

Heritage Interpretation Plan Tweed Valley Hospital Drystone Walls

Tweed Shire Council Local Government Area
Prepared for TSA Management and NSW Health Infrastructure

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Executive summary

Project outline

This Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) provides an overview of the design, implementation strategy and vision for the interpretation of the dry-stone walls on the Tweed Valley Hospital (TVH) site. The walls are associated with the Tweed South Sea Islander community and were constructed through the labour of South Sea Islander people who worked the land on and around the new hospital site.

This report has been undertaken with reference to the Interpretation Strategy, completed in 2019, which identified the key outcomes and historical themes for interpretation on the site. This document also outlined methods of interpretation which could be employed on site and provided a roadmap to complete the interpretation of this historical heritage value.

Summary of Interpretation Design

The design of the interpretation plan is centralised around the ‘pocket park’ space which is located at the front of the TVH site, on the southern side. This location is described in the landscape design plan produced by Turf Design Studio for the TVH.

The design of this space seeks to incorporate the re-construction of structures using material from the dry-stone walls that were located on site and have been removed to facilitate the construction of the new TVH. The re-constructed walls will form the focus of an interpretive space, which includes sensory and spatial cues to convey meaning and information regarding the heritage of South Sea Islander peoples and their contribution to the Tweed Valley region, and the TVH site.

The information and heritage to be incorporated within the interpretation space has been obtained not just through historical research, but through consultation and communication with Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI) community organisations and individuals within the Tweed Valley community.

Implementation of this Plan

This HIP contains details to guide the implementation stage, as well as defining the roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders in the design, construction, and maintenance of this interpretation space. Finally, this plan will outline procedures for review and ongoing assessment of this space, and continued interpretation of ASSI heritage across the site.

A note on ‘ASSI’ as a term of reference used within this HIP

This HIP uses the term Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI), which is used when referring to persons of South Sea Islander descent in Australia, in the context of this HIP. It is understood that while this term is accepted for use across Australia, there has not been community consensus for the use of this term in regard to this HIP or the location within the Tweed Valley, NSW. During the consultation process for this HIP, conflicting perspectives have been received, with the alternative term of Tweed Valley South Sea Islander (TVSSI) suggested to emphasise the local community and the historical distinction between the Tweed Valley Region in NSW from the experience of South Sea Islanders in Queensland and other parts of Australia. Alternative views express that the term ASSI was developed and adopted by ASSI elders, and this should not be modified without consensus from the broader community, that ASSI people in the Tweed came to the region from across Australia, and that cultural connections with this region often extend to a broader community of families. While both perspectives are understood, it is unfortunately not possible to accommodate both viewpoints within the scope of this HIP. Therefore, it is proposed to use the currently nationally accepted term ‘ASSI’ within this report, with the respectful understanding that, as used in this HIP, the importance of the local Tweed South Sea Islander community’s experiences and identity is paramount.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) was commissioned by TSA Management (TSA) on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW to prepare an Interpretation Plan for the relocation and incorporation of the Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI) drystone walls on the new Tweed Valley Hospital (TVH) site located at 771 Cudgen Road, Cudgen, New South Wales (NSW) (the Project Site) (Figure 1).

This Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) has been designed in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy (the 'Strategy') developed by Niche in 2019. This strategy was undertaken as part of the Stage 2 State Significant Development (SSD) Application for the new TVH development. The purpose of the Interpretation Strategy was to present options for interpretation, identify the intended audience for interpretation, potential areas suitable for interpretation, functional uses of heritage value, and some general implementation recommendations specific to the TVH concept plan. The Strategy responded to the influences of the ASSI community, who have connection to the project site and the wider Tweed Valley. Section 2 summarises the substance of the Strategy, and the recommendations for interpretation that it presented.

Development consent for the Stage 2 SSD application for the new TVH (SSD 10353) was granted by the NSW Government Department of Planning and Environment on 12 June 2020. This HIP has been prepared having regard to the relevant conditions and condition updates, specifically:

Schedule 2: Conditions of Consent for Development Application Part B: Prior to the Commencement of Construction

B32. Heritage Interpretation Plan: *Prior to the commencement of landscape works on the site, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage and dated 23 September 2019 and must:*

(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the local South Sea Islander Community;

(b) where appropriate include engagement of local South Sea Islander and community artists to assist with development of the interpretation material in a culturally appropriate manner;

(c) outline all interpretation measures to be implemented that acknowledges the Site's heritage; and

(d) provide details of any associated physical works including any relocation of previously removed drystone walls into the landscaping scheme and provide updated landscape plans accordingly.

Schedule 2: Conditions of Consent for Development Application Part D: Prior to Commencement of Operation

D42. Heritage Interpretation: *All physical works as required by the Heritage Interpretation Plan in this development consent must be completed prior to the commencement of the first operation of the site.*

Schedule 2: Conditions of Consent for Development Application Part E: Post Occupation

E4. Heritage Interpretation: *The Applicant must implement the requirements of the most recent version of the Heritage Interpretation Plan approved under condition B32.*

In addition to the development consent conditions, this HIP has been prepared in accordance with the following relevant documents:

- Historic Heritage Assessment: *Tweed Valley Hospital, Stage 2 SSD* (Niche 2019a);
- Archival Recording: *Tweed Valley Hospital Drystone Walls 771 Cudgen Rd, Cudgen NSW 2487* (Niche 2019b).
- Interpretation Strategy: *Tweed Valley Hospital Drystone Walls 771 Cudgen Rd, Cudgen NSW 2487* (Niche 2019c).

1.2 Purpose and limitations

The purpose of this HIP is to take the directions and outcomes described in the Strategy and outline the interpretation methods, physical works and planning measures that appropriately acknowledge the TVH site's ASSI heritage.

This HIP coincides with the limitations to the Interpretation Strategy, which were:

- No historical context has been prepared for the 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 2019a).
- Community consultation with local Tweed Valley ASSI stakeholders is ongoing. The plan will be updated with a summary of consultation undertaken with the Tweed Valley ASSI stakeholders.
- This Strategy focuses on the influences of the Tweed Valley ASSI community on the Project Site and the wider Tweed Valley and the dry-stone walls Wall 1, Wall 3, and Wall 4. It does not assess the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the site, as interpretation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage on the TVH site has been undertaken by another provider.

A note on 'ASSI' as a term of reference used within this HIP

This HIP uses the term Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI), which is used when referring to persons of South Sea Islander decent in Australia, in the context of this HIP. It is understood that while this term is accepted for use across Australia, there has not been community consensus for the use of this term in regard to this HIP or the location within the Tweed Valley, NSW. During the consultation process for this HIP, conflicting perspectives have been received, with the alternative term of Tweed Valley South Sea Islander (TVSSI) suggested to emphasise the local community and the historical distinction between the Tweed Valley Region in NSW from the experience of South Sea Islanders in Queensland and other parts of Australia. Alternative views express that the term ASSI was developed and adopted by ASSI elders, and this should not be modified without consensus from the broader community, that ASSI people in the Tweed came to the region from across Australia, and that cultural connections with this region often extend to a broader community of families. While both perspectives are understood, it is unfortunately not possible to accommodate both viewpoints within the scope of this HIP. Therefore, it is proposed to use the currently nationally accepted term 'ASSI' within this report, with the respectful understanding that, as used in this HIP, the importance of the local Tweed South Sea Islander community's experiences and identity is paramount.

1.3 Report structure

This HIP includes the following:

- Summary of key outcomes of the Interpretation Strategy, which includes historical themes, stories and messages associated with the dry-stone walls and the Historic period heritage of the Project site as a whole, potential audiences and people associated with the Project site and appropriate media and general locations for interpretation as identified by the Interpretation Strategy.
- General outline of interpretation methodology and an explanation of the desired experience and intent of the Interpretation Plan.
- Overview of the design of the interpretation space, and recommended actions for interpretation. This section also provides details of the selected content to be displayed by interpretive methods.
- Implementation strategy and outline for design, construction, and responsibilities for aspects of the Interpretation Plan.
- Recommendations for management and review of the interpretation space that takes into account the opportunities and constraints arising from the heritage significance of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

This HIP has been written by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche), Dr Morgan Disspain (Senior Heritage Consultant, Niche) and Matthew Harris (GIS Analyst, Niche).

Niche wish to thank the following contributors for providing input into the strategy:

- Tweed Gold Coast South Sea Islander Association
- Tweed Valley South Sea Islander Communities, Inc.
- Members of the Tweed Valley ASSI Community, who have contributed their time, talent, and heritage to the development of this plan.
- Health Infrastructure NSW
- TSA Management
- Turf Design
- Urbanite

This report recognises that the history of the ASSI people in Australia involves slavery, deprivation, and institutional discrimination. This HIP intends to pay tribute to this history, while acknowledging the vital contribution to Australian culture, industry and society that peoples of ASSI heritage have made.

Figure 1: Location (Source: Tweed Shire Council, Health Infrastructure, LPI and Niche).



2. Summary of the Interpretation Strategy Report (Niche 2019c)

The Strategy identified the potential audience associated with the TVH site, as well as the key historical themes and stories to be communicated. It also provided recommendations for appropriate media and the general opportunities and constraints for the interpretation of ASSI heritage on the TVH site.

A three-stage process for developing the interpretation was also identified by the Strategy report:

Stage 1: Interpretation Strategy (completed 2019)

- 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 (The HIP – this report)

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

Implementing the HIP:

- 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.

This report will accomplish Stage 2 of this process, which incorporates the ideas and considerations of the first stage (Niche 2019c) and condense them into a coherent HIP. This plan will then be implemented on site, following the guidelines established in this HIP.

2.1 Background to the heritage interpretation

Interpretation has been provided as part of the Project Consent Conditions Schedule 2, as presented in Section 1. The interpretation of the history and heritage of the Project Site will provide an important and tangible link to the history of the place. The aim of the heritage interpretation on site 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 outlined in the Strategy 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 TVH concept design, layout, and future upgrades.
- Being relevant and guided by the cultural significance of the dry-stone walls, oral histories, and 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.

The overall aim of the heritage interpretation is to provide a keystone HIP that will give hospital users a link to the significance of the dry-stone walls and the history of the ASSI community in the Tweed Valley.

2.2 Assessment of significance for the Project Site

The below significance assessment is a summary of that outlined in the Historical Heritage Assessment (Niche 2019a), which was submitted in support of the Stage 2 approvals submission. Assessments of significance outline the aspects of cultural heritage value which apply to an item, object, or place, and which are important to the communities to which they are relevant. The statement below is a summary of the findings of cultural heritage significance for the Project Site and the dry-stone walls:

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.

2.3 Historical themes and key stories

2.3.1 Historical themes

The Strategy identified several historical themes that are specific to the Project Site. The themes identified below relate only to the Tweed Valley ASSI 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. The following themes have been identified to interpret the Project Site.

Table 1: Historical Themes

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
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'.

2.3.2 Key stories

Storytelling is an important dimension of interpretation. Key stories are developed through the analysis of themes identified in 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 Tweed Valley ASSI community, that reflect the history and significance of the Project Site are outlined below.

Dry-stone walls: The primary focus of the Strategy was understanding the cultural significance of the dry-stone walls to the local ASSI 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 ASSI community in the Tweed Valley.

Oral histories: Oral history interviews with members of the local ASSI community could be undertaken to record personal stories of the history of the Project Site and associations with the dry-stone walls.

ASSI history in the Tweed Valley: Using maps, plans, histories, and personal accounts (oral histories) key components of the history of the ASSIs in the Tweed Valley could be displayed.

2.4 Identified audiences of the interpretation

Integral to establishing an effective and engaging interpretation is the identification of the primary audience. This HIP will tailor the interpretation design specifically to the primary audiences.

The primary target audience has been identified by the Strategy as members of the general public utilising the hospital. This will naturally include members the Tweed ASSI community. The interpretive data should therefore look to engage with the transient general public, the local ASSI community, as well as hospital staff.

2.5 Interpretation options

Based on the above considerations, the following interpretation options (Table 2) were recommended by the Strategy for consideration by the HIP:

Table 2: Interpretation Options

Interpretation option	Description of option	Discussion
Relocation of drystone wall material	Relocating those dry-stone walls in the footprint of the TVH infrastructure into high traffic civic spaces that allow for the representation of these walls as landscape features of a visually comparable size and scale.	Depending on available space the walls should be a prominent feature. Additional interpretive features in the form of print, audio and/or visual elements incorporated into a wider site heritage walk should be considered. Consider relocating material from Wall 3 and Wall 4 in civic spaces with expected high foot traffic. Consider using material from that portion of Wall 1 to be impacted by the works to repair the remaining extent of the wall.
Heritage Trail/Walk	This form of interpretation would utilise open civic space to encourage patients, those visiting patients and hospital 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 mural 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.
Audio and Audio-visual Media	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. Audio media would be located near to the relocated wall material to engage the audiences with the significance of the walls to the ASSI community.	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.

Interpretation option	Description of option	Discussion
Signage and Murals	<p>A number of interpretive imagery options have been identified: 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 ASSI community in the Tweed Valley area. This media could include maps, plans, historical images, historical photographs, and oral histories.</p>
Digital Interpretative Media	<p>Digital media options could be prepared to communicate the heritage and historic themes of the dry-stone walls and connection to the area. Examples include: TVH homepage/website (or a sub-page on the new TVH's webpage; Quick Response (QR) codes/ Augmented Reality (AR) interpretation material and links.</p>	<p>The use of digital media is considered a positive option for the longevity of engagement with younger transient audiences.</p> <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 are important for the use and interaction with the interpretation material.</p> <p>This option could likewise provide market research data for Health Infrastructure for future developments requiring heritage interpretation.</p>

3. Consultation and Implementation of the Strategy

In order to realise the options for interpretation presented by the Strategy and create an effective experience on site for the Identified audience, several competing factors had to be considered. These were: practical limitations of the site, resources available for the interpretation itself, the ability for the hospital to maintain any interpretive infrastructure or materials on site, the feedback and community suggestions provided through consultation with the Tweed ASSI community stakeholders, and the necessary consideration of other cultural interests and historical values related to the site.

3.1 Local Tweed Valley ASSI Community Consultation

Niche and TVH project team members from Health Infrastructure, TSA Management and Turf Design Studios participated in a program of community consultation with organisations and individuals from the Tweed Valley ASSI community. This process followed on from the community consultation associated with the previous SSD approvals, and sought to gain information about the dry-stone walls, the history of the site and its connection to the local ASSI community, and feedback and suggestions for heritage interpretation on site. This process was heavily interrupted by the COVID-19 global pandemic; however, despite this challenge, a large quantity of information was provided by the Tweed Valley ASSI community stakeholders to Niche and the project team. This information included suggestions, feedback on design proposals, advice on ASSI cultural perspectives and materials such as photographs, research, drawings, family histories and stories and oral histories.

The local ASSI community organisations who participated in the consultation process were the Tweed Gold Coast South Sea Islander Association (TGCASSIC) and the Tweed Valley South Sea Islander Communities Inc. (TVSSIC Inc.). A community stakeholder working group made up of individuals and members from these community organisations facilitated the discussion and flow of information to the wider ASSI community. Working with the local ASSI community has been critical to developing this HIP, in order to properly represent ASSI culture and meaning associated with the dry-stone walls in the HIP.

3.2 The initial heritage interpretation design concept

In order to properly implement the Strategy recommendations on site, a dedicated space for interpretation was considered preferable, which would incorporate the reconstructed dry-stone walls in conjunction with a variety of the interpretive options presented in the strategy. This interpretive space would have to fit within the overall landscape design and Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation strategy on the TVH site. Consideration was given, therefore, to the locations where such a space could be located, with the choice of a single space necessitated by the limited material available for reconstruction of dry-stone walls, as well as a need to not overshadow the Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation, while remaining a prominent and central feature of the Project Site's external space.

Three options were presented to the community, and a consensus was reached that Option 1: the 'Cudgen Road Pocket Park' location (Plate 1) was the preferred option out of the three presented. This space is located beside the main entrance to the TVH, in a prominent position, is within a green planting zone, will get high foot traffic passing, but can still be secluded enough to be a space that can feel separate to the rest of the landscape design.

The alternative potential locations on site each had their advantages but did not fit as well with the local ASSI communities' expectations or the recommendations of the Strategy. If the interpretation space was located at either of these other locations, its effectiveness would have been restricted and diluted by physical limitations and proximity to other elements of the landscape design.

Due to limitations on resources and space for the interpretation, as well as the desire to not burden a working hospital with a high degree of ongoing maintenance considerations, there were some interpretation options which were outside of the scope of what could be realised by the HIP on site. The importance of minimalist design was also highlighted as an important consideration, not only to ground the interpretation space within the overall landscape design, but also to ensure that the central feature of the space remained the re-constructed dry-stone walls. While this has meant that the interpretation space is not able to accommodate all the material, suggestions and options presented by the community stakeholders and the Strategy, it will be more effective at emphasising the dry-stone walls and can provide impetus to the development of other local interpretation efforts. This approach recognises that interpretation is an ongoing process, which will need to be developed as the TVH grows and changes.

3.3 Community response to the initial design concepts

The local ASSI community stakeholders provided detailed feedback to the initial design ideas and provided some concept material for what they would like to see within the interpretation space. The table below contains some of the concepts explored in several meetings with representatives from both community organisations, as well as individual representatives. These ideas were considered, and the feedback received has been used to modify the initial design where possible. These suggestions have been reproduced here anonymously, and some suggestions may not reflect the consensus of all persons involved in the process.

Table 3: Community responses to the initial design concepts

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Description of feedback received
Location of the interpretation space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the main entrance/exit to the hospital featuring large rebuilt stone walls aligning both sides. • Preference is Option 1 Cudgen Road Pocket Park, near the entrance to the TVH on the left. Privacy is important, not directly in the open. • Reflection area for patients. • Option 1 like a ‘yarning circle’ concept. Plants an important component.
Re-use of the drystone walls’ material on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated into seating – 4-sided seating design included. • Tables and bench seats built with the stones. • Water fountain/water feature with a large bronze Kanaka man building a stone wall. • Two large cane knives fabricated from steel, centred within a water feature incorporating a circular stone wall. • Larger base stones used to align footpaths with ASSI historical plaques. • Rebuilt stonewalls of varying sizes aligning pathways and featuring commemorative plaques. • Stone pillars – cemented together or within gabion baskets. • Introduction of other material for construction a detraction to the stone walls themselves. • Free-standing seating with timber top to sit, less mortar/concrete • Curved feature wall – freestanding/spiral shaped • Curved feature wall – as a retaining wall or with embankment. • Retaining wall – single tier.
Use of Visual Interpretive Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freestanding information boards. • Heritage displays featuring local ASSI information, stories, and artefacts – print and interactive. • Old photographs of local ASSI families and relevant site images. • Concrete etching with ships, maps, timeline, ASSI designs.

Digital and Audio Interpretive Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio post (with speech recorded). • QR code on information board, with link to relevant external website. 	
Suggestions for vegetation and plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hibiscus • Coconut palms • Frangipani • Vanuatu fan palm • Nakul Trees • Pandanus • <i>Alpina Oceania</i> • Sea Daisy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake Kava • Sandal wood • Nangai Trees • Kapuapu • Collis plants • Ylang Ylang Trees • Tamanu Trees • Herbs – Namaka
Statue/Art suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painted mural and artworks by local ASSI artists. • Carving done of the faces in relief for the nurses in the hospital. • Statue celebrating the sugar cane industry, the fishing and banana industries where the ASSIs work. • Research project documenting all the remaining stonewalls in and around the Cudgen Plateau. 	

3.4 Material provided by the community for use in the interpretation

A large amount of material was provided to Niche and the project team for inclusion in the interpretation space and for the general reference when developing the HIP. Original photos, family stories and written sources were provided.

The project team were provided access to the historical material display located in the Tweed ASSI Room at the Tweed Shire Council Offices. Several sources were suggested and provided to Niche, which enhanced the historical understanding of the site. These sources included journal and newspaper articles, produced videos and books, about ASSI peoples in Australia and the Tweed Valley. The materials provided by the community have formed a basis, along with the previous historical research undertaken by Niche, for the materials included in the interpretation space at the TVH.

3.5 Oral histories recordings

To provide material for audio interpretation, and to supplement the other sources of information available to support the HIP, recording of oral histories was undertaken as part of this consultation process. These recording sessions were conducted with nominated members of the local ASSI community groups, as well as individual representatives, who had direct connections with the Cudgen region, or who had family connections with the area.

These recordings added a depth of knowledge, and a personal understanding to the interpretation process, which would have otherwise been lacking. Several key stories and themes have been incorporated into the interpretation space from these recordings, and the project team is grateful to those individuals who shared insights from their personal and families' experience for the project.

3.6 The heritage interpretation design

In response to the community consultation and the Strategy, the heritage interpretation will comprise of an interpretation space on site, in the location of Option 1: The Cudgen Road Pocket Park. The incorporation of ASSI history within the TVH building is incorporated into the Arts and Culture Strategy of the hospital, as it has been determined to be beyond the scope of this HIP. The interpretation on site will be focussed on the dry-stone walls, and the significance of these as a connection to the local ASSI history of the site.

The following report sections will outline the layout, composition, and content for the HIP, and provide guidance for Stage 3: Implementation Process.

4. The Interpretation Space – Overall Design

The ASSI interpretation space will be located in the area on site known as the Cudgen Road Pocket Park (see Plate 1).

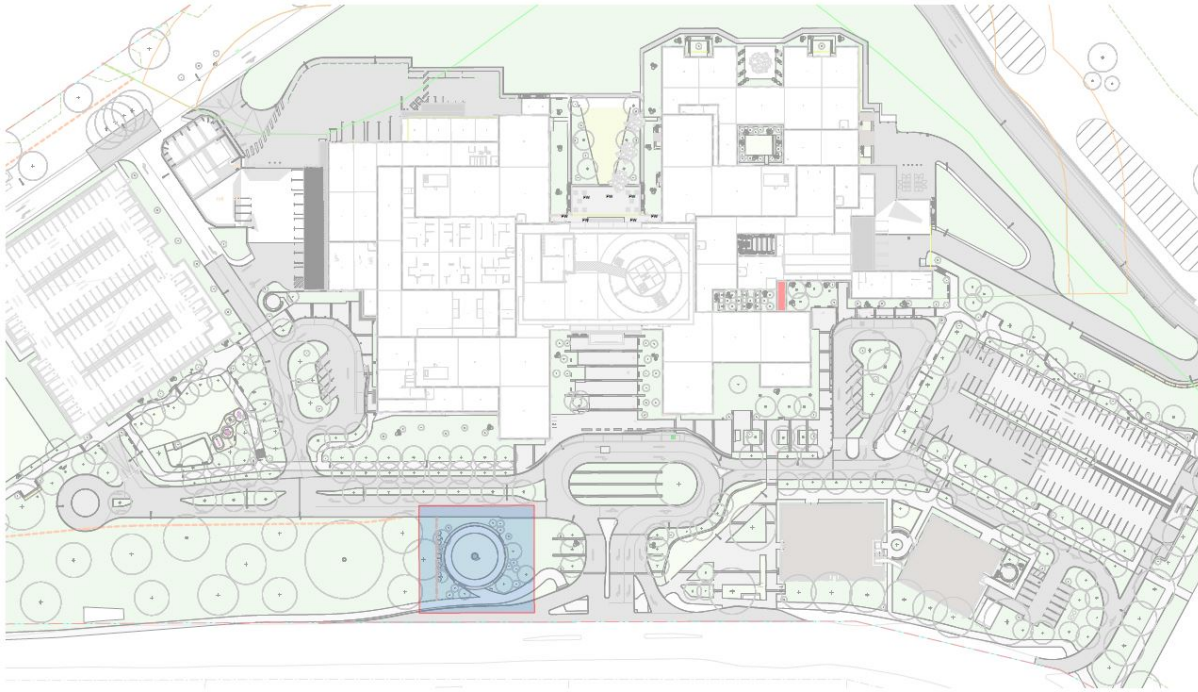


Plate 1: Location of the ASSI interpretation space (Source: Turf Design).

This location will ensure that the design is central to the TVH site, but is a unified space, and that users of the space can also have privacy. The form of the space can be seen in Plate 2.



Plate 2: Artist's impression of the layout of the ASSI interpretation space. Note that the shape of the walls in this image is not prescriptive, and that the walls will be reconstructed to match as closely as possible the form and design of the original walls (Source: Turf Design).

The material from walls three and four will be reconstructed as two walls to the north and south of a central space which resembles the shape of a nautilus shell (that has been identified by the community as an ASSI motif that is related to welcoming). The north-western wall will abut an embankment, the south-eastern wall will be free standing – the walls’ design is detailed in Section 5. There will be seating around this space, forming an area which is similar to the ‘Nasara’ concept, which is present in ASSI culture, and means “‘meeting place’ ‘coming together’ (ASSI community comms, 17/11/2021).

The ASSI interpretation space will contain the following elements:

- The central space will be surrounded by gardens with plantings that have been approved to be installed on site. The included species have been chosen to reflect ASSI culture and are as close to the species identified by the community as was possible on this site.
- A concrete entrance path will lead to the space from the Cudgen Road footpath. This path is shaped to accentuate the overall shape of the space and form a link into the interpretive space from the landscape outside.
- A plinth, also shaped in the form of a nautilus, will be installed in the centre of the circle with an inscription. A circular concrete footpath surrounding the circumference of the space will unify the interpretive elements, the rest of this circular area will be grassed.
- The concrete within this space will have impressions etched into it intermittently, which will contain ASSI motifs.
- Adjacent to the concrete entrance path, metal interpretive signs will be installed, that display historical information about the site. These signs are related to the ‘totem’ style used elsewhere on site, and will be of similar material, but these will be shaped to reference the silhouette of the cane knives once used by local ASSI workers in this location.

The design of this ASSI interpretation space is intended to fit within the surrounding TVH landscape and wayfinding design of the hospital, while providing elements which set it apart from the overall site plan. In particular, the space is designed with a minimalist bias on introduced information and materials, in order that the emphasis be on the reconstructed dry-stone walls. It is important that the space does not look too ‘busy’, so that the feeling and appreciation of the walls is allowed to fill the space and is not overshadowed. The colours to be used within the space are reflective of those used elsewhere on site and are neutral or earthy colours which will not distract from the surrounding plantings and the re-created stone walls.

In a similar way, the planting and screening elements are designed to make the space more secluded, but not remove the space from the awareness of the TVH site or introduce issues regarding security and safety. There are some restrictions which are in effect regarding the size and height of the reconstructed walls, and the species of plants which can be included within the garden beds, and these are discussed further in Section 5.

The primary reason that the visual interpretation of the ‘totem’ cane-knife panels are not located within the space, but on the entrance footpaths is so that these elements do not clutter the space, and that focus on the information they provide is not in competition with the stone walls within the circular space. Their placement at the entrance to the space has the benefit of ‘preparing’ the audience as they enter the space; individuals have the opportunity to better understand the presentation of the stone walls by the visual material presented on their ‘journey’ into the space. The idea of a heritage trail was put forward by the Strategy, and this process of entry and staged delivery of information in multiple forms is a way of incorporating this option into the ASSI interpretation space. The etching of motifs and designs into the concrete within the space will also link the interpretive elements and draw the audience along a pathway as they experience the space.

The interpretive elements and their locations can be viewed in Plate 3 and are listed in 4 and Table 5. The design considerations of each of the interpretive elements is described in Section 5, which gives direction on placement, materials, content and purpose of each element.

Table 4: List of interpretive elements of the ASSI interpretation space

Element Reference Code	Interpretive Element Name	Interpretive Element Description
HIP-IS-001	North-western wall	Re-constructed dry-stone wall to the north-western side of the Interpretive Space – retaining wall for embankment.
HIP-IS-002	South-eastern wall	Re-constructed dry-stone wall to the south-eastern side of the Interpretive Space – free-standing wall.
HIP-IS-003	Concrete seating South-west	Seating on west side of the circular space.
HIP-IS-004	Concrete seating North-east	Seating on east side of the circular space.
HIP-IS-005	Central concrete plinth	Located in the centre of the space, in the shape of a nautilus shell with inscription.
HIP-IS-006	Circular concrete footpath	Surrounds the circular space and has etchings on its surface.
HIP-IS-007	Concrete entrance footpath	Entrance to the space – has motifs etched on surface.
HIP-IS-008	Garden beds - plantings	Surrounds the space on all sides, specific plantings, provides visual screen for circular space.
HIP-IS-009	Totem cane-knife panel A	Upright signage panel with visual interpretation media presented. Located along the east entrance path, and in the shape of a cane knife.
HIP-IS-010	Totem cane-knife panel B	Upright signage panel with visual interpretation media presented. Located along the east entrance path, and in the shape of a cane knife.

Table 5: List of Planting Codes and Descriptions Corresponding to Plate 3

Planting Reference Code	Planting Element Name	Planting Element Description
Plant code HF	Native Frangipani planting location	<i>Hymenosporum Flavum</i> or Native Frangipani planting location as displayed on Plate 3.
Plant code PM	Pencil Cedar planting location	<i>Polyscias murrayi</i> or Pencil Cedar planting location as displayed on Plate 3.
Plant code EE	Quandong planting location	<i>Elaeocarpus eumundii</i> or Quandong planting location as displayed on Plate 3.
Plant code PT	Screw Pine planting location	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> or Screw Pine planting location as displayed on Plate 3.
HIP-IS-008	Remaining Planting Elements	All other plant species will be interspersed with the above plantings in the garden beds shown surrounding the ASSI interpretation space on Plate 3.

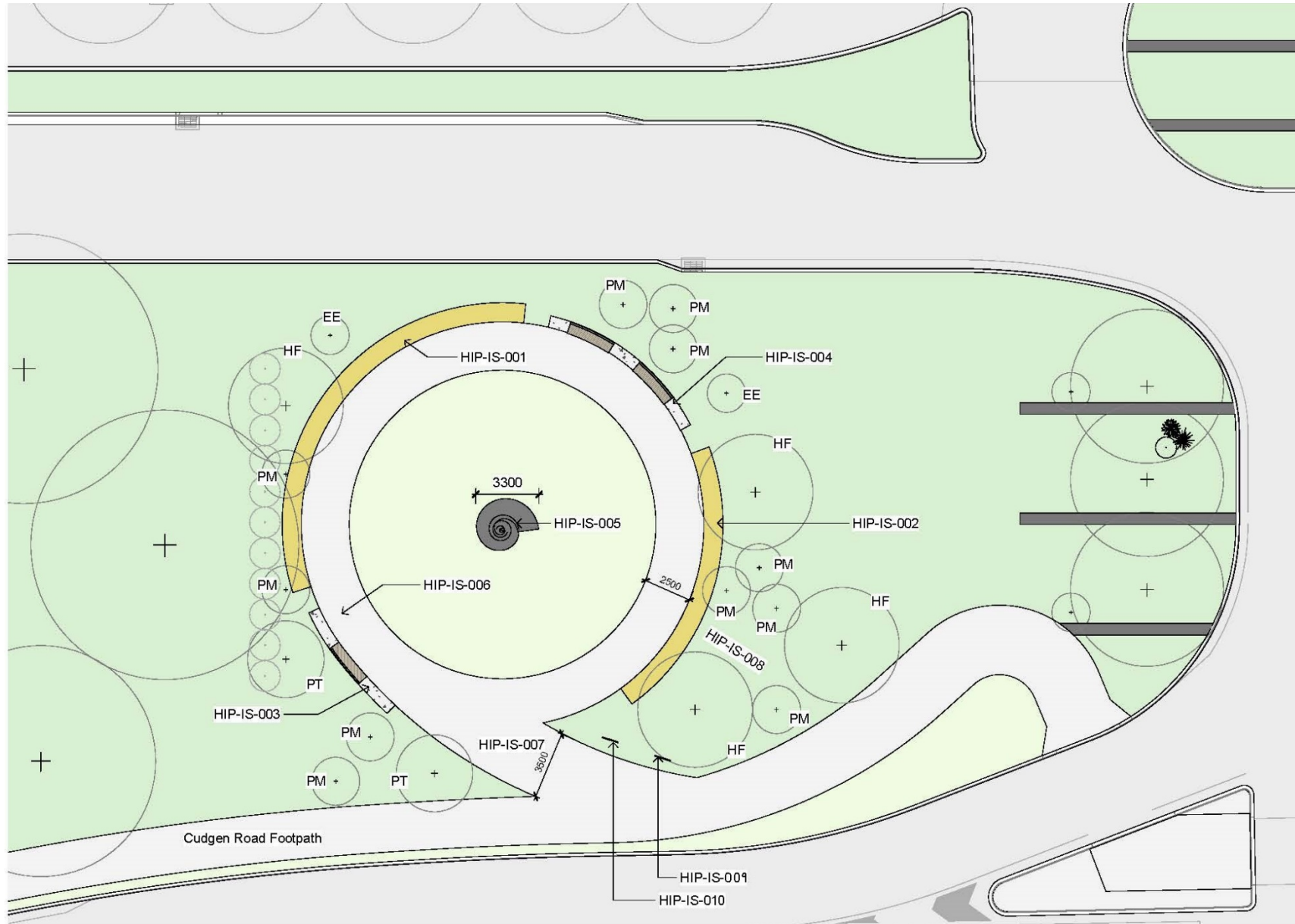


Plate 3: Sketch plan of layout of ASSI interpretation space: see 4 for reference (Source: Niche and Turf Design)

5. The Interpretation Space – Detailed Design of Interpretive Elements

This section outlines the design requirements of each interpretive element described in Section 4 and provides the content which is to be used in elements where required.

5.1 HIP-IS-001 North-western wall

Table 6: HIP-IS-001 North-western wall

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>The material gathered from Walls three and four should be reconstructed in the ASSI interpretation space in two curved sections to the north-west and south-eastern of the circular space. The northern-western wall should be constructed as a retaining wall and the garden bed and landscaping on the northern-western side should form an embankment leading up to the maximum height of the wall.</p> <p>This embankment will provide some protection to the space from the northern-western side. The embankment should be smoothed out and sloped away from the wall on an even inclination.</p>	<p>The following design considerations apply to the reconstructed walls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That they recreate as closely as possible the form and design of the original wall design on site. Reference can be made to the archival recording report for imagery of these walls. • That the material used be taken from the stockpile of material taken from Walls three and four. • That the reconstruction be undertaken by a professional, skilled in dry-stone walling. • That should mortar be necessary for use in the reconstruction, there should be none visible on the external face of the walls. • That the size of the walls be as high as allowed on the site (1 m max height), • That the shape of the walls is not overly regular, nor squared off. • That priority be given to stones which have a patina to be included on the outward face of the wall. 	<p>These reconstructed walls will represent the primary element in the ASSI interpretation space and will act as a physical and visual reminder of the hard work and sacrifice of the Tweed Valley ASSI workers who cleared and farmed the land.</p> <p>Preference will be given to suitably qualified and experienced local ASSI community members to participate in the construction of these walls.</p>

5.2 HIP-IS-002 South-eastern wall

Table 7: HIP-IS-002 South-eastern wall

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>The material gathered from Walls three and four should be reconstructed in the ASSI interpretation space in two curved sections to the north-west and south-east of the circular space.</p> <p>The south-eastern wall should be constructed as a free-standing wall of the type typically seen in the region.</p>	<p>The following design considerations apply to the reconstructed walls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That they recreate as closely as possible the form and design of the original wall design on site. Reference can be made to the archival recording report for imagery of these walls. • That the material used be taken from the stockpile of material taken from Walls three and four. • That the reconstruction be undertaken by a professional, skilled in dry-stone walling. • That should mortar be necessary for use in the reconstruction, there should be none visible on the external face of the walls. • That the size of the walls be as high as allowed on the site (1 m max height). • That the shape of the walls is not overly regular, nor squared off. • That priority be given to stones which have a patina to be included on the outward face of the wall. 	<p>These reconstructed walls will represent the primary element in the ASSI interpretation space and will act as a physical and visual reminder of the hard work and sacrifice of the Tweed Valley ASSI workers who cleared and farmed the land.</p> <p>Preference will be given to suitably qualified and experienced local ASSI community members to undertake the construction of these walls.</p>

5.3 HIP-IS-003 Concrete seating south-west

Table 8: HIP-IS-003 Concrete seating south-west

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>Concrete seating of a minimalist design should be curved around the south-western circumference of the circular space, as per Plate 3. This seating should leave adequate gaps for the walls and the footpaths to have a comfortable amount of room, and not interfere with the walls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain low concrete wall suitable for seating. • Should not dominate the ASSI interpretation space. 	<p>This element is mainly functional, and as such should not dominate the visual or spatial aspects of the space.</p> <p>This element should be deliberately understated as a neutral element in order for attention to be focussed towards the dry-stone walls.</p>

5.4 HIP-IS-004 Concrete seating north-east

Table 9: HIP-IS-004 Concrete seating north-east

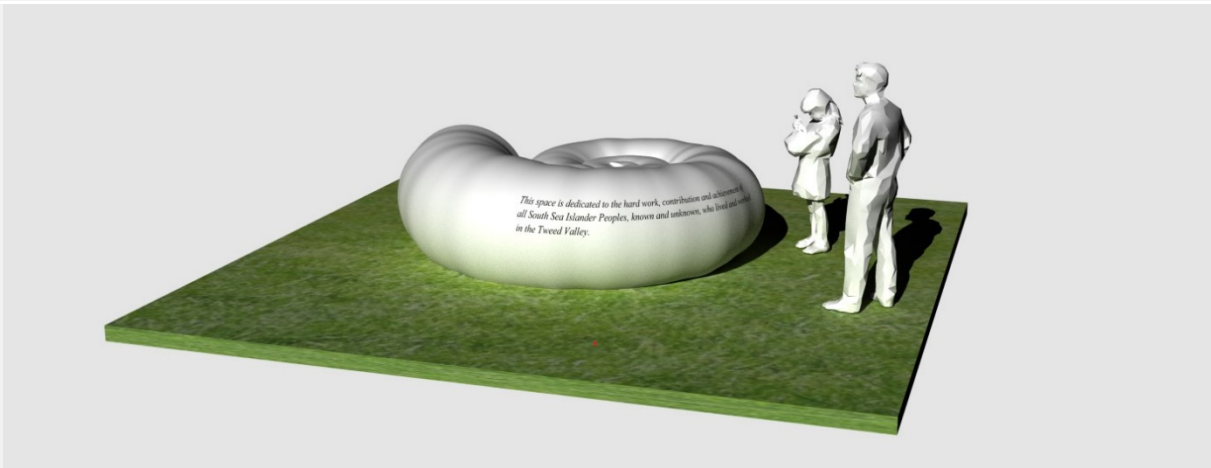
Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>Concrete seating of a minimalist design should be curved around the north-eastern circumference of the circular space, as per Plate 3. This seating should leave adequate gaps for the walls and the footpaths to have a comfortable amount of room, and not interfere with the walls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain low concrete wall suitable for seating. • Should not dominate the ASSI interpretation space. 	<p>This element is mainly functional, and as such should not dominate the visual or spatial aspects of the space. This element should be deliberately understated as a neutral element in order for attention to be focussed towards the dry-stone walls.</p>

5.5 HIP-IS-005 Central concrete plinth

Table 10: HIP-IS-005 Central concrete plinth

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
There should be a plinth of concrete in the centre of the ASSI interpretation space, which it is formed in the shape of a nautilus shell from pre-cast concrete, and an inlaid inscription around the edge of the plinth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular concrete plinth located in the centre of the grassed area. • The shape of the Plinth should resemble a nautilus shell, an ASSI motif (see below for design). • Around this Plinth there should be the inscription wording below, and this should be inlaid into the pre-cast concrete. 	<p>This element is one of the most significant items after the reconstructed walls.</p> <p>A significant amount of feedback regarding the production and installation of a bronze statue in the ASSI interpretation space was provided to Niche; however, this is outside the achievable scope of this HIP.</p> <p>This element is designed to perform a similar function to a statue, in that it is a memorial to the Tweed Valley ASSI workers who contributed so much to the Tweed Valley region, and Australia.</p> <p>This element also allows for the open area in the centre of this space to remain so, and not distract from the walls in the way a statue might.</p>

Table 11: Description of interpretive content for HIP-IS-005



Description of interpretive content for HIP-IS-005
<p>Text option for plinth</p> <p><i>“This space is dedicated to the hard work, contribution and achievement of all South Sea Islander Peoples, known and unknown, who lived and worked in the Tweed Valley.”</i></p>
 <p>A 3D architectural rendering of a circular concrete plinth designed to resemble a nautilus shell. The plinth is shown on a green grassy base. An inscription is visible on the side of the shell. Two human figures, a man and a woman, stand next to the plinth to provide a sense of scale. The rendering is in grayscale, with the text indicating that colors are not indicative.</p>
<p>Plate 4: 3-Dimensional rendering of the central plinth, with the inscription visible, colours are not indicative (source: Turf Design).</p>


5.6 HIP-IS-006 Circular concrete footpath

Table 12: HIP-IS-006 Circular concrete footpath

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
A concrete footpath which encircles the ASSI interpretation space. This element has ASSI motifs etched into the surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete pathway of the same construction as the rest of the site. Etched into the surface should be ASSI motifs taken from the below materials. Etchings should be at irregular intervals. The quantity of etchings should be enough that the area is not too crowded, but the next etching can be noticed from the previous one. 	<p>This element will provide a connecting function between the visual interpretation signage and the spatial arrangement of the ASSI interpretation space. This will enhance the idea of a ‘journey’ throughout the space, as the audience follows the trail of metaphorical ‘breadcrumbs’ as they pass through the space.</p> <p>This element should be linked to the etchings on the entrance footpaths – these should form a continuous pathway.</p>

Table 13: Description of interpretive content for HIP-IS-005

Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>Pig tusks</p> <p>Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/mytripsmypics/2662949061/</p>	 <p>The image shows two curved, light-colored pig tusks at the top, tied together with a dark cord. Below them are two circular, dark metal objects, possibly tongs or weights, with a textured surface.</p>
<p>Shells</p> <p>Sources: http://www.liveatthecentre.com.au/ASSI-150-pg22659.html</p> <p>https://www.34degrees.com.au/product-page/tri-cut-striped-nautilus-shell-set</p>	 <p>The image shows a nautilus shell set on the left, which is a black silhouette of a nautilus shell with white internal structures. On the right is a photograph of a real nautilus shell, showing its characteristic spiral and striped pattern.</p>


Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>Hibiscus and/or frangipani flowers</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/flowers/hibiscus/how-to-care-for-hibiscus-plants.htm</p> <p>https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/flowers/plumeria/growing-plumeria.htm</p>	


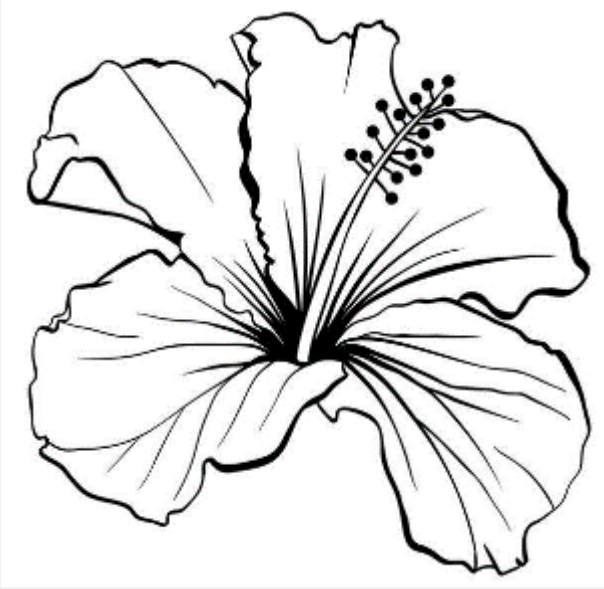

5.7 HIP-IS-007 Concrete entrance footpath

Table 14: HIP-IS-007 Concrete entrance footpath west

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>A concrete footpath which enters the ASSI interpretation space from the southern side and joins the space with the Cudgen Road public footpath. This element also has ASSI motifs etched into the surface.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete pathway of the same construction as the rest of the site. • Etched into the surface should be images taken from the below materials. • Etchings should be at irregular intervals. • The quantity of etchings should be enough that the area is not too crowded, but the next etching can be noticed from the previous one. 	<p>This element will help provide a connecting function between the main circular space and the Cudgen Road public footpath. The etchings will assist the audience transition into the interpretive space and provide a link between the visual interpretation of the 'Totem' panels which are located alongside this path, and the main interpretive space.</p> <p>This element will be either the beginning, or end of the audience's 'journey' throughout the space.</p> <p>This element should be linked to the etchings on the circular footpaths – these should form a continuous pathway.</p>

Table 15: Examples of imagery to be incorporated into of interpretive content for HIP-IS-007

Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>Pig tusks (https://www.flickr.com/photos/mytripsmypics/2662949061/)</p>	


Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>Shells Source: https://shefatravel.weebly.com/regulations--responsibilities.html</p>	
<p>Hibiscus flowers</p>	
<p>Frangipani flowers</p>	



5.8 HIP-IS-009 Garden beds – plantings


Table 16: HIP-IS-009 Garden beds - plantings


Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>Garden beds, which surround the whole ASSI interpretation space, and form part of the green space that divides the hospital site from Cudgen Road.</p> <p>The plantings in this area are required to screen the area and have been chosen to try to provide a reference to ASSI-associated plant species within the confines of what is permissible on site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Health District has produced strict guidelines for which plant species are permissible for inclusion in the design. These specify Australian native species only, non-maintenance intensive species and species not considered weeds for this location. • The suggested ASSI species have been referenced by Australian natives chosen to produce a reference to ASSI culture. Unfortunately, it was not permissible to include the ASSI plantings apart from Pandanis. • Pandanis (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>) has been approved for use in the space. • Hibiscus species that have been approved on site are: Native Rosella (<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>), Pink Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>), Cottonwood Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>). • Native frangipani (<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>) has been suggested as an alternative as frangipani (<i>Plumeria</i> spp.) is not permissible on site. • The space will be framed in a ring surrounding the circle and the walls, with lower story plantings interspersed with evergreen native trees to provide the shade required by these species. • The garden planting scheme should prominently feature those species which reference ASSI cultural values. • The garden surrounding the space provides an important screening role, and care should be taken that the plantings are sufficiently layered and dense to perform this task and provide some privacy for the space. 	<p>Several species of plants were suggested by the local ASSI community as being of cultural value.</p> <p>Coconut palms (or other species of Palms) were suggested as well as the mention that mango trees mark ASSI sites along the Australian coast. Unfortunately, most species of plants which were suggested did not meet the specifications for planting laid down by the LHD and could not be included. The reasons for this are for safety/maintenance burden, or in the case of coconut palms – that they are considered a weed to this part of the Tweed Valley.</p> <p>Alternative native Australian species were sought which reference the suggested plantings and have been integrated into the plan. These substitute plantings aim to provide a reference to the colour and culture of the South Sea Islands, within the bounds of what is was able to be included on site.</p> <p>The garden beds will provide a screening element which will help separate the ASSI interpretation space from the surrounding landscape. This will provide some privacy for the users of the space and focus attention on the dry-stone walls.</p>


Table 17: Full list of approved plantings for HIP-IS-009


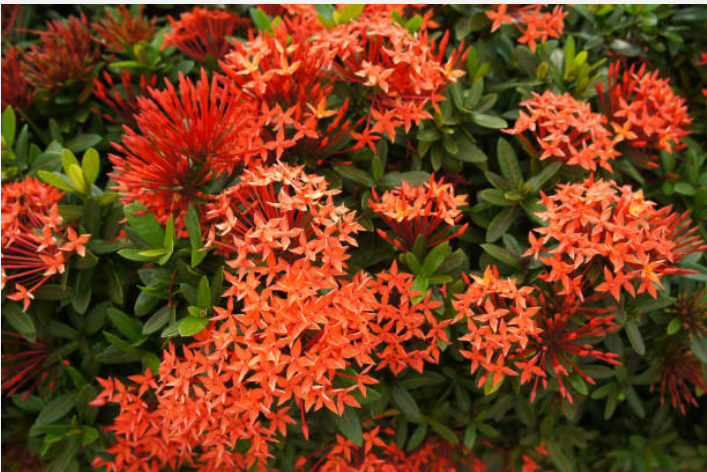

Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>HF – Native frangipani <i>(Hymenosporum Flavum)</i> Mature height: 10m</p>	 <p>The visual example consists of two photographs. The upper photograph shows a mature Native frangipani tree with a dense canopy of green leaves and numerous bright yellow flowers. The tree is situated in a residential garden in front of a light-colored stone house with a red-tiled roof. A concrete path leads to the house, and a low concrete wall borders the garden. The lower photograph is a close-up shot of the tree's branches, showing several bright yellow, tubular flowers with dark centers and green, lance-shaped leaves.</p>




Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>PM – Pencil Cedar <i>(Polyscias murrayi)</i> Mature height: 10m</p>	
<p>PT – Screw Pine (Pandanus) <i>(Pandanus tectorius)</i> Mature height: 5m</p>	

Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>EE – Quandong <i>(Elaeocarpus eumundii)</i> Mature height: 5m</p>	

Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>Hibiscus species: Pink Hibiscus <i>(Hibiscus splendens)</i> Mature height: 3m</p>	

Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>Hibiscus species: Native Rosella <i>(Hibiscus heterophyllus)</i> Mature height: 2m</p>	

Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>Lance Leaf Copper Plant <i>(Acalypha reptans 'Stephie')</i> Mature height: 0.45m</p>	
<p>Ixora 'Sunkist' <i>(Ixora dwarf 'Red Sunkist')</i> Mature height: 0.5m</p>	
<p>Alternanthera 'Firebug' <i>(Alternanthera dentata 'Firebug')</i> Mature height: 1m</p>	



Planting Species	Visual Example
<p>Beefsteak Plant (<i>Iresine herbstii</i>) Mature height: 0.8m</p>	
<p>Gardenia 'Radicans' (<i>Gardenia augusta</i> 'Radicans') Mature height: 0.5m</p>	
<p>Jasmine 'Tricolour' (<i>trachelospermum</i> 'Tricolour') Mature height: 0.3m</p>	

5.9 HIP-IS-009 to HIP-IS-010 Totem cane-knife panels A and B

Table 18: HIP-IS-009 to HIP-IS-010 Totem cane-knife panels A and B

Design Description	Discussion and design considerations	Interpretation Outcomes
<p>The wayfinding plan prepared by Urbanite describes the design of ‘Totem’ signage panels which are roughly rectangular in shape and are installed vertically with applied signage and messaging.</p> <p>The entrance pathways will have several modified versions of this type of signage, which displays visual information in the form of pictures and text that tell of the history of the site, and ASSI culture and experiences.</p> <p>These signs will be stylised in the form of upright cane knives, of a type which was used to cut cane on this site and is ubiquitous in this region.</p> <p>A QR code is printed on panel A, linking to the Tweed Regional Museum (TRM) website (https://museum.tweed.nsw.gov.au/SugarCane)</p> <p>This link and QR code will be updated once TRM has indicated their preferred link-to page.</p> <p>On both panel A and B, an acknowledgement of country should be presented, with the following suggested wording: <i>“The Tweed Valley Hospital operates on the lands of the Bundjalung Nation. We acknowledge the people of the Bundjalung Nation as the traditional custodians of the land in the beautiful Tweed Valley, particularly the Goodjinburra clan where the hospital is located.”</i> This acknowledgement should be prominent but not overshadow the interpretation material on the Totem Panel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detailed design of these panels should be co-ordinated by Urbanite, with the input of a skilled graphics designer to present the content in a visually attractive manner. • The content outlined below should be incorporated onto each respective panel, so that accurate information about ASSI culture and the site is presented. • The design of each panel should reflect the shape of a cane knife as indicated below. • The finish of each panel should fit within the materials and style chosen for the hospital wayfinding design; however, the panels should be made of core-10 steel to match the rest of the ASSI interpretation space, and to emphasise the importance of this space. 	<p>These panels are the primary visual storytelling methods of the interpretation plan and are designed to convey knowledge about the site and its history.</p> <p>It is recommended that at this stage the QR link be included on Panel A, and this links to the Tweed Regional Museum webpage. It is recommended that this QR code be periodically refreshed to keep it current and pointing to local ASSI organisations or sources of history within the Tweed.</p> <p>These panels are designed to introduce the historical background of the site, and ASSI culture as the intended audience enters the ASSI interpretation space. The audience has the opportunity to gain a level of knowledge which will enhance the experience of the reconstructed walls. This is gained prior to entering the space, and so the audience will not be distracted from experiencing the walls, and overall feeling of the circular space.</p> <p>These panels also add framing to the whole ASSI interpretation space when viewed from Cudgen Road. This will attract attention to this part of the site and provide an emphasis on the southern side of the south reconstructed wall, which will be visible through the garden bed from Cudgen Road.</p>

Table 19: Description of design concept for all 'Totem' cane knife panels

Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>View of similar installation of 'totem'-style panels on the Kokoda Track, PNG.</p>	
<p>Suggested graphic design layout style concept, from the Kokoda installation</p>	



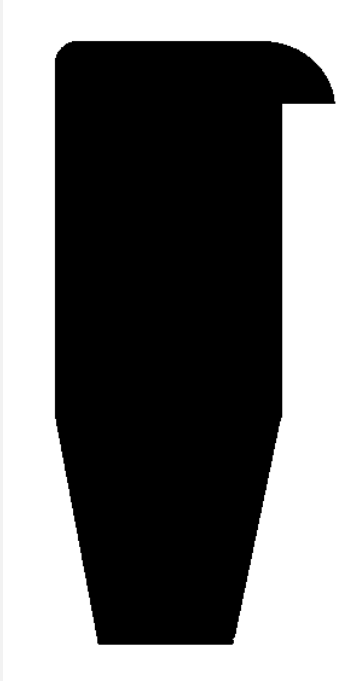
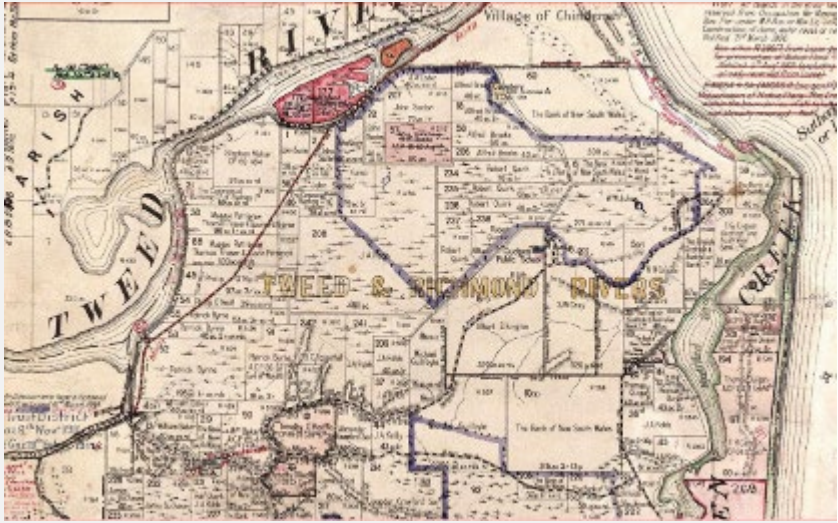



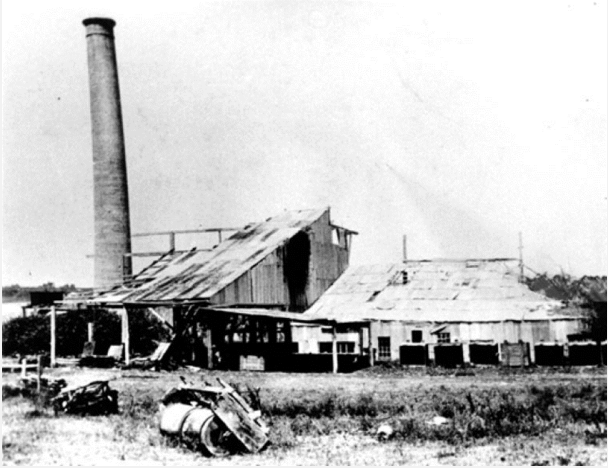
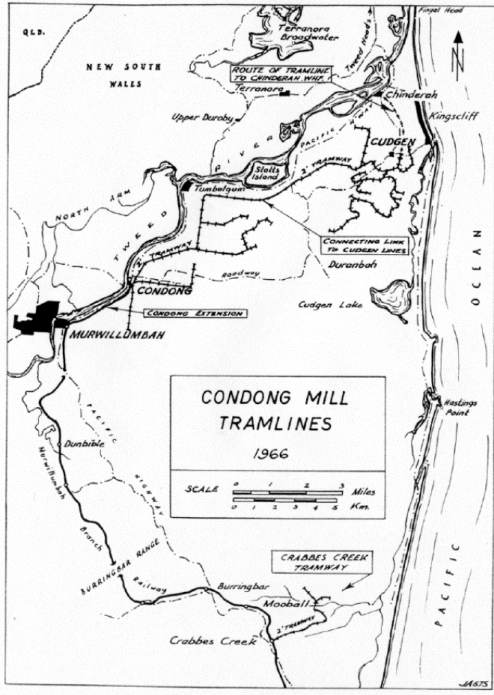
Item	Example / Suggestion
<p>Cane knives associated with the Tweed Valley</p>	 <p>The image shows two cane knives. The top one has a curved blade and a wooden handle. The bottom one has a straight blade and a wooden handle with three rivets.</p>
<p>Cane knives associated with the Mackay region</p>	 <p>The image shows a cane knife with a curved blade and a wooden handle, similar to the one in the first row.</p>
<p>Silhouette form of an upright cane knife as a suggestion for the panel shape</p>	 <p>The image shows a black silhouette of a cane knife, oriented vertically, suggesting a shape for a panel.</p>

Table 20: Description of interpretive content for HIP-IS-010 (Panel A)

Item	Image Example
<p>QR code for Tweed Regional Museum website.</p> <p>Suggested for inclusion on this panel.</p> <p>Tweed Regional Museum has provided permission and should be consulted for an updated link as necessary.</p>	
<p>Theme: Introduction to site and local ASSI heritage/drystone walls:</p>	<p>Panel Title: “South Sea Islander History of the Tweed Valley Hospital Site”</p> <p>Paragraph 1 sub title: A Prime Farming District</p> <p>Paragraph 1 text: <i>The favourable red volcanic soils at Cudgen saw the development of large land holdings by prosperous independent producers including Henry Robert Cazala and William Julius. The hospital site has had a long association with sugar cane growing, beginning with the original development of the site in 1875 by Henry Robert Cazala to form his large sugar plantation. The hospital site then became the largest Dairy in the region, the Tweedy Dairy Farm, before returning to cane production in 1916. As part of CSR’s Cudgen holdings, the site was portioned and sold to tenant farmers. Over the course of time the land was cleared, with the rich soil cleared of stones and timber.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 2 sub title: South Sea Islander Labour and Development of the Site</p> <p>Paragraph 2 text: <i>Throughout the early sugar industry of Queensland and Northern New South Wales, indentured Melanesian workers, principally from the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (then known as the New Hebrides) were used as a cheap labour force. These South Sea Islanders were hired to clear land by completely removing the stones from the fields. These stones were then used to construct stone walls. Cazala’s plantation was one of the first in the district to produce sugar. It was through the hard work and effort the South Sea Islanders in the Tweed that the land could be made suitable for farming, and farms and plantations worked.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 3 sub title: The South Sea Islander Walls on the Hospital Site</p> <p>Paragraph 3 text: <i>The stones removed from the soil were used to create dry-stone walls around the Cudgen region, including on this hospital site. There were several walls identified within the grounds of what is now the Tweed Valley Hospital. These are the most important physical evidence of early activities on the site, and likely date to Cazala’s large sugar</i></p>

Item	Image Example
	<p>plantation. 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.</p>
<p>Parish Map of the Cudgen area, 1913 (NSW Land Registry Office, Historical Lands Records Viewer, Parish of Cudgen, 1913, edition 7, sheet reference 1, CD PMAPGF09)</p>	
<p>South Sea Islander home in the Cudgen area (L to R: Tierry, Harold, Francis, Les and mother Fanny Togo) (source: <i>The Logbook</i> 2013, via TGCASSIC).</p>	
<p>South Sea Islanders at work clearing the land prior to planting sugar cane (source: Wallace 2015)</p>	

Item	Image Example
<p>Photograph of local ASSI cane cutters c. 1940 (L to R): Back- Arthur Toar (Sandy?), John Mussing, Les Wogas, Tierry Togo, Wally Mussing, Tom Mussing, Bob Rotumah. Front- Eddy Mussing, Jack Flanigan, Lindo Togo, Marsi 'Marty' Watego (source: Tweed Regional Museum Collection K1409).</p>	
<p>The Cudgen Sugar Mill after sale to CSR and decommissioning in 1911, photograph taken in c1950. Note the missing middle portion which used to house the mill's machinery (source: Boileau 2004).</p>	
<p>Map of the main tramlines to the Condong mill, 1966 (Boileau 2004 p. 108).</p>	


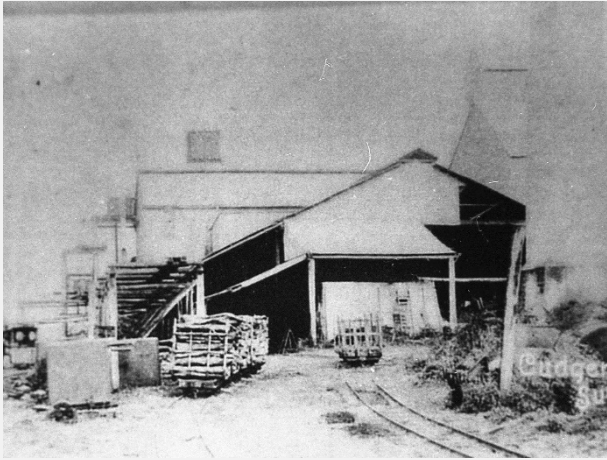

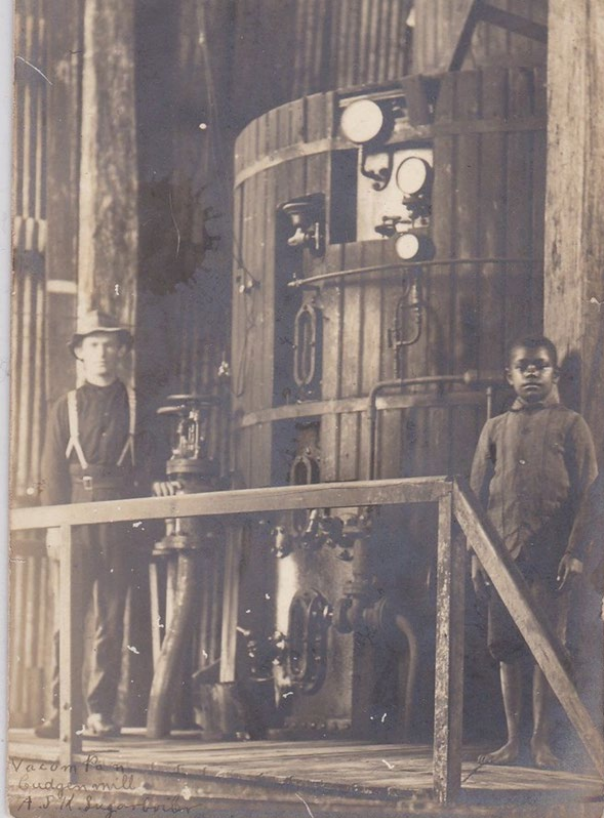


Item	Image Example
<p>Dry-stone wall on the Tweed Valley Hospital site.</p>	
<p>Oral history quotes for inclusion as written quotes on this panel:</p>	
<p>Elizabeth Wogas quote:</p>	<p><i>The farmers, when they grew crops they put so many acres of crops and then they'd put a Stonewall.... It (the Tweed Valley Hospital site) was a farm. I think I must have worked on one of those farms, picking beans. My dad used to work for a lot of farmers up there. We were always laughing; I think we were happy when we were working outside.</i></p>
<p>Fiona Mount quote:</p>	<p><i>Throughout the North Coast region, Kingscliff, Chinderah, Cudgen, there are many rock walls that have been purposely built by the South Sea Islanders, generations ago. Many of these rock walls still stand in place today from where they were originally built.</i></p>
<p>Gail Perandis quote:</p>	<p><i>Our forefathers were peaceful, respectful people, with a strong desire to thrive and prosper. We honour with pride the historical legacy they have given us. We hear your heartbeat from the past. It is our heartbeat today.</i></p>
<p>Di Skinner quote:</p>	<p><i>We worked on most of the farms all over, me and my mother and father, which is Betty and Bunny Carter, and like I said, Dick Price was one of them that sticks out in my memory because of my Dad working for him for years, and he used to occasionally give him a little plot of ground on his farm to look after for himself.</i></p>

Table 21: Description of interpretive content for HIP-IS-011 (Panel B)

Item	Example
<p>Theme: The Robb Mill and the nature of ASSI experience in the Tweed</p>	<p>Panel Title: "Life for South Sea Islanders in the Tweed Valley"</p> <p>Paragraph 1 sub title: A Different Experience</p> <p>Paragraph 1 text: <i>The experience of South Sea Islanders in New South Wales and the Tweed River region are very different from the harsher conditions in Queensland. In 1875, William Julius, one of the original farmers in Cudgen, set up a sugar cane plantation and mill at Cudgen, which was worked primarily by upwards of 200 South Sea Islanders who had come from Queensland plantations. These workers cleared the land and were leased blocks to grow sugar, while others staffed the sugar</i></p>

Item	Example
	<p><i>mill. In 1892, John Robb bought the mill and plantation, and continued the legacy of providing fairer conditions for workers.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 2 sub title: <i>Life in the Tweed</i></p> <p>Paragraph 2 text: <i>Both Robb and Julius maintained good relationships with their South Sea Islander workforce, which resulted in a stable and diligent labour force for their plantation. This was unusual for the time, as were the wages of one pound per week in addition to food. At one point, the Robb estate employed over 300 people to harvest cane and work at the mill. The estate was known as a place of refuge for South Sea Islanders who were escaping from the Queensland labour laws and harsh conditions on plantations in that state</i></p> <p>Paragraph 3 sub title: <i>After the Robb Mill</i></p> <p>Paragraph 3 text: <i>In 1911, when Mr Robb died and his plantation was sold to CSR, the sugar industry in Cudgen exclusively employed white labour due to the White Australia Policy. At least one South Sea Islander had saved up enough capital to own his own independent sugar cane farm and he was forced to hire white labour to work it. Many former South Sea Islander cane workers who were able to stay in New South Wales moved into other industries such as banana growing. Some moved from other parts of the State, and Australian South Sea Islanders have continued to live and work in the Tweed for generations.</i></p>
<p>Image of Cudgen Sugar Mill in operation at Chinderah (source: via TGCASSIC – Kerry & Co. postcard).</p>	
<p>Cane barge Loading cane onto punts on the Tweed River using a crane. Originally, the cane was pulled from the field to the riverbank using horse and slide, then placed onto skids so that a shin stick could be put underneath the cane to lever it onto the barges (source: Tweed Regional Museum Collection. No: Th101-17).</p>	

Item	Example
<p>1911 Postcard Photograph of the vacuum pan boiler at Cudgen Sugar Mill and one of the South Sea Islanders who lived and worked at the mill site. (Source: Australia Post, 1911)</p>	 <p><i>Vacuum Pan at Cudgen Mill A.S. 1911</i></p>
<p>Cane cutters in front of tent - taken at Cudgen on Geo. McCollum's farm. Standing – Marsi 'Marty' Watego, George Slockee, Billy Logan. Sitting - Tommie Slockee, Johnny Mussing, Ben Long. Lying Down - Les Slockee, William Yettica, Bob Rotumah. 1928. (Source: Tweed Regional Museum Collection. No: TH01-10)</p>	
<p>Australian South Sea Islander women working stripping cane in sugar cane fields c.1890s. (Source: Oxley Library collection)</p>	

Item	Example
<p>Image of group at Cazler's farm in the Cudgen area c.1958. From left to right: Paddy Waugh, Diana Skinner (nee Carter), Judith Godfrey (nee Carter), Robert Cazler Jnr, Phylis Keevers (nee Cartey), Mick Holland and Emily May Enares (nee Santo/Sendy) (Source: via TGCASSIC).</p>	
<p>Oral history quotes for inclusion as quotes on this panel:</p>	
<p>Felicia Cecil quote:</p>	<p><i>In 1906, which was the year the Federal government passed the South Sea Islanders Repatriation Act, grandfather (Jack Karoua) ... caught the train to Southport ... and walked or caught ferries the remainder of the way to the Tweed where they had heard of more humane treatment being given to Kanakas in the state of New South Wales.</i></p>
<p>Geoff Togo quote:</p>	<p><i>I can still remember as a young fella going up there and the kitchen was separate to the main house... but before the house was built, they lived in a traditional grass hut. A traditional grass hut made out of blady grass. It's a long grass that grows here. Well, with a tin roof, but all the sides were made of blady grass all thatched together.</i></p> <p><i>It was always hard work. Hard work. It was passed down. Its in your blood, in our blood. And hard work they used to say "never hurt anyone boy!" hard work never hurt anyone, and I have always stuck to that. I owe a lot to them.</i></p>
<p>Alicia Morgan quote:</p>	<p><i>They were hard workers. And it's those sorts of values that I continue to pass down to my children. And I think that it's the same with a lot of those men and women. They – the Kanakas – you know... it was hardship, as well, but they tended to bounce back. If there is anything that I can learn... they were strong willed and determined to make a life with what they had, and I walk like I have my ancestors right behind me.</i></p>
<p>Jackie McDonald quote:</p>	<p><i>Many South Sea Islander people made their way to the Tweed Valley in NSW to find some semblance of peace in their lives, escaping the treacherous working conditions in Queensland. They lived in small settlements in various parts of the Tweed Valley. There are some whose names appear in the public record or in a Cemetery, memorial, or in the memory of their living descendants. But there are many whose names do not appear anywhere. But they contributed greatly to the burgeoning industries of the sugar cane and banana growing industries in the Tweed Valley. And we respect them and remember them with great pride.</i></p>

6. ASSI interpretation opportunities inside the Hospital

The local ASSI community has greatly contributed to the provision of health services in the Tweed Valley district.

Several nurses of ASSI background have been of benefit to the wider community and were well respected. These include Sister Nellie Enares, Sister Emily May Youko Enares, Delma Edwards, Desley Morton, Jean Watego, Dawn Appo and medical orderly Corporal Les 'Joe' Moss.

The Art and Culture program for the TVH may provide an opportunity for additional ASSI cultural elements to be incorporated within the hospital buildings. While the inclusion of ASSI cultural elements within the interior of the hospital has been determined to be outside the scope of the HIP, some interpretation recommendations that could be considered for the TVH Interior as part of the TVH Art and Culture program include:

- Partnering with local ASSI artists to produce works for the hospital interior which could showcase prominent ASSI individuals or ASSI culture (such as carvings of the faces of the ASSI nurses).
- Including historical images taken of the hospital site, the nearby Robb mill, local ASSI workers, or other local ASSI community members as features within the hospital, using ongoing communication with the local ASSI community to determine their relevance.
- Inclusion of ASSI motifs and designs, commissioned by local ASSI artists, within portions of the hospital interior.

7. Staged summary of tasks, timing, and responsibilities

The following table outlines the required tasks that are required for the implementation of the HIP, which is Stage 3 of the process outlined in the Strategy.

Table 22: Staged summary of tasks, timing, and responsibilities

Task Name	Task Description	Responsible party	Timing
Visualisation of HIP design spaces	Updating existing drawings and artists impressions for the ASSI interpretation space based on the draft HIP	Turf Design Studio	Prior to draft HIP distribution to the local ASSI community for comments and feedback.
HIP finalisation	Incorporation of community feedback into the design, in consultation with Health Infrastructure and TSA Management. Obtaining of final copyright approvals and publication quality versions of selected sources. Advice available for Urbanite and Turf as the interpretive elements detailed engineering designs are finalised.	Niche Environment and Heritage	Prior to Stage 3 Implementation works
Detailed engineering and landscape design of HIP structures	Incorporating all changes and updating landscape design to reflect final HIP design	Turf Design Studio	Prior to Stage 3 Implementation works
Wayfinding and signage detailed design	Layout, graphic design, and engineering/structural design of wayfinding elements as per the HIP. This includes both 'Totem' panels.	Urbanite	Prior to Stage 3 Implementation works
Engaging local ASSI artists to contribute to interpretive elements as per HIP	Some interpretive elements require input from local ASSI artists for specific commissioned designs.	TSA Management / Health Infrastructure	Prior to and/or during Stage 3 Implementation works
Construction and physical development of the space	Construction of the ASSI interpretation space based on the HIP. Planting and landscaping, and installation of all elements and art.	TSA Management / through contractors	During Stage 3 Implementation works / TVH landscaping construction.
Ongoing management of HIP and on-site interpretation	The ongoing maintenance, review and management of the HIP and management of community involvement.	NSW Health and Northern NSW Local Health District, with input from qualified heritage consultant.	Post-implementation / Ongoing

8. Recommendations for Maintenance and Review

To ensure that the Heritage Interpretation Plan, and the interpretation of South Sea Islander cultural values and history on the Tweed Valley Hospital site continues to be relevant and accurate, it is essential for a formal review and update of this Heritage Interpretation Plan to be undertaken periodically. In addition, the ASSI interpretation spaces and installations on site should be well maintained so that they are fit for use and reflect well on the Hospital’s overall delivery of care for the community.

The following management policies must be implemented as part of the requirements of compliance with this HIP. This is an ongoing process over the life of the hospital.

Table 23: Recommendations for maintenance and review

HIP Policy No.	Policy Content	Priority	Timing
HIP-MP01	Ongoing consultation with the local Australian South Sea Islander Community should be maintained, as part of the general community, via the Northern NSW Local Health District’s Community Advisory Groups. The local Australian South Sea Islander Community should be consulted in future heritage interpretation projects on site.	Essential	Continuous
HIP-MP02	The remaining dry-stone walls on site should be preserved and protected from further physical degradation from development and/or other potential impacts to their heritage value.	Essential	Continuous
HIP-MP03	Listing of all dry-stone walls remaining on the Dep. Of Health s.170 Register should be undertaken as is required under section 170 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> .	Essential	Immediate
HIP-MP04	The gardens and landscaping of the ASSI interpretation space should be maintained to a high standard in accordance with best practise and the rest of the hospital site.	High	Continuous, as per the TVH’s maintenance plan.
HIP-MP05	The physical installations and reconstructed dry-stone walls should be maintained to a high standard in accordance with best practise and the rest of the hospital site.	High	Continuous, as per the TVH’s maintenance plan.
HIP-MP06	The interpretive content, QR codes and other non-physical elements should be maintained so that they remain accessible to the intended audience.	Essential	Continuous
HIP-MP07	Consider developing public and educational programs in line with national curriculum polices in partnership with the local ASSI community groups, individuals of ASSI heritage, and local schools and museums/historical societies.	Medium	3-5 years

Appendix 1 – Tweed Valley ASSI Community Consultation: Record of Responses to the draft HIP from the ASSI Community

Consultation was undertaken with the Tweed Valley South Sea Islander Communities Incorporated (TVSSIC Inc.) and the Tweed Gold Coast South Sea Islander Association (TGCASSIC), who represent Australians of South Sea Islander heritage living in the Tweed Valley, along with several individual community members with connections with the new Tweed Valley Hospital site. This HIP also included consultation with the National representative body, the Australian South Sea Islanders (Port Jackson) (ASSIPJ) with the respect and authorisation of the (TGCASSIC).

This appendix presents a summary of feedback to the draft HIP that was provided to the Tweed ASSI community stakeholders. This consultation directly continued the ASSI community consultation undertaken with regards to the removal of the dry-stone walls on site, as recorded in the Tweed Valley Hospital SSD2 report, and has been ongoing throughout the process of development of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy and Plan up to the finalisation of this HIP. The below feedback was received from the ASSI community in response to the draft HIP. This list includes comments made on the draft HIP presented to the ASSI community only and is not intended as a comprehensive record of all communications between the project team and the local ASSI community members. Responses to feedback are intended to show how the feedback was addressed when updating the draft HIP.

Table 24: Feedback received on the draft Heritage Interpretation Plan

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Summary of feedback received
Errors identified in the HIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the map on Page 15, notes the plinth as HIP-IS-004, however, on the next page it notes that the reference point for the plinth is HIP-IS-005. Please amend the map to read HIP-IS-005.
Response: The error is noted, and this figure has been amended.	
The use of the term ‘Yarning Circle’ within the HIP report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we would like to see the term ‘yarning circle’ withdrawn in reference to the central shape as this is an aboriginal term, not a SSI term. Yarning circle language should be removed as this refers to an Aboriginal place.
<i>Response: Yarning Circle was initially suggested by the community, but it is understood that it is not appropriate for this space. The initial mention in community feedback has been left as is, but other references removed.</i>	
Use of the Term Nasara within the report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The correct word should be Nasara. The Nasara is a common term and distinct location where the community meets to discuss serious issues/community issues / a place for reflection and solitude. The hospital is also a Nasara and the Nasara always has the Tam Tam standing next to it for protection and spiritual guidance. Can a Tam Tam (carving) be incorporated into the design? In relation to the naming of the area “Nasara” on the HIP we agree that it should be noted as such in the HIP. We totally disagree with the use of the term ‘Nasara’ within the HIP, as it is not inclusive. Further, there is also a reference to the word ‘Nasara’ for African origins, and therefore has the potential to confuse. This space is neither a meeting place nor a dancing ground and certainly has no affiliations to the African culture. This is an area for people of all origins to reflect on Tweed Valley South Sea Islander history – a reflection space/park. By not using such a term, ensures inclusivity for all. We understand that the community will be given the opportunity to name the area in time to come; however, we strongly disagree with using this word throughout the HIP.
<i>Response: The above statements show some disagreement in the community; however, the balance of consensus seem to indicate that ‘Nasara’ is a term permissible to be used in the place of the term Yarning Circle.</i>	

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Summary of feedback received
<p>Official name of the ASSI interpretation space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does the space have a name? ▪ Nasara – general term for SSI for meeting place of importance. Meeting place. customary practice. ▪ The suggested name for the circle area “Nasara” means ‘You me along talk’ - a place for you and I to talk. We feel that this is more reflective of the space than ‘yarning circle.’ ▪ The correct cultural interpretation from the Vanuatu High Commissioner who suggested the word nasara the term nasara means ‘meeting place’ ‘coming together’. Apologies for the confusion and please correct the report. Other terminology I gave you has been ‘Yumi Olgeta’ aka you and me altogether as well Wantok meaning cus of brotha brethren. Nasara is a gathering a coming together. Feedback received 17/11/2021) ▪ Name. This space be named to suit the purpose of the site e.g., South Sea Islander Reflection Garden and no favouritism be given to any particular SSI name or dialect. ▪ We would also like to see the name “Nasara” physically represented in the area, e.g.: “Nasara Park,” with an explanation of why this name has been used. As the area is reflective of ASSI culture, and borrowing many aspects of same, we feel that it would be more respectful to do this than to give the area a non-cultural name such as ‘Pocket Park,’ acknowledging the culture that is reflected in this space. A ‘culturally neutral’ name would be selectively representing the ASSI culture which would not be appropriate.
<p>Response: Determining the official name of the space is beyond the scope of this HIP and is to be determined by the LHD. The community feedback provided above is critical for correct action on this issue, and these perspectives should be given weight when making a decision on this topic. It is noted that (in order to fulfill the EIS requirements for historical heritage) this space is designed not to be culturally neutral, but to reflect the ASSI cultural heritage values present on the hospital’s site. To subvert this design would be to undermine this HIP and is not a recommended course of action. If agreement with the community about a specific name is not possible to be reached, a non-descript name is possible, as long as it does not undermine the intention of this space to be reflective of ASSI culture only, but open and accessible to all.</p>	
<p>Change to overall circular design of the Interpretative Space particularly to reflect a nautilus shell</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We would also like to see the central shape of the design changed slightly to reflect seashell design. This could be easily accomplished by slightly altering the entry footpaths to run into the shape on a curved angle rather than straight in. This would be more reflective of the spiral design of a conch shell which is used to call islanders to meetings. ▪ I agree with the circle being changed in shape of Conch shell. ▪ SSI Interpretation space: Change the shape of this space from the perfect round circle to the shape and look of a Nautilus shell. The same elements included in this image (seating, plinth, cane knife panels, stone walls) can still be captured around the shape of a shell. The colour of the concrete to match the colours of the Nautilus shell e.g., the majority in cream coloured concrete, with rust-coloured concrete inserts, displaying the markings of a Nautilus shell. This idea makes it unique to the site and more in keeping with SSI culture and is not the same as all other round spaces seen in many other areas. It will become a landmark feature that is easily recognised from the air, not only by the Care flight helicopter, but also by commercial aircrafts and their passengers leaving from and arriving to the Gold Coast Airport. A draft drawing is attached, which includes all other features and the actual tree names.
<p>Response: The feedback on the overall shape has been taken into account, and the suggestion of the nautilus shell is much appreciated and has support across the community feedback. While the full design changes suggested are not able to be implemented in their totality, the design has been changed to incorporate these ideas, and the HIP updated accordingly.</p>	
<p>Shape and design of the re-constructed walls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stone walls around the proposed Nautilus shell have a more natural look than those shown in the image in Plate 2 on page 13. The proposed location is approximately the same.
<p>Response: The stone walls are to be built to reference the drystone walls on site, and not be squared off as shown. This appearance in Plate 2 is acknowledged to be misleading and is down to software limitations for this visualisation.</p>	
<p>Design of the central concrete plinth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We understand that the plinth design is to include plaques with further information, similar to the ones outside our room at Tweed. However, again,

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Summary of feedback received
	<p>this circle design is not reflective of SSI culture. We would prefer to see a shape in keeping with the natural designs of the islands, a statue or something with more of a connection back to the islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The shape of the plinth has no cultural connection so we would like to see it replaced with a 'tam tam totem.' This is a symbol of protection and could be placed at the front of the hospital, on the left-hand side entry, or in the centre of the circle instead of the plinth. ▪ We understand that the purpose for the plinth was to have the plaques attached to it. We feel that it would be more relevant and connected to have these plaques placed onto the front side of one, or both, of the rock walls. ▪ Within these plaques we would also like the wording to acknowledge other cultures, such as the Indian and Chinese, who worked beside the islanders in Cudgen, and the convicts who also worked these fields with the islanders.
<p><i>Response: The design of the plinth has been changed to reference a nautilus shell, in concert with the overall shape of the space. The re-designed shape will support the same inscription as was previously planned, but no plaques were planned – the misleading information in the HIP has been removed.</i></p>	
<p>Planting Design for Interpretative Space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We understand the need for the exclusion of some suggested plants. However, crocan (Croton) bushes line the roads in Vanuatu. We would like to see crocan (Croton) bushes into the design. ▪ Is there scope for bamboo to be incorporated? Represents Hope, strength. ▪ Tree planting to be strategically placed so as not to obscure the view of the shell from the air when the trees mature.
<p><i>Response: the planting design has faced several constraints which have restricted the types and placing of plants to be used. Unfortunately, no further species can be introduced beyond the existing planting design. The current planting design should not obscure the shape of the space.</i></p>	
<p>Photos used on Interpretation Panels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Photos used for Panels A & B - We would like to use local photos and include names against the references. These photos can be sourced from our rooms, Tweed Historical Society, or the Tweed Regional Museum. For example, the photograph of the grass hut could be substituted with the grass hut photo of the Togo family that is displayed within our room. ▪ You have photos of the punts and trams that delivered cane to the mills however, you are missing the bullock trains that did this same job. We can source one of these photos for you from the Skinner family. ▪ The photo of the cane cutting men needs to have an amendment to the names on the photo. "Mark Watego" is actually "Marsi Watego." Many people called him "Marty." Tweed Regional Museum have been asked many times to correct this. ▪ Women did not cut cane in the Tweed area. Women did go into the field and strip cane. We can provide colour photos of this that you could scan in black and white and include to continue the aesthetic appeal. ▪ More locally relevant images should be used on the on the information panel. ▪ Top image Chinderah wharf on images – bring cane down from Cudgen. Information regarding persons involved in loading practices and local transport of Cane. Not Shin sticking used at Chinderah as they had a derrick. ▪ Cane cutters image Mark Watego – should be Marsi Watego – make sure name is correct. ▪ Wallace 2015 reference in HIP. What is the reference? ▪ Great Granny's hut - use image on wall of SSI room – TOGO family hut. ▪ boat image – look for and make high resolution. ▪ With reference to Panel A: - Page 40 of the Interpretation plan we would prefer the substitution of the Togo Hut for the second photo on Page 40. ▪ With reference to Panel A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Page 40 - third photo of the South Sea Islanders clearing sugar cane. This is a general photo. We offer you a photo of more local cane cutters, including the Toar, Wogas, Slockee and Long families in the photo. I can send you the exact names, in order, if you prefer this photo. We have also attached a photo of local women stripping the cane. The correct job the women did in the cane fields.

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Summary of feedback received
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With reference to Panel A: ▪ - Page 40 - bottom photo of Dick Price farm cane cutters. Is it possible to get names of these persons please? ▪ With reference to Panel A: ▪ - Page 41 - We have attached another photo of the Cudgen Sugar Mill for your consideration for inclusion. ▪ With reference to Panel A: ▪ - Page 41 - the bottom photo shows a dry-stone wall on the Hospital site. There is also one on the next page (Page 42). We don't feel that we need 2 and would prefer to keep the one on Page 42.
<p><i>Response: the community feedback is greatly appreciated, and the panels have been updated in the HIP.</i></p>	
<p>Inclusion of names of individuals and families within the HIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was a suggestion of a list of names of various families in the area with SSI names being listed, similar to the plaque at our cemetery on Cudgen Road. Unfortunately, there is still the risk of missing a name and causing distress to the families left off the plaque. ▪ Adding to the list of previous generation of nurses within the area includes Desley Morton, Jean Watego and Dawn Appo. ▪ We have also received objections from the wider community regarding having any family noted and highlighted within the quotes. ▪ We would like to see a quote for the men who worked in the Tweed area who died with no family, even a general quote acknowledging them, rather than having certain families highlighted in the quotes. ▪ Not including specific names within the HIP to avoid marginalising various persons/groups/families. We understand and acknowledge your hesitation with this, however, we are currently in the situation where this has been agreed to before and we are only now reclaiming knowledge of those names, those families and individuals. To now revert to not identifying families/groups/individuals would be to perpetuate this same problem for future generations. We feel to not acknowledge the names of these persons, who, for all intents and purposes, are an inspiration for our culture and a testament to human survival against persecution, would be very disrespectful. We believe that the focus should be selectively choosing who/what is included rather than marginalising the entire Australian population of ASSI's to nameless faces again. ▪ For the sake of reaching consensus, we agree that specific names of families or people not be used in the HIP, however, general references must be made to descendants of the original TVSSI people who are still living in the Tweed Valley, to demonstrate that we are still here. With regard to the use of family names 'on-site', if there is no consensus on this, we believe this decision should be made after broader consultation, which may require a community meeting. Whilst the HIP becomes part of the written public record, the most public historical record will be the hospital site itself, where the tangible evidence was, namely the dry stone walls built by our ancestors and now partially destroyed, but still partially contained. The opportunity to record our families' involvement in the stone walls construction and in various burgeoning industries in the Tweed must not be lost on people's views. This will last long after we are gone.
<p><i>Response: It is understood that this topic is contentious, and the feedback given by the community is appreciated. The measure to remove all references to individuals and family names within the HIP has not been implemented, as the feedback received calls into question the efficacy of this measure in respecting the ASSI community and history in the Tweed. The HIP has also been updated to reflect the feedback received, although it is understood that no solution here will fully be able to convey the material received during the consultation, let alone tell the whole story of ASSI history within the Tweed. This space is intended as a starting place, to promote discussion and interest in ASSI culture.</i></p>	
<p>QR Codes in the HIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What will the QR codes lead to? ▪ Great idea to use QR codes to enable expansion of limited information
<p><i>Response: Contact has been made with Tweed Regional Museum, and they have agreed to having the QR code link to their website, and to work with the local ASSI community to develop this site's material and presentation of ASSI</i></p>	

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<p><i>historical and cultural material. This is especially positive for the awareness of Tweed ASSI Cultural values in the broader community and is an avenue for community outreach which the LHD is advised to consider as beneficial.</i></p>	
<p>Motifs used on the concrete paths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suggestions for the concrete paths includes the frangipanis, the hibiscus, cane, the pig tusks, davui (shells that are used to call the islanders to meet - picture below), lali drums (picture below), corderlines (cordyline), crocus (crotons). ▪ We understand that the plants within this garden area cannot be signed as some people may attempt to use the leaves/flowers for this purpose. However, could we suggest a general sign stating: "Many island versions of the plants within this garden have medicinal, cultural and spiritual purposes in the islands." ▪ We would also like to see a tall ship, whether it is on the plaques, on the concrete or on the panels we feel we do need to reflect how SSI came to be here in Australia.
<p><i>Response: The feedback regarding the motifs is appreciated and the HIP has been updated. The signage of specific plantings is not considered appropriate, as while the plant species have been chosen to reflect ASSI culture, they are not directly equivalent with the ASSI plant species they were chosen to represent.</i></p>	
<p>Ideas on future use of the space contained in the HIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The local schools can use the space. Great education opportunity. ▪ Need a space to communicate and teach younger generations. It is a history of how we got here. 100 % of the story. ▪ Education booklet. To be sent out to school – who would create something? ▪ Similar projects have fact sheets. HI would love to work with everyone to develop something. ▪ Education -children of the sugar slaves – Phillis Corowa – past curriculums – stories from the Tweed – Next year, 175 years since Benjamin Boyd brought SSI to NSW. Would be a good time to promote culture. Australian Museum – looking at putting together a new curriculum.
<p><i>Response: The future use of the space is beyond the scope of the HIP, although it is anticipated that the ASSI interpretation space will have a positive impact for awareness of Tweed ASSI culture and history within the broader community. The LHD is advised that building a strong, reciprocal and respectful working relationship with the Tweed ASSI community members would be beneficial to all parties, and the ASSI interpretation space has been designed as a positive initial step to facilitate this dialogue and understanding.</i></p>	
<p>Design of 'Totem' panels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regard to the shape of the banners we would prefer that the shape be more in line with the second cane knife on page 38 of the Interpretation. This is more in keeping with the shape of the cane knives used in this area. (The silhouette form of an upright a knife has a straighter back than the real object and we would like to keep it more in line with the real object. ▪ Can the panels be double sided? We realise that you mentioned them being 1 sided, however, this would give more room to include a much-needed timeline on the panels. ▪ Information signs to be installed at both entrances/exits into the Garden space.
<p><i>Response: the feedback is appreciated; however, the 'Totem' Panels are designed to provide reference to cane knives while still being functional and are required to be in keeping with the rest of the Hospitals signage (wayfinding) plan. These panels are located at the entrance to the space and will remain single sided.</i></p>	
<p>Use of the term 'ASSI' in the HIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ References to ASSI. This project is specific to the identity of the Tweed Valley South Sea Islander people, and it is for this reason that we insist that all references to Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI) be replaced with Tweed Valley South Sea Islander. ASSI refers to all South Sea Islander peoples in Australia, but this story is distinctively the Tweed's and must stand alone. We have requested the reference be corrected in the past, but our request seems to have been overlooked. ▪ We agree that the term Tweed Valley South Sea Islanders (TVSSI) is to be used consistently throughout the HIP, and in all other references to the Tweed Valley Hospital Project. Since the HIP relates specifically to the Tweed Valley Hospital project, there is no need to refer to or use the term ASSI or any other groups. ▪ With regard to changing the reference of our cultural descendants from ASSI to TVSSI, our reasons that we do not agree with this are twofold. Firstly, this abbreviation is too close to the other cultural group abbreviation and will not reflect the hard work, sacrifice and dedication of the elders of our Association

Aspect of the interpretation design discussed	Summary of feedback received
	<p>who commenced this work before any other organisation within Australia, nearly 50 years ago. Secondly, we feel that this would be highly inappropriate and disrespectful to our ancestors, as they were the ones who penned “ASSI” and it would be disrespectful to elders from around Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within our name, Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI), it must be acknowledged that many of the persons/families who settled in the Tweed area were seasonal workers from Sydney, and across Australia, who called the Tweed area their home during various crop / hunting seasons. It also became the home of ASSI within Queensland who were avoiding deportation, family breakups and persecution in other areas as Tweed farmers and community were more accepting and welcoming of ASSI families and their plight and hardships.
<p><i>Response: This HIP uses the term Australian South Sea Islander (ASSI), which is used when referring to persons of South Sea Islander decent in Australia, in the context of this HIP. It is understood that while this term is accepted for use across Australia, there has not been community consensus for the use of this term in regard to this HIP or the location within the Tweed Valley, NSW. During the consultation process for this HIP, conflicting perspectives have been received, with the alternative term of Tweed Valley South Sea Islander (TVSSI) suggested to emphasise the local community and the historical distinction between the Tweed Valley Region in NSW from the experience of South Sea Islanders in Queensland and other parts of Australia. Alternative views express that the term ASSI was developed and adopted by ASSI elders, and this should not be modified without consensus from the broader community, that ASSI people in the Tweed came to the region from across Australia, and that cultural connections with this region often extend to a broader community of families. While both perspectives are understood, it is unfortunately not possible to accommodate both viewpoints within the scope of this HIP. Therefore, it is proposed to use the currently nationally accepted term ‘ASSI’ within this report, with the respectful understanding that, as used in this HIP, the importance of the local Tweed South Sea Islander community’s experiences and identity is paramount.</i></p>	
<p>Flying the ASSI outside the Hospital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ suggested, the hospital getting our Australian South Sea Islanders’ flag.
<p><i>Response: The flying of the ASSI flag outside the Hospital is beyond the scope of this HIP.</i></p>	

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

Environmental offsetting

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