

'Beyond the Box': Interpretation and Access

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

- c.400 sites

From...



...to...





Lullingstone Roman Villa

Down House

The home of
Charles Darwin



Project team

- Conservator – security/safety
- Curator – significance
- Interpreter – stories/visitors



Four main considerations

1. Further the story
2. Bring out significance of objects
3. Entice and surprise
4. Be accessible

Themes and messages



Lullingstone was a farm and a home.







DIVIDING THE WORK

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For example, sewing was done by the ladies for a variety of reasons: to make and for a variety of uses.

The man and woman who worked in villages were usually paid for their work and had been doing heavy and manual labour. Some had been doing the old traditional work of the land, while others had been doing more modern and less traditional work, such as in the case of the man in the picture.

CAN YOU FIND THESE ITEMS IN THE PICTURE?

1. A black and white cat



A woman got a black and white cat with a white patch on her back. She was very happy and she was very kind to the cat. She was very kind to the cat and she was very kind to the cat. She was very kind to the cat and she was very kind to the cat.



THE WORK

Objects for Work

1. A black and white cat

2. A woman sitting on a chair

3. A young girl in a red dress

4. A woman in a blue sari sitting on a chair

5. A man in a yellow kurta sitting on a chair

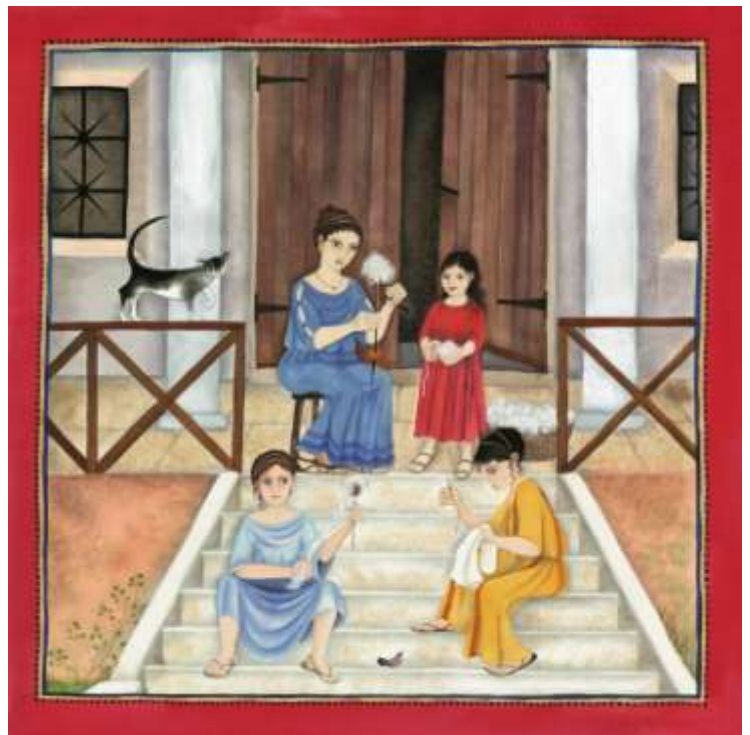
6. A black and white cat

7. A woman in a blue sari sitting on a chair

8. A young girl in a red dress

9. A woman in a blue sari sitting on a chair

10. A man in a yellow kurta sitting on a chair



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Darwinism versus Christianity?

It is possible to accept Darwin's theory and to believe in a God or gods. Why then did some Christians reject it?

The paper on the origin of life is based on the theory of evolution which states that life has developed from a common ancestor through a process of gradual change over time. This theory is based on the study of fossils and the study of the structure and function of living organisms.

Christians have been uncomfortable with the idea of evolution since it suggests that life has developed from a common ancestor. This is seen as a challenge to the belief that God created life.

The theory of evolution is based on the study of fossils and the study of the structure and function of living organisms. It is a scientific theory that has been supported by a large amount of evidence.

Many more believe that he created the animals.

An immeasurable legacy

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Darwin misused

Like other very important books, Origin has inspired people to terrible ends.

Some people have used Darwin's theory of evolution as a justification for racism and other forms of discrimination. This is a misuse of his theory.

It is important to remember that Darwin's theory was a scientific theory and not a moral or religious statement. It should be used to understand the natural world, not to justify discrimination.

'We would be glad to see sympathy, even in the writing of hard reasons, without determination to the saddest part of our names.'



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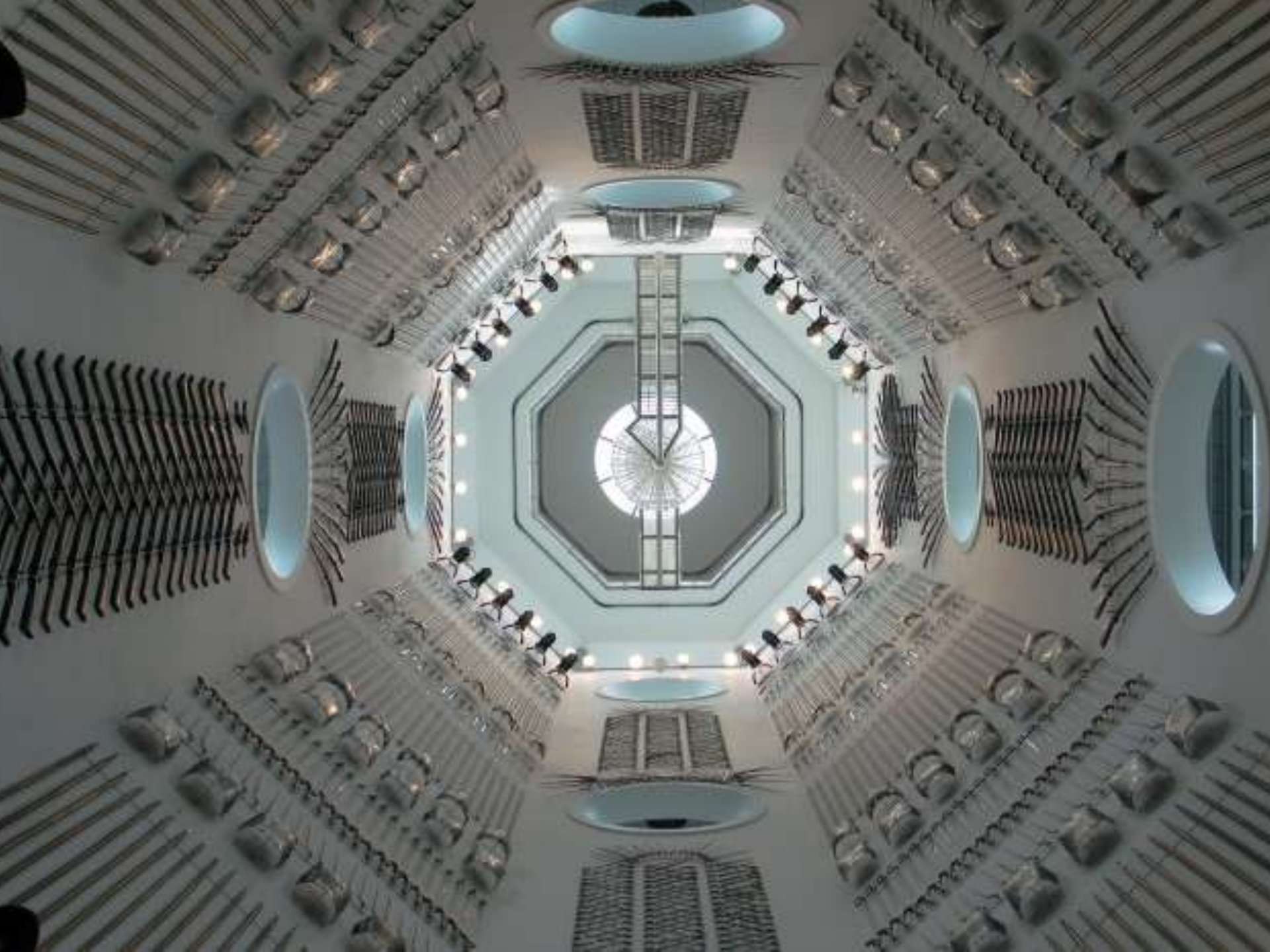


Flanking reading were
Barnard's observations, was
reproduced. Barnard used the
journal as the basis for the
first diary, published as part
of Flinders's three-volume
account of the voyage, the
book is now held at
The House of the King.

only about 18 months of
three-year trip were spent at sea.

Of the 77 months of the ship's voyage,
42 were spent in South Atlantic waters.









1. Annie Darwin's writing box

This elegant writing box would have been a proud possession for a young girl of 10 years old, perhaps a sign that she was growing up. Annie used it to store her stationery and writing implements. On her death, her mother gathered some of her sewing things, two brooches and other treasured possessions, placed them in the box with Darwin's note on her illness and a lock of Annie's hair, and kept the box secretly for herself until she died.

Loan from the Charles Darwin Trust

2. Darwin's notes on Annie's health

Darwin made notes on Annie's condition from January to March 1851. One column recorded the treatment given and the next two recorded how she was during the day and night following. The notes show that Darwin was involved very closely in her care, far more so than was usual for a Victorian father. She died on Wednesday 23 April 1851.

Loan from Richard Keynes

3. Daguerreotype of Annie Darwin, 1849

The paper label identifies this picture as 'Annie Elizabeth Darwin, b.1841, d.1851', and it was taken when she was eight years old. The family had travelled into town to have it taken at Claudet's photographic studio.

PREPARING FOR DINNER

For much of the population, Roman life probably did not result in a major change of diet. For many, this meant, it was a different story.

The Roman population's diet was not as simple as they thought it was. Roman food was a mix of many different things. Some of the most common items were bread, wine, and olive oil. These were the staples of the Roman diet. Other items included vegetables, fruits, and meat. The diet was also influenced by the region where the person lived. For example, people in the north of Rome ate more meat, while people in the south ate more bread and wine.

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ROMAN FOOD

The Romans introduced many changes to the way food was raised and eaten in Britain.



The infographic displays various food items including wheat, grapes, olives, and vegetables. It also shows a diagram of a Roman farm with a windmill and a water wheel. The items are arranged in a circular pattern around a central blue line.



A glass display case with a blue frame containing various Roman artifacts. On the top shelf, there are several pieces of pottery, including a large jar and a smaller bowl. On the middle shelf, there is a pheasant mounted on a wall, a small bowl, and a bunch of grapes. On the bottom shelf, there are more pieces of pottery, including a large jar and a smaller bowl. The case is set on a wooden table.



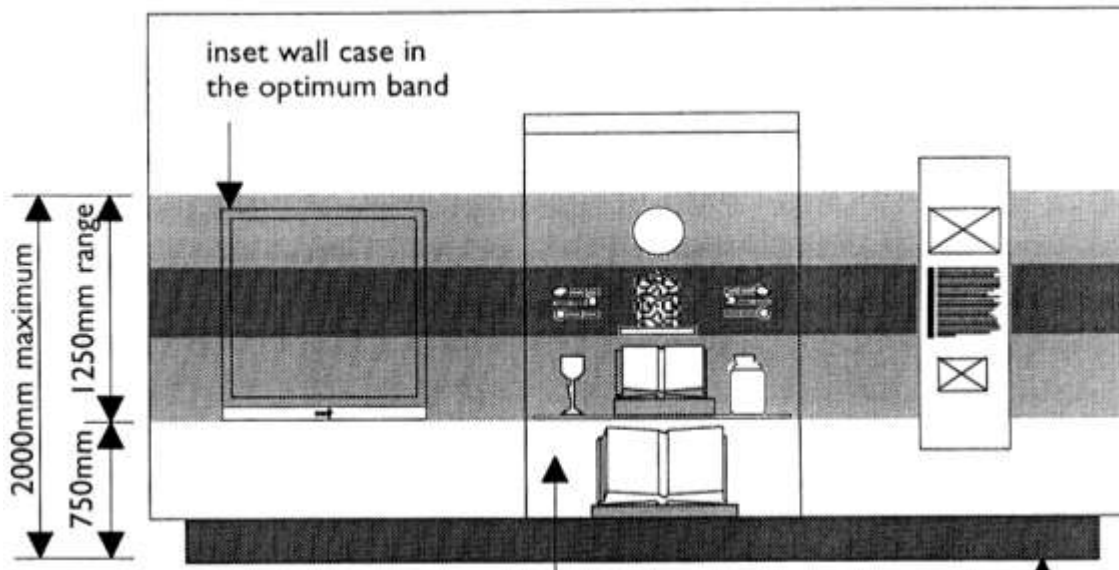
An interactive circular table with a blue top and white center. The center features four large, stylized Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) arranged in a square pattern. The table is surrounded by several small, round, blue objects, possibly representing Roman coins or tokens.







Four main considerations

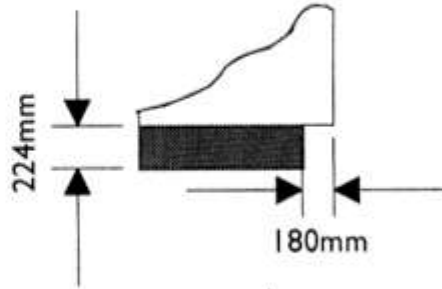
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hierarchy of objects in viewing bands with larger objects on base

 the optimum viewing band 750-2000mm

 narrower band for intricate or small objects 1200-1600mm



toe space 224mm high, 180mm deep

A balancing act

- Visitors, objects, stories
- Access, conservation, interpretation