

Everything Old is New Again

Caravans, Caravan Parks and Nostalgia

Emma Greenhalgh

Urban Research Program, Griffith University
Emma.greenhalgh@griffithuni.edu.au

Adjunct Assoc. Professor John Minnery
Urban Research Program, Griffith University

This paper uses nostalgia, and especially 'social nostalgia', as a key to exploring the impacts of changes in the caravanning landscape since the early part of the twentieth century, using the Gold Coast as a case study. It shows that whilst the caravanning landscape has changed there is a resurgence of nostalgia for the simplicity and communality of the past, which is threatened by both land development pressures and changes within the industry. An expression of this new nostalgia is attempt to recapture the past through a growth in vintage caravanning.

Keywords: Caravanning; caravan parks; nostalgia; Gold Coast

Introduction

In the National Museum of Australia there is a pink caravan. It is a "1950s pale pink, rounded caravan" made of plywood on a wooden frame with aluminium trim (NMA 2009)⁴⁹.

The caravan itself is a one-off and built to advertise a caravan building company; it is included in the National Museum of Australia because it represents changing leisure patterns with the end of war-time petrol rationing in the 1950s, local production of accessible cars, and the increasing popularity of caravanning holidays. Additionally, the NMA website includes an interactive caravanning experience based on the display van, complete with 1950s surfing style music (NMA website, n.d.).

⁴⁹ This should not be confused with the pink caravans used for mobile breast cancer screening campaigns in countries as diverse as New Zealand (<http://nzbcf.org.nz/SUPPORT/PinkCaravan.aspx>) and the United Arab Emirates (using 'caravan' in a somewhat different sense: <http://www.thenational.ae/uae/health/20150323/sheikh-mohammed-shows-support-at-pink-caravan-breast-cancer-ride>).

It is appropriate that the national museum pays tribute to such an iconic representation of leisure in Australia. As noted later in this paper many caravan parks are threatened by various forms of development; but a common theme of opposition to such change is that of the park's historic and iconic nature (See for example, Green's (2006) report titled "History at stake in caravan park fight"). Caravan parks have had such an iconic place in Australian leisure for many years (the Mooloolaba park in Green's report was established in 1934 and the report quotes people who have holidayed there over three generations).

Caravanning is still a major leisure activity in Australia, with the registration of new vans increasing by 257% over the decade 1995 to 2005 (Caldicott and Scheerer 2013). According to the Caravan Industry Association of Australia (2015) between 2013 and 2015 the number of registered caravans in Australia rose from 474,755, with 120,379 of these in Queensland, to 528,210 including 137,518 in Queensland (See Table 1). This paper revisits the historic roles of caravans and caravanning to explore the relationships amongst caravans and caravanners, the parks they use and their various roles in Australian leisure. Of particular interest is the intersection of these roles with ideas about nostalgia.

Table 1: Caravan Registrations by State, 2013-2015

State	2013	2014	2015
ACT	3,443	3,753	4,052
NSW	102,549	108,946	117,323
NT	1,199	1,266	1,352
QLD	120,379	129,288	137,518
SA	43,118	44,386	45,426
TAS	11,480	12,117	12,922
VIC	125,640	129,568	133,873
WA	66,947	71,689	75,744
TOTAL	474,755	501,013	528,210

Source: Caravan Industry Association of Australia Caravan Stats (2015)
<http://www.caravanstats.com.au/postcode-data-report/report/?q=boh5gwxLjTziqnD0thmyUytNK8EqPPfU>

The impetus for this paper is two-fold. The first is the authors' long standing interest in caravans and caravan parks especially as providers of affordable housing (Greenhalgh, Minnery & Anderson 2001). Caravan parks have also played an important but often unappreciated role in affordable recreation and domestic tourism provision. As implied by the National Museum of Australia display they have a powerful historic recreational role which is connected to individual and collective memories of holidays, childhood adventures, good times and family outings.

The second trigger was what we identified as the emergence and growth of a specific nostalgia industry to do with caravanning. A pointer to this is the emergence of vintage caravans and their collection -- some being refurbished originals from the 1950s or earlier, some constructed using modern techniques and materials but designed to look like a vintage caravan (defined as one built

before 1970). There is now a vintage caravan website (<http://vintagecaravans.com/introduction/>) and a special *Vintage Caravan* magazine published in Maleny (<http://vintagecaravanmagazine.com.au/>) (See Figure 1). But there are also significant references to caravans and nostalgia in the history of Australian tourism (e.g. Davidson and Spearritt 2000) and in local histories.

Caravanning as we know it has a long and fascinating history. Bassett's (1980, p. i) account of the early years of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland claims that "the pleasures of caravanning can be traced back to the 1880s and 1890s" when horse-drawn specially-designed leisure vehicles were built for "gentlemen gypsies" who emulated the mobile life-style of Travellers. The person who claims to have had built the first such vehicle, Dr R. W. Gordon Stables, was a sailor, author and eccentric with a firm belief in the beneficial effect of outdoor life on health. His "land yacht", *The Wanderer*, made its first trip in 1885 (NMM 2009, p. 2).

Nostalgia for caravans and caravanning experiences fits within an increasing prevalence of social media pages focusing on the past. Often titled 'Lost [insert name of city here]' (for example, Lost Brisbane), they are a platform for individuals to share photographs, stories, information on pioneering families, and ephemera. In this instance the page 'Have you seen the old Gold Coast' piqued our interest: it includes historic holiday images and advertisements of caravan parks and caravans on the Gold Coast.

Thus, this paper addresses three questions. First, why is there such a high degree of nostalgia associated with caravanning? Second, what lies behind the current revival of caravanning nostalgia illustrated by the attraction of vintage caravanning? Then, third, what do the answers to these two questions tell us about the possible future roles of caravanning and nostalgia? In order to explore these questions we use a case study of caravanning and caravan parks on the Gold Coast of Queensland, a part of the country that has had a long association with recreation and is still a substantial caravan destination for families.

After briefly identifying the sources used, this paper then provides an overview of the concept of nostalgia: what it means and why it is important. The later sections focus on caravanning and caravan parks and especially those on the Gold Coast before we reach conclusions in the final section.

Method and Sources

The paper draws on a range of data sources to present a narrative about the history of caravan parks on the Gold Coast. This includes academic and grey literature, online historical picture and newspaper databases as well as the resources of the Gold Coast Local Studies Library sourced through both electronic and hand searching. The Gold Coast is defined as the current Local Government Area, although this included the former Town of the South Coast (later Gold Coast Town Council, and City of Gold Coast) and Albert Shire. The paper draws on, and is inspired by, images of the caravanning experience, including caravan parks, from the Gold Coast. Images are a key feature of this paper to illustrate essential points about nostalgia and caravanning, and to demonstrate the changes that have occurred to caravan parks and caravanning over time.

Some exclusions need to be noted. Caravan parks play a critical role in the provision of more affordable housing in Australia, including on the Gold Coast. This is explored extensively in other research (See Greenhalgh, Minnery and Anderson 2001; AHURI's Evidence Review 2013; Eastgate, Hunter and Wallace 2011). Other authors have also covered the issues of ageing caravan park infrastructure and other changes to the industry (Caldicott and Scherer 2013; Wensing, Holloway & Wood 2003; Goodman, Nelson, Dalton, Cigdem, Gabriel & Jacobs 2013). It is not the place of this paper to provide additional commentary on these aspects nor of the relationships between caravan parks and physical planning systems (but see Nelson and Minnery 2008).

Nostalgia

We need first to explore the idea of nostalgia. Memories of past experiences help create who we are; they help build up our "autobiographical memory" (Gino and Desai 2012, p. 743). Routledge et al. (2011) put it well in the title of a recent article: "The past makes the present meaningful." Memories of past experiences and places, whilst they build up a full autobiographical memory, can evoke positive or negative memories, but nostalgia itself is seen as "a predominantly positive, past-oriented emotion" (Wildschut et al. 2014, p. 844). Nostalgia evokes past positive and meaningful experiences.

In nostalgic reverie, one remembers an event from one's past—typically a fond, personally meaningful memory. One often views the memory through rosetinted glasses, misses the remembered time or person(s), and may even long to return to the past. As a result, one typically feels sentimental, most often happy but with a tinge of longing (Wildschut et al. 2014, p. 844).

In other words, nostalgia is "self-conscious, bittersweet but predominantly positive" (Sedikides et al. 2015, p. 189). But nostalgia is not confined just to the memories and experiences of individuals. Wildschut et al.'s (2014, p. 845) important contribution is the identification of an equally significant collective nostalgia that confers unique benefits on a group. Nostalgia is in fact a "fundamentally social emotion" (Sedikides et al. 2015, p. 189). This collective nostalgia "is contingent upon thinking of oneself in terms of a particular social identity or as a member of a particular group" (Wildschut et al. 2014, p. 845). The way that even modern-day caravanning evokes feelings of group identify and group nostalgia is clearly illustrated by Foley's (2015) research on caravan park residents who returned to the same parks for holidays each year, where friendship and sense of community were amongst the main reasons given for their return, these feelings being reinforced by a shared history. Both individuals' and groups' feelings of nostalgia for caravanning are explored in this paper.

Caravanning and Caravans in the Australian Holiday

In Australia the story of caravans and caravanning is full of historical nuances and divergences. In the 1930s the romance of the caravan was tied to the romance of freedom: "We are going to find Australia... We are going where the mood and the moment take us...", said Archer Russell as he set off from Sydney in 1933 (Russell 1933), a spirit echoed by 'The Queensland Caravanner' in his 1935 paean praising the forested environment of Coolangatta and Tweed Heads during his caravanning adventure (The Queensland Caravanner 1935).

Whilst the Gold Coast is the focus of this study, it is also important to place the research within the context of nostalgia for caravans and caravanning in Australia as a whole. Aspects of this have been explored by White (2005) and Davidson and Spearritt (2000). They say that in these parks: "Families made friends; social interactions took place around the facilities – the barbecue, the tennis courts and swimming pools if the amenities extended to such things, even in the queues for the showers and the laundry and the fish and chips" (White 2005, p. 143). Like Foley (2015), White (2005) identifies the social connections that were made and particularly the "ritual" of returning to the same place year after year: "..[t]he attractions were in the very familiarity and enforced sociability. The ritual of returning to the same place was part of the pleasure" (p. 143). The ritual exists today as shown by a recent newspaper report (Hall 2016) of a Brisbane matriarch who has spent every summer since 1939 at a Sunshine Coast caravan park and now four generations gather with her: "This is a little community and we love catching up with the same people each year. I wouldn't miss it for quids", she is quoted as saying.

Caravanning provided an egalitarian, inexpensive extended family holiday. You could "(h)itch your caravan behind the family car and take your home with you" because "(w)hen you take to the open road with a caravan running along sweetly behind your car, you're on your way to a good holiday" (Courier-Mail 1954, p. 14). Eventually it was common for critics to satirise how the parks, with their neat rows of ordered caravans, where people put down roots and met the same people year after year, was simply an imitation of the comfortable suburban routines a holiday was supposed to escape (White 2005, pp. 142-143). Like suburbia it threatened few surprises but instead offered the security of mixing with known people with similar interests (and likely, class)

An expression of the group nostalgia associated with caravans and the beach is elegantly expressed by the band The Coolites in their 2015 song *Caravan Park Summers* (The Coolites 2015). The YouTube clip of the song gives nostalgic views of Australian childhood at the beach, whilst the chorus exhorts: "Caravan park summers, stay casual, stay free". They are building on the casual, relaxed feelings of caravan-based holidays by the beach and the feeling of freedom that the casualness and relaxation were built upon. Yet this was group freedom, where you and your collection of mates were all free.

The ideas of the 1930s to 1950s still have resonance today but two important things have happened since then. First, the nature of caravans has changed. A visit to a caravan show shows how vans have grown in size as the capacity of vehicles to pull larger loads has increased, so that now they may be huge vehicles, containing virtually fully equipped kitchens, complete with flat screen TVs, aerials and computer ports. The small cramped family vans of earlier periods are still available but are now only part of a far wider choice of sizes and costs. And second, many former caravan parks or beach properties used as parks have vanished beneath glassy apartment blocks or hotels or even a casino. These latter changes are strikingly obvious on the Gold Coast (See Figures 7 and 8).

Caravanning and the Gold Coast

The Gold Coast is one Australia's original 'Sun-belt' metropolises; the beneficiary of both intra and interstate migration, particularly retirement age migrants, as well as the beneficiary of holiday makers, local, interstate, and international.

The Gold Coast area was opened to free selection in the late 1860's. Originally it consisted of a number of small 'villages', with some of these surveyed in the 1870's. By the late 1880's the area was becoming a holiday resort for residents of Brisbane. The Burleigh Heads Hotel was marketed as an 'unequaled' 'health resort' in the 1880's, and advertisements for boarding houses in Burleigh were to be seen as early as the 1900's. The advent of rail to Southport from Brisbane in 1889, and expansion of mail coaches along the coast contributed to the Gold Coast becoming a holiday destination.

The influence of the mass car ownership from the 1950's was reinforced by the closure of the South Coast railway in 1964. Whereas previous holidays by train were a 'mass experience', the car promoted individual or family travel, freedom, and independence -- and tickets were no longer needed. While caravanning and camping had occurred prior to the 1950's, it was confined largely to the middle class.

The infrastructure needed to service the growth in car use (such as bridges over the Nerang River, and Currumbin and Tallebudgera Creeks) created a coastal linkage road joining these 'villages'. The completion of the 'motor road' between Brisbane and Southport, including road bridges over the Coomera and Logan Rivers, resulted in not only day trippers from Brisbane but flocks of campers. By the mid 1930's it was estimated that there were 20,000 Christmas campers in Burleigh (big Burleigh and little Burleigh). Camp sites were on town reserves and even then were considered to be overcrowded (Longhurst 1991, p. 55) (Figure 2). Longhurst's history of Burleigh Heads claims that

[a]s in so many other aspects of Australian life, six years of war conditions created a great sense of change on the South Coast. New men arrived, with fresh visions of the resorts' potential and a new idealism regarding planning and development. Within fifteen years what had been a string of small beach towns dependent on Brisbane holiday-makers, had grown into a burgeoning resort city of international repute (Longhurst 1991, p. 81).

South Coast (or Gold Coast) holidays were mainly for families and the local businesses and authorities catered for them. The South Coast Bulletin (1938) noted that each year businesses geared up for family holidays when "the camping areas are packed with tents, caravans and huts. The business firms are ready to cope with the visitor's demands, while the requirements of the tiny tots are in evidence in the local stores" (p. 5).

Getting close to nature, relaxing by the beach, meeting fellow travellers, having inexpensive family accommodation in sought-after locations, these are all amongst the attractions of caravanning. Caravan parks provided the security and infrastructure to support these desires for aspects of the good life -- but a good life that was normally a break from the humdrum, from work-based and home-based commitments and stresses (though still offering something akin to suburban social surety and security).

Clearly caravanning had an air of adventure and freedom so its popularity exploded. By 1948 the Sunday Mail reports that the Coolangatta and Southport Town Council had restricted parking of vans at most seaside resorts to a maximum of six weeks but that also "the number of caravans brought to the areas had greatly increased in recent seasons and were fast overhauling the number of tents" (Sunday Mail 1948, p. 7).

At both the bayside and surfside camping grounds families would book the same site year in year out. The family car was invariably parked next door to the tent or caravan. The peak times were Easter, the long weekends and school holidays (Davidson and Spearritt 2000, pp. 175-176).

As Figures 3, 4 and 5 show, caravanning and camping were social events; they were hardly events for individuals. The parks were crowded with vans and tents as families enjoyed their holidays by the sea.

While the caravan and camping holiday boomed because of private car ownership it was not a private affair. The camping ground holiday that emerged as the dominant form in the 1950s and 1960s can be seen as a more relaxed, more informal, more laid-back – perhaps more ‘Australian’ – version of the sociability of the Butlin’s ideal (White 2005, p. 141).

The caravan park returnees interviewed in Foley and Hayllar’s (2007) research illustrated clearly that feelings of community, of established friendships and of group cohesion were fundamental to their attachment to the parks. This social life caught up families as well as wider communities. In fact Foley and Hayllar (2007, p. 8) noted that “(m)any Australians, including the authors of this paper, have enduring memories of family holidays in caravan parks.” Their memories of the past were enmeshed in the “fundamentally social emotion” (Sedikides et al. 2015, p. 189) of nostalgia, relating to community and family experiences and connections.

While Surfers Paradise was undergoing significant development in the 1950’s, other areas of the Gold Coast were seeing the development of private caravan parks, similar to the United States’ ‘trailer park’. Whereas camping was once undertaken on the foreshore, the mass of caravans from not only Brisbane but also from interstate (particularly southern areas during the winter) led to the creation of specialised facilities. One of the first private caravan parks to open on the Gold Coast was the Florida Car-O-Tel, Miami in 1956. The original images from this era of caravan parks (see Figure 3) show a large flat site with generally few or primitive facilities attached to a double-storey motel, although the support facilities and professionalization increased over time. The name and the layout indicate the strong American influence. As Davidson and Spearritt (2000, p. 177) claim, “(c)aravan parks based on the American models began to develop in Australia in the 1950’s. But they developed slowly.” Some local councils developed camping and caravan grounds with facilities such as toilets, shower blocks and laundries (Davidson and Spearritt 2000).

This has now changed. While the number of caravans and other recreational vehicles is increasing, Caldicott and Scherrer (2013, pp. 120-1) note a precipitous decline in the number of caravan parks “driven predominantly by a conversion in coastal areas of beachfront land to high rise units and hotels” (p. 120). The story in regard to the “transformation” of Palm Beach is described by Rogers (2014). The nature of the industry itself is thus changing quite remarkably from its peak in the 1970s.

In terms of the Gold Coast, there are currently seventeen caravan parks in the city. Seven are owned by Gold Coast City Council and run exclusively as short term ‘tourist’ parks. The remaining parks are owned privately and at least four have a significant proportion of long term residents. But since 1990 at least fifteen caravan parks on the Gold Coast have closed (Greenhalgh Minnery and Andersen 2001) resulting in the loss of at least 125 short term holiday sites (as well as 415 long term sites). Tourist caravan parks are undergoing a fundamental transformation; many are shifting from providing basic amenities for visitors to now providing resort style facilities including mini golf, water

parks, spas, buggy hire, indoor games areas, internet kiosks and wifi, as well as licensed restaurants. Some are now 'holiday parks' where cabin accommodation takes precedence over caravan and camping sites.

Thus an element of the nostalgia for caravan park experiences derives from a sense of loss for something that has disappeared or is fast disappearing or has changed irreversibly. Some of the parks people used to visit as children have ceased to exist. Others have changed from the simple "stay casual, stay free" places exemplified by The Coolites to high-end holiday resorts. A classic example of total replacement is the former Broadbeach Island Caravan Park located on reclaimed land on Little Tallebudgera Creek which formed part of the broader land reclamation and redevelopment from the late 1950's that created Florida Gardens and Broadbeach Waters. It was acquired by Jennings Industries for the Jupiters Casino and Hilton Hotel in 1985 (Centre for the Government of Queensland 2015). The casino was officially opened in 1986 (see Figures 7 and 8).

However, a divergence is occurring in the nostalgia for caravanning. Some individuals and families see caravanning as a nostalgic holiday exercise to re-live with their families so they may purchase newer style caravans with a range of modern conveniences. Other individuals and families would prefer the 'total' experience: to renovate or restore an old caravan, particularly of a pre-1970's style. These can be like retro or vintage cars where some enthusiasts restore to authentic condition, and others take licence and see it as an opportunity to express individuality and creativity. This has created a market of books, websites and magazines that provide advice and information on purchasing and restoring retro vans, including appropriate crafting ideas (See Ulman 2013; Field-Lewis and Haddon 2010). (See Figure 9).

The ability to purchase and renovate or restore an old caravan also provides an opportunity for a portion of the community to practice sustainability:

(o)ver time, we began to realise that we needed to find an older van because we couldn't afford a new one – we'd never seen a new one we liked the look of and a vintage van fitted in with our ideology. We are op-shoppers, recyclers, garage-sale lovers, fixer-upperers. We live by the motto: why buy something new when you can give something old a new life? (Ulman 2013, p. vii).

Tangentially, there is now the ability to hire vintage caravans, either in situ or to take on the road. There are also food vans, mobile bars and other business ventures that use either restored retro vans or 'new' retro style vans, and the business of restoring old vans for others ('bespoke' projects) or manufacturing new 'retro' style vans is growing. Older style vans are seen as 'charming' and have their 'own personalities'. The ownership of a vintage van brings out positive feelings in the community. The 1962 Driftwood caravan owned by Bob and Yvonne Kerr elicits delight when on the road. As Gripper explains:

(m)otorists would smile and wave at them as they zoomed past the quaint, mint-green van trundling along at 80 kilometres an hour in the left-hand lane of the highway. Others would stop on the road and take photographs (Gripper 2015, n.p).

Bob Kerr states that:

(i)t looks friendly and it has a lot of nostalgic value. We think it must remind people of going on holidays to the coast when life was a lot simpler...People really relate to it because the 1960s were a time when overseas travel was not available, but the FJ Holden came onto the market. The average person could buy it and it had enough power to tow a caravan like a Driftwood. One woman even told us she had her honeymoon in a similar van and brought us photographs of it from her album (Kerr in Gripper 2015, n.p).

Initially the renovation and/or ownership of a vintage style van (new or old) may appear to be focused on individual nostalgia, but it is also a social experience. While owners and operators of these vans may not be staying in the same caravan park every year, they are part of a community of nostalgic owners. Additionally, there is also an important common design element, an aesthetic, that represents the values of 'a simpler time'.

Conclusion

This paper has explored caravan parks, caravans, and nostalgia in Australia, with an emphasis on the Gold Coast. It has sought to understand the connection between caravanning and nostalgia.

The key theme that emerges is that caravanning is a group experience; it represents a strongly social experience of nostalgia, focused on family time, community and simplicity. There are group rituals associated with 'going on holidays'. Some families engage in a ritual of returning to the same place each year and enjoy the sense of the community; if they have children they may also be trying to connect this new generation with this group nostalgia. There is also a social identity attached to having a vintage caravan (or new vintage style van) and becoming part of a specialised in-group. Perhaps this also gives a powerfully visible physical expression of this nostalgia through the aesthetics and simplicity associated with the design. The changes that are occurring to caravan parks, including redevelopment, may also be creating a wistful nostalgia for lost places and times and so for experiences that can never be recaptured. While this is occurring nationally, it is more extreme on the Gold Coast which is well known for its development churn.

Given the massive changes in the nature of caravanning, and the concomitant changes to caravan parks, it is no wonder that there is a growing nostalgia for 'the old days', when caravanning was about freedom, simplicity, bounded adventure and the glamour of exploring the open road and the countryside; but where one could "stay casual, stay free". We may be quietly losing something that is quintessentially Australian.

References

Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) Evidence Review 039, 2013. *Not a holiday—living permanently in caravan parks*. 16 October, 2013. Available at http://www.ahuri.edu.au/housing_information/review/evrev039 [Accessed 20 November, 2015].

Bassett, P., 1980. *Caravan Club: A list of the historical records of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland* (compiled). Digitised as National Register of Archives, National Archives. GB 2458

Caravan Club and NRA24464 [online]. Available at <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/download/GB2458%20CARAVAN%20CLUB> [Accessed 5 May, 2015].

Caldicott, R.W. and Scherrer, P., 2013. Facing divergent supply and demand trajectories in Australian caravanning: Learnings from the evolution of caravan park site-mix options in Tweed Shire, *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 19(2), 117-131. DOI 10.1177/1356766712457672.

Caravan Industry Association of Australia, 2015. Caravan Stats[Online] Available at <http://www.caravanstats.com.au/postcode-data-report/report/?q=boh5gwxLjTziqnD0thmyUytNK8EqPPfU> [Accessed 20 November 2015].

Caravan World, 2014. *Vintage Caravan Guide*. [Online] Available at <http://www.caravanworld.com.au/features/1404/vintage-and-retro-caravans/> [Accessed 20 November, 2015].

Centre for the Government of Queensland, 2015. *Broadbeach*. [Online] Available at <http://queenslandplaces.com.au/broadbeach> [Accessed 20 November 2015].

Courier-Mail, 1939. Caravan Tour Honeymoon: Earl-Kingston, *The Courier-Mail*, 24th April, 1939, p. 2.

Courier-Mail, 1954, Hitch your caravan behind the family car and take your home with you, *The Courier-Mail*, 13th December 1954, p. 14.

Davidson, J. and Spearritt, P., 2000. *Holiday Business: Tourism in Australia since 1870*, The Miegunyah Press, Carlton, VIC.

Eastgate, J., Hunter, J. and Wallace, H., 2011. Marginal Tenures – A National Picture A policy paper on boarding houses, caravan parks and other marginal housing tenures, National Shelter, Canberra.

Field-Lewis, J. and Haddon, C., 2010. *My Cool Caravan: an inspirational guide to retro-style caravans*, Pavilion Books, London.

Foley, C., 2015. The art of wasting time: sociability, friendship, community and holidays, *Leisure Studies* (on-line publication), DOI: 10.1080/02614367.2015.1055296.

Foley, C. and Hayllar, B., 2007. A tale of two caravan parks: friendship, community and the freedom thing, *Tourism Today*, Fall: 7-28.

Gino, F. and Desai, S. D., (2012) Memory land and morality: How childhood memories promote prosocial behaviour, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 102(4), 743-758.

Gold Coast City Council, 2010. *Permanent sites at tourist parks policy* [Online]. Available at http://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/documents/bf/Permanent_Sites_At_Tourist_Parks_Policy.pdf [Accessed 20 November 2015].

Goodman, R., Nelson, A., Dalton, T., Cigdem, M., Gabriel M. and Jacobs, K., 2013. *The experience of marginal rental housing in Australia*, Final Report No. 210, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.

- Green, G., 2006. History at stake in caravan park fight, *The Courier Mail*, 19th January, 2006, p. 5.
- Greenhalgh, E, Minnery, J. and Andersen, J., 2001. *Caravan Park Supply in South East Queensland: Implications for residents, community and government*. Unpublished report for the Queensland Department of Housing, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane.
- Gripper, A., 2015. Retro design: Life in a vintage caravan. [Online] Available at <http://www.domain.com.au/news/retro-design-life-in-a-vintage-caravan-20150702-gi379l/> [Accessed 27 October 2015].
- Hall, P., 2016. I wouldn't miss this for quids, *The Sunday Mail*, Sunday January 3, 2016, p. 24.
- Kijas, J. (2008) Everyone Knew Everyone: A community history of Burleigh Heads Gold Coast City Council.
- Longhurst, R. 1991. *The Heart of Paradise: The history of Burleigh Heads, Gold Coast City Council*.
- Nelson, K. and Minnery J., 2008. Caravan parks as social housing: The tensions between public goals and private interests in Brisbane, Australia. *Planning Practice and Research*, 23(4), 479-494.
- NMA (National Museum of Australia), 2009. *Proper Caravan 1956*. [Online] Available at <http://nma.gov.au/collections-search/display?app=tlf&irn=9022> [Accessed 20 November, 2015].
- NMA (National Museum of Australia) (webpage, no date) *The Pink Caravan*. [Online] Available at http://nma.gov.au/interactives/makingtracks/pink_caravan/caravan.htm [Accessed 20 November, 2015].
- NMM (National Motor Museum), 2009. *History of the Caravan Club -- The Early Years*. [Online] Available at <http://www.nationalmotormuseum.org.uk/domains/nationalmotormuseum.org.uk/local/media/downloads/History%20of%20The%20Caravan%20Club-%20Early%20Years%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf> [Accessed 5 May, 2015]
- Prideaux, B. and McClymont, H., 2006. The changing profile of caravanners in Australia, *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 44(1), 45-58. DOI 10.1002/jtr.546
- The Queensland Caravanner, 1935. Caravan Tales: Crossing the Border, *The Queenslander*, 7 February 1935, p. 7.
- Rogers, J. 2014. Palm Beach will be transformed with a \$136million project that will include houses, units and high rises on the old caravan park site. *Gold Coast Bulletin*, 31 July 2014. [Online] Available at <http://www.goldcoastbulletin.com.au/business/palm-beach-will-be-transformed-with-a-136-million-project-that-will-include-houses-units-and-high-rises-on-the-old-caravan-park-site/story-fnjc2dm2-1227008045781> [Accessed 25 September 2015].
- Routledge, C., Arndt, J., Woldschut, T., Sedikides, C., Hart, C. M., Juhl, J., Vingerhoets, A. J. J. M. and Schlotz, W., 2011. The past makes the present meaningful: Nostalgia as an existential resource, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 101(3), 638-652.

- Russell, A., 1933. Caravan Road in Eastern Australia No. 1, *Sydney Mail*, 6th December 1933, pp.33-34.
- Sedikides, C., Wildschut, T., Routledge, C., Arndt, J., Hepper, E. G. and Zhou, X., 2015. To nostalgize: Mixing memory with affect and desire, *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 51(1), 189-273.
- South Coast Bulletin, 1938. The Holidays, *South Coast Bulletin*, 23 December, 1938, p. 5.
- South Coast Bulletin, 1939. Trek to seaside commences: Record crowds expected, *South Coast Bulletin*, 22 December 1939, p. 5.
- Sunday Mail, 1948. Use caravans as permanent homes, *Sunday Mail*, 3rd October, 1948, p. 7.
- Ulman, K., 2013. Vantastic: retro caravan holidays in the modern world, Explore Australia.
- Vintage Caravan Magazine: Vintage, classic, retro style and nostalgia (QSL1260150; S 643.29 001) Maleny, 2011- [Online] Available at <http://vintagecaravanmagazine.com.au/> [Accessed 20 November, 2015].
- Wensing, E., Holloway, D. and Wood, M., 2003. *On the margins? Housing risk among caravan park residents*, Final Report No. 47, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.
- White, R., 2005. *On Holidays: a history of getting away in Australia*, Pluto Press, Sydney.
- Wildschut, T., Sedikides, C., Arndt, J. and Routledge, C., 2006. Nostalgia: Content, triggers, function, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 91(5), 975-993.
- Wildschut, T., Bruder, M., Robinson, S. and van Tilburg, W. A. P., 2014. Collective nostalgia: A group-level emotion that confers unique benefits on the group, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 107 (5), 855-863.



Figure 1: Vintage Caravan Magazine from Vintage Caravan Magazine Facebook
https://fbcdn-sphotos-a-a.akamaihd.net/hphotos-ak-frc3/v/t1.0-9/10885112_834626133261020_5309467430720089955_n.jpg?oh=cabfaa370a604f26f06667df&__gda__=1459180183_ace61e208619c012051367180e34623b



Figure 2: Camping Burleigh Heads, 1932 from <http://www.gocampingaustraliablog.com/2015/06/australiancamping.html>



Figure 3: Florida Car-O-Tel, Miami, 1960 from <http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageView.aspx?ImageId=761>
<http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageView.aspx?ImageId=761>

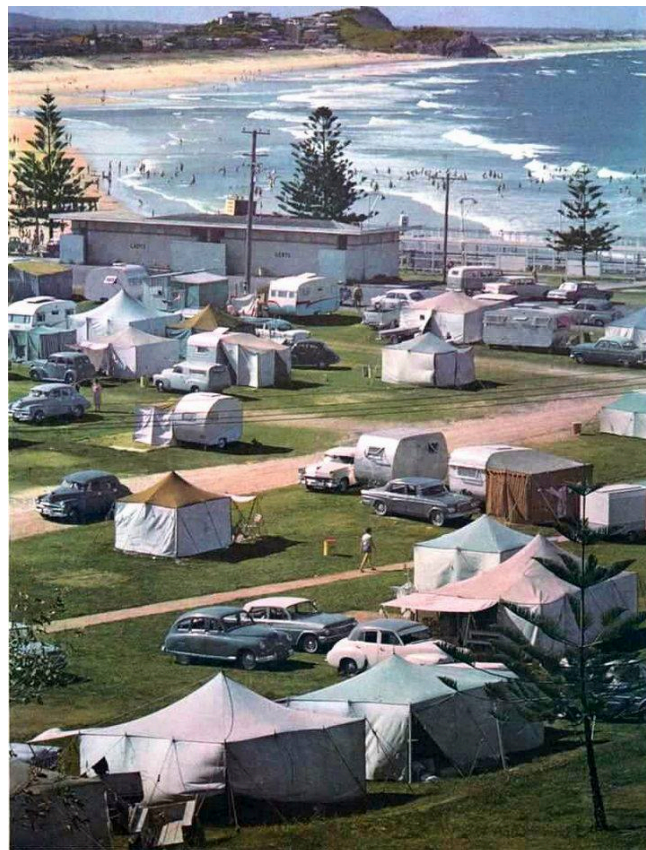


Figure 4: Rudd Park, Burleigh Heads, circa 1960, from https://fbcdn-sphotos-g-a.akamaihd.net/hphotos-ak-xtf1/v/t1.0-9/11836920_938174772892125_496853595361123632_n.jpg?oh=09e19581376b3cbd12d1fb25091a27ce&oe=56B0C522&__gda__=1458299872_a1b35bda90b5e8b07b21097aa13f042a



Figure 5: Palm Beach Caravan Park, n. d. from <http://queenslandplaces.com.au/sites/queenslandplaces.com.au/files/imagecache/watermarked/exhibits/PC0653.jpg>



Figure 6: Paradise Caravan Park Postcard, from Kijas, 2008: 13)



Broadbeach Island Caravan Park, Gold Coast, c1962.
 Postcard by Sydney G Hughes Pty Ltd, collection of Centre for the Government of Queensland.
 6 of 15

Figure 7: Postcard of Broadbeach Island Caravan Park, Gold Coast, circa 1962

<http://queenslandplaces.com.au/sites/queenslandplaces.com.au/files/imagecache/watermarked/exhibits/PC0039.jpg>



Gold Coast Jupiters Casino, 1992.
Postcard by Nu-Color-Vue, collection of Centre for the Government of Queensland.
7 of 15



Figure 8: Postcard Gold Coast Jupiters Casino, Broadbeach, 1992

<http://queenslandplaces.com.au/sites/queenslandplaces.com.au/files/imagecache/watermarked/exhibits/PC0040.jpg>



Figure 9: Vantastic – the book, from

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_rOUARJAzCa8/UfbTbA7ueal/AAAAAAAAALeU/ck63C41crzg/s1600/NvdM-Vantastic-Kate-Ulman.jpg