

2017 Guide to



ENGINEERS
AUSTRALIA

ENGINEERING HERITAGE RECOGNITION PROGRAM



Captions for cover images

Starting from top left:

- Antenna DSS-46, Tidbinbilla Deep Space Tracking Station, Canberra, 1965.
Engineering Heritage National Landmark, August 2010.
Image: NASA
- Blast furnace, Lithgow Steelworks, Lithgow, New South Wales, 1906.
Historic Engineering Marker, October 1992.
Image: Michael Clarke.
- Humphrey pump, Cobdogla, South Australia, 1927.
Engineering Heritage International Marker.
Image: source unknown.
- Richmond Bridge, Richmond, Tasmania, 1825.
Historic Engineering Marker, April 1881.
Image: Bruce Cole.
- Ord River Dam, Kununurra, Western Australia, 1972.
Engineering Heritage Marker, August 2004.
Image: www.kimberleywa.com.
- Synthi 100 Music Synthesiser, Melbourne, Victoria, 1971-1973.
Engineering Heritage Marker, September 2016.
Image: Owen Peake.
- Burdekin River Bridge, Home Hill, North Queensland, 1947.
Engineering Heritage National Landmark, August 2010.
Image: Owen Peake.
- Young Australian, Roper River, Northern Territory, 1853, wrecked 1872.
Erecting the interpretation panel on the river bank near the wreck site.
Engineering Heritage Marker, May 2011.
Image: Owen Peake.
- Newcastle Water Supply system – the Walka Scheme, Newcastle, New South Wales, 1885.
Engineering Heritage National Marker, December 2015.
Image: source unknown.

This document is based on the earlier version of the same name published in 2012.

It has been adapted after extensive consultation with the EHA cohort between May 2016 and June 2017.

The review was carried out by a sub-committee of the Heritage Recognition Committee and consisted of the members of the Heritage Recognition committee and Michael Clarke.

This version will be presented to the EHA National Committee in July 2017 for approval to publish on the EHA web page.



***Unveiling the interpretation panel for the Mitchell Freeway in Perth.
Site recognised in November 2008.***

GUIDE TO ENGINEERING HERITAGE RECOGNITION PROGRAM

prepared by

ENGINEERING HERITAGE AUSTRALIA

a Centre of
the Institution of Engineers Australia
(commonly known as Engineers Australia)

June 2017

FOREWORD

Aboriginal Australians were building engineering structures for thousands of years before Europeans reached this country. Engineering structures, based initially on European principles, have been constructed from the earliest days of colonisation. There was a great period of construction of public works, including particularly transportation and utility services, during the second half of the nineteenth century leading up to Federation. There was another burst of development after Federation and before the First World War. There was much less economic activity from the beginning of the First World War until the end of the Second World War, including the period of the Great Depression between the Wars. From the early 1950s until today the nation has enjoyed an unprecedented period of prosperity and economic growth with much infrastructure and other construction, including major national projects such as the Snowy Mountains Scheme.

Australians have always been an inventive bunch, and none more so than our engineering team. Australia's history is full of engineering artefacts that were conceived, developed and commercialized in our own backyard.¹

The maintenance of our history, and how we arrived at today's "place" cannot simply be recorded in writing. We need to see, touch and feel our heritage, if we are to truly appreciate its meaning, and how it has contributed to our culture, and to our character as a nation.²

Engineering Heritage Australia, including the National Committee and our heritage groups in all the Divisions have risen to this challenge. Engineers Australia is committed to preserving our engineering heritage. The Engineering Heritage Recognition Program, is designed to specifically meet this challenge.

The Engineering Heritage Recognition Program tracks works that might meet the criteria set out in this Guide. The program began in 1984 and, by the end of 2016, recognition of 212 engineering heritage works had been completed.

¹ David A Hood FIEAust CPEng FIPENZ FISEAM MASCE, National President, 2012.

²

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Engineers Australia (EA) established the Australian Historic Engineering Plaquing Program in 1984 as a means of bringing public recognition to engineering works of historic or heritage significance and to the engineers who created them. The purpose of the Program was to encourage conservation of Australian engineering heritage and to raise community awareness of engineering and the benefits it provides.

Two categories of awards were made: a 'National Engineering Landmark' (NEL) for works which are nationally significant and a 'Historic Engineering Marker' (HEM) for works of more local significance. A distinctive disk and a rectangular, explanatory plaque, both in cast bronze, were provided for a NEL. A single rectangular explanatory plaque was provided for the HEM.

In May 2009 the Program was revised, renamed the 'Engineering Heritage Recognition Program' and, whilst two categories of Award were continued, they were renamed 'Engineering Heritage National Landmark' (EHNL) and 'Engineering Heritage Marker' (EHM). Both awards are now identified by a more distinctive marker and an interpretation panel.

In 2011 and 2012 an international category of award was introduced and some existing awards were re-named. The Program now has three awards:

- Engineering Heritage Marker
- Engineering Heritage National Marker
- Engineering Heritage International Marker

This 2017 edition of the Guide includes revision of some procedures and introduces the concept of virtual interpretation.

The process of virtual interpretation which is described below, enables interpretation of sites where owners do not wish to have a panel on their property, or of sites where suitable locations for interpretation cannot be found. Virtual Interpretation is not a different type of award but a different manner of providing interpretation.

The aim of this revised Program is to attract public attention to these engineering works more effectively and explain their engineering heritage in easily understood terms.

Definitions and Scope

In this document 'work' or 'works' encompasses the wide range of engineering and industrial endeavour; it includes such things as plans and designs, structures, earthworks, machinery, moveable items, relics, sites of demolished works, documents, writings, photographs, oral histories and so on.

Works of engineering and industrial heritage recognised under this program are those judged to be valuable to a group of people, or to have contributed something of value to the nation, a region, or to the practice of engineering.



*The interpretation panel at Electrolytic Zinc, Lutana, Hobart, Tasmania.
Site recognised April 2014, panel erected August 2014.*

Explanation of “Australian”:

The Heritage Recognition Program takes into consideration the potential to recognise Australian engineering and industrial heritage stories which occur beyond the shores of Australia.

To be considered “Australian” the work must be:

1. Invented or designed in Australia or by Australians **or**
2. Constructed in Australia or by Australians (from Australian or imported components) **or**
3. Operated in Australia for a substantial portion of its working life **or**
4. Operated by Australians overseas as part of an enterprise significant in Australian history (eg. military service, exploration, scientific study)

This document is a guide to help with the research, nomination, celebration and interpretation of engineering works for recognition under the Program.

The Register of engineering and industrial works already recognised by the Program can be viewed on Engineering Heritage Australia’s web page at the Engineering Heritage Recognition Program page:

This page provides a searchable database of information on all recognized sites.

The Register is presented in two formats: in alphabetical order, and in chronological order according to the date on which the works were recognised.

Objectives

The objectives of EHA's Engineering Heritage Recognition Program are:

- To contribute to the recognition and preservation of Australia's engineering and industrial heritage by recording the history of works and awarding markers.
- Engage with the public by promoting awareness, enjoyment and conservation of engineering and industrial heritage.
- Inspire our youth to consider engineering as a career choice by telling the stories of engineers, their industry, infrastructure and designs in the development of Australia.
- Develop a sense of pride in engineers, in the history of their profession and encourage their proactive care for, and conservation of, Australia's engineering and industrial heritage.
- Assist in the documentation of Australian engineering and industrial history and foster an understanding of earlier technologies.

Strategies

The strategies of EHA's Engineering Heritage Recognition Program are to:

- Research the history of engineering and industrial works.
- Celebrate with awards, important works having heritage value.
- Provide appropriate interpretation to aid public understanding and appreciation of the heritage of engineering and industrial works.
- Promote conservation of the works by identifying, publicising, recording and listing of works in appropriate forums.



Interpretation panel for the Gairloch Bridge, Ingham, North Queensland.

HERITAGE RECOGNITION COMMITTEE

The Heritage Recognition Committee comprises the Chair and other members appointed by the National Committee of EHA. The Chair of EHA is an ex-officio member.

The role of the Committee is to:

- consider proposals to nominate for awards (brief exploratory submissions) and provide an opinion as to whether a nomination would be likely to succeed;
- evaluate award nominations and ensure they satisfy the laid down criteria;
- decide appropriate level of award;
- consider proposed interpretation panels and negotiate acceptable designs with Division heritage groups, who may need to consult owners;
- consider matters relevant to the Program and make recommendations to the EHA National Committee;
- provide advice and information on Program matters to Engineers Australia, its members, and to others as required;
- revise and up-date the Engineering Heritage Recognition Guide and procedures as required, in consultation with Divisional heritage groups and recommend amendments to EHA National Committee.

The Committee will be guided by the following in making decisions in relation to any proposal, nomination or panel design:

- Where the Committee has a view different from that of the Divisional heritage group, the issue will be discussed with the group with the objective of reaching a consensus.
- In evaluating award nominations, members may use their professional knowledge and will not necessarily rely solely on the information provided.
- It is not the responsibility of the Committee to undertake further research.
- The Committee shall, where further information, justification or clarification is required, refer the matter back to the Divisional heritage group, or to experts in the field.



Unveiling the interpretation for the Main Outfall Sewer in Canberra, April 2012.

THE HERITAGE RECOGNITION AWARDS

Categories of Award

The Program recognises works having heritage significance in three categories:

- **Engineering Heritage Marker (EHM)**
- **Engineering Heritage National Marker (EHNM)**
- **Engineering Heritage International Marker (EHIM)**

The **Engineering Heritage Marker** is the appropriate award for the majority of works that satisfy the objectives of this Program by demonstrating heritage significance at least at a local level.

The **Engineering Heritage National Marker** may be awarded for works which clearly demonstrate heritage significance at a national level.

The **Engineering Heritage International Marker** is intended for those works which have significance beyond Australia.

The work (the specific item, not a “representative example”) must meet the following criteria:

1. Must be “Australian” as defined above
2. Must be of international engineering significance (recognised internationally and of interest to international researchers and visitors):
 - a. Due to innovation, design, construction or
 - b. By association with an internationally significant enterprise
 - c. May qualify on the grounds of international rarity

It is recognised that some significant engineering works which reside in Australia may not meet the “Australian” requirement. These works will need to be considered individually.



The works awarded these honours will usually be identified by a distinctive marker securely fixed at a visible and prominent position on or at the works. The story of the works will be presented by the mounting of an interpretation panel placed as near as possible to the marker.

However, where works receive 'virtual recognition' as described later, appropriate interpretation will be placed on the website.

The Heritage Markers

The marker designs are shown above. They are corrosion-proofed circular steel disks approx. 300 mm diameter, with a vitreous enamel surface coating. They bear Engineers Australia's coat of arms and, as the case may be, the words "Engineering Heritage Marker" (EHM), "Engineering Heritage National Marker" (EHNM), or "Engineering Heritage International Marker" (EHIM).

In a situation where an alternative marker may be considered more appropriate, the matter should be discussed with the Heritage Recognition Committee early in the development of the nomination.

Provision of an Accompanying Interpretation Panel

Each heritage marker will be accompanied by an interpretation panel whose content and style should aim to be interesting and intelligible to all readers including school children.

The panel tells the story of the work: its purpose, technological features, its rare and unique aspects, associations with engineers and others, and its heritage significance. As appropriate, it should include illustrative material such as an image of the work, drawings, maps, and images of important people associated with the work.

The panel should also identify as being an Engineers Australia initiative and include the date of the award ceremony.

Guidelines for the design of interpretation panels are at Appendix A, but there is no standard design for the panels.

The final design of the panel is negotiated between the Divisional heritage group and the Heritage Recognition Committee in consultation with the site owner.

At sites adequately covered by existing interpretation, nominators should ensure that the engineering/industrial heritage content of the signage is checked for adequacy and accuracy, and supplemented if necessary. In such rare cases an interpretation panel may not be required.

MAKING A HERITAGE AWARD NOMINATION

Nominations may be made by any unit of Engineers Australia (EA), or by any interested organisation or individual. However, all nominations must be submitted through the Divisional heritage group in whose area the work is located.

The Divisional group shall review and refer the submitted nomination to the Heritage Recognition Committee together with comments, including its support or otherwise.

Proposal to Nominate a Work of Engineering for Heritage Recognition

Nominators are requested to prepare a brief, exploratory submission entitled "Proposal to Nominate for a Heritage Recognition Award". A pro-forma for a Proposal to Nominate is at Appendix B. The Proposal should summarise the reasons for the nomination and outline

the heritage significance of the work; it should be submitted through the relevant Divisional heritage group to the Heritage Recognition Committee. The Committee will then provide an opinion on whether or not a nomination would be likely to succeed and the most appropriate definition, title, scope and award for the works.

It is strongly recommended that proposers of an award nomination adopt this preliminary step.

Owner's Agreement

Prior to a heritage recognition nomination being prepared it is preferable that the owner's agreement be obtained from a person at an appropriate level within the owner's organisation. To facilitate this, the proposal and process should be explained and the owner given a copy of the Heritage Recognition Guide or the web address at which it can be found. A copy of the owner's agreement should be included in the nomination document.

Permission should also be sought to erect a marker and interpretation panel on the owners property (where this would be the case) and for the owner to assist with the conduct of an award ceremony,

In the event that the owner is not prepared to give permission for erection of an interpretation panel, virtual recognition should be considered, as discussed below.

Suggested Content of Nomination for Heritage Recognition

The following should be included in the document nominating an engineering or industrial work for heritage recognition:

- Cover with title of listed work, an appropriate photograph, name of the author and the date.
- Table of contents
- Nomination letter signed by the chair of the relevant EHA heritage group, (see Appendix C).
- Letter of agreement from owner to heritage recognition nomination.
- Basic data with location map.
- Introduction or executive summary, including reason for the recognition nomination, Any notes about the definition and scope of the works, and a recommendation of the type of award.
- Historical review of the works.
- Heritage assessment of the works, (see below and Assessment Guidelines).
- Statement of Significance summarising the assessment result.
- An interpretation plan and initial proposals for the interpretation panel.
- Special conditions for access and inspection of the works.
- Appendices to support the nomination including drawings, photographs and text.
- List of references.
- The name and details of the author of the nomination and date of the nomination.

Appendix D lists suggested headings for the nomination document.

Preparing a Formal Nomination

Nominations must be thoroughly and carefully researched with particular attention being paid to the accuracy of dates and statements about historical events. Claims to uniqueness or superlative characteristics must be supported by adequate documentary evidence. Claims of being the “first”, “last” or “only example” etc. are difficult to establish absolutely and have, on occasions, subsequently been proven incorrect. Primary sources should be consulted as much as possible to avoid errors of fact which may appear in publications, even those by respected authors.

The nominating body is responsible for researching and preparing the nomination. Consultation with the relevant Divisional heritage group prior to and during preparation of the nomination is strongly recommended.

Preparation and assessment of an award nomination will be facilitated by adopting the format described herein.

It is recognised that in preparing the nomination, additional information may be assembled which could add value to the document and be of interest to others. Accordingly, authors may wish to include such information in their nominations as appendices.

Irrespective of the format, the presentation of nominations should be suitable for deposit in a library or archive. Examples of nominations can be found at the EHA web page in a database with the following link:

<https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/portal/heritage/search> .



Interpretation at Kings Bridge, Bendigo. This is one of two panels recognising a group of Monash & Anderson Monier arch bridges at Bendigo, August 2014.

Submission of the Formal Nomination

Around six months should be allowed before the ceremony is to be held, for the Heritage Recognition Committee to decide on the nomination, and for the design of the interpretation panel to be finalised and approved, the panel manufactured and a commemoration ceremony to be organised.

Nominators are encouraged to provide an early electronic copy of the nomination to expedite the review process and to facilitate archiving and promotional activities.

At the time of writing the most appropriate and robust electronic document format is the Adobe PDF file type. Users of the software to produce these files should ensure that the full capability of the software is used to produce a file of the appropriate size and resolution. Photographs in the document should be capable of being printed at a resolution of no less than 300 dpi and text should be searchable.

All nominations shall be submitted in electronic form; hard copies are not required.

Nominations should be sent electronically to the Divisional heritage group who will forward them to the Heritage Recognition Committee. Files greater than 10 MB should be provided on computer disk or memory stick.

Where nominators find difficulty in complying with the requirements of this guide, they should seek assistance in the preparation of the documents from the Divisional heritage group.

Nomination of Heritage Collections (such as museum collections)

Special considerations for heritage recognition of engineering heritage collections are suggested in Appendix E.

Recommendation of type of award

Nominators should recommend the type of award they consider appropriate to their nomination. Should the Heritage Recognition Committee not agree with the recommendation, the level of award will be determined in consultation with the Divisional heritage group.

ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is not a quality that is easily evaluated. Essentially the Program is about recognising engineering and industrial works of heritage significance, as opposed to recognising works of engineering and industrial heritage significance. The distinction is important, as engineering has a social purpose and even works that are not remarkable in engineering terms may have provided great social benefits. On the other hand, a work may be highly significant in engineering terms, yet have had little social impact.

It is also possible that an “engineering failure” may for a time have made a significant social contribution, or may have generated research, innovation or invention that has been of great subsequent benefit. In other words, the possible recognition of so-called engineering failures should be determined on the basis of their overall heritage significance and should not be ruled out arbitrarily.

Assessing Heritage Significance

Appendix F provides a methodology and guidelines for assessing heritage significance which should be performed addressing the seven criteria listed.

These criteria are based principally on those used by the NSW Heritage Office in its 2001 publication, 'Assessing Heritage Significance', part of the NSW Heritage Manual. Readers are referred to that publication for a list of contributors and sources. Their contribution is gratefully acknowledged. Other State publications and the Australian Heritage Council Guidelines have also been consulted in an attempt at an Australia-wide uniformity.

For works of movable cultural heritage and collections *Significance 2.0 - a guide to assessing the significance of collections* by the Collections Council of Australia Ltd, may be more useful.

All criteria should be addressed, but the depth will depend on the characteristics and scope of the work being nominated.

Note that age alone does not assure significance, nor need very significant works be old. A returned space probe may be significant at the completion of its brief mission. In most cases, however, heritage status implies high value over some lengthy time span.

The assessment criteria may be addressed to parts as well as the whole of the work and be answered from the point of view of all disciplines. Consultation with relevant specialists may be required.

The assessment will assist in nominating the work for listing with the appropriate local, state or national heritage authority as it identifies by and large the information required. However authors should not be concerned at omitting information where it is not readily available, or would require research not essential to the award nomination.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance is a most important part of the nomination and summarises the essential information derived from the assessment of heritage significance. Apart from describing the work itself, it must clearly answer the basic question - "why is the work/object significant?" The Statement ensures that the nomination is justified and from it the themes for the interpretation panel are derived. It should not be a repetition of the assessment criteria, or merely a recital of the history of the work.

It is important that all the elements of the work that contribute to its significance are identified so that the Statement can inform later conservation activity.

If the nominator believes that the work(s) are worthy of an EHNM, then the Statement of Significance must demonstrate that the engineering work has outstanding heritage significance at a national level under at least one and preferably more of the assessment criteria addressed in the nomination.

If the nominator believes that the work(s) are worthy of an EHIM, then the Statement of Significance must demonstrate that the engineering work has outstanding heritage significance at an international level under at least one and preferably more of the assessment criteria addressed in the nomination.

Rarity alone is generally not sufficient justification for an EHNM or EHIM awards.

Comparison with other national or international works/objects of similar kind will greatly assist the Heritage Recognition Committee in assessing the nomination for EHNM or EHIM awards.



One of the small plaques on the locomotive



One of the small plaques (one each side) on locomotive 3801

Locomotive 3801, recognised in November 1994. This class of fast, powerful express passenger steam locomotives were at the very end of the steam era in New South Wales. This was an early recognition of an item of movable heritage for EHA.

MARKERS AND INTERPRETATION PANELS

Funding and Supply of Markers

EHA will arrange for the manufacture and delivery of heritage markers. The cost of supplying markers (including replacements) will be met by Engineers Australia. This will also apply to multiple markers when required to adequately cover the extent of the work; examples have been the Trans-Australian Railway and the Engineering Works of the River Murray. However, where the owner or other authority requests additional markers beyond what would normally be required, they may be provided at cost to the relevant organisation.

Funding and Supply of Interpretation Panels

The Divisional heritage group will negotiate the funding and maintenance of interpretation panels with the owner of the work. Funding by the owner will be an opportunity for them to gain some publicity. It is anticipated that the owner will be involved in design of the panel.

Installation of Markers and Panels

The most frequent solution for mounting interpretation panels and markers is on a self-supporting steel frame such that the work is in full view when standing in front of the panel/marker. Such a mounting frame is shown at Appendix G although other similar designs may be adopted. The mounting frame avoids the problem of attaching anything to the heritage work.

The installation of markers and panels and the funding of any related costs, are to be arranged by the Divisional heritage group in consultation with the owner. Markers and panels should be mounted in the most prominent suitable place, accessible and clearly visible to the public.

While in some situations mounting the marker on the work itself may be an appropriate solution, care must be taken to ensure the heritage value of the work is not compromised, and where the work is heritage listed, the consent of the owner and the heritage regulator must be obtained.

As markers contain no detailed information they can at times be mounted at a height at which they attract attention and can be read, and which gives some security from potential vandalism.

Arrangements for mounting the interpretation panel and marker will be determined with the agreement of the owner of the work or site.

The Divisional heritage group should agree with the owner on the location of the markers and panels and provide instructions on installation, method of attachment and care. Refer to Appendix H.

Ownership of Markers and Panels

All heritage markers and interpretation panels provided solely by Engineers Australia will remain the property of Engineers Australia.

Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Damaged Markers and Panels

Replacement of a lost, stolen or damaged marker and/or panel, will be to the current design. It shall include the inscription "marker (or panel) replaced (year as appropriate)". If errors have been corrected, then the inscription should be "marker (or panel) replaced (year as appropriate) with corrections".

Procedure when an Awarded Work is Removed or Demolished

When an awarded heritage work is removed or demolished, it may be appropriate to retain the interpretation panel, (possibly in association with the marker), to describe the history of the work formerly at the place, together with other relevant information

HERITAGE RECOGNITION CEREMONY

In arranging a recognition ceremony the possibility of it marking an anniversary of the work, or of it being part of a community celebration might be considered.

Organisation of the Ceremony

Refer to Appendix J.

The nominating body has the responsibility for overseeing arrangements for organising and financing the award ceremony. To ensure nothing is overlooked and the needs of all stakeholders are met, it is preferable to form a ceremony committee.

Early planning is prudent, but no firm commitments should be made until receipt of formal advice that the nomination has been approved.

The Divisional heritage group and the owner generally share the actual arrangements for the ceremony.

Once planning starts in earnest, a sense of an important local event can be created by co-opting local organisations and individuals, while keeping a firm hold on the overall organisation. People closely associated with the work, directly or through distant relatives and friends, will appreciate being included in the ceremony.

Unveiling of the Marker and Interpretation Panel

The unveiling of the marker and/or the interpretation panel is usually performed by several VIP's including, but not limited to the following:

- a senior office bearer of Engineers Australia
- a local dignitary (perhaps Governor/Administrator, minister, politician or mayor)
- a representative of the owner.

Ceremony Report

A brief report on the ceremony should be prepared by the Divisional heritage group and sent to the Chair of the Heritage Recognition Committee for publicity purposes.

FUTURE LISTING POTENTIAL

The research that has established the significance of the work has the potential benefits of providing both a reference source for future researchers and information suitable for listing the work with government heritage bodies and the National Trust. Such listing may provide further protection for the work against future demolition or unsympathetic alteration. Accordingly, nomination of the work to such bodies is recommended.

ARCHIVING OF RECORDS

Principal Documents

Principal documents relating to each recognition will usually consist of:

- The nomination
- The ceremony report
- An electronic file of the design of the interpretation panel
- Other documents which may improve the understanding of the work/object

Archiving

At present the primary archiving mechanism for the web-based Heritage Database on the EA web site is carried out by filing on private computers with backups on memory sticks and cloud servers such as Dropbox. As this does not constitute adequate protection of the data more appropriate means of archiving will be sought.

Divisional EHA Groups should keep their own records of the Heritage Recognition sites in their Division.

- The Heritage Recognition Committee also keeps two documents referred to as the Official Register of the Heritage Recognition Program. These are listings of the recognized sites/objects, one in alphabetical order and one in chronological order. These documents contain additional information not recorded in the database and should be regarded as the most accurate source of data. Copies of these registers in PDF format can also be found on the EHA web page.
- Documents relating to the nomination and the ceremony report should be lodged with the relevant State/Territory Library.
- Other archiving is at the discretion of the Divisional EHA Group.

Form of Files

In most of the above cases records in the form of Adobe PDF files are the most universally accepted form of electronic storage and the least susceptible to inadvertent manipulation.



Interpretation panel for the steam tug Young Australian, Roper River, Northern Territory. Recognised May 2011.

VIRTUAL INTERPRETATION

For some sites like the following, it may not be possible to proceed with on-site interpretation as described in this Guide. These include but are not limited to:

- High security sites such as defence installations and ports where public entry is not permitted.
- Sites where the owner does not agree to public access.
- Sites where the owner does not wish there to be any interpretation.
- Sites which are dangerous to enter.
- Sites where there is no appropriate location for interpretation.

In such cases 'virtual interpretation' may be proposed by the nominator and if it is approved, there will be no unveiling ceremony and no interpretation at the site. However, a 'virtual interpretation panel' will be created and included in the Heritage Database on the EHA web page.

Further details are at Appendix K

REFERENCING AND ATTRIBUTION

A heritage recognition nomination document includes valuable information about the history of an engineering endeavour, its impact on the profession or the community, and the stories of the people involved. As a nomination becomes a public document through its availability on the EHA website and in libraries, it is important that it be accurate and that questionable claims be avoided i.e. that the nomination is defensible. It is also important that researchers can verify claims and stated facts through the identification of sources used in preparing the document, such as diagrams, images, quotations etc.

While many systems and styles are in use to cite sources - including footnotes, endnotes and numbered bibliographies, Engineering Heritage Australia prefers one with the following general characteristics:

- Reference points in the text are identified by a footnote or endnote marked by a numerical superscript in the text and a footnote at the bottom of the page on which the reference appears or at the end of the document.
- The footnotes/endnotes are used for referencing, general notes and other purposes.
- A list of references is included at the back of the document, sorted alphabetically by author surname.
- There is attribution for all images, drawings and other graphical material.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Refer to the following Appendices for the following information:

Appendix L Changes in Terminology of the Heritage Recognition Program

Appendix M Engineering Heritage Australia Contact Details

Appendix N Professional Reference for Design of Interpretation Panels

APPENDIX A: Interpretation Panels

Introduction

The content and style of interpretation panels should aim to be interesting and intelligible to all readers, including school children.

The panel tells the story of the work: its purpose, technological features, its rare and unique aspects, associations with engineers and others, and its heritage significance. As appropriate, it should include illustrative material such as an image of the work, drawings, maps, and images of important people associated with the work.

While the design, manufacture and installation of an interpretation panel should be appropriate to the work and its site, the panel should contain certain basic information and should exhibit a style and character that identifies it as belonging to a suite of Engineering Heritage Australia’s panels.

Panel sizes

Panel	Preferred size	Use
Standard Panel	1200 w x 600 h	For most sites where EHA interpretation is needed.
Mini Panel	500 w x 850 h	For sites where adequate interpretation already exists and an EHA marker with additional pertinent information is to be displayed. Appropriate for museum collections which are well interpreted.

Panel sizes may be varied to suit the owner’s style guide.

The size required should be specified to the graphic designer.

Text and images

The amount of text and the number of images will depend on a number of factors such as general layout, amount and disposition of ‘white space’, font types and sizes, sizes of images and readability.

Essentially, the aim should be to produce an attractive engaging panel with text and images that can be read and interpreted from a distance of at least 700 mm.

Suitable panels have been produced with text ranging from 400 to 700 words, although most range from 520 to 600 words.

The font should have a minimum size equivalent to Arial 18, but a larger size – say Arial 24 would be preferable.

There should be a hierarchy in the size of fonts for the title of the panel, the sub-titles and the text. Visitors to sites can be categorised as ‘streakers’ who move quickly from one thing to another and who may only read the large title; ‘strollers’ who take

more time, but mainly read sub-headings and take in the themes; and 'students' who read and absorb all the information.

Images could be as small as 100 mm depending on their nature and legibility, but a larger size is preferable. Portraits of people important to the story can be somewhat smaller as can the accompanying text.

While historical images may only be available in black & white, coloured images add interest and should be considered where they enhance presentation of the story.

All images should have captions and be attributed to the owner or originator.

Essential Information

Panels should always include:

- the logos of Engineers Australia, the owner and any other major stakeholders. A state government owner may want both its logo as well as that of its relevant authority. Thus if stakeholders are included, there could be a number of logos on the panel. All logos should be of equivalent size/prominence;
- a small representation of the marker. This should be a minimum of 60 mm dia. and be located near the top of the panel;
- the date or month of the ceremony;
- a QR code for searching the EHA Heritage Database on the EA web site;
- the EA web address.

Other design matters

Panel title: the title of the panel should read the same as, or be an abbreviation of, that on the nomination. However, it should not commence with 'The' as the title will be used for filing purposes.

Where appropriate, the title should include the name of the site.

Themes and sub-headings: a logical presentation that will aid understanding by readers is best achieved by dividing the story into 'themes' or 'chapters' - as in a book, with each theme having an explanatory title and desirably, an engaging one that will attract interest.

Watermark: a light-toned background image – a watermark, can add interest to the panel.

Layout: a pleasing layout adds to the interest and appeal, so an overly regimented format should be avoided; images may be extended across several columns and text wrapped around a large image; depending on importance, images can be different sizes; and colour can add to attractiveness.

Panel Materials and Manufacture

Materials and manufacturing processes that have been found suitable are:

- Vitreous enamel on steel substrate (*How thick?*). As the design is silk screen printed the cost rises with the number of colours and could thus result in a limited colour palette. Other factors are a manufacturing time of about one month, and manufacturing and freight costs. (*I don't feel we should mention costs as they are transient, or specific manufacturers. As well as it appearing partisan, firms change names and some go out of business. Price indications and the names of manufacturers could be provided on enquiry*).
- Vinyl reflective film with a UV protective layer on 1.6 mm aluminium substrate – the same construction as road signs. Manufacture generally takes about two

weeks and is considerably less expensive than vitreous enamel. The quality is very good as it is full colour digital printing.

Factors to consider in choosing materials:

- Vitreous enamel is very UV stable but highly brittle and rusts if damaged. It could therefore be appropriate if the site has high UV and is well secured.
- Vinyl film is less UV stable (typical life 15 years) but is more robust. It is not subject to corrosion, and physical damage by abuse such as hammering is less destructive. However, vinyl film can be damaged by a sharp knife. Vinyl may be best for exposed unprotected sites where vandalism could be an issue. As it has higher visual quality, it should be used indoors.
- Both vitreous enamel and vinyl resist cleaning chemicals well such that painted graffiti can be removed with care.

The type of manufacture should be specified to the graphic designer.

Panel Mounting

To facilitate hidden fixing, panels are manufactured with a return flange 40 mm wide, all around.

Two designs of mounting frames are included below, both of which are acceptable.

The cost of fabrication will depend on the finish chosen:

- Galvanising with no paint system. This is preferred in very aggressive environments e.g. near the sea.
- Galvanising plus powder coating. While this is attractive it can be expensive.

Where it is appropriate to mount a panel on a wall, suitable brackets for mounting to achieve hidden fixing should be devised. Fixing screws should never be placed through the front surface of a panel.

APPENDIX B: Proforma - Proposal to Nominate for Engineering Heritage Recognition

The purpose of this proposal is to provide sufficient information for the Engineering Heritage Recognition Committee to decide if the work warrants recognition under the National Engineering Heritage Recognition Program. The information outlined in this proposal will also provide the basis of a detailed nomination document.

Name:	
Other/Former Names:	
Location:	
Address:	

Map:

Nominated by:			
Contact:			
EHA Group:			
Significance:			

Current Owner:	
Current use:	
Former use:	
Proposed use:	

Owner/Client:			
Designer:			
Builder:			
Started:		Completed:	
History:			
Interpretation Themes:			

Description:	
Condition:	
Heritage Listing:	
Heritage Significance	

Photographs:

APPENDIX C: Heritage Nomination Letter

Learned Society Advisor
Engineering Heritage Australia
Engineers Australia
Engineering House
11 National Circuit
BARTON ACT 2600

Name of work:

.....

This work is nominated for an *(insert type)* award under the Heritage Recognition Program of Engineers Australia.

Location, including address and map grid reference if a fixed work:.....

.....

Owner (name & address):

.....

.....

The owner has been advised of this nomination and a letter of agreement is attached.

Access to site:

.....

.....

.....

Nominating Body:

.....

.....

(Authorised representative of nominating body)

Date:

.....

Chair

(Divisional heritage group)

Date:

.....

APPENDIX D: Suggested Headings for the Nomination Document

Title Page

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

2 Nomination Letter

3 Heritage Assessment

3.1 Basic Data

Other/Former Names:

Location:

Address: Suburb/Nearest Town:

State:

Local Govt. Area:

Owner:

Current Use:

Former Use:

Designer:

Maker/Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed:

Physical Description:

Physical Condition:

Modifications and Dates:

3.2 History

3.3 Heritage Listings

For each heritage listing:

Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

4 Assessment of Significance

4.1 Historical Significance:

4.2 Historic Individuals or Association (including biographies of relevant historical individuals):

4.3 Creative or Technical Achievement:

4.4 Research Potential:

4.5 Social:

4.6 Rarity:

4.7 Representativeness:

4.8 Integrity/Intactness:

4.9 Statement of Significance:

4.10 Area of Significance:

5 Interpretation Plan

5.1 General Approach

Date and time of ceremony (if available)

Site of Ceremony

Special anniversaries included in the celebration

The interpretation panel location

5.2 Interpretation Panel:

A title and sub title if proposed

Logos of Engineers Australia and other stakeholders

A small scale representation of the EHA marker plate.

The date and other details of the marking ceremony (to be added later if not available at the time of nomination).

Text in 24 point Arial Bold.

A location map.

Photographs including captions.

Total text should not exceed 500 words excluding headings for 1200 x 600 panels.

Size to be nominally 1200 mm wide by 600 mm high.

The panel construction to be specified (vitreous enamel-on-steel plate or digital printing in vinyl reflective film with UV coating).

Method of panel mounting with drawings if required.

The location of the EHA marker if not immediately evident.

5.3 Possible Interpretation themes for Interpretation Panels

The following subjects have been assessed as possible themes for the interpretation panel:

5.4 Preliminary Text Blocks for Interpretation Panels (if available at the time of nomination).

6 References:

7 Acknowledgments, Authorship and General Notes

7.1 Acknowledgments:

7.2 Nomination Preparation:

This nomination was prepared by:

7.3 General Notes:

8 Change Control Block

APPENDIX E: RECOGNITION OF HERITAGE COLLECTIONS

A museum or other significant collection of artefacts of engineering or industrial heritage, may be considered for an award under this program.

While the procedures described in this guideline can be used when nominating a collection for an award, it will be more appropriate to use *Significance 2.0 - a guide to assessing the significance of collections* by the Collections Council of Australia Ltd. And, the theme of the collection should be described in the Statement of Significance.

It should also be made clear to the owner that should an item or items be disposed of such that the collection can no longer be considered significant according to the award criteria, that the award may be withdrawn.

The nomination should list the most significant items in the collection but need not list them all. The documentation may provide information on the provenance of all or some of the items in the collection.

At the time of the heritage award ceremony, a letter should be provided to the owners of the collection listing the main items in the collection and confirming that the award may be withdrawn if the collection loses its significance.

Periodic inspections of awarded collections should be made to ensure they are still intact and generally in accordance with the text of the panel. Any significant changes to the collection should be recorded.

APPENDIX F: Assessment of Significance

Acknowledgements

This appendix is based principally on the NSW Heritage Division's 2001 publication, *Assessing Heritage Significance*. The document is available as a 'download' using the link at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/publications/>. Readers are referred to that publication for a list of contributors and sources.

Other State publications and the Australian Heritage Council Guidelines have also been consulted in an attempt at Australia-wide uniformity.

Determining the type of award

Authors should complete the following tabulation to help them clarify the potential level of award. A work which is deemed to be of heritage significance to a State or the Nation in at least one of the following criteria (Historic phase, Association, Creative/Technical Achievement, Research Potential, Social, Rarity and Representativeness), which is rare if not unique in the world, or which has played a significant role with international endeavours, could be eligible for an EHIM.

A work which is deemed by the author to be of heritage significance to a State or the Nation in at least one of the criteria could be eligible for an EHNM.

A work that is deemed heritage significant to other than the Nation or State in at least one of the criteria would be eligible for an EHM.

Determination of significance requires analysis and professional judgment. The guidelines for inclusion and exclusion are only pointers and should not constrict consideration of other factors.

Limitations

Due to the differences existing between State heritage acts and their assessment guidelines, relevant State guidelines and procedures or those of the Australian Heritage Council may need to be consulted if it is intended that a work also be submitted for inclusion in a State heritage list or the National Heritage List. However, following these Guidelines will provide sufficient basic information for a heritage recognition nomination under this program.

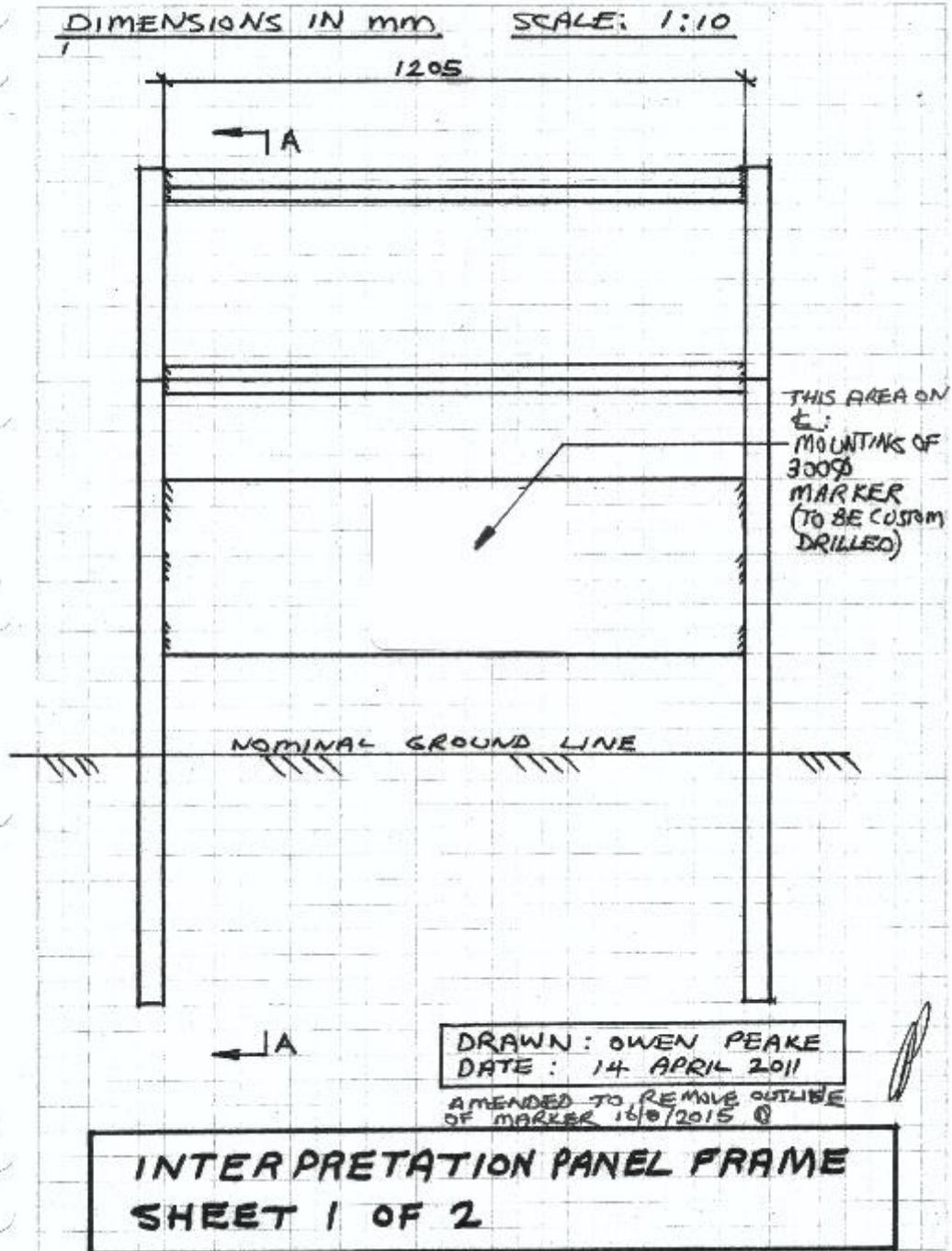
Historical Significance	Indicate 'Agree' or leave blank	
	National or State heritage significant	Other than National or State heritage significant
Guidelines for inclusion		
Shows evidence of a significant human activity.		
Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase.		
Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes.		
Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious importance.		
Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association		
Historic Individuals or Association		
Guidelines for inclusion		
Shows evidence of a significant human occupation.		

Is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events.		
Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance		
Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of particular association.		
Creative or Technical Achievement		
Guidelines for inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is aesthetically distinctive. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has landmark qualities. 		
Exemplifies a particular taste, style, or technology.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.		
Has lost its design or technical integrity.		
Its visual or sensory appeal or landmark qualities have been more than temporarily downgraded.		
Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.		
Research Potential		
Guidelines for inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an important benchmark or reference site or type. 		
Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Has little archaeological or research potential.		
Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.		
The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research, human history, or culture.		
Social		
Guidelines for inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is important for its association with an identifiable group. 		
Is important to a community's sense of place.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.		
Rarity		
Guidelines for inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the only example of its type. 		

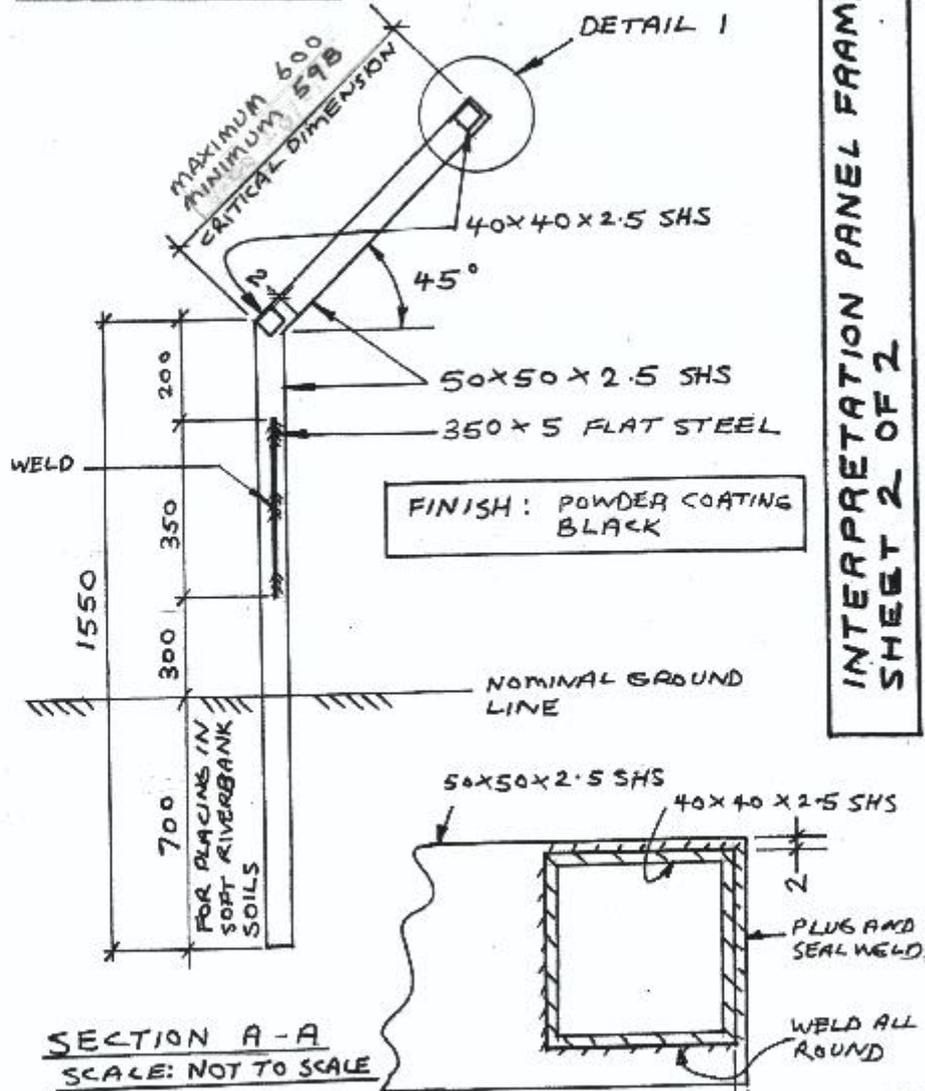
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest. 		
Demonstrates rare evidence of a significant human activity important.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Is not rare.		
Is numerous but under threat.		
Representativeness		
Guidelines for inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a fine example of its type.. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a significant variation to a class of item. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size. 		
Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.		
Guidelines for exclusion		
Is a poor example of its type..		
Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.		
Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.		

APPENDIX G: DRAWINGS FOR INTERPRETATION PANEL MOUNTING FRAME

5mm Squares



DIMENSIONS IN mm



INTERPRETATION PANEL FRAME
SHEET 2 OF 2

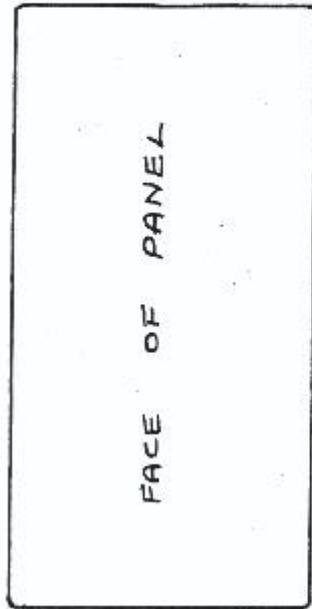
SECTION A-A
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN: OWEN PEAKE
DATE: 14 APRIL 2011

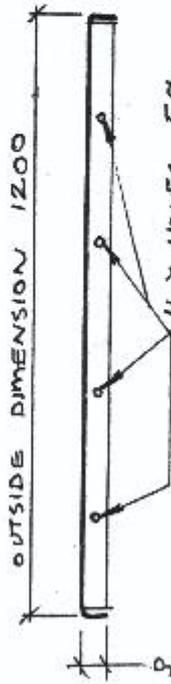
DETAIL 1
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

REVISOR
9/9/2012
17/8/2014

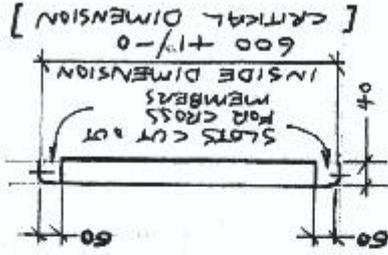
DIMENSIONS IN MM
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



RADIUS OF FOLD DOWN NOT MORE THAN 5mm ALL ROUND



4 x HOLES 5 ϕ
 (FOR POP RIVET
 PANEL FIXING)
 (USE 6x4.8mm ϕ
 STAINLESS STEEL POP
 RIVETS)



- NOTES:
- 1) EDGES FOLDED DOWN ALL ROUND 40 mm
 - 2) PANEL DESIGN, CUSTOM DESIGN, SCREEN PRINTED ON STEEL SUBSTRATE IN VITREOUS ENAMEL

DRAWN: OWEN PEAKE
 DATE: 14 APRIL 2011

REVISED
 6/7/2014

INTERPRETATION PANEL
 VITREOUS ENAMEL PANEL
 GENERIC

APPENDIX H: MARKERS - FIXING, CARE, OWNERSHIP & REMOVAL

Fixing of Markers

Fixing should be as permanent as possible in order to minimise the risk of vandalism.

The method of fixing will vary due to site differences, but the following may be of assistance.

Markers are provided with threaded rods on the rear surface which can be embedded in stone or concrete, or bolted to a steel stand.

Markers should end up hard against the mounting surface to make them less vulnerable to being prised off.

Where Markers are to be mounted such that the heads of the screws or bolts are exposed, measures should be employed to ensure the screws/bolts cannot be undone and the plaque removed.

Where Markers are attached to stone or concrete a flat surface should be prepared. The best option is to rebate the surface so that the marker can be inset flush and tight with its surrounds.

Care of Markers

Treat and clean as for any vitreous enamelled surface. The design is very resistant to moisture, sunlight, corrosion, chemicals and solvents, but the enamel surface may be damaged by forceful impact with a hard, sharp object.

Guidelines for the continuing care of the older bronze markers can be obtained from Engineering Heritage Australia.

Ownership and Removal of Markers

Markers remain the property of Engineers Australia unless agreed otherwise in writing. If the work or collection has materially changed and, as a consequence, the award is no longer appropriate, EHA reserves the right to withdraw the marker.

APPENDIX J: NOTES FOR CEREMONY ORGANISERS

Ceremony Organising Committee

Ceremonies are generally hosted by the owner of the work and organised by them in consultation with a nominated person from the relevant engineering heritage group. For larger ceremonies it is recommended that a special committee of stakeholders be set up. A specific person should be appointed as the owner's representative. Consultation can generally be handled by telephone and email, supplemented by visitation if necessary.

Ceremony organisation and location

A mutually convenient date should be chosen having regard to availability of important participants and the ability to hold the ceremony in conjunction with a special event such as a heritage festival, National Engineering Week, an anniversary or an Engineers Australia event such as a conference. Weekends are preferable as they allow increased participation by working people.

The ceremony should be held as near as practicable to the work receiving the heritage award. Where a marker cannot be unveiled in its final position a suitable temporary stand may be used and the marker fixed later in its permanent place.

Outdoor venues are appropriate for most occasions, but an alternative should be available in the event of inclement weather. Consideration should be given to:

- a platform for the speakers or the main party;
- a lectern that can hold speech notes in place;
- a reliable PA system with operator;
- reliable unveiling stand;
- seating for guests and speakers; and
- display of banners of Engineers Australia and the owner.

Invitations

As appropriate and depending on the significance of the award, invitees might be selected from the following:

Engineers Australia: National President, Chief Executive and senior office bearers both national and divisional of Engineers Australia. Board of EHA and members of local and nearby Engineering Heritage groups;

Vice Regal: Governor General or State Governor (if they are performing the unveiling);

Politicians: Prime Minister, Premier and Minister (if they are performing the unveiling), and local Members both Federal and State;

Owner of work: Representatives;

Heritage & history organisations: Representatives of Australian Heritage Council, State Heritage Council, National Trust, local historical and museum societies etc;

Local schools & youth organisations: School children and staff, scouts, girl guides etc.

Media & Engineers Australia Magazine.

Matters of protocol and other sensitivities need to be considered as they may affect attendances and the make-up of the official party. There should be prior personal communication with dignitaries who will not be asked to speak or participate in the formalities.

Invitations are generally issued by the owner around one month ahead. The engineering heritage group should supply a list of its invitees to add to the owner's list. A deadline for RSVPs should be set for catering purposes.

Ceremony Brochure

A tastefully designed brochure, containing basic information about the work including material from the Interpretation Panel and explaining the significance of the event, should be provided. A folded A4 sheet of reasonable quality that could serve as a souvenir may be adequate. The owner's representative should be encouraged to either produce the brochure or play a major role in its production. Some owners have regarded the event as of such importance they have produced coloured booklets.

Ceremony Proceedings

A ceremony program should be provided and should include the names of important guests and those who are to officiate.

Guests should be welcomed and receive a copy of the program and ceremony brochure (often combined). The formal ceremony should not normally exceed 30-40 minutes.

A typical program could be:

Welcome to guests and purpose of event	5 minutes
Historical information about the work including a brief description of the award program	10 minutes
Presentation and unveiling of the marker	10 minutes
Owner receiving the marker	3 minutes
Closing remarks	2 minutes

The presentation of the marker is performed by the Engineers Australia's representative. This person will also perform the unveiling, with the owner's representative and other VIPs usually invited to assist. However, when a VIP has been invited for the purpose (such as the Governor), the VIP will perform the unveiling.

Visual displays are appreciated and can provide additional information about the work.

Tours of the awarded work are welcomed and are often appropriate.

The owner usually provides refreshments such as a morning or afternoon tea.

Photography: The heritage group should ensure ceremony photographs are taken as a record and for later publicity purposes.

Publicity

The owner should be encouraged to seek media coverage. The heritage group should provide or assist with press releases. It should also provide articles for the Engineers Australia magazine and the EHA Newsletter.

Ceremony Report

A brief report on the ceremony should be prepared by the Divisional heritage group and sent to the Chair of the Heritage Recognition Committee for publicity purposes. An electronic copy should be forwarded to the Chair of the Heritage Recognition Committee.

APPENDIX K: ON SITE INTERPRETATION vs VIRTUAL INTERPRETATION

The requirements for recognition with an Interpretation Panel on site and with Virtual Interpretation are summarised in the following table:

Requirement	Recognition with Interpretation Panel on site	Virtual Interpretation
Proposal	YES	YES
Nomination	YES	YES
Formal approval from the site owner	YES	NO
Interpretation Panel	YES	NO
Short Story (a document designed for web publishing with similar content to an interpretation panel on the site)	NO	YES
Unveiling Ceremony	YES	NO

APPENDIX L: CHANGE IN TERMINOLOGY

New Name (from 2011/12)	Previous name
Engineering Heritage Recognition Program	Australian Historic Engineering Plaquing Program
Heritage Recognition Committee	Plaquing Committee
Guide to the Heritage Recognition Program	Guide to the Australian Historic Engineering Plaquing Program
Engineering Heritage National Marker	National Engineering Landmark, Engineering Heritage National landmark
Engineering Heritage Marker	Historic Engineering Marker
Engineering Heritage International Marker	(No equivalent)
Interpretation Panel	Interpretive Sign
Heritage Award Nomination	Plaque Nomination
Statement of Significance	Statement of Significance
Heritage Marker	Plaque
Heritage Recognition Ceremony	Plaquing Ceremony
Divisional EHA group	Titles vary among Divisions
Official Register of Engineering Heritage Markers	Register of Historic Engineering Plaques

APPENDIX M: ENGINEERING HERITAGE AUSTRALIA - CONTACT DETAILS

The address for enquiries about this program is:

Learned Society Advisor
Engineering Heritage Australia
Engineers Australia
Engineering House
11 National Circuit
BARTON ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6270 6584

Fax: (02) 6273 2358

Email: eha@engineersaustralia.org.au

The Learned Society Advisor will provide the contact details of the Chair of the Heritage Recognition Committee if it is wished to contact the Chair directly.

APPENDIX N: PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES FOR DESIGN OF INTERPRETATION PANELS

Interpretation Australia Association

Guidelines for Interpretation
The professional association for interpretation in Australia.

Contains many resources: <http://www.interpretationaustralia.asn.au/resources/guidelines>
<http://www.interpretationaustralia.asn.au/resources/sample-documents>

NSW Heritage Office

Guidelines: *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items*. Lawson, E. and Walker, M. (2005)
Online Interpretation media, including activities and events, signs, publications, audio, video, artworks and trails, can enhance understanding and enjoyment by appealing to different levels of experience and knowledge, as well as to different learning styles. (*The foregoing is rather hard to understand*).
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/interpretationpolicy.pdf>

ENAMELTEC

Information for Designers: [http://www.pgbell.com/Library/Information for Designers.pdf](http://www.pgbell.com/Library/Information%20for%20Designers.pdf)
Porcelain Enamel Signs: <http://www.pgbell.com/etbenefits.html>

Queensland Heritage Trails Network

Interpretive Signage, Signage Guidelines, Print Applications:

Scottish Tourism and Environment Initiative

Scottish Tourism and Environment Initiative, Inverness (no ISBN Available) Carter, J. (ed.) (1997) *A Sense of Place – an interpretive planning handbook*. Section 7.4 advises how to design Outdoor Interpretation Panels
Download the manual in PDF form

Australian Heritage Commission and CRC for Sustainable Tourism

Successful Tourism at Heritage Places:

A guide for tourism operators, heritage managers and communities:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications/commission/books/pubs/successful-tourism.pdf>

Scottish Natural Heritage Interpretation Resources

Scottish Natural Heritage Interpretation Resources offers guidelines for:

- interpretive planning;
- writing effective interpretation;

CHANGE CONTROL

VERSION 1	9 MAY 2016	COPIED FROM 2012 MASTER
VERSION 2	11 MAY 2016	
VERSION 3	13 MAY 2016	
VERSION 4	18 MAY 2016	WORK ON APPENDICES
VERSION 5	19 MAY 2016	WORK ON APPENDICES
VERSION 6	20 MAY 2016	CHECKING
VERSION 7	21 MAY 2016	CHECKING
VERSION 8	22 MAY 2016	CHECKING
VERSION 9	10 AUG 2016	AGREED CHANGES TO CLARKE CLEAN COPY OF 9 JUNE 2016
VERSION 10	26 SEP 2016	COMMENTS FROM MICHAEL CLARKE
VERSION 11	30 OCT 2016	RESPONSE TO MICHAEL CLARKE PROPOSED CHANGES OF 26 SEPT 2016 THESE ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN CLEAN COPY BASED ON VERSION 11
VERSION 12	30 OCT 2016	
VERSION 13	26 NOV 2016	ADDED TABLE OF CONTENTS
VERSION 14	26 NOV 2016	EDITING BY BRUCE COLE ADDED
VERSION 15	7 DEC 2016	CHANGES FROM TED PITMAN IN EMAIL FROM BRUCE COLE OF 10 DEC 2016
VERSION 16	18 JUNE 2017	ADDED NEW DEFINITIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN AND FOR THE EHIM
VERSION 17	20 JUNE 2017	PREPARATION FOR FINAL VERSION
VERSION 18	21 JUNE 2017	PREPARATION FOR FINAL VERSION
VERSION 19	15 JULY 2017	ADDED TO CRITERIA FOR EHIM, PAGE 12, ADDED POINT 2C RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL RARITY. THIS WAS AGREED AT EHA MEETING 13/7/2017EHA