

# Norfolk Island Website

Nicholas Morrissey u3160673

## Introduction

For my website I decided to provide a history of Norfolk Island with a list of its notable locations, which included an image of each location with a description to accompany it. This website is providing education in a historical context and I wanted my website to have an aesthetic to match. I researched what other historical websites looked like and found many that had an serious, academic, and regal appearance that I decided I wanted to replicate. Below are a few images from the research I did, I was notably inspired by the font choice and regal dark red colour.



# Design

## Layout

I had a fairly simple design in mind from the start. To begin with I thought about how the flow of the website would work with the content I had available. I aligned all the content to be in the center of the screen so that on high resolutions (above medium monitors for this case) the left to right readability wouldn't stretch too far to the sides, making it hard to comfortably flow through the content. I made a title header with the name of the island for a bold introduction to what the page of information will be about. Below that is a standard paragraph block of information covering an introductory background to Norfolk Island. From that point I wanted to start listing the locations. Deciding on how to structure these locations was the area I spent most time on, I didn't want to list them in sequentially with no differentiation. I decided to alternate the images being aligned on each side of the page as they were listed, with the paragraph detailed the location floating by the image. This maintained an interesting and distinct flow of the page while also having an efficient use of space. Images of the layout will be covered in the responsive section.

## Colours

As stated in the introduction, I went for red colours as I liked how it lended to the historic, academic, and regal aesthetic which was the purpose of the content. A lighter and darker shade helped provide some layering. I used the light colour for a bold header and the dark red for the background, fonts, and location borders to tie the theme of the website together.



## Responsiveness

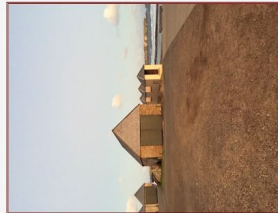
Luckily the initial layout that I had designed worked out to make an efficient responsive website with few breakpoints or additional modifications. At higher resolutions above medium monitors the content is aligned centrally in a column.

# NORFOLK ISLAND

## 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, visited by Captain James Cook RN in 1774. Norfolk Island was settled on 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 relieve the food pressures in the infant colony of New South Wales, Governor Philip relocated around one-third of Sydney's population to Kingston. Both convicts and free settlers farmed small holdings of land. The first settlement's population peaked at 1156 in May 1792. By 1804, the free settlers on the island significantly outnumbered the convicts who represented 23 per cent of the total population of 1084. Abandoned in 1814, the settlement's buildings were destroyed. In 1825, the island was re-occupied to provide secondary punishment of convicts. Secondary punishment was designed to revive the fear of transportation and deter crime in Britain and the colonies. It was a sentence applied to transported convicts who re-offended in the colony. 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. Alexander Maconochie, commandant of Norfolk Island, brought a humanising regime of reform to the second settlement period for 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 initiatives failed. 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 a critical report to the British Parliament helped bring an end to the island's use as a penal settlement. It was gradually closed between 1847 and 1855. After this, the Pitcairn Island descendants of the Bounty mutineers had outgrown their island home, and the British Government chose to resettle them on Norfolk Island. The whole Pitcairn community landed at Kingston Pier on 8 June 1856. Their descendants, who today comprise nearly a third of Norfolk Island's population, still speak the Pitcairn language.

## Locations



### 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 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

When was it built? The Royal Engineer's Office was built in 1850-1853. There

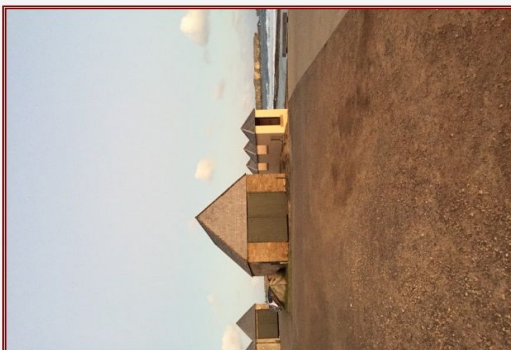
At a standard medium monitor it take up the full width of the page and the locations are comfortably sized with image and paragraph neatly sitting together.

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## Locations



### The Pier Store

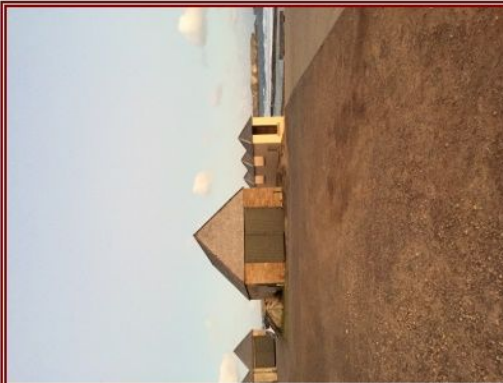
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As the resolution shrinks to 720p, the content simply resizes and the the location paragraphs overflow to go below the image. This was a natural and satisfactory way of displaying the content at this resolution.

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### 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.

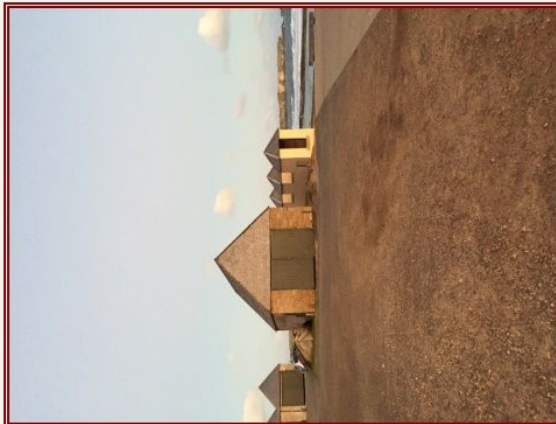
Its uses during the Third Settlement The Royal Engineer's Office was used as a private home and was purchased by the US Consular Agent in the 1890s and the Meade and Adams families lived there. In 1897 it was taken to be the home of a police constable and later became the home of the Signals Master.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



When it reaches 720p, the content shifts to be fully centrally aligned, which is a more natural way of viewing content on devices such as vertical tablets and mobile phones, where you are forced to scroll. This format works down to a very small resolution.

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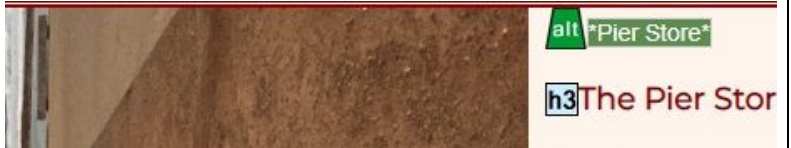



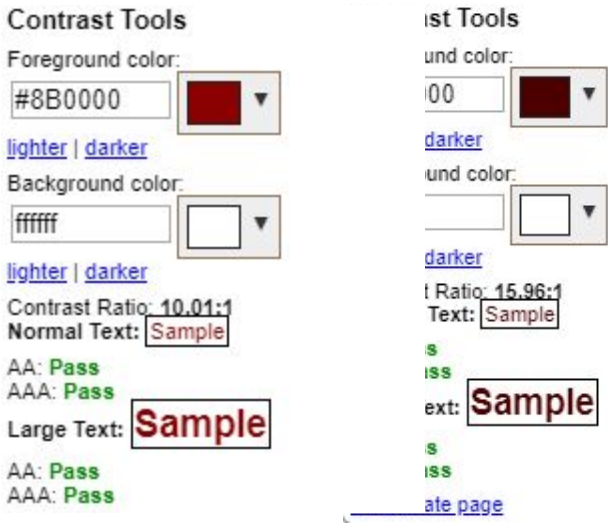
# Accessibility

Accessibility is an important part of web design, particularly when your website provides important information or services to a large amount of people, such as government websites. This particularly means people with disabilities that struggle with interacting with websites or computers, such as the vision or hearing impaired. It also needs to account for people who have limited connectivity or technology to properly interact. It's the law that people with disabilities are able to interact with government websites in all available means. As a web designer this means taking extra care to provide additional functionality so that content can be accessed and interacted with by all users equally.

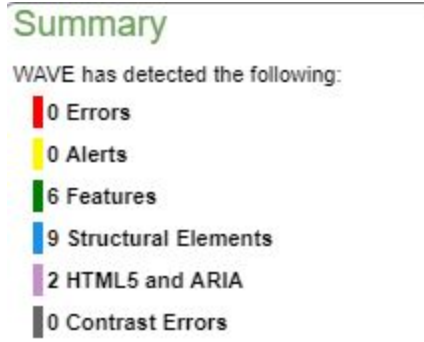
For this website WCAG 2.0 was the guidelines for accessibility.

## Accessibility Audit

<b>Non-text Content</b> - Provide text alternatives for non-text content	<p>Each image has an alt attribute.</p> <pre>&lt;img class="img-a" src="assets/images/norfolk-island-14.jpg" alt="Pier Store"&gt;</pre> 
<b>Info and Relationships</b> - Logical structure	<p>Semantic html is used and structured logically.</p> <pre>&lt;section class="location"&gt;   &lt;img class="img-a" ... alt="Pier Store"&gt;   &lt;h3 class="location-a"&gt;The Pier Store&lt;/h3&gt;   &lt;p class="location-a"&gt;The Pier Store... &lt;/p&gt; &lt;/section&gt;</pre> 

<b>Meaningful Sequence</b> - Present content in a meaningful order	As seen above, the dom elements and visual representation are structured the same.
<b>Use of Colour</b> - Don't use presentation that relies solely on colour	<p>Colour is used in the design but never relied on. If the design was converted to grayscale the entire site would still be legible as high contrast is maintained.</p> 
<b>Audio Control</b> - Don't play audio automatically	No audio is played on this site.
<b>Keyboard</b> - Accessible by keyboard only	There is no navigation tools, the page can be scrolled by using page up and page down or the arrow keys.
<b>No Keyboard Trap</b> - Don't trap keyboard users	Users cannot be trapped as the only keyboard functionality is scrolling.
<b>Three Flashes or Below</b> - No content flashes more than three times per second	No images flash on this website.
<b>Page Titled</b> - Use helpful and clear page titles	<p>The page contains a title.</p> <pre>&lt;title&gt;Norfolk Island&lt;/title&gt;</pre>
<b>Focus Order</b> - Logical order	There are no focusable elements.
<b>Link Purpose (In Context)</b> - Every link's purpose is clear from its context	There are no links.



<b>Language of Page</b> - Page has a language assigned	<p>The language of the page is set to english.</p> <pre>&lt;html lang ="en"&gt;</pre>
<b>Parsing</b> - No major code errors	<p>There are no major code errors. This was verified using WAVE accessibility tool.</p>  <p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>WAVE has detected the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Errors</li> <li>0 Alerts</li> <li>6 Features</li> <li>9 Structural Elements</li> <li>2 HTML5 and ARIA</li> <li>0 Contrast Errors</li> </ul>

## Resources

Images (research)

[https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-u1to93O5rKw/W-NpRj6XtZI/AAAAAAAAAO8/0D1AjzFKFAgoGDitBX1kfY\\_EvUR2iPGQQCEwYBhgL/s1600/website%2Bfront%2Bpage%2Bscreen%2Bshot.JPG](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-u1to93O5rKw/W-NpRj6XtZI/AAAAAAAAAO8/0D1AjzFKFAgoGDitBX1kfY_EvUR2iPGQQCEwYBhgL/s1600/website%2Bfront%2Bpage%2Bscreen%2Bshot.JPG)

<https://www.tronviggroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/New-York-Historical-Society-Museum-Website.jpeg>

<https://www.inheritage.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/cschs.jpg>

Fonts (used in website)

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Montserrat?selection.family=Montserrat>

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Cormorant?selection.family=Cormorant>