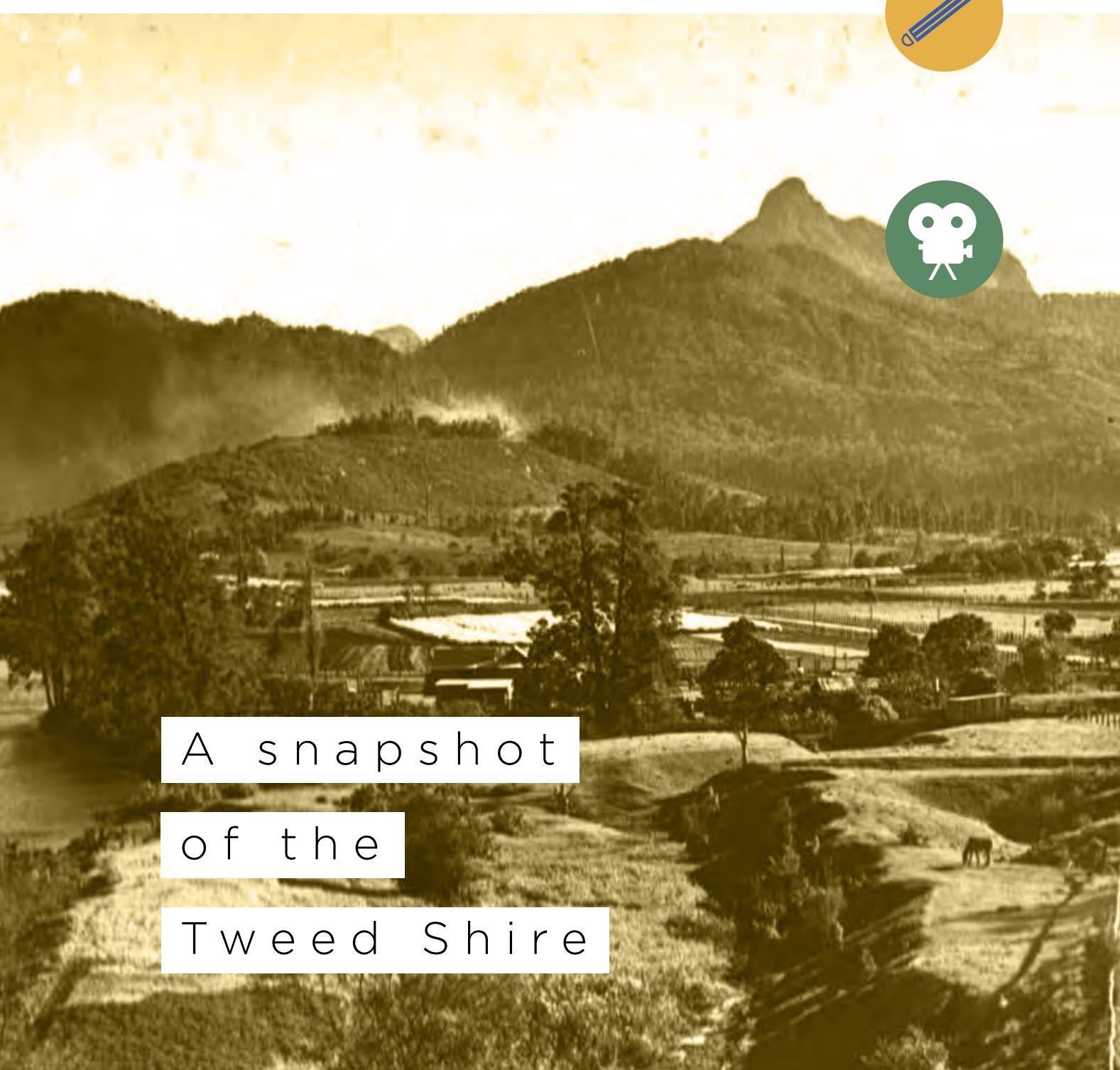


What's the cultural picture?



A snapshot
of the
Tweed Shire



Acknowledgement

Tweed Shire Council recognises the generations of Aboriginal people of the Bundjalung Nation who have lived in and derived their physical and spiritual needs from the forests, rivers, lakes and streams of this beautiful valley for thousands of years as the traditional owners and custodians of these lands.



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Front image: c. 1900. This historic postcard depicts a clear view to Wollumbin (Mt Warning) from the Uki Road, on the outskirts of Murwillumbah. In 2015 the summit of Wollumbin was formally gazetted as an Aboriginal Place under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. This dedication recognised its importance to the past customs and practices of the Bundjalung people. The Shire's descendant Bundjalung families continue to hold Wollumbin, and the surrounding cultural landscape, as significant to cultural wellbeing and identity. Courtesy Tweed Regional Museum MS000014.

Inside cover image: An Aboriginal group camped at Kynumboon, the property selected by European settler Joshua Bray in the 1860s, just outside of Murwillumbah. Photographed in c. 1895 this era was a time of upheaval for Aboriginal people. The permanent settlement of the Tweed in the latter half of the nineteenth century meant local Bundjalung families had to co-exist with Europeans. Working for Europeans enabled Bundjalung families to remain on traditional country. Bray engaged with Aboriginal people from the time of his arrival in the Tweed. Courtesy Tweed Regional Museum TH107-14.



Introduction

Tweed Shire Council is preparing a Shire-wide Cultural Plan. The making of this Plan will contribute to Council's Community and Strategic Plan objectives. It will guide the role played by Council in supporting, initiating or holding cultural activity in the Shire across the next five years.

Culture can be narrowly or broadly defined. It means different things to different people and communities. So, to guide Council's preparation of the Cultural Plan it has adopted the following 'cultural domains', which are widely understood to encompass the key elements of culture. These are:



cultural and natural heritage



performance and celebrations



visual arts and crafts



books and press



audio visual and interactive media



design and creative services

To prepare the Cultural Plan Council is seeking information from you – the community – to understand what is valued culturally about our Shire and why? This includes: the beliefs that shape our identity; our Elders who guide us; the natural or social environment that supports our way of life; the cultural activities in which we participate as audience members, creators and cultural workers; or the goods we consume that were created or crafted by artists and makers.

Your cultural picture may include these elements, or others.

Tell us about your cultural picture ...

To tell us what your cultural picture looks like - now and *into the future* - you can complete either, or both, of the following steps:

1. Complete the *What's the Cultural Picture Community Survey* online at

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/tweedculturalpicture>

If you can't complete the survey at home it can be undertaken online, or in hard copy, at the Tweed Heads, Murwillumbah or Kingscliff Library

2. Upload your own cultural picture

Draw, paint, photograph or write about your cultural picture – either as you see it now OR in the future – then follow the below link and upload to **Your Say Tweed**
<http://yoursaytweed.com.au/culturalpicture>

The Picture Now: A cultural snapshot of the Tweed Shire

The following pages of this booklet present a snapshot of the cultural life of the Tweed Shire. It has been compiled to aid your thinking about, and response to, what you value culturally and why?

The snapshot is organised according to a whole-of-shire perspective, and according to 14 small areas (see page 14 map). The 14 small areas have been extracted from the population data used by Council – Community Profile id. These areas are: Tweed Heads; Tweed Heads South - Banora Point; Tweed Heads West, North Coast – Kingscliff; Mid-Coast Casuarina; Cabarita; South Coast – Pottsville; Cobaki - Bilambil and District; Terranora; Murwillumbah and District; North East Hinterland – Tumbulgum; North West Tweed – Tyalgum; South East Hinterland – Burringbar; South West Tweed – Uki.

Examining culture from a whole-of-shire perspective provides a big-picture view. It includes the cultural elements that all the community has the potential to experience, share in and benefit from. In contrast, looking at culture from a small geographic area vantage point shows the particular cultural strengths and character of the different places and people that make up our communities.

Population information presented in this booklet highlights our cultural origins and other attributes. It reveals the different identities that shape our communities, the characteristics that influence our cultural

needs and desires, and the creative or cultural skills we have – including as visual and performing artists, designers, makers, writers, storytellers, curators and conservators.

Additionally, this snapshot highlights examples of the features and facilities that support our way of life and the cultural activity we participate in, provided by the community or Council. This includes: natural features and areas; open spaces, such as walkways and cycleways; heritage sites, buildings and places; indoor and outdoor spaces used for performance and communal gatherings or celebrations; art spaces, including galleries and workshops; libraries and cinema spaces etc. Other features and facilities not included in this snapshot may be part of your cultural picture.

Council looks forward to hearing about your cultural picture!



An Aboriginal cultural landscape: The Bundjalung people and the Tweed Shire

In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a unique standing as indigenous peoples. The Tweed's Bundjalung descendants have a special connection to the local landscapes as traditional custodians.

The Tweed Shire is part of the historic Bundjalung Nation – its boundary stretched from Grafton in the south to Beaudesert in the north. Present-day-custodians recognise and celebrate the intimate connection past generations of families had with the Shire. Descendant families continue to value the Shire as a cultural landscape – that is an environment

respected not only for its natural attributes, but its important sites and stories.

'Aboriginal sites and places are tangible evidence of our ancestor's cultural practice and traditions; as such they maintain a very real and meaningful value to the present day.'

Tweed Shire Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee

Who we are: people and community

- The Shire's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) community totaled 2,941 people, making up 3.4% of the total (Tweed) population.¹
- Of the total ATSI population in the Shire 80% identified as Aboriginal, 9% Torres Strait Islander and 11% of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent.

- A greater number of ATSI families lived in the South Tweed Heads / Banora Point area than any other part of the Shire.
- The average age of the Shire's ATSI population was 20 years, compared with the NSW average of 21 years (and the North Coast non-Aboriginal population of 38 years).

1. All data relating to community and people figures has been extracted from 2011 ABS data, therefore is cited in the past tense http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/IARE104020?opendocument&nav-pos=220 accessed February 2016

What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Ukerabagh Island
Aboriginal Place

Wollumbin Aboriginal Place

Joongurrabah (Razorback)

Goorimahbah
(Place of Stories)

Fingal Head

Cobaki Broadwater

Tweed Heads Historic Site
and Minjungbal Aboriginal
Cultural Centre

Walk on Water
walking track

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Signage at Clarrie Hall Dam

300 + recorded
Aboriginal sites

Bugalwena Mens Group

Canowindra Elders Group

NAIDOC Committee

NAIDOC Week

Wollumbin Dreaming
Project

Tweed Byron
Aboriginal Land Council

Tweed Aboriginal
Co-operative

Aboriginal Education
Consultative Committee



Aboriginal people have lived in the Tweed from at least 10,000 years ago. Our oral tradition tells the story of 'Three Brothers' who came to this land in the 'Dreaming', gave the lore and formed the nucleus of tribes, with whom today's traditional custodian descendants identify.

A common feature of our Aboriginal identity is language, which is known in the Tweed and further south as Bundjalung; in south east Queensland people prefer Yugambeh; and further west, in Kyogle Shire, people use Githabul. The language dialect for the Tweed is known as Ngandowal, a name referring to the people who say 'Ngando' for the word 'who' or 'somebody'. However, part of the Tweed Coast and south to the Byron area is Minyungbal, where the word 'Minyung' means 'what' or 'something' and can be used as identification for people of this area.

There is general acceptance among our Tweed Aboriginal community of the historic presence of three main groups in the Tweed River Valley. These were: the Goodjinburra people for the Tweed Coastal area; the Tul-gi-gin people for the North Arm; and the Moorang-Moobar people for the Southern and Central Arms around Wollumbin (Mt Warning).

The Tweed Valley was rich in natural resources and supported many plants and animals, which were collected and hunted for food. Traditional people managed the landscape to avoid the overexploitation of these resources. Although camp locations were moved regularly to allow resource recovery some natural resources, such as rock outcrops suitable for the manufacture

of stone tools, were used extensively for vast periods of time.

High altitude areas were often the focus of social and spiritual custom and the location of many of our Aboriginal sites directly reflects the connection and significance of these places. Wollumbin retains a high cultural and spiritual status beyond the Tweed Valley. This is reinforced by our knowledge of different stories with regional group gatherings for ceremony and cultural expression at sites across the Valley. Descendants of traditional custodians maintain that connection and support initiatives to protect and preserve our heritage sites and places.

Tweed Shire Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee





The Tweed Shire is a 'shared' cultural landscape

The Tweed Shire Local Government Area (LGA) encompasses the former Murwillumbah Municipal, and Tweed Shire, Council areas. The amalgamation of these two Council areas was formalised in 1947, after first establishing in 1902 and 1906 respectively. The forming of these local Council areas sought to 'progress' the region's civic and economic development.

The settlement of the Tweed in the nineteenth century was underpinned by the belief that European culture and traditions were superior to Aboriginal people and culture. Indeed this view was widely held and established an acute and long-lasting cultural divide that had devastating consequences for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples – including for the Tweed's Bundjalung families and communities.

From recent times, support for the public acknowledgement of the negative impacts of Australia's colonial past on the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples has grown. Acknowledging and reconciling the history of European, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relations is central to understanding the Tweed Shire as a shared cultural landscape.

Among other peoples and cultures historically connected to the Tweed are South Sea Islander families, their settlement stems from work in the sugar cane industry as labourers from the 1870s. South Sea Islanders developed close connections with Aboriginal families; many married and integrated culturally.

Past and well-known stories of the Chinese families that lived in the Tweed Shire relate to their work as market gardeners to supply essential fresh foods locally. Families of Indian background also settled in the Tweed during the nineteenth century. Many of these families established and succeeded at farming, including sugar cane and bananas.

Today, Tweed Shire residents claim ancestry from 36 different backgrounds. In addition to those already noted these are: Italian, Dutch, New Zealander, Welsh, Maori, French, Greek, Filipino, Polish, American, Maltese, Danish, Spanish, Melanesian, Micronesian, South African, Russian, Japanese, Austrian, Canadian, Hungarian, Swedish, Thai, Croatian, Swiss, Lebanese, Serbian, Ukrainian and Norwegian.



About the Tweed Shire

To the north, the Shire is bounded by the Queensland border, to the east the Pacific Ocean and the Council areas of Byron, Lismore, and Kyogle to the south and west. It is situated approximately 860 kilometres north of Sydney and 100 kilometres south of Brisbane.

Who we are: people and community

- A total population of 91,210.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3.4% of the Shire population.
- South Sea Islander people made up 0.1% of the Shire population.
- 35,884 households – the three dominant household types were couples without children (28%), lone person (27%), and couples with children (23%).
- Dominant age groupings were parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 19%; older workers and pre-retirees (50-59) 14%; and seniors (74-84) 14%.
- 28% of the population was under 25 years and 23% over 65 years.
- 23.7% of the total population lived with a disability; 6.9 percent of this group needed assistance with core daily activities.
- A total of 12,783 Tweed Shire residents were born overseas.
- People from 36 different ancestral backgrounds lived in the Shire.
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds included: English, Scottish and Irish with those of German, Italian and Dutch descent following.
- 4% of the total population spoke a language other than English at home.
- 2% of the Shire population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS).

As part of the Northern Rivers, the Tweed Shire falls within the catchment of the following regional cultural groups and bodies:

- Arts Northern Rivers
- Northern Rivers Screen Works
- Northern Rivers Writers Centre
- Northern Rivers Conservatorium
- Northern Rivers Symphony Orchestra
- Northern Rivers Performing Arts (NORPA)
- North Coast Entertainment Industry Association
- North Coast Chapter Museums Australia
- Northern Rivers Multicultural Working Group

What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

The Green Cauldron - including Wollumbin (Mt. Warning), the Pinnacle Lookout (Wooroombin), and Mt. Burrell (Njimbin Byorgin).

World Heritage Rainforest

Scenic coastline and hinterland

Iconic headlands and beaches (positioned along 37 kilometres of coastline)

Coastal and hinterland lifestyle (towns and villages)

Tweed Regional Gallery & Margaret Olley Art Centre

Friends of the Tweed Regional Gallery & Margaret Olley Art Centre Inc.

Tweed Regional Gallery Foundation Ltd.

Tweed Regional Museum (incorporating branches at Tweed Heads, Murwillumbah and Uki)

Friends of the Tweed Regional Museum

Richmond Tweed Regional Library branches at Tweed Heads, Murwillumbah and Kingscliff

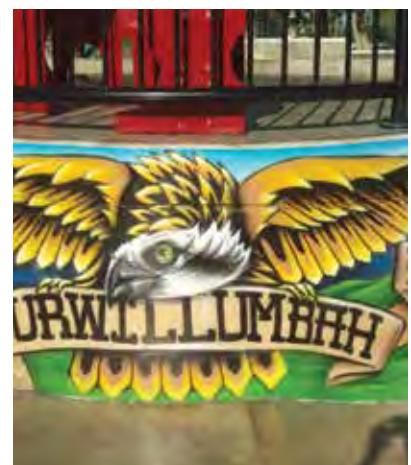
128 heritage items and places representing the Shire's European settlement history

Approximately 102 kilometres off road cycleways

A network of parks and open spaces of varied size, form and function

Regular markets across the Shire, including farmers, trash 'n' treasure and arts and crafts

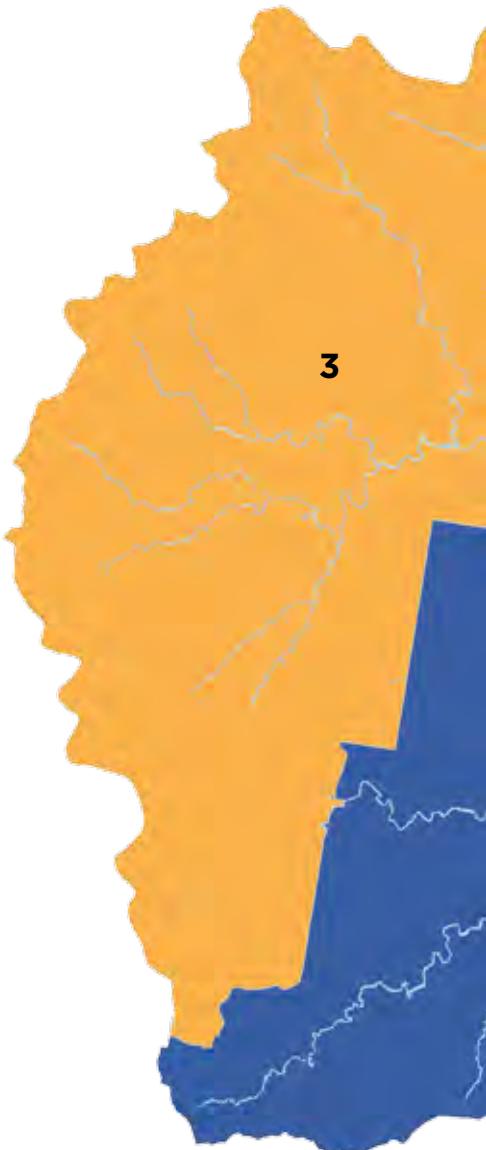
Approximately 300 people who identify as practicing artists (Creative Caldera Survey 2015)

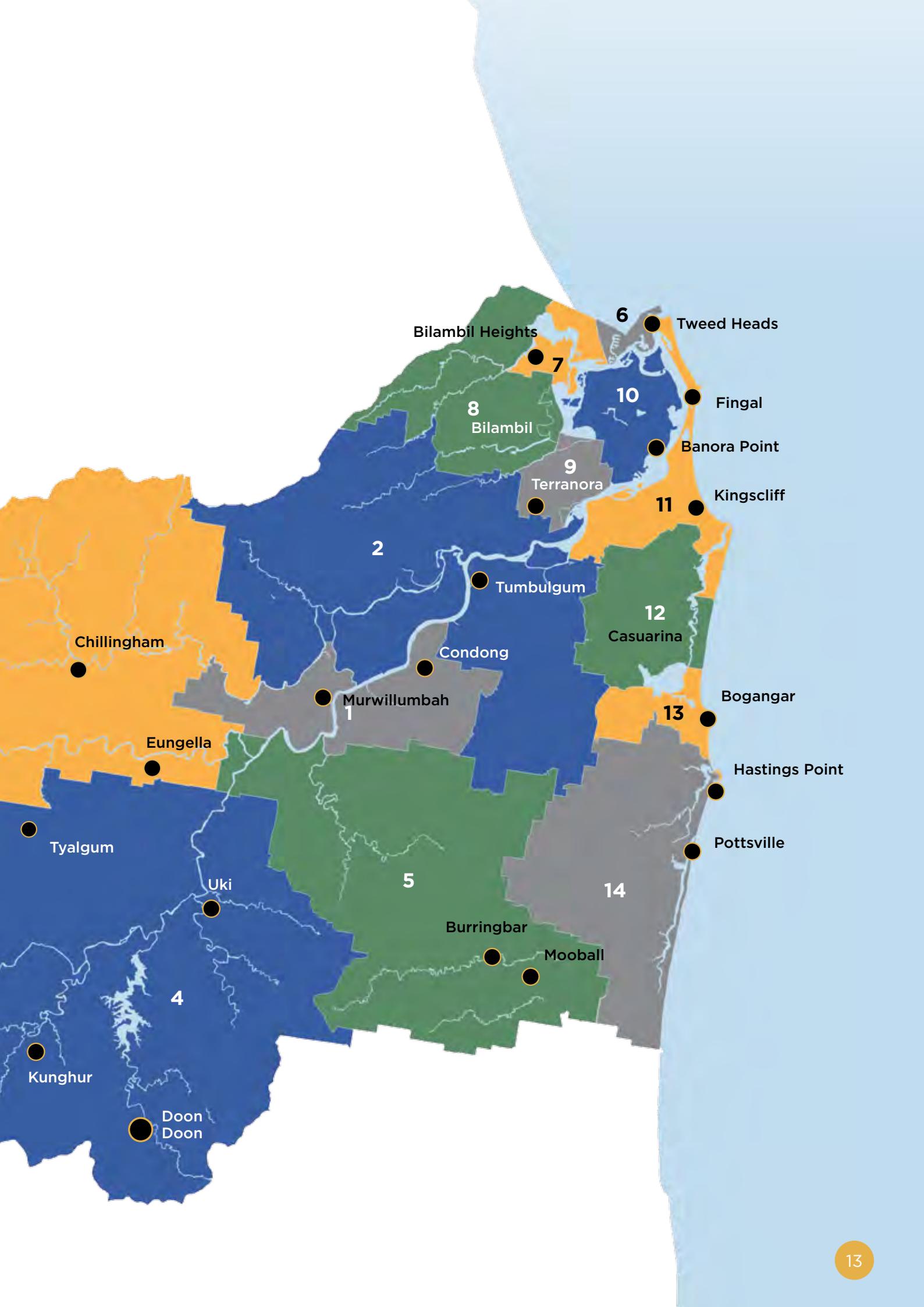


Looking at culture in the Shire's small areas

The following section outlines information regarding the cultural life and activity of each of the Shire's 14 small areas. The boundary of each of these areas is listed below and shown on the map opposite. This perspective of culture highlights the different communities and cultural attributes from across the Shire.

1. **Murwillumbah and District**
2. **North East Hinterland – Tumbulgum**
3. **North West Tweed – Tyalgum**
4. **South West Tweed – Uki**
5. **South East Hinterland – Burringbar**
6. **Tweed Heads**
7. **Tweed Heads West**
8. **Cobaki Bilambil and District**
9. **Terranora**
10. **Tweed Heads South – Banora Point**
11. **North Coast – Kingscliff**
12. **Mid-Coast Casuarina**
13. **Bogangar/Cabarita**
14. **South Coast – Pottsville**





Murwillumbah

and District

Encompasses the localities of Bray Park, Condong, Kielvale, Murwillumbah, North Arm, Nunderi and South Murwillumbah

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 9,594 with a population density of 2.13 people per hectare
- 3,779 households - the three dominant household types were lone person (27%), couples with children (26%) and couples without children (24%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3% of the population
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds were English, Scottish and Irish, with German, Italian, Dutch and Indian being the next highest groupings
- 4% spoke a non-English language – Punjabi, German, Spanish and Italian were the four dominant languages spoken
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (19%), older workers and pre retirees (13%) and empty nesters and retirees and seniors (each 11%)
- A larger percentage of babies and pre-schoolers (7.1% compared to 5.7%), as well as secondary-schoolers (9.0% compared to 7.7%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 0.6% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Tweed Regional Gallery and Margaret Olley Art Centre and collection

Caldera Art Gallery

Tweed Regional Museum

Murwillumbah Civic Centre and Auditorium

Murwillumbah Library

Murwillumbah CBD heritage conservation area

Hartigan's Hill Conservation Area

Condong Mill Conservation Area

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Tweed Foodie Fest

Murwillumbah Performing Arts Festival

Murwillumbah Theatre Company

Murwillumbah Art Trail

Regent Cinema

Double Mask Theatre Company (youth)

Monthly Trash and Treasure Market, weekly Farmers Market and annual Artisan Market (TRG)

Landscape setting of Wollumbin / Mount Warning and the Green Cauldron

Tweed Valley Banana Festival

Tweed River Festival

Budd and McIlwraith Parks

Murwillumbah Showground

Knox Park including skate park and adventure playground



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Tweed River setting

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Tumbulgum Hall and history collection

Reserve Creek Hall

Stotts Island Nature Reserve

Bruce Chick Conservation Park

Hogan Park

Skinners Reserve

Bluey Hill Park

Bruce Chick Park

Junction Park

Pat Smith Park

Alf Colefax Park

Rous River tributary

Faith Bandler Park

Tom Lofts Lookout

Local parks at Reserve Creek, Dulguigan and Stotts Creek

Multicultural history of village settlement and development

Tumbulgum Cemetery

Tumbulgum Village Conservation area

Lisnagar historic homestead

Tumbulgum Gallery



Encompasses the localities of Bungalora, Carool, Clothiers Creek, Dulguigan, Dungay, Duroby, Eviron, Farrants Hill, Glengarrie, Kynnumboon, North Tumbulgum, Reserve Creek, Stotts Creek, Tomewin, Tumbulgum, Tygalgah, Upper Duroby and Urliup.

North East

Hinterland -

Tumbulgum



Who we are: people and community include

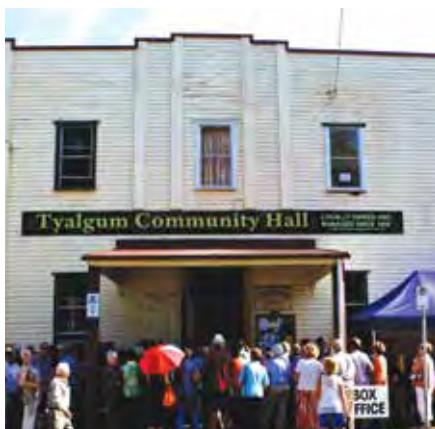
- A total population of 2,784 with a population density of 0.16 people per hectare
- 1,050 households - the three dominant household types were couples without children (31%), couples with children (30%) and lone person (19%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 2% of the population
- Other than those identifying only with their Australian identity, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, and Dutch being the next highest groupings
- 3% spoke a non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 21%, older-workers and pre retirees (50-59 years) 20%, and empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 14%
- A larger percentage of older workers & pre-retirees (20% compared to 14%) and parents and homebuilders (21% compared to 19%) than the whole Tweed Shire
- 3% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)

North -

West Tweed -

Tyalgum

Encompasses the localities of Back Creek, Brays Creek, Chillingham, Crystal Creek, Eungella, Hopkins Creek, Limpinwood, Mebbin, Nobbys Creek, Numinbah, Pumpenbil, Tyalgum, Tyalgum Creek, Upper Crystal Creek and Zara



Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 2,656 with a population density of 0.07 people per hectare proportionate cultural background groupings
- 1,070 households - the three dominant household types were couples without children (31%), couples with children (25%), and lone person (24%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3% of the population
- Other than those identifying only with their Australian identity, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Dutch, Italian and French being the next 4% spoke a non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 22%, older workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 21%, and empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 13%
- A larger percentage of older workers & pre-retirees (21% compared to 14%) and parents and homebuilders (22% compared to 19%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 2% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Border Ranges](#)

[National Park](#)

[Mebbin National Park](#)

[Wollumbin National Park](#)

[Couchy Creek](#)

[Nature Reserve](#)

[Limpinwood](#)

[Nature Reserve](#)

[Wollumbin State](#)

[Conservation Area](#)

[Aboriginal cultural](#)

[heritage sites](#)

[Best of All Lookout](#)

[Tyalgum Village](#)

[Conservation Area](#)

[Tyalgum Music Festival](#)

[Richmond Tweed Regional](#)

[Library Mobile Service](#)

[Tyalgum Hall](#)

[Chillingham Hall](#)

[Chillingham Community](#)

[Centre and Garden](#)

[Limpinwood](#)

[Community Hall](#)

[Chillingham Village Market](#)

[Tyalgum Village Market](#)

[Tyalgum Memorial Park](#)

[Korn's Crossing Bridge](#)

What we
have: cultural
features,
facilities and
groups include

Wollumbin National Park

Mount Jerusalem
National Park

Nightcap National Park

Uki Village
Conservation Area

Uki School of Arts

Aboriginal cultural
heritage sites

Doon Doon Hall and
Crams Farm

Sweetnam Park

Gerald Parker Park

Kunghur Hall

The Buttery

Clarrie Hall Dam and
interpretive signage

Chillingham Village Market

Tweed Regional Museum,
Uki and South Arm
Historical Society

Ukitopia Art Collective

Uki House Weekend

Uki Farmers Market

Uki Buttery Bazaar Market

Sphinx Rock Cafe



Encompasses the localities of Byrrill Creek, Cedar Creek, Chowan Creek, Commissioners Creek, Doon Doon, Dum Dum, Kunghur, Kunghur Creek, Midginbil, Mount Burrell, Rowlands Creek, Smiths Creek, Terragon and Uki

South - West

Tweed - Uki

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 2,249 with a population density of .07 people per hectare
- 918 households - the three dominant household types were couples without children (26%), lone person (23%) and couples with children (22%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3% of the population
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and Welsh being the next highest groupings
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 22%, older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 21%, and empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 13%
- A larger percentage of older workers & pre-retirees (21% compared to 14%) and parents and homebuilders (22% compared to 19%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 3% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)



South - East

Hinterland -

Burringbar

Includes the localities of Burringbar, Byangum, Crabbes Creek, Dunbible, Fernvale, Mooball, Palmvale, Stokers Siding, Upper Burringbar and Wardrop Valley

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 3,098 with a population density of 0.20 people per hectare
- 1,191 households - the three dominant household types were couples without children (29%), couples with children (27%), lone person (20%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3% of the total population
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds were English, Irish, and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and Indian being the next highest groupings
- 5% spoke a non-English language - Punjabi, Italian and German being the dominant non-English languages spoken
- The dominant age groupings of older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 20%, parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 19% and empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 12%
- A larger percentage of older workers & pre-retirees (20% compared to 14%) and primary schoolers (11% compared to 8%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 1% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Rural and village lifestyle](#)

[Mooball National Park](#)

[Aboriginal cultural heritage sites](#)

[Dunbible Creek](#)

[Burringbar Hall](#)

[Crabbes Creek Hall](#)

[Stokers Dunbible Memorial Hall](#)

[Stokers Siding Community Association](#)

[Heritage listed village buildings at Burringbar, Crabbes Creek, Stokers Siding and Mooball](#)

[Live music at the Hotel Victory Mooball](#)

[Car Enthusiasts Festival - Burringbar](#)

[Burringbar War Memorial](#)

[Bernadette Kelly Park](#)

[Stokers Siding Park](#)

[Masterton Park](#)



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Coastal and Tweed River setting](#)

[Tweed Civic Centre and Auditorium](#)

[Tweed Heads Library and Friends of the Library group](#)

[Tweed Unlimited Arts Inc.](#)

[Northern Rivers Symphony Orchestra](#)

[Goorimahbah \(Place of Stories\)](#)

[Aboriginal cultural heritage sites](#)

[Jack Evans Boat Harbour and Anzac Memorial precinct](#)

[Duranbah Beach](#)

[Tweed Theatre Company](#)

[Tweed Cinema](#)

[Tom Beatson Lookout
Razorback / Joongurrabah](#)

[Point Danger](#)

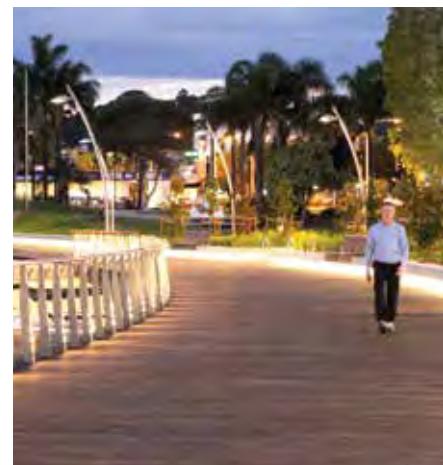
[Tweed River Festival](#)

Bounded by the Queensland border, Thomson Street and Boundary Street in the north, the Pacific Ocean and the Tweed River in the east, the Terranora Inlet and Terranora Creek in the south, and the Pacific Highway in the west

Tweed Heads

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 7,540 with a population density of 20.22 people per hectare
- 3,753 households - the three dominant household types were lone person (36%), couples without children (28%) and couples with children (14%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 2% of the population
- Other than those identifying only with their Australian identity, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Chinese and Maori being the next highest groupings
- 6% spoke a non-English language - with Mandarin, Portuguese, Filipino/ Tagalong and Spanish being the four dominant non-English languages spoken
- The dominant age groupings of seniors (70-84 years) 20%, empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 16%, and parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 14%
- A larger percentage of resident seniors (20%) compared to the whole of the Tweed Shire (14%)
- 1% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)



T w e e d

H e a d s

W e s t

Bounded by the Queensland border in the north, the Pacific Highway in the east, Terranora Creek and the locality of Bilambil Heights in the south, and Cobaki Creek, the Cobaki Breakwater and the locality of Cobaki Lakes in the west

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 5,822 with a population density of 6 people per hectare
- 2,710 households – the three dominant household types were lone person (35%), couples without children (27%) and couples with children (16%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 5% of the total population
- Other than those identifying as Australian, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian and Dutch being the next highest groupings
- 4% spoke a non-English language – with Filipino / Tagalog being the most common non-English language spoken
- The dominant age groupings of seniors (70-84 years) 19%, parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 17% and empty nesters and retirees (50-59 years) 14%
- A larger percentage of seniors (19% compared to 14%) and a smaller percentage of older workers and pre-retirees (12% compared to 14%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 2% of the population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Cobaki Broadwater](#)

[Tweed River](#)

[Aboriginal cultural heritage sites](#)

[Caddys Island](#)

[Boyd Family Park](#)

[Pioneer Park](#)

[Uncle Jack Smith Park](#)

[Tweed Regional Museum and Tweed Heads Historical Society](#)



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Bilambil Hall and Honour Roll

Piggabeen Hall

Bilambil Creek and environs

Piggabeen Valley Market

Bilambil Literary Society

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Richmond Tweed Regional Library Mobile Service

Scenic Drive to Peninsula Drive Park

Includes the localities of Bilambil, Bilambil Heights, Cobaki, Cobaki Lakes and Piggabeen

Cobaki

Bilambil and

District

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 4,212 with a population density of 0.9 people per hectare
- being the most common non-English language spoken
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 2% of the total population
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 22%, older workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 16% and empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 11%
- 1,554 households – the three dominant household types were couples with children (33%), couples without children (30%), and lone person (18%)
- A larger percentage of parents and homebuilders (22% compared to 19%) a smaller percentage of seniors (8% compared to 14%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- Other than those identifying as Australian, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian and Dutch being the next highest groupings
- 2% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)
- 3.5% spoke a non-English language – with German

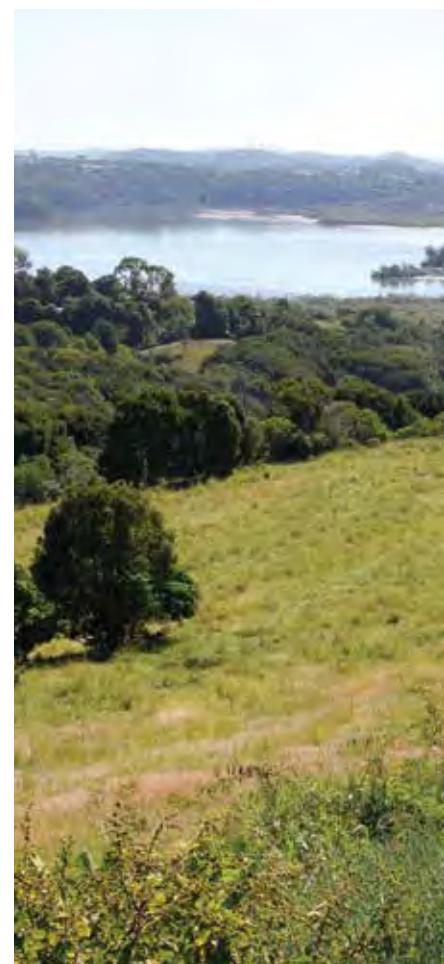


Terranora

Bounded generally by Terranora Broadwater in the north, the locality of Banora Point in the east, the Tweed River and the locality of North Tumbulgum in the south, and the locality of Bungalora and Duroby Creek in the west

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 2,799 with a population density of 2 people per hectare
- 897 households – the three dominant household types were couples with children (45%), couples without children (29%), and one parent families (11%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 2% of the total population
- Other than those identifying as Australian, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian and Dutch being the next highest groupings
- 3% of people in the community spoke a non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 21%, older workers and pre-retirees (50-59) 16% and secondary schoolers (12-17 years) 11%
- A larger percentage of secondary schoolers (11% compared to 8%) and parents and homebuilders (21% compared to 19%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 1% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Tweed River

Terranora Broadwater

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Duroby Creek

Illawong Crescent Bush Path

Terranora Memorial Avenue of Pines

Terranora School Hall

Betty Judd Park

Scenic vistas



What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Tweed River

Terranora Broadwater

Ukerebagh Island and Nature Reserve

Tweed Estuary Nature Reserve

Minjungbal Aboriginal Cultural Centre

South Tweed Community Hall

George Ord Park

TS Vampire Dry Dock (built heritage)

Terranora Cemetery and Memorial

Cedar cutters camp site (archaeological site)

Sullivan Memorial Park

Terranora Park

Lake Kimberley

Tweed Unlimited Arts

Philip Parade Walkway Boardwalk



Bounded by Terranora Creek and the Terranora Inlet in the north, the Tweed River in the east, the locality of Terranora in the south, and generally by the Terranora Broadwater and the locality of Bilambil Heights in the west

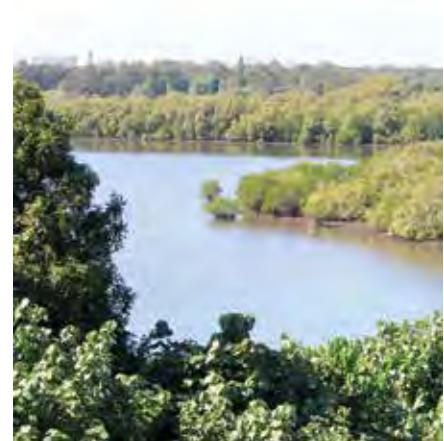
Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 22,944 with a population density of 13 people per hectare being the most common non-English language spoken
- The dominant age groupings of seniors (70-84 years) 19%, parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 17% and empty nesters and retirees (50-59 years) 13%
- A larger percentage of seniors (19% compared to 14%) and a larger percentage of frail aged (5% compared to 3%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 1% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 4% of the total population
- Other than those identifying as Australian, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and New Zealand being the next highest groupings
- 4% spoke a non-English language - with German

Tweed Heads

South -

Banora Point



North Coast

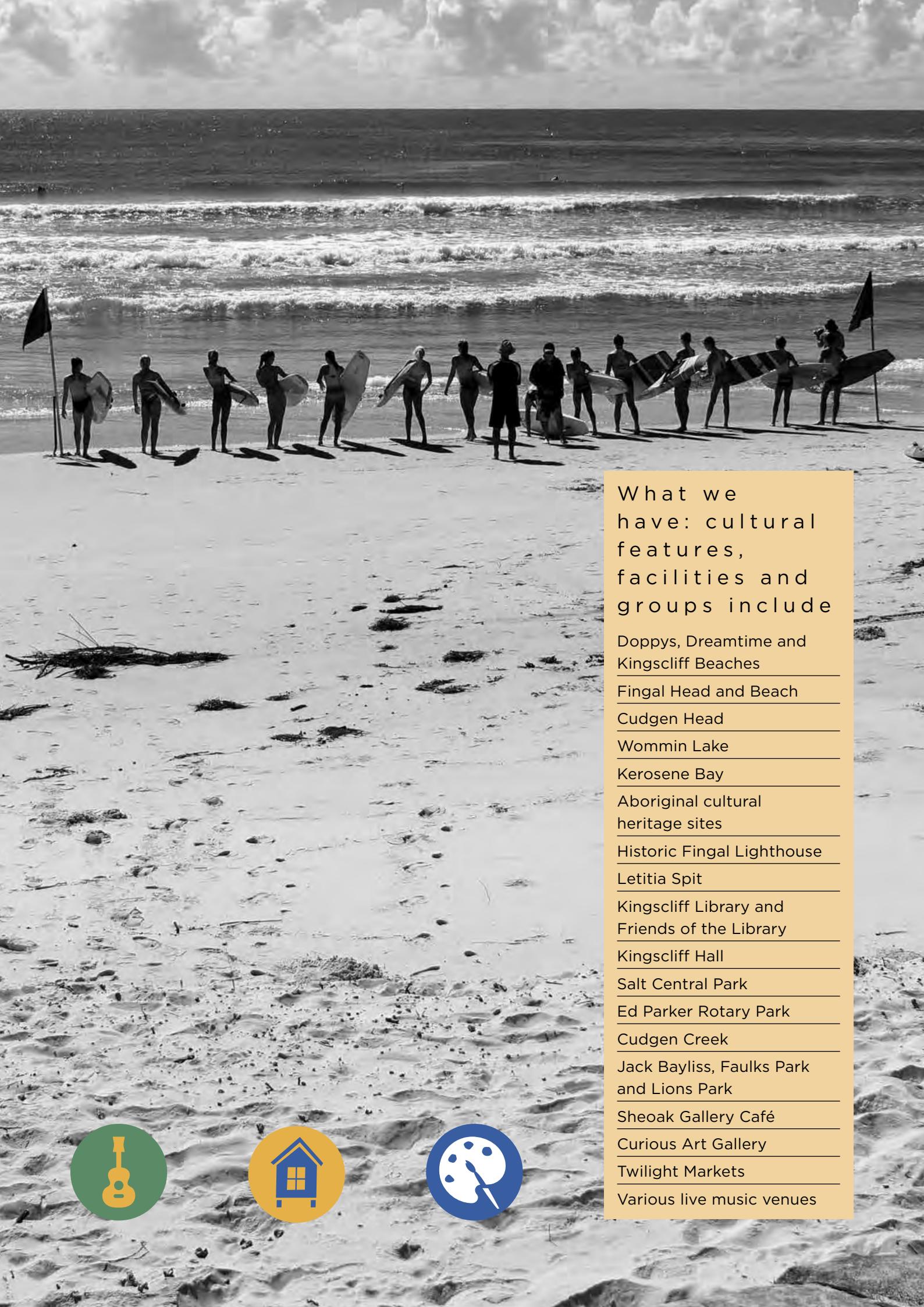
Kingscliff

Includes the localities of Chinderah, Fingal Head and Kingscliff

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 8,459 with a population density of 3.46 people per hectare
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 5% of the total population
- 3,831 households – the three dominant household types were lone person (30%), couples without children (26%) and couples with children (20%)
- Other than those identifying as Australian, the dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and New Zealand being the next highest groupings.
- 2.5% spoke a non-English language – with French being the most common non-English language spoken
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 20%, older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 14%, and seniors (70-84 years) 14%
- A larger percentage of parents and homebuilders (20% compared to 19%) and a larger percentage of seniors (14% compared to 13%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 2% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Doppys, Dreamtime and Kingscliff Beaches](#)

[Fingal Head and Beach](#)

[Cudgen Head](#)

[Wommin Lake](#)

[Kerosene Bay](#)

[Aboriginal cultural heritage sites](#)

[Historic Fingal Lighthouse](#)

[Letitia Spit](#)

[Kingscliff Library and Friends of the Library](#)

[Kingscliff Hall](#)

[Salt Central Park](#)

[Ed Parker Rotary Park](#)

[Cudgen Creek](#)

[Jack Bayliss, Faulks Park and Lions Park](#)

[Sheoak Gallery Café](#)

[Curious Art Gallery](#)

[Twilight Markets](#)

[Various live music venues](#)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

[Casuarina Beach](#)

[Casuarina Beachfront Playground](#)

[Casuarina Central Park](#)

[Casuarina Beachfront Walkway and sculptures](#)

[Aboriginal cultural heritage sites](#)

[Cudgen Creek](#)

[Cudgen War Memorial Cenotaph](#)

[WWI Memorial Norfolk Island Pine Avenue](#)

[Cudgen Sugar Mill site](#)

[Cudgen Nature Reserve](#)

[Historic Cudgen Dry Stone Walls](#)

[Cudgera Creek](#)

[Casuarina Coastal cycleway](#)

Includes the localities of Casuarina, Cudgen, Duranbah and Kings Forest

Mid - Coast

Casuarina

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 2,714 with a population density of 0.79 people per hectare
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 2% of the total population
- 1,004 households - the three dominant household types were couples with children (35%), couples without children (26%) and lone person (17%)
- Other than those identifying as Australian, dominant cultural backgrounds of non-Aboriginal people were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and New Zealand being the next highest groupings
- 4% spoke a non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 26%, older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 14%, and primary schoolers (5-11 years) 13%
- A larger percentage of parents and homebuilders (26% compared to 19%) and primary schoolers (13% compared to 8%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 2% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)

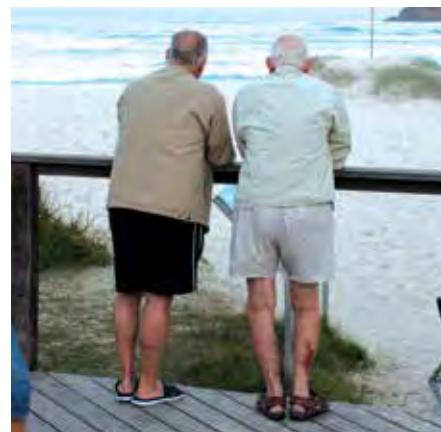


Bogangar/Cabarita

Includes the localities of Bogangar, Cabarita Beach and Tanglewood

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 3,257 with a population density of 2.32 people per hectare
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 5% of the total population
- 1,310 households – the three dominant household types were couples with children (28%), couples without children (24%) and lone person (23%)
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, Dutch and New Zealander being the next highest groupings
- 3% spoke a non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 23%, older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 16% and secondary-schoolers (12-17 years) 11%
- A larger percentage of parents and homebuilders (23% compared to 19%) and secondary-schoolers (11% compared to 8%) than the whole Tweed Shire
- 2% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Cabarita, Norries

Cove, Bogangar and

Maggies Beach

Norries Headland and iconic pandanus

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Rock Hopping public art work

Youth Mural

Caba Creative

Caba Creative Trail

Norries Headland walkway and interpretive signage

Cudgen Nature Reserve

Cudgen Lake

Norries Headland Park

Cabarita Beach Skate Park

Pandanus Parade

Foreshore Park

Johansen Park (natural area)

Various live music venues





What we have: cultural features, facilities and groups include

Hastings Point, Cudgera, Pottsville, Mooball and Wooyung Beach

Pottsville Memorial Oval and Anzac Park

Hastings Point Headland

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Iconic pandanus

Cudgera Creek Park

Cudgera Creek

Wooyung Nature Reserve

Cudgen Nature Reserve

Billinudgel Nature Reserve

Pottsville Beach Markets

Pottsville Beach Hall

Mooball Creek cycleway

Pottsville Environmental Park

Ambrose Brown Park

Various live music venues



South Coast - Pottsville

Includes the localities of Cudgera Creek, Hastings Point, Pottsville, Round Mountain and Sleepy Hollow, as well as the Tweed Shire part of the locality of Wooyung

Who we are: people and community include

- A total population of 7,024 with a population density of 0.87 people per hectare
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families made up 3% of the population
- 2,736 households - the three dominant household types were couples without children (31%), couples with children (29%), and lone person (19%)
- Dominant non-Aboriginal cultural backgrounds were English, Irish and Scottish, with German, Italian, New Zealand and Dutch being the next highest groupings
- 3% spoke a non-English language - with German being the most commonly spoken non-English language
- The dominant age groupings of parents and homebuilders (35-49 years) 20%, empty nesters and retirees (60-69 years) 12% and older-workers and pre-retirees (50-59 years) 12%
- A larger percentage of babies and pre-schoolers (8% compared to 6%) and primary schoolers (11% compared to 8%) than the whole of the Tweed Shire
- 1% of residents worked in the Arts and Recreation Services sector (ABS)



The Future Picture: taking culture forward

Understanding what cultural facilities and features the community values and why will assist Council to review the actions it takes to support, initiate or hold cultural activity in the Shire. Council's future action will supplement what the community already does to nurture the Shire culturally and build on the attributes and activity we all see to be our cultural strengths.

Council fosters cultural activity in all manner of ways including through: programs that protect the Shire's natural environment; advocating for and promoting heritage

conservation – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal; undertaking locality planning, which embraces place making; building and managing infrastructure that supports our day-to-day way of life and diverse cultural activity – such as playgrounds, picnic areas and pathways, art gallery, museum, auditoria, halls and libraries; employing professional staff to administer cultural programs; holding and providing sponsorship funding for local events and celebrations; facilitating community public art initiatives; and strengthening culture-based business and tourism.

Why plan for culture?

Planning for culture can maximise the cultural, social and economic outcomes it contributes to the Shire, as well as regionally. A Cultural Plan will direct the resources Council invests in culture to generate

the outcomes needed or desired by the community. Planning for culture will also assist Council, and the community, to maximise the grant opportunities that make a significant contribution to culture in our communities.

The value of culture

Culture is important to our community as it shapes or contributes to: personal / community identity; our sense of place (the bond we have or develop with where we live); social inclusion / connectedness (feeling like we all belong and for people of different backgrounds, socio-economic status and individual abilities); wellbeing and understanding of the world (through benefiting from the intellectual and emotional stimulation, as well as the new knowledge, it generates); economic activity – through the sale of creative

goods and services, employment and tourism; the quality and enjoyment of our community and public spaces – including parks, neighborhoods, streetscapes and natural areas, which are the spaces in which events and celebrations are held or envelop our cultural and natural heritage. In turn, all these benefits contribute to community sustainability – that is striking a beneficial balance between the environment, economic activity and the social and cultural vibrancy of our communities.



Some benefits of cultural activity

cultural and social

- Council's Community Development Programs and community groups promote the recognition of Aboriginal custodianship of the landscape. The Aboriginal community's long and deep connection with the landscape is central to Aboriginal identity, culture, belonging and wellbeing.
- Council and community-based natural resource management programs contribute to community understanding of the importance of the natural environment to our existence, help to protect the features and places that shape our regional identity and support our outdoor way of live.
- The enhancement of our open space, with features such as playgrounds, barbeques, picnic tables and pathways, contributes to the enjoyment of the outdoors.
- Richmond Tweed Regional Library branches at Tweed Heads, Murwillumbah and Kingscliff foster social interaction and literacy as well as deliver programs that build community wellbeing and belonging. In turn literacy contributes to our education, careers and health.
- Tweed Regional Museum's collections and programs build understanding of the Shire's history and heritage, which nurtures our understanding of the past and the change our community has experienced; this understanding helps to build a bond with where we live. In 2015 around half of the Museum's visitors lived within 50 kms of the museum and 73% of the total audience cited that they came to 'connect with local history'.
- Live performance, community festivals, public cultural events and celebrations bring the community together, which stimulates interaction and connectedness between people and the feeling of belonging to a community.
- The Shire's reputation as being part of a creative Northern Rivers Region in turn attracts others to the Shire to share in and contribute to its character and vibrancy.

economic

- Cultural activity contributes to community health and happiness, which have hidden economic benefits to the community – including reducing health service costs.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics data indicates that in 2011 2% of the Tweed Shire's population was employed in the Arts and Recreation Sector, equalling a total of 521 individuals.
- In 2015 a Shire-based survey undertaken by Creative Caldera and Destination Tweed generated a response from 286 arts workers based in the Shire. Respondents (198 in total) indicated they generated income from creative endeavour, with 9% earning greater than \$50,000 per year; and 52% of income earned by artists was from within the Tweed Shire and a further 26% from the Northern Rivers Region.

- In 2014 the Tweed Regional Gallery attracted 122,746 visitors which generated an estimated visitor expenditure of 12.3 million dollars to the Shire economy.
- In 2015 approximately half of Tweed Regional Museum's visitors were tourists; half of these stayed with family and friends for four or more nights with the majority engaging in other cultural pursuits including attending galleries, cinema and libraries.
- The Shire has a diverse range of cultural-based business – these include tours, markets, cinema, artist studios, gift shops, private and pop-up galleries, music venues, theatre groups, festivals, cafés and restaurants etc.



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Snapshot images courtesy of:

- ii. Margaret Olley Art Centre Opening – Brad Wagner.
- 3. Caba Creative Trail 2015 (now Emerge Arts Festival 2016) – Victoria Ferber.
- 5. NAIDOC Celebrations 2015 – Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council (TBLALC).
- 7. Top to bottom and left to right: Elders Group – Tweed Shire Council; NAIDOC Celebrations – TBLALC; Uncle Artie at NAIDOC – TBLALC; Wollumbin Dreaming with Mark Olive 2015 – Tweed Shire Council; Minjungbal Cultural Centre – Tweed Shire Council; NAIDOC Celebrations - TBLALC .
- 9. Byangum Crossing and Village, 1915 – Tweed Regional Museum MUS1989.79.2.
- 11. Top to bottom and left to right: Uki Village c. 1919 – Tweed Regional Museum UXS000264; Tweed Regional Gallery – David Sandison; Crafty Arts at Piggabeen Hall – Belinda Suzette; Murwillumbah Library – Tweed Shire Council; Knox Park Skate Park Osprey Mural – Tweed Shire Council; Tweed Regional Museum display, Murwillumbah – Tweed Shire Council.
- 12. Map of Tweed Shire small areas – Tweed Shire Council.
- 14. Top to bottom: Knox Park adventure playground, Murwillumbah – Tweed Shire Council; Tweed Regional Museum Store – Tweed Shire Council; Arts Northern Rivers Creative Pop-Up, Murwillumbah 2015 – Arts Northern Rivers.
- 15. The Fantastic Mr Fox, Murwillumbah Auditorium – Murwillumbah Theatre Company.
- 16. Tweed River at Tumbulgum – Greg Jorss.
- 17. Top to bottom: House of Gabriel historic building & Tumbulgum Hall – Greg Jorss; If These Halls Could Talk, Tumbulgum Hall – Arts Northern Rivers.
- 18. Top to bottom: Wayfinding Signs Tyalgum – Greg Jorss; Tyalgum Community Hall & Tyalgum Music Festival – Tyalgum Music Festival Committee.
- 19. Tyalgum- Greg Jorss.
- 20. Wollumbin Summit – Greg Jorss.
- 21. Top to bottom: Uki Village & Whats On – Greg Jorss.
- 22. Top to bottom: Burringbar Village – Greg Jorss; Stokers Dunbible Memorial Hall – Tweed Shire Council; Mooball Village – Greg Jorss.
- 23. Burringbar Hills – Greg Jorss Upside.
- 24. Tweed River Festival – Tweed Shire Council.
- 25. Top to bottom: U3A Twin Towns Dancers – Tweed Shire Council; Jack Evans Boat Harbour – Tweed Shire Council; Riverlife – Greg Jorss.
- 26. Top to bottom: Terranora Broadwater and Cobaki Creek – Greg Jorss.
- 27. Seagulls Club, Tweed Heads – Greg Jorss.
- 28. Piggabeen Valley Markets – Belinda Suzette.
- 29. Top to bottom: Crafty Arts at Piggabeen Hall – Belinda Suzette; Bilambil Landcare – Greg Jorss; Bilambil Hall – Greg Jorss.
- 30. Top to bottom: Vista and Terranora Broadwater – Greg Jorss.
- 31. Terranora Living – Greg Jorss.
- 32. Paperbarks – Greg Jorss.
- 33. Top to bottom: Tweed Unlimited Arts; Tweed River and Club Banora – Greg Jorss.
- 34. Top to bottom: Café Culture & Kingscliff Community Hall – Greg Jorss; Goodbye Gravity, Youth Week Battle of the Bands at Kingscliff TAFE – Safer Communities Alliance.
- 35. Surf Culture – Greg Jorss.
- 36. Coastal Life – Greg Jorss.
- 37. Food Culture – Greg Jorss; Casuarina Sculpture Walk – Tweed Shire Council; Surfer – Greg Jorss.
- 38. Coastal Lifestyle – Greg Jorss; Music and Market Stall at Caba Creative Trail 2015 (now Emerge Arts Festival 2016) – Tracey Stewart.
- 39. Norries Headland – Greg Jorss.
- 40. Mangrove Roots – Greg Jorss.
- 41. Food Culture – Greg Jorss; Way of Life 1 & 2 – Greg Jorss.
- 43. Serene Mist – Vibrant Imaging.
- 45. Crafty Arts Piggabeen Hall – Belinda Suzette.

