Our Mission:

to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by raising standards, encouraging debate and generating innovative ideas.
This report was presented to the members of Australia ICOMOS at the 2003 Annual General Meeting, held on 29 November 2003 at North Head, Sydney, NSW.

The report was compiled by Aedeen Cremin for the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee.

This version of the report has been re-formatted for the Australia ICOMOS website by Kristal Buckley and Brian Long. The Auditors Report is available from the website as ‘part B’ of this report.

While stocks last, copies of the printed version are available at no charge from:

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President’s Report
Kristal Buckley

This year has been a challenging and busy time for Australia ICOMOS. As Australia’s leading professional peak body for cultural heritage, each year we respond to a demanding breadth of aspirations and external expectations.

Goals for 2003

The Executive Committee agreed on a set of achievable goals to help focus on outcomes, and to establish priorities. In setting these goals, we sought to pursue activities which support our organisational viability and which respond to the passions and concerns of the heritage conservation community.

Our goals were broadly grouped under the following broad objectives –

- an energetic and responsive Executive Committee
- involving our members
- excellent, relevant and interesting events and publications
- credible, well informed and targeted national advocacy for cultural heritage
- strengthening our international links and contributing effectively to the international facets of our organisation
- articulating and promoting best practice

So – how did we go? In my assessment, we made a good start on each of our goals, fully achieved some, and need a small extension on others (and of course, took on board many additional things that unexpectedly popped up along the way).

Executive Committee

As the Secretary’s Report details, the Executive Committee met four times during 2003. The Secretary, Ken Horrigan, facilitated the organisation of meetings, and provided accurate Minutes of our often complex and lengthy meetings.

The Executive Committee had a few changes of membership during the year – we farewelled Sarah-Jane Brazil (to a fab new job overseas), David Jones (due to pressures of work), and Felicity Morel Ednie-Brown (due to pressing family circumstances).

Thanks to our three new members who volunteered to be co-opted to the Committee in their places – Steven Fox (ACT), Anita Smith (Vic) and Sue Jackson (NSW).

The Executive Committee benefited from the diversity of its membership – including people from most States and Territories (all except for South Australia) and from a variety of professional backgrounds.

We have been very fortunate that Sheridan Burke (ICOMOS International Vice-President) has attended our meetings throughout the year. The ability to have regular updates about what’s happening in the international structures of our organisation is a substantial advantage.

Tonight we farewell with our respect and thanks two retiring members of the Executive – Aedeen Cremin (Publications) and Peter Lovell (Treasurer). The good news is that Aedeen has offered to continue in her role as Editor of Historic Environment, and Peter will continue to manage the books and budget until the transition to the new Treasurer can be arranged in the new year.

Thanks also to Kate Cowie (ACT), who has now taken over as the Public Officer for Australia ICOMOS.

Secretariat

We have been well supported by our hard working Secretariat, and offer our thanks to Brian Long and Nola Miles who have worked in that capacity during 2003.

The Secretariat operated one day per week during the year – far too little time for the many demands we all make of it. The weekly email news service has continued to grow in its usefulness and breadth of distribution, and the website has been improved, with more downloadable documents and links.

Our thanks are due to Professor Bill Logan and his colleagues at the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia & the Pacific at Deakin...
University (Melbourne). The Centre has provided a well equipped and congenial home for the Secretariat, and has enabled our modest financial resources to be very well spent.

We farewelled Brian Long from the Secretariat during the year, and welcomed Nola Miles. Brian has lent invaluable support to Nola and myself in making the transition, and has continued to look after the website. Thanks also to Kirsty Lewis, who voluntarily assisted with a data entry backlog.

Finances

The Treasurer’s Report, provided by Peter Lovell is included in the Annual Report, as is the statement from the Auditor for the financial year 2002-2003.

The simple message is that we have operated during 2003 in very lean financial circumstances. As Peter’s report outlines, this was due in part to a loss of financial support from the Commonwealth Government (Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations) which had provided much needed support in previous years. The good news is that, following the completion of Peter’s report, we have been notified that we will receive some funding support for 2003-2004 which will provide a measure of relief.

However, finding new sources of income continues to be a priority so that we have the resources we need to function well.

Through the offices of Allom Lovell and Associates in Melbourne, our books have been very ably looked after by Jill Richards. It will be a challenge for the new Treasurer to follow in her footsteps.

Membership

The Membership Report is presented in the Annual Report by the Membership Secretary, Caitlin Allen. While our membership numbers are reasonably stable, we believe that more can be done to attract members, and to lure back those that have drifted away. This will be a priority area for 2004.

We have nearly completed an overhaul of the membership database, which has improved the efficiency of the Secretariat. Caitlin Allen is revising the membership application and information available on the website, and has established a more streamlined process for dealing with membership applications, so that applicants will get a more timely response.

Following the adoption of the Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members, all full members, Honorary Members and Retired Members are entitled to use the post-nominal ‘M.ICOMOS’ in their professional activities. We consider this to be a form of promoting the expertise and excellence of our membership, and encourage all members to use it.

13th & 14th ICOMOS General Assemblies

Unusually, there are two ICOMOS International General Assemblies to report on since the last Annual Report. The 13th ICOMOS General Assembly was held in Madrid, Spain in November 2002; and the 14th ICOMOS General Assembly was held in October 2003 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. Australia ICOMOS was well represented at each of these meetings.

The Madrid General Assembly coincided closely with our own AGM in 2002. This also occurred at a time when there was a change-over in the Presidency between Bill Logan and myself, and clashed with our national conference, Celebrating Mountains.

Because of these circumstances, Sarah-Jane Brazil agreed to represent the Australian national committee at the Advisory Committee meeting, and also participated in the Resolutions Committee for the General Assembly. By all accounts, she represented us very ably.

Many Australians presented papers in the Scientific Symposium. Also attending were our two ISC chairs – Dr Brian Egloff (Archaeological Heritage Management) and Graham Brooks (Cultural Tourism).

Sheridan Burke was elected Vice-President for a further three years with our warm support and congratulations. Sheridan has been a very active and effective International Vice-President, with responsibilities that include promoting ICOMOS activity in the Asia-Pacific region. She has recently started a Regional Newsletter, and will be submitting regular information to a ‘column’ in the Australia ICOMOS email news (which goes to
many of our colleagues throughout Asia and the Pacific).

The General Assembly at Madrid adopted the Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members, and Australia was the first national committee to adopt it (having agreed to do so at our own AGM a week before).

The 14th ICOMOS General Assembly was held last month in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe (a longer report of its outcomes is available on the website).

The theme for the Scientific Symposium was intangible heritage. There were two Australian papers presented and both were very well received. There was an excellent pre-meeting held in Kimberley, South Africa to begin the fascinating and complex discussion of the implications of the Intangible Heritage Convention for ICOMOS.

I attended the Advisory Committee along with Robyn Riddett (ICORP) and Marilyn Truscott (ICAHM). There were many issues important to the future of ICOMOS discussed, including proposed revisions to the Statutes. While in Victoria Falls, I was also able to participate in a discussion group of Asia-Pacific representatives.

The 15th General Assembly is just around the corner – it will be held in September or October 2005 in Beijing, China. The theme will be ‘cultural landscapes’ and I anticipate that Australia will have much to contribute.

International Scientific Committees

Australian experts are involved in almost all of the International Scientific Committees, and many have sent reports for the Annual Report.

Robyn Riddett, the very active Vice-President of ICORP (the ISC for Risk Preparedness) has advised the Executive Committee during the year regarding the operation of Blue Shield. Our interests in Blue Shield have arisen from our work on the post-bushfire recovery process in south-eastern Australia, and through our concerns regarding the impact of military conflict on the cultural heritage of Iraq. Robyn has agreed to further explore the possibility of establishing an Australian Blue Shield committee with the other ‘pillar’ organisations during 2004.

Tonight those who are in Sydney for the AGM and national conference will meet to discuss the outcomes of the ISC Strategy Meeting recently held in Victoria Falls.

Other International Activities

In May, Chris Johnston attended a RecorDIM project workshop at the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles. Chris had the daunting task of providing expert input in relation to cultural landscapes, living cultural traditions and intangible heritage. She has agreed to advise the Executive Committee regarding the further progress of this project.

We have used our national and international professional networks to provide advice to the Australian Government in its considerations of the cultural heritage impacts arising from the war in Iraq and its aftermath. We are continuing to urge the Government to respond to these issues as they are being progressively identified through UNESCO, and by our colleagues in Iraq. While Australia ICOMOS was not formally represented in the Government’s Reference Group, several of our members, including Jane Lennon and Leah McKenzie were appointed and did an excellent job within a very limited timeframe. We also participated in several meetings of Australian professional organisations held to develop practical proposals for consideration by the Australian Government. Thank you to Marilyn Truscott, Steven Fox and Duncan Marshall who assisted me with these processes.

Meanwhile, we were thrilled to have our nominee, Jennifer Armstrong of Sydney, placed in the US ICOMOS Summer Internship Program. Jennifer participated in a project at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in North Carolina (a report is available on the website). Ken Horrigan is working toward being able to offer a reciprocal program with US ICOMOS – hopefully this will be possible in 2004.

Australian World Heritage

World Heritage has been a particularly active area of our work during 2003, as outlined in the report by Bill Logan. Throughout 2003, we have been engaged in discussions with Commonwealth officials to clarify and improve our communication and
involvement in Australian World Heritage matters.

Early in 2003, we were pleased to be invited by the Australian Government to make comment on the submission of additional material regarding the ‘mixed’ (i.e. natural and cultural) world heritage nomination of Purnululu National Park in Western Australia. While Purnululu was inscribed in the World Heritage List for its natural values, ICOMOS recommended deferral of inscription of its cultural values while a number of management-related matters are further addressed. Because the argument for the outstanding universal value of the cultural values of Purnululu was accepted by ICOMOS, we look forward to the inscription of its cultural values as soon as possible.

The debate in the Senate gave me an easy opportunity to meet with other NGOs and Parliamentarians from all parties in the Senate (and their advisors) to discuss the legislation, resources for cultural heritage, and the role of Australia ICOMOS.

National Cultural Heritage Forum

Australia ICOMOS provided the Chair and Secretariat to the National Cultural Heritage Forum during 2003.

Sharon Sullivan has done a brilliant job of chairing the forum meetings, and Caitlin Allen and Brian Long provided Secretariat support. Duncan Marshall and I have attended the meetings this year for Australia ICOMOS. Together, I think we have formed a very impressive team!

The Forum achieved a lot during 2003. In addition to raising a wide range of matters with the Minister, the Forum’s Protocols were completed, a draft ‘Vision for Cultural Heritage’ is nearing completion, an analysis of the 2003 Federal budget was prepared and discussed, and a policy on disposal of government-owned heritage properties was submitted to the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Heritage Legislation

After more twists and turns than we care to count, the Commonwealth Heritage Bills recently passed through the Federal Parliament, and the new Commonwealth heritage regime will soon be launched and commence operation. The scale of reform to the national heritage system has meant that this has been a very important and weighty pre-occupation for Australia ICOMOS.

I know that present and past Presidents and Executive Committees will join me in especially noting the outstanding contribution of Duncan Marshall to this long and complex process.

During 2003, Australia ICOMOS promoted the passage of the legislation, while continuing to work with all parties in the Senate to see potential improvements made. There is now the substantial task ahead of working with the Government and other NGOs on the implementation of the new system – to make sure that it achieves its potential to engage with communities and to provide stronger protection for cultural heritage. As a first step, we look forward with much interest to the appointment by the Government of a truly expert new Australian Heritage Council to steer the new regime through its formative years.

The debate in the Senate gave me an easy opportunity to meet with other NGOs and Parliamentarians from all parties in the Senate (and their advisors) to discuss the legislation, resources for cultural heritage, and the role of Australia ICOMOS.

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National Advocacy

We were able to make submissions in relation to a wide array of other matters of national importance during the year:

- Advocacy regarding particular places: Burrup Peninsula (WA); Canberra’s Parliamentary triangle (ACT), and Recherche Bay & Maria Island (Tas).
- Submissions to Government Inquiries: ACT Non-Urban Land Inquiry, National Capital Authority Inquiry
- Submissions in relation to State Heritage Legislation – ACT, South Australia
- Development of cultural heritage guidelines for the post-bushfire recovery in south-eastern Australia

We relied on our members in different parts of the country having their ears to the ground, and helping us prepare accurate and constructive submissions. Thanks to all who helped with these processes.

Publications

Our publications continue to sell well – particularly the Burra Charter, the Burra Charter video and the excellent publication resulting from the Adelaide conference on 20th century heritage.

We had hoped to launch the fully revised Illustrated Burra Charter tonight, but it is not quite ready. We expect to begin pre-sales early next year. It will definitely be worth waiting for – the authors Meredith Walker and Peter Marquis-Kyle have completely re-written and re-designed the book to reflect the changes made to the Burra Charter in 1999, and there are dozens of new case studies.

Our journal Historic Environment has never been better, thanks to its industrious General Editor, Aedeen Cremin, the Reviews Editor Linda Young, and many others working as Guest Editors and participating on the Editorial Board.

Conferences

A report from Anita Smith, Conference Coordinator is included in the Annual Report.

The Celebrating Mountains conference was held in Jindabyne, NSW following the 2002 AGM. Australia ICOMOS was a partner in this event, along with the Australian Alps National Parks. We were responsible for the ‘Mountains of Meaning’ stream of the conference, and the interesting ‘Mountains of Memory’ oral history sessions. Thanks to the very hard working Australia ICOMOS committee: Juliet Ramsay, Marilyn Truscott, Alistair Grinbergs and Eva Logan. A selection of the papers will be published soon in an edition of Historic Environment.

In May, we joined with the Australian Heritage Commission and the Getty Conservation Institute to launch the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China. These have been published in English and Chinese, and were based initially on the Burra Charter, which was adapted to suit the needs of China’s cultural heritage. We are very proud that the Burra Charter has been used in this way.

The document was launched at a symposium in Melbourne, followed by similar meetings in Sydney and Canberra. Thanks to Sharon Sullivan and Kirsty Altenberg (Australian Heritage Commission) who worked on the project, and also to our members who organised the meetings in each city.

Also in May, we held a symposium about the World Heritage nomination of Melbourne’s Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. This is discussed in the report by Bill Logan, who coordinated the program with the assistance of the Melbourne Museum.

Finally, tonight’s AGM is being held during the 2004 national conference telling tales: interpretation in the conservation and design process. We are fortunate to have the beauty and richly layered heritage of Sydney Harbour as a source of creative engagement with this important and timely theme. We have decided to develop interpretation guidelines following the conference, so I hope that everyone will participate to the fullest! This work will be a useful contribution to work led by Sheridan Burke for International ICOMOS on the ‘Ename Charter’.

My thanks to the organising committee who have done such a wonderful job in very tight time constraints: Alan Croker, Stephen Couling, Sheridan Burke, Lori Scuisco, Sue Jackson, Susan Macdonald, Bill Nethery,
Caitlin Allen, the NSW Heritage Office and the Interpretation Association of Australia.

**Looking Ahead**

The new Executive Committee will be forming a revised set of goals for 2004, and welcomes ideas and proposals from members.

Some of the important things that have already been identified for 2004 include:

- Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Burra Charter
- Publication of the fully revised *Illustrated Burra Charter*
- Revision of the *Understanding the Burra Charter* brochure and the Guidelines to the *Burra Charter*
- State-based workshops to understand and contribute to the implementation of the Commonwealth heritage legislation (including the commencement of the new 'National List') and the *Distinctively Australian* program
- Discussion of the implications for our practice of the spirit of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention
- Re-focusing the agenda for identifying and promoting standards of practice; and development of guidelines for interpretation
- Exploration of the possibility of establishing a Australian Blue Shield Committee
- Active involvement in the work of International ICOMOS
- World Heritage matters, including the outcome of the nomination of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, working to progress cultural heritage nominations from the tentative list (including the Sydney Opera House, convict sites, rock art sites, etc).

In conclusion, many busy people work to ensure that Australia ICOMOS continues to articulate and promote best practice in Australia, in our region, and internationally. On behalf of the Executive Committee, I offer my sincere thanks to you all. It has been a pleasure to serve as President during this busy and productive year.

*Kristal Buckley, M.ICOMOS President*
Secretary’s Report
Ken Horrigan

Deakin University has continued to provide an excellent home for the Australia ICOMOS Secretariat, and we are grateful for the ongoing support of Professor Bill Logan and the staff of the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

Brian Long, based in the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific, operated the Secretariat on a part-time basis until his resignation mid-year. Although our modest finances limit the capacity of the Secretariat, Brian administered a broad range of processes including correspondence, distribution of information to members, sale of publications, processing of membership information, maintenance of the website and general enquiries. The Secretariat also provided support to the National Cultural Heritage Forum during the past year. The weekly Australia ICOMOS email news has become an increasingly powerful communication tool, and is read worldwide.

We wish Brian well in his new role within the Arts Faculty at Deakin University, and are pleased to advise that Brian will continue to maintain the Australia ICOMOS website. I am also pleased to advise that we have engaged Nola Miles to operate the Secretariat, which will continue to be based at Deakin University. During 2003, the Secretariat will be staffed every Friday. Nola is also the Executive Director of CFS/ME Victoria, and is a skilled administrator. In addition to the weekly tasks, Nola is currently working on improvements to the membership database and a stocktake of publications.

As outlined in the President’s Report, after a brief meeting to elect office bearers following the AGM in Canberra last year, four meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year. These meetings were held in Melbourne on 22-23 February and 10 May, Adelaide on 9 August, and Sydney on 27 November 2003. The meetings were well attended, and each has had a broad and ambitious agenda. We have provided a summary of the main issues discussed at each meeting via the email news service and have had positive feedback from members. Minutes from each meeting have been prepared and approved.

Each Executive Committee member, and coopted member, has a number of roles/areas of responsibility, and we rely on their significant commitment, as well as that of members in different parts of Australia, to progress Australia ICOMOS business and organise meeting venues and other arrangements.

The first Melbourne meeting was kindly hosted by Heritage Victoria, which provided its Conservation Laboratory as a venue and the Executive Committee was provided with a tour of the facility by Senior Conservator Jenny Dickens. Ray Tonkin and Leah McKenzie of Heritage Victoria also gave the Executive Committee an excellent presentation on the World Heritage nomination of the Royal Exhibition Building and background issues.

The second Melbourne meeting was kindly hosted by the Melbourne Museum, and coincided with the symposium on the World Heritage Nomination for the Royal Exhibition Building. The meeting also coincided with the China Charter launch in Melbourne with the Australian Heritage Commission and Getty Conservation Institute.

The Adelaide meeting was held at the Goodman Building, Botanic Gardens. The arrangements for this meeting proved difficult as the Executive Committee did not have a South Australian representative during 2003, and attempts to engage South Australian members to assist with the arrangements proved difficult.

The Sydney meeting was kindly hosted by the NSW Government Architect, and arrangements for this meeting were handled by Caitlin Allen. This meeting was scheduled to coincide with the Telling Tales conference and AGM.

The Executive Committee also experienced a number of resignations during the year, with Sarah Jane Brazil (ACT) and David Jones (SA) resigning before the February meeting. Steven Fox (ACT), Anita Smith (VIC) and Sue Jackson (NSW) were co-opted to fill Executive Committee vacancies. More recently Felicity Morel Ednie-Brown (WA) has resigned from the Executive Committee. During 2003, the
Executive Committee has included representatives from all States and Territories, with the exception of South Australia.

The Executive Committee is always keen to improve its services to members, particularly with regard to the effective communication with and between members. I am certain that the new Executive Committee elected to serve for 2004 will welcome your ideas and suggestions about ways of continuing to improve this aspect of our work.

The Executive Committee welcomes the assistance of members in undertaking its duties, and acknowledges the great assistance provided by Duncan Marshall and Sheri Burke, who are non-Executive Committee members, as well as Robyn Riddett, David Young, Leah McKenzie and the members of International Scientific Committees.

If you would like to become more actively involved in Australia ICOMOS, please contact the Secretariat.

Ken Horrigan
Secretary
**Treasurer’s Report**  
*Peter Lovell*

**Financial Statements**

The audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2003 are attached to this annual report. The Financial Statements have been prepared by Elliott House Pty Limited, Chartered Accountants, approved auditors for Australia ICOMOS.

For the financial year the organisation recorded an operating deficit of $14,473.94, as compared to a surplus of $9,113.78 in the previous year. Total member’s funds at the end of the year were $51,024.04 as compared to $65,497.98 for 2001-2002.

The table below summarises movement of funds over the past five years.

Overall the year has been as expected and within budget projections, with the loss reflecting the failure of the organisation to obtain an administrative and support grant from the Commonwealth Government.

Both total income and expenditure are down on the previous year, reflecting reduced sale of publications, loss of grants, limited conference activity and restrained spending.

On the income side subscriptions were up, while all other sources of income were down. On the expenditure side, costs associated with international activities were similar to the previous year, and the secretariat and overall publications costs were slightly higher.

The secretariat operations continued to run efficiently and costs generally remained within budget provisions for the year. Australia ICOMOS continued to provide support and secretariat services for the National Cultural Heritage Forum and operated this function within funding received from the previous year. It is anticipated that a further funding will be received in the current financial year.

In the year ahead the major financial challenges for the organisation will be to maintain our operations within the limited means which we have at our disposal and to pursue the publication of the revised Illustrated Burra Charter.

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<td><strong>Operating profit (deficit)</strong></td>
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<td>($975)</td>
<td>($17,579)</td>
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<td><strong>Total Member’s Funds</strong></td>
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<td>$73,964</td>
<td>$56,385</td>
<td>$65,498</td>
<td>$51,024</td>
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*Peter Lovell, Treasurer*
The membership of Australia ICOMOS currently stands at 402 (as at the end of the financial year, no more than six months in arrears).

This represents a slight increase in full memberships from this time last year. The breakdown by category is as follows:

- Life Member: 1
- Full Members: 299
- Associate Members: 13
- Retired Members: 16
- Subscribers: 31
- Corporate Members: 14
- Student Subscribers: 27

The current financial membership as reported to Paris on 30 June this year was 1 Life Member, 251 Members, 8 retired members, 5 students, 1 young professional and 3 institutional members.

The trend for young professional members joining the organisation has continued from last year. A number of well established heritage professionals have also joined our ranks.

The ethical commitment statement was adopted by the membership at the 2002 AGM and members were asked to accept it on renewing membership for 2003 – 2004. New members are now provided a copy with membership application forms. They are expected to abide by the statement on approval of their membership. Full Members are now entitled to use the post nominal M.ICOMOS.

As reported last year, the focus for this financial year has been the improvement of member services. There have been obvious difficulties in providing financial support for these initiatives as so much of members subscriptions has to be paid to ICOMOS in Paris. Nevertheless, a number of successful member events were held in Queensland, NSW and Victoria during the year in an attempt to make ICOMOS more visible at a State and Territory level.

Some activities planned for this financial year have been held over until 2003-2004. These include the long planned membership survey, a review of the ICOMOS website, production of a new membership brochure and update of the membership procedures in the ICOMOS Policy and Procedures manual.

Caitlin Allen
Membership Secretary
During the year, various members of the Executive Committee and World Heritage Reference Group had input into the World Heritage inscription process for the Purnululu site in Western Australia and the preparation of the Australian Government’s submission to UNESCO for the inscription of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens in Victoria.

The Executive Committee was pleased to accept Environment Australia’s invitation to comment on its draft response to the World Heritage assessment reports for Purnululu National Park by IUCN and ICOMOS. These reports and Australia’s response were considered at the 27th Session of the World Heritage Committee, when Purnululu was added to the World Heritage List for its natural values, becoming Australia’s 14th listed site.

Bill Logan was the Australia ICOMOS representative on the Royal Exhibition and Carlton Gardens Victorian Steering Committee, which met several times across the year. Bill also made a presentation as Australia ICOMOS representative to the inaugural meeting of the Carlton Gardens Master Planning Committee on 23 October 2004.

Robyn Riddett, Kristal Buckley, Ronnie Fookes (Museum Victoria) and Bill Logan organised a half-day symposium on the Exhibition Building held at Museum Victoria, with tours of the Exhibition Building, on 11 May 2003. Speakers included Chris Gallagher, Chair, Victoria Heritage Council; Patrick Greene, Director, Museum of Victoria; Kristal Buckley; Sheridan Burke; David Dunstan; Robyn Riddett; and Meredith Gould. Robyn and Bill appeared on ABC National to promote the symposium and to inform listeners about the World Heritage submission.

In September, Kristal Buckley, Peter Lovell, Anita Smith and Bill Logan met with the ICOMOS representative, Laura Robinson (South Africa), who conducted an official mission to investigate the site. The Executive Committee has since provided comments to ICOMOS in Paris in support of the submission.

The Executive Committee is starting to consider the issue of suggesting Australian experts to participate in World Heritage missions elsewhere. Developing the appropriate protocols will be a priority for next year.

The Executive has also made considerable efforts to establish a clearer set of arrangements with Environment Australia in relation to World Heritage matters, including the need for regular and more timely communication. These efforts are continuing and we look for further progress in 2003-4.

The Executive continues to urge the Government and to offer Australia ICOMOS assistance to make progress towards submitting properties on the tentative list to UNESCO (eg. Sydney Opera House, convict sites, rock art sites) and to consider other properties for inclusion on the tentative list (eg. gold sites). Discussions have taken place on these various matters with the Minister for the Environment and Heritage and relevant Commonwealth officials, including through the National Cultural Heritage Forum.
International Report
Sheridan Burke, International Vice-President

1. Meetings

This financial year I have attended four major ICOMOS meetings in my role as Vice President, Asia Pacific:

- December 2002: Executive Committee, Advisory Committee and Bureau meetings were held in association with the Madrid General Assembly at which I was re-elected as a vice president for a three-year term. The new Executive Committee and Bureau met immediately after the GA, at Zaragoza, at which I was appointed Assistant Treasurer General.

- February 2003: UNESCO/ICOMOS expert conference in Chandigargh, India, a regional outcome of the ICOMOS Twentieth Century Project. I attended as the regional Vice President of ICOMOS, presenting a case study on World Heritage listing issues of the Sydney Opera House.

- March 2003: Meetings of the new Executive Committee, Bureau and World Heritage Panel (and various working parties on which I am involved) was held at the Paris Secretariat in March, attended by all new Executive Committee members. I also attended the part of the World Heritage Committee meeting at UNESCO immediately following.

- July 2003: Bureau and Executive Committee meeting, Paris. I also participated in the meeting of the World Heritage Committee. (All meetings were transferred from Beijing due to SARS epidemic.)

- October 2003: I did not attend the recent General Assembly in Zimbabwe in October due to a family emergency.

After each international meeting I submit a detailed report to Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee, copies of which are available on request. I am always happy to discuss international ICOMOS activity. Please contact me at sheridanb@gml.com.au

2. International ICOMOS Issues

Issues addressed during the year at the international ICOMOS meetings included:

Co-optation to the Executive Committee- Paris January 2003

Several opportunities were available to co-opt members onto the Executive Committee to redress the regional imbalances which resulted from the Madrid elections that returned a very European based committee.

Zhang Bai (China) and Maria Rosa Suarez Inclan Ducassi (Spain) were co-opted to the Executive Committee. Mohaman Haman (Cameroon) was also co-opted. Augusto Villalon (Philippines) was co-opted as a member of the Executive Committee to extend ICOMOS presence in Asia. The lack of a Sub Saharan African presence on the Committee is a concern to be redressed.

Triennial Work Program: Madrid, Paris, Zimbabwe

The report by the Ad Hoc Program Budget Committee of the Madrid General Assembly was not formally submitted (Graham Brooks, member). However, the Executive Committee reviewed it in March, along with a draft Triennial work plan that was developed by Dinu Bumaru and myself from the ICOMOS Strategic Plan initially adopted in 1998. Further development on a work plan was presented to the Bureau in July. It’s an important tool for ICOMOS resources and attention to priorities and needs stamina to keep in focus.

Finances and budget: Paris, March

Report of French auditor accepted March. ICOMOS financial position continues to be structurally weak, relying on membership subscriptions and favourable exchange rates. In March, Treasurer General Giora Solar and I met several times with accountant Henri Verrier re the ICOMOS budget and the UNESCO contract. I prepared a grant proposal for a conference on Planned Modern Cities of Asia and continuing ICOMOS participation in the regional meetings on modern heritage. In consultation with Gustavo Araoz, we began
the preparation of a fundraising strategy for ICOMOS. However, the Treasurer General has been very occupied with World Heritage matters almost exclusively and did not submit a report to the Zimbabwe GA.

Responsibilities of the Officers: Paris, March

Beyond the confirmation of Ray Bondin as Assistant Secretary General and myself as Assistant Treasurer General, the following specific appointments were made:

- International Scientific Committees: Gustavo Araoz, (Sheridan Burke and Andrew Hall co-opted to assist).

- Africa: The Secretary General and members of the Executive Committee from Africa will co-ordinate their responsibilities and actions to ensure proper liaison between the Executive Committee and the National Committees of Africa.

- World Heritage: Giora Solar. The President is also following up by attending more UNESCO meetings in co-ordination with the Officers.

Revision of Statutes and similar documents: Madrid, Paris, Zimbabwe

Statutes Ad Hoc committee: Werner Von Trutzscher, chair; Sheridan Burke, Andrew Hall, Alberto Martorell, Maria Rosa Suarez Inclan Ducassi, James Reap and Saleh Lamei. Philippe Preschez (France) to be invited to participate.

The Ad Hoc Committee actively communicated by email and met in March, when the Executive Committee asked that a series of immediate amendments to voting procedures be drafted to be put to the GA in Zimbabwe in October 2003, with broader changes going to the 2005 GA in China for ratification after extensive consultation.

Debate has focused on methods for undertaking postal voting (a method which is already identified in the statutes), the structure of the Advisory Committee (to reflect ISCs as well as national committees) and on the potential regionalisation of the Executive Committee.

On the issue of code of conduct for candidates or committees which was raised at the Madrid GA, members of the Executive Committee agreed on the principle of including a statement in the Ethical Commitment Statement, which I subsequently drafted for approval of the Executive.

General Assembly Madrid Resolutions, Paris: March, July

The Resolutions and the report of the President of the 13th General Assembly, Maria Rosa Suarez Inclan Ducassi, were published in the April 2003 News. Sarah Jane Brazil was an effective and hardworking member of the Resolutions Committee, always a difficult and time-consuming role. The resolutions included the adoption of the ICOMOS Ethical Commitment Statement, a project on which I have been working on for many years. Australia ICOMOS was the first Committee to adopt the Statement.

General Assembly Beijing Sept/Oct 2005 Paris

Zhang Bai reported on the organisation of ICOMOS 15th General Assembly which has received the support of the Chinese Government. The themes of surroundings of monuments and sites, cultural landscapes and cultural routes are being considered.

The proposed ICOMOS Bureau meeting in Beijing in July 2003 timed to follow the World Heritage Committee meeting in Suzhou and to visit Beijing facilities for the General Assembly was deferred for a year due to the SARS epidemic.

It is proposed that an Asia regional meeting will be held in Shanghai in July 2004. It is hoped that all regional committees will be active participants.

ICOMOS China was congratulated for the recent publication of “Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China”, developed with the support of the Australian Heritage Commission and the Getty Conservation Institute.

World Heritage ICOMOS Strategy

Regina Durighello now co-ordinates ICOMOS World Heritage program, assisted by Gwenaëlle Boudrin. Jukka Jokilehto is active as consultant together with Susan Denyer, from UK ICOMOS.
To identify additional consultants, members of the Executive Committee noted that it was essential to proceed in a transparent way with a call for proposals to the Executive/Bureau and National and International Scientific Committees before engaging particular individuals, such process having the benefit of helping to build a bank of expert advisors for missions or to address future years’ special need in terms of expertise to reflect the nominations.

Australia ICOMOS is to develop a national list of world heritage expertise.

This year the Operational Guidelines were reviewed by the World Heritage Committee. At its March meeting, ICOMOS Executive Committee endorsed in principle the proposed World Heritage Centre re-writing of the Guidelines relating to inscription on the World Heritage List in Danger and the de-listing procedure (essentially to maintain status quo). The importance of ICOMOS developing and defining such institutional stands, rather than certain office bearers providing personal perspectives was emphasised.

ICOMOS is currently undertaking an analysis of the World Heritage List and tentative lists, commissioned by the World Heritage Committee. The study sets out to analyse the properties already listed, or tentatively recognised, with a view to identifying gaps and under-represented categories of sites. In the long run, this will assist states parties to work toward identifying a wider range of properties of potential outstanding universal value when preparing tentative lists and nominations. The List’s representivity (or lack thereof) is a matter of great concern in the Pacific area, a matter which I raised when the first draft of the document was tabled at the Executive Committee meeting in Zaragoza in December 2002. A team led by Yukka Yukhileto with President Petzet is preparing the second draft of the report.

Australia ICOMOS has recently had a number of debates and a national conference on this very matter. The outcomes of the international ICOMOS study might include recommendations of specific areas for further research and analysis — for example Twentieth Century Heritage, certain types of cultural landscapes, etc.

ICOMOS President Michael Petzet has asked Roland Silva, past president, to convene a regional meeting in Asia to discuss the draft report. I am looking forward to being part of this discussion and encourage everyone to reflect upon these critical issues and be ready for Roland’s meeting.

This is a matter which Australia ICOMOS will pursue with vigour.

National Committees

The Advisory Committee chair Andrew Hall reported about the implementation of the Dubrovnik Guidelines and welcomed a series of new national committees at every meeting through the year.

At each meeting I provide a regional report for review, raising specific regional concerns such as the proposed shopping mall development next to the buffer zone of Borobudur (Indonesia) which raises the issue of how ICOMOS responds to such cases. A copy of my regional report submitted to the Advisory Committee at the Zimbabwe General Assembly is attached (A).

Doctrinal texts

Wall Painting Charter: submitted to the General Assembly in Victoria Falls.


Ename Charter: A Charter on the use of new technologies for presentation of archaeological sites was proposed by ICOMOS Belgium with the Ename Group, hoping to submit it for approval at the 2005 General Assembly. The Executive Committee supported the idea of pursuing the concept while broadening the scope of this text to include interpretation in the wider works of conservation. Sheridan Burke and Gustavo Araoz nominated to facilitate. A draft program and methodology has been put to the Ename Group.

In September I presented a paper to the Interpretation Association of Australia conference in Melbourne on the development of an international heritage interpretation charter, and have undertaken to co-ordinate the development of guidelines to the Burra Charter on...
interpretation. Ename representatives were invited to attend the Australia ICOMOS conference on interpretation in November, but this was not feasible, so a meeting is proposed for January 2004 in association with the next World Heritage Panel and Bureau meeting in Paris.

Heritage at Risk
M. Petzet reported on his progress towards publishing the 3rd Report in Germany. Some 20 additional contributions were received in Madrid during the General Assembly's Symposium. Additional texts were sought about the floods in Central Europe and Iraqi. UNESCO is participating and showing great interest in this ICOMOS initiative.

M. Petzet has obtained for ICOMOS Germany some $30 000 to print the 2002/2003 report, which he expected to come out in May 2003. The previous Heritage at Risk Taskforce of Michael Petzet, Sheridan Burke, and Dinu Bumbaru will hand over this project to the new Editorial Board which will take over the editing and publication. I believe that ICOMOS needs to establish an action plan to continue funding for the initiative rather than make it dependent on yearly grants.

Publications and Editorial Board
Axel Mykleby presented a report to the Executive Committee proposing an Editorial Board composed of Michael Petzet, Axel Mykleby, Francisco Lopez Morales and Marilyn Truscott. This was confirmed, with the addition of Philippe La Hausse de Lalouvière (Mauritius).

Calendar of ICOMOS Events & representations
The Secretariat has produced a calendar of events prepared by ICOMOS and its Committees or by partner organisations. The President and the Secretary General reviewed them in July to secure the best representation of ICOMOS at meetings worldwide.

At the invitation of the Chinese delegation the ICOMOS Bureau met in March and in July to discuss the forthcoming Bureau meeting in Beijing.
Mr Andrew Hall of South Africa was thanked for his extensive contribution over the past three years. Andrew will continue his ICOMOS activity as a member of the Legal ISC and the Ad Hoc Committee on Statutes.

President Kristal Buckley will report further upon the outcomes of the Zimbabwe meetings.

3. World Heritage Panel

The Panel considered nominations for Evaluation in March. Reports were presented by Susan Denyer (UK ICOMOS), Yukka Yukiheto and Regina Durighello. Each Executive Committee member reviewed 3–4 dossiers personally and participated in the evaluation of all sites. Dossiers range in size from 3–4 substantial volumes to videos, CDs and boxes of supporting reports. Purnululu was amongst the nominations considered.

Most of the nominations were presented to the World Heritage Committee in June.

4. World Heritage Committee

March

After the ICOMOS meetings concluded, I attended the first day of the World Heritage Committee, meeting in extraordinary session to review the Operational Guidelines and various administrative matters. Despite the importance of this agenda, almost all the first day was spent in frustrating bureaucratic debate without moving the subject matter further. With the threat of war imminent and air travel uncertain, I could not prolong my stay to await the World Heritage Committee’s ongoing debate, and arrived back in Sydney as war was declared. The outcomes of the meeting are on the UNESCO World Heritage Committee web site.

July

In July I also attended one day of the World Heritage Committee meeting, this time as a participating member of the ICOMOS delegation, making interventions re the Great Rift Valley proposal and participating in various debates and café pause discussions.

Representing New Zealand, Tumu Te Heu Heu (Tongarira) was elected to the World Heritage Committee last month, and a Pacific presence will be welcome on the Committee.

5. Second Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage: Asia

CHANDIGARH (INDIA), 24 TO 27 FEBRUARY 2003

At the invitation of the Director of UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre, 30 experts engaged in debate regarding the identification, documentation and conservation of the built heritage of the 19th and 20th centuries during the second Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage. This meeting took place in Chandigarh (India) between 24 and 27 February 2003. It was organised by the World Heritage Centre, the Chandigarh Administration, DOCOMOMO International (Documentation and Conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement), ICOMOS and mAA! (modern Asian Architecture Network), with financial support of the Government of the Netherlands.

I attended as regional VP and as a member of the ICOMOS Twentieth Century Project taskforce. Mine was the only report from the Pacific region. My participation was mainly funded by ICOMOS Paris, but due to logistical travel difficulties and the imminent Paris EC meeting, I also needed to partially fund attendance myself.

My contributions to the meeting included presentation of a workshop dossier on the Opera House nomination, chairing conference sessions, and editing the final document with UNESCO reps. Most important outcomes: I managed to change the title to Asia Pacific (not just Asia); facilitate the development of stronger Pacific relationship with mAA!, to extent that it will now look to move south toward Pacific involvement rather than North to western Asia; and a potential conference involving Canberra to look at planned modern cities in Asia.

I also accepted an invitation to undertake the role of guest editor for the September 2003 issue of the Docomomo journal, on the Asia Pacific region, which has now been released.

The final recommendations of the Chandigarh meeting included:

- To produce a comparative study regarding the universal significance of
planned and built cities of modernity in
the Asia-Pacific region, with cross
references to other parts of the world,
such as Europe and Africa.

Action: ICOMOS

6. Everyday ICOMOS International
   Activities

Daily I deal with c.10-20 emails re ICOMOS
business on a large range of Treasury, Bureau
and Executive Committee business. The
reform of Statutes, the strategic
development of the ISCs and the
development of the Triennial Action Plan
were busy projects this year. Many
communications are administrative in
nature, relating to the Secretariat operation
or our external international relationships;
others relate to specific ICOMOS programs,
such as Iraq and Afghanistan, the lobbying,
composition and work of the recovery task
force. The review of the Ename Charter and
ongoing work on Modern Heritage also
provide intellectual content and challenges.

A particular focus for me is finding avenues
to involve Australian practitioners in
international work, especially younger
members. This year, I have been able to assist
the placement of the Australia ICOMOS
nominee for the US ICOMOS Summer Intern
project, Jenny Armstrong; and a volunteer
staffer in the Paris Secretariat — Cameron
Hartnell.

It’s also been rewarding to support AI
volunteers Suzanne Zahra, Andrea Brew and
Samantha Fabry in the preparation of a
Conservation Management Plan for an
Australian bungalow on Malta, with
assistance from Robert Moore and Alan
Croker.

As well as recommending experts for
missions and as speakers form time to time,
there are also occasional special ICOMOS
projects where it’s been possible to engage
Australians- Two editorial volunteers have
been busy on the Heritage at Risk project —
Jane Harrington edited the 2001–2 report,
establishing essential standards and
protocols. Marilyn Truscott, editor of the
2000 report, will rejoin the project for the
next report.

Australians are well represented on most
International Scientific Committees, but
some are relatively silent, and we need to
prompt active engagement to really bring
our perspective to bear on specific issues and
document. Other members, such as the Chair
of the Cultural Tourism Committee, Graham
Brooks and the Chair of the Archaeological
Heritage Management Committee, Brian
Egloff are actively involved. Of interest is the
Handbook on Congestion Management for
Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites in
preparation by the Cultural Tourism
Committee, which will be in draft stage by
the end of the year.

The Asia Pacific region has 10 national
committees and chairs a number of ISCs. Last
year I began an email information list system
amongst us, to gather and disseminate
ICOMOS related material. All committees and
a number of interested individuals have been
added to the Australia ICOMOS database and
I intend to add a column of regional news
every now and then.

The UNESCO Bangkok office is presently co-
ordinating the development of the Hoi An
Protocols for Best Conservation Practice in
Asia. The document represents professional
guidelines for assuring and preserving the
authenticity of heritage sites in the context
of the cultures of Asia. The document draws
heavily upon the experience of site
management in Asia and upon the Burra
Charter.

It is an initiative of particular interest for our
region and warrants engagement from
Australia ICOMOS

ICOMOS occupies approximately a day per
week of my time — between an avalanche of
email communications, travel and meetings
it includes many and varied activities.
Recently these have involved an evening
address to the Parramatta Park Trust, Sydney,
regarding world heritage processes; pre-
sentation of a paper about ICOMOS role
in world heritage processes at a Melbourne
conference on the Royal Exhibition Buildings.
I also participated as ICOMOS rep in a Deakin
University heritage symposium and in a NSW
Heritage Office charette on cultural
landscapes. In early December I will attend a
Cultural Mapping Symposium in Adelaide
organised by Ausheritage.
I have enjoyed attending as an observer the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meetings during the year, providing timely and direct international feedback to our national activities. It's also been fun to be an active participant in the organising committee for the Telling Tales ICOMOS conference in November. Magical Mystery tours a speciality.

I am presently preparing for the next Bureau and Executive Committee meetings in January, which will be held in association with the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel meeting. Approx. 35 nominations are anticipated for review. I plan to meet with the Ename group at this time to discuss the Interpretation Charter development.

To my patient family and generous employers, my thanks for the ongoing and extensive support, which enables and strengthens me to vigorously participate in ICOMOS internationally. Much needs to be done to improve unity and focus amongst the diverse interest groups within ICOMOS, to progress its strategic approach to its role and activities to better represent the conservation world at large.

Sheridan Burke,
International Vice-President
Publications Committee Report
Aedeen Cremin

The committee consists of Aedeen Cremin, Steven Fox and Peter Romey. As its members live in three different states, the committee has never met and members communicate by email and at the EC meetings. For convenience functions have been divided into the journal Historic Environment (general editor AC) and the monograph Illustrated Burra Charter (supervised by SF).

Historic Environment is intended to keep ICOMOS members both informed and challenged. As the email news keeps the ICOMOS membership informed of current events, the journal’s mission is to look at broader issues and the development of new concepts. All papers are refereed by appropriately qualified academic or heritage professionals. In addition an Editorial Board has been appointed to develop broad guidelines for the future. The Board has yet to make recommendations and it would be very useful to hear from the ICOMOS membership what its views are on the journal, its contents, format and distribution.

Currently we are committed to three issues a year. In 2003 we concentrated on selected papers from conference proceedings for two reasons. Firstly conferences are usually a forum for the most up-to-date work and secondly there is some funding from the conference profit.

The first issue in 2003 was of selected papers from the Tracks conference (Alice Springs 2001); this was followed by two issues from the Islands of Vanishment conference (Port Arthur 2002): Islands of Vanishment and Port Arthur. Papers from the 2002 Celebrating Mountains conference (Jindabyne 2002) are now in press, under the title Mountains of Memories. Each of these issue has had its own editorial committee.

In 2004, the three issues planned are the proceedings of the Telling Tales conference (Sydney 2003) and a special double issue to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Burra Charter.

ICOMOS members are cordially invited to offer papers for publication in Historic Environment. For more information please contact the general editor, Dr Aedeen Cremin, <aedeenc@bigpond.com>

Aedeen Cremin
Conference Coordinator’s Report
Anita Smith

This year, Laura Gray retired from the Executive Committee and left the position of conference coordinator. Laura did a tremendous job in coordinating several Australia ICOMOS national conferences and we sincerely thank her for all her efforts. She was replaced by Anita Smith, co-opted to the Executive Committee in April.

Several ideas for the 2003 national conference were floated and a proposal was adopted for a conference around the theme of ‘Standards of Practice’ as they apply to the physical conservation of buildings, structure and sites. Following much discussion, it was decided in May that this important theme should be held over, to permit further development of the issues and topics by an Australia ICOMOS working group, in consultation with the Heritage Chairs and Officials.

In place of ‘Standards of Practice’, a theme of ‘Interpretation’ was proposed by a group of Sydney members. The stimuli were the 1999 Burra Charter amendments and the development of the Ename Charter by ICOMOS. The 1999 amendments to the Burra Charter incorporated the concept of interpretation in the conservation process, and is seen as an essential part of securing the future of heritage places by informing and exciting their constituencies. The Ename Charter will provide the ‘international guidelines for authenticity, intellectual integrity and sustainable development in the public presentation of archaeological and historical sites and landscapes’.

It was therefore timely that Australia ICOMOS address the theme of ‘interpretation’ in its annual conference for 2003. Telling Tales is to be held on 28-29 November at North Head, Manly. The scheduling of the conference, only 6 months after the proposal was accepted by the Executive Committee, required much energy and commitment from the organisers (led by Alan Croker). They have worked extremely hard to bring together an exciting, interesting and enjoyable program. The NSW Heritage Office is holding an invited experts’ workshop to assist in the development of interpretation guidelines to be incorporated as part of development consents related to their properties.

In 2004, there will be celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the Burra Charter, a significant event in the history of Australian heritage conservation. The annual conference is to be held at Port Arthur in association with PAHSMA (see the Tasmanian state report).

Anita Smith
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE REPORTS
Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage ISCARSAH
Susan Balderstone

ISCARSAH met in Madrid in November 2002 in conjunction with the ICOMOS General Assembly, and again in Rome on 17-18 October 2003.

The Principles section of the Recommendations for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, which has been the subject of work by the committee over the past several years was submitted for ratification as an official ICOMOS document at the General Assembly at Zimbabwe and was adopted as a doctrinal document.

Comments and critical suggestions provided by Australia on this section were not taken into account in the final document. Essential concerns related to ensuring that the European focus on fabric is not so strong in the document as to prevent it working for places in our region. This concern was shared by the Zambian and Japanese members of the committee. In particular, Australia proposed that the document should recognise the need for analysis of the significance of the place prior to or parallel with the diagnosis, so that the proposed treatment addresses both the constraints arising out of the significance of the place, and the structural safety requirements (following conventional Australian Conservation Plan methodology). These comments were forwarded by the Australia ICOMOS Executive to the General Assembly in Zimbabwe.

The Canadian member of the ISC (Lyne Fontaine) also had reservations about the document. As she pointed out, there is already an international ISO Standard on the assessment of existing structures: Bases for design of structures, Assessment of existing structures, International Organization for Standardization, ISO/FDIS 13822:2001. The process outlined in this standard has a lot of similarities with the process for the analysis and conservation of architectural heritage presented in the Principles and Guidelines prepared by ISCARSAH.

The Canadian member has put forward the following recommendations for consideration by the ISCARSAH committee:

1. A review of the ISO 13822 Standard by the ISCARSAH members interested in the issue of structural safety should take place in the next 6 to 12 months. The document should be discussed with practicing structural engineers in as many countries as possible. ISCARSAH voting members or designated engineers/architects should collect the feedback for their respective country.

2. An ISCARSAH one-day meeting should take place in about one year on the application of this standard to historic structures (in Strasbourg or Texas). The objective of this meeting would be to identify the various issues arising in the application of this standard to historic structures and to identify the need for complementary information/requirements for its application to historic structures.

3. A separate document that would supplement this standard for its application to historic structures could be developed. This document could include extracts from the Safety Calculation paper prepared by the German engineers and architects. A task group including ISCARSAH members, and possibly some of the members of the Technical Committee ISO/TC 98, could be created. This document could eventually become an annex to the ISO 13822 Standard.

As the Canadian member indicates, the implementation of the above recommendations will involve a significant effort on the part of the ISCARSAH members in the next few years. However, the benefits of having an internationally recognised document that builds on an ISO Standard, and which could eventually be included in the ISO Standard, appears to outweigh the demanding efforts. This document would eventually reach out to a broader engineering audience and contribute more positively to the preservation of our heritage structures.

Susan Balderstone
CIPA – Heritage Documentation
Cliff Ogleby

CIPA Heritage Documentation is one of the oldest Scientific Committees of ICOMOS being established over 30 years ago as a liaison between ICOMOS and the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS). The original name for the organisation was Le Comité International de Photogrammétrie Architecturale (CIPA, or ICAP in English) as at the time the emphasis was on the transfer of developments in photogrammetry to the ICOMOS community.

The name of the Committee is now CIPA Heritage Documentation, reflecting the acceptance and recognition of the CIPA abbreviation and also the much broader scope of modern documentation technology. The role of CIPA is still to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, techniques and technologies between ICOMOS and ISPRS, but its function has broadened to cover all aspects of cultural heritage documentation relevant to many other organisations.

CIPA is a little different to many of the other ICOMOS Scientific Committees in that it has its own Statutes, By-Laws and Guidelines that govern its operation under the umbrella of ICOMOS and ISPRS. These documents provide a framework for the appointment and election of the Executive Board, the organisation of Symposia and Workshops, the operation of Working Groups and Task Groups, and the role of the network of National Delegates. These documents are available at the CIPA website, http://cipa.icomos.org which is currently undergoing a major revision to become a portal for heritage documentation information.

CIPA is administered by an Executive Board, with a President and two Vice Presidents, (one representing ISPRS and the other ICOMOS), a Secretary General and a Treasurer. They are elected from the 12 members, comprising one official Delegate from each of the parent bodies, and 10 ordinary members (5 each for ISPRS and ICOMOS). There can also be up to 10 Associate Members, with formal positions for the Internet Communication Officer, and the incoming and outgoing Symposium Co-Chairs. The office bearers are presently Petros Patias (President, Greece), Robin Letellier (Vice President, Canada), Cliff Ogleby (Vice President, Australia), Klaus Hanke (Secretary General, Austria), and Pierre Grussenmeyer (Treasurer, France).

There is also a Board of Sustaining Members who contribute funds to assist in the operations of CIPA. There is also the network of National Delegates who form the membership, and who are involved in the operation of the Working Groups, Task Groups and Symposia. The National Delegates represent CIPA in their home countries to both the parent organisations, organisations and the public.

CIPA Symposia

CIPA endeavours to hold Symposia every two years, the most recent being in Antalya Turkey, in October 2003 (http://www.cipa2003-antalya.org/). The Symposium was held on the theme of ‘New Perspectives to Save Cultural Heritage’, under the auspices of UNESCO and the Turkish Ministry of Culture, as well as the two parent bodies.

The Symposium saw some 200 registrants from 90 countries meet over 5 days to present and discuss a wide variety of projects and experiences. These papers ranged from the use of photography in the reconstruction of the Bamiyan Buddha statues, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and geo-prospecting in archaeological investigations, documentation of architecture, laser scanning, multimedia information systems, landscape visualisation and methods for recording intangible heritage. The final program for the meeting can be found on the Symposium website. The papers were also published in hardcopy and on CD-ROM. Copies are available (as are most of the previous CIPA Symposia Proceedings) from the CIPA Treasurer, treasurer@cipa.icomos.org

At each of the Symposia awards are given for ‘Best Poster’, as Poster Sessions are often used as well as Oral Sessions during the
program. The 10 Best Posters are also collected by the Executive and displayed at the ICOMOS General Assemblies, as well as at meetings of other affiliated organisations. Posters from the Antalya meeting were on display at the Victoria Falls General Assembly, with others from earlier Symposia also in Mexico City and Madrid.

The next CIPA Symposium will be held in 2005, in Torino, Italy. More details will be supplied when they become available. The previous Symposium was held in September 2001 in Potsdam (http://www.fpk.tu-berlin.de/cipa2001/). There are also 2 special CIPA sessions planned for the four yearly ISPRS Congress to be held next year in Istanbul (http://www.isprs2004-istanbul.com/). One of these sessions will be the Foramitti Session in honour of Hans Foramitti who was instrumental in establishing CIPA and will feature invited presentations.

Business Meetings

The Executive Board holds an annual business meeting, the last taking place in Antalya before and after the Symposium. The meeting this year saw the adoption of the new Statutes and By-Laws, as well as the preparation of a ‘how-to’ manual for the operation of the many activities of CIPA. The CIPA Operational Guidelines (COG Book) gives advice on the operation of Symposia, Working Groups and Task Groups; the preparation of publications; keywords for indexing publications; the tasks and responsibilities of the executive members, and a pro-forma for the preparation of annual reports. Some of the information in the COG Book is derived from the ISPRS Orange Book, however much of the material has been developed to be specific to CIPA and is relevant to many of the other ICOMOS Scientific Committees.

The next CIPA Executive Board meeting will be held during the ISPRS Congress in Istanbul next year.

CIPA Working and Task Groups

The meeting also saw the development of new Working Groups and Task Groups to coordinate the research and development activities of CIPA. Working Groups are responsible for overseeing the permanent areas of interest of CIPA, and Task Groups are generally established to fill a need for specific investigations. The Executive decided to redirect the scope of these Groups, by dissolving the existing Groups and establishing three new Working Groups as shown below.

Working Group I: Data Acquisition and Recording Techniques for Cultural Heritage Documentation

This Working Group will coordinate and initiate activities and research into the acquisition of data and information for the purpose of documenting cultural heritage. The WG is primarily focused on the collection of data and information.

The WG will address manual measurement, field survey methods, film based and digital photography, video recording, photogrammetric techniques, laser scanning, sonar scanning, aerial photography, satellite imaging, geophysical prospecting techniques, and other forms of data acquisition for intangible cultural heritage

Working Group II: Documentation and Information Management

This Working Group will coordinate and initiate activities and research into the processing, enhancement, and quality control of information in cultural heritage documentation.

The WG will address the use of geographic, management and multimedia information systems; virtual reality display and visualisation techniques; 2d and 3d modelling techniques and systems; metadata and quality standards; web based applications, and monitoring.

Working Group III: Training, Technology Interchange and Communication

This Working Group will coordinate and initiate activities and research into education and training at fundamental, advanced and professional levels, including the development of computer assisted teaching and learning and the transfer of techniques and technologies used in cultural heritage documentation between all interested parties. The WG will facilitate communication between CIPA and other International organizations, fellow researchers and the public in general.
The Executive is in the process of forming new Task Groups to work within this new structure.

**The RecorDIM initiative**

CIPA is a foundation partner in this initiative supported by ICOMOS and the Getty Conservation Institute (http://recordim.icomos.org but the web address will change to a Getty-based domain soon). The aim of the Recording, Documentation and Information Management initiative (RecorDIM) is to bring together the ‘information providers’ and the ‘information users’, to bridge the gap between the technology and those with the need for documentation.

There have been several round-table meetings to date, and another was held in Antalya following the CIPA Symposium. The RecorDIM reports and other information can be found on the website.

**Developments in measurement and documentation technologies and techniques**

The change in the CIPA name and scope of CIPA activities has been brought about to a certain extent by advances in the technologies that are used in recording and documentation. When CIPA was established in the 1970s the intention was to encourage the use and understanding of architectural photogrammetry in the ICOMOS interest areas. The technology was new at the time (although based on techniques that had been in existence for some time) and it was felt that photogrammetry had a role to play in recording architecture. The equipment was generally bulky, expensive and specialised which was a little threatening to some users. The cameras used glass plates or mechanisms to hold the film flat, and the restitution instruments were generally confined to Universities or mapping organisations.

Since then developments in microprocessor technology now means that many of the constraints engineered into photogrammetric equipment can be eliminated mathematically on a computer. Photogrammetric measurement is now possible from any camera or other imaging system, with analytical compensation for lens distortion, sensor un-flatness and other camera parameters. Software to perform these tasks is readily available, with some being sold as simple out-of-the-box solutions like Photomodeler (www.photomodeler.com). With a decent camera and relevant software, almost anybody can use photogrammetry to produce true-to-scale distortion free images, plans of facades, elevations, and three dimensional models. The once expensive and complicated technology is now affordable, familiar and accessible.

In addition to the advances in photogrammetry, field survey techniques now use laser or acoustic systems for distance measurement, as well as electronic data storage and 3d computer graphics systems for mapping and information display. These survey packages can incorporate manually measured dimensions and electronically measured data and interface to Computer Aided Design (CAD) systems familiar to many heritage researchers. Geographic Information Systems (which generally use a map as the user interface to a data base) go several steps further than plain CAD, and have many applications in heritage recording.

More recently high speed three dimensional laser scanning has been developed to acquire clouds of 3d points over the surface of objects. Some instruments are optimised for architectural recording of as-built situations, while others are better used for artefacts and others again for landscapes. Their application in heritage documentation was showcased in the CIPA Laser Scanning Workshop held before the ISPRS Commission V Symposium in Corfu last year (http://www.isprs.org/commission5/workshop/). Presently these instruments are expensive but they offer considerable potential in the rapid recording of physical structures.

Allied with the use of GIS for managing 3d data has been the development of three dimensional visualisation software and systems. Much of the output from the measurement process can now be displayed as a 3d model instead of the more conventional plans and elevations, either on a single computer screen or in stereo using special glasses. Reconstructions of damaged or vanished monuments can also be
presented in this manner. Other multimedia data base systems facilitate the storage of images (either original or scanned), digitised documents, video and audio, making the documentation of intangible heritage a possibility.

The photogrammetric component of CIPA is now only one of the areas of interest, it is seen as one tool in the heritage documentation toolbox. In order to create effective documentation of heritage due consideration needs to be given to all the measurement, manipulation, management and presentation options. This is the approach taken by CIPA Heritage Documentation.

Further information on CIPA can be obtained from the website, or from Cliff Ogleby (clogleby@unimelb.edu.au).

Cliff Ogleby
Historic Gardens & Landscapes
Juliet Ramsay

Australia ICOMOS has formed a sub-committee for Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes (AI HG-CL) to follow the general aims of the ISC:

• to promote research, conservation, restoration, knowledge and its dissemination of historic gardens, cultural landscapes and historic monuments on universal, international, national and regional levels. The preservation and protection of this heritage, independent of its maintenance for public enlightenment, is aimed in particular at providing living examples of different areas or styles throughout time and space for the development of the landscape and the physical environment.

As our sub-committee at this stage, is small with members scattered across the country, we are establishing networks and communicating by email and have established a framework to report on and promote matters to Australia ICOMOS and to the ISC covering the following topics.

• Establishing links with interest groups within the Asia-Pacific region
• Heritage at Risk
• Current and recent landscape/historic garden place studies that identify major issues in the identification and management of historic gardens and cultural landscapes
• Recent cultural landscape/historic garden management plans, particularly those that establish useful models
• Recent identification and assessment methodology models
• Recent studies that specifically relate to involving and empowering community groups
• Relevant publications
• Forthcoming relevant conferences and seminars
• Relevant issues relating to legislation at all levels of government.

Towards establishing a regional group

The International Scientific Committee, Historic Gardens-Cultural Landscapes ICOMOS-IFLA suggested that regionally based working groups be pursued. The regions identified were Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, Europe and the Arab counties. Regional or global meeting were suggested for the years when there was no general assembly meeting. Australia would fall within the Asia and Pacific region.

As a first step, the AI HG-CL has been establishing links within Australia with key organisations and agencies. The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (a member of IFLA) and the Australian Garden History Society have been informed about the group and now included in the network. An ICOMOS New Zealand member, John Adams is participating as a member of the AI HG-CL sub-committee.

AI HG-CL is starting to establish networking links in Asia and is informing relevant members of ICOMOS China about the proposal for regional ISC committees for Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes. Our intention is to have networks operating by the International ICOMOS meeting in Beijing 2005. In 2004, a cultural landscape seminar is being proposed by ICOMOS China to link with the World Heritage Committee meeting at Suzhou. However, this event may be restricted to international WH and ICOMOS executive participants.

Professor Ken Taylor, a member of AI HG-CL, recently attended a UNESCO experts meeting to speak on cultural landscape planning, including an analysis of the cultural landscape setting of Borobudur. He noted the extraordinary rise of interest in heritage consciousness in Asia that included community interest and a rising community voice. The next two-year program in Asia includes a preponderance of cultural landscape based studies in places such as Thailand.
Heritage at Risk

Australia ICOMOS contributed a chapter to the International ICOMOS Heritage at Risk Report 2002-2003. That report provided a description of Indigenous cultural heritage being a key risk theme of Australian cultural landscapes as well as a list of themes of risk, noting those related to management. Issues of concern for historic gardens and cultural landscapes are discussed below.

Managing change to nineteenth-century pastoral landscapes

A major concern across Australia is that these landscapes, particularly the earliest examples located on the western edges of Sydney, are being seriously impacted by suburban expansion. These pastoral properties established by colonial settlers, were manifest in a distinct style, derived from British eighteenth-century pastoral landscapes. Most of the detrimental impacts are due to a current trend of development driven planning for new suburbs.

Decisions about managing change, or determining acceptable limits for change within such cultural landscapes, are often based on scenic/aesthetic and/or natural values rather than based on preserving or at least interpreting the cultural values and historic interrelationships within a landscape. While valiantly preserving individual items within a recommended curtilage, there is often little solid research foundation on which to base management decisions, for preserving the complex, and the intangible historic interrelationships between landscape elements. Heritage studies, out of which Local Government Plans are developed, rarely have scope or funding to research the relationships between elements of the historic cultural landscapes including aspects such as the original grant, the subdivision boundaries and oral histories.

A recent workshop convened by the NSW State Government heritage agency, addressed ways to understand and safeguard the values through existing planning instrumentality. One suggestion for areas zoned as scenic protection, is to recommend a consent condition or legislate a statutory requirement within the local plan for further research to be undertaken before a development application is determined by a consent authority. This would not need to preclude change, but enable an outcome in heritage terms to manage change – by retaining landscapes important to local communities or elements within the landscape that could provide interpretative devices important in providing coherence of the past.1

Garden suburbs

Australia has a rich estate of garden suburbs developed during the twentieth century with comparatively large domestic garden space, generous treed verges and pocket parks. Although some of these have planning protection, others are being destroyed by high-rise, double density and medium density development. New suburban developments have minimal garden areas, narrow streets, no space for large trees and very limited land area for ground water recharge. The loss of the garden matrix of the suburbs with their extensive tree canopy cover is a concern.

Wind farm impacts on valued landscapes

In order to address the need for alternate energy sources, the Australian Federal Government has been encouraging the installation of wind farms. Some of the wind farms have been located on valued coastal landscapes particularly in the State of Victoria causing the Australian Council of National Trusts to place some of these landscapes on their endangered list. Further studies are underway to research issues and improve consultation, planning of these landscapes prior to approvals for wind farms

Twentieth-century designed landscapes

In the later part of the twentieth century Australian landscape designers developed and practised a naturalistic landscape design style using Australian native plants. However, the recognition and listing of these gardens as heritage places has been minimal, and in recent years, many of the best of these ‘bush’ style landscapes have been subjected to insensitive redevelopment impacts.

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1 A list of relevant references can be provided by contacting Christina Vos christinav@gml.com.au;
Destruction of heritage landscapes by bushfires

In January 2003, lightning strikes ignited mountain national parks in three Australian states. Fanned by extremely strong winds, the fires combined, severely damaging towns, cities, rural areas and pine plantations. Numerous heritage places were damaged or completely destroyed and these included rural homesteads, farm buildings, gardens, fences, landscape settings, bridges, 64 mountain huts, several arboreta, brumby yards, and the Mount Stromlo Observatory Precinct, with its historic buildings, landscape and 6 of its 7 historic telescopes.

To assist in providing direction, Australia ICOMOS developed a set of draft guidelines as procedure to direct conservation action for heritage places damaged by fires.

Heritage legislation

Australia has new national legislation for heritage that will provide for a National Heritage List of significant heritage places. The legislation will be amended into the Environment Protection and Heritage Conservation Act (1997) refer to the website http://www.deh.gov.au/heritage/whatsnew/index.html.

New Zealand cultural landscape report

Recently a New Zealand think tank met to develop a management approach for cultural landscapes. Their report outlining the issues and resolutions for dealing with cultural landscapes at the national level is on NZ Historic Places Trust Web-site http://www.historic.org.nz/publications/think_tank.html.

Cultural landscape heritage in China

The Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), USA have been working in a collaborative partnership with the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage assisting develop the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China. The Principles, together with an accompanying Commentary and English-Chinese glossary of conservation terms are available on the web at http://www.getty.edu/conservation/resources/china_prin.pdf

In the implementation phase of the project, the AHC and GCI are assisting with the development of Master Plans for the management of two World Heritage listed sites in China, Mogao Grottoes and Chengde Imperial Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples. These are two very different types of sites, a Buddhist cave temple complex and a very extensive Qing dynasty Imperial palace, gardens and temples. These Master Plans, when adopted by the Chinese cultural heritage authorities, could provide models for management at other sites across China.

Inspirational landscapes

A study on the inspirational values of Australian landscapes has been undertaken by the Australian Heritage Commission to develop an understanding on how people value these landscapes. A number of essays from artists, writers, designers and scientists, as well as an on-line open conference provided concepts. A methodology on how these landscapes can be assessed for heritage lists forms part of the study. Similar studies of inspirational landscapes have been undertaken in regions.

Update

The annual report from the sub-committee, previously sent to the ICOMOS executive, was prepared in September in time for the International Scientific Committee held in Bad Muskau 3-5 October. The ISC holds meetings annually and this year 2003 the meeting did not correspond with the ICOMOS General Assembly meeting in Zimbabwe.

The president of the ISC, Robert de Jong, has established good communication from the ISC to the Australia ICOMOS sub-committee. The ISC issued draft minutes from their meeting in Madrid and the AI sub-committee has based its report on the suggestions of the ISC. One suggestion was to encourage the establishment of regional working groups. Hans Dorn (Germany) has been asked by the ISC to establish an Asia Pacific

2 The study was undertaken by the consultant Context Pty Ltd for the Australian Heritage Commission.
3 Studies by consultants such as the Illawarra Escarpment Study by Mayne-Wilson & Associates and Meredith Walker Heritage Futures, demonstrate how the landscapes have inspired art.
working group. In May 2004, a World Heritage Committee meeting will be held in Suzhou, China and Robert de Jong, Hans Dorn and Ms. Carmen Anon (executives of the ISC) will be attending as observers and while there hope to discuss the forming of the Asia-Pacific Working Group. The AI sub-committee has expressed interest in this meeting.

The AI Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes sub-committee has a member from ICOMOS New Zealand, John Adams. Professor Ken Taylor is the Australia IFLA representative. As well we have established links with the Australian Garden History Society and the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.

It was hoped that the minutes of the Bad Muskau meeting would have been distributed in time for this update prior to the Australia ICOMOS Annual General Meeting. Unfortunately that has not happened. The proposed location for the 2004 ISC is Marrakech (Morocco).

**Juliet Ramsay**

**Relevant Recent Publications**

*The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens*, edited by Richard Aitken and Michael Looker (2002 Oxford University Press) is a detailed reference on the styles, influences and individuals who had a major role in Australia’s designed landscapes.

*New Conversations with an Old Landscapes* by Catherine Bull (2003), explores the challenges of the landscape architecture in Australia in the later decades of the twentieth century and their efforts to achieve a balance with the natural Australian environment.

*Studies in Australian Garden History*, edited by Max Bourke and Colleen Morris (2003), is a new endeavour by the Australian Garden History Society to encourage research.

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Meredith Walker: heritagefutures@bigpond.com.au
International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC)
Michael Pearson

Membership
Dr Susan Barr (Norway - President/Chair), Dr. Peter Boyarsky (Russia), Javier Garcia Cano (Argentina), Paul Chaplin (New Zealand - Secretary General), Dr Rosamunde Codling (United Kingdom), Prof. Dr Louwrens Hacquebord (Netherlands), David Hart (South Africa), Cornelia Luedecke (Germany), Jean-François Le Mouël (France), Doug Olynyk (Canada), Dr Michael Pearson (Australia), Dr Glenn Sheehan (USA), Dr Ruben Stehberg (Chile), Dr Urban Wråkberg (Sweden).

Corresponding members
Jaco Boshoff (South Africa), Geoff Ashley (Australia), Prof Colin Pearson (Australia), Angie McGowan (Australia), Martin Weaver (Canada).

Broadening of membership
As foreshadowed in the last report, at the IPHC meeting in Madrid in November 2002 it was agreed that changes would be made to clause 6 of the statutes (Membership). The primary intention of these changes was to create a wider constituency of interested and qualified people (Associate Members) who indicate a wish to be kept informed of the work of the IPHC and from whom IPHC could draw increased input for its publications, web-site, etc.

The new statute took effect in April 2003, and in the first instance the Australian Corresponding members are to be asked if they wish to become Associates. The new statute section now reads:

6. (c) Associates

(i) appropriately qualified persons recommended by IPHC members from time to time as interested in the work of the IPHC, able to extend the professional network of IPHC, and able to assist the IPHC to achieve any of its objectives

(ii) The continued listing of any may be reconsidered at any time by the Working Group of the IPHC, in collaboration with person making the original recommendation.

(iii) Associates will not be regarded as members and will have no formal recognition or rights within the IPHC.

Membership changes
Ros Codling (Britain) in March indicated her wish to resign from the IPHC due to other commitments, and a new representative is being sought. A new member for the USA, Dr. Glenn Sheehan, joined the Committee.

Publication
IPHC Members and interested others have contributed to a publication edited by IPHC President Susan Barr, to be titled Polar Monuments and Sites: Cultural heritage work in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. To be published by International ICOMOS, it should be available early in the new year (2004). Australia ICOMOS contributors are Janet Hughes, Geoff Ashley and Richard Mackay, and Michael Pearson.

Website
The IPHC website usage has been steadily increasing, reaching 4000 a month by early 2003. The website, maintained by IPHC Secretary Paul Chaplin, is at www.polarheritage.com.

The IPHC continues to be funded by the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

Michael Pearson
International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP)
Robyn Riddett

This report is necessarily brief given the short duration of time between the last Advisory Committee meeting, General Assembly and last formal meeting of ICORP in Madrid, 2002. At that Advisory Committee, I represented ICORP and gave a paper on risk preparedness at the General Assembly, which was well received and published in the conference proceedings. In addition, Dinu Bumbaru and I were reconfirmed as Vice-President and Secretary-General respectively, by the members of ICORP in attendance at the formal meeting.

During 2003 ICORP has participated in the peer review of ISCs conducted by the ICOMOS Executive. The main points which came out of the review were discussed at the ISC Strategic Meeting, where I represented ICORP, and became the formal outcome of that meeting, viz.

- Conventions and role of ICOMOS and ISCs – objectives and relationships to other bodies, e.g. ICCROM, UNESCO, etc.
- Obligations, initiatives, responsibilities: ICOMOS and ISCs reporting and programs.
- Relationship of national committees and ISCs and technical assistance to national committees.
- Cross-pollination/co-operation between ISCs: programs vs committees.
- Validation of competence of experts: membership, subject coverage of ISCs, specialist consulting for fees (brought up by the Cultural Tourism Committee).
- Dissemination of information: newsletters, E-mail, Web sites, meetings, workshops.

Three Task Forces were established: Membership, Programs and Administration, and I was appointed to serve with Todor Krestev (Bulgaria) and Michel Polge (France), on the latter.

The Advisory Committee also adopted the following resolution, put by R Riddett and C Machat of ICORP:

With reference to concern about Iraq, and as an expression of solidarity with our Iraqi colleagues, and further recognising the considerable and relevant expertise of the ISCs and the initiatives of national committees hitherto; we resolve to commit the ISC structure to form task forces to work together with our Iraqi colleagues to identify the present and future needs for the protection of cultural heritage and to show leadership in developing specific proposals for the conservation of Iraq’s cultural heritage.

This motion stemmed from a general concern that ICOMOS international initiatives did not seem to include the expertise of the relevant ISCs and was one of the few adopted by the General Assembly. Attempts to follow up on the resolution regarding ICORP and Heritage@ Risk adopted in Madrid proved fruitless but will still be pursued.

A brief but formal meeting of ICORP was held in the short time available. Two nominations were considered for membership: Dominican Republic (formal nomination) and Madagascar (potential). Interestingly, the three members from Zambia did not attend the GA where it was hoped to meet them. The meeting further reconfirmed the work plan and its commitment to hold a formal inauguration meeting in Prague in association with the post-floor summit to be organised by the Czech national committee.

The looting of the Baghdad Museum initiated interest from the Australian Executive in ICORP and the potential establishment of a national Blue Shield committee and I made a short presentation to the Melbourne meeting. At this stage it is anticipated that there will be a meeting in February 2004 with relevant ‘pillar’ members to explore this further as some people will be in Australia.

Teaching of the risk preparedness unit, as part of the Cultural Heritage Studies Course at Deakin University, continues to be popular with participants. This year student participated in a mock disaster which was quite instructive.

Robyn Riddett
Secretary-General ICORP
Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)
Brian Egloff

Brief History

A brief history of ICAHM can be found on the ICOMOS website. ICAHM was initiated in the early 1990s with strong support from the Scandinavian nations, in particular Sweden. At that time the ICAHM Charter was drafted as well as a set of procedural rules governing the operations of the Committee. Recently the rules were reviewed and slightly amended in part to conform with the ICOMOS Eger Principles and to facilitate electronic elections. Following the initiation of the Committee, the Presidency passed to Canada, and following the convening of the symposium In Situ Conservation of Archaeological Sites, the Chair passed to Sri Lanka and then to Australia.

I became aware of ICAHM when I attended in 1993 the 10th General Assembly in Sri Lanka as the Australian representative to the Education Committee. My credentials were not recognised and I was encouraged by Gustaf Trotzig and Ovin Lund, two of the founders of ICAHM, to see if I could assist with bringing ICAHM back to life. They were disappointed that no ICAHM meeting had been scheduled for the General Assembly. I then became Australia’s representative to ICAHM and attended the 11th General Assembly in Sofia expecting ICAHM to convene a meeting, but no meeting was scheduled. However, an informal get together indicated that there was continuing support for ICAHM. Sri Lanka did convene a regional meeting in conjunction with a landscape conference.

Three years later I attended the General Assembly in Mexico City where again no formal meeting was convened but interested individuals, in particular Henry Cleere, Ellen Lee, Willem Willems and myself, managed to hold a rolling series of meetings and elected an executive consisting of myself as President, Ellen Lee from Canada as Secretary, and Hester Davis from the USA and Willem Willems from the Netherlands as Vice Presidents.

Our priority was to develop a membership as well as hold a meeting each year either in conjunction with the ICOMOS General Assembly or with an archaeological association such that there would be a geographical spread to our activities. ICAHM in its revised form has had formal ‘regional’ meetings in Philadelphia, Lisbon and Alice Springs, and then at the General Assembly in Madrid.

ICAHM in 2003

Our recent history has given us an organisation where the executive comes from various geographic regions, a reasonable membership spread throughout member nations, and various Honorary and Associate members who are there because they assist with ICAHM business. Through the services of Tom Wheaton and Canada ICOMOS, we are able to maintain an ICOMOS dependent website for ICAHM and keep it reasonably up to date.

Once we had developed a representative membership, we sought a direction or directions that would give the committee a purpose. At the Madrid meeting, it was decided to focus ICAHM activities through the following working groups that more or less represented the key concerns of the membership:

1. ICAHM Charter Review (headed by Gustav Trotzig and Brian Egloff)
2. Ename Charter Review (headed by Willem Willems, Dirk Callebaut (newly appointed ICAHM member for Belgium), Regina Pinder, Doug Comer)
3. Heritage at Risk (headed by Marilyn Truscott)
4. Heritage and Development (having discussions on the title and focus of the group – headed by Tom Wheaton)
5. Responses to Pleas for Support for Endangered Heritage (headed by Tsolt Visey and perhaps Willem Willems, David Breeze, Tom Hassall)

The first truly representative elections were held during the first quarter of 2003 with considerable effort on the part of Secretary Christophe Rivet, who had replaced Ellen Lee.
It became more than apparent at the General Assembly in Madrid, particularly when the Scientific Committee meetings were scheduled at the same time as papers were being presented, that although ICOMOS endorsed scientific committees, the committees were seldom involved with ICOMOS core business and in fact in some instances seemed to be by-activities.

Strong recommendations were made to the Executive and ratified, that the Scientific Committees must be central to ICOMOS operations and that at a General Assembly the Scientific Committees must be given a central role. I would like to report that this recommendation has indeed been acted upon. However, I can assure you that at no time was ICAHM involved in developing the ICOMOS response/position to the heritage concerns raised by the Coalition invasion of Iraq.

I believe that we have an inclusive and active scientific committee that has the following:

- an elected executive
- a representative endorsed membership
- sufficient Honorary and Associate members
- a track record of annual regional meetings
- has provided annual reports to ICOMOS
- has an up to date website
- has specific tasks or purposes that reflect the concerns of the membership

**Future**

I would like to stress the need for us to bring together our shared interests in a key topic, perhaps in development, risk and the conservation of archaeological resources, and convene an ICAHM-specific symposium within, say, the next two years.

*Brian Egloff*  
*President, ICAHM*
Cultural Tourism
Graham Brooks

The ISC’s major activities in 2003 were:

1. Preparation and circulation of new electronic committee newsletter (4 issues to date).


3. Translation of the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter into Mandarin, Indonesian, Greek and Swedish, to complement existing version in French and Spanish. Preparation of a presentation version of the Charter, with lodgement on ICOMOS Documentation Centre and Australia ICOMOS websites.


5. Meetings in Paris to explore areas of cooperation with UNESCO, Quai d’Orsay Museum and Demeure Historique, an organisation representing private owners of major historic properties in France.

6. Participation by Committee representative in UNESCO-sponsored meeting at ICCROM to encourage tourism guide book publishers to include references to the need for care and sensitivity in relation to the cultural heritage values of destinations.


8. New International members from several national ICOMOS Committees.

9. Publication of important new book *Cultural Tourism: the partnership between tourism and cultural heritage management*, by Committee member based in Hong Kong.

10. Use of the Charter by a Committee Associate Member to support the preparation of the Tourism Management section of the Taj Mahal Site Management Plan.

11. Participation by the Chairman in the newly-formed Australia ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Committee.

12. Important liaison by the Committee Chair at AusHeritage workshops with AusTrade and ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information.

Graham Brooks
Chair, Cultural Tourism ISC
Stone Conservation
David Young

There was one meeting of the committee during this year, in Athens, in May, which I was unable to attend. The main topic was the further development of the committee’s illustrated glossary of stone deterioration. The committee’s website which is still being developed, has been established on a provisional basis and has yet to be linked to the main ICOMOS site. It will include the glossary, bibliographies in several languages, forthcoming events and links to related sites and organisations.

Two meetings are planned for the forthcoming year, one in Thailand and Cambodia in December 2003, and one in Stockholm to coincide with the 10th International Congress on Deterioration and Conservation of Stone in June/July 2004.

David Young OAM
AUSTRALIAN STATE REPORTS
The ACT Government released the Heritage Bill 2002 Exposure Draft last year. As a result of the consultation process, a number of significant changes were suggested, including restoration of the appeal rights on heritage registration and the general need to simply and shorten the registration process. The report is available at [www.environment.act.gov.au/heritagebillreport.doc](http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritagebillreport.doc).

As well, there have been other changes that have affected the draft heritage legislation, including the planning and land reforms that have resulted in the setting up of the ACT Planning and Land Authority (ACTPLA) and recent changes to Commonwealth heritage legislation. The ACT Heritage Council has also taken a strong role in ensuring the new legislation both responds to community views and reflects best practice.

The identified changes are as follows:

- A simpler and shorter heritage registration process that is transparent and robust;
- The reinstatement of Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) appeal rights on the Heritage Council’s final decision to register a place or object;
- The incorporation of the registration of Aboriginal places and objects in the general registration process while respecting the right of Aboriginal people to determine their heritage and safeguard information about it;
- Deletion of specific requirements prepared for every place at the time of registration – these have been found to be overly prescriptive and difficult to update when needed;
- Protection of heritage through use of general guidelines (subject to scrutiny of the Assembly) for property owners – this new approach proposed in the exposure draft is further developed as the preferred system which is widely used in other states;
- The requirement for the provision of advice from the Heritage Council to ACTPLA to be binding on heritage aspects of development approvals;
- The retention of majority of heritage experts on Heritage Council but inclusion of interest groups including property development sector;
- The Heritage Council to maintain ACT Heritage Register and provide it to ACTPLA so that it can be made available through the Territory Plan; and
- The application of the Criminal Code 2002 to the Heritage Bill where appropriate.

As the proposed revisions would have the effect of making substantial changes to the Heritage Bill 2002 Exposure Draft, a further round of consultation is now underway. It is anticipated that the ACT Government will be putting these changes to the Legislative Assembly in a revised Bill early next year.

**Proposed Centenary of Women’s Suffrage Commemoration Project**

This project, also known as ‘the fan’, attracted much adverse media attention in Canberra and Sydney. The proposed sculpture by artists Jennifer Turpin and Michaelie Crawford, commissioned by the National Capital Authority (NCA), was originally to be a 22-metre high moving fan-like steel structure located at the rear of Old Parliament House and on the Commonwealth heritage listed Burley Griffin Land Axis.

The controversy associated with the project was not the sculpture itself, but the lack of consultation by the National Capital Authority with the community throughout the decision making process. Although Parliamentary approval was given, there was little community or professional awareness of the proposal and its potential impact on the National Estate values of the Parliamentary Triangle.

A collaboration between the Australian Council of National Trusts and Australia...
ICOMOS led to the successful lobbying for the project’s reconsideration and the proposal was abandoned in September. Thanks to David Young for his considered and well-argued case in the public conversation surrounding this issue.

A replacement memorial has just been announced which comprises a fountain and pool nestled in a paved walkway in the House of Representatives Gardens at Old Parliament House. It is unclear what degree of consultation has taken place on this proposal.

Review of the National Capital Authority
The report of the review of the NCA by the Joint Standing Committee on the National Capital and External Territories is expected to be handed down late this year. Australia ICOMOS made a submission and presentation to the Committee in August.

ACT Non-Urban Land Study
Following the January 18 bushfires, the ACT Government commissioned a non-urban land study to provide advice on the appropriate patterns of land use in the ACT. A draft of the Non-Urban Study Steering Committee’s report was released on 12 August 2003. Australia ICOMOS made a submission to the Steering Committee in response to the draft.

Australia ICOMOS argued that there was inadequate consideration of cultural heritage values in land use planning outlined in the report. The final report was released on 5 November, and whilst a full analysis of the report has not been possible, a quick reference to the Land Use recommendations would indicate that the concerns raised by Australia ICOMOS have not been addressed.

The full report titled Shaping our Territory can be found at www.bushfirerecovery.act.gov.au/inquiries/final_report.htm

Public Events
The Canberra and Region Heritage Festival was held from 5-20 April. The theme of the festival was ‘Journeys’ and the two-week program was full of events and activities that saw many Members participating in, and presenting programs. As part of the festival, Australia ICOMOS held an evening panel discussion titled Destination Canberra: arrivals in the National Capital. The session was well received by Members and the public. Special thanks to Marilyn Truscott for organising this event.

An evening public forum was held at Old Parliament House in conjunction with the Heritage Unit, Environment ACT that looked at the impact of the January bushfires on the heritage of the ACT. The panel of speakers (including Matthew Higgins and Michael Pearson) discussed not only what was lost and how it can be remembered, but also what was saved and how this can be protected for the future.

ACT Historic Places is holding a lecture series Saving Vernacular Rural Houses and have offered free admission to Australia ICOMOS Members. ACT Members Pip Giovanelli and Peter Freeman are presenting case studies.

Steven Fox
New South Wales  
Susan Jackson-Stepowski

The following are the main activities in NSW during the past year.

To celebrate the ICOMOS international heritage day and its 2003 theme of *underwater heritage*, Wayne Johnson and David Nutley presented a guided evening walking tour of significant Shipwreck sites. This commenced and concluded in the Merchants House in the Rocks. The function was jointly hosted by ICOMOS and Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA) on 17th April. Quite a number of attendees were not members of AI and were strongly encouraged to join by the Membership Secretary who organised the tour.

Representatives from the Getty Foundation presented an illustrated talk about the recently launched *China Charter* on 15th May at the ASN Theatrette in the Rocks. This free function was also hosted jointly by ICOMOS and SHFA.

And of course the Sydney Chapter is hosting the ‘…*telling tales*’ Interpretation Conference at the Artillery School, North Head. This has been supported by Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT) in the provision of

the main venue with valuable inputs from the North Fort Artillery Museum personnel. A very active local committee has put the conference together at short notice with great enthusiasm and creativity.

As always, many NSW members have been involved in many cultural heritage matters, at both local and state levels. Some have been success stories and others not so.

At a government level, a major re-organisation of the state planning ministry occurred earlier in the year and we were encouraged by the appointment of Dianne Beamer as assistant minister responsible for heritage issues. Let us hope that this bodes well for the future of cultural heritage in NSW, at least until the next political shake-up. The increased involvement of cultural planners in local government matters is also encouraging and it is hoped that this may better assist the integration of cultural heritage with the community and raises its profile.
Northern Territory
Elizabeth Close

Review of the Heritage Conservation Act
This review, announced by the Martin Labor Government in its first year of office has been a long time in the gestation. It has grown into a 75 page document and will finally be launched so that the public can comment on the 24th November.

A fairly extensive consultation process has brought the review this far but it would be fair to say that the paper reflects the input of Peter James and the Department of Heritage and Conservation Services more than anyone else at this stage. The process has taken a year longer than planned and required the reappointment of the interim Heritage Advisory Council.

It is also noteworthy that the Review paper is being brought before the public in the time-honoured fashion of Territory Governments - a time when most people are either on or going on holidays.

I would be interested in comments from other ICOMOS members (if they can wade through the many pages). If you are interested please let me know.

Review of the Planning Act – Land Use objectives
This is another Act that is under review. The main focus for heritage minded folk is the introduction of a heritage precinct. However, we are also pushing for greater definition of the planning articles including a more useful definition of “amenity”. There is greater emphasis on the achievement of the government’s land use objectives, especially in the Darwin region.

Parks and Reserves
The Parks and Wildlife Commission has established a Community Advisory Committee to assist in the formulation of a Masterplan for the Territory’s parks and Reserves. This is a result of the Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2003 which is a tool for developing a joint management system for parks with Aboriginal traditional owners.

I am a member of this committee and I have to say that it is a rare experience to be so closely involved with such a depth of governmentspeak. The strong feeling of committee members is that the process is token, decisions have already been made.

Alice to Darwin Railway
The Railway is finished! Trains actually run on its and the Territory now has community service announcements warning about level crossings. There are now moves and mutterings about doing a survey of the heritage places along the railway. This comes rather at the wrong end I think, the track has destroyed or at least diminished many of them. However, it will probably be funded by the Heritage Branch.

Daly River
There has been national press on the application to clear land around this pristine river system for farming, particularly cotton farming. The Martin government has ruled out damming the river and has said that there will be no cotton farming in the NT. A community reference group and expert advisory committee have been established under the Chairmanship of Rick Farley. There is growing pressure to leave this area alone and learn the lessons taught by the damage to other river systems in Australia.

Wharf Precinct
The government has announced that the site for the Darwin convention centre will be the historic wharf precinct. This has caused much planning and rallying to be done amongst the heritage community. This area has many sites related to the whole history of the Top End.

The government has been very careful to consult on this one and it the fashion of the Martin Government has created a community reference group alongside its formal committees.

Unfortunately, one of the promises has already been broken. The EIS was to include a heritage component. It is finished and presented for comment – no heritage component. The Reference Group will be
preparing and running a parallel timeline to the government’s, resulting in an alternative interpretation plan, most specifically for the buffer zones between the Centre and the CBD.

**Old Admiralty House**

There is great concern over the future of this, the last of the significant heritage places in the CBD of Darwin to be developed. The government has given a developer a Crown Lease Term over this site, on which he is to build a hotel, an office and apartment block as well as conserving and developing Old Admiralty House. The developer is being very secretive about his plans for the old house while submitting extraordinary ones for the surrounding complexes. At present there is to be a 14 story building right beside it; this will dwarf the old house. The whole process is suspect and will serve to ruin a rather special place.

**Testing the Commonwealth – Myilly Point Houses**

There was much cheering and general carry on in the Territory when the Commonwealth government decided not to sell the two houses at Myilly Point. The result has been less than satisfactory.

Despite request for clarification and action the Commonwealth has continued to behave towards these places as it always did – to ignore them completely even though the leases require action on its part.

The National Trust will go into battle again soon because the necessary repairs and maintenance, not to mention the promised conservation work is just not happening. These houses will serve as a real test of the Commonwealth’s intentions regarding its heritage properties.

**Stones of Smith Street**

Another loss. In spite of recommendations to the Heritage Advisory Council and the Minister for Environment and Heritage, Chris Burns, that the kerbing was a nineteenth century original laid by Chinese coolies under the auspice of John George Knight, the Darwin City Council has been allowed to destroy the area. In doing so they discovered that the research was correct and many of the huge stones carry Chinese chop marks. Very sad really. A situation that could have been avoided by the placement of an ICO and full investigation by the HAC. It seems that a Council election is more important!

**Year of the Built Environment**

Many plans for next year. Once again we have a community reference group with all the usual suspects. I think that there will be a combined Trust/ICOMOS/ Charles Darwin University Seminar on historic tropical architecture sometime early in 2004 as our contribution.

**Minister Heritage Statement**

The Minister produced a lengthy statement on heritage and his hopes etc for the future in Parliament during October. There was much debate and much claiming of the moral high ground and much apportioning of blame.

The astonishing thing about this statement is that all 50 odd pages of the Hansard record have been mailed to the good citizens of all stakeholder organisations. Needless to say we have gone through it with a highlighter and marked important statements so that we can remind the Minister if he forgets a promise or two.

**Finding the Booya**

This amazing discovery has caused immediate reaction from government. The ship was lost during the night of Cyclone Tracy with all hands. It was found by recreation divers fishing in the Darwin Harbour.

The Minister immediately issued an ICO and the Heritage Branch immediately prepared a nomination to the Heritage Register. The Harbourmaster immediately made it a no go area for shipping and a camera monitor will be put in place to discourage divers from taking bits and pieces. I reckon it’s a shoe-in for a place on the Register.

**Government House**

Interesting developments at Government House. This is one of the oldest and most important heritage structures in Darwin. A firm of ‘conservation architects’ has finished a new CMP for the building including an interpretation plan (very topical considering this weekend).
The result will be somewhat controversial because it reverses the trend toward turning the house into a replica of a South Australian bluestone residence. The house will be more Asian, as indeed it was, with japanned floors, no curtains, and cane furniture. A much plainer residence than many of its counterparts but fascinating in its own way.

(The new Administrator and his wife, Ted and Nerys Egan will probably fit more comfortably into this house !!)

Elizabeth Close
Queensland
Ken Horrigan

There has been a great deal of activity involving cultural heritage policy and legislation, and the identification and development of heritage places, in both the public and private spheres in Queensland over the past year. Here is a snapshot of some of the issues and events over the past year.

Legislation

The Queensland Heritage and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 received assent on 23 May 2003. It is scheduled to commence on 28 November 2003. This legislation has two key outcomes, bringing the development approval processes contained in the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 into the Integrated Planning Act 1997, and improving the administration of the Act. The amendments also enable precincts and streetscapes to be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. Training sessions for local government officers, private certifiers, private consultants, the Queensland Heritage Council and Environmental Protection Agency staff, outlining the amendments to the Act and new administrative procedures, are being undertaken throughout the state.

It is proposed that the Cultural Record (Landscape Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 will be replaced by two pieces of legislation currently the subject of inter-government consultation. These are currently titled the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Bill. It is also intended that historic archaeology will be rolled into the Queensland Heritage Act 1992. It is anticipated that the two new pieces of legislation will be administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines. A new section of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 addressing historic archaeology will be drafted separately and will be subject of a regulatory impact statement.

Environmental Protection Agency staff are continuing to work with local governments across Queensland to complete Integrated Planning Act 1997 planning schemes. The Minister for Local Government and Planning has approved an extension of time to complete these schemes until 30 June 2004. The degree to which these planning schemes address cultural heritage varies considerably, and mechanisms are being considered to address this inconsistency in approach.

Queensland Heritage Council and Cultural Heritage Branch, Environmental Protection Agency

The Queensland Heritage Council continued its regional visitation program, and this year visited Toowoomba, Charters Towers, Ravenswood and Gladstone. The aim of this program is to engage with regional councils and communities to progress the identification and conservation of Queensland’s cultural heritage.

Several members of the Queensland Heritage Council were appointed by Governor-in-Council in December 2002, and four more appointments are due in December 2003. The Queensland Heritage Council includes AI members Margaret Cook, Robert Riddel and Catherine Brouwer.

The document Entering Houses in the Queensland Heritage Register: A report for the Queensland Heritage Council prepared by the Cultural Heritage Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, has been finalised. This document provides a set of principles for use by the Queensland Heritage Council when determining whether to enter a house or group of houses in the Queensland Heritage Register, and when deciding future directions for the development of the register. The document is also intended for a wider audience, including those wishing to nominate a place to the Queensland Heritage Register.

The Queensland Heritage Council has also commissioned consultants to prepare a religious places context study and a database of cinemas, and is progressing its rural heritage project. Guidelines for the assessment and management of precincts are being prepared.

On 2 October 2003 the Ministerial Environmental Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) discussed a Queensland
Heritage Council and Environmental Protection Agency proposal regarding issues surrounding rural heritage places. The EPHC agreed to form a working group (comprising state, commonwealth and territory representatives) to examine options to address the decline of Australia’s rural heritage. This is progressing.

Work is progressing on a project proposal for the development of a State Cultural Heritage Strategy.

The Heritage Advisor scheme, which involved the Environmental Protection Agency contributing towards the cost of providing heritage advisory services to particular local governments, finished this year.

A review of the Cultural Heritage Branch, Environmental Protection Agency was undertaken last year, and the recommendations of that review were actioned this year. The review included structural administrative changes, with the formation of the Queensland Heritage Council Secretariat, and Strategy and Planning team. Peter Hutchison was appointed as Director, and AI members Fiona Gardiner and Ken Horrigan were appointed as Managers. A major change to client service included the devolution of statutory responsibilities under both the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 and Cultural Record (Landscape Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 to the Environmental Protection Agency regional offices.

Community/Other

A program of lectures hosted jointly by the Queensland Museum and the Environmental Protection Agency commenced on 17 September 2003. The series is titled ‘Queensland Connections: People, Places and Collections’ and will run until the end of 2004.

The Environmental Protection Agency owned collection of artefacts housed at Boggo Road gaol has been gifted to the Queensland Museum.

Bendigo Bank announced its ‘Historic Homes Loan in Queensland’ scheme in September 2003. This scheme provides for a 0.5% reduction in the interest rate for loans to purchase and carry out works to houses that have been identified as a heritage place (by the National Trust of Queensland, local government authority or Queensland Heritage Council).

The NationalTrust of Queensland held a well-attended Heritage Forum in Brisbane in May 2003. A number of Principles were adopted that reaffirm the future direction of the National Trust movement in a changing and challenging heritage environment. Initially these were titled the Brisbane Principles, but have been renamed the National Trust Heritage Principles 2003. These principles relate to cultural heritage, community and sustainability.

The National Trust of Queensland is pursuing the sale of some of its assets, and this is attracting a great deal of media attention, particularly the sale of land surrounding the Currumbin Sanctuary.

Conservation works to Glengallan Homestead and Blackall Woolscour both received awards in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Queensland Chapter awards program.

The Queensland Heritage Trails Project was completed this year, and some of the major projects included the Ipswich Rail Yards Museum complex, Glengallan Homestead, Jondaryan Woolshed, Blackall Woolscour and Rockhampton Customs House, as well as a suite of projects around the state.

A number of successful conferences have been held this year, including the Australian Garden History Society conference Tropical Pleasures held in Brisbane in July, and more recently the Twelfth National Engineering Heritage conference held in Toowoomba.

Ken Horrigan
Recherche Bay

Recherche Bay continues to engender considerable interest and speculation. The matter is quite complex, but the starting point was a proposal to clearfell timber on a private property at Recherche Bay in south-east Tasmania. The site contains evidence of a vegetable garden planted by the D'Entrecasteaux expeditions of 1792 and 1793. The parties agreed to put the forestry proposal on hold while the conservation issues are resolved.

The current situation is that the Tasmanian Heritage Council has recommended to the Minister (the Premier) that he declare a Heritage Area over the total site (over 200 ha) owned by the Vernon family that has been proposed for clearfell logging, and which contains all known evidence of the D'Entrecasteaux expeditions. The Heritage Area classification has a time limit of two years under the Act, which can be extended to a maximum of five years. The proponents for conserving the site (a conglomerate of local groups, the National Trust and the Greens) had prepared a nomination for the listing of the entire peninsula on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, whereas the draft Forest Practices Plan had proposed substantial buffers around the known sites and foreshore only.

Assuming the Minister declares the Heritage Area, the issue of conserving the cultural values of the place will remain unresolved, as forest practices are not ‘works’ under the Tasmanian Historic Cultural Heritage Act. It is understood that negotiations are underway to achieve an acceptable resolution through negotiation.

Female Factory Historic Site, Hobart

The Tasmanian Premier recently announced the purchase of the forme Matron’s Cottage allotment of the Female Factory Historic Site in the Cascades area of Hobart. The Female Factory was the name given to the prison built specifically to house convict women transported to Van Diemen’s Land, and operated between 1828 and 1877. The overall Female Factory site originally comprised five separate yards, and has had a rather chequered history. Only the central yard (Yard 1) site is in public ownership, with the adjacent Yard 3 owned and managed by the Female Factory Historic Site Ltd. The Matron’s Cottage component is Yard 4, and has been purchased by the company with funding assistance from the government through the Tasmanian Heritage Council. Both Yard 3 and Yard 4 will eventually revert to public ownership in 2009.

Maria Island

There has been considerable speculation about the future of Maria Island, a place of outstanding cultural significance, primarily because of its history as a place of secondary punishment (pre-dating Port Arthur) and as a probation station during the convict period. Maria Island is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, the Register of the National estate and is a component of the Australian Convict Sites serial grouping proposed for World Heritage listing.

The Tasmanian Government was bound by an exclusivity arrangement with a potential commercial developer with plans to exploit the cultural and natural assets of the island. A Conservation Plan for the Darlington Precinct stated that major commercial development in the Precinct would be contrary to the conservation policy for the Precinct, and would probably compromise its outstanding cultural significance.

Sarah Island Conservation Management Plan

The Parks and Wildlife Service, as managers of the Sarah Island Historic Site, is proposing to construct a new jetty facility on the island to cater for the demands of a new vessel. The Service has agreed to a proposal that a conservation plan be prepared as an essential prerequisite to determining the impact of the proposal. The Heritage Office has been appointed to act as the project manager for the plan.

Ross Bridge

The issue of the long-term conservation of the carvings of the Ross Bridge, produced by convict sculptor Daniel Herbert, has been under discussion. The bridge was constructed in 1836-37 of sandstone on the orders of Governor Arthur and to the design of Government Architect John Lee Archer. The Ross Bridge is of cultural heritage...
significance as the country’s fifth oldest bridge and because of its associations with Tasmanian convictism. The carvings are deteriorating, and at one stage a proposal to remove the carvings and replace them with replicas was being seriously entertained in some circles. Subsequently a Tasmanian Heritage council committee was set up to provide recommendations to the Tasmanian Heritage Council and the owner of the bridge (the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources).

**ESCAPE Conference**

The ESCAPE Conference was held in Strahan, on the west coast, on June 26-29. It dealt with issue relating to the history of convictism and the management of convict places (eg. Port Arthur). The location was particularly appropriate as the historic Macquarie Harbour Penal Station (1822-1834), including the Sarah Island secondary punishment station, preceded Port Arthur. The conference website is at: [http://iccs.arts.utas.edu.au/escape.htm](http://iccs.arts.utas.edu.au/escape.htm).

**Cultural Heritage Tourism Strategy**

A very positive recent development in Tasmania is the formulation of a new cultural heritage tourism strategy in response to a number of Government initiatives, especially the *Tasmania Together* document. The document identified a number of goals that encouraged the conservation and protection of Tasmania’s cultural and natural heritage as a tourism asset. The increased number of visitors to Tasmanian heritage sites as an indication of a broader and increasing interest in cultural heritage.

Tourism Tasmania recently released *The Tasmanian Experience* which recognises the importance of cultural heritage in partnership with Food & Wine and Natural Values. Tourism Tasmania is to work with major partners to develop frameworks that ensure cultural heritage is developed in a way that supports communities, contributes to conservation and becomes a major employer.

A working group comprising representatives from Tourism Tasmania, the Tasmanian Heritage Office and Arts Tasmania has been formed with the task of initiating and supporting a reference group representative of Government, industry and community stakeholders. The Cultural Heritage Tourism Reference Group will plan for the development and delivery of innovative cultural heritage tourism experiences that add value to the Tasmanian Experience. A key component of the approach is the recognition of the need for authenticity and sustainability of Tasmania’s cultural assets.

**Tasmanian Aboriginal Heritage Legislation**

The Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts is undertaking a review of the *Tasmanian Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*, the main legislation in Tasmania dealing with the protection of places and items of significance to the Aboriginal community. A working group with broad community and governmental representation has been formed to review the existing Act and to develop a range of changes to address a number of shortcomings with the existing Act which focuses on relics, does not link with other cultural heritage legislation and does not adequately empower the Aboriginal community.

**Tasmania’s Heritage On Sale**

The Tasmanian Heritage Council has been very busy responding to a significance increase in works applications for heritage places (increased by 66% from 2 years ago). A number of positive cultural initiatives, and improving economic situation and the introduction of two ships have dramatically increased visitation to Tasmania. A side effect of this increased interest in Tasmania has been a boom in real estate sales driven largely by buyers from the mainland, and to a large extent these sales are of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Notwithstanding some grumblings from locals complaining about *mainland blow-ins taking over our island*, the general consensus is that the additional capital has the potential to bring about positive conservation outcomes that would be beyond the means of many Tasmanians.

**Tasmanian Historic Cultural Heritage Act Review**

The Tasmanian Government has announced a review of the main legislation for the identification and protection of Tasmania’s cultural heritage, the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. The terms of reference for the review however, are very broad, and include “… consideration of any other issues that may impact on the protection, conservation, marketing, knowledge or
information relating to heritage in Tasmania” and “consideration of issues relating to built heritage, cultural landscapes and moveable heritage”.

A committee of Tasmanian Members of Australia ICOMOS has been formed to prepare a submission to the review, and a preliminary spreadsheet of comments and recommendations has been prepared. It will present a submission prior to the 12 December deadline.

**Port Arthur Cultural (Heritage) Tourism Conference 2004**

At the last (October) meeting of the PAHSMA Board, it was resolved that Port Arthur proceed to host the next annual conference of Australia ICOMOS in November 2004.

It is proposed that PAHSMA would sponsor and underwrite the conference, in association with Tourism Tasmania and the CRC for Sustainable Tourism through the University of Tasmania. There have been preliminary undertakings of support (in kind and financial) from both of these organisations. The conference would be an Australia ICOMOS ‘badged’ conference, and it is proposed that Australia ICOMOS would be represented on the conference organising committee. In lieu of returning a profit to Australia ICOMOS in accordance with the conference policy, PAHSMA would fund a conference edition of *Historic Environment* (as was the case for the *Islands of Vanishment* conference).

*Peter Romey*
Australia ICOMOS activities

The Executive Committee met in Melbourne twice during 2003, and a small number of members took the opportunity to informally meet with the Executive Committee over dinner. At the February meeting, members of the Executive Committee were given a tour of the impressive new Heritage Victoria conservation laboratory by Conservator Jenny Dickins.

There were three Australia ICOMOS events held in Victoria during the year. Two were held on the same day (in May). The first was the symposium to discuss the world heritage nomination of the Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens. The symposium was supported by Melbourne Museum. The papers presented were excellent, and the symposium was well attended.

The second event in May was the launch of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Getty Conservation Institute. The launch was hosted by Melbourne’s Museums of Chinese Australian History, and was followed by an interesting discussion of the conservation issues in China, and the process of developing the ‘China Principles’.

The third event was an evening lecture by Laura Robinson (ICOMOS South Africa) who spoke of the world heritage listing and conservation planning challenges at Robben Island. This was a fascinating presentation, and notes about it were provided to members via the email news.

World Heritage Nomination – Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens

Throughout the year, Australia ICOMOS has been closely involved in discussions with Commonwealth, State and local governments regarding the world heritage nomination. If successful, it will be the first world heritage property in Victoria.

Bill Logan has met with the Victoria-based inter-organisational committee, and recently attended a meeting of the City of Melbourne steering committee for the development of a masterplan for the Carlton Gardens.

Heritage Strategies Underway

Both of Victoria’s heritage agencies – Heritage Victoria and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria – have been working on cultural heritage strategies. For Aboriginal heritage, the proposed cultural heritage strategy will be a first for the State. It is understood that this work is well advanced, following an extensive process of consultation with Aboriginal communities throughout the State.

Heritage Victoria has commenced work has begun on the second phase of programs for the Victorian Heritage Strategy (for the period 2005-2010). It is expected that consultation with key stakeholders – including cultural heritage NGOs – will occur next year.

During the year, Heritage Victoria also conducted a survey of owners of properties on the Victorian Heritage Register regarding the condition of their property, and the type and cost of works undertaken in the past. This was in response to initiatives discussed by the Heritage Chairs & Officials regarding the need for condition monitoring. Some of the results of the Victorian survey are given in the 2002/2003 Annual Report (available from the website www.heritage.vic.gov.au).

Victorian Heritage Program

During 2003, the Victorian Government announced funding for the Victorian Heritage Program of $8 million for the next 2 years. This is in addition to the Financial Assistance Program of grants and loans provided through the annual allocation to the Heritage Council.

The Victorian Heritage Program provides funding for urgent repairs, restoration and refurbishment of heritage places. Funding is available for places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register or included on the Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. A component of the program will target heritage places at risk. The Program also funds the Heritage Advisory Service to local government and funds municipal heritage studies. Information kits are available from...
Coastal Landscapes

There has been considerable community debate regarding the assessment and management of the cultural landscape values of coastal areas. Heritage Victoria has developed some excellent assessment guidelines for sites with landscape values (including gardens), the assessment of cultural heritage values of broader landscapes remains an issue. This has been highlighted to an extent by the community concern regarding wind farm developments in Victoria.

While on coastal matters, during 2003, Bells Beach was added to the Heritage Register. The registration recognises that Bells Beach is an international icon of Australian surfing culture, the location of the world’s longest continuous running surf competition, and because of its links to the development of surfboard and wetsuit technology.

Planning and Development in inner Melbourne

Another set of issues which have generated considerable heat is the public debate about the operation of heritage planning controls in inner Melbourne. On one hand, this issue is discussed within the context of difficulties experienced by those dealing with planning provisions in the inner city municipalities. The delays and backlogs being experienced are attributed in part to the operation of heritage controls.

Another aspect of this debate concerns the implementation of the State Government’s Metropolitan Strategy Melbourne 2030. The Strategy takes the bold step of proposing an outer limit to metropolitan growth, and statutory processes to protect and manage the values of the metropolitan ‘green wedges’. It consequently targets a number of inner city areas for increased population densities, and there have been a number of major community conflicts over the degree to which this policy will have a negative impact on culturally significant streetscapes.

Review of heritage place management in Victoria

A review of the management of heritage places presented to the public was undertaken by the Heritage Council, together with the National Trust, Parks Victoria and the (then) Department of Natural Resources & Environment.

The review looked at the State’s portfolio of heritage places, their condition and management arrangements, and makes some recommendations about the future of the ‘portfolio’.


Kristal Buckley
Low-interest loans for heritage conservation

Western Australian Local Government Association and Heritage Council of WA established the Heritage Loan Scheme to provide loans for heritage conservation works currently set at a rate three per cent lower than State West standard rates.

The scheme is available to private owners of heritage places who undertake conservation works by offering significant savings in the cost of a loan. The loans are available to places listed in a municipal inventory, the Heritage Council’s Register of Heritage Places, the Commonwealth’s Register of National Estate or the National Trust of Australia (WA) List of classified places. The selection criteria set up the priority for urgent conservation works, restoration of significant period features and external restoration works.

The fund was established from the financial contributions of the 15 participating Local Governments.

City of Perth heritage programme

The Council of the City of Perth approved funding of $310,000 for heritage incentives in its 2003/2004 budget and has now endorsed the criteria under which money will be allocated.

The incentives include grants for:

- Conservation works.
- Works that enhance the viability of a heritage place.
- Studies of the economic viability of development involving a heritage place.
- Conservation plans.
- Improved access into and around a heritage place.

Grants will vary but a maximum of $20,000 will apply, with applicants having to satisfy certain eligibility criteria.

The City will also introduce heritage awards to recognise excellence in building design and conservation. There will be one major award of $10,000 every two years with other minor awards. Council has also allocated resources into researching the economic impact of heritage listing and the impact of grants and streetscape upgrades on heritage places. In conclusion the owners of heritage places in the City of Perth will soon be able to access a range of incentives to protect and maintain their properties.

Award Winner at Central Greenough

On November 1st, the Design Institute of Australia presented Mulloway Studio, Paul Kloeden and Exhibition Services with a prestigious Award of Merit for the first stage of their highly innovative interpretation of the history and significance of Central Greenough.

Central Greenough is a collection of nineteenth-century buildings located south of Geraldton in Western Australia. Jointly managed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and the Shire of Greenough, the settlement is a place of national significance, entered on both the State Heritage Register and the National Estate.

The award winners praised their clients, the National Trust (WA) and the Shire of Greenough, for embracing a bold and innovative approach to heritage interpretation offering a heritage experience likely to appeal to the often forgotten younger and more sophisticated market. For more information, interviews or photographs please contact Sarah Murphy at the WA National Trust, tel. (08) 9321-6088.

Area C Stone Arrangement Relocation Project

The Area C Stone Arrangement Relocation Project, undertaken as a collaboration between BHP Billiton Iron Ore, the Martidja Banyjima Aboriginal Corporation, the Innawonga Bunjima Niapaili Corporation, Archae-aus Pty Ltd and D.M.Gerloff & Associates, was an unprecedented venture that provided a unique scientific opportunity to study a little known archaeological phenomenon.

The stone arrangements are located at Area C, 100 kilometres north of Newman in the Pilbara, W.A. The sites consist of pieces of
banded ironstone and chert embedded upright in the ground and arranged in abstract patterns. Ten of these sites were relocated to an area chosen by the Aboriginal Heritage Custodians. This relocation preserved the orientation and arrangement of each of approximately 1500 stones.

During the relocation sediment samples were collected and sent to the Australian National University for analysis. Preliminary results suggest that the Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating process was a success and that they will be able to gauge a date for the construction of the arrangements. This is an unprecedented result and will put the arrangements into a national and world wide chronological context.

The Project was a recipient of the 2003 Yamatji Land and Sea Council ‘Snakewood Award’ which recognise contributions to native title and building good relationships with Indigenous Communities, and a BHP Billiton Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) Merit Award.

Western Australian Icons project

Western Australian Icons project was launched on 4 November 2003. The project is presented by the Western Australian Government and the National Trust of Australia (WA) to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the founding of Western Australia.

The project will identify things typically Western Australian which connect us as a community. Things eligible for nomination may include but are not limited to natural and built landscapes, phenomena, events, ceremonies, inventions, folklore and objects. Nominations will be judged on their significance, which is generally understood to include the historic, aesthetic, scientific and social / spiritual values of an item for past, present and future generations. Nomination forms can be filled in on-line or downloaded from the National Trust of Australia (WA) website. www.ntwa.com.au or by contacting the Trust on 08 9321 6088 for a Western Australian Icons kit.

Headings update on the current heritage developments in WA from the perspective of the former acting chair of the Heritage Council of Western Australia

Accelerated assessment program

This is all about endeavouring to get on top of the registration process and to create certainty in the community. The Register is slow to grow and we are constantly in reactive mode and assessing places under the pressure of an impending development application. This program will see over 1000 places assessed in addition to the normal referrals, places that come to HCWA via conservation plans and places that come via the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process. It will send a strong message to the community that we are serious and that we are endeavouring to make the list as credible and comprehensive as possible, though the task of assessing will never cease.

The Heritage Bill

The old Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 is still with us. It is equivocal, hard to follow and stops short of giving the Heritage Council and approving role. The registration process could also do with improving and the Minister should be removed from the registration process, as the Council are the appointed experts.

The 2000 bill came close to being what we wanted and lapsed at the second reading when parliament was prorogued prior to the election. The new bill is being diluted and the approving provisions are less than ideal. Heritage is not popular with government as the Subiaco debate on its municipal heritage inventory turned heritage into a difficult subject. For the moment it is difficult to see the bill being reintroduced into the Parliament in the short term. After a period of quiet, a few heritage stories of things going right, and so on, it is more likely that a new bill will get some legs.

Development

This is an area in which the Heritage Council continues to learn and sometimes the lessons come at a price. The pressure to develop is great in some instances and the force of the argument is so strong that Heritage Council is inclined to be more helpful to the developers that we should be.
This is an area where some members of the Council would like to see a skills growth at the Heritage Council and in the professions.

**Heritage Council membership**

There is a need to have more design skills on the Heritage Council and I can see the need to ensure that there are at least three or four architects available to serve the Council, some with excellent design skills and some with high levels of heritage and conservation skills. A combination in each person would be ideal. While we need to have the Council reflect community heritage values, there is also a strong demand for high levels of skill. There is a need to have town planning skills available too, as we get more involved in precinct registrations.

**National Trust**

Heritage Council is working on fostering good relations with the National Trust and present a united front. It is not always the case, but there has been some very positive cooperation recently.

**Good news**

We also need to foster good heritage news stories. The West has been pretty good to us lately and so too has the ABC. The shock jocks still have a field day, so we need to get cleverer at getting our stories out.

*Agnieszka Kiera*
1. Regional Committees

The culturally diverse region of Asia stretches from the Oceania Committees of Australia and New Zealand to Japan and China, from the revitalised committee in India and long-established one in Sri Lanka to Israel and Saudi Arabia. After the elections in Madrid in 2002, within the region, ICOMOS is represented by two vice presidents, myself and Yukio Nishimura of Japan ICOMOS and Treasurer General, Giora Solar of Israel and of course, our Honorary Past President, Roland Silva of Sri Lanka. A wide range of ICOMOS members from the Asia region are active on International Scientific Committees, and several ICS's are hosted regionally- Archaeological Management, Cultural Tourism (Australia) and Wall Painting (Sri Lanka).

Whilst there are several large ICOMOS Committees in the Asia Pacific region, the number of practitioners available to form a viable ICOMOS committee is sometimes very small, and we need to look to flexible administrative arrangements to support them into the ICOMOS family.

I am very pleased to report that this has recently been successful in the Pacific, where a Regional grouping of Pacific Island nations has been keen to form a new regional committee. This arrangement was approved by the Executive Committee of ICOMOS in January 2002, and the Fiji Museum and the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) are charged with setting up the ICOMOS group. At the GA in Madrid we welcomed Ms Sagale Buadromo, Director of the Fiji Museum. In February 2003, the President wrote confirming ICOMOS Pasifika.

An amendment to the statutes to facilitate regional (not just national) committees such as ICOMOS Pasifika is needed.

This vast and culturally complex region also includes Papua New Guinea, Cook Is, FSM, Solomon Islands, Noumea and Palau. The working group hopes to have statutes ready for endorsement shortly, and to begin work developing a Charter for Pacific conservation. Such a regional grouping will be a first for ICOMOS and is a welcome approach for areas where no one country is large enough to sustain its own committee.

There are currently two established ICOMOS National Committees in the Pacific region: New Zealand and Australia.

There are currently 10 committees in the South East Asia region: Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, China, Thailand, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Korean Republic, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea and Cambodia. Not all are active. There are current proposals to form a committee in Malaysia.

In the broader Asian region, we have ICOMOS committees in Israel, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon and an observer group from Palestine, but in many Arab nations and in the new states of the former USSR and nations where heritage is much at risk, such as Afghanistan, we do not yet have representation. We look forward to hearing the Presidents report of his visits to Afghanistan with this prospect in mind.

In 2002, we received annual ICOMOS reports from Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia ICOMOS, and these form the basis of this report, with additional input from the chairs of the New Zealand, Philippines and Indonesian Committees. It is disappointing that the questionnaire of the Advisory Committee issued after its Dubrovnik meeting in 2001 has not met with wider response, which we propose to follow up. Hence, the following report does not encompass the fullest range of ICOMOS activity in the whole Asian region, but provides a glimpse of its diverse scope.
2. Membership numbers

New Zealand membership numbers hover around 60-70,

Australia membership is currently 307 (219 individuals, 6 institutional, 38 library subscribers, 24 subscribers, 12 students, 8 retired/unwaged members)

Japan: Individual members number c 170

Indonesia membership is currently 6.

Japan, Australia and New Zealand ICOMOS committees reported that they are actively ensuring that membership includes heritage practitioners of established expertise and experience, as well as encouraging the entry of recent graduates and student members and retaining retiring and unwaged members.

3. Regional Communications.

Australia ICOMOS’s Electronic Newsletter, now circulates weekly, replacing a former Newsletter which circulated 4 or 5 times each year. Australia ICOMOS publishes a professional journal "Historic Environment" 4 times each year. It contains scholarly articles (mostly refereed). Papers from national ICOMOS conferences are also published in this way. Australia ICOMOS has established its own website, which is regularly updated, and includes access to our electronic newsletter. Increasing numbers of membership enquiries are received via the web.

Japan ICOMOS issues its Newsletter 4 times per year

In New Zealand, ICOMOS Newsletters are circulated 4 times per year and an annual conference is held, usually in partnership with a heritage agency.

4. Regional Publications.

In 2000, Australia ICOMOS released a fully revised version of the Burra Charter and is presently finalising a revised edition of the Illustrated Burra Charter.

*The Burra Charter is available on the website of Australia ICOMOS, with Spanish, French, Tagalog and Indonesian translations.*

A video on the Burra Charter, visually demonstrating its principles and philosophy, was released in 2001. Their sale is an important income stream for the national committee.

The sales of the bilingual New Zealand Charter have exceeded expectations, with good acceptance in the pakeha and Maori communities, endorsed by heritage agencies.

Japan ICOMOS published a study report on *Doctrinal Texts of Cultural Heritage Conservation* (1999) and a special number of *Japan ICOMOS Information* featuring the contributions of Japanese members to the Mexico GA in 2000.

*The Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* has recently been promulgated by China ICOMOS, providing a set of coherent guidelines for heritage conservation practice and management, in compliance with the existing legislation of the Peoples Republic of China. The principles are accompanied by a detailed commentary, which gives specific implementation advice and parameters as well as a glossary. It is an extraordinarily comprehensive and culturally compatible document.

This ambitious project has been developed by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in cooperation with the Getty Conservation Institute, Australia ICOMOS and the Australian Heritage Commission. An English translation is now available from the Getty. Two masterplans are presently
being developed to test the implementation of the Principles, at Mogao Grottoes and the Imperial summer Resort at Chengde.

5. National ICOMOS Activities

5.1 Philippines

Ms Trixie Cruz-Angeles reports on recent activities:

“Many problems concerning heritage conservation in the Philippines stems largely from a lack of awareness. This lack of awareness is still prevalent among major government policy makers such that, although the national government is led by an economist, heritage conservation has been identified as a tourism concern. Funding for conservation has largely been diverted from the cultural agencies, such as the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, the National Historical Institute and the National Museum and transferred to the Department of Tourism. This directly runs counter to the recommendations made by the National Economic Development Authority, the official economic policy maker of the government.

This government policy sends a clear message to the public that heritage is important only if it can be "sold" to tourists or developers of tourism related establishments. Unfortunately also, tourism in this country is taken to mean "foreign" tourism and the dollars they represent. Local tourism, while currently being promoted in the light of world terrorism threats and worsening economic conditions here and abroad, is considered a temporary project.

…ICOMOS, acting through the Heritage Conservation Society, has helped in the organization of local heritage conservation groups. Many of these groups, are advised by ICOMOS members and either take direct charge of heritage sites management, or directly intervene in local government policy making in the protection of local sites.

Student organizations have picked up on heritage concerns and participate in consciousness raising activities, and have included it as part of their advocacy.

The most significant change, in public awareness, is in the media. Heritage issues, formerly relegated to the lifestyle sections, have found their way into the front pages of major broadsheets. Picking up on these, some politicians have begun including heritage conservation in their platforms.

The ICOMOS-endorsed Landmarks Bill has been re-introduced in Congress. It corrects failures of the 1968 Cultural Properties Preservation Act and other later legislation. It includes such features as the creation of an endowment fund for cultural conservation, amendments to tax laws providing for estate tax exemptions for donations to heritage trusts, increased penalties for violations, and amendment of criteria that determines a protected site to include architectural heritage.

Despite public interest, approval of the bill seems remote for 2002. It is hoped that major aspects of the bill pass by 2003, since 2004 will be a national election year and it will have to be refiled should it fail to pass before then.

In all, the struggle to save heritage sites has made great inroads in public awareness. However this public awareness has yet to be translated into concrete national policy.”

5.2 Indonesia

Frances Affandy writes: ICOMOS Indonesia regrets that we are not with you all in Zimbabwe. We look forward to hearing results of the discussions and general assembly meetings.

Indonesia added a number of new members in 2003, and feel confident that our national committee will be even stronger in the year to come.
The ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Charter was translated into Indonesian and published by the Minister for Culture and Tourism and presented at the Borobudur Experts' Meeting in July. Present at that conclave was Richard Englehardt of UNESCO Asia-Pacific, as well as the chairman of the ICOMOS ISC Cultural Tourism, Graham Brooks.

Funding and plans to add implementation steps to the charter is in the Minister's plan for 2004. A group of ICOMOS Indonesia members will make up part of this team.

The help that ICOMOS Indonesia received from ICOMOS colleagues in Japan, The Philippines, Australia, and the United States, to convene a monitoring mission to study the planned commercial developments at the Borobudur, are greatly appreciated, by not only the conservation sectors in the country, but also the community at the temple enclave. This is a good example how ICOMOS can work within its own country and, networking with colleagues abroad, safeguard a world heritage site. We have however not been made aware of follow-up steps.

I understand from someone who lives in the district that an transmittal antenna for a private telephone company has been erected in the area of the Borobudur, and this is instructive, as the construction took place less than 3 months after the discussions with UNESCO, ICOMOS and the Minister.

Indonesia is currently enjoying Indonesia Heritage Year. Among the landmarks of the year will be a charter that is co-sponsored by ICOMOS Indonesia. There have been 4 meetings of varying sizes with diverse groups of people to enunciate the core values of heritage conservation in the country.

Language has been a challenge since the more than 500 ethnic groups that make up the country find it difficult to agree on the definition of the word "heritage" that is relevant for all Indonesians. This in itself has been revealing and the debates have been insightful and invigorating.

Indonesia ICOMOS will translate this charter into English for worldwide distribution.

At the same time, ICOMOS Indonesia plans to convene an experts meeting in 2004 to consult on heritage legislation around the world as we face the revision of our heritage laws. The revision is a lengthy process and the charter is seen to be a statement from the conservation world, as we plan the national constitutional amendment.

The role of ICOMOS Indonesia in the country's heritage conservation efforts continue to grow and we would like to thank our friends who have given us advice and moral support during this interesting year.

Finally, we would like to record our great sadness at the loss of our dearest friend, Robertson Collins, in May. I know there was an initiative being launched to commemorate his great gifts to heritage in the Asia Pacific, and we applaud any effort to that end.

5.3 Australia

In November 2002, Australia ICOMOS became the first national committee to adopt the Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members, which is now added to our membership applications and membership renewals.

Australia ICOMOS has a regular programme of local activities and national conferences to promote the professional development and interaction of our members. In 2002 two on- line conferences have been particularly successful- Heritage and Community (February) and Inspirational Landscapes (November). Five conventional conferences have also been run in the triennium. Such events are often arranged in partnership with heritage agencies or interest groups to maximise interest and to facilitate networking. In November the Annual Conference will focus on Interpretation and Conservation.

Australia ICOMOS acts as the secretariat for the National Cultural Heritage Forum, to assist the federal government in facilitating national discussion and debate amongst peak government bodies and NGOs.
As a result of devastating bushfires in and around Canberra in January 2003, a set of draft Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Places Damaged by Bushfires has been produced.

The culturally appropriate involvement of indigenous minority groups in ICOMOS is not yet a story of success. In Australia ICOMOS we have recently developed a Practice Statement with indigenous representatives to contemplate how this relationship develops.

Heritage at Risk: A major campaign to conserve the rock area of the Burrup Peninsular in Western Australia has led to the creation of a community managed park over more than 2/3 of the peninsular, however, the organisation of the concept is not yet clear. ICOMOS is taking a major role in the resolution.

Last year, a workshop by the Australia ICOMOS President with the Mirrar community in Kakadu indicates the type of initiative, which we hope, will develop. A volunteer works programme with the Arabunna people in South Australia is currently being trialed to assist in the conservation of a contact site. New Zealand has a more successful national history of integrating indigenous issues, and this is well reflected in the New Zealand ICOMOS Charter.

Recent submission/consultations by Australia ICOMOS include: Changes to national heritage legislation, the EPBC Bill; suspension of conservation and cultural heritage studies courses at the University of Canberra.

**World Heritage Operational Guidelines Proposed Amendments**

Australia ICOMOS has debated with concern the proposed changes to the World Heritage Operational Guidelines. AI's recent experience with the review of Kakadu as heritage in danger demonstrated the need for the advisory bodies to play a critical independent role in these processes, and the proposed amendments will reduce their technical role to optional insignificance.

The Australian Senate debated the proposed changes on March 5th and passed a motion "condemning the Australian Governments efforts to undermine the integrity of the Convention by supporting changes to the Operational Guidelines which would undermine [its] ….powers, interpretations and responsibilities". The resolution supports the stance taken by IUCN on this matter and will be circulated to states parties.

This is a critical issue for all the advisory bodies, not merely a legal role, but a reduction in the technical role of ICOMOS and IUCN, and one which IUCN has been actively opposing.

**5.4 New Zealand**

New Chairman David Reynolds reports:

“NZ ICOMOS Conference

The national conference, “What do visitors want and should we give it to them? has been postponed until 2004, early to mid September. Venue Oamaru.

Heritage @ Risk

We’re very supportive of this programme continuing. It is an important political tool in NZ. Revising this will be a project for ICOMOS NZ this year - to produce an expanded illustrated entry, along the lines of the first one, rather than using an 'update' approach which basically says that Nothing’s got better without reminding you what was wrong! Several new sites to be included ranging from holiday baches (cottages) on Rangitoto Island to Shotover River Basin mining sites.

Illustrated NZ Charter

Committee will be working on a scoping document this year with a view to going public mid year to canvass opinion from uses, firstly about the utility of the text and secondly about areas where guidance and interpretation are needed. Aiming at November.
World Heritage

Frustratingly not much movement with the State Party (DoC) which has set up a World Heritage Liaison committee, rather than getting on with an indicative list for cultural sites. ICOMOS NZ is on this committee, but unclear at this time whether the focus is Cultural Sites or all sites.

Draft Charter for the Conservation of Ships and Boats

Board member and ancient vessel person Peter McCurdy reported progress to the Board on a draft charter for the conservation of ‘buoyant monuments’. He is presently consulting with boat owners who are non-users of the ICOMOS NZ charter, and will circulate the results to the Illustrated Charter Committee.

Ministry of the Environment restructuring

MoE was undergoing a restructuring process, and that a sustainable development strategy for NZ was being prepared. A draft strategy may be ready for release in early to mid 2003.

Resource Management Act

Resource Management Act is being reviewed and it is proposed that Heritage be elevated to an item of national importance within the Act.

Co-operating body status with UNESCO

ICOMOS NZ has sought Cooperating body status with UNESCO NZ National Commission.

6. Professional Development of Members

Japan ICOMOS conferences 1999:

- Japanese Experts Contribution to Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Foreign Countries (Feb)
- Issues in the Conservation of Modern/Contemporary Architecture (June)
- Restoration of Architectural Heritage and Study of Architecture
- Implementation of the world heritage convention-global strategy and Guidelines

Japan ICOMOS 2000

- Sboryanovo-Investigations, Discoveries and Problems (April)
- Issues in Conservation of Modern/Contemporary Architecture (June & Nov)
- Intangible Dimensions of Immoveable Cultural heritage (October)

Indonesia ICOMOS co-sponsored a national seminar and workshop on interpretation in August 2002, including speakers invited from Australia ICOMOS.

Australia ICOMOS conferences have included:

- World Heritage, Canberra, November 2000
- Making Tracks, Alice Springs, May 2001
- Twentieth Century Heritage, Adelaide November 2001
- Islands of Vanishment, Tasmania, 2002 (To coincide with the scheduled international ICOMOS Bureau meeting)
It was extremely disappointing to the ICOMOS Committees of the Pacific region, that despite accepting 12 months in advance and repeatedly confirming the invitation of Australia ICOMOS to hold the international Bureau meeting in Tasmania, to coincide with the regional conference, only one member of the Bureau actually came, Giora Solar. We were pleased to welcome also Yukio Nishimura, and Dinu Bumbaru members of the Executive Committee. The lack of attendance at the last moment by our international Bureau colleagues for their meeting was both embarrassing to the national committee and conference organisers, but also demonstrated a most disappointing lack of international commitment toward more remote committees.

7. Meetings/Communication

Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meets 3 times per annum plus its AGM.

New Zealand ICOMOS Exec Committee meets 4 times per annum plus AGM.

Japan ICOMOS meets 4 times per annum.

The role of the international Executive Committee and Bureau members in providing links and conduits for international and regional communications has been enhanced by the opportunities for email communication.

I have recently initiated a regional email network for the timely exchange of ICOMOS information within the Asia Pacific region amongst committees and individuals.

I have strongly recommended that the ICOMOS Publications Committee adopt a similar communication system, supported by an ongoing paper based journal for members without ready access to electronic communication.

Australia's experience with the concept of an electronic Newsletter has been extraordinarily successful, it circulates not only nationally, but is also picked up by other ICOMOS committee and circulated for example to US ICOMOS members. It is a quick and efficient mode of communication for members with electronic access. A column for regional news is coming soon.

An important initiative for ICOMOS in our region is the proposal to hold a regional meeting next year. Our colleagues in China ICOMOS have offered to assist in arrangements for such a meeting in Shanghai held in association with the meeting of the July World Heritage Committee, perhaps 7 & 8 July. It will be a great opportunity to get together to discuss regional issues and share experience on specific matters—a theme of regional cultural landscape management has been suggested, in line with the proposed theme of the following years ICOMOS General Assembly in Beijing.

8. International Relationships

Australia ICOMOS has enthusiastically participated in the US Summer intern programme over the years, and is presently investigating establishing a similar programme. Indonesia ICOMOS sponsored a young scholar to attend the US ICOMOS Annual symposium in April 2002

With the generous support of Malta ICOMOS, a young Australia ICOMOS volunteer, Samantha Fabry, has been working on the preparation of conservation plans on several Australian buildings in Malta. This initiative follows a Bureau meeting hosted by Malta ICOMOS, and represents an exciting professional experience prospect for younger ICOMOS members travelling the world.

The Heritage at Risk Programme has also benefited from Australian volunteers, with Marilyn Truscott assisting in the production of the first report, Jane Harrington with the second and third
reports and Cameron Hartnell assisting the Documentation Centre in Paris late in 2002 to place this year's reports onto the ICOMOS website.

Indonesia ICOMOS to continuing to seek sponsorship opportunities for young professionals.

9. International Scientific Committees

At present 15 Australians are members of ICOMOS IS. Committees:

- **Underwater Cultural heritage**: Graham Henderson, David Nutley
- **Education and Training**: Bill Logan
- **Vernacular Heritage CIAV**: Miles Lewis
- **Cultural tourism**: Graham Brooks (chair)
- **Shared heritage**: TBA
- **Historic gardens and Sites**: Juliet Ramsay
- **Archaeology**: Brian Egloff (chair)
- **Legal**: Graham Whiffen
- **Economics**: Valentine Thurairaja
- **Cultural Routes**: Sandy Blair
- **Historic Towns**: Ian Hocking
- **Structures**: Susan Balderstone
- **Risk Preparedness**: Robyn Riddett
- **Rock art**: Sharon Sullivan
- **CIPA Photogrammetry**: Cliff Ogilvy

NZ ICOMOS has established six national scientific committees, its most active committee being on historic landscapes and gardens.

Japan ICOMOS has 26 members participating in 15 ISCs:

- **Underwater Cultural heritage**: Shinsuke Araki
- **Training**: Nobuko Inaba, Yoshimichi Kuraku
- **Vernacular Heritage CIAV**: Masaru Maeno, Naomi Okawa
- **Wood**: Yasumichi Murakami, Nobuo Ito, Suji Matsumoto, Yasuhiro Wantanabe
- **Cultural tourism**: Yoshifumi Muneta, Akira Ishii
- **Historic gardens and Sites**: Shintaro Sugio, Makoto Motonaka
- **Archaeological Management**: Akira Ono, Masatoshi Kishimoto
- **Legal Issues**: Toshiyuki Kono
- **Photogrammetry**: Yasushi Nishimura
- **Cultural Routes**: Kunie Sugio
- **Stone**: Tadatera Nishiua
- **Risk Preparedness**: Kanefusa Masuda
**Historic Towns**: Yuichi Fukukawa, Kunikazu Ueno

**Earthen**: Yasuyoshi Okada

**Indonesia ICOMOS** is represented on the Cultural Tourism ISC by Ms Frances Affandy; and on the Education and Training ISC by Dr Johannes Widodo.

10. Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage

In late February 2003 the second of the regional meetings to be held as part of the ICOMOS/UNESCO Project on Modernism was held in Chandigarh, India. As ICOMOS’s representative at the meeting I chaired the opening session and assisted in the preparation of the report, as well as presenting a case study on the Sydney Opera House, which raised numerous issues for discussion by the group of thirty experts.

Representatives from India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia ICOMOS chaired or presented papers and useful discussions were held with the Chair of Docomomo and mAAN.

The meeting considered identification, conservation and documentation issues arranged around a series of 10 case studies by experts to conduct comparative analyses / inductive exercises.

It noted in conclusion the need to define the specific unifying stories of the region and develop a thematic approach based on regional cultural constructs and planning principles such as geomancy and mandala. The meeting called for further co-operation between NGOs and I am pleased to advise that mAAN have decided to spread their interests and analysis framework into the Pacific region as a result of the Chandigarh meeting.

Two other follow-up proposals of the meeting called for a comparative study of planned cities of modernity (Chandigarh, Canberra, Bandung) and for the use of Chandigarh as a case study to develop a Conservation Management Plan.

11. World Heritage List Analysis

A very important issue for the Asia Pacific Region is the report which ICOMOS is currently preparing to analyse the World Heritage List and tentative lists, commissioned by the World Heritage Committee. The study sets out to analyse the properties already listed, or tentatively recognised, with a view to identifying gaps and under-represented categories of sites. In the long run, this will assist states parties to work toward identifying a wider range of properties of potential outstanding universal value when preparing tentative lists and nominations.

The List’s representivity (or lack thereof) is a matter of great concern in the Pacific area. Australia ICOMOS has recently had a number of debates and a national conference on the matter. The outcomes of the international ICOMOS study might include recommendations of specific areas for further research and analysis- for example twentieth Century Heritage, certain types of cultural landscapes etc.

ICOMOS President Michael Petzet has asked Roland Silva, Honorary President, to convene a regional meeting to discuss the draft report, which is being prepared by a team led by Yukka Yuhkileto. We look forward to being part of this discussion and encourage everyone to reflect upon these critical issues and be ready for Roland’s meeting.

SHERIDAN BURKE
Vice President, ICOMOS,
October, 2003
Dear ICOMOS Colleagues of the Asia Pacific area,

As the date for the ICOMOS General Assembly draws close we look forward to seeing representatives from the Asia Pacific region in Victoria Falls. The Scientific Programme prepared by a dedicated committee has been confirmed and important meetings associated with the future of ICOMOS will take place. The International Scientific Committee representatives will meet to examine strategic approaches to future activity as well.

Meetings of regional groups will also take place in Victoria Falls. It would be useful to know who will be attending from our broad region, and I would appreciate email advice if you know who will represent your respective committees.

Importantly, the election of the chair of the Advisory Committee will take place during the GA using a voting system similar (but streamlined by experience) to the process used in Madrid last year. The Secretariat has advised each committee of the process and proxy voting system and of the candidates who have presented themselves for election. Please be in contact with Gaia Jungeblodt at the Secretariat in Paris if you need further information. The chairperson of the Advisory Committee plays an important role on the Executive Committee, representing the interests of the committees at the three meetings held each year and in regular email correspondence with the Bureau in between. It is a demanding and responsible position and we look forward to the continuation of active participation in future meetings by the Advisory Committee chair.

A number of important matters will be discussed at the Zimbabwe meetings, amongst them proposals for ICOMOS statutes changes and a range of doctrinal matters which have been circulated to all committees- all aspects of the ICOMOS Triennial Work Programme, or outcomes of the Madrid GA resolutions with which we each need to actively engage as members of ICOMOS. In particular, careful consideration of regional aspects of doctrine is relevant.

When we held our last ICOMOS regional group meeting in Madrid, a number of colleagues were interested in keeping in email contact between meetings. I have therefore included in this email a number of individuals from our region, some studying, others living abroad, and several contacts where ICOMOS committees have not yet started, in an effort to establish a small network of colleagues who may wish to contact each other to share experience or information via email. Please let me know of others who may wish to join this distribution list.

I also undertook to ask Australia ICOMOS to add a number of names to the mailing list of its regular Electronic Newsletter. This is a good way of keeping track of ICOMOS activities and news and I hope you enjoy receiving the bulletins henceforth. Please advise the Australia ICOMOS Secretariat if you do not wish to receive it, or if you know of others who would like to be added to its distribution list. Please let me know of other who may wish to join this regional distribution list, and forward information which you wish to circulate.

A very important issue to mention is the report which ICOMOS is currently preparing to analyse the World Heritage List and tentative lists, commissioned by the World Heritage Committee. The study sets out to analyse the properties already listed, or tentatively recognised, with a view to identifying gaps and under-represented categories of sites. In the long run, this will assist states parties to work toward identifying a wider range of properties of potential outstanding universal value when preparing tentative lists and nominations. The List’s representivity (or lack thereof) is a
matter of great concern in the Pacific area. Australia ICOMOS has recently had a number of debates and a national conference on the matter. The outcomes of the international ICOMOS study might include recommendations of specific areas for further research and analysis- for example twentieth Century Heritage, certain types of cultural landscapes etc.

ICOMOS President Michael Petzet has asked Roland Silva, past president, to convene a regional meeting to discuss the draft report, which is being prepared by a team led by Yukka Yukhileto. I am looking forward to being part of this discussion and encourage everyone to reflect upon these critical issues and be ready for Roland’s meeting.

An important initiative for ICOMOS in our region is the proposal to hold a regional meeting next year. Our colleagues in China ICOMOS have offered to assist in arrangements for such a meeting in Shanghai held in association with the meeting of the July World Heritage Committee, perhaps 7 & 8 July. It would be a great opportunity to get together to discuss regional issues and share experience on specific matters- a theme of regional cultural landscape management has been suggested, in line with the proposed theme of the following years ICOMOS General Assembly in Beijing. It would be good to share views and thoughts on the concept of a regional meeting.

Look forward to seeing you in Zimbabwe, or hearing from you in cyberspace

Warm regards

Sheridan Burke
ICOMOS Vice President