruins relating to the Longridge agricultural station are evident to the north and north-east of the Arched Building. The Arched Building is surrounded by

¹ ACT Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd, 2020, *Proposed Rectification Works Longridge Arches, Norfolk Island, Geotechnical Investigation Report*, p 1

² AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 1.

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vegetation on the north and western side and Bumboras Road to the east. To the south, there is a clear, grassed area, with short views down the valley towards Rocky Point.³

The site is located close to the top of a ridge line, and the ground surface is grass-covered and dips gently south-west.⁴

The Arched Building dates from the 1840s and is historically a highly significant example of convict and colonial agricultural architecture. Its construction and operation is directly associated with Norfolk Island's penal settlement (1825–1855) when the island became a prison for reoffending convicts.

Longridge was a major agricultural station on the island comprising a significant number of agricultural structures, the majority of which do not survive to the present. The Arched Building was an important part of the station's agricultural infrastructure. It is the largest of the former station buildings still in existence. In its design its functional form is accentuated by a series of ten longitudinal arches formed into an impressive arcade. As an aesthetic composition it is a highly significant survival of classically inspired colonial architecture.

Longridge is one of the auxiliary settlements established during the British (Penal) Settlement (1825-1855) on Norfolk Island and an important part of the former convict estate. It is located outside of the primary settlement site of Kingston and is reached via Country Road which broadly follows the course of the convict built road exiting Kingston through Arthur's Vale to the west.

Kingston forms the centre of the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)—one of 11 historic sites that together form the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property. KAVHA is separately listed on the Commonwealth and National Heritage lists. The Arched Building and other ruins at Longridge contribute significantly to our understanding of KAVHA and therefore also the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property's Outstanding Universal Value.

³ AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 12.

⁴ ACT Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd, loc. cit.

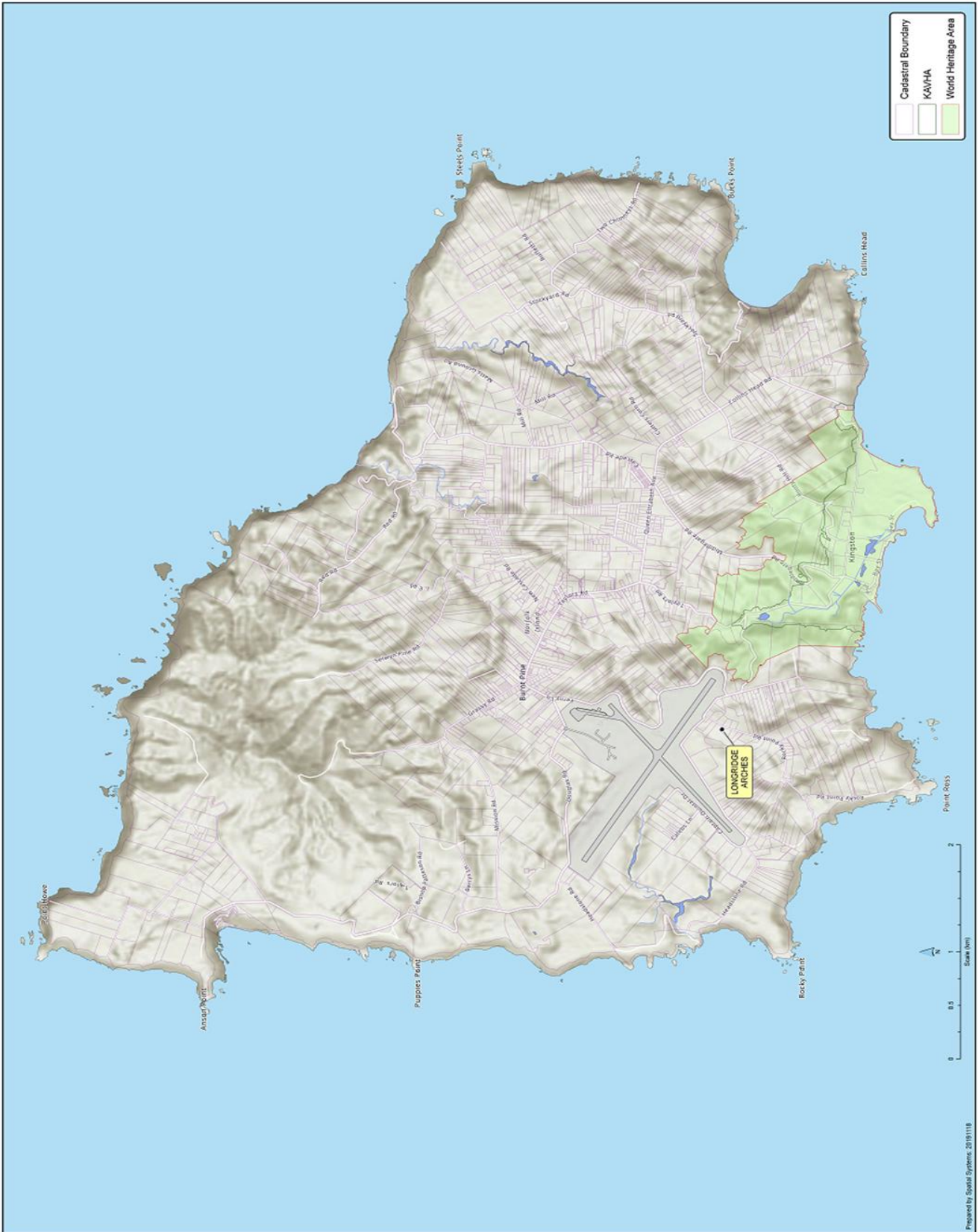


Figure 1: Map showing the location of the Arched Building at Longridge on Norfolk Island. Source: Australian Government, 2019



Figure 2: Aerial image showing the arches building on Rocky Point Road (now known as Bumboras Road) comprising Portion 76i1. Source: Australian Government, 2019



Figure 3: Magnified aerial image showing the arches building cadastral boundary. Source: Australian Government, 2019

1.3 Heritage Listings

Commonwealth Heritage

The Arched Building at Longridge was included on the Commonwealth Heritage List on 22 June 2004.⁵

Commonwealth Heritage	Place name	Legal Status
Place ID: 105623	Arched Building, Longridge, Rocky Point Rd, Longridge	Listed place (22/06/2004)

Register of the National Estate

Prior to its Commonwealth Heritage listing, the Arched Building was included in the Register of the National Estate (RNE). The RNE was closed in 2007 and is maintained as a publicly available non-statutory archive and educational resource.

The following RNE place details are found in the Australian Heritage Database⁶:

Register of the National Estate	Place name	Legal Status
Place ID: 103909	Arched Building, Longridge, Rocky Point Rd, Longridge	Registered 21/10/1980
Place ID: 14898	Longridge Agricultural Settlement Extension Area, Rocky Point Rd, Longridge	Indicative Place—a decision on whether the place should be entered in the RNE itself was not made before the RNE was closed in 2007
Place ID: 13638	Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site, Rocky Point Rd, Longridge	Registered 21/10/1980

Norfolk Island Heritage Register

The Arched Building at Longridge is included in the Norfolk Island Heritage Register as a part of a listing for the Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site.

1.4 Methodology

In preparing this heritage management plan, the Department of Infrastructure undertook a review of previous documents and reports and consulted with the KAVHA Community Advisory Group to ascertain a community and expert perspective on the site.

⁵ Australian Heritage Database <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DLongridge%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=105623>

⁶ Australian Heritage Database <<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>>

In June 2005, a draft heritage management plan for the Arched Building was prepared by Eric Martin and Associates but not finalised. Material from that plan has informed this heritage management plan.

The framework for this heritage management plan is based on the Australian Government Publication *Working Together – Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places – A guide for Commonwealth Agencies, Commonwealth of Australia 2019*. The plan has been prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act and Regulations.

2. Statutory requirements

This section addresses Schedule 7A (b) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (b):** Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements.

2.1 Legislative framework for Norfolk Island

There are a number of Commonwealth and Norfolk Island Acts and associated regulations that provide for the management and protection of Commonwealth Heritage values on Norfolk Island.

In 2015, the Australian Government announced comprehensive changes for Norfolk Island. The *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015* and related Acts came into effect. They provided for the Australian Government to assume responsibility for funding and delivering national and state level services and for the establishment of an elected Norfolk Island Regional Council from 1 July 2016.

Work by the Department of Infrastructure is continuing to extend remaining Commonwealth legislation to Norfolk Island. This work is ongoing and will continue into the foreseeable future to ensure Norfolk Island's laws are up to date and consistent with contemporary laws.

2.2 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act is the Commonwealth's environment and heritage legislation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List is established under the EPBC Act and comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. Places on the list have been identified by the Minister for the Environment as having Commonwealth Heritage values.

Australian Government agencies are required to protect the heritage values of the Commonwealth Heritage places they own or lease and agencies are required to develop for the following things in respect of these places:

- heritage strategies
- a heritage register
- management plans for places on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

Department of Infrastructure Heritage Strategy (EPBC Act section 341ZA)

Pursuant to the EPBC Act, a Heritage Strategy for managing heritage places was prepared for the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (the Department) by GML Heritage in 2016. The Heritage Strategy ensures the heritage values of places under the department's control are protected, conserved and appropriately managed. The strategy outlines processes and policies for developing best practice management of heritage items and places.

2.3 State and local legislation

Norfolk Island Regional Council

The Norfolk Island Regional Council was established under the *Norfolk Island Act 1979* (Cth) (NI Act) on 1 July 2016 and it operates under the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW)(NI), which is an applied New South Wales law. Council provides a broad range of services to the community of Norfolk Island, including some State-type services on behalf of the Commonwealth

The *Planning Act 2002* (NI) (Planning Act) and the *Heritage Act 2002* (NI) (Heritage Act), which are continued laws of the former Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly under sections 16 and 16A of the NI Act, provide for the protection and conservation of heritage of places of significance to the heritage of Norfolk Island.

The *Norfolk Island Continued Laws Ordinance 2015* (Cth) (the Continued Law Ordinance) modify the provisions of these Acts, along with the *Crown Lands Act 1996* (Crown Lands Act), to ensure that these Acts function effectively after the abolition of the former Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly

Planning Act 2002 (NI)

This Act provides for a Norfolk Island Plan and associated controls on the use and development of land in Norfolk Island and for related purposes. The Act is administered by the Department.

Norfolk Island Plan 2002

The *Norfolk Island Plan 2002* was established under the Planning Act and provides a framework for the future development and land management of Norfolk Island.

Heritage Act 2002 (NI)

This Act provides for the establishment of a Heritage Register and criteria for making or variations to the Register, and for public consultation on, and public inquiries into, heritage matters. The Act is administered by the Department.

Crown Lands Act 1996 (NI)

This Act applies to Crown land of the Commonwealth in respect of which the Norfolk Island Administrator is authorised by the Commonwealth Minister to make grants or other dispositions, and deal with in accordance with this Act, on behalf of the Commonwealth Minister. The Act is administered by the Department.

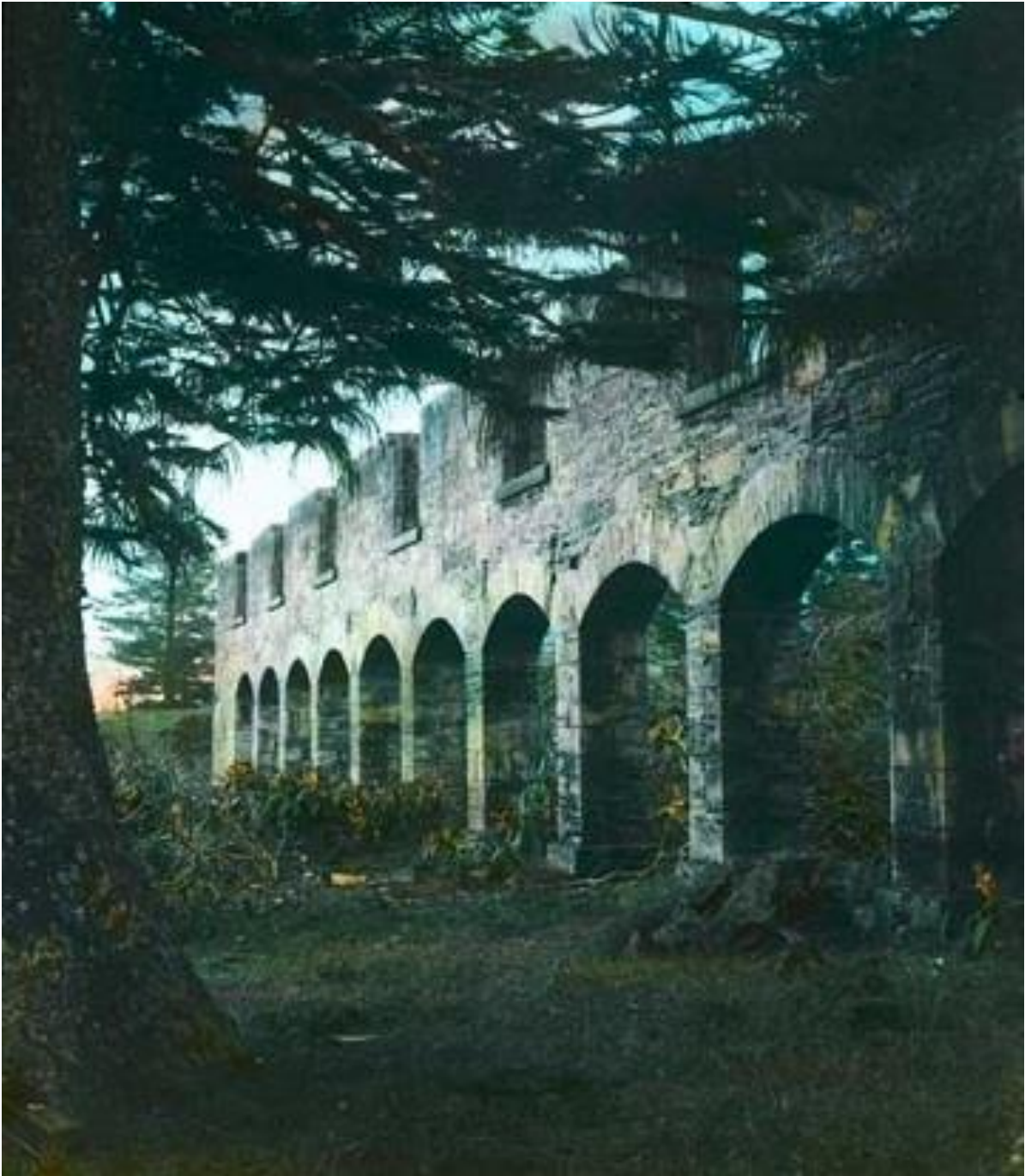


Figure 4: Photograph of the arches building from 1935 by Henry Spencer-Salt (National Library of Australia, PIC P2126 LOC Album 931, slide no. 18)

3. Historical Background

This section addresses Schedule 7A (c) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (c):** Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses.

3.1 History of Norfolk Island

This section includes a short description of the history of Norfolk Island. A detailed history can be found in the *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Heritage Management Plan* (2016). Historical reports refer to the four periods of occupation/settlement on Norfolk Island as: the Polynesian Settlement, First Settlement, Second Settlement and Third Settlement. This heritage management plan uses the following terms to describe the four settlement periods on Norfolk Island:

- Polynesian Settlement
- British Colonial Settlement
- British Penal Settlement
- Pitcairn Settlement

Archaeological remains investigated in 1995, 1996 and 1997 by Professor Atholl Anderson suggest that Polynesians occupied Norfolk Island in a single phase of occupation in the period between c.1150 and c.1450AD, prior to European settlement.⁷ Norfolk Island, at the time of Cook's discovery in 1774, was uninhabited.⁸

Norfolk Island was first settled by Europeans in March 1788; only a few weeks after the settlement of Port Jackson. Lieutenant Philip Gidley King was in charge, having been sent by Governor Arthur Phillip from Port Jackson. The plans were for plants and grains to be grown (flax, cotton, corn) and convicts were to labour for the public good. This British Colonial Settlement (1788–1814) was organised along similar lines to its mainland counterpart in New South Wales and free settlers were allowed. Two hundred farms were established on the island between 1788 and 1814; 40 percent of the island was cleared by free settlers, soldiers and convicts. Abundant remains of this cultivation survived to be recognised on resettlement in 1825. The settlement was centred on Kingston (then called Sydney); Arthur's Vale and Stockyard Valley were used for agriculture. Although the evacuation of the island was ordered in 1806, the last of the settlers only left in 1814. Prior to the departure of the settlers, the buildings were burnt to deter other powers from occupying the island.⁹

⁷ GML, 2016, *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Heritage Management Plan*, p. 24.

⁸ Australian Heritage Database, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3Dlongridge%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=105623>

⁹ Australian Heritage Database, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3Dlongridge%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=105623>

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The settlement was re-founded in 1825, again centred on Kingston. Using the foundations of the British Colonial Settlement, newcomers made buildings habitable again, old agricultural areas were rehabilitated and new areas cleared.¹⁰

The British Penal Settlement of Norfolk Island (1825–1855) was of an entirely different character to the British Colonial Settlement, and it was during this period that the Arched Building at Longridge was constructed. Norfolk Island was now run as a penitentiary for those doubly convicted and, together with the Tasman Peninsula (Port Arthur), it was the permanent site for this function in Australia¹¹ up to the 1850s.

Free settlers were not permitted during this period of occupation, but small farms were established all over the island by the military and privileged convicts. Arthur's Vale and Stockyard Valley were used largely for gardening and a substantial agricultural station was developed at Longridge. Another substantial agricultural settlement was established at Cascade adjacent to a second landing pier. During the 1830s and 1840s large gaols and barracks were built at Kingston and Longridge together with the buildings necessary for the storage of crops and other goods.¹²

The British Penal Settlement earned Norfolk Island a deserved reputation for cruelty and baseness. The British Penal Settlement was gradually closed between 1847 and 1855.¹³

The Pitcairn Settlement of the island (1856 to present) began in June 1856 with the relocation of the population of Pitcairn Island, some 194 people.

Other people have subsequently come to live on the island and, today, the island is an important tourist destination.¹⁴

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ *ibid.*

3.2 History of Longridge agricultural settlement

The area around the Arched Building is sometimes referred to as the Longridge agricultural settlement or station. This settlement was established about nine months after the beginning of the British Penal Settlement in 1825¹⁵; however, the land had also been used for farming during the British Colonial Settlement.

During the British Colonial Settlement, two land grants were made to Thomas Scully and William Thompson in the Longridge area. The land began to be subdivided by May 1795. By 1796 the list of grants has the whole area as belonging to Thomas Gregory but that is probably an over simplification. There were other sales and subdivisions but the locations of the subdivisions were not recorded.¹⁶

During the British Penal Settlement, the site consisted of farming land surrounding the buildings of Longridge station as can be seen from the John Arrowsmith 1842 'Map and Chart of Norfolk Island from Actual Survey 1840'¹⁷ (**Appendix G**). Longridge settlement grew¹⁷ in size and became a complex of farm buildings, barracks, barns and yards, and by 1846 there were 35 structures at the settlement.¹⁸

The flat lands to the north and west were utilised for growing crops such as corn and wheat. Drawings and plans show a large number of barns and hay stacks in the area, indicating the high value of the land. The area to the south and south-west of Longridge settlement was reserved for the raising of pigs.¹⁹ An archaeological (remote sensing) report from 2014 states that an industrial scale agricultural complex was operating in the area which appeared to be focused on the raising, slaughtering and processing of pigs.²⁰

When prison reformer Captain Alexander Maconochie RN was in command of Norfolk Island from 1840, convicts sent directly from Britain were stationed at the agricultural outstations at Longridge and Cascade, away from colonial prisoners who were held at Kingston. Trusted prisoners were also permitted to establish their own quarters and gardens away from the main settlements, reducing overcrowding at Kingston and the need for new buildings.²¹

Other surviving buildings at the Longridge settlement are listed in the Register of the National Estate (Place ID 13638) including a former cookhouse, ration store and bakehouse, and Branka House and grounds. Plants introduced during the British Colonial and British Penal Settlement periods can also be found in the area. These include red cedar, citrus trees, banana trees and a Moreton Bay Fig.²²

The 1985 Varman survey accounts for the structures at Longridge during the British Penal Settlement and Pitcairn Settlement. The following places and features have changed since the 1985 Survey: the rebuilding of the house over the site of the Free Overseer's and Police Office (No. 174 on Lot 76d1); the virtual rebuilding of

¹⁵ Australian Heritage Database, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DLongridge%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=105623>

¹⁶ Varman, Dr RVJP, 1998, *Upgrade and Assessment of Historic Values for Places Listed in, or Nominated to, the Register of the National Estate in regard to Norfolk Island*, Australian Heritage Commission, p. 11.

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

¹⁹ Varman, Dr RVJP, loc. cit.

²⁰ Duncan, Gibbs, Richards, Blucher, Blake, 2014, *Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report*, p. 68.

²¹ GML, 2016, *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Heritage Management Plan*, p. 27.

²² Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

Moira, one of the largest of the earlier Pitcairn Settlement houses (No. 170 on Lot 76b); demolition of some of the outbuildings at Moira; and the burning down of Nobbs' Store (Lot 76b).²³

During the late 1980s, the masonry of buildings such as the Cookhouse were stabilised by the Norfolk Island restoration team. The renewal of the kitchen at Branka House (No. 184 on Lot 76h) provided evidence that the house was indeed built over the former gaol there.²⁴

The northern extents of the Longridge settlement fell under the current footprint of the Norfolk Island airport with all evidence for these structures demolished when the airport was constructed. The southern section of the settlement was located south of New Farm Road, meaning these sites were less likely to have been impacted as the area was still being used for farming and housing.²⁵

3.3 History of the Arched Building at Longridge

In 1966, the Commonwealth obtained, from members of the Brancker Nobbs family, the portion of land on which the Arched Building stands.²⁶

Different reports about the site indicate that the original intention, and the actual use, of the Arched Building at Longridge is somewhat unclear.

The 1984 Varman survey report²⁷ states that the structure was built after 1846 because it is not indicated on the WT Mountney Plan of Longridge Station from 1846 (**Appendix H**). It also states that the structure was built on, or slightly south of the site of the Prisoner's Barracks No. 2 and that it is often mistaken for the barracks because it appears to be on the same site. Subsequent research strongly suggests that Varman was incorrect.

The 2014 archaeological remote sensing report states that several historic plans clearly label this building as 'Convict Barracks', however, the presence of the arches on the southern face suggest that the building may not have been used for convicts. **Figures 5 and 6** show plans and an aerial view from the 2014 report.²⁸ A plan of the agricultural settlement from December 1840 is at **Appendix F**.

²³ Eric Martin and Associates, 2005, *Draft Norfolk Island Longridge Arches Heritage Management Plan*, p. 7.

²⁴ *ibid.*

²⁵ Duncan, Gibbs, Richards, Blucher, Blake, *op. cit.*, p. 69.

²⁶ Australian Heritage Database, *loc. cit.*

²⁷ Varman, RVJP, 1984, *Survey of the First, Second and Third Settlements on Norfolk Island*, p. 229.

²⁸ Duncan, Gibbs, Richards, Blucher, Blake, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

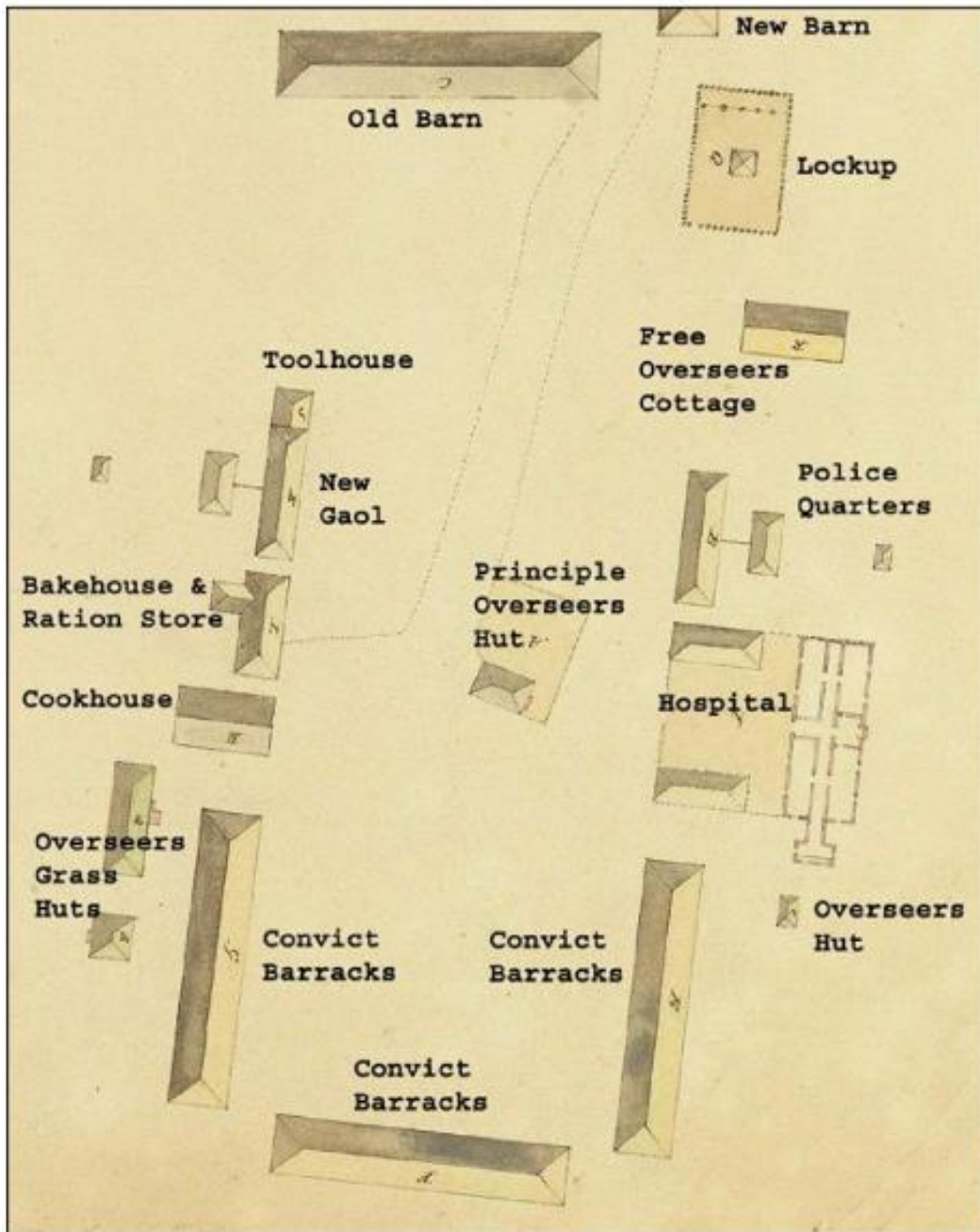


Figure 5: Plan of Longridge settlement c.1840 with structures labelled

Source: Duncan et al., 2014, *Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report*, p. 69

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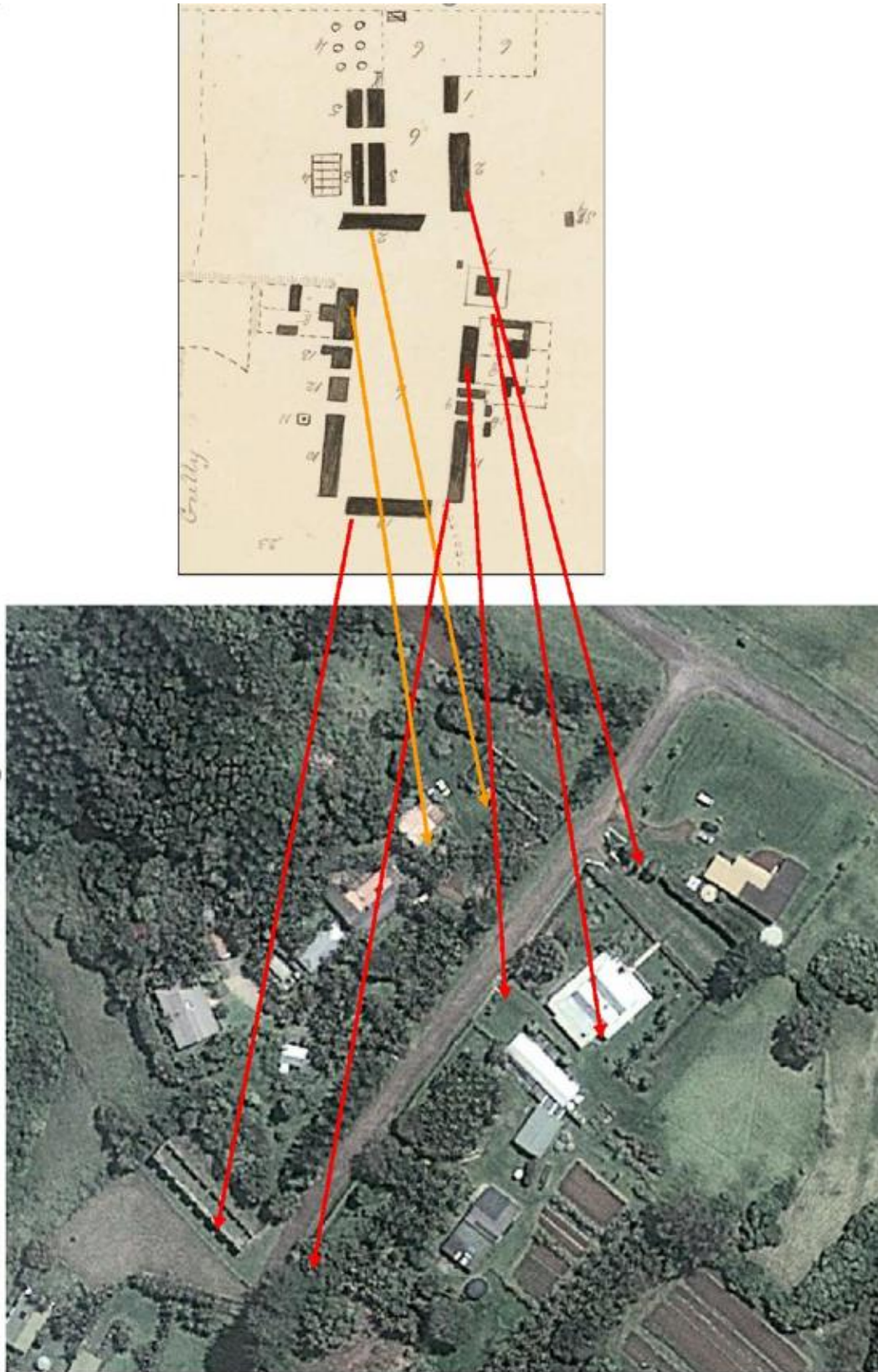


Figure 6: Plan of Longridge station against aerial imagery.

Source: Duncan et al., 2014, *Norfolk Island Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey Report*, p.70

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The building formed a quadrangle with two other barracks to either side (on west and east) and therefore the arched areas would have presented a security risk where convicts could have escaped. It is more likely that the building was a military barracks, with a clear vista of the surrounding landscape to the south, something that convicts were unlikely to have been offered. It appears that the northern interior room was possibly used as a mess hall, and the upper story provided quarters (as indicated by the windows). This type of arched aesthetic has its closest parallel at Port Arthur in the former hospital and soldier's barracks building (now demolished).²⁹

Locally, the building is sometimes referred to as The Stables. This reference is possibly due to the presence of the arched doorways on the southern face of the building³⁰ and the arrangement of the surviving stone drain on the interior which is associated with washing out the formerly paved main structure, common elsewhere in stables. The arched openings would allow easy access to horses and carts and a dry area for the unloading of crops and their storage.

The surviving sections of the building consist of stone walling, the main wall having ten arches, with another series of openings above the arches. The rest of the structure is understood to have been constructed of timber. On the southern side there was a hipped roof, with eaves a little above the window heads.³¹ Internal floor levels can be surmised from floor joist sockets in the extent walls, but the way in which rooms were arranged is not known.

The scale and design of the building are intriguing as they reflect a level of architectural refinement not often seen in penal settlements, Port Arthur being the primary exception. The ruined building, on account of its large size and dramatic appearance and its ability to evoke the past, remains of notable aesthetic value in the Longridge landscape.³²

In 2020, AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) prepared a heritage impact statement for safety investigation works at the Arched Building. The heritage impact statement suggests that the current Arched Building may be an early adaptation of the building shown in Lugard's plan (**Appendix E** and **Appendix F**) for the temporary accommodation of 500 men. AECOM suggests that the arched section was appended to the south side of the building, with the western and eastern walls converted to masonry at the same time to support the second storey, while the northern wall remained timber. The physical and documentary evidence may support a prisoner barracks that was extended and repurposed for military barracks.³³

Finally, recent research by the KAVHA archaeologist through GIS analysis, suggests that Varman was incorrect and that the results of the Duncan et al. work were closer to the mark.

The 1839 plan of Longridge gives the dimensions of all three convict barrack buildings as 120 x 25 feet. When this plan is compared against the 1840 and 1846 plans in GIS, the convict barracks are the same size. However, when Royal Engineers surveyed Longridge in August 1858 (**Appendix I**), they gave the size of the building as 183 links x 60 links, or 120.5 x 39.5 feet. The present-day dimensions of the ruins are 120 x 41.5 feet.

²⁹ Duncan, Gibbs, Richards, Blucher, Blake, op. cit., p. 83.

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ Varman, 1984, loc. cit.

³² Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

³³ AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 8.

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Date	Length (feet)	Width (feet)
1839	120	25
1840	120 (approx.)	25 (approx.)
1846	120 (approx.)	25 (approx.)
1858	120.5	39.5
2020	120	40.5

In contrast, the surveyors working in 1858 recorded the dimensions of the other two barracks as 120 x 26 feet.

The similarity of sizes from 1839 to 1846, and from 1858 to present suggests that at some point between 1846 and the closing of the penal settlement an extension (comprising the arches) was built on the southern side of the central barracks. It is not surprising that no records have been found to request or explain the works to build the arches; no such documentation has been found to explain additional works to other buildings at Kingston, such as the portico entrance on the Royal Engineers' Office.

With regards to the use of the building, documentary evidence indicates that the building was always used as convict accommodation. When the three convict barrack buildings were first built in 1839, they were constructed for the "temporary" accommodation of convicts at Longridge. On the 1840 and 1846 plans of Longridge, they were referred to as "Prisoners Barracks" (the 1858 surveyors only described the use of the western building, which interestingly they labelled as "Church"). The final known description of the buildings from the penal settlement era comes from a document written in September 1855, in which the buildings are described as follows:

*"The Prisoners Barracks [at Longridge] are three large Weather Boarded Buildings on Stone foundations one of these Buildings is in good order, the others somewhat unsafe. The fittings for slinging the Hammocks of 300 or 400 men are still complete."*³⁴

Lugard's 1839 plan for the three barracks indicated that they were to be made entirely of wood, which is in contrast to the 1855 description of the barracks as being weatherboarded on stone foundations. Given that the barracks were the same size and in the same location (with the exception of the arched extension to the central one), it is likely that they were not constructed according to Lugard's plan, but were originally built on stone foundations. It may be that the reference to "stone foundations" in the 1855 description referred to the entire ground floor construction.

Finally, with regard to the reason for building the arches, it is possible that a clue can be found in a publication produced every year by the Royal Engineers. This publication was a collection of papers related to the various works that members of the corps had undertaken throughout the Empire, and covered a diverse range of topics (from mining to camp planning to siege warfare to more). Volume II of this publication, from 1838,

³⁴ List of Buildings at Norfolk Island, 15th September 1855, by William Bishop, in Governor Denison's despatch no. 173 (26 October 1855) to Lord Russell, Colonial Secretary's Office. Microfilm C.O. 201/487.

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contained a paper by an author credited only as “W.D.” in which he discussed a barracks proposed by Captain West, which was suitable for the tropical climate of the West Indies.³⁵

The Royal Engineer publication in which this paper was printed was read by engineers throughout the British Empire, and it seems a distinct possibility that one of the Royal Engineers serving on Norfolk Island in the last years of the penal settlement may have read W.D.’s paper. It cannot be denied that Captain West’s design (**Appendix J**) bears a strikingly similarity to the southern face of the Arched Building at Longridge.

The key to West’s design was that he placed the verandah *inside* the building, above large arches. The internal verandah was thought to be advantageous in places where a building was facing the predominant weather direction. The design relied upon jalousie windows, which when opened would repel rain but would permit fresh air to circulate through the internal verandah and also into the rooms of the building.

During the penal settlement, most of the hills around and south of Longridge had been stripped of their trees. The southern face of the Arched Building would have borne the brunt of any southerlies whipping up the hillside, and the design may have been an attempt to borrow an idea from Jamaica to solve the issue of rains and wind getting into the building.

The heritage impact statement also suggests that, given the lack of information about the construction and use of the building, the significance of archaeological features or deposits is considered to be high. The archaeological deposits and features have the potential to answer questions about:

- the nature and extent of the drain and surface within the Arched Building, which may reveal information about the use of the space
- the construction of the Arched Building and the potential for it to be an adaptation of an earlier structure
- the artefacts, if present, may provide an indication of daily life in the prisoner/military barracks at Longridge.³⁶

³⁵ W.D., 1838, *Description of Barracks at Lucea, in Jamaica*. In Papers on Subjects Connected with the Duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers, volume II, 1838.

³⁶ AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 11.

4. Place Description

This section addresses Schedule 7A (c) and (e) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (c):** Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses.
- **Schedule 7A (e):** Describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

4.1 Current condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values

The Arched Building has been in ruins for over 100 years.³⁷ Despite this, the building demonstrates a high level of integrity in relation to its Commonwealth Heritage values which are largely of an historic context.

The building was rendered in mortar over much of its surface around 1962 to stabilise and reduce degradation of the fabric. By 2002 the main arched elevation was considered unstable and cracks had become evident.³⁸

The ruins consist of a series of low calcarenite walls with its most striking surviving feature an arcade comprising ten arches at the base of a double height facade. The remaining structure is about 35 metres long and 10 metres wide.³⁹ The arches are approximately 2.5 metres tall with the above section of wall reaching up to approximately 5 metres above the ground.⁴⁰ The top section of the north wall is missing (May 2003).⁴¹

A south wall to roof level, east and west walls, to halfway up the first-floor level and the first cross wall to first floor level remain. The south wall has ten arched openings in a row at ground level and seven window openings at first floor level. The arches provided access underneath the structure into an area enclosed by the side, ends and first cross wall. The floor and roof structure are missing. The walls are in local stones and have been bagged with cementitious render, and the bed and perpend joints have been repointed in cement rich mortar.⁴²

The arch opening is 2450 millimetres wide and on average the crown is about 2500 millimetres to underside measured from the ground level. The wall is 600 millimetres thick to the crown and 450 millimetres thick above it. Top of the wall measures about 4800 millimetres above the ground level.⁴³

The face of the arches leans to the south by up to 200 millimetres. The structure has significantly decayed and has left the arcaded wall unrestrained.⁴⁴

In 2018, three separate reports considered safety risks associated with KAVHA and the arches at Longridge, and proposed solutions to high priority issues. The reports identified that the current condition of the Arched Building presents a very high safety risk due to structural issues including tilting, cracking and foundation overstress. The centre portion of the wall has a significant lean which is likely to increase over time. This could

³⁷ Eric Martin & Associates, 2003, *Longridge Barracks Ruins (Arches) Norfolk Island Report*, p. 3.

³⁸ Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

³⁹ ACT Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd, loc. cit.

⁴⁰ AECOM, 2018, *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Safety Hazard Investigations 50% Concept Design Report—Very High Risk Items*, p. 46.

⁴¹ Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

⁴² Shreeji Consultant Pty Ltd, 2002, *Barracks Ruins, Longridge Norfolk Island Structural Inspection Report June 2002*, p. 1.

⁴³ *ibid.*

⁴⁴ AECOM, 2018, loc. cit.

result in the potential loss of this exceptionally significant structure and possible injury or death from structural collapse.⁴⁵

The reports include:

1. GML Heritage, 2018, Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Safety Hazard Scoping Study.

This report provided a comprehensive assessment of the risks to visitors and users of KAVHA as well as to the heritage structures.

2. AECOM, 2018, KAVHA Safety Hazard Investigations — 50% Concept Design Report

This report follows on from the GML 2018 scoping study, proposing engineering responses to mitigate several of the highest risks to people and structures.

3. Purcell, 2018, Review of KAVHA Safety Hazard Investigation

This report independently reviewed the GML Heritage and AECOM reports.

The Department of Infrastructure is working to resolve the safety risks. In 2020, the department engaged AECOM to develop a final design report for safety investigation works at several heritage sites on Norfolk Island, including the Arched Building at Longridge.⁴⁶ The design report outlines an approach, methodology, and findings, including design work to a tender level of detail, and a cost estimate. AECOM has also prepared a heritage impact assessment for the Arched Building to address the proposed remediation works that are outlined in the design report to:

- Determine the potential impacts arising from the proposed remediation on the identified significance of the Arched Building
- Provide guidance regarding the management and protection of the identified heritage significance during the works through the provision of mitigation measures.⁴⁷

Prior to 2019, the arches were accessible to the public, however, the safety reports from 2018 recommended that the area be closed off to both pedestrian and vehicular traffic to mitigate the risk to public safety from potential wall collapse. Following a statement of heritage impact by Purcell in 2019, safety exclusion barriers were installed to mitigate the risk to public safety (Figure 12). The barriers are of a reversible nature, present minimal visual impact and their installation did not involve major intervention to the heritage fabric of the building. The barriers provide safe access for maintenance work.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Purcell, 2018, *Review of KAVHA Safety Hazard Investigation*, p. 9.

⁴⁶ AECOM, 2020, *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Safety Investigation Works, Design Report*, p. 1.

⁴⁷ AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 2.

⁴⁸ Purcell, 2019, *Statement of Heritage Impact—Longridge Arches and Civil Hospital Safety Exclusion Barriers*, pp. 9–10.



Figure 7: View of the south wall of the building, 2019. Photo: Australian Government, 2019



Figure 8: Photograph showing depth of the colonnade, 2019. Photo: Australian Government, 2019



Figure 9: Central wall of the building, 2019. Photo: Australian Government, 2019



Figure 10: Surviving stone drain in southern ground floor interior room, 2019. Photo: Australian Government, 2020



Figure 11: View of safety barrier at the Arched Building, Longridge, 2019. Photo: Australian Government, 2019

4.2 Physical context of the place

The building is of notable aesthetic value in the Longridge landscape. The building's size, appearance and its landscape setting evoke a sense of the past. The building commands a view of a lush valley which evidently was the site of an old garden.⁴⁹

The neighbouring properties are privately owned and continue to be used for farming and housing. Extant structures, ruins, and foundations of demolished sites are visible through surface expressions (crop marks, mounds, etc.) of the southern section of the Longridge agricultural station.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

⁵⁰ Duncan, Gibbs, Richards, Blucher, Blake, op. cit., p.69.

5. Heritage Significance

This section addresses Schedule 7A (d), (e) and (f) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (d):** Provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place.
- **Schedule 7A (e):** Describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.
- **Schedule 7A (f):** Describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

5.1 Commonwealth Heritage criteria and assessment method

The Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of the historic, cultural and natural heritage places on Commonwealth land or in Commonwealth waters, owned or managed by the Commonwealth Government of Australia and formally assessed by the Australian Heritage Council to meet the required threshold of heritage significance

The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether a Commonwealth place has significant heritage values and advises the Minister for the Environment if the place meets one or more of the nine Commonwealth Heritage List criteria. The criteria are outlined in EPBC Regulations 10.03A (**Appendix A**).

The Commonwealth Heritage values of the Arched Building are outlined in the Australian Heritage Database, place ID 105623.⁵¹ The listing includes the Commonwealth Heritage criteria that the Arched Building meets.

Under the heritage system, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the National Heritage List have similar criteria. The key difference is the level or ‘threshold’ of significance required to be reached to meet the criteria. Heritage experts are able to ‘test’ a place for heritage value against these criteria.

As well as assessing a place against criteria for its heritage value, the Australian Heritage Council applies a ‘significance threshold’ test. This test helps the Council to judge the level of significance of a place’s heritage value by asking ‘just how important are these values?’

To be entered in the Commonwealth Heritage List, a place must have ‘significant’ heritage value. To reach the threshold for the National Heritage List, a place must have ‘outstanding’ heritage value to the nation.

⁵¹ Australian Heritage Database, loc. cit.

5.2 Summary statement of significance

The following summary statement of significance is outlined in the Australian Heritage Database for the Arched Building at Longridge (Place ID 105623):

The ruined building known as The Arches, at Longridge, dates from the 1840s and is historically highly significant. It is directly associated with the Second Settlement of Norfolk Island, when the Island became a prison for re-offending convicts. It is this harsh period which predominates in the Australian public's perception of Norfolk's history. Longridge was a major agricultural station on the Island at the time, and the building, constructed toward the end of the Second Settlement, was evidently an important part of the station's agricultural infrastructure. (Criterion A.4) (Themes: 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment, 3.5 Developing primary production, 3.14 developing an Australian engineering and construction industry)

The building, with its substantial stone walling and its ten large arches and other openings, is of a scale and design which is intriguing as it reflects a level of extravagance not often seen in penal settlements. (Criterion B.2)

The ruined building, on account of its large size and dramatic appearance and its ability to evoke a sense of the past in onlookers, is of notable aesthetic value in the Longridge landscape. (Criterion E.1)

5.3 Commonwealth Heritage criteria, values and condition of values

The Commonwealth Heritage criteria and values for the Arched Building (Place ID 105623) are outlined in the Australian Heritage Database, see Table 1.

TABLE 1—Commonwealth Heritage criteria and values for the Arched Building at Longridge, Norfolk Island

Criterion A—the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history

Official values

Processes:

The ruined building known as The Arches, at Longridge, dates from the 1840s and is historically highly significant. It is directly associated with the Second Settlement of Norfolk Island, when the Island became a prison for re-offending convicts. It is this harsh period which predominates in the Australian public's perception of Norfolk's history. Longridge was a major agricultural station on the Island at the time, and the building, constructed toward the end of the Second Settlement, was evidently an important part of the station's agricultural infrastructure.

Attributes:

All the fabric and form of the ruin, particularly that which dates from the Second Settlement phase, plus its setting and views of the nearby valley.

Criterion B—the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history

Official values

Rarity:

The building, with its substantial stone walling and its ten large arches and other openings, is of a scale and design which is intriguing as it reflects a level of extravagance not often seen in penal settlements.

Attributes:

All the fabric and form of the ruin, particularly that which dates from the Second Settlement phase, plus its setting and views of the nearby valley.

Criterion E—the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

Official values

Aesthetic characteristics:

The ruined building, on account of its large size and dramatic appearance and its ability to evoke a sense of the past in onlookers, is of notable aesthetic value in the Longridge landscape.

Attributes:

The building's size and appearance, plus its landscape setting.

Some of the building’s heritage value is apparent in the physical features of the building. Other intangible value exists in the building’s past association with the penal settlement on Norfolk Island. The building is a key surviving element of the extensive Longridge agricultural settlement from the penal settlement. It is of seminal importance in enabling better understanding of Australian convict architecture, agriculture and society in the mid-1840s and nearing the end of the penal settlement in 1855.

Management of the structure as a preserved ruin significantly enhances the tangible and intangible heritage values of the place. The physical condition of the values is maintained through regular monitoring of the condition of the structure and regular landscape maintenance. Current work to design and implement a structural solution to support the building will ensure the heritage values are retained for future generations.

Further details of the physical condition of the structure are outlined at Section 4 of this heritage management plan.

5.4 Potential additional Commonwealth Heritage values

In 2020, AECOM’s heritage impact statement for safety works at the Arched Building suggested that the building also meets the threshold for significance under Commonwealth Heritage criterion C.

<p>Commonwealth Heritage criterion C</p> <p>The place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p>	<p>AECOM comment:</p> <p>Given the paucity of information regarding the construction and use of the building, the archaeological deposits and features associated with the site, together with comparative analysis, have potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the Arched Building itself, the Longridge agricultural station and, by extension, the penal settlement on Norfolk Island, the lives of the soldiers who oversaw the convicts and the treatment of re-offending convicts.⁵²</p>
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⁵² AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 15.

AECOM's heritage impact statement also suggests that further analysis and archaeological investigation may revise the assessment under Criterion F (the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period).

These new criteria should be given consideration in future management of the heritage values of the site. However, without a re-nomination of the place and reassessment to include these criteria they cannot be formally included as part of the Commonwealth Heritage listing assessment.

5.5 Norfolk Island Heritage Register (2003)

The Norfolk Island Heritage Register is part of the *Heritage Act 2002* (NI). It directly adopted all the Norfolk Island heritage items that were then on the Register of the National Estate. After public exhibition, submissions were received and, after the points expressed were considered, the final register was gazetted on 9 December 2003.⁵³ The register includes a statement of significance for the Longridge Agricultural Settlement site which includes the Arched Building at Longridge. An extract from the Norfolk Island Heritage Register for the arches building at Longridge is at **Appendix D**.

⁵³ GML Heritage, 2009, *Norfolk Island Assessment of Nine Applications to Vary Heritage Register*, p. 2.

6. Opportunities and constraints

This section addresses Schedule 7A (b) and (g) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (b):** Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements.
- **Schedule 7A (g):** Describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.

6.1 Key issues

Key issues for the conservation and management of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the Arched Building at Longridge include:

- The need to stabilise the structure to protect its heritage values and to provide safe public access.
- Further research or archaeological investigation to obtain more details about the history of the structure.
- Opportunities for interpretation.

6.2 Existing management framework

The Department of Infrastructure manages the Australian Government's interests on Norfolk Island and is responsible for managing heritage assets within its portfolio. It is also responsible for compliance with the EPBC Act and the conservation, management, protection and promotion of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the Arched Building and the implementation of this heritage management plan.

The following key documents guide management of KAVHA, and the Arched Building at Longridge, including the cyclical program of built and landscape management works:

- KAVHA Heritage Management Plan
- KAVHA Asset Management Plan, 2019
- KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual, 2019

The department's strategic asset management framework for Norfolk Island interacts with the wider business strategy and operational levels of service. The framework includes a set of asset management plans for specific services, or groups of assets on Norfolk Island. One of the asset management plans is specific to KAVHA. Although the Arched Building at Longridge is located outside of KAVHA, the Arched Building is included in the KAVHA Asset Management Plan.

The KAVHA Asset Management Plan provides the works schedules, budgets and supporting information for the capital and operational activity considered necessary to deliver the strategy adopted in the broader Strategic Asset Management Plan for Norfolk Island.

The KAVHA Asset Management Plan informs a cyclical conservation and maintenance schedule of works at KAVHA—and the Arched Building at Longridge KAVHA works team. The works team provides routine

conservation and maintenance work and, as required, the department engages specialist heritage expertise from external consultants.

The Department of Infrastructure employs a Director based on Norfolk Island who has overarching responsibility of heritage management. The Director is the department's key contact for heritage matters on island. The Director works closely with the KAVHA Management team to deliver the requirements of managing heritage. The Director and KAVHA Site Manager meet monthly or as required to discuss progress against the agreed work program in line with available resources and works are recorded in project management software. Some maintenance work is contracted directly to other local service providers.

The KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual supports planning, funding and resourcing fundamental to conservation. The manual provides decision making tools to assist to determine priorities and programming including inspection schedules and recording protocols. The processes and tools outlined in the heritage maintenance manual developed for KAVHA are of equal relevance to the Arched Building at Longridge to inform best practice conservation techniques.

In managing heritage assets on Norfolk Island, the department is supported by the KAVHA Advisory Committee and the KAVHA Community Advisory Group.

The KAVHA Advisory Committee provides expert and community input to the department to guide management of KAVHA and to provide advice on other heritage matters—including the Arched Building at Longridge, as required.

In January 2019 the department established the KAVHA Community Advisory Group to provide members of the Norfolk Island community greater input to the management and conservation planning and actions at KAVHA and other projects and activities. All group decisions are recommendations and advice to the department through the KAVHA Advisory Committee.

6.3 Referrals under the EPBC Act

The Commonwealth Heritage List is established under the EPBC Act. Under the Act, approval for an action is required where the action will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance or matters affecting Commonwealth land and the environment. For the purposes of the EPBC Act the environment includes any heritage values, whether or not they are recognised in the Commonwealth Heritage List.⁵⁴

An action is likely to have a significant impact on heritage values if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- one or more of the heritage values to be lost;
- one or more of the heritage values to be degraded or damaged; or
- one or more of the heritage values to be notably altered, modified, obscured or diminished.

⁵⁴ Commonwealth of Australia, 2019, *Working Together – Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places*, p. 36.

It is also important to note that actions may indirectly impact or have subsequent effects on Commonwealth Heritage values.⁵⁵ The heritage values for the Arched Building at Longridge are outlined at Section 5 of this heritage management plan.

The Department of Infrastructure will sometimes use an internal 'self-assessment' process for managing heritage issues through development proposals or other activities. At other times, the department manages this obligation through seeking heritage impact statements from external heritage consultants with the appropriate expertise in the application of the EPBC Act. A heritage impact statement is a tool for assessing the impact on heritage values and for providing advice to mitigate identified impacts.

If a self-assessment identifies a potential significant impact, advice from a qualified heritage specialist should be sought. A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) by a qualified heritage specialist will provide advice to mitigate identified impacts. Advice on referrals under the EPBC Act should be outlined in the HIS. If an action is likely to have a significant impact, referral under the EPBC Act is required. It is recommended to contact an appropriate officer in the heritage division at DCCEEW as early as appropriate to discuss the potential of actions to require further assessment and/or referral.

Routine maintenance can be carried out without the need for a referral.

Further details on making a referral can be found in the Australian Government publication: *Working Together – Managing Commonwealth Heritage Place – A guide for Commonwealth Agencies*, 2019. Details on what is a significant impact can be found at *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance 2013*, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

6.4 State and local legislation

The *Planning Act 2002 (NI)* and the *Heritage Act 2002 (NI)* address environmental protection and heritage conservation on Norfolk Island.

The *Planning Act 2002 (NI)* requires the preparation of the Norfolk Island Plan. Development applications are managed under the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002*.

The *Heritage Act 2002 (NI)* establishes the Heritage Register, a list of items that are significant to the cultural heritage of Norfolk Island. Listings on the Heritage Register are covered by the 'Heritage Overlay' for planning purposes under Part B2 of the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002*.

Longridge Agricultural Settlement, including the Arched Building, is identified on Norfolk Island's Heritage Register and is covered by the Heritage Overlay. A heritage impact assessment is required for all development applications within a Heritage Overlay area, as required under Section 28(1) of the *Heritage Act 2002 (NI)*.⁵⁶

The Tables of Use and Development in the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002* determine what use or development may be carried out in each zone. Under Clause 74(1) of the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002*, lands within the Heritage Overlay are subject to Clause 5 of the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002*, meaning approval is required for all use and development.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ Commonwealth of Australia, op. cit., p. 39

⁵⁶ AECOM, 2020, *KAVHA Safety Investigation Works, Longridge Arches Heritage Impact Assessment*, p. 4.

⁵⁷ *ibid.*

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Subclause 74(1)(c)(ii) in the *Norfolk Island Plan 2002*, outlines that the uses, development or activity described in subclause 74(b) are not subject to clause 5 if the use, development or activity is undertaken in accordance with an approved conservation management plan.

Subclause 101(1) provides a list of activities that are exempt from requiring the grant of development approval.

It is recommended to contact an appropriate officer at the Norfolk Island Regional Council as early as appropriate to discuss the potential of actions to require further assessment and/or approval.

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7. Conservation management policy

This section addresses Schedule 7A (h) and (k) of the EPBC Regulations:

- **Schedule 7A (h):** Have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:
 - i. the management and conservation processes to be used
 - ii. the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions
 - iii. the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements
 - iv. the policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process
 - v. the protocols for the management of sensitive information
 - vi. the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals
 - vii. how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed
 - viii. how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained
 - ix. how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported
 - x. how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept
 - xi. the research, training and resources needed to improve management
 - xii. how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted.
- **Schedule 7A (k):** show how the management plan will be reviewed.

7.1 Policies

The objective in managing a Commonwealth Heritage place is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values. Policies to retain the heritage values of the Arched Building, and its management into the future, are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2—Policies for the Arched Building at Longridge, Norfolk Island	
Policy 1: Management and conservation processes	
Protect and conserve the building’s heritage values.	
Sub-policy	
Best Practice	All works should be consistent with the principles and practices of the Burra Charter (2013) ⁵⁸ and best practice standards as prescribed in the KAVHA HMP.
	Relevant practices as outlined in the KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual (2019) should be followed.
Appropriate qualifications	Conservation projects should involve appropriately qualified and trained professionals and tradespeople.
Research, training and resources	Appropriate training opportunities should be provided to staff to meet their key responsibilities in managing the Arched Building. This will include an induction for all relevant staff that involves engagement with relevant heritage plans and documents.
Original fabric	Original fabric should be retained, repaired and stabilised in preference to the introduction of replacement fabric.
Actions	Activities and actions that may impact on significant heritage fabric should be avoided.
Priorities	Conservation works should be prioritised to address unstable or deteriorated fabric first.
External heritage specialists	Advice should be sought from qualified external heritage specialists to develop heritage impact statements and building condition assessment advice, as required.
Approvals	Required approvals, including EPBC Act approvals and planning approval from the Norfolk Island Regional Council, should be obtained prior to the commencement of works at the site.
Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance can be carried out without the need for a referral.
Records	Accurate records of all physical works at the site should be maintained and updated, as required, as per the recording processes outlined in the KAVHA

⁵⁸ Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, 2013, *The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*
<https://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>

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	Heritage Maintenance Manual and the KAVHA Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan.
Sensitive information	The KAVHA HMP and Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan should be used as the basis for the creation of a zoning and management plan for the Arched Building.
Policy 2: Landscape setting Protect and conserve the heritage values of the landscape setting.	
Sub-policy	
Views	Significant views of the nearby valley, and the building's landscape setting, should be maintained and interpreted.
New development	New development and other activities should be designed and located so that they do not impact the views of the nearby valley and landscape setting.
Policy 3: Access and use Ensure the use and presentation of the site is consistent with its heritage values.	
Sub-policy	
Access	There should be safe public access to the site.
Use	Uses and activities that obscure or confuse the heritage values, or are unrelated to the site should be discouraged.
Policy 4: Interpretation Interpret, present and transmit the heritage values of the site.	
Sub-policy	
Interpretation	Information interpreting the site's heritage values should be developed and made available both at the site and in other appropriate places and documents.
Signage	Interpretive signage presenting the history and heritage values of the site should be developed and erected at the site.
	Norfolk language should be used as appropriate in addition to English in interpretive material in a manner which is respectful to the Norfolk Island community.

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Links to KAVHA	Details explaining how the Longridge settlement connects with the KAVHA settlement should be included in the interpretative message.
	Information at KAVHA about the sub-settlements outside of KAVHA should be enhanced.
Tourism	Tourism at the site should be managed to be sustainable.
<p>Policy 5: Planning and management of works</p> <p>The management of the site will use the best available knowledge, skills and standards to protect, conserve, present and transmit the heritage values of the site.</p>	
Sub-policy	
Management structure	The Department of Infrastructure should manage the site with advice from the KAVHA Advisory Committee and in consultation with the KAVHA Community Advisory Group.
Monitoring	The condition of heritage values should be monitored at least annually, and more often in line with identified risk.
	Structural movement should be assessed in line with professional structural engineering advice.
	Photographic monitoring should be used to monitor changes over time.
Technology	Subject to available budget, modern technology such as photogrammetric and laser scanning survey and modelling should be used to assess structural movement.
Maintenance	Routine maintenance should be undertaken as a part of the Cyclic Maintenance Program used for KAVHA including the inspection and reporting schedules and the program in the KAVHA Asset Management Plan.
Unforeseen discoveries of heritage	Any unforeseen discoveries or disturbances of heritage should be reported to the Director – NI Operations in the first instance.
Archaeological potential	Opportunities to further study the traces of past historic uses of the site should be considered.
	Archaeological projects should use the resources and templates in the KAVHA Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan where relevant.

Policy 6: Future development	
The heritage values of the site will be sustainably managed to meet the needs of present and future generations.	
Sub-policy	
Stabilise the structure	The structure should be stabilised.
Referrals	EPBC Act referrals for actions likely to present a significant impact must be submitted and appropriate approvals sought.
Works	New building works should not detract from the heritage values or character of the site.
	Building works should be unobtrusive and consistent with the visual qualities of the site.
Approvals	Heritage values should be protected by planning measures, regulations and heritage impact assessment processes and works should not proceed without appropriate statutory approvals.
Policy 7: Consultation and liaison	
In managing the site, make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement to foster information sharing and support for a common vision for conservation of the site.	
Sub-policies	
Community Advisory Group	Local community and stakeholder participation in the planning and delivery of interpretation and other relevant conservation activities on and off site should be encouraged.
Landholders	The views of private landholders on cooperative presentation of the Longridge agricultural settlement should be sought.
Norfolk Island Museum	The Norfolk Island Museum should be consulted to explore ways to present the heritage values of the Longridge agricultural settlement.
Tourism operators	Interpretation at the site for visitors and tourists should be improved and safe public access provided.

7.2 Review of the heritage management plan

As required under Section 341X(1) of the EPBC Act, this heritage management plan will be reviewed by the Department of Infrastructure at least once every five years.

8. Policy Implementation

This section addresses Schedule 7A (i) and (j) of the EPBC Regulations:

Schedule 7A (i): include an implementation plan

Schedule 7A (j): show how the implementation of policies will be monitored.

The Department of Infrastructure is responsible for the implementation of the conservation policies outlined in the previous section of this heritage management plan. Primary responsibility and coordination rests with the Director – NI Operations.

Implementation of the policies is outlined in Table 3 below and the timeframes referred to are defined as:

- Short term refers to 1 to 2 years
- Medium term refers to 2 to 5 years

The plans and documents mentioned in the table below are referenced under 10.1 Incorporated documents.

Table 3—Policy implementation for the Arched Building at Longridge, Norfolk Island			
Policy 1: Management and conservation processes			
Protect and conserve the building’s heritage values.			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Best practice	Staff working at the site, and involved in the management of the place, should be trained in the use and implementation of the heritage management plan and the KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual.	Short term 1 year	KAVHA Site Manager – induction management
	The KAVHA Management to maintain a training matrix and skills analysis of the KAVHA works team training requirements.	Ongoing as required	Training Matrix Staff induction training
Appropriate skills	Engage specialist heritage advice and/or skills, including to prepare heritage impact statements if required, specialist skill requirements should be reviewed each year as part of the annual planning cycle.	Annually	Annual planning and reporting.
	The Department of Infrastructure will provide an appropriate level of heritage and administrative support.	Ongoing	KAVHA Section plan
Research, training and resources	Formal and informal training in heritage management courses or attending conferences will be offered as part of staff professional development should budget	Annually	KAVHA Section plan Training matrix and Staff professional development plans

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	<p>permit, professional development is considered through annual performance evaluation and staff development plans.</p> <p>New staff will be given an induction that includes an understanding of how and why the heritage values are managed.</p>	Ongoing as required	
Actions	<p>The relevant practices, inspection and recording proformas in the KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual, the KAVHA Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan, and the Interpretation Plan are to be used to guide actions at the Arched Building.</p>	Ongoing	Use existing record keeping systems to record works and monitoring undertaken.
	<p>Create a new Appendix to the KAVHA Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan to cover the Arched Building at Longridge, including details relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a summary of the archaeological potential • spatial information for heritage items in the area • creating a management area description • an inventory of heritage items • a list of historical maps • a map of archaeological potential and management zones • a policy for the identification and handling of sensitive information • Research priorities. 	Short term 1 to 2 years	Incorporate actions into the KAVHA works schedule
Priorities	<p>A review of conservation works should be undertaken annually to prioritise and address unstable or deteriorated fabric.</p> <p>Unexpected and urgent works will be prioritised within this context.</p>	Annually	<p>observation checklist and recording</p> <p>Administered Capital Budget planning as required</p>
	<p>The schedules in the KAVHA Asset Management Plan and tools in the KAVHA Heritage Maintenance Manual should be</p>	Ongoing	Use existing record keeping systems to record prioritisation

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	used to guide prioritisation of maintenance and capital works.		and works undertaken.
Policy 2: Landscape setting			
Protect and conserve the heritage values of the landscape setting.			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Views	Heritage impact statements for proposed new works will consider potential impacts on significant views of the nearby valley and the building's landscape setting.	As required	Use existing record keeping systems to record works undertaken.
New development			
Policy 3: Access and use			
Ensure the use and presentation of the site is consistent with its heritage values.			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Access	Works will be assessed and scoped to stabilise the building structure to provide safe public access.	Medium term 3 to 4 years	Record in Administered Capital Budget planning and reporting.
Policy 4: Interpretation			
Interpret, present and transmit the heritage values of the site.			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Interpretative signage	Interpretive signage presenting the history and heritage values of the site will be developed and erected at the site. The signage will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norf'k language as appropriate • Details to explain links to the settlement at KAVHA 	Short term 1 to 2 years	Review interpretation for accuracy in the HMP review period.
Links to KAVHA	Information and interpretation within the KAVHA site that demonstrates linkages to the sub-settlements outside of the World Heritage site boundary should be implemented where appropriate.	Medium term 3 to 4 years	

Policy 5: Planning and management of works			
The management of the site will use the best available knowledge, skills and standards to protect, conserve, present and transmit the heritage values of the site.			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Management structure	The Department of Infrastructure will seek advice from the KAVHA Advisory Committee, and consult with the KAVHA Community Advisory Group to guide the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the heritage values of the Arched Building.	quarterly?	Use existing record keeping systems to record activities and the Committees Terms of Reference.
Monitoring	The KAVHA Management team will monitor the condition of the heritage values of the Arched Building as part of the ongoing cyclical maintenance.	Annually	Record any changes
	Regular photographic monitoring will be used to monitor changes over time, in between annual photogrammetry.	Quarterly	Record through building condition reporting
	Structural movement of the building will be assessed by professional structural engineers to inform required works.	Short term 1 to 2 years	Administered Capital Budget planning and reporting.
	Any safety solution designs and heritage impact statement to be provided to the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water; and local building approvals to be submitted. This will include discussions with relevant government officers.	As required?	Written records and approvals
Maintenance	Routine maintenance will be undertaken as part of the KAVHA cyclical maintenance program.	Short term 1 to 2 years	Record in project management recording software.
Technology	Technology such as 3D photogrammetry or 3D laser scanning will be investigated to inform improved management of structural movement.	Short term 1 to 2 years	Record in Building Condition Report

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Unforeseen discoveries of heritage	Report any unforeseen discoveries or disturbances of heritage to the Director – NI Operations	Ongoing/AS required?	Archaeologist to record
<p>Policy 6: Future development</p> <p>The heritage values of the site will be sustainably managed to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p>			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
Stabilise the structure	An expert derived structural solution to stabilise the building should be designed and considered.	Medium term 2 to 3 years	Record outcome in project management software and funding arrangements reporting
Approvals	Prior to any future developments the Norfolk Island Community will be consulted. Any structural works plans are to be submitted for local building approval and EPBC Act approval when required	Medium term 2 to 3 years - if required	Record outcome in project management software and funding arrangements reporting
<p>Policy 7: Consultation and liaison</p> <p>In managing the site, make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement to foster information sharing and support for a common vision for conservation of the site.</p>			
Sub-policy	Implementation	Timeframe	Monitoring
KAVHA Community Advisory Group	KAVHA Community Advisory Group meetings will be held in line with the KAVHA Community Group Terms of Reference to foster information sharing and collaboration to plan and deliver interpretation activities for the Arched Building.	Ongoing	Use existing record keeping systems to record activities.
Landholders	Private landholders will be consulted to develop options for cooperative presentation of the Longridge agricultural settlement.	When required	Record in record of discussion document
Norfolk Island Museum	The Norfolk Island Museum will be consulted to discuss options to tell the story of Longridge station and to connect with the history of the Longridge sub-settlement.	Medium term 3 to 4 years	

Norfolk Island Community	Input on the development of this heritage management plan will be sought from the community in line with statutory requirements.	immediately	Record of Public Comments from the consultation period will be kept
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Document Control

Refer to the following table for the approver and latest version of this document.

Version	Release date	Approver	Reason for update
1.0	Oct 2024		Initial release of document for Public Consultation

9. Appendices

- Appendix A: EPBC Regulation 10.03A, Commonwealth Heritage criteria
- Appendix B: EPBC Regulation 10.03B and Schedule 7A, Management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places
- Appendix C: EPBC Regulation 10.03D and Schedule 7B, Commonwealth Heritage management principles
- Appendix D: Extract from the Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002 Heritage Register for the Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site
- Appendix E: HW Lugard, December 1839 'Plan of Proposed Building for the Temporary Accommodation of 500 Men at Longridge, Norfolk Island' (Tasmanian Archives: PWD 266/1/1935)
<<https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1935>>
- Appendix F: Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment, Norfolk Island 28 December 1840 (Tasmanian Archives: PWD266-1-1937)
([https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1937PWD 266/1/1933](https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1937PWD266/1/1933))
<<https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1933>>
- Appendix G: John Arrowsmith, 1842 'Map and Chart of Norfolk Island from Actual Survey 1840' (National Library of Australia: 937143) <<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231888760/view>>
- Appendix H: WT Mountney, 'Plan of Longridge Station Norfolk Island 1846' (State Library of New South Wales: Call No. D Z/ Ca 84/12)
<http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?embedded=true&toolbar=false&dps_pid=IE3745358>
- Appendix I: Pages from Royal Engineer George Jameson's survey field book no 1, dated 10 August 1858, showing the dimensions of the buildings at and around the Arches. (National Archives of Australia: AA1964/13)
- Appendix J: Plate 6 (Plan & Elevation of Barracks Erected at Lucea in Jamaica) of W.D.'s 1858 paper Description of Barracks at Lucea, in Jamaica, in volume II of Papers on Subjects Connected with the Duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1838.

Appendix A – EPBC Regulation 10.03A, Commonwealth Heritage criteria

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION REGULATIONS 2000

Regulation 10.03A: Commonwealth Heritage criteria (Act s 341D)

Commonwealth Heritage criteria

1. For section 341D of the Act, sub regulation (2) prescribes the Commonwealth Heritage criteria for the following:
 - a. natural heritage values of places
 - b. indigenous heritage values of places
 - c. historic heritage values of places.
2. The Commonwealth Heritage criteria for a place are any or all of the following:
 - a. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
 - b. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
 - c. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
 - d. the place has significant heritage value 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;
 - e. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - f. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - g. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - h. the place has significant heritage value 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;
 - i. the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition.
3. For sub regulation (2), the **cultural** aspect of a criterion means the indigenous cultural aspect, the non-indigenous cultural aspect, or both.

Appendix B - EPBC Regulation 10.03B and Schedule 7A, management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION REGULATIONS 2000

Regulation 10.03B

Matters to be addressed in plan for Commonwealth Heritage place (Act s 341S): a plan for a Commonwealth Heritage place, made under section 341S of the Act, must address the matters set out in Schedule 7A.

Schedule 7A: management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places

A management plan must:

- (a) establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and
- (b) provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and
- (c) provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses; and
- (d) provide a description of the Commonwealth Heritage values and any other heritage values of the place; and
- (e) describe the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and
- (f) describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and
- (g) describe the current management requirements and goals, including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and
- (h) have policies to manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:
 - i. the management and conservation processes to be used;
 - ii. the access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;
 - iii. the stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;
 - iv. the policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process;
 - v. the protocols for the management of sensitive information;
 - vi. the planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;
 - vii. how unforeseen discoveries or disturbance of heritage are to be managed;
 - viii. how, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;
 - ix. how the condition of Commonwealth Heritage values is to be monitored and reported;
 - x. how records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;

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- xi. the research, training and resources needed to improve management;
 - xii. how heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted; and
- (i) include an implementation plan; and
 - (j) show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and
 - (k) show how the management plan will be reviewed.

Appendix C - EPBC Regulation 10.03D and Schedule 7B, Commonwealth Heritage management principles

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION REGULATIONS 2000

Regulation 10.03D: Commonwealth Heritage management principles (Act s 341Y)

For subsection 341Y(1) of the Act, the Commonwealth Heritage management principles are set out in Schedule 7B.

Schedule 7B

Commonwealth Heritage management principles

1. The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.
2. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values.
3. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
4. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.
5. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - a. have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and
 - b. may be affected by the management of the place;
6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.
7. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.

Appendix D - Extract from the Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002

Heritage Register for the Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site⁵⁹

Statement of Significance for Longridge Agricultural Settlement Site

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.

Description relating to the arches building at Longridge

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 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.

⁵⁹ Norfolk Island Regional Council, 2003, *Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002 Heritage Register*, pp. 17–19.
<<http://www.norfolkisland.gov.nf/planning-and-development-planning-instruments>>

Appendix E - HW Lugard, 'Plan of Proposed Building'

HW Lugard, December 1839 'Plan of Proposed Building for the Temporary Accommodation of 500 Men at Longridge, Norfolk Island'

(Tasmanian Archives: PWD 266/1/1935) <<https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1935>>

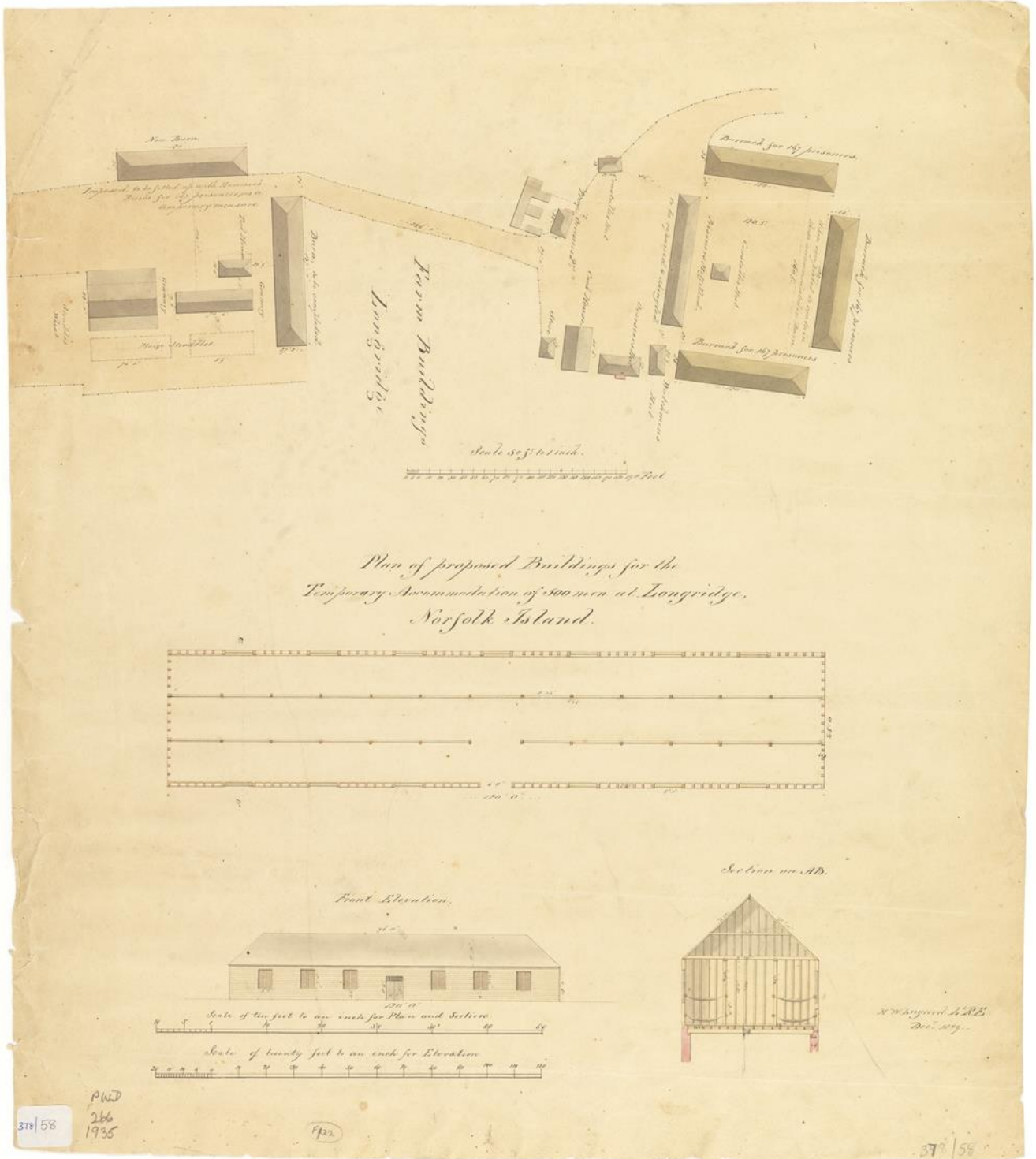


Figure 12: HW Lugard, 'Plan of Proposed Building'

Appendix F - 1840 Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment

Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment, Norfolk Island 28 December 1840

Tasmanian Archives: PWD 266/1/1933 <<https://stors.tas.gov.au/PWD266-1-1933>>

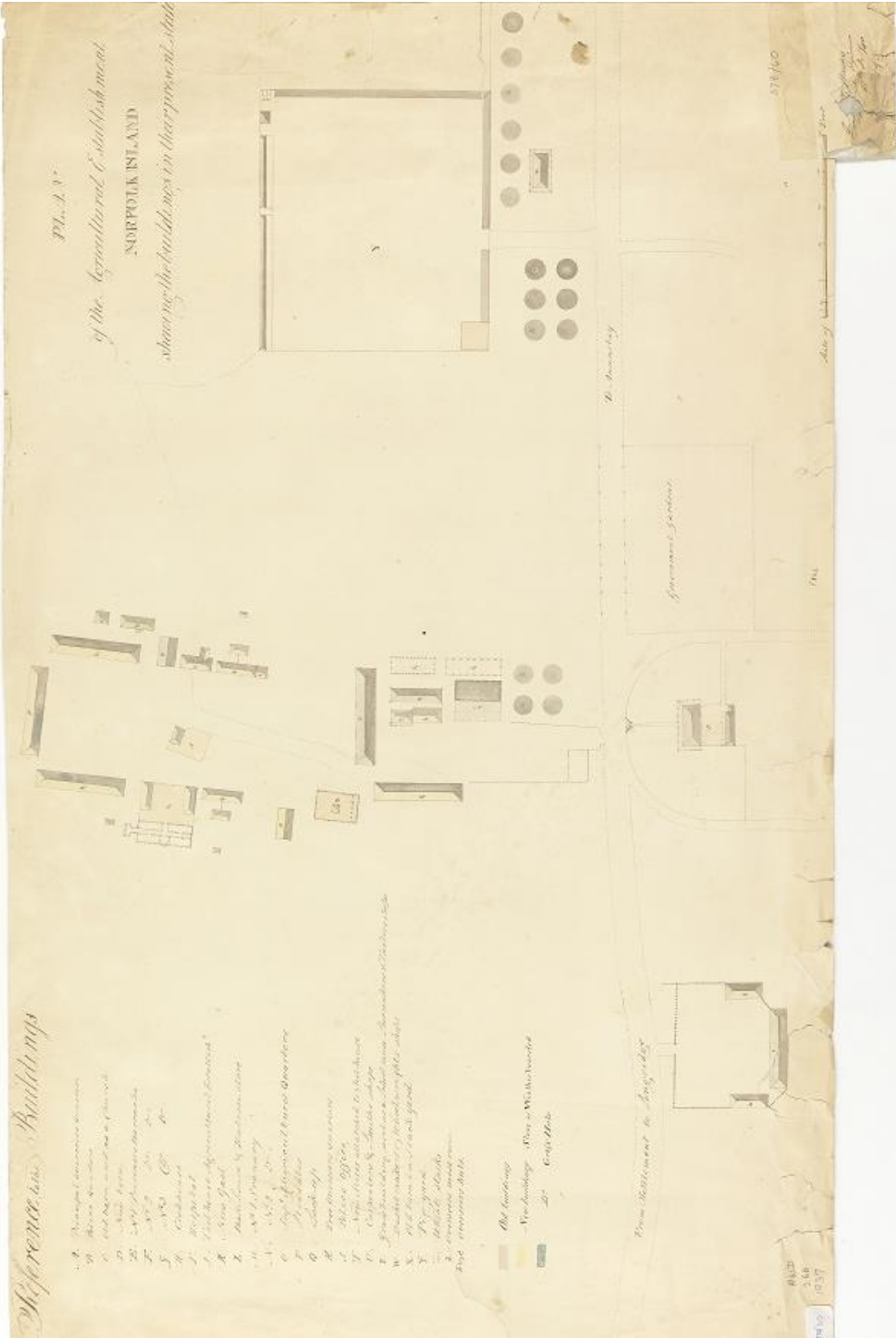


Figure 13: Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment, Norfolk Island 28 December 1840

Appendix G - Map and Chart of Norfolk Island

John Arrowsmith, 1842 'Map and Chart of Norfolk Island from Actual Survey 1840'

(National Library of Australia: 937143) <<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231888760/view>>

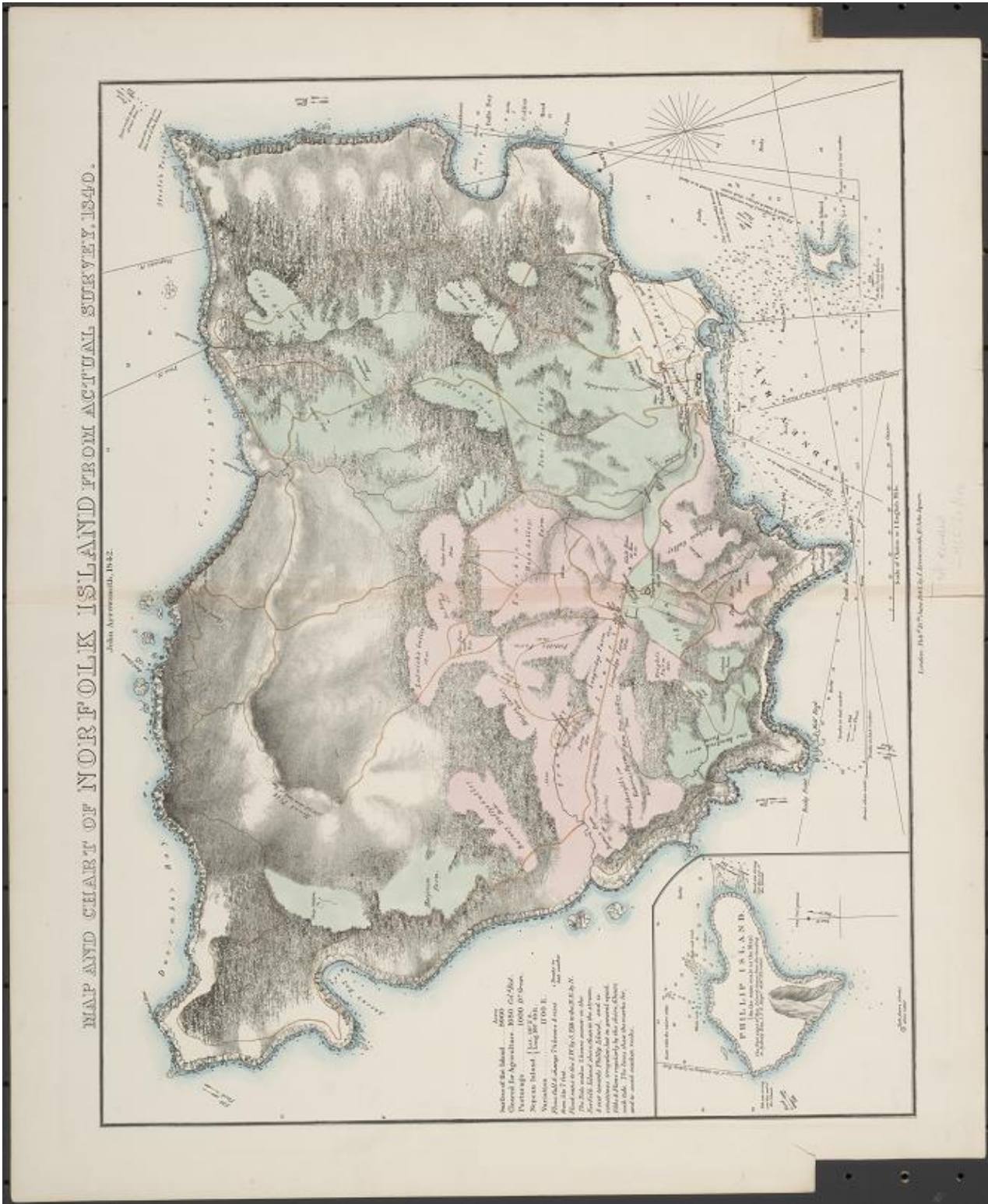


Figure 14: John Arrowsmith, 1842 'Map and Chart of Norfolk Island from Actual Survey 1840'

Zoomed view of the previous map, showing the area around the Longridge agricultural establishment. The Arched Building is the structure immediately above the "m" in the word "Temporary".



Appendix H - 1846 Plan of Longridge Station

Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment, Norfolk Island 28 December 1840

(State Library of New South Wales: Call No. D Z/ Ca 84/12

<<http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?embedded=true&toolbar=false&dpspid=IE3745358>>

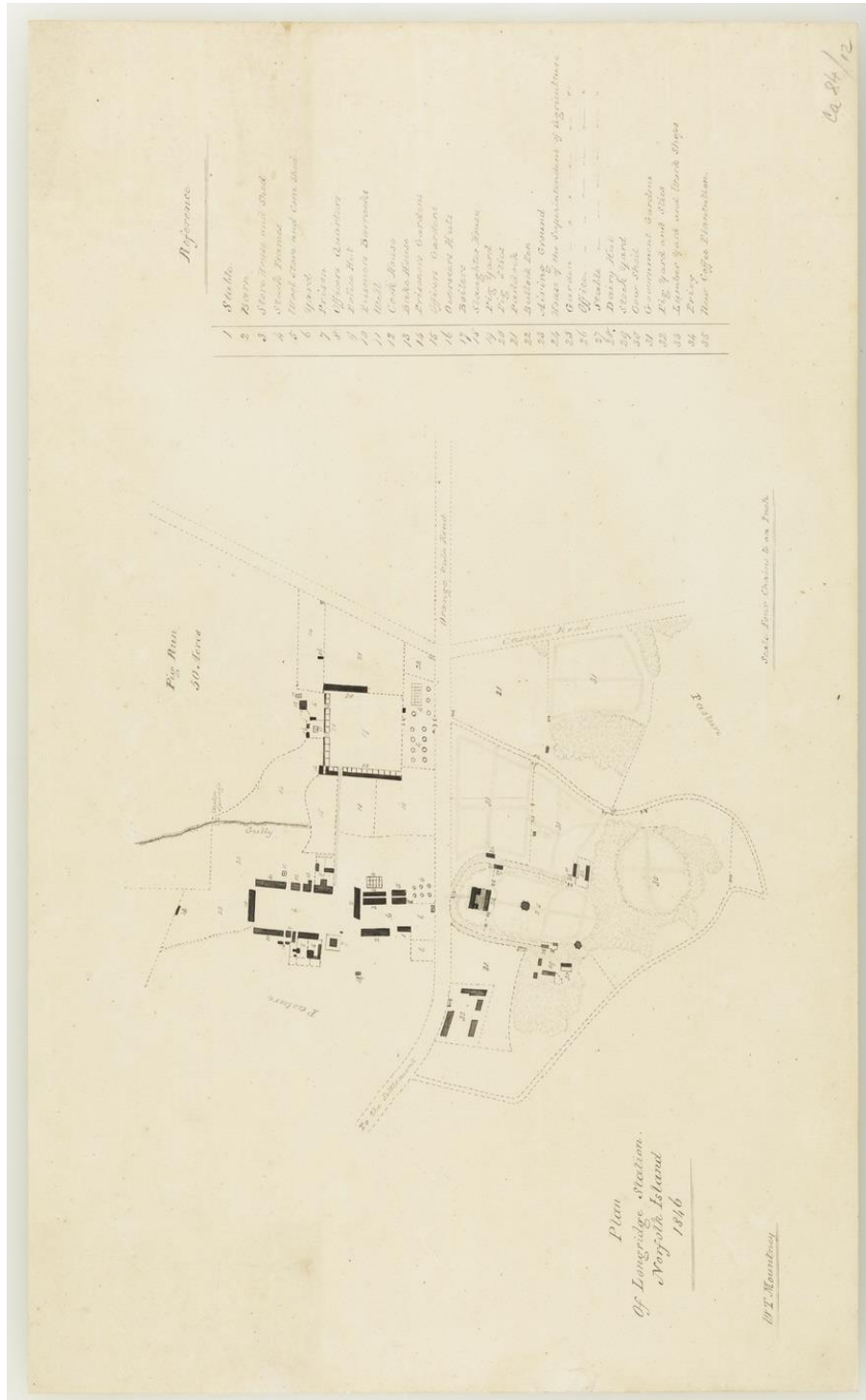


Figure 15: Plan of Longridge agricultural establishment, Norfolk Island 28 December 1840

Appendix I - George Jameson's survey field book

Pages from Royal Engineer George Jameson's survey field book no 1, dated 10 August 1858, showing the dimensions of the buildings at and around the Arches. (National Archives of Australia: AA1964/13)

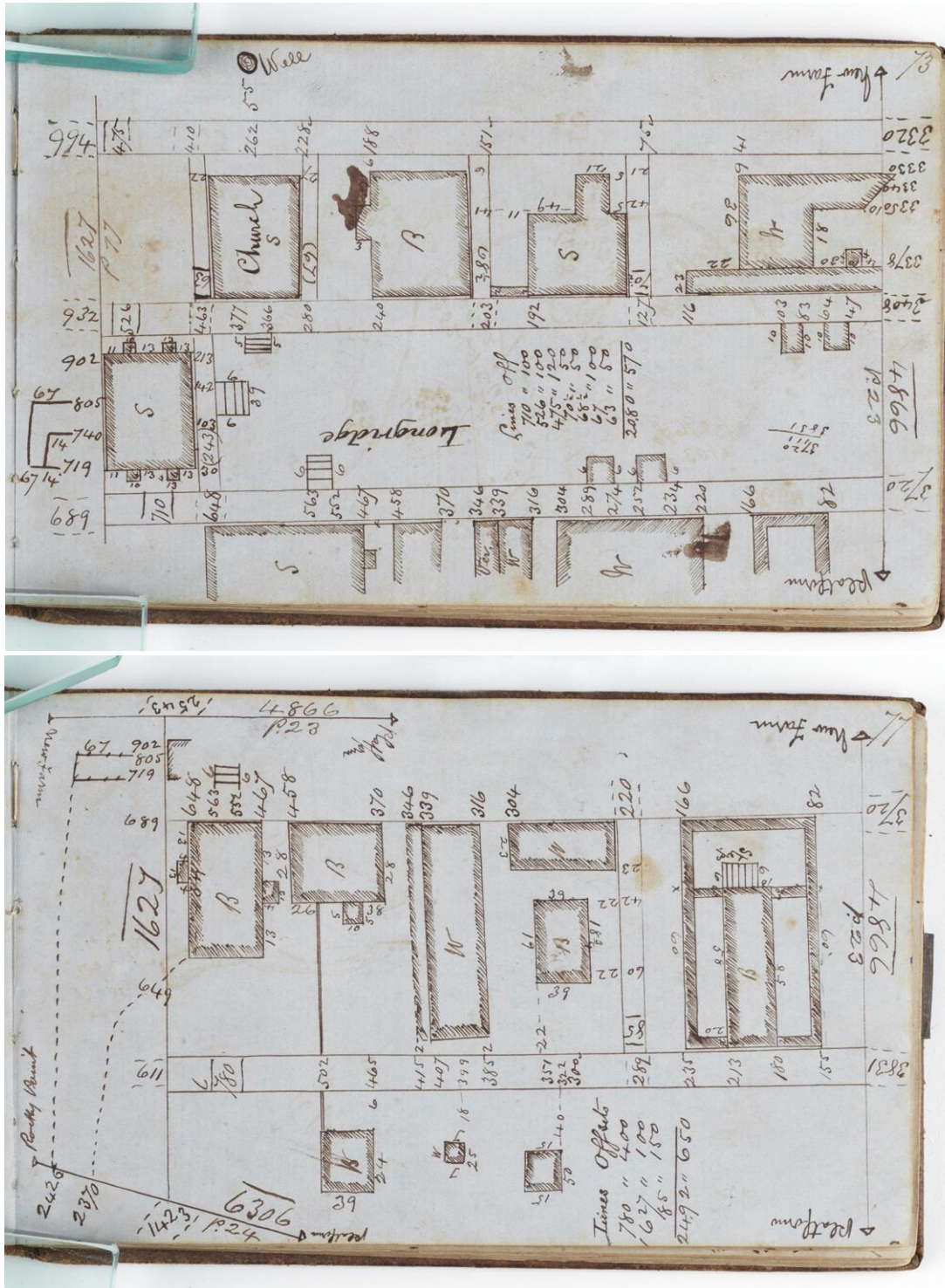


Figure 16: Pages from Royal Engineer George Jameson's survey field book no 1, dated 10 August 1858, showing the dimensions of the buildings at and around the Arches. (National Archives of Australia: AA1964/13)

Appendix J -1858 Plan and Elevation

Plate 6 (Plan & Elevation of Barracks Erected at Lucea in Jamaica) of W.D.'s 1858 paper *Description of Barracks at Lucea, in Jamaica*, in volume II of Papers on Subjects Connected with the Duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1838.

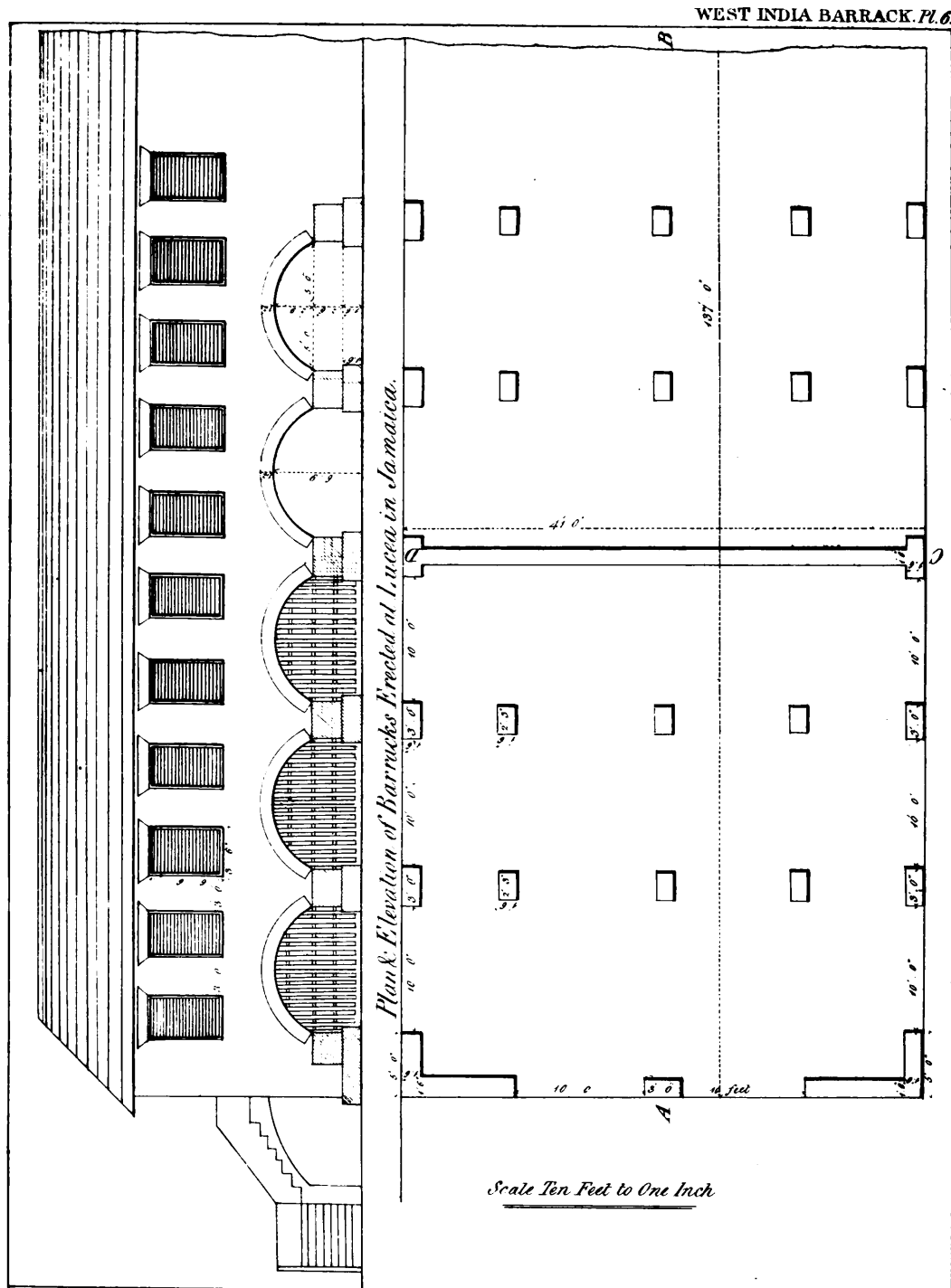


Figure 17: Plate 6 (Plan & Elevation of Barracks Erected at Lucea in Jamaica)

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10.1 Incorporated documents

This heritage management plan refers to a number of guiding documents. Documents are referred to both as useful resources and, in some cases, as requirements which are adopted as substantively contributing to the requirements of the plan. As required by the EPBC Act, this plan is given legal force by its creation as a legislative instrument. In accordance with the Parliament of Australia Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinance's *Guideline on Incorporation of Documents*, this section addresses which documents have been incorporated into the management plan, and the version of these documents which should be followed.

- **Documents Incorporated 'from time to time'**

When referring to this heritage management plan, any future amendment or version of the document is automatically incorporated as the relevant version of the document for the purposes of the management plan.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth)*
- *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Heritage Management Plan 2016*

These documents are accessible at the Federal Register of Legislation <http://www.legislation.gov.au>

- **Documents Incorporated 'as in force from the commencement of the legislative instrument'**

When referring to these documents, the version of the document as it exists at the time the legislative instrument commences is the relevant version of the document for the purposes of the plan.

- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, 2013.

This document is accessible at Australian ICOMOS publications database.

<https://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>.

- *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan*, Extent Heritage Advisors, 2020.

This document is accessible at https://kingston.norfolkisland.gov.au/heritage-management/publications_and_projects.

- *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Asset Management Plan*, Department of Infrastructure, 2019.

This document is accessible at the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, Territories Division, Norfolk Island Branch.

- *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Heritage Maintenance Manual*, Purcell, 2019.

This document is accessible at https://kingston.norfolkisland.gov.au/heritage-management/publications_and_projects.

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- *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area: Safety Investigation Works, Design Report*, AECOM, 2020.

This document is accessible at the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, Territories Division, Norfolk Island Branch.