

Interpretation Strategy
Tweed Valley Hospital Drystone Walls
771 Cudgen Rd, Cudgen NSW 2487

Local Government Area Tweed Shire

Prepared for TSA Management

NSW Health Infrastructure

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 23 September 2019



Document control

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1. Introduction

Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) was commissioned by TSA Management (TSA) on behalf of NSW Health Infrastructure to prepare an Interpretation Strategy for the proposed New Tweed Valley Hospital site located at 771 Cudgen Road, Cudgen (the Project Site) (Figure 1).

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Historic Heritage Assessment: Tweed Valley Hospital, Stage 2 SSD (Niche 2019) (to which this strategy is appended); and
- Archival Recording: Tweed Valley Hospital Drystone Walls 771 Cudgen Rd, Cudgen NSW 2487 (Niche 2019).

1.1 The Brief

Development Consent for the New Tweed Valley Hospital Concept Proposal (SSD1) was granted by the NSW Government – Department of Planning and Environment on 11 June 2019. This report has been prepared having regard to the relevant conditions and condition updates, specifically:

Schedule 2: Conditions of Consent for Concept Development Part B: Conditions to be satisfied in future Development Applications(s)

Heritage

B14. The Stage 2 application must include details of the retained stone walls on the site (where feasible), the associated archival recordings and interpretation techniques (where removal is proposed) as required by conditions A12 and A13 of schedule 3 and the recommendations of the Historical Heritage Assessment Report prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage dated 19 October 2018;

and

Schedule 3: Conditions of Consent for Stage 1 Works Part A: Administrative Conditions

Heritage

A12. The Stage 1 works must include the details of the methods to retain the five walls (where possible, either in part or in full) identified in the *Historical Heritage Assessment Report* prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage dated 19 October 2018, in accordance with the recommendations of this report and in consultation with Council, including but not limited to:

- (a) avoidance of works near wall 2 and 5 (Figure 1);
- (b) retention of wall 4 (where possible, either in part or in full) (Figure 1) and integration with the carpark area;
- (c) part retention of wall 3 (Figure 1) with evidence that the demolished materials can be reused in the Stage 2 application; and
- (d) part retention of wall 1 (Figure 1), archival recordings of the demolished section and reconstruction of the remaining section of the wall to ensure its stabilisation.

- A13. If wall 1, wall 3 and wall 4, identified in the *Historical Heritage Assessment Report* prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage dated 19 October 2018, require removal (either in part or full), then archival recording of the walls must be conducted prior to the commencement of Stage 1 works, in consultation with Council.

1.2 Purpose and Limitations

The purpose of this Interpretation Strategy is to present options for interpretation, potential locations, functional uses and some general implementation recommendations specific to the hospital concept plan. The aim is to provide innovative interpretation strategies that respond to the influences of the South Sea Islander community on the Project site and the wider Tweed Valley.

There were several important limitations to the assessment. These were:

- No historical context has been prepared for this strategy. A comprehensive history for the Project Site is found in historical heritage assessments prepared for both the Stage 1 and Stage 2 SSD applications (Niche 2018; Niche 2019).
- A summary of the significance assessment (Niche 2019) has been prepared.
- Community consultation with local South Sea Islander stakeholders is ongoing. This strategy will be updated with a summary of all future consultation with the South Sea Islander stakeholders.
- This Interpretation Strategy focuses on the influences of the South Sea Islander community on the Project site and the wider Tweed Valley and the dry-stone walls Wall 1, Wall 3 and Wall 4.

1.3 Report Scope

The interpretation of the heritage values associated with the dry-stone walls and the connection to place will be incorporated into the design of the hospital. This strategy covers the following:

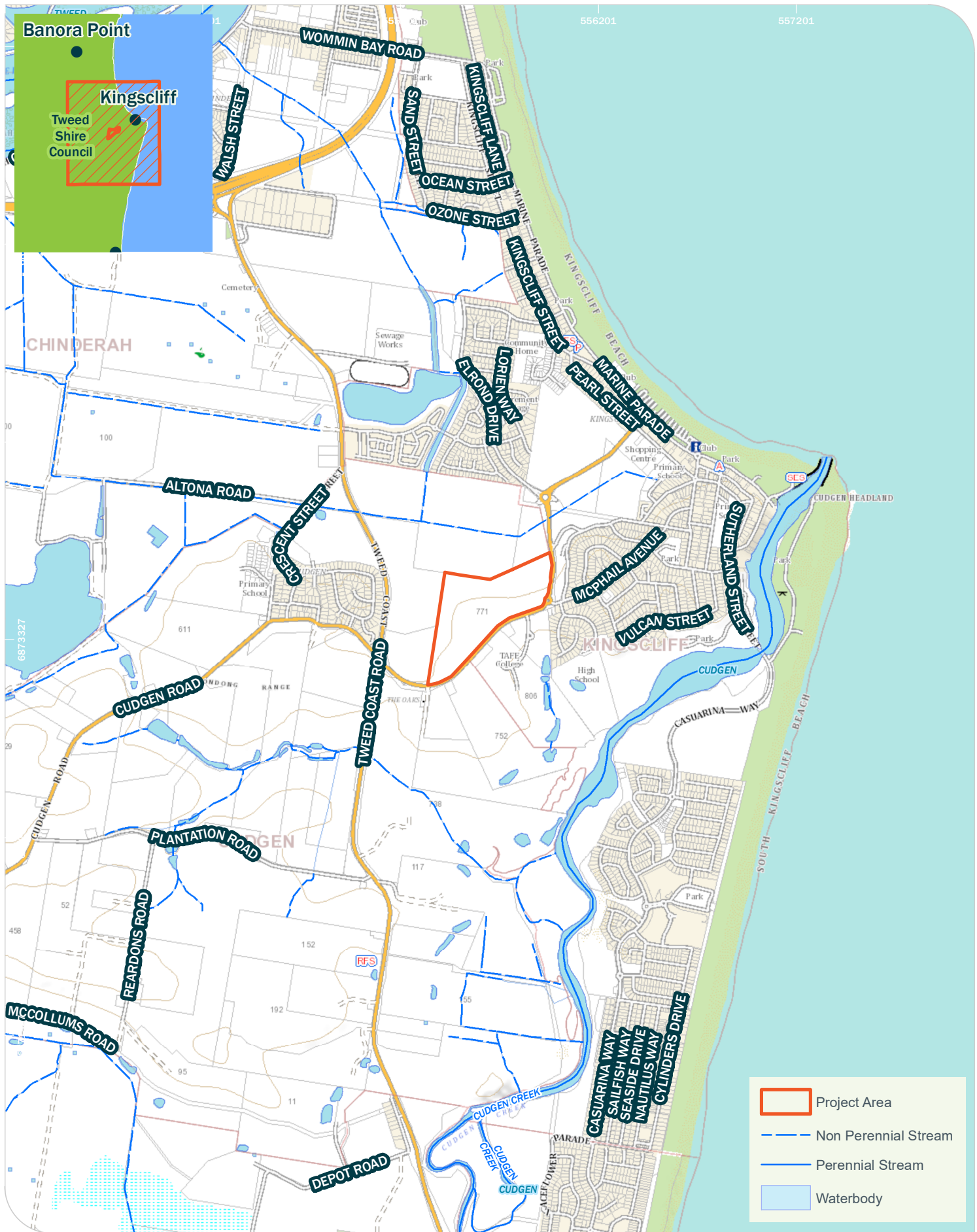
- Identification of key historical themes, stories and messages associated with the dry-stone walls and the Project site as a whole.
- Identification of potential audiences and people associated with the Project site.
- Recommendations for appropriate media and general locations for interpretation that take into account the opportunities and constraints arising from the heritage significance of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

This Interpretation Strategy has been written by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historic Heritage, Niche), Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and Matthew Harris (GIS Analyst, Niche).

Niche wish to thank the following associations for providing input in to the strategy:

- Health Infrastructure NSW;
- TSA Management;
- Tweed Gold Coast South Sea Islander Association; and
- Tweed Shire Council.



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2. Heritage Interpretation in Conservation

The ICOMOS ENAME Charter identifies interpretation in heritage as: “the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage site” (ICOMOS 2008:3), the chief aim of which, is not instruction but provocation (Tilden 1977).

The Charter established seven principles upon which should be based (outlined in Table 2).

Table 1: Interpretation principles

Principle	Objective
Principle 1: Access and Understanding	Facilitate understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage sites and foster public awareness and engagement in the need for their protection and conservation.
Principle 2: Information Sources	Communicate the meaning of cultural heritage sites to a range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance, through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.
Principle 3: Attention to Setting and Context	Safeguard the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts.
Principle 4: Preservation of Authenticity	Respect the authenticity of cultural heritage sites, by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation.
Principle 5: Planning for Sustainability	Contribute to the sustainable conservation of cultural heritage sites, through promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts, ensuring long-term maintenance of the interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its interpretive contents.
Principle 6: Concern for Inclusiveness	Encourage inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes.
Principle 7: Importance of Research, Training, and Evaluation	Develop technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training. Such guidelines must be appropriate and sustainable in their social contexts.

The interpretation of heritage is designed to effectively communicate historic themes and stories and oral histories. In order to provide sympathetic interpretation, a series of best practice guidelines in Australia and NSW have been developed.

In 2005, the NSW Heritage Office prepared guidelines to assist heritage practitioners in interpreting heritage items. Those guidelines defined interpretation as:

“...all the ways of presenting the significance of an item. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment and fabric of the item; the use of the item; the use of interpretive media such as

events, activities, signs and publications, or activities, but not limited to these” (NSW Heritage Office 2005:3).

This is based on Article 24.1 of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013), which states:

“Significant associations between people and place should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.”

The abovementioned documents highlight the importance of interpretation as a conservation management technique. The documents identify heritage significance as a central focus of interpretation.

2.1 Approach

Typically, the preparation of an integrated, multi-faceted interpretation plan is a three stage process, as described in the approach below.

Stage 1: Interpretation Strategy (this report)

- Introduction – context of report; the Project Site; approach.
- Application of Interpretation – interpretation as a conservation process; interpretation principles.
- Historical Overview and Significance Assessment – summary of the historical research and analysis to determine context; assessment of significance of the site; identification of themes and stories.
- Site Inventory – description of the site; identification of connections to places, events, items, key people; identification of existing and target or potential visitation; identification of interpretive resources available.
- Development of Interpretation Policy – identify opportunities to use interpretation to maintain significance, integrity and authenticity of the place; identify the target audience.
- Interpretation Strategy – identify potential interpretive media and locations; detail development and implementation tasks and responsibilities.

Stage 2: Develop Content

Development of media, materials and content:

- integrate interpretation into planning process;
- develop interpretive media and stories;
- develop key texts and illustrations;
- overview of design, production, fabrication and construction;
- produce a staged summary of tasks, timing and responsibilities; and
- prepare recommendations for maintenance and review.

Stage 3: Implementation

Implement Interpretation Plan:

- produce detailed design of interpretive media;
- evaluate interpretive media;
- finalise image permissions and copyrights;
- produce interpretive media;

- install interpretive media;
- finalise maintenance plan; and
- finalise review plan.

2.2 Key Interpretation Principles for the Project Site

The provision for interpretation as part of the development of the Project Site was outlined under the Project Consent Conditions Schedule 2 – Part B: 14 (refer Section 1).

The interpretation of the history and heritage Project Site will provide an important and tangible link to the history of the place. The aim of this strategy is to provide a sense of heritage and history to those individuals utilising the hospital while conserving the heritage values and stories of the place. The key interpretation principles for the Project Site are detailed below:

- Enhancing the understanding and enjoyment of the dry-stone walls, the history and values for present and future generations.
- Addressing the cultural significance of the dry-stone walls and the Project Site through the use of various media.
- Having regard for the hospital concept design and layout and future upgrades.
- Being relevant and guided by the cultural significance of the dry-stone walls, oral histories, historical and physical evidence and not be based on conjecture.
- Providing strategic intent for the interpretation of the place exploring the identified cultural values.
- Being practical, visible and operational for the client and viewer.
- Creating evocative, energetic and respectful interpretation outcomes.
- Having regard to the audience.
- Utilise up to date technology to provide engaging interpretative material.
- Being unique to the place.

This Interpretation Strategy aims to highlight new technologies to provide a keystone heritage interpretation strategy that will give hospital users a link to the significance of the dry-stone walls and the history of the South Sea Islander community in the Tweed Valley.

3. Assessment of Significance for the Project Site, including drystone Walls

The NSW Heritage Manual, prepared by the former NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, provides the framework for assessing significance in NSW. These guidelines incorporate the five aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 (Burra Charter) into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

The below significance assessment is a summary of that outlined in the historical heritage assessment (Niche 2019) to which this strategy is appended.

The dry-stone walls (1-5) are the most important physical evidence of early activities on the Project Site, and likely date to that early phase of development when the Project Site was a large sugar plantation and then dairy farm. The dry stone walls were probably built with the use of South Sea Islander labour. They therefore have local historical significance and associative significance with the Australian South Sea Islander community.

5. South Sea Islander community consultation

Consultation with the members of the local South Sea Islander community in respect of interpretation of the South Sea Islander connection to the site including the social significance of the dry-stone walls have indicated that the dry-stone walls are significant and reminders of the hardship the early South Sea Islander community faced.

The specific outcomes of consultations with relevant community members regarding the interpretation of the heritage significance of the dry-stone walls has informed the development of this South Sea Islander specific heritage Interpretation Strategy.

The consultation process is ongoing and is managed by Niche, TSA Management and Health Infrastructure. The recommendations arising from this consultation will be incorporated in the relevant sections upon the completion of the consultation process.

A full synthesis of the consultation outcomes can be found in Appendix C of the Tweed Valley Hospital: Historical H Appendix Heritage Assessment, to which this report is appended.

6. Historic Themes & Key Stories

6.1 Themes

The significance and history of a place is often multi-faceted and complex and it is often impractical to communicate every aspect. In preparing to interpret a place, it is important to present the past in an informative, interesting and accessible manner which is appropriate to the identified audiences. The themes presented below have been derived from the historical overview presented in Sections 3 and in consultation with the local Tweed valley South Sea Islander community.

A national framework of historic themes was developed by the Australian Heritage Commission in 2001 which aims to:

“assist in structuring research and to emphasise the historical values of a place to reverse the prevalence of fabric-based assessment by identifying historical processes that might be used in assessing and interpreting heritage significance.”

The Themes identified below relate only to the South Sea Islander history of the Project Site and specifically the connection to the dry-stone walls. Seven primary national themes were determined, with four sub-themes recognised by activity.

Subsequent to the development of the Australian Historic Themes Framework, the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage) developed historical themes specific to the New South Wales landscape that link to the national heritage framework. Six New South Wales historical themes apply to the Project Site.

The following themes have been identified to interpret the Project Site.

Table 2: Significance Assessment

Australian Theme	Australian Sub-theme	NSW Theme	Key Stories relating to the Themes of the Project Site
Migrating	Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration	Ethnic influences	Forced migration to Australia and settlement in the Tweed Valley.
		Migration	Forced ‘deportation’.
Developing primary production	Developing agricultural industries	Agriculture	The early sugar cane industry and farming
		Transport	The early sugar cane industry and farming
		Land tenure	The early sugar cane industry and farming. Indentured labour.
Recruiting labour			Forced migration. Early sugar cane industry and farming. Indentured labour.
Moving goods and people	Moving goods and people on land		Local tram network

Australian Theme	Australian Sub-theme	NSW Theme	Key Stories relating to the Themes of the Project Site
Farming for commercial profit	Building and maintaining railways		Local tram network
Working in harsh conditions		Labour	Forced migration. Early sugar cane industry and farming. Indentured labour.
Establishing regional and local identity			Forced migration and forced 'deportation'.

6.2 Key Stories

Storytelling is an important dimension of interpretation. Key stories are developed through the analysis of themes identified in Section 5.1. Oral histories, historic photographs, maps, plans, texts and movable heritage material provide visual and physical evidence and stories about a place. The aim of which is to prompt the primary audience to consider what happened in the past and reflect on how things have changed. Key stories, specifically relating to the South Sea Islander community, that reflect the history and significance of the Project Site are outlined below.

- **Dry-stone walls:** The primary focus of the interpretation strategy is understanding the cultural significance of the dry-stone walls to the South Sea Islander community and how the walls physically shaped the Project Site. Key images, photographs, historical content and oral histories could be used to provide engaging content about the walls and the South Sea Islander community in the Tweed Valley.
- **Oral histories:** Undertaking oral history interviews with members of the South Sea Islander community could be undertaken to record personal stories of the history of the Project Site and associations with the dry-stone walls.
- **South Sea Islander history is the Tweed Valley:** Using maps, plans, histories and personal accounts (oral histories) key components of the history of the South Sea Islanders in the Tweed Valley could be displayed.

(NB. These stories and themes would be developed in consultation with the Health Infrastructure, TSA Management and the South Sea Islander Community during the later Stage 2 Development of Content outlined in Section 2.1).

7. Identifying the Audiences

Integral to establishing an effective and engaging interpretation is the identification of the primary audience. The Interpretation Plan, to be developed as part of Stage 2: The development of Content (outlined in Section 2.1), would provide detailed design specifically tailored to the primary audiences.

The primary target audience has been identified as members of the general public utilising the hospital. The interpretive data should therefore look to engage with the transient general public as well as the New Tweed Valley Employees. As such, the primary themes and key stories for the interpretation material should reflect both the interest of the primary audiences and the potential site constraints.

The extent and effectiveness of engagement is dependent upon a number of key variables including interpretive media used, the location and ease of access to the interpretation media, the scale of the interpretation and the emotive connection of the stories portrayed.

The presentation of data and content for interpretation is not the aim of this strategy however, this strategy can present locations and/or interpretive zones within the hospital grounds.

8. Interpretation Options

8.1 Interpretive Resources

In order to interpret the heritage significance of the dry-stone walls, it is essential to identify resource materials; actual and documented, that have the capacity to inform the potential audience about their significance values. The interpretive data should also engage the public with connection the South Sea Islander have to the Project Site and the Tweed Valley.

Available interpretive resources for the Project Site include:

- Historic maps and plans.
- Historic photographs.
- Historical resources in library and archival collections including photographic collections, publications, newspaper articles and websites.
- Oral histories of the local South Sea Islander community.
- Historical research – prepared by Niche.
- Heritage significance of and the proposed impacts to the dry-stone walls – prepared by Niche.
- Research collections compiled by historical societies.

8.2 Interpretive Recommendations

8.2.1 Interpretive Aims or Objectives

A variety of the potential interpretive measures outlined below are suggested for consideration across the Project Site. These interpretive measures make connections with the dry-stone walls and the connection the South Sea Islander community have to the Project Site and the Tweed Valley thereby allowing visitors – both physical (visitors and tenants) and virtual (wireless and internet device visitors) – to have a better understanding of the context of their surroundings and therefore a greater appreciation of the value of the place.

The potential measures presented below are considered to be practical, visible, operational, relevant and understandable. These have been assessed as the most relevant to the audience and the longevity of the interpretation material and the hospital itself.

8.2.2 Interpretation Initiatives

A range of potential initiatives to include interpretation are listed below:

- Relocating those dry-stone walls in the footprint of the hospital infrastructure into high traffic civic spaces that allow for the representation of these walls as landscape features of a visually comparable size and scale.
- Incorporation of historical imagery and/or text at the location of the relocated walls.
- Incorporation of historical imagery and/or text on or within the hospital buildings.
- Presentation of oral histories with audio, audio-visual and/or visual media within hospital buildings or in association with the relocated dry-stone walls.
- Incorporating imagery of those walls to be impacted within hospital buildings or in association with the relocated dry-stone walls (this could include 3-D scanning data, photographic recording images and/or time-lapse images of the removal and re-location).




- The implementation of large scale shot-blasted or stencilled text/script/photographs on concrete panels i.e. footpaths.
- The complementary use of augmented reality and/or QR codes with historical imagery, oral histories, text and/photography.
- Digital media.

8.3 Interpretive Media and Locations

This section outlines the types of interpretive actions or tools that may be used to convey the themes and stories of the Project Site. A variety of techniques and materials could be used, with the nature of information, audience, and site constraints considered when selecting appropriate methods for interpretation, some of which have been highlighted.




8.3.1 Incorporation of relocated walls

Table 3:

Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
 <p>The sandstone blocks used for the re-imagined shoreline at Barangaroo Reserve were primarily sourced from the on-site extraction pit and heritage resources.</p>   <p>Drystone wall re-construction: Cumbria (video by Balmesh)</p>	<p>Depending on available space the walls should be a prominent feature.</p> <p>Additional interpretive features in the form of print, audio and/or incorporated into a wider site heritage walk should be considered.</p>	<p>Consider relocating Wall 3 and Wall 4 in civic spaces with expected high foot traffic.</p> <p>Consider using material from that portion of Wall 1 to be impacted by the works to repair the remaining extent of the wall.</p>

8.3.2 Incorporation of Historical Imagery or Text

Table 4: Historical imagery or text examples

Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
 <p>Heritage interpretation panels, Warsaw's Old Town, Poland.</p>	<p>Interpretive historical wall mounted imagery or text could be projected or mounted onto the blank walls within the internal and/or external walls of the hospital buildings.</p>	<p>Consider subtle interpretation within prime visual spaces which include the lobby area, hallways, communal rooms and courtyard spaces.</p>
 <p>Glebe Point Road Tram mural with oral histories: corner of Glebe Point Road and Hereford Street, Glebe.</p>	<p>Interpretative murals utilising photographs of the walls and/or local South Sea Islander images that are tangible links the South Sea Islander oral histories could be produced on the external facade. These would likely have to be scaled down to fit on existing interior spaces.</p>	<p>Consider external façades. If possible, images of the walls prior to removal, during removal and the reconstruction of the walls and/or historic plans or photographs.</p>
 <p>Croydon Railway Station Wall Mural showing historical imagery with overlays and heritage text.</p>	<p>This imagery could depict multiple facets of the South Sea Islander community's connection to the Project Site and the wider Tweed Valley. Evocative imagery would be the most appropriate for this type of installation.</p>	

A clear hierarchy should be developed, using a consistent palette of materials. Any proposed imagery must be in keeping with the significance of the walls to the South Sea Islander community and the stories of the

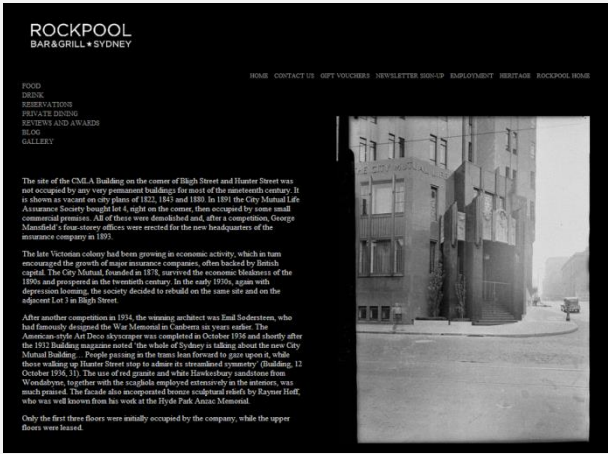

South Sea Islander’s in the Tweed Valley Careful siting and design is important, and adherence to the policy of ‘less is more’ is critical.

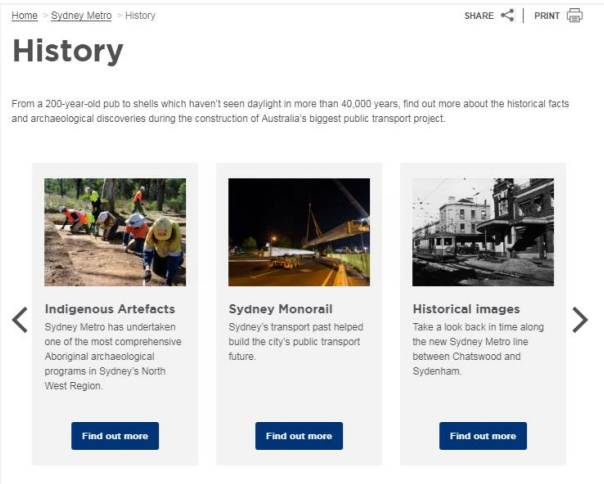
Design consideration must be given to the robustness, installation, longevity and maintenance of any proposed measures. Locations need to be considered in terms of their effectiveness of communication, accuracy, relationships, and constraints of the hospital site design and space.

This option may include maps, plans, text and photographs. Consider incorporating vinyl cut silhouettes of historical views as a subtle way of incorporating the heritage and history of the local surrounds.

8.3.3 Digital Interpretive Media

Table 5: digital media examples


Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
	Homepage/Website: Digital media options could be prepared to communicate the heritage and historic themes of the dry-stone walls and connection to the area.	This could also be used as a depository of all the known historic and heritage information of the area that may be utilised in the future if required.
	This option is open to all users with an interest in the walls and the history of the South Sea Islanders in the Tweed Valley, rather than being constrained to those within the immediate vicinity of traditional stationary heritage items.	

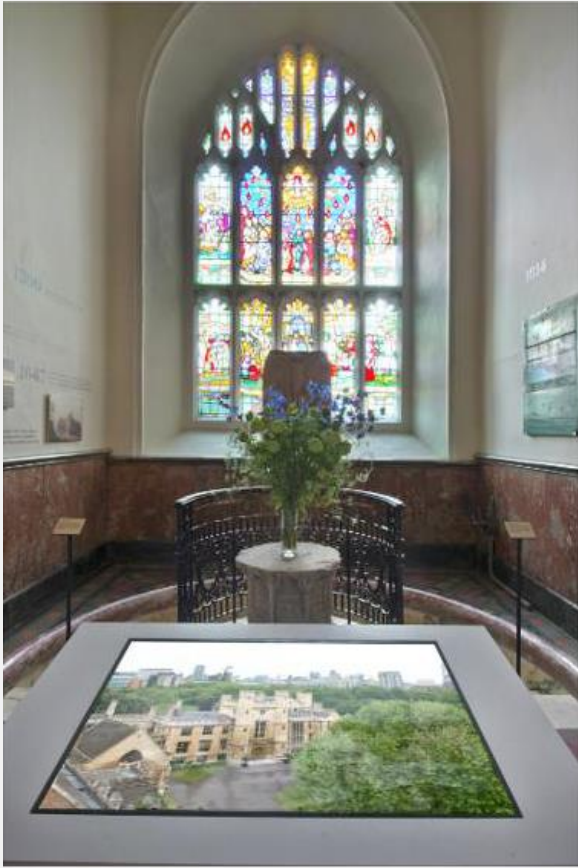

Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
 <p>Sydney Metro Heritage Page with click throughs to heritage sub-pages</p>		

Any proposed implementation of either QR or AR interpretation material must be associated with images, maps, plans and the connection to place of the dry-stone walls and immediate surrounds. Careful siting and audience direction is important for the use and interaction with the interpretation material.

8.3.4 Audio and Audio visual Interpretive Media

Table 6:




Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
 <p>Simple audio post on land acquired by the Scottish Trust. The installation originates from an oral history program and is narrated by locals.</p>	<p>Audio installations in heritage interpretation are often used to immerse audiences in the stories and oral histories of place. The technology generally uses touch pad/button speakers.</p>	<p>Audio media could be located at the location of the relocated dry-stone walls to engage the audiences with the significance of the walls to the South Sea Islander community.</p>

Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
 <p>The Garden Museum London uses various audio-visual installations to allow visitors to explore the history and development of the site.</p>	<p>Audio-visual installations in heritage interpretation are used to visually immerse audiences in the stories and oral histories of place. The technology generally uses projector technology or TV.</p>	<p>The media could also be used as a repository of oral histories. A different connection and story could be played at different locations or each time a speaker is engaged.</p>
 <p>Bradford UK – multimedia internal signage and displays (source: blackboxav)</p>	<p>Multimedia imagery and signage could depict multiple facets of the South Sea Islander community's connection to the Project Site and the wider Tweed Valley.</p>	<p>Consider incorporating audio-visual and/or multi-media within more static spaces which include the lobby areas and communal rooms.</p>

Any proposed implementation of either audio or audio-visual media should be associated with the oral histories of the local South Sea Islander community. Strategic and highly visual placement is required to effectively engage the audiences rather than being passive interpretation used as background noise.

8.3.5 Heritage Trails/Walk and Gardens

Table 7:

Interpretive imagery examples	Media and Discussion	Location
<div>A long, straight metal walkway with railings, flanked by silhouettes of historical figures, leading towards a distant cityscape at dusk.</div> <p>The Newcastle's Memorial Walk engages transient audiences with local personal connections for thousands of locals.</p> <div>A wooden frame structure with a bench and an informational display, overlooking a vast landscape under a cloudy sky.</div> <p>Canberra Centenary Trail: One Tree Hill (Source: Screenmakers.com.au)</p> <div>A circular paved area with modern, angular metal seating and a bench, surrounded by trees.</div> <p>Explore Walka, an award winning heritage walk (Interpretation Australia 2018)</p>	<p>Heritage walks could be incorporated throughout the external and internal civic spaces. Heritage walks often incorporate various media including those outlined in Tables 6, Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9.</p>	<p>Consider strategic and highly visible internal and external spaces.</p>

8.4 Evaluation of interpretation options

The interpretive initiatives described above are now assessed against criteria discussed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

The option to incorporate a series of interconnected interpretive media is considered the most appropriate way to effectively engage the transient audience and the hospital employees. The primary external civic spaces and internal communal spaces are identified as the most appropriate location for interpretive material.

Interpretive media is designed to be interactive and engaging to the public utilising the hospital. The hospital has large external and internal communal spaces that would allow positive and emotive engagement and as such, the strategy seeks to adapt traditional interpretive media and combine them with modern media and strategies. This combination of media has been proposed to effectively engage all ages of the transient audience both now and in the future.

The interpretive media identified below allows for the conservation of the dry-stone walls and the South Sea Islander community's connection to place.

8.4.1 Relocation of the Dry-stone Walls

The relocation of those dry-stone walls to be impacted by the New Tweed Valley Hospital infrastructure into accessible civic space would provide a visual continuation of the walls onsite. Although the locational integrity would have been lost, the physical importance of the walls to the history of the site would be retained. The scale of the walls is integral to both the visual and physical continuity and as such, the relocation of the walls of comparable scale is important. The process of relocation would only use the material within the existing walls.

The significance of the walls to the South Sea Islander community and the imposing visual nature of the walls cannot be portrayed to the transient hospital audience by relocation alone. Vital to the relocation is interpretation. As a result, the relocation of the walls must be supported by additional interpretation.

8.4.2 Heritage Trail/Walk

This form of interpretation would utilise open civic space to encourage patients, those visiting patients and members of the staff to actively engage with the history of the Tweed Valley, the site itself and the dry-stone walls.

This type of interpretation is effective when combined with additional interpretation which, in this case, could be the relocated walls, audio and audio-visual, signage and murals media. The effectiveness of engagement is dependent upon access to the trail itself, the location of non-heritage based facilities and the location, placement and type of interpretation along the trail.

Interpretation could be incorporated either along the trail or within civic spaces off the trail such as garden and seating spaces.

8.4.3 Audio and Audio-visual Media

The use of Audio and Audio-visual media is considered a positive option for the engagement of both active and passive audiences. This media could be incorporated both within internal and external civic spaces. These options could be installed as stand-alone interpretation locations or at interpretation 'hubs' as supporting media for more visually evocative pieces such as the relocated walls, along a heritage trail and or associated with murals and signage.

This media often accompanies museum and art installations and is effectively used along heritage and nature walks.

8.4.4 Signage and Murals

A number of interpretive imagery options have been identified and are itemised in order of the most visually evocative and engaging:

- Large scale images and photographs are a visually evocative reminder of the scale and significance of the dry-stone walls and the connection to the past. Utilising the themes outlined in Section 6.1 photographs and/or fly-through images of the walls and historical photographs could be positioned within internal communal spaces and as external wall features. This media could utilise and overlay text and/or audio and audio-visual media.
- The use of projectors, large TVs, speakers and wall images/panels within internal and external communal spaces could provide a heritage interpretive timeline of the South Sea Islander community in the Tweed Valley area. This media could include maps, plans, historical images, historical photographs and oral histories.

8.4.5 Digital Interpretive Media

The use of digital media is considered a positive option for the longevity of engagement with younger transient audiences. A number of digital media options have been identified and are outlined below:

- The UNESCO Cultural Heritage Conservation awarded Sydney Harbour YHA, utilises a heritage tab page on the official Sydney Harbour YHA website. The proponent could utilise this media which could house the entirety of the interpretative datum and provide the audience with the primary themes and key stories. This media would reach not just the transient audiences utilising the hospital but the wider public.

‘The ArchitectureAU Barangaroo Reserve Opens’ page utilises various media including a gallery of modern images and a link to an external time-lapse video using maps, plans and modern aerial imagery to explore the development of the site through time.

This option could likewise provide market research data for Health Infrastructure for future developments requiring heritage interpretation.

Contact Us

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Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)