

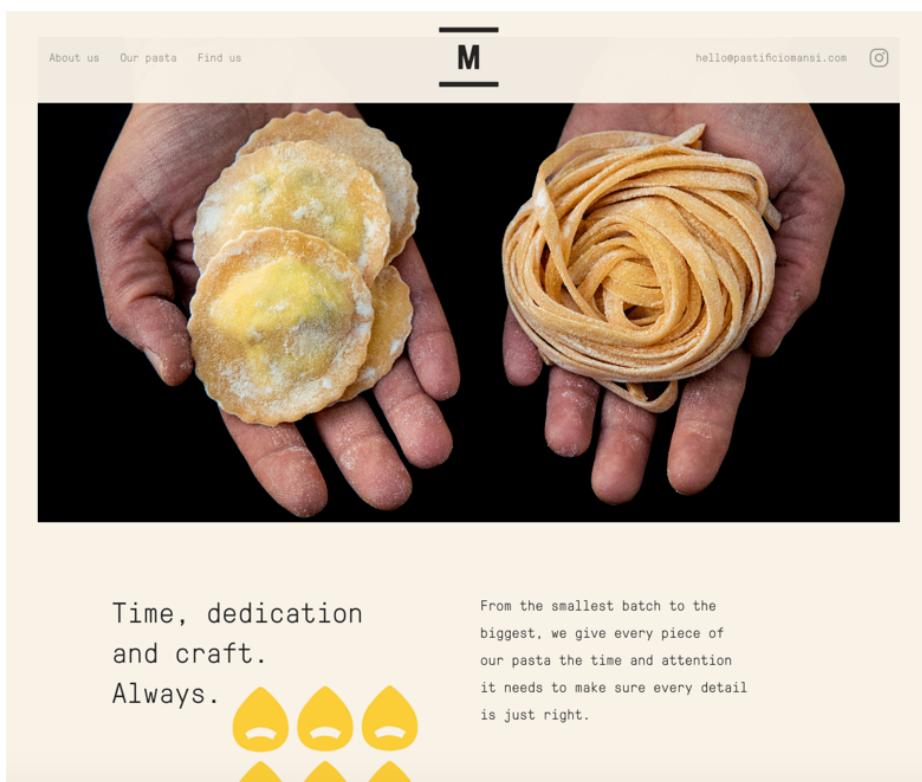
Finally here comes the final assignment, website project. I had been doing Tocumwal for my first and second assignments which is HTML and CSS. However, I am doing Norfolk for the final assignment. This is the hardest assignment from this unit. I face a lot of problem and I did my best to figure it out. I had learned how to rotate the photo by Transform: rotate (90 degree); From one of the tutorial, we learned about the columns, so I insert a column on top of my website and it have 4 option which is go to bottom, home, history, and location. We have to do at least three pages for this assignment.

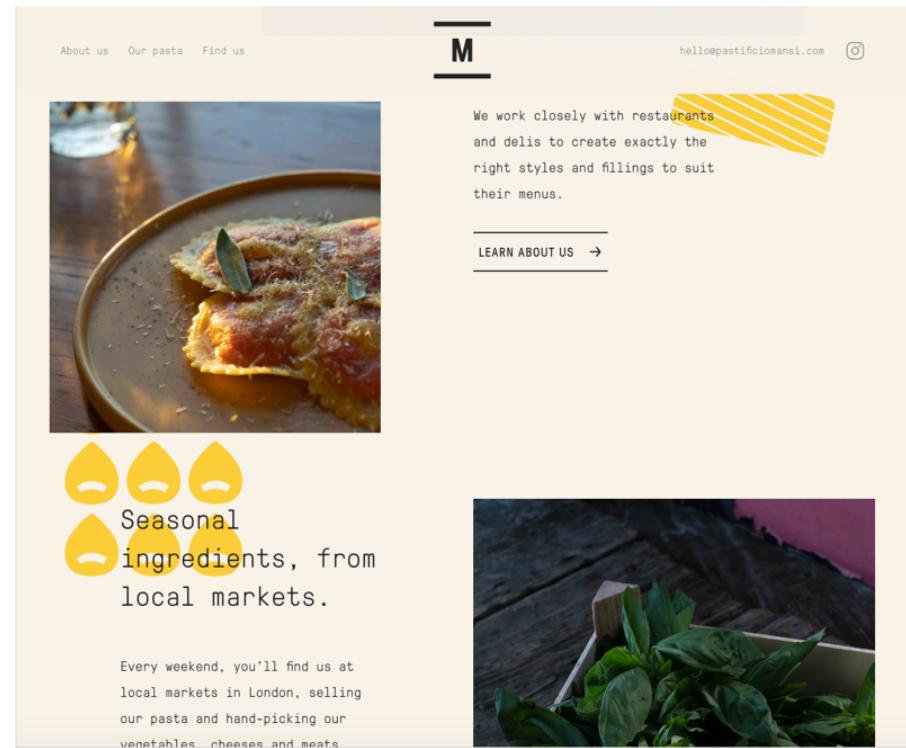
We did a sketch of the wireframe around week 7/8 . Soon, will use Adobe XD to make it. My laptop works more than 5 years and it couldn't download the Adobe XD. However, I was using wireframe cc to do the job.

From the Mansi website (my reference link), you can see they put photo beside some words and some times there's only one single big photo. Beside, they using beige as background so that their font can use darker color, same theory as using dark background. In my planning, I was thinking to make my navigation as horizontal because it can show my content faster than if I made vertical navigation. I am giving a border for the "Norfolk" to outstanding my title.

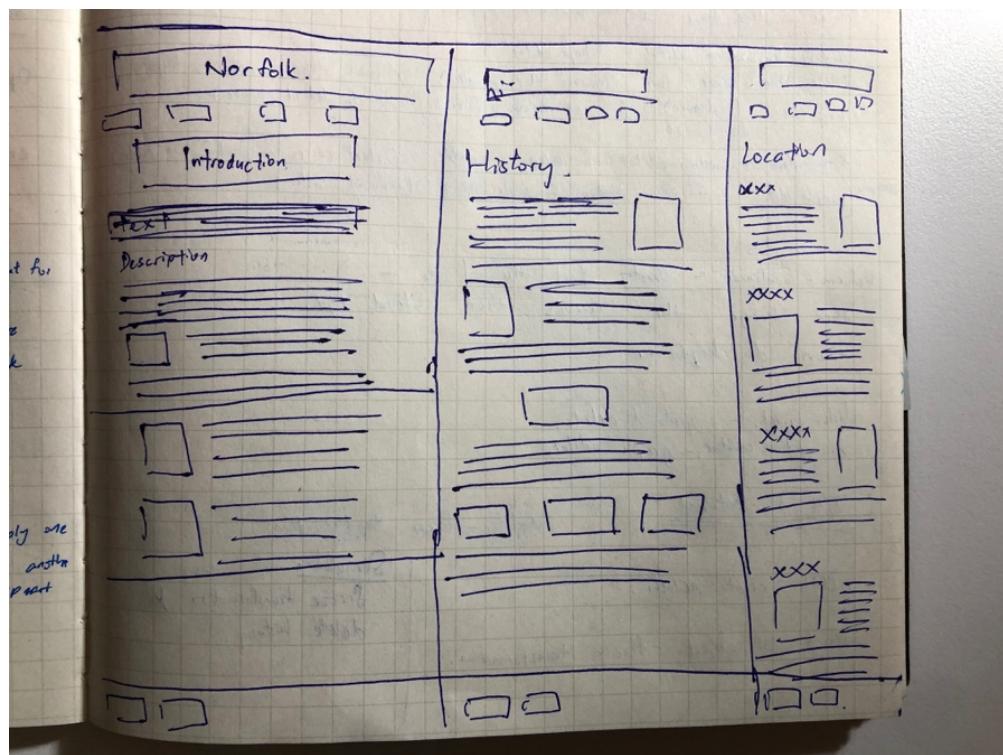
My references:

<http://pastamansi.com/>

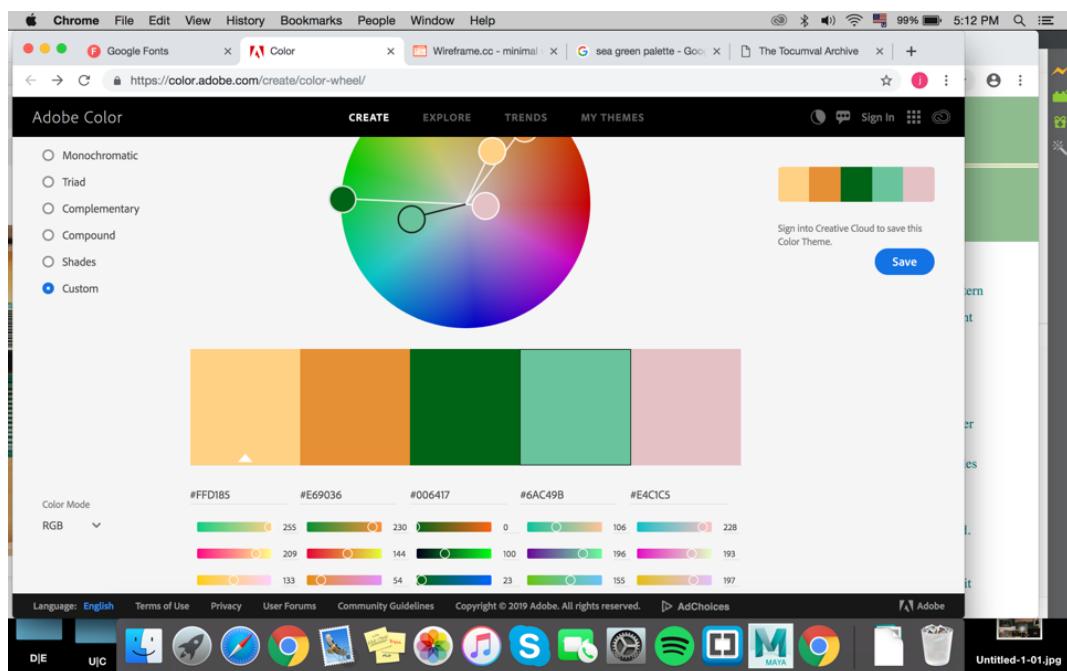




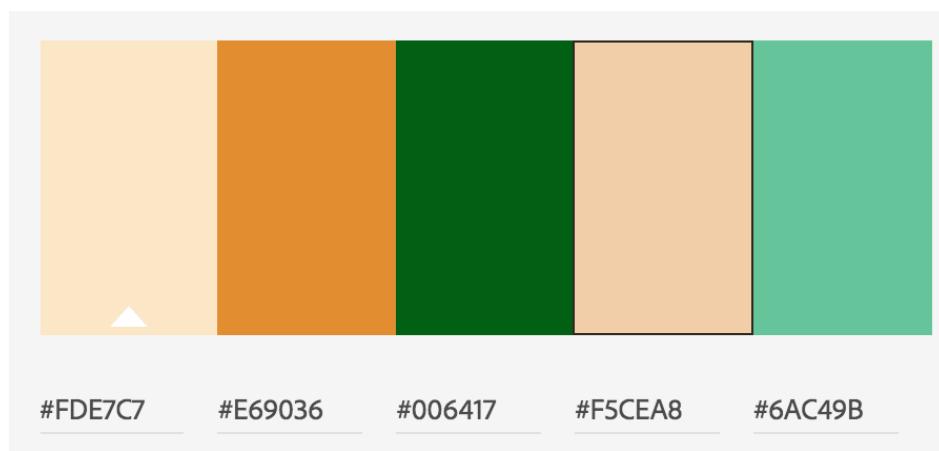
This is my first sketch:



Therefore, I also go to Adobe colour to make my self a palette for this website. At first there's a pink in my palette, but then I realize pink and green don't really match. So I end up only using beige orange and green. However, the real reason I choose beige is because, in my research, Norfolk Island is a tiny Australian island in the South Pacific Ocean. It has lots of pine trees, jagged cliffs, sandy beaches. Cliffs and sand are beige, and pine trees are green. It was just a simple reason why I choose green and beige. As common sense, before you do everything, understanding of your client or project is a must. So I think these two color are reasonable to appear in my website.



The final decision of the palate:



In the Location section, I style {width: 300px} for all images due to I think it should be big and clear since this is “Location” section.

Location

The Pier Store

The Pier Store was built in 1825 as a commissariat store. It was built as a secure building because food, clothes and uniforms were stored there. Until about 1840 there was a boatshed attached at the western end.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

On 8th May, 1834, the Pier Store (as well as other low lying areas of Kingston) was flooded by a very high tide or tsunami. Because of the damage, the new Commissariat Store was built on Quality Row. At that time the water mill was not able to grind all the grain that was needed so 26 handmills were installed upstairs in the Pier Store. Each of these was operated by two men and men who were unable to do harder work were used on the handmills. The mills only lasted 12 months before they were worn out. The Crankmill then was used for the grinding and the handmills were removed. The top floor of the Pier Store was then used as a guard room so the balcony was installed to give a better view of the area. Downstairs was still used as a store.

Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Pitcairners used the Pier Store as a customs store and part of the upper floor was used as a coffin room.

Its uses today

The Pier Store has been used continuously since it was built in 1825 and became part of the Norfolk Island Museum in 1998. Downstairs you will find the Sirius exhibition. Upstairs is now dedicated to exhibitions about Norfolk Island history since the arrival of the Pitcairners.

The Royal Engineer's Office

When was it built?

The Royal Engineer's Office was built in 1850-1851. There was a stable for four horses built behind the Royal Engineer's Office.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

The Royal Engineers were responsible for the design of many of the Kingston buildings. They worked with the Foreman of Works to ensure the buildings were built correctly.

The Royal Engineers also designed the roads, seawall, drainage systems, underground sewers and the pier. The fact that the pier, roads and seawall are still in use today is a proper memorial to the excellence of their work.

Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Royal Engineer's Office was used as a private home and was purchased by the US Consular Agent in the 1890s and the Meade and Adams families lived there. In 1897 it was taken to be the home of a police constable and later became the home of the Signals Master. It was lived in by other families until the 1980s.

Its uses today

Today the Royal Engineer's Office has been restored and is used as the REO Café. The stables are used as the public toilets.

For the fonts, as the Norfolk is the title of the website, I style it as my main colour which is green. (Reason why green is main colour: green is easier to be see instead of beige.)

Norfolk

I have four h2 which are Introduction, Description, History, and Location. I put introduction and description in the same page because I think both of them are the elements of first step to understand Norfolk. Thence, history and location have their own pages.

However, h3 only appear on Location section due to there's many small title need to be show up before the whole article.

Location

The Pier Store

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Its uses during the Second Settlement

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I did put a hover for my image at Introduction section. Opacity 0.6 when it isn't hover, it can outstanding the title "Introduction". The reason why I make opacity 1 for hover is because audience might want to see the clearer image.

When it's hover, opacity is 1:



When it isn't hover, opacity 0.6:



There's many problems I face when I was doing this assignment. For example, my words doesn't show up the colour I set.

This is my header:

[Go To Bottom](#)

[Home](#)

[History](#)

[Locations](#)

This is my footer:

[Back to Top](#)

[Home](#)

My header should look like my footer (I set them same style.) As my font should be green and beige background, and font turn beige, background turn green when its hover. But my header doesn't show up what I want. Seems like there's no any solution so I asked Riley how to fix it. And he said that I should style the `<a>` inside the `` instead of the ``.

Beside, there's also an issue struggling me for a long time. In the final assignment, to demonstrate my understanding of web design and to develop, I want to put a title inside my photo. But I never can make the words "Introduction" be inside the picture.



Riley has fixed it in the tutorial of week 12, which I have to delete the column in navigation. Because we don't need to insert column in navigation but we already can make a column from there. Second thing is to style {clear: both} in container, so that it can ignore them. Riley had hide some of my mistake in my CSS style, but I did not delete it because it can remind me I were doing some mistake over there. I also put {top: 20% bottom: 20%} for it to make it always stay at middle. I was using <div> for my word "Introduction" but Riley change it to <h2> because it is a title and it should be h2 instead od <div>.

```
index.html
29
30  <div class="container">
31      
33      <h2 class="center">Introduction</h2>
34  </div>

assets/css/style.css
165  #imgbox1 {
166      /* float: center;*/
167      width: 80%;
168      display: block;
169      /* max-width: 90%;*/
170      /* height: auto;*/
171      /* margin-right: 1em;*/
172      margin: 0 auto;
173      outline-style: double;
174      outline-color: #e69036;
175      outline-width: thick;
176      opacity: 0.8;
177      padding: 10px;
178  }
179
180  #imgbox1:hover {
181      opacity: 1;
182  }
183
184  .container {
185      clear: both;
186      position: relative;
187  }
188
189  .center {
190      position: absolute;
191      /* left: 0;*/
192      top: 20%;
193      width: 100%;
194      text-align: center;
195      font-size: 60px;
196      color: #e69036;
197  }
```

This time, I learned something new which is float something in right, left or center. Some photo had been float on right or left beside the article.

The Pier Store was then used as a guard room so the balcony was installed to give a better view of the area. Downstairs was still used as a store.

Its uses during the Third Settlement
The Pitcairners used the Pier Store as a customs store and part of the upper floor was used as a coffin room.

Its uses today
The Pier Store has been used continuously since it was built in 1825 and became part of the Norfolk Island Museum in 1988. Downstairs you will find the Sirius exhibition. Upstairs is now dedicated to exhibitions about Norfolk Island history since the arrival of the Pitcairners.



The Royal Engineer's Office



the 1980s.

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The Royal Engineers were responsible for the design of many of the Kingston buildings. They worked with the Foreman of Works to ensure the buildings were built correctly.

The Royal Engineers also designed the roads, seawall, drainage systems, underground sewers and the pier. The fact that the pier, roads and seawall are still in use today is a proper memorial to the excellence of their work.

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The Royal Engineer's Office was used as a private home and was purchased by the US Consular Agent in the 1890s and the Meade and Adams families lived there. In 1897 it was taken to be the home of a police constable and later became the home of the Signals Master. It was lived in by other families until

Kingston Pier

When was it built?

Work began on the pier in 1839 under the supervision of the Royal Engineer, Lieutenant Lugard. Building finished in 1849 but it was never completed to its original design. Much of the work was done by convicts who had committed additional offences on Norfolk Island. They often worked up to their waists in seawater, wearing heavy chains weighing up to 16kgs. They quarried rock from underwater and broke it up for use

Its uses during the First Settlement

During the First Settlement, landings occurred to the west of the current pier.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

It was built during the Second Settlement to give improved conditions for landing things on the island. Its curved shape was designed to reduce the strength of the waves. As waves hit the pier, they are reflected off at 90°, losing much of their energy.

Its uses during the Third Settlement

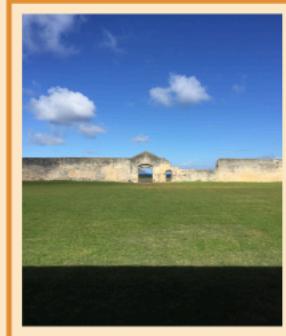
The Pitcairners landed on the pier on the 8th June 1856. It continued to be used as the main pier.

Its uses today

The pier has been repaired regularly but it still is the same size and shape it was when it was completed.

The davit on the pier lifts fishing boats in and out of the water.

It is still used today for landing things that come to Norfolk Island by boat. It is one of the two sites that fishing boats leave from and is also a popular fishing spot for anglers.



Also, there's a trick skill I learned which is styling the opacity for the image. When it's hover, my picture turn opacity 1, which is clear version.

Opacity:0.8:



(Hover)

Opacity: 1:



I want to put three image side to side each other. But I had figure it out for a long time, and finally, I found the solution which I have to <div class="column"> to every image I want them to be together, then style column with width:33.33% in CSS. If it's 4 images, we should put 25%. (it depends on how many image you want to put together.)

From this:

The final years
The latter stages of the second settlement saw prisoners arriving direct from Britain to serve the first stage
of their punishment under the new regulations introduced in 1842. The majority of the new arrivals
were convicts serving short sentences for minor offences.

norfolk-island-14.JPG
norfolk-island-15.JPG

```
      
      
    
```

```
    <br>  
    <br>
```

Line 197, Column 412 — 427 Lines

INS UTM-8 HTML

To this:

its convict population were unequivocally part of a criminal system.

A number of the commandants, including Captain James Morisset, Major Joseph Childs and John Price, were particularly cruel. Mutinies and uprisings were not uncommon and invariably led to floggings and hangings. It was during Morisset's period as commandant (1829-34), which was noted for his extensive use of the lash, that Norfolk Island became renowned as 'hell on earth' and by 1833 the island's fearsome reputation was well known in Britain.

A new prison philosophy

Only one commandant of Norfolk Island, Alexander Maconochie, brought a humanising regime of reform to the second settlement period through four of its 30 years. He introduced the Merits System of Penal Discipline, which worked on the principle that the prisoner could secure freedom if they were industrious and well behaved. For a number of reasons, including the fact that his superiors disapproved of his reformist actions, his reforms failed. Under Maconochie's humanitarian influence the conditions for prisoners had improved. They rapidly deteriorated, however, under the next commandant, Major Joseph Childs.



The final years

The latter stages of the second settlement saw prisoners arriving direct from Britain to serve the first stage of their punishment under the new probation system introduced in 1843. The severity of the place continued and in his report to the British Parliament in 1847, Catholic Bishop Robert Wilson detailed the appalling conditions on Norfolk Island. His report helped bring an end to the island's use as a penal settlement. It was gradually closed between 1847 and 1855 with some convicts having been released on tickets of leave, while others were taken to Port Arthur where they served out their sentences. An Order in Council made on 29 December 1853, repealed all previous orders making Norfolk Island a penal settlement. A small party remained on the island to care for the farms and livestock and to handover to the incoming settlers from Pitcairn Island, who constituted the third settlement phase of the island's history.

Third settlement

I also style some of my image border radius as 50% which means round border. Styling the whole picture as square is kind of boring, thence, using some round border might grab attention.

evidence of the earliest European settlement from Australia to the south-west Pacific (1788), similar in size for a decade to the other initial settlement at Sydney Cove. Its significance is enhanced by the lack of substantial subsequent development. It contains areas and individual elements that are confirmed or well documented sites of First Settlement buildings and activities (1788-1814). The subsurface archaeological remains of the first and second Government Houses (1788-1803) are, along with First Government House Sydney (1788-1847), the oldest government house sites in Australia.

There are nine houses providing quarters for military and civil officers (1832-42). Other features include perimeter walls and archaeological remains of Prisoners' Barracks (1828-48) including the Protestant Chapel; perimeter walls and archaeological remains of the New Prison (Pentagonal Prison) (1836-40, 1845-57); ruins of the hospital, built on First Settlement remains (1829); the Surgeon's Quarters and Kitchen (1827) on the site of First Settlement Government House, one of the earliest European dwellings in Australia; the Landing Pier (1839-47) built over the First Settlement landing place and sea wall; and other structures including hospital and engineering works in Australia; Beach store (1825); Settlement Guardhouse (1826) on the foundations of First Settlement building; Crankmill (1827-38), the remains of the only known human powered crankmill built in Australia before 1850; Royal Engineer's office and stables (1850); Double Boat Shed (1841); Police Office, now boathshed (1828-29); Flaghouse (1840s); Constable's Quarters, partly standing (1850-53); Blacksmith's Shop (1846); Salt House (1847); and Windmill base (1842-43).

Most of KAVHA has been cleared and the original vegetation severely modified. Tropman and Tropman (1994) describe it as dominated by Kikuyu grass and note that while the sheltered gullies contain some remnant ferns, mixed hardwoods and white oaks, they have been colonised by weed species such as olive and lantana. KAVHA may still support a small population of a rare landsnail (*Mathewsonconcha suteri*).

The low-lying land of KAVHA is generally composed of calcarenous limestone formed of cemented cross-bedded calcareous sand, the remnants of a formerly much more extensive coral formation (Tropman and Tropman 1994). The dunes behind Emily Bay and Cemetery Beach contain a number of small fossil and sub-fossil deposits of recent age (between 450 and 7 000 years BP). These sites have yielded some fossilised vertebrate bones, remains of several land snail species that are now considered to be extinct or extremely rare, and fossilised seeds and logs of the Norfolk Island Pine (Tropman and Tropman 1994; Anderson and White 2001; DEH 2005). These fossils provide evidence of plant and animal life that existed on Norfolk Island before human occupation.



How I code html and style css for the image side by side:

```

index.html
  ...
  <div class="row">
    <div class="column">
      
    </div>
    <div class="column">
      
    </div>
    <div class="column">
      
    </div>
  </div>
  ...
  <p>The final years</p>
  ...
  <p>The latter stages of the second settlement saw the arrival of direct free Britain to serve the first stage of their punishment under the new probation system introduced in 1843. The severity of the place continued
  ...
  
```

```

assets/css/style.css
  ...
  .row {
    margin-left: -10px;
    margin-right: -10px;
  }
  .row::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .row::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .column {
    width: 33.33333333333333%; /* 100% / 3 */
    float: left;
    padding: 10px;
  }
  .column::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .column::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid #e6e9e6;
    padding: 5px;
    margin: 10px auto;
  }
  .imgbox::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox6 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid #e6e9e6;
    padding: 5px;
    margin: 10px auto;
  }
  .imgbox6::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox6::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox7 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid #e6e9e6;
    padding: 5px;
    margin: 10px auto;
  }
  .imgbox7::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox7::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox8 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid #e6e9e6;
    padding: 5px;
    margin: 10px auto;
  }
  .imgbox8::after {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  .imgbox8::before {
    content: '';
    display: block;
    clear: both;
  }
  
```

Full of words might make audience stop browsing the website, so combine text and image together can grab some attention. Thence, I did learned another skill from w3school.com which is to create a transparent Image text.

Reference this:

```

body {
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 17px;
}

.container {
  position: relative;
  max-width: 800px;
  margin: 0 auto;
}

.container img {vertical-align: middle;}

.container .content {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 0;
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); /* Fallback color */
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5); /* Black background with 0.5 opacity */
  color: #f1f1f1;
  width: 100%;
  padding: 20px;
}

```

To make this:

```

index.html
  ...
  <div class="container">
    
    <div class="content">
      <p>Kington and Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) is situated on the southern side of Norfolk Island fronting Slaughter Bay. Referred to as KAVHA it is a cultural landscape which includes an agrarian landscape (Arthurs Vale, Watermill valley and the northern hillsides) and the settled coastal plain at Kingston. Hills to the north and west fringe the settlement on the coastal plain. Roads provide ways through KAVHA linking the groups of structures, access to the landing places, the former convict barracks and the gaol. The area is the island's only coastal plain area with beach, dune and a coastal lagoon. The convict barracks and gaol were located on the foreland. Swampy land separated the convict accommodation from the military and civil accommodation arranged on the inland side of the coastal flat while a succession of Government houses were positioned in commanding locations. The many surviving buildings at the site reflect these arrangements.</p>
  </div>
  ...
  <div class="container2">
    
    <div class="content">
      <p>being the site of, and probably containing extensive archaeological evidence of the earliest European settlement in the south-west Pacific (1788), similar in size for a decade to the other initial settlement at Sydney Cove</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  ...
  
```

```

assets/css/style.css
  ...
  .container {
    position: relative;
    max-width: 600px;
    min-width: 400px;
    margin: 0 auto;
  }

  .container2 {
    position: relative;
    max-width: 600px;
    min-width: 400px;
    margin: 0 auto;
  }

  .container .content {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 15px;
    background: white;
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
    color: #f1f1f1;
    width: 80%;
    padding: 10px;
  }

  .container2 .content {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 15px;
    background: white;
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
    color: #f1f1f1;
    width: 80%;
    padding: 10px;
  }

  #BTI {
    ...
  }

  #BTI:hover {
    ...
  }
  
```

I get this error when I do the validation, the solution is to key in <meta charset= "utf-8"> and <meta name= "viewport" content= "width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" >

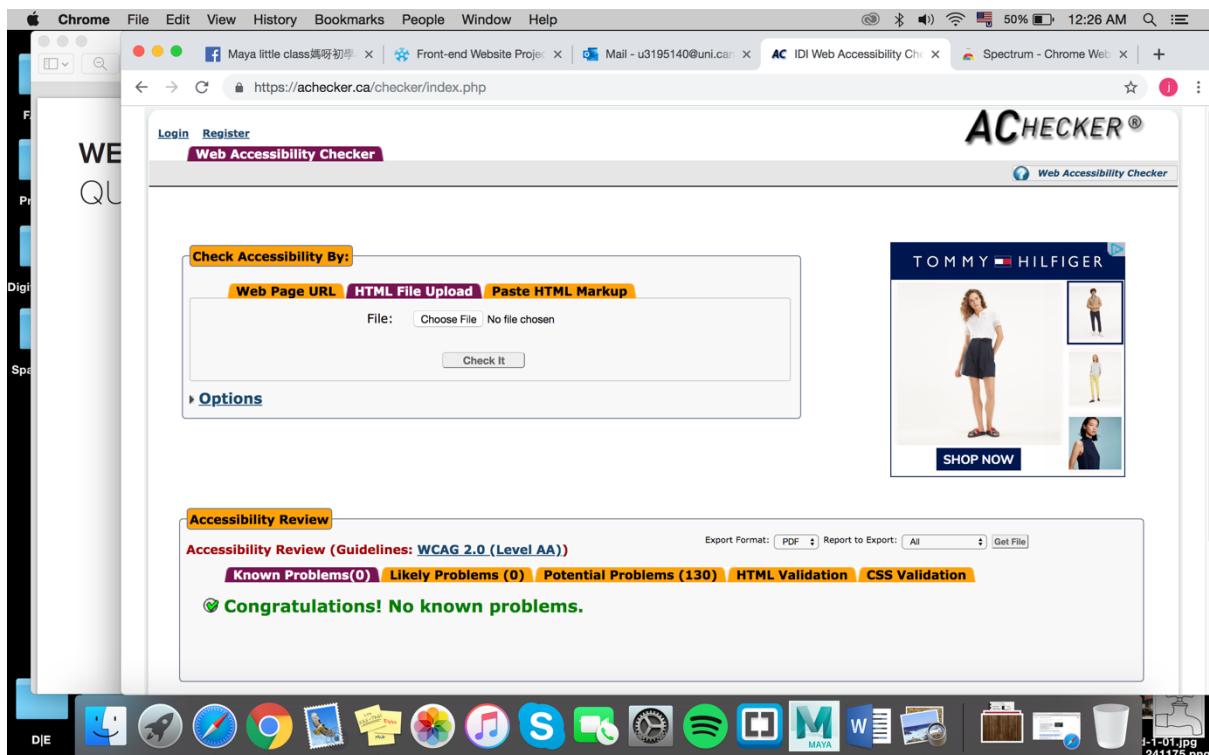


```
▼ <head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Accessibility:

WCAG 2.0 test

WCAG test is a very important step in web design. It must be done before the website is published. This accessibility testing is not only focus on verifying usability but also make sure the website can be used by disabilities, neurological and more. One of the test is audio control. If the audio on a website plays automatically, it might shock the user or the people around the user. It should have a button to stop the music or lower down the volume. Some people make websites and publish to public, they should take it seriously of doing this kind of usability and accessibility test.



1.1.1 Non-text Content (Provide text alternatives for non-text content)	Fail (my only non-text content is images, I have no idea what name is the images and Riley had said we don't need to do this in this assignment; But I understand the important of this requirement. Non-text content without any text explanation will confuse the audiences.)
1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Logical structure)	Pass Information has a logical structure, which can be recognised and followed by browsers.
1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Present content in a meaningful order)	Pass All the text, image is arranged by neat and tidy. There's some gap in between, thence, it will be easy to browse.
1.4.1 Use of Colour (Don't use presentation that relies solely on colour)	Pass Colour is not used as the only visual means of conveying information. In every button, it will change colour when it's hover. The purpose of it is to give a direction for the user that they are pointing the button.
1.4.2 Audio Control (Don't play audio automatically)	Pass There's no audio in this website.
2.1.1 Keyboard (Accessible by keyboard only)	Pass
2.1.2 No keyboard Trap (Don't trap keyboard users)	Pass There's no keyboard trap in this website. Everything is fine by using either keyboard or touch screen.
2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below (No content flashes more than three times per second)	Pass There's no any flashes in this website.
2.4.2 Page Titled (Use helpful and clear page titles)	Pass Titles that describe topic or every section can be spot in the website.
2.4.3 Focus Order (Logical order)	Pass There's border in every images, and the title of the website. Content that users can select or interact with is in logical order.
2.4.4 Link Purpose *In context (Every link's purpose is clear from its context)	Pass Every link has a button on there so that is will easier to access to another page.
3.1.1 Language of Page (Page has a language assigned)	Pass The use of language must be readable and easy understanding. In this site, I was just using human language.
4.1.1 Parsing	Pass

(No major code errors)

No major code errors.

Contrast checker

Norfolk

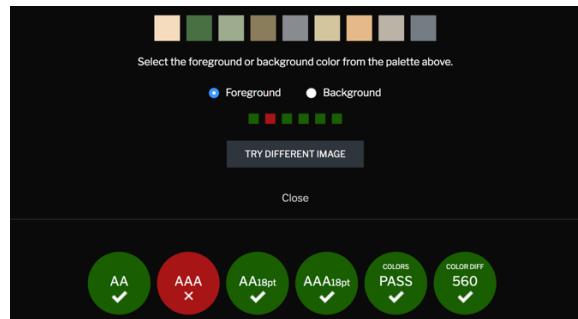
Go To Bottom Home History Locations



Introduction

The Kingston and Arthurs vale Historic Area (KA+HA) is of outstanding significance to the nation as a convict settlement spanning 150 years of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855. Europeans were not the first people to inhabit Norfolk Island. Stone tools from the Aboriginal Shangoan culture have been found on the island since 6 March 1788, six weeks after the First Fleet landed in Sydney. A settlement was established at Kingston, with crops sown in the adjoining valley, Arthurs Vale, to release the food

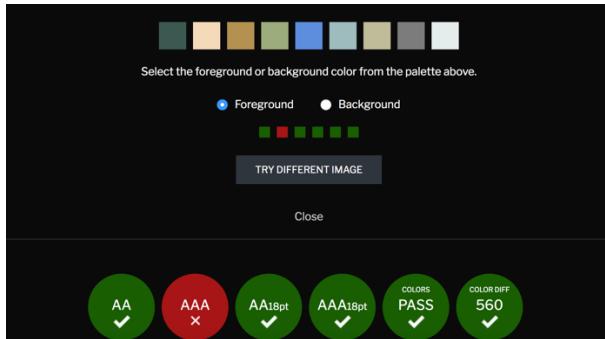
KAHDA developed a reputation as one of the harshest and most punitive Australian colonies. The majority of the convict population from both New South Wales and van Diemen's Land were sent to Norfolk island. They were men who had become so hardened by their time in prison that they required a higher level of punishment only served to make them more recalcitrant. Alexander MacKenzie, commandant of Norfolk island, brought a number of convicts to the island to work in the coal mine he opened for four of its 30 years. He introduced the Merits System of Penal Discipline, which worked on the principle that the prisoner would be rewarded for good behaviour and punished for bad behaviour. For a number of reasons, including the fact that his superiors disapproved of his reformist actions, his initiatives failed.



The low-lying land of KAHDA is generally composed of calcarenous, a limestone formed of cemented cross-bedded calcareous sand; the remnants of a formerly much more extensive coral formation (Tropman and Tropman 1994). The dunes behind Emily Bay and Cemetery Bay are mainly sand derived from the limestone. The limestone is of age (between 450 and 7 000 years BP). These sites have yielded some fossilised vertebrate remains, including a fossilised whale skull and bones, and a number of extinct or extremely rare, and fossilised seeds and logs of the Norfolk Island Pine (Tropman and Tropman 1994; Anderson and White 2004; DEH 2005). These fossils provide evidence of the pre-human life forms that occurred on Norfolk Island before European occupation.

The Convict has an outstanding collection of bedrock and other remains dating from the earliest period of European settlement, including the first and second periods of settlement and the Picquain period with associations with the Bounty, set in an evocative landscape. The Convict has a number of important archaeological features, platforms, bridges, culverts, roads, quarry sites, privies and archaeological sites of former buildings are important remains. These include Bloody Bridge and the remnant remains of the original bridge, the example of which was used in 1789 to inspire the landscape design in Australia which reflected contemporary English attitudes to landscape design.

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Location

The Pier Store

The Pier Store was built in 1825 as a commissariat store. It was built as a secure building because food, clothes and uniforms were stored there. Until about 1840 there was also a flour mill on the western end.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

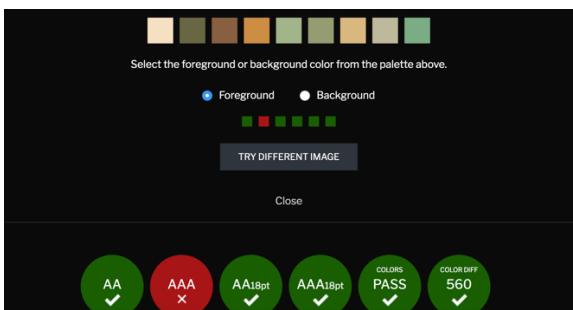
On 8th May, 1834, the Pier Store (as well as other low lying areas of Kingston) was flooded by a very high tide or tsunami. Because of the damage, the new Commissariat Store was built on stilts now. At this time the water mill was still in the Pier Store. Each of these was operated by two men and men who were unable to do harder work were used on the Pier Store. The Pier Store was used for the storage of flour and meal. The flour mill at Crankmill then was used for the grinding and the handmills were removed. The top floor of the Pier Store was used for the storage of flour and meal. A balcony was installed to give a better view of the area. Downstairs was still used as a store.

Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Picquains used the Pier Store as a customs store and part of the upper floor was used as a coffin room.

Its uses today

The Pier Store has been used continuously since it was built in 1825 and became part of the Norfolk Island Museum in 1985. Downstairs you will find the Sirius exhibition. Upstairs is now dedicated to exhibitions about Norfolk Island history since the arrival of the Picquains.



W3C Markup Validation

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for uploaded file history.html

Checker Input

Show source outline image report Options...

Check by No file chosen

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 14 milliseconds.

[About this checker](#) • [Report an issue](#) • Version: 19.5.2

W3C CSS Validation



The W3C CSS Validation Service

W3C CSS Validator results for style.css (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Jump to: [Warnings \(1\)](#) [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for style.css (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

To show your readers that you've taken the care to create an interoperable Web page, you may display this icon on any page that validates. Here is the XHTML you could use to add this icon to your Web page:



```
<p>
  <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">
    
  </a>
</p>
```



```
<p>
  <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">
    
  </a>
</p>
```

Wave result

WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles No Styles Contrast

Summary
WAVE has detected the following:
0 Errors
21 Alerts
0 Features
4 Structural Elements
4 HTML5 and ARIA
4 Contrast Errors

Panel Options
DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.
OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

Feedback | Powered by WebAIM

Norfolk

Go To Bottom Home History Locations



Introduction

The Kingston and Arthurs vale Historic Area (KAvHA) is of outstanding significance to the nation as a convict settlement spanning the era of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855.

Europeans were not the first people to inhabit Norfolk Island. Stone tools found at both Emily and Slaughter Bays within KAvHA indicate that Polynesian settlement of the area occurred between AD 1200 and AD 1600.

KAvHA developed a reputation as one of the harshest and cruelest of Australia's penal settlements. The worst of the convict population from both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land were sent to Norfolk Island. They were men who had become so brutalised by the system that ever increasing levels of punishment only served to make them more recalcitrant.

Lazarus Macarthur, commandant of Norfolk Island.

WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles No Styles Contrast

Summary
WAVE has detected the following:
0 Errors
36 Alerts
0 Features
3 Structural Elements
4 HTML5 and ARIA
1 Contrast Errors

Panel Options
DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.
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History



Early Polynesian presence

Europeans were not the first people to inhabit Norfolk Island. Stone tools have been found at both Emily and Slaughter bays within KAvHA. Archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of landscape modifications in the Emily Bay area including artefact assemblages and structural remains that have been interpreted as a rudimentary marae, a religious structure characteristic of East Polynesian culture. Radiocarbon dating indicates Polynesian settlement of the area occurred between AD 1200 and AD 1600.

WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles No Styles Contrast

Summary
WAVE has detected the following:
0 Errors
56 Alerts
0 Features
9 Structural Elements
4 HTML5 and ARIA
7 Contrast Errors

Panel Options
DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
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Location

The Pier Store



The Pier Store was built in 1825 as a commissariat store. It was built as a secure building because food, clothes and uniforms were stored there. Until about 1840 there was a boatshed attached at the western end.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

On 8th May, 1834, the Pier Store (as well as other areas of

References link:

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_text_center
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/tryit.asp?filename=tryhow_css_images_side_by_side
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https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_ex_images_circle

wireframe link:

<https://wireframe.cc/QXOx6T>