

Heritage Interpretation in the Public Realm

Geraldine Mathieson MAHI, 2022

INTRODUCTION

The public realm is possibly the most rewarding and the most challenging location for any heritage interpretation, and can be a gamechanger in urban regeneration.

It's the chance to tell everyone why this place is special. However, your audience are passers-by with a variety of unrelated objectives and distractions, so good planning is essential.

Your job may not require you to interpret any heritage yourself, but you may need to recognise good (or bad!) interpretive planning and design when you see it. Maybe you are an architect, conservation officer, landscape manager or town planner, commissioning or approving a design for interpretation as part of a bigger project.

Methods that work well in a visitor attraction can fail in public spaces. This guide will help you know what to look for, and what questions to ask of others. It should also be useful to anyone delivering interpretation in public spaces.

We protect things that we value, but how can we value what we don't understand?



Opportunities in public realm interpretation:

- Add character in place-making, for tourism and economic development.
- Add social value by connecting with hard-to-reach audiences.
- Increase local appreciation, boost civic pride and reduce vandalism.
- Preserve the story when the heritage itself cannot be saved.
- Interpret sites and events in their true location.



Challenges not faced elsewhere:

- Audiences that differ by morning, afternoon and night-time.
- Social pressures restricting or distorting interactions.
- Frustration –venting against other departments sharing your logo.
- No closing time to deter undesirable interactions!
- Settings as changeable as the local economy.
- Economic benefits that are indirect and slow to materialise.

Using empty shop-fronts as temporary exhibition space maintains vibrancy during urban regeneration.





MORE THAN INFORMATION

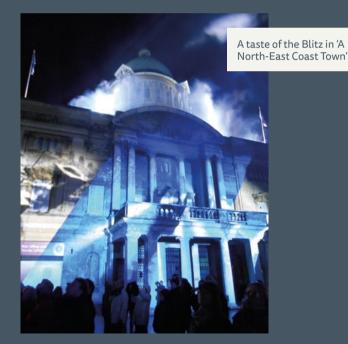
Less is more, but information alone is not enough. We aim to raise awareness, arouse curiosity and inspire appreciation.

Heritage Interpretation, as the title suggests, involves translation. We take information about our cultural, natural or built heritage, and translate it into a form that provokes an emotional reaction to convey meaning within our audience.

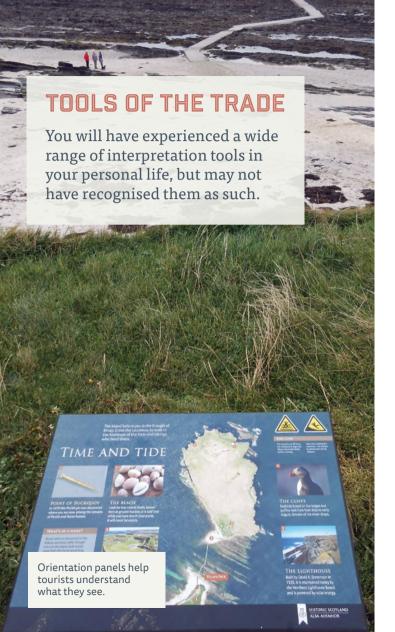
The cultural grandparents of Heritage Interpretation are teachers, advertisers, artists and journalists.

In different settings, the strengths of each one predominate.

















Stepping stone messages help modern visitors imagine life under siege at Bedford.



Well known interpretation tools, as used in museums, nature reserves and visitor attractions, include:

- Graphic panels
- Art & Sculpture
- Performance: music, drama, puppetry, poetry, comedy
- Living History, re-enactment
- Guided walks and trails
- Digital media

With careful planning they can work in public settings too, but some tools only work well with a managed audience.

Effective design is almost invisible to the untrained eye. It just works.







The public realm interpretation toolbox also includes:

- Architectural design
- Paving materials
- Soft landscaping
- Street furniture
- Themed play equipment

Can you guess what Marshall Son & Co made?



PASSIVE COMMUNICATION

Subliminal interpretation permeates large spaces, following a theme or sub-themes that set the scene. This style of story-telling works at a subconscious level to reach busy people whose attention is on other things. You may think of it as place-making.

Discovering clues and solving the heritage puzzle appeals to our inner detective, transforming passive interpretation into active learning for those who take the bait!





Spot the difference.

Paving in Dundee reflects an earlier structure.





ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

Most interpretation involves active participation—reading, touching, listening, following and thinking.

First catch your audience. Billboards and shop window displays lead the way in competing above the visual noise of urban settings.

Busy places are social spaces, where group hierarchies are shaped or reinforced. Standing out from the crowd is risky: any lone local adult is far more self-conscious than tourists, teenagers or families.

Make every word earn its keep, remembering that reading takes effort and is best done sitting quietly with a cuppa.

Teachers know that exploration and discovery are the best lessons. Artworks, 3-D models and image trails tell stories in a language-free accessible way.





An exception that proves the rule: people will read standing up in public when sharing jokes and cultural memories. Crowds generate curiosity and attract yet more people.



"Not that the story need be long, but it will take a long while to make it short."

Henry David Thoreau

INTERACTIVE MEDIA

Permanent physical interpretation does not suit every site or every story.

Digital technology can lift interpretation to another level, allowing people to use their own electronic devices to access multimedia information or improve disability access. However, it must be carefully designed to consider who will use it, how and where it will be accessed, and how it is maintained. Technology and public expectations are constantly evolving, so make sure you have the means to keep up with progress.

A mobile device can lead the audience on a trail of discovery and enable interpretation over huge or scattered sites. When circumstances change, the content can be updated remotely, so is more flexible than fixed interpretation.





The most interactive of all interpretation devices is the human being.

It works reliably in all weathers, reacts to changing situations and adapts accordingly in real time. An inspirational guide can personalise the heritage experience in ways that no other medium ever could.

Living history or other public performances bring the space alive, adding a sense of occasion and attracting interest from bystanders. This can be an excellent way to interpret sites where story-telling is timelimited for whatever reason.

Live performance can even transform the audience into the interpretation medium!



LOCATION, LOCATION, CO-LOCATION

Make use of existing routes where people are comfortable to slow down or stop.

Can you turn a convenient space into a landmark rendezvous point, or turn your heritage landmark into a social area? A landscape architect could help you understand how the space works, and find the right orientation for a design.

Consider physical and social safety for learning through play. Encouraging families to explore interpretation together can also reach the 'inner child' of adult groups, and maybe even some teenagers! Accept that people will interact in ways that suit their purpose, which may not match yours.

Fitness app data heat maps, or old-fashioned observation of people and worn pathways, will show where to maximise your audience or find a quiet corner.



Points to consider

- Maximise contact by noting where desire lines intersect and which direction people are moving.
- Each element of a trail should tell a story.
- Busy spaces promote anxiety, whilst greenery and water have a calming effect.
- Remember the weather!
 Consider angles of sunshine
 and shade through the year,
 and the social impact of rain.
- Aim to complement nearby features. You cannot compete.
- Be mindful of anti-social behaviour and litter traps!



SUCCESS IS BUILT ON FIRM FOUNDATIONS

Look for these building blocks when commissioning or examining heritage interpretation projects.

Installation

Once any niggles have been ironed out, it is safe to install/perform/upload the final version and schedule maintenance.

Design

The interpreter works with a wordsmith, graphic designer, artist, actor, engineer or other professional to turn ideas into reality.

Evaluation

Test draft designs on a focus group, or install a mock-up and observe how well it works. Does the target audience react as intended? What are the unintended consequences? Which aspects work well and which need adjustment? Does it meet disability/cultural/age access needs?

How?

This is the translation part of the process.

Once the 'What', 'Who' and 'Why' have been identified, the interpreter can explore the options and restrictions of 'Where' to work out 'How' to tell the story. There are many tools in the interpreter's toolbox, each with their strengths and weaknesses, so selecting the right one is an important part of the job. Fashionable new tools can soon look dated.

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What?

Research the subject to be interpreted. Distil the pertinent facts and identify themes.

Who?

Identify the primary audience. "The General Public" is the wrong answer! What appeals to one demographic will alienate another. To widen appeal, repeat the design exercise. In public realm no-one is excluded, so also consider how non-target audiences will react.

Where?

Will it permeate a site, focus on a key location, be transient, offsite or virtual. Everything about a place tells a story, whether you want it to or not. An after-thought, squeezed onto a panel in a quiet corner behind the phone box says that the heritage is less important than the car park, shop or whatever else is more prominent.

Why?

The 'so what?!' factor. How do you want people to react? What message do they take home? What will they remember in years to come?

FURTHER READING:

- Wikipedia's entry for <u>Heritage</u> <u>Interpretation</u> includes web-links to many interesting articles from around the world.
- Interpret Europe (2021). Heritage interpretation for architects and landscape architects, <u>Potsdam:</u> Interpret Europe
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THE WAY DESIGN

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