AUSTRALIA ICOMOS Inc.

ANNUAL REPORT

2000-2001

Mission

Australia ICOMOS’ mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by raising standards, encouraging debate and generating innovative ideas.
CONTENTS

The Organisation 3
Australia ICOMOS Goals 3
President’s Report 4
Honorary Treasurer’s Report 7
Honorary Secretary’s Report 8
Membership Secretary’s Report 8
World Heritage 9
Conferences 11
Burra Charter Video 10
Illustrated Burra Charter 10
Future Heritage Advocacy 11
State Activities 12
International Activities 13
Asia-Pacific Links 17
Report on UNITAR/Hiroshima Prefecture Training Workshop 17
International scientific Committees 22
  • International Scientific Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage 22
  • Comité International d’Architecture Venacularaire 22
  • International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism 23
  • International Scientific Committee for Historic Towns and Villages 28
  • International Scientific Committee on Shared Colonial Heritage 30
  • International Scientific Committee on Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes 33
  • International Scientific Committee for the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage 37
  • International Scientific Committee on Legal, administrative and Financial Issues 38
  • International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness 38
  • International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes 39
  • Heritage & Community National Estate Grants Program 41
  • International Polar Heritage Committee 43
  • International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management 45
  • Executive Committee Members for the year 2000-2001 47

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Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2000-2001
2
The Organisation

ICOMOS is a non-government professional organisation which promotes expertise in the conservation of cultural heritage. It was formed in 1965, and has a responsibility to advise UNESCO in the assessment of sites proposed for the World Heritage List.

Australia ICOMOS, formed in 1976, is one of some 80 national committees. Membership of Australia ICOMOS consists of some 400 members of different categories, and is managed by an Executive Committee of 15 people, elected from the membership. A number of members represent Australia ICOMOS on various ICOMOS International Scientific Committees, as well as on expert committees and boards in Australia.

Australia ICOMOS Goals

1. Membership
Develop, maintain and support a broad-based membership through effective administration.

2. International
Participate in the international arena, both within and beyond the ICOMOS international family.

3. Conservation Philosophy and Policy
Ensure that Australia ICOMOS takes a leadership role in conservation philosophy and practice for culturally significant places.

4. Education and Communication
Promote an understanding of the cultural significance of places and raise conservation standards through education and communication programs.

5. Advocacy
Inform and influence key decision makers of Australia ICOMOS’ aims and approaches to conservation philosophy and practice.
President’s Report
William Logan

The year 2001 – twenty-five years since Australia ICOMOS was founded - has been busy and productive for the organisation, its Executive Committee and Secretariat. There was a significant changeover in membership of the Executive with four new members including two from Tasmania, one from Northern Territory and one from New South Wales. It is healthy for the organisation to have regular changes in EC membership and we have maintained a good spread of membership across the continent although, regrettably, South Australia is not represented. The location of meetings - Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Alice Springs – has also been well spread. The meetings have been expertly organized by our Secretary, Kristal Buckley, in association with the relevant state coordinators and the Secretariat.

My personal gratitude goes to all members of the Executive Committee, especially our Vice-President Jyoti Somerville who stood in for me on a number of important occasions including the ICOMOS Advisory Committee meeting held this year in Dubrovnik. I also want to thank the Australia ICOMOS International Scientific Committee convenors, members of the various Executive Committee Reference Groups and other individual members for their assistance over the year.

Under the control of our Treasurer, Hector Abrahams, the budget is in better state than in the last few years. The relocation of the Secretariat to Melbourne has been accomplished successfully thanks largely to the brothers Long - Colin and Brian. The website has been updated and expanded and is now looked after by Sarah Jane Brazil and the Secretariat. Peter Lovell has been working with the Secretariat to update membership lists, and a new marketing plan is being developed that proposes the introduction of postnominals.

As mentioned, Australia ICOMOS was represented at the ICOMOS Advisory Committee meeting this year by our Vice-President, Jyoti Somerville (see her separate report below). Executive Committee member Sheri Burke, who has been very active across the year as an ICOMOS Vice-President and who reports separately below, also attended the Advisory Committee meeting, while Marilyn Truscott represented Brian Egloff who is chair of the ISC for Archaeological Heritage Management. Graham Brooks, recently became the chair of the Cultural Tourism ISC, meaning that two ISCs are now chaired by Australia ICOMOS members.

In association with the Advisory Committee Meeting, ICOMOS held a conference on its Heritage@Risk initiative in which Sheri Burke has been centrally involved. The second annual volume of the Heritage@Risk report, which was edited on a voluntary basis by AI member Jane Harrington, was released at the conference. Sheri has been working on an ICOMOS ethics statement over the last few years. The draft has been endorsed by the International ICOMOS Executive and will be presented to the General Assembly in October 2001 for adoption across the organisation. This has been the result of great dedication and persistence on Sheri’s part.

The year started and ended with important international events. Australia hosted the 24th Session of the World Heritage Committee and an Extraordinary Session of the World Heritage Bureau between 23 November and 2 December 2000 in Cairns. As your President, I attended the sessions as part of the ICOMOS delegation. Over the year we have been interacting with the various parties involved in tensions over management of the Kakadu World Heritage site. The Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation has earlier this month invited your President to assist in establishing a methodology for cultural mapping and in further negotiations about the site.

As also outlined in the International section of the Annual report, your President was invited to attend the World Heritage Centre meeting in Tana Toraja,
Sulawesi, Indonesia, on periodic reporting and the global strategy for rectifying the current imbalance of regional representation on the World Heritage List. Duncan Marshall was invited as Australia ICOMOS representative to the UNITAR/Hiroshima Prefecture Training Workshop for Asia and the Pacific on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Convention Sites – Law, Policy and Administrative Aspects, held in Hiroshima, Japan, 1-6 October 2001.

The Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee has continued to encourage stronger connections with heritage practitioners in the region, especially in Indonesia, the Philippines and the Pacific Islands. We are trying to arrange for translations of the revised Burra Charter into Indonesian and Tagalog, which will be added to our website alongside the German and French translations already obtained. We have been talking with Pacific Island practitioners about the possibility of establishing a regional ICOMOS committee. These activities are discussed more fully in the International section of the Annual Report.

Australia ICOMOS continues to work hard in the national capital to ensure that our role as the nation’s peak body of cultural heritage professionals is understood and respected by national policy makers. As well as having Duncan Marshall as our man in Canberra, three EC forays were made over the year to the capital. On the first occasion in May, the President met and discussed a range of heritage issues with Senator Robert Hill, Minister for Environment and Heritage, Bruce Leaver, Executive Director of the Australian Heritage Commission, and Canberra AI members.

On the second occasion, our Vice-President along with Barry Jones and Duncan Marshall made a presentation to the Senate Hearing on the Heritage Bill. On the third occasion in September the Vice-President and Duncan Marshall accompanied me in discussions on the Bill with Senator Hill, the ALP Shadow Minister Senator Nick Bolkus, the Democrats Environment Spokesperson Senator Lyn Allison, and the Executive Director of the AHC. The fourth occasion was on 21 November 2001 when the President met with Bruce Leaver and Kirstin Brown to finalise the contract under which the AHC will provide funding for the printing of the revised Illustrated Burra Charter.

During the year Australia ICOMOS assumed responsibility for running the National Cultural Heritage Forum secretariat and for chairing its meetings. This important gathering of professional and community organisations working in the field meets with the Minister to discuss policy development and implementation issues. Sharon Sullivan chaired the only meeting for 2001, which took place in Canberra on 19 September 2001. Duncan Marshall did the groundwork for this meeting but Brian Long in the Secretariat will service future NCHF meetings.

On the education front, the video presentation of the Burra Charter has been completed by the working group led by Sandy Blair and launched during the Alice Springs Conference in May 2001. Australia ICOMOS wishes to thank the Australian Heritage Commission for its assistance in reproducing, packaging and disseminating the video. On the other hand, our involvement in the United States Internship Program this year was not a success, with the last minute notification that our candidate was unsuccessful. This caused the candidate some difficulty in suddenly needing to rearrange her professional life and it caused the Executive Committee considerable embarrassment. Further discussions will be held with US ICOMOS in order to avoid this recurring.

The year 2001 is the UN Year of Volunteers and Australia ICOMOS has embarked upon a trial volunteers project with the Arabunna people. Funding has been sought from Heritage South Australia. If this trial is successful, the Executive Committee will seek to expand the program so that Australia ICOMOS members may volunteer their time and expertise to assist in worthwhile heritage protection projects in developing countries, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.
Three issues of the Australia ICOMOS journal, *Historic Environment*, appeared during the year, thanks to the devoted work of Bronwyn Hughes, Mandy Jean, Jane Harrington, the editorial committee and guest editors Mary Sheehan (Heritage tourism: sites to be seen), Hector Abrahams (Rural heritage: Burra in the bush), Bill Logan (The Asian Connection). Four issues of the Newsletter have been published, edited by Colin Long and Mandy Jean. The Executive Committee is currently considering a proposal from the journal editorial committee for a revised suite of publications, including on-line.

Stage 2 of the Heritage and Community project was successfully completed on time and on budget, thanks to Laura Gray who coordinated the project for the Executive Committee and to Chris Johnson of Context Pty Ltd. Laura also has charge of the Australia ICOMOS conference program and has led the development of plans for several conferences held over the year.

On 18-19 November, just before the World Heritage Committee meeting in Cairns, Australia ICOMOS held a very successful two-day conference on ‘World Heritage: Listing, Management and Monitoring’ at Old Parliament House, Canberra. This was organised by a working group comprising Bill Logan, Sheri Burke, Sarah Jane Brazil, Joan Domicelj and Joy McCann. The papers from this conference will appear in the next issue of *Historic Environment*. A second conference on the theme of ‘Making Tracks’ was held in Alice Springs on 23 – 27 May 2001. The working group on this occasion comprised Sandy Blair, Sarah Jane Brazil, Laura Gray, Colin Harris, Meredith Walker, Hamish Angus, Peter Forrest, Nicholas Hall, Mandy Jean and Marilyn Truscott.

Over the next three years conferences are planned. The first is ‘Twentieth Century Heritage: Our Recent Legacy’, Adelaide, 29 November – 1 December 2001, convened by David Jones. This will be followed from 8–10 June 2002 by the ‘Islands of Vanishment’ conference at Port Arthur, timed to fit with the ICOMOS Bureau meeting in Hobart. The organising committee is convened by Peter Romey. The third conference is on the theme of ‘Mountains and Mountain Places’. This is being planned for Jindabyne in October/November by a committee convened by Janet Ramsay. The Executive Committee has also been discussing with New Zealand ICOMOS the possibility of holding a joint Australia/New Zealand conference in the South Island, probably in early-mid 2003.

Another major task over the year has been to implement a program to disseminate the Revised Burra Charter and to review and re-publish revised versions of the accompanying guidelines, the Illustrated Burra Charter and the Understanding the Burra Charter brochure. Duncan Marshall took over the lead in this team effort from Susan MacDonald and has been ably assisted by Sarah Jane Brazil. The Australian Heritage Commission’s generous financial support towards the printing of the Illustrated Burra Charter has been mentioned above. We expect the new publication to become available to members and the general public by mid-2003.

It was reported in the last Annual report that the Executive Committee held a special session on Indigenous issues at its Sydney meeting on 7 May 2000. Out of this came an initiative to develop a statement of practice relating to Indigenous cultural heritage that would initially be adopted by the Executive Committee to guide its own activities but that would subsequently be put to the general membership for adoption by Australia ICOMOS as a whole. An Interim Working Group on Indigenous Issues, linking with the Executive Committee through Kristal Buckley, developed such a statement and it was adopted by the Executive Committee at its November 2000 meeting. The statement is on the agenda for today’s Annual General Meeting.

The Executive Committee has made a written and verbal number of submissions during the year, including submissions on the Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory heritage bills. The President
wrote letters to the editor regarding the Taliban destruction of the Bamiyan statues and war destruction in Kosovo.

The number and range of activities demonstrate the valuable role that Australia ICOMOS has to play in raising the standards of professional practice and government policy in the cultural heritage field. Australia ICOMOS has achieved much over the past 25 years – but there is still much to do. The new Executive Committee will in its next meeting be drawing up a program of activities for the coming year, mapping out a vision for the future. Your input into this process is needed and invited.

To all those who have contributed to the organisation over the past year, thank you. These are busy times for most of us and it is increasingly difficult to ask members to volunteer their assistance. But the membership shows time and time again that it cares passionately about protecting the local, national and world cultural heritage. I would ask you to continue to give your energetic support to the incoming Executive Committee.

Honorary Treasurer’s Report
Hector Abrahams

Financial Statements
The audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June, 2001 are attached to this annual report. The financial Statements have been prepared by Gosling Accounting Services Pty. Ltd.

For that financial year the organisation recorded a loss from ordinary activities in the sum of $16,879.86 and its reserves at the end of the financial year were $57,084.24.

The result of the deficit is due firstly to our decided strategy to invest reserves in the making of publications for sale. This is both a key activity of the organisation and on past record, a substantial source of income. In particular we have spent over $6,000.00 in the publication of the slimline Burra Charter which was sold during the year, and the revision of the Illustrated Burra Charter which is due to come on sale in the next financial year. The organisation also spent an additional $7,000.00 in finalising Burra Charter video, a product for which we had a commitment to finish well and the expectation that it would find a market. Also in the year ended, Historic Environment has cost us a great deal more to produce and one more addition was done this year than that previous.

Whilst these expenditures are structurally sensible, I have to report that we are paying dearly for the foreign exchange in which we are obliged to render our ICOMOS International subscription. This year it cost an extra $7,000.00 for this transaction. Our only resort has been lobbying at the international level through our international executive member to redress this punishing imbalance.

You will see that the conferences run this year, with the exception of a small deficit for the World Heritage Conference returned profitable results. You will also see that the organisation has continued to benefit even more than last year from the efficient secretariat administration of Colin and Brian Long and the Deakin University underwriting our every day postage. You will note also that the one grant for which we were responsible apart from the Burra Charter video, the AHC Heritage and Community project was delivered on time and ahead of budget. This was principally due to the careful management of Laura Gray.

Finally, with the exception of the hard-to-control international subscriptions, the organisation has succeeded in executing plans for publications and continuing our experience in profitable conferences which are rightly our core business. In the next financial year we expect to see the benefits of this.
Honorary Secretary's Report
Kristal Buckley

The past year has seen the further consolidation and steady improvement in the operation of the Secretariat following its re-location to Deakin University in 2000. The Secretariat is now handling the receipt, distribution and archiving of correspondence, sale of publications, production and distribution of the newsletter, membership tasks and a myriad of general inquiries. Work has also begun on improvements to the web site and a moveable email address has been established for the Secretariat. The moving and sorting of the Australia ICOMOS archives was completed by Colin Long, Sarah-Jane Brazil and Bill Logan. The volume of hard-copy correspondence has been reduced with the ever-increasing reliance on email. Occasional correspondence reports are prepared for the Executive Committee by the Secretariat. Generally correspondence is referred to the President or appropriate member of the Executive for action or response. The Secretariat is now doing an excellent job of supporting the administrative needs of the Executive Committee – hopefully the membership has noticed the improvement too!

My work as Secretary for the Executive Committee has therefore concentrated on the scheduling and planning of meetings, preparation and circulation of meeting agenda and papers and preparation of Minutes. I have also assisted the President and Secretariat with the fielding of general inquiries to a limited extent.

Sincere thanks are due to Deakin University for providing a home for the Secretariat and to the Secretariat staff Colin Long (who resigned recently to continue his research work) and Brian Long (who is currently staffing the Secretariat). Through their efforts we are in an excellent position to support the work of the next Executive Committee.

Membership Secretary's Report
Peter Lovell

The membership of Australia ICOMOS currently (28/11/01) stands at 307. This includes paid up members and members in arrears for no more than six months. The membership is made up of the following:

Individual Members 219
Institutional Members 6
Library Subscribers 38
Subscribers 24
Students 12
Retired/Unwaged members 8

2001 has been a relatively quiet year for ICOMOS membership. We have attracted relatively few new faces and have lost a number of existing members. Unquestionably one of the challenges is to promote and increase interest in the organization and ensuring that it is seen as an important professional body to which practitioners and others believe they should belong. To this end, over the last year the Executive has been reviewing the membership structure and has developed a new structure. The proposed new membership categories will be as follows:

Member – replacing individual member
Associate Member – replacing subscriber
Corporate/Institutional Member – replacing institutional member
Subscriber – replacing library subscriber
Honorary Member – a new category

Within the two main categories, member and associate member, there will be variable membership rates according to member status, i.e. active, retired/unwaged, and student. As with other like organizations it is also proposed to prepare an annual
membership list booklet each year with membership contact details and professional discipline, much along the lines of the International Institute for Conservation and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This will be distributed to all members and more broadly to promote member’s services. To further reinforce the value of membership the use of post-nominals is also being explored. Such recognition would go to full members and would recognise the agreement of members to practice in accordance with the principles espoused in the Burra Charter and more broadly to work within a Code of Ethics. The year ahead is one on which all members need to assist in encouraging fellow practitioners to join and in particular to encourage younger professionals to become involved. ICOMOS like many such organizations is aging and there is an urgent need to encourage those who are new to the profession to become involved. Hopefully 2001/2002 will see a resurgence in membership and please pursue your colleagues and encourage them to join.

World Heritage
William Logan

Kakadu continues to provide a main focus of Australia ICOMOS’s World Heritage activities. In 2000, we expressed a number of concerns about the Jabiru uranium mine proposal and a resolution from the floor of the November 2000 Australia ICOMOS conference on World Heritage was adopted supporting the Mirrar people’s position. Also in 2000 the Executive Committee reconfirmed its earlier rejection of an invitation to join the Reference Group charged with assisting ERA to develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the lease area. This decision was not taken lightly but was considered essential if ICOMOS at both national and international levels is to maintain its independence as the principal adviser to the World Heritage Committee on cultural issues relating to World Heritage listed places under the World Heritage Convention 1972. On the other hand, it was agreed that Australia ICOMOS might provide independent professional advice on particular matters as and when it judged appropriate. Interaction with the Mirrar at the 24th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Cairns proved useful in building confidence with Australia ICOMOS. On 14 November 2001 the Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation invited the President to run a workshop for the Mirrar community on the ‘Protecting Heritage Places’ kit developed by the AHC. The workshop is to provide the Mirrar with an understanding of the use of the kit, offer suggestions on methodology to be employed in cultural mapping and provide briefings on matters related to the protection of Kakadu’s cultural heritage, notably the Burra Charter. The invitation has been accepted and it is expected that the workshop will be held in late January or February 2002. An application to fund the workshop will be submitted to Environment Australia by the Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation.

I wish to thank the various members of the Executive Committee and World Heritage Reference Group for providing valuable input into the preparation of the Australia ICOMOS submissions on the Kakadu issue over the year.
Burra Charter Video
Sarah Jane Brazil

The Burra Charter video was launched in May by the Alice Springs’ Mayor, Ms Fran Erlich, at Australia ICOMOS’ national conference Making Tracks: From Points to Pathways—a Heritage of Routes and Journeys. The video demonstrates the Burra Charter in practice, showing how its ideas can be used appropriately to conserve all types of heritage places.

This has been an important project for Australia ICOMOS. It follows the release of the revised Burra Charter in November 2000, the result of an extensive review to update the key concepts in the Charter so that it stays relevant.

The video has been produce in a partnership between Australia ICOMOS, the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian Foundation for Culture and the Humanities (now the Australia Business Arts Foundation) with support from the Australian Local Government Association and the Australian Council of National Trusts.

Illustrated Burra Charter
In March 2001 the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee appointed consultants to undertake a review of the Illustrated Burra Charter following the release of the revised Burra Charter in November 2000. The review is due to be completed in March 2002.

Revision of the Illustrated Burra Charter
During the year substantial progress was made in revising the popular Illustrated Burra Charter. The need for the revision arose because of the changes made to the Burra Charter on 1998.

The Executive Committee broadly accepted a proposal from the publications original authors, Peter Marquis-Kyle and Meredith Walker, to update it. A Working Group has been established to guide the process. The authors were commissioned to undertake the first two tasks of a longer process, these being to:

- assist in gathering comments on the existing publication; and
- review the publication in the light of comments and recommend changes needed.

Comments were invited through the newsletter and various other meetings were undertaken to gather views on the existing publication. The authors completed these tasks and provided a substantial report including 23 recommendations. The Executive Committee considered this report and, subject to some qualifications, broadly accepted the recommendations.

The authors were then commissioned to undertake the next stage which essentially involves revising the text and obtaining the necessary illustrations. This stage and the eventual publication are due to be completed next year.

Total funding commitments to date amount to $46,050, with most of this to be paid in next financial year. Additional costs will be incurred in designing and printing the revised publication.

Funding to assist with the project was sought from the Australian Heritage Commission but negotiations were not successful.
CONFERENCES
Laura Gray

Australia ICOMOS convened two National conferences in the 2000/2001 year, one of which was aligned with the Australia ICOMOS Annual General Meeting.

‘Making Tracks’ - From Point to Pathway: the heritage and routes of journeys.’
Alice Springs 23-26 May 2001

20th Century Heritage – Our Recent Legacy.’
Adelaide November 2001

Two more Australia ICOMOS national conferences are planned to take place in 2002.

Port Arthur Conference – ‘Islands of Vanishment’ & World Bureau meeting
June 2002

Jindabyne International Year of Mountains conference & AI AGM 16-24 November 2002

And a joint Australia New Zealand conference is being developed for 2003.

Future Heritage Advocacy
Duncan Marshall

Purpose
To suggest a number of tasks as part of Australia ICOMOS’ ongoing heritage advocacy program in the wake of the recent federal election result.

Background
Australia ICOMOS has undertaken a range of heritage advocacy tasks over the last year and beyond, within available resources. AI is one of only two strong heritage advocates at the national level, the other being the Australian Council of National Trusts. The challenge remains substantial and includes achieving:
- a higher profile for cultural heritage;
- good Commonwealth heritage legislation;
- a national strategy for cultural heritage;
- appropriate resources for cultural heritage; and
- good performance by the Commonwealth with regard to its own heritage.

In addition, there are many detailed objectives within this list, and perhaps even other broad objectives.

With the recent re-election of the Coalition, it is timely to consider how best to focus heritage advocacy over the next year. The following recommendations deal with the overall heritage advocacy agenda and not specifically with such matters as the Commonwealth heritage legislation which requires specific consideration. They are also somewhat separate to AI’s role in the National Cultural Heritage Forum.

Recommendations
It is recommended AI consider undertaking the following.

1. Someone should review the Coalition election heritage policy and critique it.

2. Someone should also look back at the performance of the Government over the last two terms and identify key concerns, as well as benefits.

3. The third plank in this framework is that it would be desirable for at least the major heritage advocacy bodies (AI and ACNT) to set down, even just very briefly, their major objectives for cultural heritage.

4. The results of these three tasks could then form the basis for advocacy work over the next three years.

5. These tasks could be done by each body separately or jointly or shared. The tasks might be energised by perhaps doing them over the course of a day in a workshop format and involving at least several people from each body. It could even be a much larger event with an open invitation, etc.

6. One outcome might be to divide up the lobbying tasks between several bodies.
State Activities

ACT
The following activities were undertaken throughout the year in the ACT region.

- World Heritage Conference in November 2000 was hosted in Canberra. The event also included the launch of the revised Burra Charter.
- As part of the ACT Heritage Festival, ACT ICOMOS held a debate based on the theme Where have all the blowflies gone? Debaters included well known ICOMOS identities such as Professor John Mulvaney and Marilyn Truscott.
- A formal response to the ACT Government's proposed changes to the ACT heritage legislation was prepared by a team of ACT members.
- ACT members celebrated Ken Charlton’s AM (an ICOMOS member for over 20 years) which was awarded to him in the Queen’s birthday honours for his service to the conservation of our heritage.
- ACT members attended an event for Isabel McBryde to celebrate her invaluable contribution to the conservation of our heritage.
- Hosted drinks for Robert McGregor, Executive Director of the Art Deco Trust in New Zealand, who was in Canberra to give a talk entitled Napier – the Art Deco City.

Tasmania
The major ICOMOS event in Tasmania has been the planning for the International Meeting at Port Arthur in June 2002.

Australia ICOMOS will host a major international conference with the theme of Exploring, conserving and interpreting heritage places which commemorate painful or ambivalent themes in the history of our societies. The Islands of Vanishment conference will be Port Arthur Historic Site Tasmania June 8 - 10, 2002 as an adjunct to the meeting of the International Bureau of ICOMOS, which will also be held at Port Arthur on June 5 - 7.

There have been some other notable Heritage events in Tasmania this year. One was the release of the Tasmanian Heritage Review 2000 that basically has looked at prioritising Government involvement to a number of sites and has also suggested a rationalisation of State Government resources. That the serial listing of the convict sites of Port Arthur, the Coal Mines, Ross Female Factory and Darlington Probation Station be pursued by the Port Arthur Historic Site management Authority for World Heritage listing.

The other major recommendation has been to limit government support to Historic House museums of Highfield house at Stanley, Home Hill at Devonport, Woolmers at Longford, Clarendon at Nile and Runnymede at New Town.

The other major recommendation is a rationalisation of staff between the current Tasmanian Heritage Council Secretariat and Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of primary industry Water and Environment into an amalgamated Tasmanian Heritage Office.

Several significant publications have been produced or released in Tasmania in 2001. A 100 Houses of Hobart 1901-2000 an elaborately illustrated volume was published by the Hobart City Council and won a national award, and Brian Andrews Australian Gothic the Gothic Revival in Australian Architecture from the 1840’s to the 1950’s are to be commended. There is to be a major Exhibition starting in Tasmania on the works and influence of Augustus Welby Pugin that is planned to open at the Tasmanian museum and Art Gallery in September 2002 and it will be travelling to other States in 2002-2003. It is being curated by Brian Andrews and is certainly worth a visit.
Western Australia
Laura Gray

Membership is static, although a number of non-members continue to indicate their interest in our social events, and exchange of information.

An interesting and informative workshop was held on Rottnest Island on 19 and 20 of March. It was a Lime and Limestone Conservation Workshop run jointly by the Department of Materials Conservation at the Western Australian Museum (WA Maritime Museum in Fremantle) and The Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (WA Division) in conjunction with the Rottnest Island Authority. The participants included, conservation architects, a sculptor, local government heritage officer, project managers, materials conservators, and a managing director of a building company. The inter-disciplinary interaction was as rewarding as the workshop content.

With the recent change of Government in Western Australia, there is now a new Heritage minister, and another Minister with the Planning portfolio- a very positive initiative. The Heritage minister, Judy Edwards, has already overturned controversial decisions by the previous Minister, one of her first actions was to Register the Raffles Hotel, an issue that has been simmering for many years. The Labor Government released a very positive heritage policy statement.

The Heritage Bill that did not succeed in its passage through Parliament under the Liberal Government, after further amendment it seems sure of a smoother passage when it is reintroduced. The annual Burra Birthday Celebration on 19 August took place and was enjoyed by all.

International Activities
Sheridan Burke
International Vice President

This year I attended three Bureau and Executive Committee meetings as the ICOMOS Vice President for the Asia Pacific region: in Paris in March; Malta in June and in October in Dubrovnik.

1. March, Paris. Bureau business included:
   • Follow-up on business arising from Advisory and Bureau meetings of November, 2000 (Paris)
   • UNESCO-ICOMOS Framework agreement 2002-07, major consultancy
   • ICOMOS Financial Report –favourable exchange rates benefit
   • The feedback on the launch of the first ICOMOS Heritage at Risk worldwide report in November 2000*
   • ICOMOS General Assembly, Zimbabwe, October 6-20, 2002*. Given the political unrest and forthcoming elections in Zimbabwe, the ICOMOS 2002

General Assembly arrangements were reviewed in detail and alternatives considered. Regional sponsorships by national ICOMOS committees to support attendance are to be encouraged, especially in the Pacific region, where the Assembly keynote topic of intangible values is culturally and regionally distinctive.

Matters considered by the Executive Committee in March included:
   • International Scientific Committee projects and programmes;
   • World Heritage Global Strategy implementation; specific outcomes of Cairns (Nov 2001) W.H. Committee meeting;
   • ICOMOS Website development;
   • Twentieth Century Heritage project proposal;
   • Draft Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS members;
- Heritage at Risk 2001 report preparation;
- Draft Principles for the Management of the Historic Environment (UK ICOMOS)
- Review of Statutes and Rules of Procedure for ICOMOS General Assembly. Three major changes have been proposed, each with resource implications and seeking to alter the organization significantly:
  - Introduction of Postal voting for all ICOMOS elections
  - Strengthening and shifting power to the General Assembly and individual members by reducing the responsibilities, role and authority of Executive, Scientific and National Committees
  - Inclusion of Spanish as an official ICOMOS language

In March 40 world heritage nominations were presented for review by ICOMOS. (Considerably less than the 67 last year). A selection of Executive Committee members and three external experts in specific field formed the review panel, which was a lively and stimulating group. This World Heritage Panel met for 3 days, followed by evening policy meetings, and our recommendations inform the ICOMOS recommendations to the World Heritage Committee.

2. In June the Bureau met in Valetta, Malta and
- Accepted the invitation of Australia ICOMOS to hold its June 2002 meeting in Tasmania, in association with a major conference at Port Arthur on the Convict Landscape: Islands of Vanishment. This meeting of the Bureau will provide a timely opportunity to show key World Heritage decision makers some of the convict sites which make up the serial site nomination currently being finalised by Australia
- welcomed interest in forming a Pacific regional ICOMOS grouping, but found difficulty in creating regional grouping (ICOMOS statutes state “country” and require national membership of UNESCO). The ICOMOS Legal ISC to examine definition of “region” to establish whether it might be construed to equate with “country”, and supported the creation of an ISC for Pacific region, which would be able to commence operation immediately, managed as per Eger principles.
- Reviewed the arrangements for the General Assembly as a result of concern expressed to the Bureau from numerous quarters, especially Europe and the USA. As a result, the GA has been reconceptualized more as a southern Africa regional event:
  - The venue of the GA (14-18 Oct) and Scientific Symposium (15-17 Oct) has been changed from Harare to Victoria Falls;
  - Pre-Assembly and related conference meetings including Advisory
  - Committee and International Scientific Committees will be held in Kruger National Park, South Africa (11-12 Oct);
  - An excursion to Greater Zimbabwe will be held 19 October
  - Post Assembly tours are being developed for after 19 October
  - Pretoria stands ready as an alternative location for the Assembly, should this become necessary.

A wide range of other business was progressed and I was also able to inspect a number of “Australian sites” on Malta. Working in association with ICOMOS Malta, I am hoping to develop a volunteer project to support the preparation of a conservation plan for a dilapidated timber cottage, built by the Australian government on an Agricultural training farm in Malta, as an exhibit to familiarise potential migrants. A proposal note in the recent AI
Newsletter seeks comment and engagement from members

3. In October the Bureau, Executive and Advisory committees met in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

A two-day Heritage at Risk workshop was held; clarifying the relationship of the ICOMOS initiatives of Blue Shield, International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP) and the Heritage at Risk Project was well received. A late afternoon inspection of recent war damage and repair initiatives was both informative and moving.

The Bureau

- Again considered the Zimbabwe ICOMOS General Assembly arrangements;
- Approved the draft ethical statement for presentation to the Advisory committee;
- Reviewed the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly;
- Made recommendations on a series of World Heritage issues;
- Confirmed its acceptance of the invitation to meet in Tasmania in June 2002.

The Executive Committee

- Received regional and International scientific reports. Jyoti Somerville presented my Pacific region report;
- Noted the offer of Australia ICOMOS to host a future General Assembly (noting that Beijing 2005 and Canada 2008 are already confirmed);
- Adopted the Statement of Ethics;
- Noted and adopted resolutions from the Advisory Committee re
- National committee activities (to be reviewed)
- Considered sub-committee report on Statutes and Rules changes;
- Approved the Twentieth century programme developed in Montreal;
- Structural proposal by CIPA
- Supporting role of national committees in world heritage monitoring
- Proposed to enter a memorandum of understanding with Docomomo
- Initiated the call for candidates for election to ICOMOS Office for the Triennium 2002-5
- Approved proposal to initiate the development of the ICOMOS Work programme for the next triennium (SB)

4. MAJOR PROJECTS

To reasonably manage my time commitments for work on the international Bureau, I have focussed on four project involvements this year:

4.1. Review of Statutes Subcommittee

USA (Ann Webster-Smith), Germany (Werner von Treschler), Spain (Maria Rose Ducassi-Inclan and Australia (Sheridan Burke)

This committee has undertaken a comprehensive review of the ICOMOS Statutes and the Procedural Rules of ICOMOS General Assembly. This follows extensive submissions in 1998 from Spanish speaking ICOMOS committees and particularly in the wake of the computer difficulties surrounding the last elections at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico in 1999.

In Dubrovnik, the Advisory Committee agreed with the sub-committee’s recommendations for some minor amendments to the rules but not to the statutes. Financial support for use of Spanish will be pursued.

4. 2. Heritage at Risk Taskforce

Germany (Michael Petzet), Canada (Dinu Bumbaru) and Australia (Sheridan Burke)

The first report published in November 2000 eventually contained over 70 national or specialist reports, and was augmented by several individual specialist
reports and underpinned financially by ICOMOS Germany. Over 7000 hits on the H@R! Website have been recorded pm since the launch and 2500 copies of the report have been sold/distributed.

The 2001 report will also be bought to realisation by the voluntary efforts of not only the task force, but also by the hard work of volunteer editor Jane Harrington (formerly the editor of our own journal, Historic Environment), who has donated months of time at the Paris Secretariat to bring the report to fruition.

The Australian Chapter of the 2001 H@R! was drafted by Sharon Sullivan and myself, with assistance from Alan Croker and Robert Moore and input from Elizabeth Close, Bob Vincent and Mandy Jean.

By the Bureau meeting in Dubrovnik in October, a massive process of editing and translating the 80 reports received was near completion, with an ICOMOS publication style-guide also being produced by Jane Harrington to guide further editions. I then drafted the synthesis chapter upon return to Australia. Final Publication will be managed by ICOMOS Germany, and is due before Christmas.

4.3. International Scientific Programme on Twentieth Century Heritage

A task force of Dinu Bumbaru (Canada) Sheridan Burke (Australia), Sherban Cantacuzino (UK), Ann Webster-Smith (USA) and Jean-Louis Luxen (Belgium) has developed a work plan to define organisational links and identify likely projects to develop this research activity within the UNESCO and ICOMOS network, without forming a Scientific Committee at this stage.

Unfortunately, due to the tragedy of 11 September, I was unable to physically attend the taskforce meeting in Montreal, but participated via email, assisted by the time difference.

In Dubrovnik, the Montreal recommendations were agreed and a presentation on this project will be made at the Australia ICOMOS Conference in Adelaide in November by the programme chair, Dinu Bumbaru and myself.

Note: World Monuments Day 18.4.2002
theme: Twentieth Century heritage

4. 4 Ethical commitment statement for ICOMOS members

After much debate at the March Paris meeting in March, I prepared a fresh draft of the Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members for the Malta meeting. It has been reworked and shortened and the current draft was discussed and approved with acclamation at the Dubrovnik Advisory Committee meeting in October 2001, preparatory to its final adoption at the General Assembly in 2002.

I am extremely pleased to have been able to complete this task for ICOMOS, and I suggest that Australia use the International Statement, rather than parallel development of a national code, which we had considered last year.

5. Detailed Reports Available

After each international meeting, a detailed report is presented to the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee. Copies of these reports are available on request; please do not hesitate to contact me about regional or international ICOMOS matters.

essential assistance provided by the Director and my colleagues in the Historic Houses Trust of NSW.

In particular, the professional support of the members and Executive Committee of Australia ICOMOS, and especially that of my family in ICOMOS at the international level is warmly appreciated.

SHERIDAN BURKE
PHONE: 02 9958 4641
FAX: 02 9958 7955
Asia-Pacific Links
William Logan

Pacific Islands
Australia ICOMOS has been engaged over the year in discussions both with members of the Pacific Islands Museums Association, New Zealand ICOMOS and the Paris ICOMOS Secretariat about ways of encouraging Pacific Islander membership of ICOMOS. A number of options have been outlined, including the formation of a regional ICOMOS committee. It is for the Pacific Islanders to decide how they wish to proceed, but Australia ICOMOS’s Executive Committee stands ready to help where required.

East Timor:
Correspondence was conducted during 2000 with Nicole Bolomey, a Swiss cultural heritage practitioner, working for UNTAET and UNICEF in East Timor. Nicole visited Australia and met with Victorian members of Australia ICOMOS on 2 November 2000. It was agreed that contact should be established through Nicole with appropriate people in East Timor, that Australia ICOMOS would send a package of materials explaining what range of activities and other assistance it might provide East Timor, and wait for the East Timorese to take the next initiative. This package was prepared by Kristal Buckley, reporting to Executive Committee. Unfortunately Nicole has returned to Europe and our link with East Timor has been severed, at least for the time being.

Indonesia
As reported in last year’s Annual report, Ann Warr arranged for Rika Susantro, Sumatra Heritage Trust, to make a presentation at the Executive Committee meeting on 7 August 2000. One of the outcomes from the visits is that the Sumatra Heritage Trust is now preparing an Indonesian translation of the revised Burra Charter for posting on our web site. In return, Australia ICOMOS is providing the Sumatra Heritage Trust with copies of publications. We hope that this will expand into an enduring collaborative arrangement.

Philippines
A Deakin University postgraduate student, Eric Babar Zerrudo, has organised a Tagalog translation of the revised Burra Charter. He has used as the basis for discussing with Filipino professionals and developing the text of a new charter that meets that country’s cultural heritage conservation needs.

China
It was reported last year that, under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian Heritage Commission and the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Sharon Sullivan and Kirsty Altenburg have been working with Chinese heritage officials on the development of a China-specific heritage charter along Burra Charter lines. The final draft has been prepared and approved but the official launch of these so-called ‘China Principles’ has been delayed. Further cooperative activities include a heritage database study tour of Chinese officials to Australia, are under consideration. The possibility of Australia ICOMOS lending SACH a hand in organising the 2005 General Assembly proposed for Beijing has also been canvassed by the Chinese.


Hiroshima, Japan, 1-6 October 2001
Duncan Marshall, ICOMOS representative

Summary
This workshop brought together a wonderful range of people involved in World Heritage matters in the Asian region as well as a few from the Pacific. It provided an opportunity for participants to learn more about World Heritage and to share their experiences. The workshop
also considered the broader range of heritage. Workshop participants identified key areas where they thought further training and resources could be offered. UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) and the Hiroshima Prefecture intend to hold two further events/workshops, although the nature of these has yet to be determined. While the workshop was a wonderful event, there were some aspects that either could have been improved or that deserve reconsideration if the future events are to be held. These include:

- there was a fairly strong legal theme to the workshop which may have been better balanced with non-legal aspects; and
- cultural heritage seemed to be given less prominence in the formal program despite the aim of achieving a balance.

Background
The workshop was essentially organised by UNITAR with support and funding from the Hiroshima Prefecture (including about US$75,000). UNITAR has a strong background in providing training in legal matters (for example peace and security) and has an environmental program which has, in the past, focused on the natural environment. The Hiroshima workshop was to some extent based on another UNITAR workshop held in Japan a year or so ago where the natural environment was discussed (not World Heritage).

The Prefecture is apparently interested in getting UNITAR to establish some joint centre at Hiroshima dealing with peace issues – a theme which matches one of Hiroshima’s World Heritage sites, Genbaku Dome (A Bomb Dome). This World Heritage workshop series seems to be one way that the Prefecture is using to persuade UNITAR about the peace centre proposal. The World Heritage Centre also supported the workshop through the attendance of Dr Natarajan Ishwaran, Chief of the Natural Heritage Section of the Centre, and by funding the participation of an ICOMOS representative and a nominee of ICCROM. A UNESCO officer from the Pacific (Samoa) also attended.

The workshop brought together 56 participants, including 22 resource people (mostly Japanese observers/participants), from 21 countries. The countries ranged from Uzbekistan to the Philippines, and Australia to Mongolia. The participants had a broad range of backgrounds but most were middle to senior bureaucrats; there were some academics; a little over half were working with cultural heritage; about one third were women; there were many disciplines represented including a number of lawyers; and there were also a few NGO members/representatives. About 150 people applied to attend the workshop.

The workshop included a number of formal presentations followed by discussion; a day of site visits to the two World Heritage sites in or near Hiroshima (Genbaku Dome and Itsukushima Shrine) followed by presentations and discussion; some working group sessions (nature and culture groups); a World Heritage game; and the identification of key areas where participants thought further training and resources could be offered.

The main presenters were the workshop co-convenor from UNITAR (Dan Navid, a lawyer with natural heritage experience), Ishwaran, Professor Peter Valentine (a natural heritage specialist, also informally deputising for IUCN) and Marshall (ICOMOS). There were also a number of other presenters. Only a handful of ICOMOS members were amongst the participants – perhaps 15 of the countries present either do not have a national committee and the person present was not a member.

A report on the workshop is being prepared by UNITAR.

Conclusions and Recommendations
The workshop was a wonderful event for a range of reasons. The broad range of countries represented, the wide variety of disciplines, and the mix of nature and culture were factors. The people were very friendly and interested, with many stories to tell about their heritage. The site visits and discussions were very useful, as were the informal contacts between participants. The World Heritage ‘game’ was worthwhile and fun, and the
formal evaluation provided by the participants highly valuable. The workshop succeeded in conveying/sharing some information about World Heritage and its conservation but there was clearly a greater thirst for knowledge than could be satisfied within the time and other program constraints. The workshop must be seen as a first step. The workshop did identify a number of areas for further training or the development of resource materials. Although the workshop organisers seemed to get a little anxious about the participants making specific recommendations because of possible Japanese Government concern that participants did not represent their governments. Importantly, the workshop also laid the foundation for a marvellous network of people working in heritage/World Heritage across a vast region. Hopefully this network will live and be useful to the participants. However, there were several ways in which the workshop could have been improved, as follows. These comments might be useful for future workshops.

1. The strong legal component of the workshop seemed a little out of balance. Non-legal aspects could have been given greater prominence.

2. The workshop seemed a bit dominated by natural heritage matters – participants noted this as well. Perhaps an ICOMOS person should have been involved in the workshop program development. The program could have had more time devoted to cultural heritage matters, and these could have been brought on earlier in the workshop.

3. The terminology of 'developing' and 'developed' countries used in the workshop seemed most unfortunate. Derived from economics, it seemed quite out of place in discussing countries which were equally rich and developed in terms of heritage. A better or more clearly targeted terminology should have been promoted.

4. The workshop was conducted in English and the participants displayed widely varying fluency. The style of presentations could have been improved to assist those less fluent.

5. There were other topics raised that could, with more time, have been usefully discussed including (not in priority order):
   - outstanding universal value, including that the World Heritage list is not for places which are (just) of high national value;
   - the idea of 'common heritage' but recognising different roles and responsibilities, that is the primary role of a culture for its heritage;
   - the range of international cultural heritage conventions, etc;
   - tentative lists;
   - criteria;
   - managing change as the basis for conservation versus attempts to 'freeze' places in time;
   - separating identification from management;
   - management plans/planning;
   - buffer zones (although this did get a fair amount of time);
   - monitoring;
   - community involvement;
   - nature and culture integration;
   - controlling/encouraging private property conservation;
   - coordination; and
   - guidelines (such as the Burra Charter, though this got a short presentation).

Participants were also interested in hearing about failures rather than just success stories, and more case studies.

6. The workshop could have been better structured as some presentations were a little out of sequence with others or the site visits. The Japanese scene/site visits should have been presented as a block, with an overview to begin with.

7. All participants should have been given the opportunity to make brief illustrated country
reports/presentations somewhere in the program (perhaps during evenings).
8. The interest in protecting more than just World Heritage was repeatedly raised and although discussed, perhaps more could have been done. This should be anticipated if any future workshops are held.
9. A 'trade' table/display could have been provided for resource material to be displayed.
10. Standard resource kits on key subjects/organisational would have been helpful, although there were some materials.
11. Standard illustrated case studies related to key issues would have been useful.
12. The key purpose and outcomes for the workshop should have been clearly explained early and regularly repeated.
13. Participants identified issues in a pre-workshop questionnaire although it was not clear these were used to help structure the workshop. If not, this might be done for future workshops.
14. It was not clear there was an overall rapporteur for the workshop who was identified early in the workshop. Someone did undertake this task, and they did it very well, though it seemed to be a late arrangement.

In addition, there are a number of ways in which the value of the workshop could now be enhanced.

**Action by UNITAR**

15. Information on both the Hague Convention and the convention dealing with illegal trafficking in cultural heritage should be included in the workshop report, and be made available for any future workshops. Are there other useful conventions to include (for example the one being developed on underwater cultural heritage/shipwrecks).

**Action by Australia/Australia ICOMOS**

16. Australia ICOMOS should review the workshop outcomes and see if it can help with implementation of any of the outcomes.
17. Regional World Heritage site managers should be invited to attend the Australian managers meetings that take place periodically, if this is not already done.

**Action by ICOMOS**

18. ICOMOS should write to UNITAR, the Hiroshima Prefecture and the World Heritage Centre thanking them for inviting it to the workshop and/or supporting its representation.
19. ICOMOS should seek to meet with UNITAR to discuss the workshop outcomes and how it or its national committees could help implement the outcomes.
20. There is apparently a World Heritage training proposal being developed for consideration at the next World Heritage Committee meeting. ICOMOS should seek to contribute to this – if it is not already doing so.
21. The findings of this workshop should be considered in the development of the proposal.
22. ICOMOS should consider developing standard resource/presentation kits for use at such workshops, if these do not exist already. These might deal with ICOMOS as an organisation, how it can help countries, how to establish a national committee, the various key products of ICOMOS such as its charters, and the various key programs such as Heritage at Risk and Blue Shield. Such kits could also be developed dealing with broadly useful conservation issues or case studies including World Heritage.
23. As a separate matter raised in conversation at the workshop, it is understood that a request has been recently formulated by a number of countries to have the UN declare 2002 the UN Year for Cultural Heritage (reference A/56/231). This would seem to be a marvellous opportunity for ICOMOS which may seek to actively support this
proposal if time permits – it is not known when the matter will be decided.

23. The recent and current problems in Afghanistan were discussed briefly, with sadness and concern at several points though the workshop. The Afghan participant could not attend the workshop and was represented by Nancy Dupree of the Pakistan-based Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage. While no formal resolution was framed, there was the sense of an unexpressed wish that something should be done to try and protect this country's diminished and possibly currently threatened heritage. If not already under consideration, ICOMOS should urgently consider what action it might take to promote the conservation of Afghanistan's cultural heritage.
International Scientific Committees

International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH)
Graeme Henderson

During 2001 the most important issue for the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) was assisting UNESCO in the continued development of the draft UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. When ICUCH was established in 1991 the idea of an ICOMOS role in the development of the Convention was a high priority. The Charter developed by ICUCH was an important source of concepts for the 'rules' which are now part of the draft Convention. The draft Convention is due for consideration by the General Assembly of UNESCO in Paris later this year. If ratified the Convention will be a major step forward for the preservation of the underwater cultural heritage both in international waters and the waters controlled by the States Party to the Convention.

The blanket declaration of sites is one of the concepts debated during the Convention development. The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology published a paper by Graeme Henderson on this subject in 2001. As the Australian representative of the ICUCH Committee Graeme Henderson presented in September 2001 a paper on the UNESCO Convention to a seminar in the Law School at the University of Queensland.

The ICUCH Committee held its 2001 Annual General Meeting in September, in Argentina.

CIAV (Comité International d'Architecture Vernaculaire)
Miles Lewis

At the time of writing I am preparing to leave (via Egypt and France) for the meeting of CIAV in Montréal on 1-6 October, where the symposium topic is 'Vernacular Architecture of the Twentieth Century' and I am to chair the closing session. I will have more to report after that time, as there has been no meeting since that in Santorini in 2000. I expect to stand again as Vice-President.

I am proceeding with the World History of Traditional Building Technology, but slowly, as I have not yet found any source of funding. However I am beginning to sound out potential publishers, and to mount the existing sample text on the web, where it can be reached via my home page: www.arbld.unimelb.edu.au/~mbl/home.htm. Australia ICOMOS members will find other useful material there, including my fairly extensive research on Australian Building.

During the past year CIAV has been proceeding with two other publications, but I have no current report on their progress. Also I personally have been a referee, on the nomination of CIAV, for the proposed World Heritage listing of Tana Toraja traditional settlement, Indonesia.

I would like to establish contact with other Australian members interested in the vernacular, so as to:
* establish our own internal network
* identify Australians who may be interested in attending CIAV meetings and symposia
* identify anyone who can make a substantial commitment to attend, and would be interested in co-option to CIAV
* line up someone to replace me as soon as appropriate.

I would also like to hear of any contacts members may have in the Asia-Pacific area, who are interested in the vernacular. A number of nations in the region are not represented in CIAV, or even in ICOMOS,
and I need to establish a network of contacts for CIAV purposes, as well as a raft of potential contributors to the History of Traditional Building.

On either of the above matters, please contact me at milesbl@unimelb.edu.au.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL TOURISM
Graham Brooks

1. Statement of Mission or Purpose of the ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Committee:

The goals of the committee are to promote cultural tourism as the form of tourism consistent with the aims of ICOMOS. Cultural tourism promotes the protection, conservation and interpretation of cultural resources, the non-renewable assets of the tourism industry. Cultural tourism requires an integrated approach to preservation and tourism and recognizes the relationship between tourism development and revenues and the preservation of cultural properties.

2. Chairman:

Following the retirement of Mr Hisashi Sugaya, Graham Brooks of Australia was elected Chairman by mail-in vote, in August 2001.

3. Current Goals and Objectives 2001

The Committee has not formally met since October 1999, in Mexico and has not formally adopted an updated set of Goals and Objectives for the period.

However, in his Candidate’s Statement for the recent election, the newly appointed Committee Chairman, Mr Graham Brooks, outlined a series of objectives which he believes the Committee should consider. These will be discussed and refined by Committee members through the means of fax and email, in the later months of 2001.

- To establish a new base for the Committee Secretariat in association with the Secretariat of Australia ICOMOS.
- To develop a decentralised Committee structure with potentially a number of Deputy Chairpersons in different parts of the world. This will enable a more economically achievable representation by the Committee as a whole, at key international meetings and events.
- To develop within the Committee a new Work Plan for the three years after the next ICOMOS General Assembly, including expanding the dissemination of the Charter and its integration with tourism planning and heritage programs.
- To ensure that the Committee holds at least one international meeting and seminar each year, providing as many opportunities for participation as possible for individual members.
- To build a regular email and fax based communication program within the membership for the exchange of knowledge, information and ideas.
- To enlarge the Committee membership within the ICOMOS community and encourage national representatives to engage in more projects within their own countries or regions.
- To work with ICOMOS Paris to have the International Cultural Tourism Charter published in an attractive form that can be widely disseminated.
- To build stronger links with the other ICOMOS International Committees to more deeply integrate the principles of the Charter into the communication and presentation of their specific fields of interest to the wider community.
- To build stronger links with UNESCO, the World Heritage Office, Organisation of World Heritage Cities and key international Tourism Organisations to ensure that the Charter and the work of
• the Committee is more closely integrated into their programs.
• To work closely with the World Heritage Office to integrate the Charter principles into the evaluation and management planning of world heritage sites and places, including pilot programs.

The formal printing of the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter, in a form that will enable its widespread distribution and use remains as a priority for the Committee. Such a task will require the identification of external funds as the Committee does not have funds for such an enterprise.

Graham Brooks, Dr Walter Jamieson, Hilary Du Cros and Frances Affandy participated in a conference in Bhaktapur, Nepal, 8-16 April, 2000, "Culture Heritage Management and Tourism" sponsored by UNESCO/Government of Norway. Graham Brooks, Hilary Du Cros and other Committee members will participate in the third stage of this UNESCO project in Lijiang, China, in October 2001.

Heritage at Risk from Tourism

Submission for the 2001 Heritage at Risk Report International Committee on Cultural Tourism
Graham Brooks

Introduction
At the 1999 General Assembly, in Mexico, ICOMOS adopted the revised ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter, which had been prepared by the Cultural Tourism Committee in the period since the 1996 General Assembly in Sofia.

The specific aim of the Charter was to improve the relationship between conservation practitioners and the tourism industry. Previously the relationship had been one primarily focussed on minimising the negative effects of tourism on sites and places of cultural significance. The Charter recommends that one of the primary reasons for undertaking any conservation works is to make the significance of the place more accessible to visitors and members of the host community, in a well managed way. The current work being undertaken by ICOMOS in examining the wide ranging risks faced by the cultural heritage is an important international initiative and is commended by the International Cultural Tourism Committee. Given that tourism is one of the largest economic activities in the world and accounts for the largest international and domestic movement of people, tourism can and does place considerable pressure on the world’s heritage resources. In the company of armed conflict, economic development and environmental pollution, tourism can be regarded as one of the major factors that places Heritage at Risk.

This paper takes the various issues covered in the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter and examines them as risks to the world’s cultural heritage.
What is Cultural Heritage?

The *Charter* defined Heritage as a broad concept that includes the natural as well as the cultural environment.

- It encompasses landscapes, historic places, sites and built environments, as well as biodiversity, collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge and living experiences.

- It records and expresses the long processes of historic development, forming the essence of diverse national, regional, indigenous and local identities and is an integral part of modern life.

- It is a dynamic reference point and positive instrument for growth and change.

- The particular heritage and collective memory of each locality or community is irreplaceable and an important foundation for development, both now and into the future.

The Dynamic Interaction between Tourism and Conservation

Domestic and international tourism continues to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, providing a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others. It is increasingly appreciated as a positive force for natural and cultural conservation. Tourism can capture the economic characteristics of the heritage and harness these for conservation by generating funding, educating the community and influencing policy. It is an essential part of many national and regional economies and can be an important factor in development, when managed successfully.

Tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-

physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. The achievement of a beneficial inter-action between the potentially conflicting expectations and aspirations of visitors and host or local communities, presents many challenges and opportunities.

The natural and cultural heritage, diversities and living cultures are major tourism attractions. Excessive or poorly-managed tourism and tourism related development can threaten their physical nature, integrity and significant characteristics. The ecological setting, culture and lifestyles of host communities may also be degraded, along with the visitor’s experience of the place.

Tourism should bring benefits to host communities and provide an important means and motivation for them to care for and maintain their heritage and cultural practices. The involvement and cooperation of local and/or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, property owners, policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers is necessary to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage resources for future generations.

Threats from Tourism on the Cultural Heritage

The threats from tourism to the natural and cultural heritage of a particular place or community can be many and diverse. They include:

- A lack of adequate or appropriate presentation and communication of the significance of a place to both the visitor and members of the local or host community can lead to a lack of understanding and appreciation of the culture and heritage of the place within the wider community. This lack of awareness can hinder or prevent the development of public, political
and governmental support and funding to protect and conserve the place.

- An improper or inequitable balance in programmes for the interpretation and presentation of the physical attributes of a place including its intangible aspects, contemporary cultural expression and the broader context of minority cultural or linguistic groups, can lead to a unbalanced or narrow understanding of the cultural heritage in the mind of the wider community.

- Inadequate integration of cultural heritage protection and management laws and practices into social, economic, political, legislative, cultural and tourism development policies at national and regional level can diminish the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage over time.

- Inadequate recognition of the potential conflicts between tourism projects and activities and the conservation of the cultural heritage can lead to poor planning and adverse impacts on the heritage and lifestyles of the host community.

- Conservation, interpretation and tourism development programs that are based on an inadequate understanding of the complex and often conflicting aspects of significance of a place can lead to a loss of authenticity and reduced appreciation of the place.

- Tourism development can have adverse impacts on a place if it does not take account of the aesthetic, social and cultural dimensions, natural and cultural landscapes, bio-diversity characteristics and the broader visual context of heritage places.

- Excessive, poorly planned or unmonitored tourism activities and development projects can impose unacceptable levels of change on the physical characteristics, integrity, ecology and biodiversity of the place, local access and transportation systems and the social, economic and cultural well being of the host community.

- Visitors who show little respect for the sanctity of spiritual places, practices and traditions by conducting themselves in an irresponsible manner can have an adverse impact on those places and the communities that regard them as important parts of their cultural identity.

- Tourism activities that consciously or inadvertently encourage trade in stolen or illicit cultural property can have an adverse effect on the cultural resources of the host community.

- Poorly planned, designed or located visitor facilities can have an adverse impact on the significant features or ecological characteristics of heritage places.

- Disrespect on the part of visitors for the rights and interests of the host community, at regional and local levels, property owners and relevant indigenous peoples who may exercise traditional rights or responsibilities over their own land and its significant sites, including restriction of access to certain cultural practices, knowledge, beliefs, activities, artefacts or sites, can lead to conflict and have an adverse impact on the host community.

- Lack of consultation with host communities or indigenous custodians in establishing goals, strategies, policies and protocols for the identification, conservation, management, presentation and interpretation of their heritage

Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2000-2001
resources, cultural practices and contemporary cultural expressions, in the tourism context can lead to conflict and have an adverse impact on the host community.

- If the economic, education, employment, social and cultural benefits of tourism are not distributed to the host communities in an equitable manner, both in terms of gender and geographic coverage, conflicts can arise in those communities against tourism. This can, in turn, limit the distribution of income derived from tourism for the conservation of heritage places.
- The use of guides and interpreters from outside a host community can minimise opportunities for the employment of local people in the communication the significance of the place to visitors. This can discourage local people from taking a direct interest in the care and conservation of their own heritage.
- A lack of integrated education and training opportunities for policy makers, planners, researchers, designers, architects, interpreters, conservators and tourism operators can hinder the resolution of the, at times, conflicting issues, opportunities and problems encountered by their colleagues.
- Tourism promotion programmes which create unrealistic expectations and do not responsibly inform potential visitors of the specific heritage characteristics of a place or host community, can encourage them to behave inappropriately.
- Promotion and management of heritage places or collections which do not minimise fluctuations in arrivals and avoid excessive numbers of visitors at any one time can adversely impact on both the significance of the place and the visitor experience.
- Tourism promotion programs that do not encourage visitors to experience the wider cultural and natural heritage characteristics of a region or locality can limit the wider distribution of benefits and relieve the pressures on more popular places.
- The poorly managed promotion, distribution and sale of local crafts and other products can prevent a reasonable social and economic return to the host community, or potentially degrade their cultural integrity.

The Role of the ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Charter

The ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter can play a major role in managing the risks that tourism places on the cultural heritage. These roles are summarised in the stated Objectives of the Charter:

- To facilitate and encourage those involved with heritage conservation and management to make the significance of that heritage accessible to the host community and visitors.
- To facilitate and encourage the tourism industry to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of host communities.
- To facilitate and encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry about the importance and fragile nature of heritage places, collections and living cultures including the need to achieve a sustainable future for them.
- To encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the presentation and interpretation of heritage places and cultural activities, in the context of their preservation and conservation.
In addition,

- The Charter supports wider initiatives by ICOMOS, other international bodies and the tourism industry in maintaining the integrity of heritage management and conservation.

- The Charter encourages the involvement of all those with relevant or at times conflicting interests, responsibilities and obligations to join in achieving its objectives.

- The Charter encourages the formulation of detailed guidelines by interested parties, facilitating the implementation of the Principles to their specific circumstances or the requirements of particular organisations and communities.

Graham Brooks
Chairman
ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee
Email: brooks@bigpond.net.au

International Scientific Committee for Historic Towns and Villages
Ian Hocking

The International Scientific Committee for Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) was regarded as being largely moribund during the year 2000. In February 2001 a meeting of CIVVIH Bureau was held in Valetta, Malta, attended by the Secretary General of ICOMOS, Jean Louis Luxen. At this meeting Ray Bondin of Malta, was appointed General Secretary. In March 2001 Darryl Fowler from Great Britain, a Vice President of CIVVIH and one of its most active members, died suddenly and unexpectedly. During 2001 CIVVIH was represented at the following conferences and seminars:

- annual meeting of the Walled Towns Friendship Circle;
- Americas meeting of the Organisation of World Heritage Cities;
- meeting of AVEC, with whom CIVVIH seeks closer working relationships.

The annual meeting of CIVVIH was held in Porto on Friday and Saturday, 02 & 03 November 2001, following the “the intangible dimension of the historic city” conference held on the Thursday and Friday, 01 & 02 November 2001, in the Auditorio do Arquivo Historico Municipal do Porto. The conference was organised by CRUARB, the conservation agency responsible for the World Heritage City of Porto. CRUARB have been in existence for 25 years and have a deservedly impressive record of strategic gains in rebuilding the economy of the World Heritage City, improving community facilities and services, rehabilitating the public domain, conserving and adapting building fabric, particularly the residential fabric, thus retaining the residential population while increasing economic opportunities.

“The Intangible Dimension of the Historic City” Conference

The conference was attended by some 28 international participants who were all
members or associate members of CIVVIH and several local participants. Following a bus and walking tour of much of the historic city, on the first morning, some 22 papers were delivered to the conference and a number of further papers were submitted. All papers are to be published in the conference proceedings.

Attempts to define the intangible dimension of the historic city were broad ranging and somewhat tangled, except when applied to matters of archaeology, anthropology, genesis of place or the dynamics of decision making. Within an objective assessment process the intangible dimension was shown to be an outcome, rather than an assessment technique. It was more likely to be apprehended within a multi disciplinary assessment context. There were instances when the physically known, but unmeasured, was considered to be intangible, rather than recognising it as an inadequacy of documentation.

The conference venue was a notable work of adaptation within a significant cultural place, located at the heart of the historic city, which retained considerable archaeological artefacts beneath a glass floor. The auditorium is one of the public facilities incorporated into the new archives for the municipality of Porto, being developed as a major adaptation of a highly significant cultural complex, which had formerly accommodated the city’s Mint from the Middle Ages.

CIVVIH Annual Meeting 2001

The annual meeting was held in two venues. On the Friday evening the first session of the annual meeting was held in a new community meeting facility in Riberia. The second session was held on the boat trip along the Duoro River to Regua. The annual meeting was attended by most of the conference participants, who were members or associate members of CIVVIH. The first session was addressed by Jean Louis Luxen. His address covered the activities and products of CIVVIH and its management. These matters included a bibliography, reports, papers or works of members with possible publication in one issue of Scientific Journal and a special presentation in the next Newsletter. He requested specific CIVVIH pages for the ICOMOS website. Currently there are 120 historic towns on the World Heritage List and further nominations pending assessment. He raised the need to mobilise monitoring and periodic reporting, Urban Audits, through National Committees, on the basis of Conservation Indicators. Also the need was raised for systematic formal cooperation with ICCROM, WHCO, AVEC network and others. He raised a further series of management issues including updated data base of members and their CVs for reference purposes, timeframe and responsibilities for implementation of programs, communications policy within and outside CIVVIH, preparation for next year’s elections, including balanced regional representation and report to the Zimbabwe General Assembly.

After introducing and welcoming members (approximately half the membership from national nominations) the annual meeting received the report of the Secretary General, but had no minutes for the 1999 annual meeting and did not hold an annual meeting in 2000. A new Vice President, Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias from Greece, was elected to replace the late Darryl Fowler. The next meeting of CIVVIH was determined to be in Corfu in mid April 2002, with the theme: 20th century urbanism. This meeting date will enable findings from the Corfu meeting to be brought to the ICOMOS General Assembly meeting at Victoria Falls, later in the year. The meeting resolved to:

- publish an urban bibliography relating to historic towns;
- encourage the formation of Regional Sub-Committees for Oceania and Africa, based on the process for recently established Latin American Sub-Committee.

Information as tabled concerning the forthcoming Australia ICOMOS 20th century heritage conference in Adelaide.
Matters for Australia ICOMOS consideration
The current Bureau membership consists of 3 members from western Europe, 4 members from eastern Europe and 1 member from Japan. In geographical terms its membership is basically that of a regional sub-committee rather than a balanced regional representation. Obviously the balanced regional representation will take time to achieve given the focus of the Bureau membership, the lack of regional sub-committees and the resources necessary for balanced regional representation.

The establishment of a Regional Sub-Committee for Oceania will require:
• definition of the Oceania Region;
• consideration and action by Australia ICOMOS, as the process will require the initiative of the national committees within the region.

As an advocate and supporter of the proposed Regional Sub-Committee for Oceania I am available to assist the advancement of this proposal.

ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Colonial Heritage
Graham Brooks

Introduction:
This brief report has been prepared on behalf of the ICOMOS International Committee on Shared Colonial Heritage.

It discusses the nature of the Shared Colonial Heritage resource and then briefly examines the risks posed to that heritage. It concludes that many of the risks facing the shared heritage from a variety of colonial experiences are similar to those identified elsewhere in the ICOMOS Heritage@Risk research. The Shared Colonial Heritage Committee is a relatively recent addition to the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee network, being formed in 1998. It held its first formal meeting during the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico in 1999. Much of the early work of the Committee has been undertaking the necessary background research for a publication to coincide with the ICOMOS General Assembly in 2002.

The Nature of the Resource
The nature of the Shared Colonial Heritage is represented by the architecture, urban planning and infrastructure introduced by various European Colonial regimes throughout the world during the period between the late 15th century and the Second World War. While there are many other examples throughout history where a nation state, or another political or economic entity, has imposed its economic and military might on an area beyond its traditional borders, not only in Europe but throughout Asia and elsewhere, the Committee has determined that it shall concentrate on the influence of the various European powers in the nominated period. Generally the other main cultural influence throughout history, religion in forms such as Islam or Buddhism, has not been adopted by the Committee as part of its focus.

Colonial regimes were established by Portugal, Spain, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian nations and, in the early decades of the 20th century, the United States. Their colonies were located in Africa, the Americas, across south, east and north Asia and in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

In essence, the significance and primary characteristics of the Shared Colonial Heritage are the responses made to the local situation and conditions that are reflected in the architectural and planning influences imported from the home country. In many cases the architectural and planning themes across many different colonies remain recognisably associated with the governing Colonial regime, but typically there is a degree of difference that expresses and responds to the individual local context.
Colonial regimes typically erected buildings and other infrastructure that enabled them to control and manage the indigenous populations and to exploit the resources of the colony to the benefit of the homeland. Buildings typically included churches, administrative, judicial and education buildings, defensive works, housing, prisons, communications infrastructure such as roads and railways, trading facilities such as ports and warehouses and agricultural, manufacturing or extractive industrial facilities. The planning and architectural responses can be summarised as follows:

- The planning approach for a new town or urban area was often overlaid the cultural landscape of a pre-existing indigenous settlement. One of the clearest examples was the imposition, in the early 17th century, of a typical Dutch water town layout on the existing settlement at Jayakarta, in what became Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, now Jakarta in Indonesia. The mid 16th century Spanish settlement that became Manila in the Philippines is another example.
- The planning approach for a new town or urban area was often set out adjacent to a pre-existing indigenous settlement, such as the late 19th century French quarter in Hanoi, Vietnam.
- The planning approach for a new town or urban area was often overlaid on the pre-existing urban settlement from a previous Colonial occupation, such as in Melaka, Malaysia or Colombo in Sri Lanka.
- The nature of the topography and the characteristics of the particular site, for example a river crossing, coastal port, natural defensive position, often dictated amendments to the theoretical planning layout for a typical new settlement.
- The local building materials and construction techniques were often absorbed into the architectural expressions imported by the Colonial settlers.
- The climate and prevailing weather conditions often generated responses that altered the specific architectural expression of Colonial buildings.
- Local craftsmen and women were often employed in the construction and decoration of buildings erected by Colonial regimes. Local artistic and craft traditions and expressions were often added to the buildings or intertwined into the decoration.
- Economic conditions in the Colonial outposts and the difficulties in transportation and communication often meant that the architectural influences from the Colonial power took longer to reach the remote colonies or lasted longer there than at home. Many key people in the Colonial societies or regimes often embraced or preserved stylistic influences from home as a nostalgic response to their isolation.
- Many individual architects, engineers and planners established themselves in Colonial outposts and developed bodies of work that became particular to the locality and the time, by extending the architectural, planning or design traditions from the homeland.

Depending on the length of time that a Colonial regime remained in power, the influences summarised above were absorbed into the visual and physical character of the settlements and cultural landscapes of the colonies. Often the influences from the overseas colonial experience were absorbed or adopted in buildings and landscapes of the mainland cities and towns.

Many of the people who managed and defended the colonies or who traded with them would move from colony to colony or be aware of the nature of nearby colonies of other powers. The influences are therefore
notable for their dynamic nature and cross fertilisation.

**Major Threats to the Shared Colonial Heritage**

There is no doubt that the period since the end of the Second World War has seen the break-up of most of the established colonial regimes. This period has also seen both considerable economic progress in some former colonies and severe economic and social or ethnic problems in others. In many cases the former Colonial power was driven out and was reluctant to return in any formal manner for some decades, in others the links remained and other cultural influences such as language, administrative or trading patterns remained to enrich the indigenous societies.

While many of the threats to the Shared Colonial Heritage are similar to those faced by other aspects of the historic built environment, some influences are specific to this form of heritage. They can be summarised as follows:

- Emerging nationalism and the need to establish an independent identity has often encouraged former colonies to reach back to their indigenous traditions at the expense of the colonial period architecture and infrastructure that remains.
- Deliberate destruction of the remnant expressions of colonial regimes in the search for a new identity. At times this destruction has been caused by armed conflict, civil war and invasion as post colonial societies establish control over their geographic locality.
- Some places, such as Central Manila, were heavily damaged during World War Two or during liberation struggles and were not repaired or rebuilt.
- Neglect and decay caused by economic difficulties in the post colonial period often leads to the gradual destruction of colonial period buildings.
- The departure of colonial regimes often meant that some buildings such as churches fell into disuse.

- Economic pressures for social and urban development often lead to the destruction of colonial period buildings that are not of sufficient scale to match the demands of an emerging urban conglomeration. The development of high rise urban buildings often cause the destruction of traditional urban settlements.
- Rural migration to urban areas and huge population increases in urban areas often place enormous pressure on traditional towns or colonial settlements.
- Changing agricultural practices which replace colonial regimes can lead to a change in the cultural landscape of whole regions.
- Adverse weather conditions, earthquakes, drought, cyclones and floods are often a feature of former colonies, often leading to the destruction of colonial period buildings and other works.
- International aid and development programs, especially those in urban areas or the provision of large scale infrastructure can destroy colonial period buildings and other structures as well as indigenous settlements and cultural landscapes.
- Urban improvement programs or responses to increasing levels of traffic in towns, can lead to the demolition of colonial period buildings to ease development pressures.
- The smaller scale features of modern life, such as electrical wiring, plumbing, air-conditioners, satellite dishes and TV aerials, security screens, in addition to commercial advertising signs can disfigure or obscure the architectural expression of colonial buildings.
- The typical pressures of modernisation, slum clearance and the desire to match western urban development or architectural imagery can generate redevelopment pressures on older buildings.
The ICOMOS International Committee on Shared Colonial Heritage shares the concerns of other ICOMOS Committees and individuals in the need to recognise the risks to the cultural heritage and to develop an awareness of the need to respond to those risks in an appropriate manner.

Prepared on behalf of the Committee by Graham Brooks, Australia ICOMOS
Email brooks@bigpond.net.au

International Scientific Committee
Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes
Juliet Ramsay

Background
During this year, Australia ICOMOS informed the ISC for Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes, that I had been appointed as Australia ICOMOS nominee to the ISC. Since then I have also written to the ISC providing a brief overview of historic gardens and cultural landscape conservation in Australia. The ISC acknowledged my letter but has not yet sent any information about the Committee and its objectives.

At the meeting of the ISC for Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscape held at the ICOMOS Mexico World Congress 1999 points outlined for the ISC to address were to:

- develop more effective dialogue and communication on international basis;
- encourage national committees to help establish national registers or inventories of historic gardens and cultural landscapes of special interest;
- develop links between the various ICOMOS ISC that share common interests;
- encourage the study and recording of vernacular gardens; and
- note the crucial character importance of modest individual features in a garden.

Australia meets some of these points but I felt it was necessary to canvass issues from practitioners particularly with regard to cultural landscapes, in order to gain a broad view of major concerns. While the 'historic gardens' component of this committee is a focused discipline area, 'cultural landscapes' extends to the interests of the other Scientific Committees such as archaeology, routes of human movement and polar sites. It will therefore, be of interest to learn how the ISC is covering full spectrum of cultural landscapes.

Once information is received from the ISC a clear strategy can be developed for addressing the international objectives from the Australian perspective.

Cultural Landscapes Interest Group
Cultural landscapes are a major heritage conservation concern. At the Making Tracks conference in Alice Springs a meeting was held at which people discussed issues related to the topic and whether or not participants would like to be involved in an interest group and sharing network. The general intention in establishing the group was to

- identify major issues in the identification and conservation of cultural landscapes;
- develop a framework to deal with these issues that can be promoted through Australia ICOMOS; and
- work collaboratively with the International Scientific Committee for the conservation of Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes of Australia

Major issues relating to the conservation of cultural landscapes, noted at the Alice Springs meeting are as follows.

- There is no planning mechanism for cultural landscapes. Planning needs to address limits of acceptable change in cultural landscapes.
- Cultural landscape heritage awareness raising for planners and local politicians, particularly with regard to urban release areas is required.
- Refinement of assessment methodologies for cultural landscape identification and management is
required to establish the relationship and balance between extensive cultural landscape and intensive site specific values in order to devise management policies that respect all values.

- Boundaries for statutory list cultural landscapes and their conservation management need testing and review.
- Principles and guidelines (including the new Burra Charter) do not appear to be covering the issue of cultural landscape identification.

A start has been made to establish an email information sharing network and some useful connections have been made particularly with New Zealand.

The following information, developed during 2001, relates to cultural landscape activities and publications.

- Heritage Victoria has been devoting considerable resources to the identification and conservation of cultural landscapes and Karen Olsen is coordinating the program.
- *Heritage Landscapes, Understanding Place* by Cottier, Boyd and Gardiner was published.
- *A Reader on Significance and Intangible Heritage, Theory and Practice in Leading Countries*, a joint NPS-US/ICOMOS project was edited by Marius Campean. An e-publication covering response and references was circulated.
- Queensland University of Technology, Cultural Landscape Research Unit completed a major work *Contested Terrains : Investigating Queensland's Cultural Landscapes* that is currently in press.
- Heritage Tasmania brought Oliver Rackham to the State to give 3 symposia on cultural landscapes in different locations. A report on the symposia is in press.
- The Australian Capital Territory Government has introduced a variation to the Territory Plan to protect the heritage significance nine heritage precincts including their historic garden settings.

- The Australian Heritage Commission is funding a research project on Inspirational Landscapes.
- A Canberra based Australia ICOMOS team has been involved in planning a conference in November 2002, to celebrate International Year of Mountains. It will have components devoted to intangible values of landscapes and cultural/natural resource management issues.

**Historic Gardens**

Historic Gardens information in Australia is covered by the extensive network of the Australian Garden History Society (AGHS). The group held its national conference in Melbourne, late October 2001. The conference theme was Federation (planting the nation) and most of the conference papers were on matters of historical interest. Many issues on garden conservation management were discussed at the conference garden visits. The *Australian Garden History* journal, published by the society, is predominantly devoted to articles on history of Australian gardens, plants, cultural landscapes and individuals associated with the topic.

A major concern for historic gardens (as for cultural landscapes) lies with urban redevelopment. This has been raised by the AGHS with regard to the impact on suburban gardens and the designed landscape fabric of suburbs by double density development.

The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects is linked with IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects). Its journal *Landscape Australia* and its paper *Landmark* have published numerous articles covering issues related to the management of heritage landscapes and historic gardens.

**International Year of Mountains Conference 2002**

The Australian Alps Liaison Committee (AALC), a group of government agencies that manage the Australian alps proposed a conference to celebrate International Year of Mountains 2002. The conference presented...
an ideal opportunity for Australian ICOMOS to draw attention to the intangible cultural heritage values of mountain landscapes and as well, share a conference with others all with a strong commitment to managing heritage values of mountain landscapes. Along with the CRC for Sustainable Tourism, Australia ICOMOS is a partner with the AALC and is taking the responsibility of organising the historic cultural component while the CRC is organising the scientific component. The conference planning is well underway and a conference business manager will be appointed before Christmas. The themes for the conference are:

- mountains of meaning - cultural heritage values
- mountains of fun – recreation and tourism
- mountains of the future – the scientific values

At this stage the plan is for joint sessions covering Aboriginal values, intangible values, experiences of people who lived and worked in mountain areas, cooperation and conflicts in managing cultural and natural resources and a combined field trip. Separate scientific sessions and specific interest field trips will follow and it is expected that the specific cultural heritage session will cover mountain architecture, and specific mountain heritage places and their management. A series of events with music and art are also being planned around the conference.

- Fliers about the conference will be distributed at the Adelaide conference.

**Australia ICOMOS/AALC CHWG International Year of Mountains 2002 Conference**

A series of meetings have been held during the later part of the year to plan for this conference.

A progress report was prepared and sent to ICOMOS in August.

The following is a copy of a report prepared the ICOMOS IYM sub-committee for the conference steering committee in October.

This explains our ideas for the conference and how we are intending to interact with the other groups.

**IYM Taskforce Actions**

**Australia ICOMOS/AALC CHWG**

23 October 2001

1  The overall theme of the cultural heritage stream

The ICOMOS cultural heritage group would like to focus on the following aspects:

- Mountain magic - intangible values - the meaning, spiritual and inspirational values of mountains to Aboriginal people and others.
- Mountain living from the experience of Aboriginal custodians, farmers, cattlemen, miners, Snowy scheme workers, park managers, scientists and resort managers to understand their past and evolving attachment to mountains.
- Mountain management - the clashes and complements of cultural and natural values and lessons learned in 4 decades of national parks, tourism and community matters.
- Mountain design and technology from vernacular huts, small industrial sites to international engineering and modern mountain resorts.

2  What the cultural heritage taskforce needs from the conference organiser

- Designed brochure to circulate, with information about accommodation etc
- Promotion and advertising
- Conference management. Will the conference organiser be requesting papers in advance so that they can be printed and distributed or should this be undertaken by the respective team.
- Conference insurance
- Venue bookings and exhibition space
- Planning of suggested field trips
- Accounting and auditing

Once the conference manager is appointed ICOMOS will need to discuss fees etc. ICOMOS usually charges conference fees

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Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2000-2001

35
adequate to cover expenses including key note speakers etc.

3 A list of potential conference organisers (based on experience from past conferences)
ICOMOS uses organisers based in the location of the conference.

4 A list of potential speakers, topics and format of sessions for the cultural heritage theme
- ICOMOS/AALC CHWG will be seeking some keynote speakers to address the topics proposed. A request for papers will be advertised as soon as the conference organising is more developed.
- Jason Ardler and Ron Mason from NSW NPWS have been suggested for Aboriginal Heritage management aspects.
- The ICOMOS first draft format of sessions was to follow suggestions by the AALC with the Aboriginal Gathering on the day preceding the main conference for Aboriginal people to discuss their issues and socialise together (this would be organised by the AALC).

The suggested main conference would be as follows:

**Day 1**
Address by traditional custodians, Minister for Environment and Heritage, and local VIP (Tim Fisher)
Plenary sessions for all groups, with several key speakers from within Australia and overseas. (ICOMOS will seek its own sponsorship for at least one key note speaker).
The day would cover papers of common interest such as:
- intangible, spiritual inspirational values papers including papers by Aboriginal people
- a session of talks with mountain people (this would be developed by ICOMOS suggested speakers are: Noel Gough, Neen Prendergast, Ryder family)
- papers from other interest streams
- common management issues

Dinner for all with music and bush dancing (not too formal perhaps a bar-b-que)

**Day 2**
Perhaps some morning papers of joint interest.
Field trip with group to areas with shared interests perhaps Thredbo and Dead Horse Gap where there are feral horses congregate damaging Aboriginal sites.
Evening meal perhaps at Thredbo

**Day 3**
Separate group sessions for specific taskgroups (such as natural, cultural, tourism)
The Cultural group might travel via Australia's highest railway to Blue Cow Resort with day of papers and ICOMOS AGM in mountain environment (or Thredbo or Charlottes Pass).
Evening meal to be decided.

**Day 4**
Optional specialised cultural tour and talks at Kiandra Goldfieds, Currango Homestead (lunch), Yarrangobilly Caves, Talbingo Power Station.

5 Contact details for each member of the task force:
Alistair Grinbergs - (ICOMOS)
phone: 02 62742078, email: Alistair.Grinbergs@ea.gov.au
Christian Hampson - (NSW NPWS, AALC)
phone: 0264502240, email: christian.hampson@npws.nsw.gov.au
Juliet Ramsay - (AHC, AALC, ICOMOS)
phone 02 6274 2143, email: Juliet.Ramsay@ea.gov.au

6 Ideas for linkages, events, field trips to link the 3 streams of the conference
As above. In addition the teams could put together some 'journeying
to and from the conference' brochures noting places of natural and cultural interest.

7 Ideas for the overall name of the conference
Something short and catchy. Some suggestions are as follows:

*Mountain values*
*The meanings of mountains*
*Mountains of meaning*

8 What outputs are expected from the conference?
Published proceedings. ICOMOS usually selects key papers and publishes them in Historic Environment but would be happy to participate in a joint publication.

9 An estimate of the anticipated number of people likely to be interested in attending the cultural heritage stream
70 - 100 people

10 Ideas for potential sponsors/additional funding sources
There is a need to state if we need $ or 'in-kind' sponsorship. Any 'in kind' support is useful. Would it be the task of the conference organiser/manager to seek sponsorship or would it be ICOMOS? Suggested sponsors are:
- Federal, State and local heritage agencies and organisations
- Agricultural groups
- Department of Agriculture Forests Fisheries Australia
- Tourism agencies
- Snowy Mountains Hydro Electricity
- Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Commission
- RM Williams
- Akubra/Driazabone companies
- Recreation organisations - skiers, bushwalkers, horse riders etc
- Mountain Cattlemen Association
- Adventure gear organisations (such as Paddy Pallin)

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**International Scientific Committee for the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage**

**Susan Balderstone**

The International Scientific Committee for the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (ISCARSAH) met in Istanbul in July and again in Paris in September. The July meeting was held in conjunction with the 2nd International Congress ‘Studies in Ancient Structures’ and the meeting in September followed the International Millennium Congress ‘More than two thousand years in the history of architecture: safeguarding structures of architectural heritage’, which had been postponed from its intended location in Bethlehem last January. Most of the papers from this latter conference are available on the web site: www.unesco.org/archi2000

The main item on the agendas of both meetings was the ongoing work on the *Recommendations for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage*. A copy of the latest (July) version of this can be provided on request. Recent revisions have been mostly to do with rewording of parts of the section on ‘Diagnosis and safety evaluation’. There are still difficulties in the text due to inadequate translation into English of contributions made originally in other languages (the committee is using English as the working language).

Susan Balderstone
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Heritage Victoria & Adjunct Professor in Cultural Heritage, Deakin University

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**International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues**  
Patrick O’Keefe

The next meeting of the Committee is in Atlanta during the first week of April 2002. The topic has not yet been announced.

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**International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP)**  
Robyn Riddett

Presently the following countries have various levels of representation on ICORP: Netherlands, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Sweden, Germany, Slovakia, Finland, Spain, Zambia, France, Macedonia, Russia, USA, Austria and Malta.

Notwithstanding a flying start to the formal work of the committee, made during the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico in 1999, progress has been slow. This has been largely due to a perception that the recently established Heritage @ Risk taskforce has overlapped the focus of interest of ICORP.

The work of ICORP is in relation to risk preparedness for man-made and natural disasters, or catastrophes, such as armed conflict, flood, fire, earthquakes, storms and the like. ICORP, through ICOMOS, is represented on the International Committee for the Blue Shield which amongst other things, ‘facilitates international response to threat or emergencies’ and ‘encourages safeguarding and respect for cultural property, and particularly to promote standards of risk preparedness’. In this regard, the President of ICORP represented Blue Shield in relation to the conflict in Macedonia and the destruction of cultural heritage places. Other areas sustaining loss of cultural heritage include Afghanistan, where amongst other acts of violence, the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas by the Taleban seemed as pointless at the time as it does now.

An opportunity was taken to attend a risk preparedness workshop held in the Seattle Art Museum sponsored by the American Institute for Conservation. Interestingly, Seattle had suffered an earthquake in February, 2001 and was still in various stages of recovery in relation to heritage buildings, some of which still remained unreprieved months after the earthquake had struck. The workshop was a good opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness of risk preparedness strategies particularly in relation to the first 48 hours response and recovery phases which are vital for the longer term recovery and rehabilitation if heritage structures and collections. It was most gratifying to learn that what we are doing in Australia is very similar to the American approach, and is perhaps further ahead in some areas.

Perhaps the greatest disaster of the year was the attack on the World Trade centre in New York on September 11. This brought home with chilling reality why we must be prepared. Australia however, was not without its disasters – the Melbourne GPO suffered a major fire in the postal hall, and several heritage buildings in heritage precincts in Melbourne’s inner suburbs were partially destroyed by fires. No doubt there were other disasters in other parts of Australia. Unfortunately, but fortuitously, these disasters provided case study material for the Australian research project, sponsored by Emergency Management Australia, which is testing out the methodology adopted by ICORP in relation to preparedness, and the response and recovery phases of disasters. This project is now in the final stages of completion.

The other Australian activity was the continuing of teaching the Heritage and Risk Preparedness unit as part of the Cultural Heritage Course at Deakin University, which has been well received by participants.
International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC)
Sandy Blair

Date of creation: 1998
Statutes: 1998
Objective: The objective of the Committee is to promote, consistent with the aims of ICOMOS international cooperation, the identification, study and enhancement of cultural routes and their significance in relation to their main value as a whole, and in connection with the protection, maintenance and conservation of their monuments, groups of buildings, archaeological remains, cultural landscapes and sites, as they are connected through cultural values and historical links.
- Committee’s OFFICERS (all of them were unanimously elected by the CIIC voting members at the international meeting held in Ibiza on 22 May 1999)

President: María Rosa Suárez -Inclán Ducassi (Spain)
Vice-President for Asia: Joseph Pharès (Lebanon)
Assistant Kunie Sugio (Japan)
Samitha Manawadu (Sri Lanka)
Sandy Blair (Australia)

- MEETINGS, SYMPOSIA
Committee meetings
Nov. 1997 Alicante, Spain (preparatory meeting)
Sept. 1998 Tenerife, Spain (constitutive meeting, 1999 2001 program)
May, 1999 Balearic Islands, Spain (1999-2002 ratified program, and elections)
Oct. 1999 Guanajuato, Mexico (2000 program)
June 2001 Pamplona (Navarra), Spain (regular meeting)
2002 Next meetings: San Cristóbal de La Laguna, Canary Islands, Spain (regular meeting and elections); A second meeting to be held in October during the ICOMOS General Assembly in Africa.

Organization of International Conferences
18-20 May 1999: International Congress on “Hispano-Portuguese Bastioned Fortifications Across Five Continents” and:
21-22 May 1999: Seminar on “Methodology, Definitions and operative Aspects of Cultural Itineraries”(1st part), Ibiza, Spain.
Oct. 1999: Seminar on “Methodology, Definitions and operative Aspects of Cultural Itineraries” (2nd part), Mexico City and Guanajuato, Mexico.
2002 Scientific meetings: 1) to be held in San Cristóbal de La Laguna (Canary Islands, Spain) and 2) a second meeting to be held in October during the ICOMOS General Assembly in Africa.

- PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND WEB SITE
Government of La Rioja has published seminar on C.R. of Vine &Wine proceedings. Xunta de Galicia has also published a complete work on the CIIC universal philosophy and achievements within the general framework of the Saint Jacques Route. CIIC files have already been put on ICOMOS web site (Thanks to Mr. Guy Masson, President of ICOMOS Canada and CIIC Assistant Vice-President for America). Reports and conclusions of the conferences and seminars held from 1997

Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2000-2001 39
until the present year have been punctually sent to the ICOMOS International Secretariat and Documentation Center. New documents from the last seminar held in 2001 are being translated in three languages and they will also be sent to the above offices and introduced in the web site. The CIIC is also preparing the complete proceedings of the last seminar held in Pamplona for its publication by the Government of Navarra.

- **RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES**

  I. Within the framework of the Ibiza Congress on “Methodology, Definitions and operative Aspects of Cultural Itineraries”, May 1999, it was issued a statement concerning those aspects. Also, the following items were pointed out:

  1. - That proposals be collected and a pre-inventory of cultural itineraries be established. To assign each one of these itineraries a multidisciplinary coordination committee made up of experts appointed by the CIIC and in charge of selecting the scientific criteria on which the analyses must be based.

  2. - To create, for each one of the itineraries defined, a network for carrying out the scientific studies and investigations.

  3. - To identify groups and institutions which help to publicize, safeguard and highlight the value of the cultural itineraries, as well as the spreading of knowledge relating to them.

  4. - To raise the awareness of governments about the importance of cultural itineraries and to attempt to integrate them in the framework of territorial planning and organization policies, in order to ensure the operativity of the actions which are undertaken.

  5. - To urge international cooperation by means of durable development plans in the areas through which a cultural itinerary passes, due to the fact that all of them constitute an integral part of a shared common asset.

  6. - To develop the methods of approach and analysis within an objective aimed at safekeeping, highlighting value and improving knowledge. To work towards increasing the precision of the vocabulary and the concepts.

  7. - To investigate and spread conservation techniques adapted to the complexity of the elements and situations which the cultural Itineraries entail.

  8. - To identify strategies which locate and attract means of financing aimed at supporting the work to be carried out.

  9. - To publish the results of the investigations.

   II. It was agreed to prepare an International Charter on Cultural Itineraries for 2005.

   III. As a result of the different conclusions elaborated at the above international seminars, members are expected to help on filling the CIIC Inventory Records.

   IV. An attempt shall be made during the next year in order to include the CIIC Inventory Records adequately filled by its members on a Pre Inventory of Cultural Routes of the World. Methodology and steps to achieve this task are indicated in the conclusions of the last Seminar held in Pamplona (see above: “Publications, reports and web site”)

- **PARTICIPATION IN OTHER EVENTS:**

  Officers and CIIC members have participated at different national and international seminars and other events related to cultural routes in the last months (Alice Springs, Australia; Aragón and La Rioja, Spain; etc.)

- **COOPERATION:** It cooperates with universities, research centers, public and private entities, etc.

- **FINANCIAL SUPPORT:** Spanish National Committee of ICOMOS (CIIC headquarters)

- **FILES:** CIIC History (Statutes, Definitions), Activities (Work Program, Declarations, Conclusions), and Inventory Records. Copies in English, French & Spanish are available upon request (ICOMOS-CIIC, Paseo de la Castellana, 12, Madrid 28043. Fax 34 915776318, consejo.inter@arquinex.es & icomos.e@teleline.es)
Heritage & Community 1996/97
National Estate Grants Program
Project Brief
Laura Gray

1. Title of Approved Project
Heritage and the Community - theory and practice (Part B).

2. Name of Approved Body
Australia ICOMOS

3. Completion Date
Part B of this project will commence on 1 September 2000 and be completed 32 weeks after receipt of the signed Acceptance of Offer, by which time the final report will be submitted. 17 April 2001)

4. Background
Both the Australian National University (ANU) and Australia ICOMOS separately submitted applications to undertake a project dealing with different but complimentary aspects of the Heritage and the Community priority of the 1996/97 NEG.

The two organisations were asked to undertake the work jointly, with ANU completing the first half (Part A) and Australia ICOMOS completing the second half (Part B).

During the 1990s, a widespread interest in the role of communities has emerged in all aspects of Australian heritage practices and processes. Many people involved in this field have been proposing and trying out new ways of involving communities, and many communities are active in seeking a voice and decision-making roles. There is no single source of information on current theory or practice, nor is there a network for sharing information. This project seeks to address these two needs, particularly in the context of recent activities in the historic environment.

The project will build on Protecting Local Heritage Places - A guide for Communities, published by the Australian Heritage Commission in 1998. This publication sets out practical approaches to identifying and protecting natural and cultural heritage places and includes a resources section of key contacts within government and non-government heritage sectors. It has been widely distributed to local government and community interest groups.

The project will also draw on other AHC sponsored work including the migrant heritage project, the RFA community heritage workshops, and other community-based projects.

5. Part A
The outputs from Part A are as follows:
- Draft Discussion Paper & Bibliography
- Final Project Report, containing the final Discussion Paper and Bibliography recommendations for Part B and a summary of the results from the Planning Meeting
- Source Book

6. Project Brief for Part B
6.1 Project aim:
The aim of Part B is to engage heritage professionals and others in an active dialogue about involving the community in heritage through:
- A web page which will provide access to information and case studies on community involvement ("the Source Book") and an opportunity to add new case studies to the page
- An on-line conference held over several days followed by a continuing facilitated discussion forum.

These electronic methods of conferencing, will build on the work of Part A, helping to publicise it and make it known and accessible.

Through these methods Part B of the project will promote community involvement in heritage as best practice and share more widely current models and approaches.
drawn from the social sciences, particularly in the historic environment.

6.2. Proposed Project outcomes
Part B will result in:

- A web page containing an electronic copy of the Source Book, and backed up by the database of case studies from Part A
- Links to other web sites, including Protecting Local Heritage Places (EA web site), the Australia ICOMOS web site, and other relevant web sites
- An email discussion list, based initially on the list from Part A, and facilitated for 3 months
- A facilitated on-line conference based on a program of topics, and potentially with guests and papers on-line during the conference
- Promotion of the project components as a way of ensuring the widest possible involvement in the email discussion lists and on-line conference, and to encourage use of the Source Book
- A report on the results of the project, with recommendations on the future needs to communicate and encourage dialogue on heritage and the community.

7.0 Project outcomes
7.1 On line Conference
The Heritage & Community online conference took place on 27 and 28 February between 9am –9pm EST both days. It comprised five forums and 2 debates.

409 registrations were received for the conference. Not all registrants actually posted comments.

Each of the 5 forums were convened and monitored on a regular basis, feeding back comments and restating issues. Interesting informative debate took place in all the forums, and many excellent case study examples were provided.

There were a few technical problems that were dealt with expeditiously.

The general consensus was that was was a considerable success.

7.2 Review report part B.
The report with comprehensive background, summary, transcripts of the forums, outcomes and recommendations was finalised in May 2001.

8.0. Recommendations from final report
The following recommendations are made:
- The web site is a valuable resource. It should be developed and maintained permanently. This means:
  - Finding a permanent home
  - Creating effective links from related sites
  - Developing site-based activities that will keep the site alive
  - Finding ongoing support and /or funding for the site
- More specifically, the site should:
  - Host another forum in the near future to test further this method, but provide more information to participants to ease the technological challenge
  - Be the base of an email discussion list (for example, you could join the list on this site, and the address of the site would be a footer on all emails)
  - Promote good projects by featuring them on the site; the email discussion list could be advised when a new project is added (with a direct URL link to the project)
  - Have the projects database featured on the Home page as both 'Case studies' and 'Add your project'
- The forum pages should be loaded to the site as PDF files so that they can be downloaded easily. These pages have been assembled into a series of files by Context.
• Any future forums should allow different discussion threads to emerge and be followed. In addition, other forum systems should be looked at to simply the links and steps in accessing and moving around the forums.
• Examine ways that future forums on ‘heritage and the community’ can reach out further into the community sector.
• Ensure better information is collected on forum participants.

8.1 Australia ICOMOS Role
For discussion:
Australia ICOMOS’s role in:
Access to ongoing resources, sponsorship and/or funding to maintain a site facility
Opportunities to incorporate the web site on the AI website
Opportunity to develop site-based activities
Hosting a follow-up on site forum
Facilitating an ongoing site presence
Research ways that future forums on ‘heritage and the community’ can reach out further into the community sector.

8.2 Australia ICOMOS Recommendation:
Australia ICOMOS maintain a high level of involvement within the future development of the ‘heritage and community’ agenda.

9. Personnel
Advisory Committee
The role of the Advisory Committee is to provide comment and advice on key directions and to ensure that Parts A and B of the project are integrated appropriately.

AHC Project Officer
Dr Sandy Blair
Assistant Director HIPAS
Australian Heritage Commission & Nicholas Hall

ICOMOS Project Officer
Ms Laura Gray

Consultant (Part A & part B)
Ms Christine Johnston
Context Pty Ltd

IT Consultant (part B)
True North

International Polar Heritage Committee
Michael Pearson

Membership
Dr Susan Barr (Norway - President/Chair), Dr. Peter Boyarsky (Russia), Paul Chaplin (New Zealand), DR Rosamunde Codling (United Kingdom), PROF.DR. Louwrens Hacquebord (Netherlands), DAVID Hart (South Africa), JEAN-François le Mouël (France), DOUG Olynyk (Canada), Dr Michael Pearson (Australia), Dr. Urban Wråkberg (Sweden).

Corresponding members: Jaco Boshoff (South Africa), Geoff Ashley (Australia), Professor Colin Pearson (Australia), Angie McGowan (Australia)

Liaison
Several of the members have established consultative networks in their own countries to ensure wider representation and sources of expertise. Such a network has been established involving ICOMOS and other interested persons in Australia via the Web.

Other countries that have an active interest in heritage work in the Arctic and/or Antarctic are being encouraged to nominate representatives to the committee.
The IPHC has begun to work with relevant external groups including government and non-government agencies: International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP) to the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) and the Antarctic Heritage Trust (UK & NZ). Both the IASC and the CEP have acknowledged the value of the IPHC and its availability as a non-partisan expert advisory body.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Arctic and various national polar agencies have been sent information about the founding of the IPHC. Moves will also begin to connect with many other agencies which share some of the interests of the IPHC. These include the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Centre for
the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), The Getty Foundation, The US National Science Foundation (NSF) - Department of Polar Programmes Historic section.

**Founding Meeting**

The Committee’s founding meeting was held at the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) Cambridge University on 10th & 11th May 2001. Australia’s member, Michael Pearson, attended the meeting, his travel costs being subsidised by the Australian Heritage Commission. This meeting ratified the appointment of Susan Barr (Norway) as President. Paul Chaplin (New Zealand) was appointed as Secretary General and it was agreed that both would act as the Working Group for the committee to conduct inter-sessional work.

The draft statutes for the IPHC were amended and endorsed, including a change of name to the International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC) to emphasise its focus on heritage issues.

Various aspects of heritage work in the polar regions were discussed. Of major concern was the fact that there is no recognised way (among bodies working in polar regions) of defining what a “historic site” is and much significant historic material is under threat because it’s historic value is not accepted. For this reason the IPHC has formulated a statement which it hopes will be accepted by those with management responsibilities in polar regions.

A guiding principle for the work of the International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC) is that all evidence of previous/finished human activity in the polar areas has a potential significance for the documentation and understanding of the history of these areas and should be expertly assessed with an eye to possible designation as a cultural heritage site before being altered or removed.

*It is hoped that by applying this principle unnecessary loss of valuable cultural* heritage information due to hasty decision-making will be avoided.

Other decisions made at the meeting included,

- The development of an appropriate set of standards for cultural heritage protection in the polar regions. It is proposed to do this by relevant modifications to existing ICOMOS charters.

- Development of a website order to help create linkages between those working to protect polar heritage in the Antarctic and Arctic. It is hoped that this will ultimately include a bibliography of relevant published material by including links to other sites.

- The compilation of a database of known experts in the various fields of polar conservation. This will enable IPHC to assist those working in polar heritage protection activities to identify others with specialist expertise.

- The compilation of a systematic list of historic sites in both the Arctic and Antarctic. This information exists in many existing databases but it is fragmented and variable in the information available. Such a list will hopefully emphasise the full extent of historic resources in polar regions.

- Concepts for the imagery of the IPHC (logo, etc) were agreed and artwork is now being produced.

- A brochure is being produced to promote the activities of the committee and to advise those working in the field of polar heritage protection of the expertise and information available through the IPHC.
Activities

1. Funding for the Norwegian based Secretariat and the majority of these projects is being provided by the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

2. An information paper about the IPHC has been presented to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative meeting. The paper which identified the expertise offered by the Committee also offered this as a resource to the CEP. This was positively received. Similarly the IPHC was presented at the Annual General Meeting of the IASC and associated Arctic Scientific Committees.

3. Heritage at Risk. A section on polar heritage risks has been written for this ICOMOS publication.

4. A series of more technical papers are now being considered for publication within the ICOMOS system. It is expected that these will also have value for use in other ways.

International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Brian Egloff

Many thanks must be accorded to Tom Wheaton for launching the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) web site. As the Member from Australia and the Chair of International ICAHM, I am indebted not only to Tom, but also to Ellen Lee our Secretary and Willem Willems the Vice President for all of their efforts at seeking to make ICAHM truly international. For those of us who are provincial in disposition, the operation of international organisations is something beyond our understanding. Marilyn Truscott has ably contributed to the linkage between ICAHM and ICOMOS International as has Henry Cleere who has maintained the connection between ICOMOS in Paris and ICAHM.

ICAHM is only as good as the efforts of its members. Currently our thrust is to have a representative meeting at the 13th General Assembly and if possible derive from the archaeological papers offered at the General Assembly a publication of the quality of that excellent work edited by Claire Moussant, Archaeological Remains: In situ Conservation, ICAHM International Conference (Montreal, 1994).

Following the launching of the ICAHM world-wide-web site, interested archaeologists have written to me and asked me how they can become a member of ICAHM. As a scientific committee of ICOMOS, ICAHM is bound by the statutes of ICOMOS. Firstly, to be on the ICAHM committee one must be a member of a national ICOMOS. We have three kinds of members. There are the “Voting Members”, one from each country, that are nominated by the ICOMOS executive or elected by the members of ICOMOS of that country. Then there are “Honorary Members” who in the past and hopefully into the future will continue to work for ICAHM. And, there are “Associate Members”, individuals who take on projects that assist ICHAM in reaching its goals.

The highlight of the year was the annual regional meeting at Alice Springs in conjunction with the Australia ICOMOS ‘Making Tracks’ conference. Members of ICAHM from the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were able to attend.

At that meeting the immediate goals of ICAHM were refined and are as follows:

- initiate a process to review international archaeological charters including the ICAHM Charter and the “Recommendations on International Principles for Archaeological Excavations” adopted by UNESCO in New Delhi in 1956.
- document the history of ICAHM
- maintain current the ICAHM/ICOMOS web site
- develop its role at the 13th General Assembly at Victoria Falls including seeking funding for distant members from 3rd world nations to attend
- contribute to the ICOMOS Guidelines for Intercultural Relationships with Indigenous Peoples (with special reference to cultural mapping), 1st draft, 2 September 2000
- seek 'Voting Members' from regions that are under-represented, such as South America and Africa

If you can assist ICAHM and wish to do so, please contact me so that our efforts can be coordinated. We are particularly interested in making an effort to review national charters and international charters that reflect archaeological heritage management principals and practices.

The latest effort by the Committee memberships was the drafting by Marilyn Truscott of ICAHM's contribution to the "Heritage At Risk" publication.

Read all about ICAHM in an article by Henry Cleere titled 'ICAHM redivivus!' in Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites, Vol 4, pages 117-
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