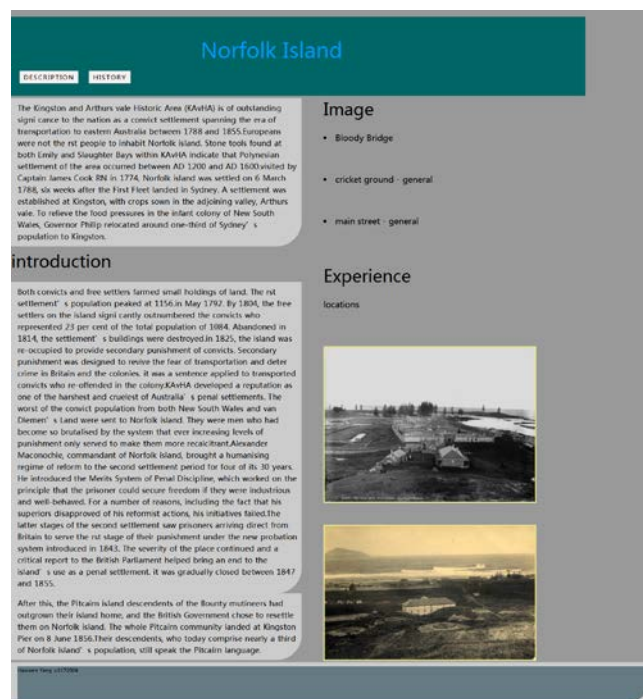
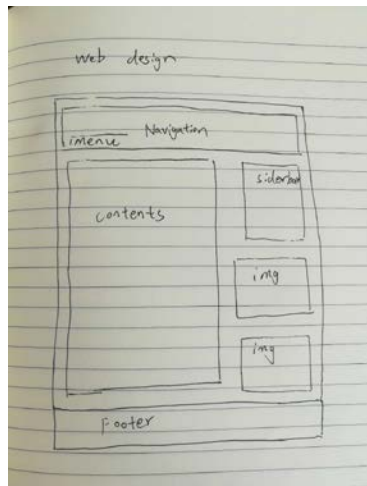


Front-end Website Project

Haowen Yang u3172004

1 Designing process:

First of all, my design principle is based on the first assignment and second assignment. I will show my original website design and homepage.

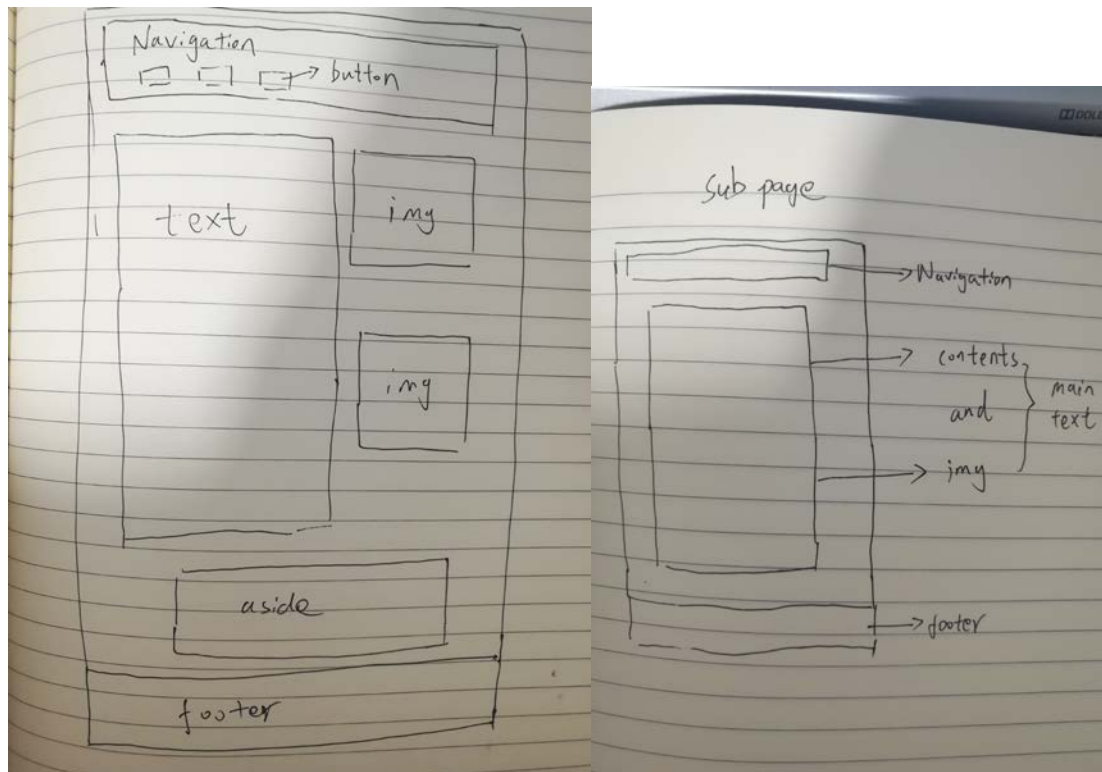


The above is the original structure of my website. My website design includes navigation, text content, images, side bar and footers. In Assignment 1 and Assignment 2, I learned Html and CSS basic principles and production. I applied html to make the basic text for the homepage of the website. Then, use CSS to complete the layout of the web page and control the structure of the web page and the performance of the information. I edited the website according to the draft. The ideas and questions for Assignment 1 and Assignment 2 have been

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submitted in Assignment 2.

Next, I will introduce the design process and problems of Assignment 3. Below are my second draft and a subpage draft.



It is still the original element in my design. But I put the sidebar below the text. Because the content of the sidebar is complementary, I put it at the bottom. I will explain in detail in the following introduction. The page I clicked on the homepage is a subpage. The structure is very simple; I have retained the navigation for user-friendly page conversion. The footer is still there because I will add social software options to make it easier for users to log in. In the middle of the page are articles and pictures to show to the user.

Below is a display of my website's home page and one of the subpages:

HOME / DESCRIPTION / HISTORY / LOCATIONS / IMAGES
u3172004

introduction

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 Macdonald, 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 rest stage of their punishment under the new probation system introduced in 1841. 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 1855. Their descendants, who today comprise nearly a third of Norfolk Island's population, still speak the Pitcairn language.

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.





Old photographs:

[norfolk-island 1-4](#)
[norfolk-island 5-8](#)

Recent photos:

[norfolk-island 1-4](#)
[norfolk-island 5-8](#)

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Description

Kingston and Arthur 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 (Arthur Vale, Waterford valley and the northern hillside) and the settled coastal plain at Kingston. It is to the north and east (King the settlement on the coastal plain, roads provide ways through KAVHA, linking the groups of structures, access to the landing place, the landscape, the cemetery and bridges. The Kingston plain is Norfolk's only coastal plain area with beach, dune and a coral edged lagoon.

The convict barracks and gait were located on the forebore. Swamp land separated the convict accommodation from the military and civil accommodation arranged on the island 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.

The cleared nature of the landscape, along with the siting and orientation of important buildings are an explicit demonstration of the settlement and penal philosophy of the British Empire in colonial Australia, being designed to provide for the continual surveillance of convicts and allow for agricultural requirements. Modification to the landscape through reforms to facilitate the construction of buildings or protect agricultural plots (the Yauwayway) and the large scale quarrying of limestone and the coral reef, illustrate attitudes to landscape based primarily on its value as a resource. Surviving evidence also illustrates aspects of design and process from the first and second Settlements. This includes the remnant settlement landscape and monumental garden of Government House, the formal street-like qualities of Quality Row, and evidence of communications through maintaining visual links and operation of a semaphore system. Evidence from the third Settlement period is the introduction of new plant species, sweeping stage works, memorial plantings and information to address erosion on the hill slopes.



KAVHA is rare, being the site of, and probably containing extensive archaeological evidence of the earliest European settlement from Australia to the south-west Pacific (TSM), similar in time for a decade to the other early settlement of 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 (1788-1845); the substantial archaeological remains of the first and second Government houses (1788-1861); and, along with first Government House Sydney (1788-1847), the earliest government house site in Australia.

The concentration and richness of fabric, is considered rare. The intact layout, form and fabric of the place illustrate the patterns of human occupation, ways of life, and perceptions and values of the landscape, and accumulative impact of Europeans on a pristine natural environment (Australian Construction Services, 1994). KAVHA is significant for its richness of settlement history and array of select features. It contains areas, buildings and other elements of outstanding individual cultural significance including Government House (1820), one of the earliest and most intact remaining government house buildings in Australia, along with Old Government House Forams, and the Old Military Barracks (now the Legislative Assembly and Norfolk Island Court) (1838). The Old Military Barracks, together with the Commissariat Store and the New Military Barracks (now Norfolk Island Government Administration offices) (1836), form a group of buildings which is the most substantial military barracks complex in Australia dating from the 1830s. The Commissariat Store (now St. James Church) (1835) is one of the finest remaining colonial (pre-1850) military commissariat stores in Australia along with that at Darwin (Terrence). The oldest barracks is one of the first military barracks buildings built in Australia in the nineteenth century.

There are nine houses providing quarters for military and civil officers (1832-47). Other features include perimeter walls and archaeological remains of Police barracks (1828-18) including the Protestant Chapel, perimeter walls and archaeological remains of the New House (Protestant House) (1838-48), 1840-52, ruins of the Hospital, built on first Settlement remains (1840), the Surgeon's Quarters and Kitchen (1842) 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, one of the earliest remaining large scale engineering works in Australia, beach store (1825) Settlement Guardhouse (1840) on the foundations of first Settlement building, Corbett (1847-18), the remains of the only known human powered carwheel built in Australia before 1850, Royal Engineers office and stables (1840), double road shed (1841), Police Office, now demolished (1838-20), Flagstone (1840), Constable's Quarters, partly standing (1850-5), Buckle's Shop (1840), Salt House (1847), and Wharf (1840-45). The Cemetery has an outstanding collection of headstones and other remains dating from the earliest period of European settlement, including the first and second penal settlement periods and the Phoenix period with associations with the Bounty, set in an evocative and picturesque historical landscape. Many stone walls, wells, drains, building platforms, bridges, culverts, roads, quarry sites, ponds and archaeological sites of former buildings are important remains. These include bloody bridge. The remnant settlement landscape is an outstanding example of colonial period (pre-1850) attitudes to landscape design in Australia which reflected contemporary English attitudes to landscape design. The place is particularly interesting as one of two pieces of secondary settlement within the Australian colonies (the other being Port Arthur). Its reputation was recovered throughout the British Empire to act as a deterrent to further convict living in the colonies. It is also associated with an experiment in penal reform in the NSW colony which underpinned modern approaches to penal practice internationally. It has an association with Australia's founding and early personalities such as King, Stuart, Forster, Wentworth, Anderson, Macquarie, Price and Cobb. It is also associated with the 1790 wreck of HMS Sirius, the flagship of the first Fleet and the only Atlantic warship available to defend the colony which was about to sail to China to obtain desperately needed food supplies for the colony of Sydney Cove (Australian Construction Services, 1994).

The place is rich in aesthetic qualities due to the combination of spatial structure, visual quality and the strong relationship between built elements and their setting. Apart from visual quality, the place is a rich source of other sensory details: the sound, taste and texture are all products of the friction wrought between such natural elements as wind, water and sun. Oceanic influences modify the natural lighting of the place very changeable over a day, and stimulate the scene. The combination of cultural expression, natural forces and their resultant patterns create a perception and interpretation of the place as a picturesque and 'romantic' landscape made up of a number of elements, including naturalistic edges, vegetation, hills, gardens, sea, ponds, cleared hills and formal plantings (Australian Construction Services, 1994). The Sirius wreck (1790) remains on the seabed off the reef in Slaughter Bay. The first anchor saved was in 1901. Artifacts have been recovered from the wreck, some of which form part of the collection housed in the Norfolk Island Museum. The artifact collection, in combination with a detailed written record, has outstanding research potential for information about the lives of the food and lives in the early convict period. Other relics, including two of the three anchors are on the mainland. The large anchor is displayed in Macquarie Place, Sydney and another is in the Maritime Museum in Sydney. The low-lying land of KAVHA is generally composed of calcareous, a limestone formed of cemented coral bedded calcareous sand, the remains of a formerly much more extensive coral formation (Tropman and Tropman 1994). The dunes behind Fairy Bay and Cemetery beach contain a number of small fossil and sub-fossil deposits of recent age (between 400 and 7,000 years BP). These sites have yielded some fossilised vertebrate bones, remains of several land- and sea 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, Ellis 2002). These fossils provide evidence of plant and animal life that existed on Norfolk Island before human occupation. Most of KAVHA has been cleared and the original vegetation severely modified. Tropman and Tropman (1994) describe it as dominated by Kauri pine and note that while the sheltered gulches contain some remnant fern, mixed hardwoods, just white oaks, they have been colonized by weed species such as oaks and lantana. KAVHA may still support a small population of a rare land snail (Platycerium lantana).

Old photographs:

[norfolk-island-1-4](#)

[norfolk-island-5-8](#)

Recent photos:

[norfolk-island-1-4](#)

[norfolk-island-5-8](#)

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• feedback • history • updates

2 Design decisions:

My font comes from Google fonts.

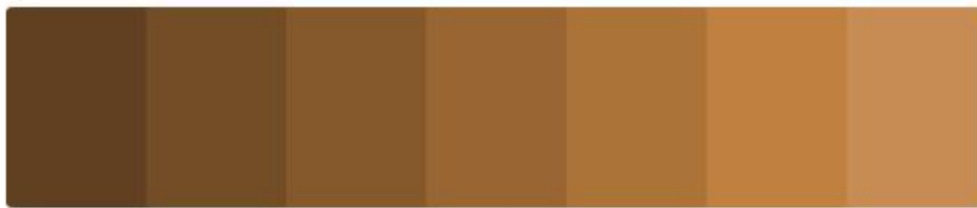
font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif(This style of font is used as the title).

font-family: 'PT Sans', sans-serif(This style of font is used as the content of the article).

About color:

I chose two colors. The first color uses it as the line color of the web page and the border color of the image. The second color is the background color, the text border, and the color of the navigation text background. A contrast is produced by a change in color.

#996633



Monochromatic Color



#CCCCC

Color Schemes with #cccccc



Monochromatic Color



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

Layout and navigation have been explained during the design process.

3 Questions and challenges:

I want to design a more natural website. But there are also many problems to overcome.

The first difficulty I need to re-layout my site and add lines to make the site hierarchical. I want to set the background of the website; modify the CSS code to keep the site clear. The problem is how to make the picture under the text. I set the background of the website based on learning resources and additional video tutorials. Code show as below.

```
15     <body>
16     <div id="div1">
    </div></body>
```



```

21  body{  background: url(assets/images/1-121126115T1.jpg);
      background-position:center;  background-repeat:no-repeat;  }

22
23  div#div1{  position:fixed;  top:0;  left:0;  bottom:0;
      right:0;  z-index:-1;  }

24
25  div#div1 > img{  height:100%;  width:100%;  border:0;  }

```

The second problem is more complicated. The content covers responsive websites, CSS grids and overall layout of web pages. I spent a lot of time learning and practicing on these issues. I finally reached my design idea.

Let me talk about the responsive website first. Through responsive design, we can present our content in different resolution windows and optimize its presentation on various displays. Learn and set up a responsive website from the teaching resources. I have set up navigation and images. It can be displayed on different platforms. Such as computer phones, etc. This is the learning resource I am viewing (<http://alistapart.com/article/responsive-web-design/>).

```

228 ▼ @media only screen and (max-width: 767px) {
229 ▼ nav{
230   float: left;
231   margin-top: 15px;
232 }
233
234 ▼ nav ul li:first-child{
235   margin-left: 0;
236 }
237
238
239
240 ▼ ul.social li:first-child{
241   margin-left: 0;
242 }
243 ▼ .img{
244   display: none;
245 }
246
247 ► @media only screen and (max-width: 479px) { ... }
258
259 ► @media only screen and (max-width: 959px) { ... }

```

Next, I learned the code style to set the page structure. In CSS I set

the .structure to the element of the HTML “<div class=“structure”>”. In this way I learned the regional structure of the website.

A lot of relevant knowledge is displayed in the teaching resources (<https://alistapart.com/article/the-story-of-css-grid-from-its-creators/>). I solved my problem by learning. At the end of this resource article there is a lot of teaching content, I have to learn and watch. We can look at the picture below

```
.structure { position:
relative; width: 1080px; margin: 0 auto; padding: 0; }
.structure .column,
.structure .columns { float: left;
display: inline; margin-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px; }
.row { margin-
bottom: 20px; }
```

(CSS)

```
<div class="structure lines1"></div>
<div class="structure header">
```

(HTML)

The next question is about my sidebar. My sidebar content is a supplement to the article's image. I provide a CSS grid to distinguish. This is my setting content; the overall idea is the same as the above structure setting. In CSS I set the .grid to the element of the HTML “<div class=“grid”>”.


```

116 ▼ .grid{
117     display: grid;
118     grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fill,
119         minmax(150px,1fr));
120     grid-gap: 100px;
121     grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px,auto);
122     margin-left: 250px;
123     margin-top: 100px;
124
125
126 }
127
128 ▼ .grid div{
129     border: 1px solid rgb(0,95,107);
130     border-radius: 10px;
131     background-color: #d5d5aa;
132     padding: 0.2em;
133
134     font-family: 'PT Sans', sans-serif;
135     font-size: 20px;
136     line-height: 100px;
137     color: #000000;
138 }

```

(CSS)

```

78 ▼         <div class="grid">
79 ▼     <div>Old photographs:
80         <br><a href= "old1-4.html">norfolk-island 1-4</a>
81         <br><a href= "old5-8.html">norfolk-island 5-8</a></div>
82
83 ▼     <div>Recent photos:
84         <br><a href= "recent1-4.html">norfolk-island 1-4</a>
85         <br><a href= "recent5-8.html">norfolk-island 5-8</a></div>
86
87     </div>

```

(HTML)

4 My exploration:

After many studies and experiment, I learned to choose the target to start editing by CSS.

For example, I only want to set the position, size and margin of the header. I can add defined styles in HTML. <div class="structure header">

In CSS I need to create a response to HTML. This will cause the title to be edited in the web page. The code in CSS is like this (.structure {position: relative; width: 1080px; margin: 0 auto; padding: 0; }). Must be a dot + name when you set it.

The template format is like this:

HTML (<div class="name">)

CSS (.name {you can add information such as margin and position})

Using this method, I successfully set up my background and sidebar. This approach makes my goal clear. The process of making it has become easier.

```
<aside>

  <div class="fix">
    
    <img src= "assets/images/norfolk-island-2.jpg"
    alt="picture2">
    <img src= "assets/images/norfolk-island-3.jpg"
    alt="picture3">
  </div>

</aside>
```

(HTML)

```
.fix img{
  width: 600px;
  margin-top: 200px;
  border: 15px solid #996633;
}
```

(CSS)

```
<body>
<div id="div1">
</div></body>
```

(HTML)

```
div#div1{ position:fixed; top:0; left:0; bottom:0;
  right:0; z-index:-1; }

div#div1|img{ height:100%; width:100%; border:0; }
```

(CSS)

5 Web page availability:

First of all, I want to make the complete webpage. I have added links for both navigation and subpages. Users can choose to continue and return according to their needs. The content of the navigation bar is a different title. Users can choose to read. In the footer, I joined the site with an external link selection, such as Google, Facebook and Twitter. The content of the sidebar provides

photos from different periods to assist the user in understanding and reading.



• [facebook](#) ➤ [twitter](#) ➤ [google+](#)

Create content that can be showed in different ways in my web pages. Text is structured and related. In the application of color, it is easier for users to see the content, and the background and content are easy to distinguish.

In the direction of the operation, the web page provides navigation to help the user find content and determine content.

The webpage is simple, easy to read and easy to understand.