

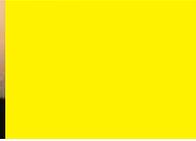


ICOMOS 2007



eXtremeheritage

19-21 July 2007
James Cook University
Cairns QLD



Managing heritage in the face of climatic extremes, natural disasters and military conflicts in tropical, desert, polar and off-world landscapes.

Conference Handbook

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Public Forum on Climate Change and Heritage and Welcome Reception



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Organising Committee

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Welcome to Conference

On behalf of Australia ICOMOS, I am delighted to welcome you to our 2007 National Conference in Cairns, tropical Far North Queensland. We are very grateful to our conference partner, James Cook University, for hosting the conference at its Cairns Campus. I would also like to acknowledge and pay my respects to the traditional owners of the land, the Irukandji, Indjilji, and Tjapukai peoples.

Our conference theme - Extreme Heritage- covers a wide spectrum of natural disasters and military conflicts in tropical, desert, polar and off world landscapes. It reflects the modern challenge of managing heritage in a changing and volatile world. The theme puts Australia and its climatic diversity in a world context and draws together national and international researchers working in similar environments to talk about common and emerging issues.

I would like to thank all those people and organisations who have contributed to making our conference possible, especially our Platinum sponsors, the Australian Government Department of Environment and Water Resources, and the Queensland Government Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Natural Resources and Water. I am delighted that our distinguished colleague John Hurd, President of the ICOMOS International Advisory Committee, has agreed to attend the conference and deliver the keynote address. I also welcome our many speakers and participants from Australia and overseas. Included amongst them is Beth O'Leary from New Mexico State University who is joining us to help us celebrate the anniversary of the Apollo 11 landing which falls on the 21st July by giving the keynote paper in the Heritage of off-world landscapes session. Associated with this year's conference are two innovative events for Australia ICOMOS. The first is a one-day symposium on climate change and heritage, which culminates in a public forum in the evening. The topic of climate change and heritage is engaging heritage professionals throughout the world including the World Heritage Centre and the ICOMOS International Scientific Council. The public forum on this topic will be an opportunity for delegates and the public to engage in one of the most important discussions facing the future of heritage conservation this millennium. The other major event is the inaugural meeting of the newly elected first Board of ICOMOS Pasifika, hosted by Australia ICOMOS. We are delighted to assist our Pacific neighbours in conserving and celebrating the rich heritage of the Pacific region.

I trust you will have a rewarding and enjoyable time here in Cairns and look forward to meeting and talking with you over the next few days.



Peter Phillips
 President, Australia ICOMOS

Welcome to James Cook University

I have great pleasure in welcoming Australia ICOMOS and the conference delegates to James Cook University. Our partnership through the Faculty of Arts, Education and Social Sciences in the Extreme Heritage Conference is an exciting opportunity to work together.

Over the next few days you will be discussing some of the most pressing issues facing heritage conservation in the modern world. This conference, including the symposium and public forum, provides an excellent opportunity for practitioners and academics to bring their experiences to a common table, stimulating discussion and ideas on how to address key challenges in heritage conservation, interpretation and investigation.

Our Faculty is the largest and most diverse at James Cook University and features a blend of traditional and contemporary disciplines. It offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses to approximately 4000 students at campuses in Townsville, Cairns and Mackay. Many of our subjects and areas of research are relevant to the conference themes and these include archaeology, anthropology, cultural heritage management, sociology and Australian and Indigenous Australian studies. The Faculty has an identified area of research strength in People Identity and Place which resonates with the work and objectives of Australia ICOMOS. While many programs offered by the Faculty seek to engage students with issues relevant to life in tropical northern Australia and the Asia Pacific region, significant consideration is also given to important social, cultural and political issues in a wider global context. I am pleased to see that several of the themes of the conference focus on areas of direct importance to our university including a focus on heritage in tropical environments; heritage in the Pacific region; climate change and heritage impacts; and the impact of disasters on tangible and intangible heritage.

I hope that you will enjoy your experience in north Queensland and that you have a successful conference.



Professor Janet Greeley

Pro-Vice-Chancellor – Arts, Education and Social Sciences

Pre and Post Conference Tours

For those who have booked to go on a tour make sure that you check the notice boards near the Registration desk for any late changes to the departure time or place.

Australia ICOMOS Executive Meeting

The Australia ICOMOS Executive committee's quarterly meeting.

ICOMOS Pasifika

Inaugural meeting of ICOMOS Pasifika board. AICOMOS is pleased to facilitate this opportunity for the newly formed ICOMOS Pasifika board to meet and participate in our national conference.

The Board members are:

- **President - Rufino Mauricio** (Federation of the States of Micronesia (FSM) (Pohnpei State)
- **1st Vice-President - Christophe Sand** (New Caledonia)
- **2nd Vice-President - Faustina Rehuher** (Palau)
- **Secretary - Richard Tuheiaiva** (French Polynesia)
- **Treasurer - Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua** (Fiji)
- **Secretariat - Meredith Blake**

Workshop on National and World Heritage listing of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (WTWHA) on cultural grounds.

JCU contact: Michael.Wood@jcu.edu.au
This workshop which is being run by JCU will critically review work to date on developing material for nominating the WTWHA on to Australia's national heritage list. This documentation may also serve as the basis for World Heritage listing. The main aim of the workshop is to generate suggestions for improvements in the documentation of Indigenous cultural values and to gain a better understanding of procedures and assessment criteria. To encourage productive discussion this session participant numbers are restricted.

Meet and Greet BBQ

5pm at **Trinity Beach Esplanade (southern end BBQs)**

A casual BBQ for the participants in the days workshops and meetings. I Pasifika, AICOMOS and Workshop participants are welcome to meet at the Esplanade to get to know each other, enjoy a simple Aussie BBQ and unwind at the beach. Food and non-alcoholic beverages provided.



Golden Mackay Logan
Heritage Consultants

GML is a leading Australian heritage consultancy.

Our multi-disciplinary team are recognised experts in their chosen fields.

We have extensive experience in the assessment and management of complex heritage sites, from historical research through planning and policy to interpretation.

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- Interpretation Planning
- Heritage Studies
- Archival Recording

Symposium on Heritage and Climate Change

The symposium will be a day long exploration of issues around Climate Change and its implications for Heritage commencing at 9.00am.

The symposium will involve a number of presentations from Australian and overseas specialists who have experience in either climate change or heritage and who have taken this opportunity to consider the likely and possible relationships of the two.

Generally the day will consist of discussions structured around several presentations designed to generate debate around key areas of interest. In this symposium the discussion will be as important as the presentations, drawing in an even broader range of expertise to address the issues.

We will spend the morning considering the heritage risks and likely impacts of climate change whether gradual or due to extreme climatic events. What might we lose as climate change occurs? What are we doing to identify the potential losses and issues? What will be the impacts on natural/intangible and physical heritage values? During this part of the symposium we will hear presentations from Michael Pearson who will outline the likely scenario in relation to Australia's cultural heritage, and an expert on extreme events (TBA). Mike Rowland will provide an overview of the history of concern with the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage in Australia with specific reference to archaeology.

The discussion will move naturally into a discussion of human receptiveness and responses to climate change and how these currently mitigate or compound the potential impacts. In Melanesia, Peter Christoff from the School of Social & Environmental Enquiry, University of Melbourne, will speak on climate change, adaptive governance and implications for cultural heritage. After lunch we are turning our focus to look at what research is currently underway with case study presentations from Vanessa Valdez Ramirez (Wet Tropics WHA) and Rosita Henry (Chuuk Lagoon). The morning presentations particularly Pearson's and Rowland's will again be relevant here. From this point it will be a matter of identifying what are some of the priority areas for immediate and future investigations.

After a short break for afternoon tea we will pull together the thoughts and ideas generated throughout the day and turn our mind to how we will progress the discussion of preparing and responding to climate change as heritage professionals. John Hurd will present on the role of ICOMOS International Scientific Committees. We hope to generate a momentum by positing strategies that we can implement to increase both the debate between community and government sectors and the research focus of the academe and partner organisations in relation to heritage and climate change.

The symposium will conclude at 4.20pm sharp so that we can board a bus and join members of the public and the other conference delegates at the Public Forum

9.00am **Welcome to symposium** - Heritage and Climate Change

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Room B1.031

9.15am **What are the risks/likely impacts? What might we lose? Are we identifying them these risks/potential losses/issues:**

- Impacts on natural/intangible/physical heritage
- Extreme climatic events

Mike Pearson and Mike Rowland

10.45am **Morning Tea**

11.05am **Human receptiveness /responses to climate change and heritage – how are these compounding or helping the problem**

Simon Foale and Peter Christoff

12.10pm **Lunch**

12.50pm **How prepared are we as heritage practitioners and related disciplines?**

What preparation/research has been done?

Vanessa Valdez Ramirez and Rosita Henry

2.45pm **Afternoon Tea**

3.05pm **Where to from here – plugging the gaps.**

John Hurd

4.20pm **Symposium Close and Bus Transfer to The Tanks**

Public Forum on Climate Change and Heritage and Welcome Reception
TANKS Art Centre, Tank 5

Please refer to page 8 for details.

Entry via Gold Coin Donation to the Global Heritage Fund.

9.00am	Welcome and Official Open	
9.30am	Keynote Presentation <i>The Conservation Challenges of Hot, Low and Cold, High Deserts. Central Asia and Trans Himalaya</i> John Hurd Room A3.1	
10.30am	Morning Tea	
	The Heritage of Desert Landscapes Bruce Prideaux Room A3.1	Heritage Disasters and Risk Preparedness (Part 1) Robyn Riddett and Dirk HR Spennemann Room B1.031
11.00am	Beyond the Pale: the Plight of Remote Area Heritage Jane Lennon	The Heritage of Polar and Alpine Places Michael Pearson Room A3.2
11.25am	Heritage as a Motivation for Four Wheel Drive Tourism in Desert Australia Bruce Prideaux	'Heritage at Risk': Cultural Heritage Management in the Antarctic Sharie-Lee Evans
11.50am	The Power of Community: A Case of Temple Restoration in Basgo, Ladakh in the Himalayan Desert Senthilpavai Kasiaman	Beyond the Heroic Huts: Managing Australia's Antarctic Heritage Stephen Powell
12.15pm	The Interpretation of Surface Stone Artefact Assemblage Composition from Eroded Contexts in Arid Western New South Wales, Australia Justin Shiner	Conservation Challenges in the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica Michael Pearson, Heritage Management Consultants
12.40pm	The Desert City of Bam and its Cultural Landscape after the Earthquake of December 2003: A Risk Preparedness Case Abdolrasool Vatandoust	Conserving in the Deep Freeze: Saving and Interpreting the Heroic Era Huts of the Ross Dependency in Antarctica Fiona Tennant and Julian Bickersteih
1.05pm	Lunch	Up in Smoke: Wildfires and Heritage Fences John Pickard
		Tarps and Tiles and the Fate of Slate: The Heritage Impact of the 1999 Sydney Hailstorm on the City of Sydney Chery Kemp

1.55pm	Rainforest, Savannah and Reef: Cultural Heritage in the Tropics (Part 1) Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy and Maureen Fuay Room A3.2	Extreme Experiences in Cultural Tourism And Interpretation (Part 1) Gordon Grimwade Room A1.016	Over Exposed or Blown Away!...Architecture in the Extreme Alan Croker Room A1.014	Heritage Disasters & Risk Preparedness (Part 2) Robyn Riddett and Dirk HR Spennemann Room B1.031
2.20pm	Lizard Island Stone Buildings Ruth Kerr	Authenticity versus Commodification: Atrocity Heritage Tourism at 'Death Railway' of the Bridge over the River Kwai and its Associations Aphinya Arunapaporn	Extreme beginnings: the Effects of Cyclones on the Development of Innisfail, Far North Queensland Rob Dasting and Sandi Robb	Workshop: Towards an Integrated Approach to Cultural Heritage Disaster Management – Robyn Riddett
2.45pm	Why is My Little Timber Shack Heritage Listed? I Want To Build Units! Ken Hogan	World War Two Sites in Torres Strait Vanessa Seekee	The Timber Phoenix: Bushfires and Vernacular Timber Buildings Geoff Ashley	
3.10pm	Afternoon Tea	Transformative Learning in the Hidden City: Writing an Interpretation Plan at the Viengxai Field School in Northern Laos Joanna Willis		
3.40pm	Lashed, Slammed, Torn, and Battered: Cyclone Monica and the Subsequent Impacts on Indigenous Rock Art in Arnhemland, Northern Territory Daryl Guse, Richard Woolfe and Jacob Nayinggul	Extreme Experiences in Cultural Tourism And Interpretation (Part 2) Gordon Grimwade Room A1.016	Heritage and Conflict in Europe William Logan and Tracy Ireland Room A1.014	Culture, Heritage and Identity Marie-Theres Albert
4.05pm	Managing underwater cultural heritage: A case study of the SS Yongala Andrew Vialuka	When We Worshiped the Devil Bill Carter		Our Trousers were like a Map of Europe, they had so many Patches'- Investigating Heritage and Identity in the Landscape of 20th Century in Cyprus Tracy Ireland
4.30pm	Hunting Magic, Maintenance Ceremonies and Increase Sites Exploring Traditional Management Systems for Marine Resources Along the Tropical North Queensland Coastline Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy	Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax and Cabbages and Kings': from Tradition to Technology in Heritage Interpretation Jane Harrington		Managing Heritage in the Wake of War and Conflict in Cyprus Susan Balderstone
5.00pm	Poster Exhibition Opening Future of Heritage in Queensland' and 'Statewide Survey, David Eades Queensland's Heritage Grants Program, Peter Hutchison Please refer to page 9 for further details.			
6.30pm	Cook Island Hungi and Traditional Dancing Please refer to page 10 for details			



9.00am	Keynote Presentation Anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon Landing Beth O'Leary Room A3.1		
10.15am	Morning Tea	The Watery Realm – An Extremely Important Environment Shelley Greer Room A3.2	Heritage and Human Rights William Logan and Tracy Ireland Room A1.014
10.45am	The Heritage of Off-World Landscapes – (Part 1) John Campbell and Alice Gorman Room A3.1	Reading and Riding the Waves: The Sea as a Known Universe in Torres Strait Maureen Fuary	Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Human Right Bill Logan
11.10am	Historic Preservation at the Edge: Archaeology on the Moon, in Space and on other Celestial Bodies Beth O'Leary	River Rats and Seafarers: Watery Ways of Being – Exploring Human Connections to Rivers and Seas Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy	Human Rights, Heritage Conservation and Cultural Tourism - Conflict Or Compatibility? Peter James
11.35am	Leaving the Cradle of Earth: the Heritage of Low Earth Orbit, 1957 – 1963 Alice Gorman	Postcards from the Edge Kathleen Broderick and Kathryn Ferguson	The Problematic Nature of Burmese Cultural Traditions for the Expression of Cultural Diversity and the Assertion of Cultural Rights Janette Philp
12.00pm	Lost in Space: Failed Mars Mission Landing Sites as Forensic Investigation Scenes Dirk HR Spennemann	Sites as Portals on a Watery Coast: Heritage Sites as Places where Past, Present and Future Collide Shelley Greer	Whose Land is it Anyway?: Conflict and Conservation in Kashmir Tim Winter
12.25pm	Lunch		
1.20pm	The Heritage of Off-World Landscapes - (Part 2) John Campbell and Alice Gorman Room A3.1	Cultural Heritage Management in the Pacific Anita Smith and Ian Lilley Room A3.2	Archaeology, Heritage and Reconciliation in Asia William Logan and Tracy Ireland Room A1.014
1.45pm	Reconstructing the Reality of Remote and Complex Systems in the Future Brett Biddington	Square Pegs and Round Holes: the World Heritage Convention and the Pacific Island States Anita Smith	The Role of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in Peacebuilding in Afghanistan Brooke Rogers
2.10pm	The Case for Developing exo-archaeology in the Solar System and Beyond John Campbell	Putting Pacific Heritage on the Map: Introducing ICOMOS Pasifika Rufino Mauricio	Heritage and Identity: A Case of Local Community Connections with the Historic Relics of an Angkorean Past Senthilpavai Kasliannan
2.35pm	Discussion	Chief Roi Mata's Domain: Challenges Facing a World Heritage-nominated Property in Vanuatu Chris Ballard and Douglas Kalotiti	Living With Heritage: Managing Contested Values at Greater Angkor Richard Mackey
3.00pm	Afternoon Tea	Putting their Money where our Mouth is: How we might put Global Capital to Work in Cultural Heritage Ian Lilley	'Dig a Hole and Bury the Past in It': Reconciliation and the Heritage of Genocide in Cambodia Colin Long
3.30pm	Panel Discussion		
4.30pm	Conference Close		
6.30pm	Coaches depart for Conference Dinner		
7.00pm	Conference Dinner: Please refer to page 11 for dinner information.		

Invited Speakers

Mr John Hurd

Following a B.Sc. in the Geology of Clays, John studied a two-year Conservation Science diploma and an 'objects' higher National diploma, including placements at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

In 2000 John formed Hurd Conservation International, an international field consultancy with projects across Asia for several international agencies; he is a senior conservation consultant to UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, on the Silk Roads cities of Central Asia.

John Hurd chaired the ICOMOS UK earth scientific committee from 1994-2000, and was elected as President of ICOMOS, International Scientific Committee for Earthen Architectural Heritage in 2006. In October 2006 he was elected as President of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee.

John is now director of conservation for the Global Heritage Fund.



Dr Beth O'Leary

The 21st of July 2007 is the anniversary of the Apollo 11 landing. ICOMOS is proud to announce that the Heritage of Off World Landscapes session on that day will be led by a talk from the world's leading specialist in Space Heritage Associate Professor Beth O'Leary.

Beth Laura O'Leary, Ph.D. is an anthropologist and associate college professor, specializing in cultural resource management in the Department of Anthropology at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA. For the last seven years she has been involved with the cultural heritage of outer space and the Moon in the emerging field of Space Heritage. As a recipient of a grant from the New Mexico Space Grant Consortium (NASA), she investigated both the archaeological assemblage and the international heritage status of the Apollo 11 Tranquility Base site on the Moon.

On May 6, 2006, Dr. Beth Laura O'Leary with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Katherine Slick, and the New Mexico Museum of Space History (NMMSH) documented the Apollo 11 Tranquility Base archaeological site on the Moon as LA 2,000,000 in the State of New Mexico's Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) database. LA 2,000,000 represents the first site created by the Apollo 11 Astronauts on July 20, 1969 on the Moon, 238,857 miles from Earth at (Lunar Coordinates) 0.67266 degrees North Latitude, 23.47298 degrees East Longitude. The New Mexico Museum of Space History serves as the host for LA 2,000,000 on Earth. The location of this marker at the Museum (UTM Coordinates: Zone 13, E 413969/ N3642735) is forever linked to the first lunar landing site. LA 2,000,000 is now part of ARMS, the largest archaeological database in the United States. This action marks the first effort here on Earth to preserve the cultural heritage on the Moon. It is the first registered Space Heritage site in the world.

She is currently researching all the lunar sites (robotic and manned landing locations) as historic archaeological properties, their context in the Cold War and their significance and preservation in new "Space Race" and future space tourism. She is preparing nominations of lunar sites to the United States in the new National Register of Historic Places.



Public Forum on Climate Change and Heritage and Welcome Reception

Thursday 19 July 2007 TANKS Art Centre, Tank 5

Entry via Gold Coin Donation to the Global Heritage Fund.

Proudly sponsored by:



This public forum hosted by AICOMOS and JCU is sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources and Water. The Department has recently taken on new responsibilities in relation to Climate Change and it is also the agency responsible for the management of Indigenous heritage in Queensland. The Hon Craig Wallace will open the forum which will be an opportunity for delegates and the public to engage in one of the most important discussions facing the future of heritage conservation this millennium. A series of specialists will make brief presentation on issues relating to heritage and climate change and then members of the public and delegates will have the opportunity to engage them in discussion.

The Tanks is a World War II site housing five oil tanks, three of which have been transformed into a unique community arts centre. This site is the home of Cairns' most innovative Arts facilities providing versatile arts services and performing - visual arts venues. The Public Forum will be held in Tank #5 with refreshments served in the adjacent magical tropical gardens

Master of Ceremonies

Ms Michelle Rayner

Michelle Rayner is the Executive Producer of the social history and Features Unit, at ABC Radio National - the only media outlet in Australia which broadcasts a weekly hour-length program devoted exclusively to history and historiography. Michelle has been producing talk radio for the last twenty years, from science programs to comedy, for both the ABC and the BBC. She has a Masters degree in Public History from the University of Technology, Sydney and is a past winner of the NSW Premiers History Award, for her documentary 'Passes and Pathways - A History of the Walking Tracks of the Blue Mountains'.



Opening Address

The Hon. Craig Wallace, Minister for Natural Resources and Water and Minister Assisting the Premier in North Queensland and **Minister Assisting the Premier in North Queensland Member for Thuringowa.**

Craig Wallace was appointed Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Water and Minister Assisting the Premier in North Queensland in November 2006. Born in Home Hill, Mr Wallace, the Member for Thuringowa, was elected to State Parliament in February 2004.

The Department of Natural Resources and Water includes the Climate Change Centre of Excellence whose purpose is to provide strategic whole-of-government policy advice and information about climate change that is used and valued by decision makers across Queensland.



Coral Reefs: Will they Survive Rapid Environmental-Climatic Change?

Prof Malcolm McCulloch

Through considering the possible scenarios of catastrophic climate change and coral reefs Malcolm will challenge our complacency in relation to the likely impacts of climate change on the natural and cultural environment.

Chief Investigator with the Centre of Excellence in Coral Reef Studies, Malcolm is based at the Australian National University in the Research School of Earth Sciences. He will outline some evidence for past climate change from his coral reef research. He will also set the scene for the other talks in the forum by providing an overview of the current scenario for climate change and implications for one of Australia's World Heritage Sites the Great Barrier Reef. His current research interests include: the application of isotopic and trace element geochemical methods to better understand the impacts of both climatic and anthropogenic processes on the Earth's environment. Research on modern corals in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland, as well as coral reefs of Australia's near neighbours, including the extraction of high resolution, continuous records of both climate and anthropogenic impacts are being extracted from living corals, of up to 300 to 400 years in age, to assess the nature and character of past variations in climate and anthropogenic influences. He is also involved in research on fossil corals to determine the timing and rate of sea level changes; and development of methods for in-situ analyses of trace elements in carbonates (corals) to enable high resolution temporal studies of climate change to be undertaken.



The Walls Come Crumbling Down: Changing Rainfall Patterns in Himalayan Deserts

Mr John Hurd

John's paper will highlight the effects of climate change on heritage sites in the Himalayan deserts reminding us that the impact of climate change are global in scale and diverse in nature. In Australia when we think of the likely impacts of climate change we tend to focus on issue associated with sea level rise and/or increasing salinity Following a B.Sc. in the Geology of Clays, John studied a two-year Conservation Science diploma and an 'objects' higher National diploma, including placements at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. In 2000 John formed Hurd Conservation International, an international field consultancy with projects across Asia for several International agencies; he is a senior conservation consultant to UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, on the Silk Roads cities of Central Asia. John Hurd chaired the ICOMOS UK earth scientific committee from 1994-2000, and was elected as President of ICOMOS, International Scientific Committee for Earthen Architectural Heritage in 2006. In October 2006 he was elected as President of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee. John is now director of conservation for the Global Heritage Fund.



John Hurd restoring Zaanstran gravesite vandalised by looters

Climate Change and its Impact on Australia's Cultural Heritage

Dr Michael Pearson

Understandably, the debate on climate change to date has largely been driven via a consideration of the changes in the natural environment. Michael's paper however, will bring home to us some of the very real threats and consequences for our cultural heritage. Michael Pearson is an historical archaeologist and has worked for over 30 years in the heritage field, with NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, with the Australian Heritage Commission, and since 1993 as director of the firm Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd, specialising in heritage research, management and planning. Michael attended a workshop on climate change and World Heritage organised by the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO in Paris in 2006, and his talk is based on a paper prepared for that workshop. Michael is a past chairman of Australia ICOMOS, is Adjunct Professor of Cultural Heritage Management at the University of Canberra, and is Chair of the ACT Heritage Council.



The Ancient City of Bam, Iran, before and after the Earthquake of December 2003

Dr Rasool Vatandoust

We are told that extreme climatic events will become more frequent as climate change accelerates. In his presentation Dr Vatandoust will provide some dramatic images of the impacts of an extreme natural event- the 2003 earthquake that severely damaged the ancient city of Bam. He will outline the work in progress to restore the beautiful, ancient, desert city. Dr Vatandoust has a B.Sc. in Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Tehran, 1970. Ph.D. in Conservation of Cultural Properties, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1978. He was the Founder of the Central Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization, Tehran, 1990. This research centre which was later reorganized as Research Centre for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR) is responsible for all the scientific investigations of historical remains throughout the country as well as supervising a network of conservation and restoration laboratories within and outside of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization. He has worked in the fields of conservation science and conservation & restoration of cultural heritage since 1972.



Managing the Great Barrier Reef - the Climate Challenge

Mr Andrew Skeat

In his presentation Andrew will outline the challenges of managing the natural and cultural values one of Australia's best known World Heritage Areas the Great Barrier Reef in the face of projected climate change. Andrew Skeat is an Executive Director with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority with responsibilities including Water Quality and Coastal Development, Tourism, Science, and Education. Andrew has more than 25 years experience developing conservation policy, managing protected areas, and as a biologist. A current key task is managing the interaction between the Authority and the tourism industry. A new approach has been forged based on partnerships and cooperation, with recognition of industry contribution to management and reward for high standard operators. He is responsible for a team within the Authority which is developing a Climate Change Action Plan for the Great Barrier Reef.



Poster Exhibition

Friday 20 July 2007

James Cook University Library

5.00pm (at the conclusion of the days sessions)

This event is supported by Queensland Heritage Council, who is generously providing the refreshments. It will feature two oral presentations. The first by David Eades, Chair, Queensland Heritage Council: "The Future of Heritage in Queensland" and the "Statewide Survey".

The second by Peter Hutchison, Director, Cultural Heritage, Environmental Protection Agency on "Queensland's Heritage Grants Program".

A key attraction in the exhibition will be the Commonwealth Government's new World Heritage Exhibition (Photo courtesy of Dept of Environment and Water Resources). The exhibition will also include a photographic record of the Silk Road on loan from local consultant, Gordon Grimwade.

For full poster abstracts please refer to page 42.



Cook Island Community Dancing and Hungi

Friday 20 July 2007

6.30pm

Free Event

Hungi Pit-Grassed Area between building A2 and A4, JCU.

The Cook Island Hungi and Traditional Dancing is a free event included in your registration fee. It is partially funded via a grant from Cairns City JCU. Cairns has a dynamic Cook Island community and they have a long association with our campus. JCU Cairns campus claims to be the only university in Australia with a permanent Hungi pit! The community is eager to share a little bit of their culture with you through this Hungi and traditional dance display.

As the evening begins to descend and the night outflows begin their mournful but evocative cries you are invited to stroll from the Library across the bridge which spans the now dry creek within the university grounds, imagining it in wet season as it roars into life. As you cross the bridge the delicious aromas of food cooking in an earth oven will waft across on the breeze. Sitting on mats in the gathering twilight, be entertained by the Cook Island children performing their favourite dances for you until the announcement that dinner is ready.

The food will be a traditional range of meat, fish and vegetables with an array of tropical fruit. Vegetarians are advised that due to the nature of the Hungi there are no specific vegetarian dishes. However there will be an ample array of salads, cooked vegetables such as sweet potatoes and taro and a variety of tropical fruit!



Conference Dinner

Saturday 21 July 2007

Tjapukai Aboriginal Cultural Park

From the moment guests arrive at Tjapukai they will feel the powerful and evocative Aboriginal spirit vibrate through the atmosphere, creating an intense and mysterious mood. Upon arrival, guests are offered a welcome drink, as they mingle the magic space museum. Here the Quinkan spirits come to life taking guests on a journey through the Storywaters and into the Dreamtime, thunder and lightning herald the arrival of Gadja, a dreamtime spirit in glowing, UV fibre-optic costume. A good spirit, he tells of the past. Suddenly, his opposite appears from nowhere – the Quinkan towers 6 metres above the audience, bidding them to enter the past.

In the haunting Lakeside ceremony guests form part of the Rainbow Serpent Circle and share in an Aboriginal celebration consisting of music, chanting and dance that culminates in a magical fire-making ceremony. The fire is sent shooting across the lake where it connects with the ancient tribal lands to become a magical fireball, illuminating the lakeside and the audience. The rest of the Tjapukai people travel across the lake in a flame lit canoe, arriving to meet the guests.

Then the Tjapukai people guide the guests (via a flame lit path in the darkness), to the night's dining venue –the dance theatre where delegates enjoy a sumptuous international buffet. After dinner, the lights dim and the world famous Tjapukai Dancers take to the stage, presenting their culture with their inimitable blend of theatre and humour. The audience will find themselves connecting with the Tjapukai's

love of fun, and all will revel in the moment where there are no cultural barriers, only joy and laughter. You will have the opportunity to meet with the Tjapukai Dancers, have your photos taken with them or for the adventurous even practice a few dance steps, or learn to play the world's oldest wood instrument – the didgeridoo. Alternatively you can browse the Tjapukai Art Gallery or simply relax and continue your post conference discussions over drinks and/or dessert.

Coaches will depart promptly at 6.30pm from Valance Park at Trinity Beach to take delegates to the Tjapukai Aboriginal Cultural Park. Return transport will be provided at the conclusion of the dinner.

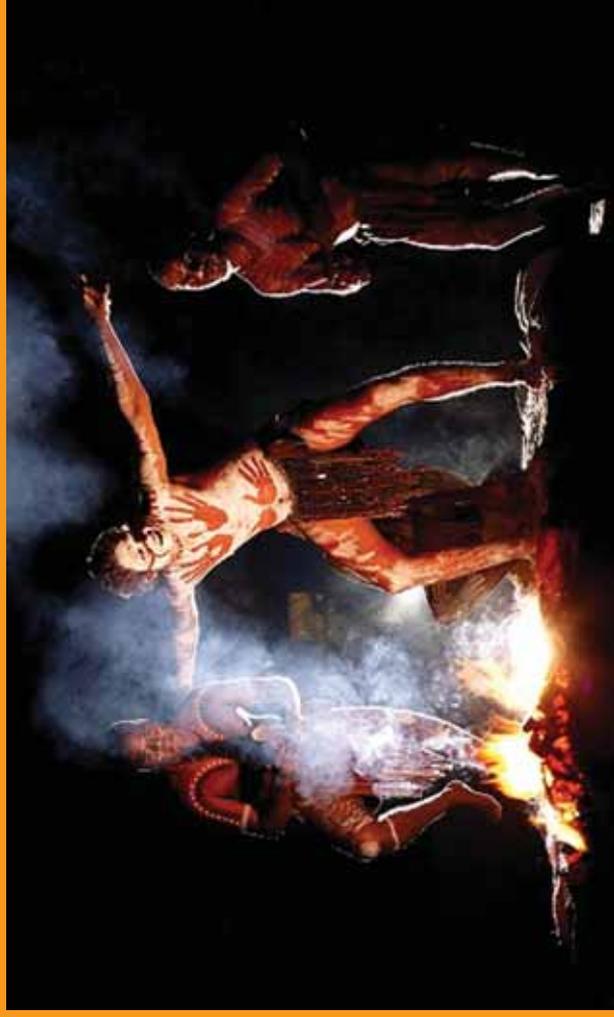


Photo kindly provided by Tjapukai

General Information

People with Special Needs

Every effort is made to ensure people with special needs are catered for. Should you require any specific assistance, please contact us at the Registration Desk to enable us to make your stay in Cairns a pleasant and comfortable experience.

Dress

The dress code for the conference and related events is smart casual.

Disclaimer

ICOMOS 2007 Conference including the Conference Organisers will not accept liability for the damages of any nature sustained by participants or their accompanying persons for loss or damage to their personal property as a result of ICOMOS 2007 Conference or related events.

Privacy Statement

Information provided by you will be used to administer the 2007 conference including accommodation, catering, transport and sponsorship. Data obtained during the registration process will remain the property of Waldron Smith Management and Australia ICOMOS.

Some Things To See & Do in Cairns

- Take one of the pre or post-conference AICOMOS organised tours in and around Cairns, Innisfail and the Atherton Tablelands or further away to Chillagoe, Cooktown or Lizard Island.
- Discover some local and regional indigenous culture at rock art galleries outside Cairns, and be entertained by the powerful presentations of local Aboriginal troupes at award winning attractions and local venues.
- Take in some live music, theatre, or an exhibition of art at the Cairns Regional Art Gallery, COCA (Centre of Contemporary Art), JUTE (Just Us Theatre Ensemble), Cairns Little Theatre, the Tanks, or Cairns Civic Centre.
- Explore the richness of World Heritage listed environments of the rainforests and Great Barrier Reef by self-driving or taking a tour. The Reef Fleet Terminal in the city is the jump-off point for dive trips and cruises to the reef.
- Visit nearby Kuranda and from there self-drive around the Atherton Tablelands for beautiful scenery, waterfalls, swimming in crater lakes, walking through rainforest, or spotting birds and other animals such as Lumholtz's Tree Kangaroo.
- Birders might want to do a longer round trip visiting Mount Molloy, Mareeba Wetlands, Eubanangee Swamp, Hasties Swamp, the lakes, and the Cairns Esplanade
- If you are staying on after the conference the Yungaburra Markets on the Tablelands are well worth a visit- they are on the following Saturday (July 28th). Have an endless cuppa and plate of scones at the quirky CWA Hall.
- At Trinity Beach, walk around and up the headland on the southern end of the beach- you may be lucky to see dolphins swimming off the point.
- Indulge your tropical food fetishes by wandering through Rusty's Markets in the city, open Friday -Sunday afternoon.
- Soothe your senses and your soul at one of the regions' award winning spas - both individual and partner treatments are offered by all.
- Go on a dinner cruise. Several companies offer a combination of dining options with on-board entertainment as you head out from Marlin Marina with the sun setting behind the hills.
- The mangrove boardwalk near the Cairns Airport and the boardwalk in Centenary Lakes (near the Botanical Gardens in Edge Hill) provide a fascinating and relaxing retreat from the midday sun.
- Stroll, jog, skate, or bicycle along the Cairns esplanade past the lagoon.
- Tee off at one of the region's world class golf courses in Cairns, the Beaches, the Atherton Tablelands or Port Douglas and Mossman.

Getting the most out of your stay in Cairns

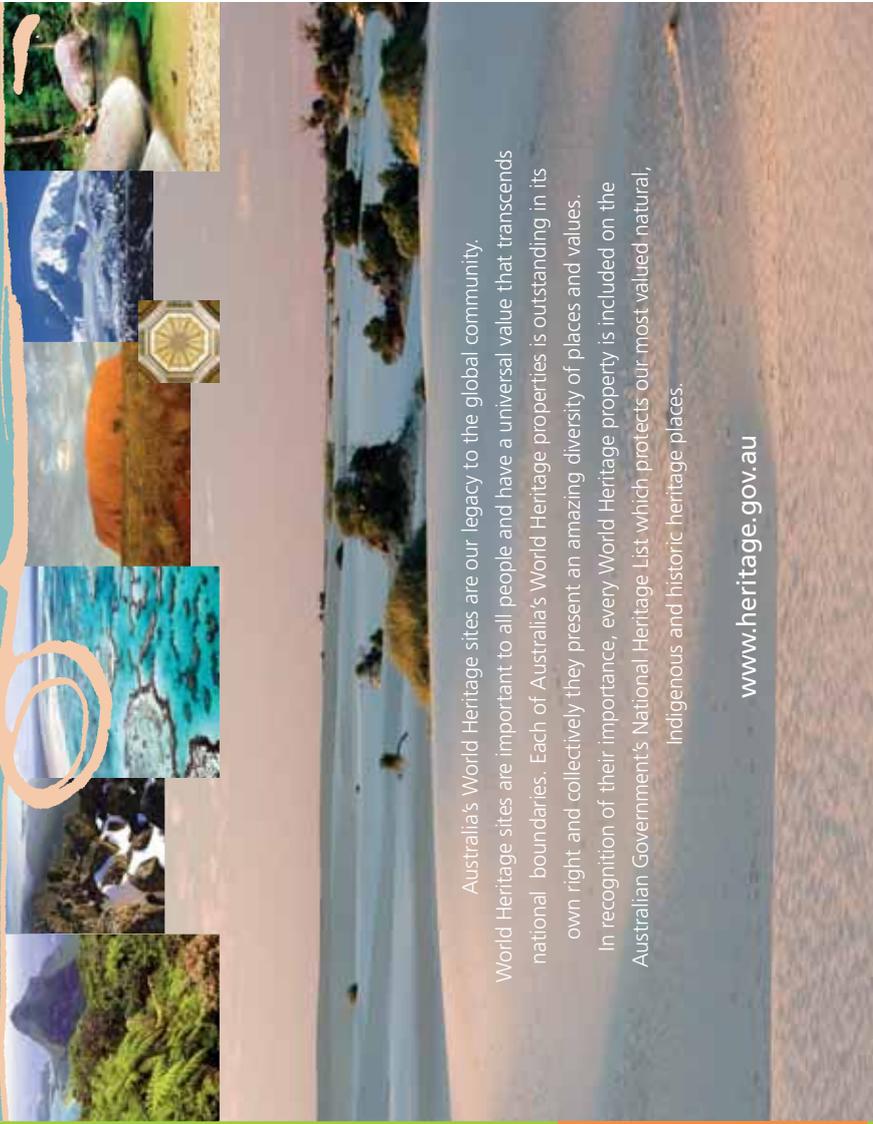
Cairns is a beautiful regional city which enjoys a relaxed life style in a picturesque natural setting. You are visiting during the dry season but it is not unusual to experience the occasional light rain shower. Remember if you have traveled from the southern states that although it is winter, the temperature here is much warmer and the sun can still burn. So remember to slip, slop slap! Wear a hat and sunscreen when out and about. Some insect repellent for the early evenings may also be useful. For those delegates with the time to explore the region after the conference remember that our native fauna includes crocodiles amongst other wonderful animals. As a general rule do not swim in estuaries or rivers and heed all warning signs. Likewise if you are exploring our rainforest be respectful of the animals and note that cassowary's should not be approached.



Australian Government

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS
OF AUSTRALIA'S

World Heritage



Australia's World Heritage sites are our legacy to the global community. World Heritage sites are important to all people and have a universal value that transcends national boundaries. Each of Australia's World Heritage properties is outstanding in its own right and collectively they present an amazing diversity of places and values. In recognition of their importance, every World Heritage property is included on the Australian Government's National Heritage List which protects our most valued natural, indigenous and historic heritage places.

www.heritage.gov.au

The Heritage of Desert Landscapes

Convenor: Bruce Prideaux

Desert landscapes in Australia and throughout the world contain a diversity of cultural places and values. Some of these landscapes are subject to the harshest physical stresses of extreme heat and cold which have severe implications for the long term conservation of built heritage. And yet in some cases the extremely arid conditions work to conserve certain types of artefacts far longer than milder climates.

In some instances the heritage of desert landscapes is in fact the story of climate change. In many areas of the world however, desert communities have been able to retain their heritage free of the overwhelming pressures of population expansion and associated urban and industrial development that threatens the heritage of milder climatic zones.

This session invites case studies of desert heritage through time from the study of ancient societies, places and material cultural through to the tangible and intangible heritage of living communities in desert landscapes. Watch tower in the high desert of the Himalayan plateau, at Basgo in Ladakh.

Beyond the Pale: the Plight of Remote Area Heritage

Jane Lennon

Abstract

With the changing organisation of rangeland pastoralism in outback Queensland, there is an increased redundancy of pastoral infrastructure, abandonment and demolition. No systematic surveys have been undertaken. There is a failure of national leadership to secure funds for identification, recording and determining if there are possible uses for culturally significant places, and partners to assist in the protection of this pastoral heritage.

This paper will present several case studies and offer some solutions.

Biography

Jane Lennon is a Brisbane based heritage consultant, adjunct professor in the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific at Deakin University, and member of the Australian Heritage Council. She is a founding member and past president of Australia ICOMOS. She has written many reports on heritage places in forests, rural landscapes, mining areas and outback Queensland and the heritage commentary for the 2006 State of Environment report. Her PhD discussed the evolution of cultural landscapes in Australia.

Heritage as a Motivation for Four Wheel Drive Tourism in Desert Australia

Bruce Prideaux, Dean Carson, Ali Coghlan, Andrew Taylor

Abstract

Four wheel drive (4WD) visitors to desert Australia have the opportunity to visit a wide range of desert heritage attractions and landscapes, often in remote areas. It is possible that product offerings based on heritage tourism could help deliver economic benefits to desert settlements. Managing heritage assets in light of increasing demand for 4WD experiences also presents a challenge. This paper reports on a 2006 survey of 4WD club members in Australia which identified the motivations for desert travel and the activities undertaken in the desert. The findings indicated that national parks, heritage sites and desert landscapes were significant attractors for people visiting desert regions. A profile of respondents indicated that they were likely to be aged over 50 years, traveling as couples, were interested in visiting remote areas that were inaccessible to visitors who did not have access to a 4 wheel drive vehicle and had been on a desert trip in the preceding two years. Visitors primarily engaged in non-commercial heritage tourism activities. The paper discusses the implications of these travel patterns for heritage asset management.

Biography

Bruce Prideaux is the Chair of Marketing and Tourism Management at the Cairns campus of James Cook University. Bruce has over 160 publications including several recently released book titles: *Managing Tourism and Hospitality Services: Theory and International Practice* and *Crisis Management in Tourism*. He is currently working on a co edited book on *Culture and Heritage in the Asia Pacific* and another on *river tourism* and is currently writing a book on destination development. He serves on the editorial boards of eight academic journals and is involved in research as part of the Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre and Desert Knowledge Cooperative Research Centre. More recently he has initiated two major long term studies of marine and rainforest tourism in North Queensland funded by the Australian Federal Government's Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Fund. His research unit currently has 4 full time researchers.

The Power of Community: A Case of Temple Restoration in Basgo, Ladakh in the Himalayan Desert

Senthilpavai Kasiannan

Abstract

This paper talks about the strength of community involvement in the Restoration of a Buddhist temple in the desert landscape of the Himalayas.

Basgo, a small village situated 40kms from Leh in the Ladakh region of the Himalayas is home to three magnificent temples dedicated to Maitreya Buddha. They are incredible examples of earthen construction in the extreme desert landscape of the Himalayas. The temples are a dominant presence in the landscape and the local community holds great reverence. They have strong tangible connections and intangible values expressed through their associated cultural practices.

The restoration project funded by World Monuments Watch and UNESCO would not have been possible if it was not for the active involvement of the villagers. Their contributions of dedicated time, effort, contributions and faith have helped in making this a remarkably successful project.

Conditions in the Himalayan desert further complicate the effective management of the temples. Due to the involvement of the local villagers it was possible to maintain and safeguard the monument during harsh winters in a remote and an extreme landscape.

This community sets a wonderful example to the rest of the world for its commitment to its heritage and this empowers Heritage professionals in their efforts to safeguard the world's heritage.

Biography

Senthilpavai Kasiannan trained as an architect with specialisation in Architectural Conservation. She worked as a Heritage Consultant on a number of projects related to Heritage Management including Cultural Resource inventorying, Mapping of Heritage resources, Database for Heritage inventories, Restoration plans, Conservation Management plans, World Heritage Site Assessment report and was involved in restoration and renovation of some key heritage buildings in different parts of India and Australia. She is currently pursuing her doctoral research in University of Sydney. Her research aims to re-interpret the Greater Angkor Cultural landscape using Geographical Information Systems. She aims to establish the significance of Angkor through the perspective of its local community.

The Interpretation of Surface Stone Artefact Assemblage Composition from Eroded Contexts in Arid Western New South Wales, Australia

Justin Shiner

Abstract

The semi arid rangelands and plains of western NSW contain a rich material record of hunter-gather occupation. This record consists primarily of flaked stone artefacts and heat retainer hearths and is widely distributed across the landscape. Many of the land surfaces on which this record occurs have undergone significant geomorphic change, especially during the last 150 years of pastoral land use. In many places this has resulted in the loss of vertical stratigraphic integrity, leading to the delatation of the stone artefacts onto a single surface.

This record poses a number of issues for archaeologists interested in understanding past patterns of human behaviour. These distributions represent the accumulation of material from episodic behavioural events without clear temporal contexts or relationships between artefacts and locations. The sum total of an assemblage can represent a palimpsest of material accumulated over several thousand years. From this perspective the record does not reflect a mode of behaviour compatible with ethnographic interpretative frameworks.

Data on the composition of stone artefact assemblages from Pine Point – Langwell Stations near Broken Hill illustrate the potential for understanding long-term accumulated pattern in these important features of the cultural heritage landscape.

Biography

Justin Shiner is the Specialist Archaeologist with Rio Tinto Aluminium, Weipa, where he has been coordinating cultural heritage management since 2003. His research interests include stone artefact analysis, the archaeology of arid regions, GIS applications, and cultural heritage management. He completed his PhD at the University of Auckland investigating the composition, chronology and distribution of deflated surface archaeological distributions in western New South Wales. He has published articles on the archaeology of western New South Wales and alpine Victoria.

The desert city of Bam and its Cultural Landscape after the earthquake of December 2003: A Risk Preparedness case

Abdolrasool Vatandoust, Eskandar Mokhtari

Abstract

Introduction

The earthquake of December 2003 in the historic desert city of Bam resulted in loss of many lives and destruction of an overwhelming part of its cultural heritage. This paper aims to present the wealth of desert landscape of Bam, its tangible and intangible heritage, the effects of climatic conditions and natural disasters on earthen structures and preparation for the next quake in order to formulate a model for other similar cases.

Discussion

Historical background of earthen heritage in Iran, Iran and its deserts, Bam and its Cultural Landscape, Other ancient earthen towns and monuments in Central desert of Iran, The effects of natural disasters (particularly earthquakes) and desert climate on ancient earthen cities, Problems of restoration and reconstruction in an earthquake prone zone and desert environment, Traditional methods of construction and new scientific approaches in conservation, Activities after the earthquake of Bam, Risk preparedness in Bam.

Conclusion

This paper will introduce the characteristics and values of desert life and heritage in Iran. It will also contribute to the management of earthen heritage in harsh environment.

Biography

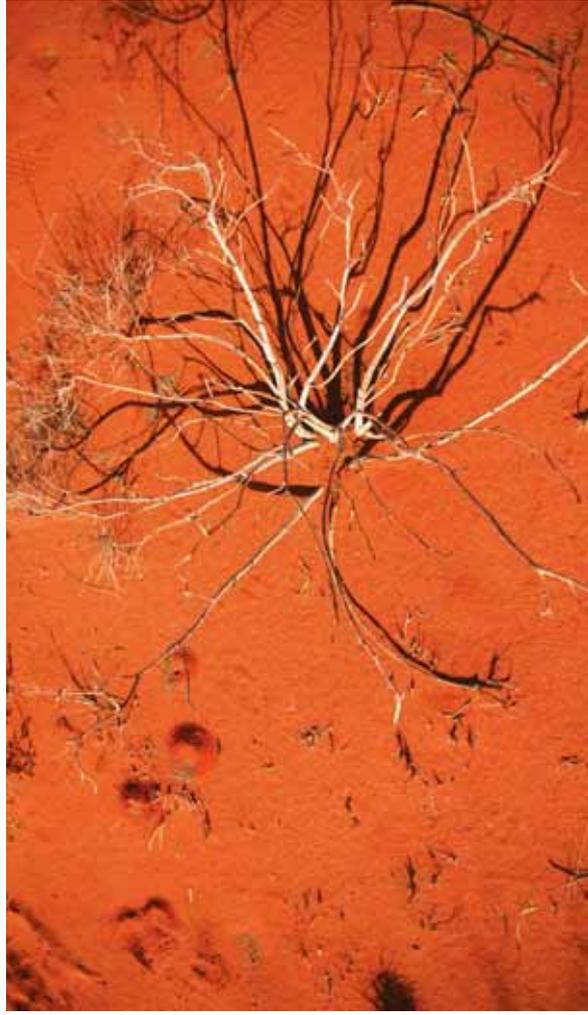
Dr. Abdolrasool Vatandoust is Director, Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR)

He was born in 1947 in Iran and has B.Sc. in Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Tehran and Ph.D. in Conservation of Cultural Properties, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1978.

He is a co-founder of the M.A course in conservation of historical monuments and objects in Farabi University, Istahar, 1978 and later B.A and MA courses in conservation and restoration of cultural properties in other universities in Iran.

He is founder of the Central Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization, Tehran, 1990. This research center which was later reorganized as Research Centre for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR) is responsible for all the scientific investigations of historical remains throughout the country as well as supervising a network of conservation and restoration laboratories within and outside of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization.

He has been a University professor at various universities in Iran since 1975 and is a member of ICCROM' Council, 2001-2003 and 2005, International Coordination Committee for Safeguarding of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage, since March 2003 and the International Coordination Committee for Safeguarding of Iraq's Cultural Heritage, since 2004.



Heritage Disasters and Risk Preparedness (Part 1)

Convenors: Robyn Riddett and Dirk HR Spenneman

Global climate change is making the effects of natural disasters more extreme around the world and heritage is becoming one of the endangered species. Disasters seem to be more frequent and are more severe and prolonged. Initial responses to catastrophic events focus on attending to the living and the dead, food and shelter, infrastructure recovery. In this response cultural heritage is a low priority – in terms of response and recovery – yet cultural heritage is a significant element in the recovery of communities. If culture and heritage is lost there is less incentive to rebuild as a community group. Better integration of disaster response protocols between emergency services, relief agencies and the cultural heritage sector can ensure that as communities recover their heritage will recover as well.

How prepared are we? How then do governments and agencies integrate the conservation of heritage values into emergency response? How can the heritage profession work effectively and safely in disaster response and recovery? How can we change attitudes so that cultural heritage disaster response is considered alongside the human aspects of disasters? What are the long-term consequences for recovery and what is the cost?

Restoring Cultural Heritage in South and Southeast Asia in the Aftermath of a Natural Disaster: Integrating Systems Theory and Indigenous Philosophical and Cultural Traditions to Support Sustainable Conservation Approaches

Jamie MacKee

Abstract

Indonesia, Kashmir, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand have recently experienced the impacts of the worst natural disasters of the last 100 years. These have impacted not only on the natural and built environment, but have had serious implications for the cultural heritage of the region damaging monuments and affecting traditional ways of life.

This paper proposes that any approach to the conservation in south and Southeast Asia to deal with the aftermath of natural disasters must be based on the cultural and philosophical traditions that have underpinned the formation of the cultural heritage. Reviewing literature, synergies between systems theory, based on holism, and the philosophical traditions of the region, particularly Buddhism are established.

Focusing on a case study of damaged non-secular built heritage in Sri Lanka it is argued that systems theory provides the foundation for an alternative paradigm supporting an original approach to appropriate restoration of the cultural built heritage in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Outcomes presented in this paper indicate such an approach highlights the uniqueness of cultural traditions, notions of spirituality, place-making and spatial relationships particularly of non-secular monuments. Sound preconditions for dealing with heritage disasters and risk preparedness.

Biography

Jamie MacKee is a Lecturer at the University of Newcastle, his main areas of research are Architectural Conservation of the Cultural Built Heritage of Asia, Environmental management systems and construction management education. Currently he is completing his doctoral research on approaches to conservation in South and Southeast Asia based on the cultural and philosophical experiences of the region. He has published numerous refereed Journal and Conference papers relating to these areas, particularly conservation in Asia. Jamie has been involved in Tsunami relief in Sri Lanka designing and tendering a number of buildings.

Towards a Sustainable Future of Natural Disasters and Heritage Management in Australia: Attitudes, Issues and Challenges

Dirk HR Spenneman

Abstract

Australia is a disaster prone continent: bush fires, hail storms, cyclones, floods, landslides and earthquakes are continual hazards which occur with different probabilities. Nationwide, there seems to be a dichotomy between the risk management processes in place for private property and those for heritage-listed sites. This paper will look at the state of affairs, summarising recent research into the nature and functionality of planning processes and the underlying attitudes of the key agencies (disaster management agencies, heritage agencies). What is the status quo, where are we going, and what are the challenges we face in ensuring that our past has a future?

Biography

Associate Professor Dirk HR Spenneman (MA Frankfurt, PhD Australian National University) teaches Cultural Heritage Management at Charles Sturt University, Albury, Australia. His current main research interest rests in the area of heritage futures, examining issues such as the conceptual understanding of emergent heritage(s) and the relationship between cultural heritage values and the influences of management processes as they play out between heritage professionals and the general public.

Just Larried: Recovering Wet Tropical Heritage in the Wake of a Cyclone

Bruce White

Abstract

Introduction

This is a paper about heritage recovery efforts in the wake of a cyclone. The setting is World Heritage listed wet tropical forests. The cyclone is ex-tropical cyclone Larry.

Discussion

Ex-Cyclone Larry devastated the core of world heritage listed wet tropical forests with uncalculated and enduring impact upon biological and cultural heritage in these forests

From this experience we learn:

- i. immediate recovery efforts in World Heritage Areas are exempted from all heritage protection statutes and regulations to enable life, health, essential services, and property to be restored to the region, unhindered
- ii. later recovery efforts are not exempt, but there is no imperative to restore world heritage except where it is heritage upon which industry, organisations, and local economies immediately and heavily depend.
- iii. final recovery efforts see emergency assistance withdrawn and most world heritage written off as a causality of the cyclone (with some hopes of self-recovery)

Conclusion

Only the people who 'own' heritage can be relied upon to make efforts to restore or recover that heritage. Where the heritage is Aboriginal heritage, as in this case, Aboriginal peoples are making that effort. Where the heritage is also world heritage – who else??

Biography

Bruce White first obtained his honours degree in anthropology in 1989, and since then worked with the Aboriginal peoples in and around north-east Australia's wet tropical forests as a staff anthropologist within Aboriginal legal services, Aboriginal resource management organisations, Aboriginal native title representative bodies and, most recently, as Research Officer for the Marine and Tropical Research Facility funded Indigenous Landscapes of Wet Tropics World Heritage Area Project.

Up in Smoke: Wildfires and Heritage Fences

John Pickard

Abstract

Fences are ubiquitous in most western societies and have a history spanning several millennia. Many are important historic heritage, recording changes in technology and attempts to settle and manage land.

Various forms of log, brush and post-and-rail fences occur widely in south-eastern Australia. Although common in the 19th and early 20th centuries, most have been replaced by post-and-wire on farmlands. However, those that have survived, usually in forests, are now rare, are highly significant historic heritage, and are at severe risk from recurrent wildfires. Three examples illustrate the problems: chock-and-log fence (western NSW), cockatoo fence (south-eastern NSW), and log fences (central highlands of Tasmania). They are all likely to be more than 100 years old and are currently among the only known examples to survive.

There is no realistic way to protect the fences from either wildfire or hazard-reduction burning. Ageing and rot predispose the logs to ignition by smouldering embers, and normal fire containment procedures make little allowance for historic heritage. The only approach is to record the fences before they go up in smoke. As fences are distributed world-wide, the problem is not restricted to Australia, and probably has not been recognised in other countries.

Biography

John Pickard began studying rural fences over 10 years ago, as part of research into European management of Australian semi-arid rangelands. He has studied fences across Australia, Arizona, northern Mexico and Argentina. He has written many papers on fences from the early days of shepherding, the transition from shepherds to fences, and on the heritage values of fences.

Tarps and Tiles and the Fate of Slate: The Heritage Impact of the 1999 Sydney Hailstorm on the City of Sydney

Chery Kemp

Abstract

Introduction

"On 14 April 1999, Sydney experienced arguably the most expensive hazard event ever to have occurred in Australia. A supercell thunderstorm travelling up to 44km/hr took 20 minutes to pass at 7:30pm and produced the largest hailstones ever recorded in the Sydney region ... and caused approximately \$1.7 billion in insured loss. A total of 32,000 houses and 43,000 cars were damaged. The SES recorded 25,301 calls for assistance and the Rural Fire Service received 19,437 calls." (From Australian Government Geoscience Australia website)

This paper will include the accounts of people working in heritage conservation in the City of Sydney area at the time of the hailstorm.

Discussion

- The distinct differences in conservation outcomes resulting from differences in occupancy type, wealth and insurance cover among affected householders.
- The response of relevant authorities to emergency roofing repairs to heritage buildings.
- Illustrate the impact of the hailstorm, 8 years on, on the heritage of the inner Sydney built environment.

Conclusion

Outline lessons for future disasters affecting built environments of heritage significance.

Biography

Chery is a heritage specialist with 18 years experience. Chery has been working as a self-employed heritage consultant since August 1998, was part-time Heritage Planner to South Sydney City Council from July 2002 till its amalgamation with City of Sydney Council in February 2004, and has since worked as a full-time Heritage Specialist for City of Sydney Council.

Chery's qualifications are: Bachelor of Arts with Urban Geography, Applied Statistics and Demography combined major, (Macquarie University 1984); Master of Urban & Regional Planning, (Sydney University, 1990); and Master of the Built Environment (Conservation), (University of N.S.W. 1999).



The Heritage of Polar and Alpine Places

Convenor: Michael Pearson

Heritage places in polar and alpine environments share a number of attributes that indeed make them Extreme Heritage. They:

- are usually extremely isolated and difficult (and expensive) to access;
- suffer from extreme climatic conditions;
- are often impacted by erosion snow movement and in the case of polar places by fauna and wave action;
- have short seasons in which work can occur;
- often contain objects with substantial material conservation needs;
- are increasingly coming under tourism pressure, often unsupervised;
- often lack popular and political recognition in the countries nominally responsible for them; and
- are in regions already experiencing the impacts of climate change.

In addition, polar places:

- often have confused ownership and unclear management responsibility, especially in Antarctica;
- often lack popular and political recognition in the countries nominally responsible for them.

This session looks at a number of these issues in Antarctica, the sub-Antarctic islands, and the alpine areas of the Andes and Himalayas.

“Heritage at Risk”: Cultural Heritage Management in the Antarctic

Sherrie-Lee Evans

Abstract

Currently, the greatest threat to Antarctic heritage sites comes not from climate change but from the management of these sites by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (ATCP's) – in particular, by their implementation of Annex III of the Madrid Protocol.

The Protocol generated a political urgency to ‘clean up the environment’ which has increased the risk of damage to cultural resources. While, the cleanup requirements in Annex III stipulate that cleanup should not damage historic items, the lack of an adequate definition of what constitutes an ‘historic item’ (particularly in relation to archaeological deposits composed of discarded items) continues to put historic resources at risk of being removed as rubbish.

A number of case studies will be used to illustrate the impact of Annex III on Antarctic heritage sites. The heritage values of the Wilkes station, for example, currently have no legislative protection under either Australian or international law, but the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) remains committed to progressing a long term plan for the clean up of the Site.

These case studies demonstrate the crucial importance of a legislative and management regime for Antarctic heritage conservation which is based on an understanding of the cultural heritage significance of sites.

Biography

Sherrie-Lee Evans is a qualified archaeologist, with a strong interest in all aspects of cultural heritage management.

She has over twenty years experience working in the fields of protected area and cultural resource management with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife.

In 2004 Sherrie-Lee commenced work on a part-time research masters thesis at the University of Tasmania looking at cultural heritage management in the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic, and worked in positions with both the Australian Antarctic Division and the British Antarctic Survey. Currently, she is working as a curatorial assistant with the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

Beyond the Heroic Huts: Managing Australia's Antarctic Heritage

Stephen Powell

Abstract

Introduction

The Australian Government Antarctic Division is entering a new phase in its approach to managing Australia's Antarctic heritage. This should see a renewed focus on the whole story of Australia's engagement with the frozen continent, beyond the well-known treasure of Mawson's Huts.

Discussion

Mawson's Huts (1912), Australia's principal connection with the Heroic Era of Antarctic exploration, are the jewel in Australia's Antarctic heritage crown. But Australia's permanent presence on the frozen continent dates from the second half of the 20th century. The Antarctic Division is responsible for places of cultural heritage significance on its operational stations, not only the remote and unoccupied iconic huts.

To meet new Commonwealth Heritage obligations, the Antarctic Division is working with the Heritage Division in Canberra and building on several years of field work commissioned from heritage professionals, to put new management arrangements in place.

Key challenges, illustrated with case studies, are:

- Converting heritage listing from a perceived imposition to an opportunity.
- Making heritage management part of a research station's daily operations.
- Competing priorities: to preserve as heritage or remove as waste?

Conclusion

Extremes – of cold, wind, ice and remoteness – at stations on the Antarctic continent and subantarctic islands both define and threaten the places' heritage values.

Biography

Stephen Powell is a senior heritage policy officer with the Australian Antarctic Division, responsible for policies and plans to conserve and manage Australia's Antarctic heritage places. Since joining the federal Environment Department in 2001, he has worked on international campaigns for species conservation, area protection and low impact tourism. Before then, he researched the history of conservation policy in Australia and the United States, while teaching in the School of Historical Studies at Monash University.

Conservation Challenges in the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica

Michael Pearson

Abstract

The fur seal population of the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, was intensively hunted by sealers from the time of the discovery of the islands in 1819 through the early years of the 1820s, by which time the seal numbers were so depleted that sealing became uneconomic. Sealing was revived for both fur seals and Elephant seals at several periods later in the century. Sealers were put ashore in gangs and built makeshift shelters in which to live, and also occupied caves. Many of these have been identified through surveys of the various islands of the South Shetlands, and a number have been excavated. The author is part of an ongoing program of survey, excavation and conservation planning with the Chilean Museum. The paper addresses some of the management issues facing the conservation of these sites, which include Antarctic Treaty diplomacy, accelerating tourism, disturbance by scientific researchers, animal wallowing, and drifting sand.

Biography

Michael Pearson is an historical archaeologist and has worked for over 30 years in the heritage field, with NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, with the Australian Heritage Commission, and since 1993 as director of the firm Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd, specialising in heritage research, management and planning. Michael is a past Chairman of Australia ICOMOS, is Adjunct Professor of Cultural Heritage Management at the University of Canberra, and is Chair of the ACT Heritage Council.

Michael has visited Antarctica five times, working on historic sites such as the Mawson, Scott and Shackleton huts, and the sealing sites in the South Shetlands

Conserving in the Deep Freeze: Saving and Interpreting the Heroic Era Huts of the Ross Dependency in Antarctica

Fiona Tennant and Julian Bickersteth

Abstract

The Heroic Era explorer huts in the Ross Dependency of Antarctica are located in one of the most remote and environmentally harsh areas in the world. As unique tangible evidence of world exploration and human endurance, these huts are uniquely special, but showing the signs of environmental and human impact.

International Conservation Services have been working with the Antarctic Heritage Trust (New Zealand) for the last 10 years, providing the conservation expertise required to preserve the movable heritage items, within and around the huts across four expedition bases, amounting to over five thousand items.

In 2006, the AHT achieved a world first: to support a materials conservation team in Antarctica year round, to progress the preservation program. Extreme climate and logistical issues mean managerial and technical issues are challenging to resolve. Together, ICS and the AHT have developed mobile laboratories, conservation treatment protocols, material testing programs, disaster preparedness plans and preventive conservation strategies.

ICS is also working with the AHT to increase educational and inspirational opportunities with the huts via virtual access, delivered in house and via strategic partnerships, such as Canterbury Museum and the Natural History Museum, London. This paper tells the story of what has been described as 'currently the most exciting conservation project in the world.'

Biography

Fiona Tennant is the Principal Collections Manager at International Conservation Services. She is currently national convener for the Preventive Conservation Special Interest Group of AICCM. Her background in materials and preventive conservation along with her experience in collections management has led to her involvement in many projects for both Government and non Government agencies.

Fiona has recently completed her Masters dissertation on the Ross Sea huts. This included research on how to provide educational and inspirational experiences with geographically remote cultural collections. She has been involved with planning and implementing the conservation program for the Ross Sea huts over the past 10 years.

The Archaeology of Dangerous Places

Robert Paton

Abstract

Recording and interpretation of mountaineer camps at high altitudes show how humans adapt on the very edge of survival, in what is known as the "death zone". My experiences in these places has brought into question how we might recognise changes in habitation patterns when people are put under high levels of stress. By interpretation of these places, and through analogy, I will consider whether this study can help us understand changes at archaeological sites.

This talk will focus primarily on data collected from several high altitude mountain climbs in the Himalayas and the Andes. Analogies will be made with some hunter gather sites from Australia where I know the inhabitants were placed under extreme stress during European colonisation.

The aim of the study is to add to the development of theories to help recognise and then explain changes in the archaeological record. Although at a very early stage, this work shows some promise in this area.

Biography

Rob Paton is a consultant archaeologist. He has previously taught archaeology at the Australian National University, where he now helps edit the journal *Aboriginal History*. He spends far too long away climbing mountains, and hopes to justify this via this presentation.

Rainforest, Savannah and Reef: Cultural Heritage in the Tropics (Part 1)

Convenors: Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy and Maureen Fuary

The contrast between the landscapes which comprise tropical northern Australia is often remarked on by first time visitors. The savannah can seem very arid during the dry season, the antithesis of the public vision of the tropics as palm trees and jungle. The rainforest in stark contrast is lush, dark and often impenetrable. Fringed by cloud wreathed mountain ranges, arid hills or coral reefs and swamplands, tropical landscapes embrace a remarkable environmental diversity

The heritage of tropical landscapes is equally diverse. In many cases sites are ephemeral subject to seasonal fires and flooding, termites and rot. This session will showcase case studies of cultural heritage projects from the tropics which demonstrate the diversity of heritage places, and values and the challenges in recognising and managing them. Presentations are drawn from a range of practitioner perspectives: planner, archaeologist, and historian.

A Heritage of Extremes: Lardil, Kaiadit and Yangkaal Aboriginal People of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria

Cameo Dalley and Paul Memmott

Abstract

Issues of climate change and melting polar ice caps are currently saturating the media, with by-lines such as 'unprecedented' and 'recent'. While the speed with which these changes are occurring is increasing, the symptoms of climate change are not unfamiliar to Aboriginal communities living in dynamic coastal and island environments. So much so, that geological and climatic changes have been accommodated into Aboriginal concepts of 'heritage'. In this paper we draw examples from the Lardil, Kaiadit and Yangkaal Aboriginal people of the Wellesley Islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria. We will demonstrate that the three groups have constantly adapted their sacred histories through fluctuating sea levels, the emergence of new islands and reefs and destruction brought on by cyclonic and flood events. We shall argue that this fluidity and adaptation are inherent parts of the way in which Lardil, Kaiadit and Yangkaal socialise their landscapes and seascapes, and construct individual and shared notions of cultural identity.

Biography

Cameo is currently undertaking fieldwork towards her PhD, based on Mornington Island, Gulf of Carpentaria. Previously, she worked in the Aboriginal Studies Section at the Queensland Museum and as a consultant archaeologist for Eastern Yugambah Limited, an Aboriginal-run cultural heritage company on Queensland's Gold Coast.

In addition to being Director of the AERC, Dr Memmott operates a private consultancy, undertaking projects into native title, violence, housing and mobility. He is Project Director for an Australian Research Council Discovery Project titled "Isolation, Insularity and Change in Island Populations- An Interdisciplinary Study of Aboriginal Cultural Patterns in the Gulf of Carpentaria".

Lizard Island Stone Buildings

Ruth Kerr

Abstract

Much has been written in popular literature about the stone buildings on Lizard Island and the story of the death of Mrs Watson and her child. All of this assumes that the buildings were built by the Watsons in the 1870s for beche-de-mer fishing purposes. In fact the buildings were built specifically for beche-de-mer fishing drying and packing purposes in 1861-1862 by Sydney based beche-de-mer fishermen funded by Sydney merchants. The construction of the buildings was widely reported at the time in the Sydney Morning Herald and the Queensland Times in Ipswich, Queensland as an example of successful Sydney business enterprise in north Australia. The siting of the buildings conflicted with local Aboriginal use of the island and the Watson's Chinese gardener cultivated gardens on the indigenous cultural sites.

This paper describes the construction of the buildings and outlines the history of their use. The paper is presented from the perspective of a historian.

Biography

Dr. Ruth Kerr is an experienced historian who has done extensive research in mining, regional and organisational history and has written several books on these subjects. Ruth has more than 10 years research experience in native title areas and 12 years experience as an archivist at Queensland State Archives.

Why Is My Little Timber Shack Heritage Listed? I Want To Build Units!

Ken Hogan

Abstract

A discussion on the methods in use for expanding the Townsville City Council Local Heritage Database and how the Heritage Unit balances the conservation of heritage with the inevitable march of development. I will relate how we deal with worried home owners, confused neighbours and angry developers.

My presentation will cover

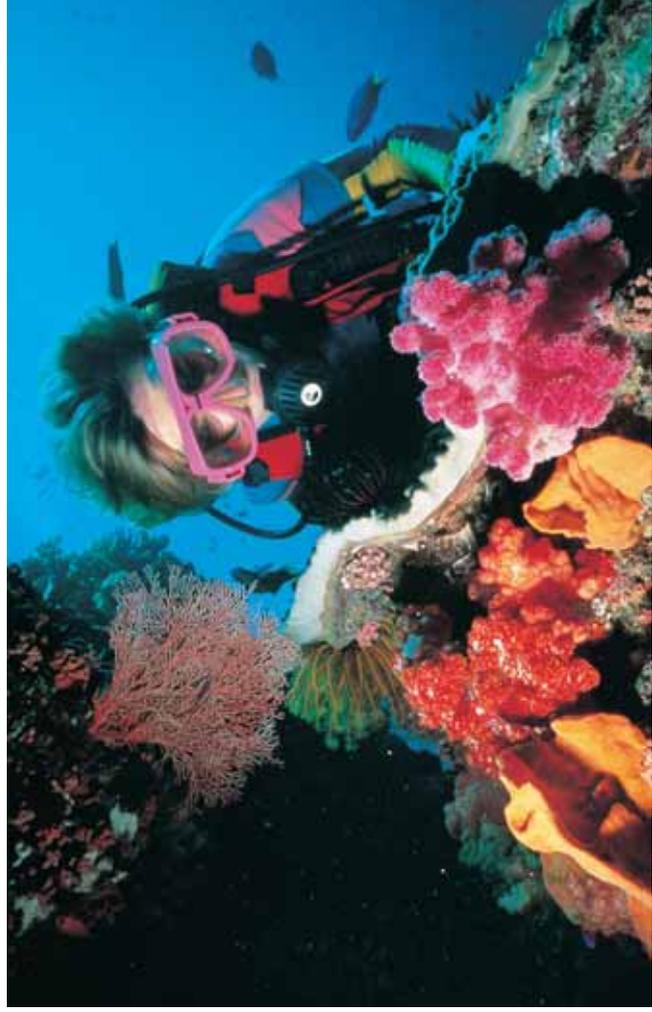
- The Townsville Heritage Database, its make up, and history and why we are expanding the listings.
- Listings overview, showing a cross section of the properties listed
- Townsville City development guidelines and heritage properties
- Common problems we encounter with owners and how we deal with them
- Case studies of problems won and lost.

Standing in front of an extremely angry developer who wants to build a block of flats or an owner who is convinced that we are becoming "Big Brother" and are repressing their rights, you must be able keep your cool and try to explain the benefits of listing to someone who isn't listening. This area of the heritage profession is a constant part of employment at this level and can very well be called extreme in some instances. As a local government employee, I must be able to work within the relevant legislation and planning code in an attempt to preserve factors of Townsville's Heritage from the constant threat of development. At the same time trying to reach a resolve where everyone is happy.

Biography

Ken Hogan has a degree in Archaeology and Photography which was the result of a desire to work for National Geographic magazine. After finally graduating in 2005 he worked as a volunteer with the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency – Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Museum, Museum of Tropical Queensland, North Queensland Military Museum, Northern Archaeology and Gordon Grimwade and Associates. This experience helped him gain the position of Heritage Research Officer with the Townsville City Council. His duties there involved historical research on pioneers and buildings and heritage based project management. He was involved with the recent project to expand Townsville's Local Heritage Database where his diverse and in some cases extreme experiences with property owners has led to the presentation he will present at this year's AICOMOS conference.

He spent 13 years with the RAAF and has operational service in East Timor and Papua New Guinea, which contributed to an unusually long University education, and is still a current member of the RAAF Reserve where he is involved with research activities.



Extreme Experiences in Cultural and Interpretation (Part 1)

Convenor: Gordon Grimwade

This session explores cultural tourism enterprises and interpretation challenges that are out of the ordinary. The papers focus on wide ranging case studies that showcase unusual, and often uncomfortable, aspects of cultural heritage and the extremes in tourism that evolve. Such extremes necessitate some innovative cultural heritage tourism strategies.

Cultural tourism can include sites which are inherently 'extreme' by virtue of isolation, by the events that shaped them, or by the severe impacts on the environment and on the people who call such places 'home'. Tourism locations within extreme environments present unusual challenges. This session presents a wide range of cultural tourism case studies that highlight the diversity of impacts. The papers to be presented in this session do not necessarily offer solutions but they do highlight the extreme issues facing cultural tourism managers, the sites themselves and the communities on which tourism impacts.

Authenticity versus Commodification: Atrocity Heritage tourism at 'Death Railway' of the Bridge over the River Kwai and its Associations, Thailand

Apiinya Arunmapaporn

Abstract

Since a long time the fascination of death in humans has entered into the realm of tourism. Nowadays, numerous sites of atrocity attract millions of visitors from all around the world, Auschwitz-Birkenau; Anne Frank's House; Gettysburg; the Oklahoma City; Robben Islands; Barbados and lately the Tsunami effected regions.

The 'Death Railway' of the Bridge over the River Kwai and its Associations is a good example of such a fast growing heritage tourism. As a world famous bridge and rail line that was built by the Prisoners of War(POWs) during the Second World War under the Japanese Imperial Military. The numbers of life that perished and atrocities that had occurred during the construction has attracted visitors to the places. There are eleven millions tourists arriving Thailand annually, about a million visit the province of Kanchanaburi where the sites are located, combine with domestic tourists, the number of visitor to the province rises over four millions a year. Besides its highly rich natural resources, most visited places are the war sites such as the Bridge; the two war cemeteries; museums concern over the war; and a ride on a vintage train through the Bridge and the forest where the rails were laid by those POWs and the Asian impressed labours.

Since more than 30 years, the war sites in Kanchanaburi have been increasing its popularity as a tourism product. From lagging behind a good education and understanding in heritage management, it is seductively easy to destroy ant connection of the social contexts in which heritage is nevertheless, always and inevitably embedded. There certainly is something to these charges: the commodification of social and cultural experience commonly dislocates it from its living users and inhabitants, without regard to the interest of living populations. Another main reason is an economic interest that always plays an important role in heritage management in Thailand. A tourist's commodification of the places has overruled its authenticity. This paper will present the problem and suggest means to relocate the authenticity and a 'sense of place' back to the heritage.

Biography

Apiinya Baggelaar Arunmapaporn, has a strong interest in museum studies, heritage preservation, and especially heritage interpretation. She has been working in museum and art institute for several years in the Netherlands. Beside, working in a museum field, she has been giving lectures in Museum Studies and Cultural Management as a Visited Lecturer at several universities in Thailand. Currently, she is giving a consult on heritage preservation projects, academic coordinator for Exchange Programme, and working on her Ph.D. dissertation for Silpakorn and Deakin University. Her dissertation topic is, Interpretation of Atrocity Heritage: case study, the 'Death Railway' over the River Kwai and its Associations.

World War Two Sites in Torres Strait

Vanessa Seekee

Abstract

This paper discusses tourism in Torres Strait as it relates to the region's diverse frontline World War Two sites. It will describe the sites; outline their tourism and heritage value to Australia and to the Torres Strait in particular. It will illustrate the emotive feelings the sites conjure in veterans and the general community, the challenges of access, and of conservation efforts being made to ensure the sites are retained and made more accessible.

The Torres Strait WW2 Conservation Plan was completed in October 2006. Currently, funding is being sought for conservation works to begin. There is presently one tour that operates, taking guests to a selection of these exceptional examples of Australia's heritage. However, without appropriate sensitive, conservation works, these sites will not be present for future generations to learn from.

The remote locations and unique experiences encountered by visitors provides extreme experiences for who make the trip by plane, bus, four wheel drive and even, for some sites, helicopter.

Biography

Vanessa Seekee holds a Master's degree in Arts (Research), is the author of 'Horn Island, In Their Steps 1939-1945', and was awarded an OAM for her research into World War Two in the area and her work with veterans who served in the region during WW2. When not engaged in further research of the region's military history, Vanessa and her husband run regular tours of many of the more accessible sites and special tours to those that are more remote on request. Vanessa is curator of the Torres Strait Heritage Museum and was co-author, with Gordon Grimwade and Peter Maxwell, of the Torres Strait WW2 Conservation Plan.

Transformative Learning in the Hidden City: Writing an Interpretation Plan at the Viengxai Field School in Northern Laos

Joanna Wills, Colin Long, Jonathan Sweet, Simon Wilmot

Abstract

Introduction

This paper examines the transformative learning dimensions of the Viengxai Field School run by Deakin University in remote northern Laos. It outlines the issues involved in adopting a participatory approach to cultural heritage training, and aims to promote the benefits of using cultural heritage to build capacity in an applied, cross-cultural and remote setting.

Discussion

In 2006, staff from Deakin University ran the Viengxai Field School for postgraduate students and Laotian tourism and heritage professionals. The school had two major aims: to develop an interpretative plan for Viengxai's historic caves, and to provide participants with an applied learning experience in cultural heritage.

The need for tangible outcomes that would contribute to the region's tourism development meant participants had to ensure best practice strategies were also achievable. These aims presented numerous challenges, including language barriers, political sensitivities as well as living and working in a remote location. This unusual case study provides an insight into the learning experiences of those involved, and details the ongoing nature of this collaborative project.

Conclusion

The Viengxai Field School showcases the importance of heritage tourism and interpretation to sustainable development in remote regions, and highlights the benefits of participatory processes and collaborative planning.

Biography

Jo Wills is an Australian-based museum and heritage professional. Her principle interests include using heritage to build community capacity and participatory practices within the museum industry.

Jo has worked with staff at the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific at Deakin University for a number of years. She delivered the community consultation, evaluation and audience research sections of the Viengxai Field School to enhance

Dr Long's historical expertise and interest in Laos, and Jonathan Sweet's museum studies and interpretation interests.

Simon Wilmot filmed the Field School as part of a forthcoming documentary.

Over Exposed or Blown Away!... Architecture in the Extreme

Convenor: Alan Croker

This session will explore the response of the built environment to extreme climates and extreme events such as cyclones and bushfires. Key issues to be addressed:

- How does the built environment respond to these extremes and has this response changed over time?
- What has been the impact of these changes on the cultural heritage values of the place concerned?
- What can we learn from these responses?
- How can we achieve better outcomes for the built environment while retaining and respecting key cultural heritage values?

Global warming, climate change and extreme weather events will shape the future of our environment. How can we as designers, builders, managers and users of the built environment, prepare for this?

Extreme beginnings: the effects of cyclones on the development of Innisfail, Far North Queensland

Sandi Robb and Rob Dusting

Abstract

From the earliest days of white settlement in Far North Queensland, cyclones have shaped the way settlers have responded to living with destructive winds, torrential rains, storm surges, and flooding. These extreme events have inflicted a heavy toll on the built environment and brought about structural change in many towns to counter the effects of nature. This paper explores the development of Innisfail area in an extreme tropical environment. By following the relationship between cyclones and the evolution of construction methods a more enduring built environment emerged. In particular these structural changes have come under scrutiny provided by the recent severe Cyclone Larry. The impact of destruction upon significant heritage places is high and appropriate conservation remains a challenge for those charged with protecting it.

Biography

This collaborative paper co-authored by Rob Dusting, FRAIA Architect and Sandi Robb B.Soc.Sc(Hons)Historian, draws upon the combined experiences both authors have enjoyed in Far North Australia. Having had an interest in built heritage for some time, Rob consolidated his interest in conserving buildings and tropical design after he moved to Darwin in 1975 after cyclone Tracey. From Darwin he and his family moved to Adelaide where he worked as a Heritage Architect with the Commonwealth Government administering an area which included South Australia and the Northern Territory. Based in Townsville for the last seven years, Rob has been involved with the conservation of heritage buildings for over 23 years and has lived in the tropics for 17 years. Sandi has lived in the tropics for the last 22 years and worked as a historian since the end of her degree in 2001. Enjoying an active interest in Far North Queensland history, she specialises in minority group history and cultural heritage places significant to these settlers. Sandi and Rob have worked together for over two years and they are both senior heritage officers for the EPA. Between them both Rob and Sandi have practical experience with the effects of up to 8 cyclones on the natural and built environment in Tropical Australia.

The Timber Phoenix: Bushfires and Vernacular Timber Buildings

Geoff Ashley

Abstract

Introduction

Using the Burra Charter to make decisions on how to conserve significance in the event of the total destruction of heritage places.

Discussion

Bushfires destroy remote vernacular timber buildings routinely. Interpretation of the pre 1999 Burra Charter in the management of national parks meant that huts totally destroyed lost in bushfires were generally not rebuilt. Together these two situations meant that this rare resource was threatened. The Kosciuszko National Park Huts Conservation Strategy, 2005, prepared for the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, established new methodologies for the conservation of this nationally important resource. The methodologies provide for extreme events such as bushfires and are founded squarely on the connection between associated communities and the amazing cultural landscapes within which the huts are located.

Conclusion

This paper provides a practical example of how the Burra Charter 1989 can be usefully employed to manage the conservation of heritage places located in locations that are prone to extreme weather conditions and events such as bushfires.

Biography

Geoff Ashley is a built heritage specialist with over 20 years experience working in both the public and private sectors. Geoff has particular interests in rural and vernacular architecture, cultural landscape assessments and interpretation. Geoff was the conservation leader for expeditions to Mawson's Huts in Antarctica from 1996 to 1998. In 2005 he led the Gadden Mackay Logan team in preparing the Kosciuszko National Park Huts Conservation Strategy for NSW DEC which won an award in the CMP category at the 2006 Energy Australia National Trust Heritage Awards.

Heritage Disasters and Risk Preparedness (Part 2 - Workshop)

Convenors: Robyn Riddett and Dirk HR Spenneman

Towards an Integrated Approach to Cultural Heritage Disaster Management

Robyn Riddett

Abstract

In Australia there are disaster plans for communities, public buildings, cultural heritage places and people living in disaster prone areas also have a personal disaster plan. However, none of these are necessary co-ordinated so that they synthesize when required.

In a disaster or emergency, the initial priority is to provide assistance for human recovery, typically the provision of food, shelter and basic needs. While these processes are being carried out by professional responders, little attention is focussed on cultural heritage and considerable time usually elapses before any specific response and recovery activity takes place. This approach emanates from the perceived safety issues as perceived by professional responders who are in control and who later hand over the site to others when it is considered safe to do so. However a timely response to damaged buildings, collections or monuments is likely to be critical to the longer term recovery – prevention of secondary damage, looting, theft; salvaging of components for rehabilitation. How can this be achieved?

The workshop aims to look at better understanding of response and recovery from wider point-of-view, better integration of disaster plans, joint training opportunities, capacity building, insurance coverage and assessments and other practical aspects of disaster response and recovery.

Biography

Robyn Riddett is a director of Anthemion Consultancies and has over twenty-five years experience in heritage conservation. She is a widely respected architectural historian and interior designer with considerable expertise in many aspects of heritage conservation, advocacy, site interpretation and the restoration of historic interiors. As a noted authority on nineteenth century interiors Robyn has been involved in many of the major restoration projects on nineteenth century buildings in Melbourne, including the Princess' and Athenaeum Theatres, the ANZ Gothic Bank the Melbourne Town Hall, and was principally responsible for the restoration of the interior of the Royal Exhibition Building. Many projects in which she has played a key role have won awards at the state and national level.

She is also a Past President of Australia ICOMOS, is Secretary-General of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP), and teaches in this discipline at Deakin University. She is also Secretary-General of the ICOMOS Scientific Council.

Rainforest, Savannah and Reef: Cultural Heritage in the Tropics (Part 2)

Convenors: Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy and Maureen Fuary

Lashed, Slammed, Torn, and Battered: Cyclone Monica and the subsequent impacts on Indigenous Rock Art in Arnhemland, Northern Territory

Daryl Guse, Richard Woolfe and Jacob Nayinggug

Abstract

This paper will outline a series of events arising from a natural disaster that combined to eventuate in the regrettable destruction of a renowned and culturally significant rock art site near the small Arnhemland community of Kumbanlijanja within the Arnhemland Aboriginal Land Trust (just 25km east of the Kakadu National Park border). The natural disaster began when Cyclone Monica crossed through the Arnhemland landscape in April 2007. This category 5 cyclone left a swathe of destruction through the savannah environment that no management plan or researcher could have anticipated. Subsequent to the cyclone through a series of failures to act and heed numerous warnings, the rock art site was destroyed some six months later when the excessive (cyclone contributed) fuel load was burnt. Given the extent and significance of the rock art province, most would assume that adequate controls, procedures, and plans may have been put in place to manage the cultural resource. However, this is not necessarily the case; a management plan exists for some sites within Kakadu, while the rest are left to the vagaries of chance. The Kumbanlijanja rock art site example was a case in point. The rock art site was destroyed through the actions of workers following the impacts of cyclone Monica. The cyclone knocked down between 20% and 50% of the trees in its path. Some of the dead trees and associated fuel load were graded into the rock art complex (the site is close to the main road to Kumbanlijanja). Subsequently, other workers were required to remove the debris from the shelters. Unaware of the significance of the shelters, inaction resulted in an uncontrolled burn off of the fuel load. The sandstone rock of the escarpment holds significant amounts of water after each wet. The effect of heat on the rock is therefore to expand the water causing delamination of the surface and destruction of the art.

It is important to examine the Kumbanlijanja case study to highlight the vulnerability of these cultural heritage sites to both natural events and human error. The public perception is that rock art has survived 'tens of thousands of years' and should last tens of thousands of years into the future. Cyclone Monica should shake us out of this complacency to see that the rock art record is as vulnerable to extreme climatic events and natural disasters as a weatherboard heritage building. It is also essential to develop strategies that will prevent and lessen the impact of the post cyclone clean-up on rock art sites. The Commonwealth and Territory authorities need to review their post cyclone plans to minimise the risk to these sites, hopefully enhancing the survival of the rock art record into the future.

Biography

Daryl and Richard have many years experience in Indigenous archaeology and cultural heritage management in the Northern Territory, especially in Arnhem Land and Kakadu. Most recently they have accomplished a number of cultural heritage assessments in Arnhem Land, Western Australia, and Queensland through Earth Sea Heritage Surveys. Previous experience includes working for the Northern Territory Government and Land Councils which includes anthropological research, community consultation, and heritage assessments.

Managing underwater cultural heritage: A case study of the SS Yongala

Andrew Viduka

Abstract

In June 1981 the SS Yongala was gazetted as an historic shipwreck under Section 5 of the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The Queensland Museum, as state delegate to the Act, manages the Yongala site. Today, the Yongala is one of Australia's most popular wreck diving experiences. It is for divers, the most popular protected historic shipwreck. In the 2002-2005 periods an average of 7774 divers per annum had been to the site. Associated with Yongala's high level of dive tourism, particularly through the years 1981-2001, damage occurred to the wreck's fabric, coral and concretions, primarily from charter boat anchors. Due to the site's cultural significance, a series of steps were taken to minimise human damage through activities such as penetration diving and anchoring near the site. This paper looks at the history of Yongala site management, the current condition of the wreck and the future options to conserve the wreck and its associated material assemblage.

Biography

Andrew Viduka. Employed at the Museum of Tropical Queensland (MTQ) as conservator, acting historic shipwrecks officer and site manager for the SS Yongala. In 1999 Andrew established MTQ's conservation laboratory and has since worked on material from HMS Pandora, HMVY Bounty and SS Yongala. Involved in archaeology since the mid 80s, he is currently undertaking postgraduate studies in maritime archaeology and has undergraduate degrees in history, materials conservation and a postgraduate qualification in management. Andrew has worked in Australia, Cyprus, Greece, England, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, Micronesia and Antarctica and was a recipient of a Churchill Fellowship in 2002 to study the conservation of wet organic archaeological artefacts. Hunting magic, maintenance ceremonies and increase sites exploring traditional management systems for marine resources along the tropical north Queensland coastline.

Hunting Magic, Maintenance Ceremonies and Increase Sites Exploring Traditional Management Systems for Marine Resources Along the Tropical North Queensland Coastline

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Abstract

Often when we hear of Indigenous environmental management techniques the focus is on management 'practices' e.g. mosaic burning, rather than 'systems'. While not denying that some practices may be useful alternatives to other scientific or cost effective land management practices the question needs to be asked: how effective can these be in ecosystem management if adopted in isolation of the other components of Indigenous management systems?

Lines (2006) has challenged the efficacy of Indigenous management systems and questioned their sustainability but do we understand the complexity of such systems? What happens to them when key elements are discontinued, lost or destroyed? Perhaps if we, in partnership with Aboriginal communities, explore the changes to such systems over time we can begin to understand the consequences of these changes and the implications for long term species and ecosystem management.

This paper outlines a current project, a work in progress, which seeks to explore one such indigenous system through the investigation of key archaeological sites. At the time when European's were first recording observations along the Cape York Peninsula coastline, Aboriginal and their Torres Strait Islander neighbours were hunting and consuming turtle and dugong in numbers great enough to be remarked on. Sites comprising heaped turtle and dugong bones were noted and in some cases sketched. Populations of both animals were however extremely healthy, the size of herds of dugong and the proliferation of turtle also remarked on. Was this just some kind of coincidence as some environmentalists and scientists suggest? Or was there a system in place that actively contributed to the sustainability of the harvest of this resource?

Biography

Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy has worked in both public and private practice in Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage. With formal qualifications in archaeology, anthropology and heritage conservation, she is currently employed as a Research Fellow at James Cook University, undertaking research into Indigenous past and current use of marine and coastal environments. Through her work she has developed strong personal and professional ties with Aboriginal and Islander communities in Cape York, the Torres Strait and NSW.

Previously she worked as a consultant and as a Senior Manager, Cultural Heritage in the NSW public sector and served for several years on the NSW Heritage Council.

Susan is a member of ACOMOS, President of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, member of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, the Australian Anthropological Society, the Australian Archaeological Association and the Society for Historical Archaeology (US).

Extreme Experiences in Cultural Tourism and Interpretation (Part 2)

Convenor: Gordon Grimwade

When We Worshiped the Devil

R.W. (Bill) Carter and Anne Ross

Abstract

Despite inherent remoteness and recent civil unrest, the Solomon Islands has not been immune from globalisation forces. With their history of colonialism, in all its forms, remote Solomon Islander communities are vulnerable to cultural shifts and change in the significance attributed to cultural expressions, heritage sites and artefacts. The result has been a decrease in cultural value attributed to heritage items that may well be detrimental to their long-term retention in-situ. In the context history and contemporary subsistence needs, this paper explores the (possible) superficial change in culture and apparent dismissive attitude towards heritage items in Marovo Lagoon. In the absence of a heritage protection program and an apparent lack of community concern for heritage loss, the paper considers the role of tourism in giving value to heritage places and artefacts as an interim strategy to overcome the 'cultural cringe' and indifferent attitude to an extreme and an inherently fascinating socio-cultural system.

Biography

RW (Bill) Carter is Assoc Prof for Sustainability education at the University of the Sunshine Coast and director for the University's research and learning program on Fraser Island. Previously he was responsible for environmental tourism at the University of Queensland. Before his academic career, Bill worked in Queensland parks, notably Brisbane Forest Park, before consulting in the areas of tourism and conservation planning. Bill is co-editor of the Australasian Journal of Environmental Management. His principal research interest lies in the cultural impacts of tourism.

Anne Ross is senior lecturer in cultural heritage management at the University of Queensland. Prior to joining UQ in 1993, Annie worked for the NSW and Queensland governments as a cultural heritage manager. Her principal research interests are in Indigenous knowledge and management of natural resources.

'Shoes and ships and sealing wax and cabbages and kings': from tradition to technology in heritage interpretation

Jane Harrington

Abstract

This paper looks at cultural tourism experiences in two historic landscapes. The two landscapes represent 'extreme' histories in divergent places: the Port Arthur Historic Site in Tasmania as a landscape of punishment and penal rehabilitation, the World Heritage listed ancient city of Ayutthaya in Thailand as a landscape destroyed by Burmese invasion in the 18th century. In both places, contemporary voices and traditional practices have been reintroduced through devices that act to enhance the cultural tourism experience. The two approaches are themselves at extremes – one relies extensively on modern art and technology, the other on a continued and enduring traditional practice. Juxtaposed, they provide an inspirational insight into the way 'living' stories can enhance our engagement with heritage places.

Biography

Jane Harrington has worked in cultural heritage for more than 10 years, building on a prior decade of experience in professional roles in the corporate sector, natural conservation and publishing. Her heritage experience crosses the government, academic and consulting sectors, and has extended across each of Victoria, Queensland, NSW and Tasmania. Her PhD research and subsequent experience has included particular interests in community and intangible heritage, social value, cultural landscapes, world heritage, and the close connection with the natural world, and has involved projects in Australia, Thailand and England. Jane is currently the Director of Conservation and Infrastructure at the Port Arthur Historic Site in Tasmania.

Heritage, Identity, Conflict and Human Rights Part 1: Heritage and Conflict in Europe.

Convenors: William Logan and Tracy Ireland

Violently contested heritage sites and cultural practices abound the world over. Governments and communities too frequently destroy monuments and traditional practices of other peoples, making the protection of cultural heritage one of the most important components of the human rights agenda today. The protection of cultural heritage underpins arguments in favour of maintaining cultural diversity and is linked to cultural rights as a form of human rights. In many countries this linkage is not clearly recognised by cultural heritage practitioners who view their work as merely technical, or even by human rights workers, despite the abundance of opportunities around the world to witness people struggling to assert their cultural rights in order to protect their heritage and identity. This session will develop along two themes:

- exploring the links between heritage conservation, cultural rights and human rights, and
- exploring the professional challenges involved in understanding and conserving these contested heritages. Heritage discourses are mobilised by communities to revitalise cultural identities, especially as they emerge from periods of conflict and struggle. Heritage practitioners may become complicit in 'disremembering' difficult legacies and focusing on consensual or 'politically correct' interpretations. In situations tense with the emotional implications of current or recent conflicts, how have practitioners dealt with the layered and contested values of places central to sustaining cultural identities under threat?

Culture, Heritage and Identity

Marie-Theres Albert

Abstract

The destruction of cultures by means of destroying their material and immaterial assets has been part of historical processes throughout many systems and generations and reaches well into the present. Indeed it can be concluded that the destruction of heritage aims at the destruction of identity. Destroying heritage gives new political systems enough room to establish their new ideology without the burden of previous ones. We know this strategy from former times, most definitely from the era of colonialism, and it has made its way to the present, the 'here and now'. Thus we have to note that, historically, attempts to secure power have usually gone hand-in-hand with severing people's roots. Examples can and will be shown world-wide. Such destruction of cultural heritage has been a reason why the Convention for the Protection of our Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted in 1972. Therefore the Convention itself can be interpreted as a tool for the protection of the identity of peoples, be it their personal, cultural or national identity. Culture and cultural heritage are critical for the creation and maintenance of identity - a fact that has to be emphasized as a challenge for modern educational processes.

Biography

Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Marie-Theres Albert holds the chair of Intercultural Studies at the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus since 1994. Since 2003 she is also chair holder of the UNESCO Chair in Heritage Studies. She was involved in a wide range of activities in research and education on the topics of intercultural studies and on issues of World Heritage. She carried out consultation and project work in several European, Latin American and Asian countries. As head of the chair of Intercultural Studies, she realizes research and academic partnership projects covering the whole range of this scientific discipline.

'Our Trousers Were Like a Map of Europe They Had so Many Patches'- Investigating Heritage and Identity in the Landscape of 20th Century in Cyprus

Tracy Ireland

Abstract

This paper explores the professional challenges involved in investigating heritage and identity in the landscape of the Solea Valley, in the foothills of Cyprus' copper rich Troodos Mountains. Hard up against the green line, the UN controlled buffer zone between the Greek and Turkish communities established in 1964, the realities of continuing military conflict shaped every aspect of our research in this region: from research permits and activity boundaries, to the ongoing destruction of aspects of the recent historic landscape.

This is a landscape shaped by ancient industry and trade, Ottoman agriculture and British 'imperial modernisation', prior to the disastrous effects of the intercommunal conflicts of the 20th century. A focus for discussion here is the tiny settlement of Mandres; the ruined remains of a transhumance settlement in use from the 18th to the 20th century. The history of this place, and its relationship to surrounding landscape and communities, provides, in microcosm, an example of how rural/Cypriot negotiated identity and social relationships within the impact of colonialism, nationalism and the unceasing tide of modernity and globalisation. Oral history and community based research provided the foundation for these interpretations and also highlighted how discourses of heritage are constructed around selected aspects of the historic cultural landscape

Biography

Tracy Ireland is an archaeologist and heritage consultant based in Canberra. She is a past archaeologist for the NSW Heritage Council and has lectured in archaeology and heritage management at the Universities of Sydney and Canberra. Tracy has published on historical archaeology and nationalism, social value, landscape archaeology and the socio politics of heritage management.

Managing Heritage in the Wake of War and Conflict in Cyprus

Susan Balderstone

Abstract

In the wake of a Greece-inspired coup against the Greek Cypriot President of Cyprus in 1974, the Turkish military occupied the northern third of the island and continues to do so. Ethnic communities are still separated: Greek Cypriots moved to the south and Turkish Cypriots to the north. This paper covers issues raised by the bi-communal conservation projects resulting from the European Union's Partnership for the Future Programme being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme.

The projects require co-operation between mutually distrustful, fearful and disdainful communities for the sake of common objectives – social and economic wellbeing. Cyprus has apparently opted for conflict management rather than resolution, with both sides focused on achieving prosperity. Heritage conservation has become a tool for peaceful co-existence and mutual pride. Initially the projects involved places of shared heritage rather than places reinforcing the separate cultural identities of the communities. Loss of cultural identity is a concern of both communities. Ongoing operational issues derive from the illegality of the Turkish government in the north and the repercussions of this for international aid.

The paper will contribute to the conference theme by exploring the professional challenges related to these issues and their possible resolution.

Biography

Susan Balderstone is an Australian conservation architect resident part time in Cyprus. She is an Adjunct Professor in Cultural Heritage at Deakin University, Melbourne and was formerly Assistant Director at Heritage Victoria in Melbourne. She has worked on Australian Aid funded conservation and research projects in China and Vietnam and archaeological projects in the Middle East. She has received a number of awards for conservation and is a Life Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Her work has been published in various journals and books including Historic Environment and Asia's Old Dwellings: Tradition, Resilience, and Change, 2003.

The Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

The oldest, continually surviving rainforests on earth.

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WET TROPICS
MANAGEMENT
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The Heritage of Off World Landscapes (Part 1)

Convenors: Alice Gorman and John Campbell

Human understandings of the Earth have always been mediated by conceptions of what lies beyond the atmosphere. In the 20th century, however, interplanetary space acquired a new layer of meaning as satellites and spacecraft explored the Solar System. Landscapes once viewed only through the lens of the night sky became places that humans could visit, through images and data, and in the flesh. This session explores the heritage values in these new landscapes: the cloud of satellites and orbital debris circling the Earth; the lunar landscapes created by Russian, US and ESA landing and crash sites on the Moon; the Soviet, US and ESA hardware that now litters the Martian desert or is continuing to explore it; the probes which have been sent further out, like the ESA craft Huygens which has formed a site on the cloudy surface of Titan, the largest moon of Saturn. As a new "space race" emerges in the 21st century between India, China and other spacefaring nations, it is imperative to consider how we understand the significance of off-world landscapes at both the global and the local level, and to work toward developing and implementing international protocols and agreements on the protection and, where feasible, management of places of significant space heritage.

Historic Preservation at the Edge: Archaeology on the Moon, in Space and on other Celestial Bodies

Beth O'Leary

Abstract

Space heritage or exo-archaeology is an evolving field where the sites and artifacts do not exist on Earth, but rather in Space or on other celestial bodies. Most were created during the Cold War and are inaccessible and temporarily protected by their remoteness. The complexities and ambiguities of international legal structures to deal with these sites as cultural resources leaves them vulnerable to impacts in the near future by many varieties of Space travel. My paper will focus on the Apollo 11 Tranquility Base site on the Moon, the first manned lunar landing site, and explore the historic context of sites in Space, the nature of the assemblages and the retrieval of archaeological data. I will discuss the current political and legal responsibilities for preservation, the results of the Lunar Legacy Project and argue that without a framework for preservation even these inaccessible sites in Space soon will become accessible and potentially adversely affected.

Biography

Beth Laura O'Leary, Ph.D. is an anthropologist at New Mexico State University, USA, specializing in Cultural Resource Management. For the last seven years, she has been involved with the cultural heritage of Space and sites on the Moon in the emerging field of Space Heritage. A recipient of a grant from NASA, she investigated both the archaeological assemblage and the international heritage status of the Apollo 11 Tranquility Base site on the Moon. She has worked with the State of New Mexico in preserving the first Space Heritage site in the world and serves on the World Archaeological Congress Space Heritage Task Force.

Leaving the Cradle of Earth: the Heritage of Low Earth Orbit, 1957 – 1963

Alice Gorman

Abstract

The International Geophysical Year in 1957-58 heralded a new phase in the development of space technology: the era of world-circling spacecraft, or satellite. Satellites have revolutionised telecommunications, meteorology, navigation, planetary science, space science, and war, having a profound impact on terrestrial human life. However, this revolution has come at a cost, as commonly used earth orbits are now crowded with space junk. Orbital debris mitigation is fast becoming the major priority for national and international space organizations.

But what if orbital debris has cultural heritage value? How can this value be managed appropriately as space industry plans for orbital clean-up? In order to answer these questions, I review the material culture of space exploration in orbit in the critical period between the launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957 and the first geosynchronous satellite, Syncom 2, in 1963. I argue that orbital material, both debris and functioning spacecraft, forms a 'spacescape' that has value in its own right. This unique cultural record tells its own story of the space age, the beginning of an evolutionary trajectory into an unknown future.

Biography

Alice Gorman is a lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University, Adelaide, and a heritage consultant who has worked with Aboriginal communities in NSW, South Australia and Queensland. Her research interests include terrestrial launch sites (such as Woomera and Kourou) and the management of orbital debris. She is a member of the World Archaeological Congress Space Heritage Task Force. Her work has featured in articles published by National Geographic and Monocle magazine.

Lost in Space: Failed Mars Mission Landing Sites as Forensic Investigation Scenes

Dirk HR Spennemann and Guy Murphy

Abstract

Humanity is busily leaving traces on various celestial bodies, such as the Moon and, more recently, Mars. While several of the missions have been successful, some of them have failed, on occasion quite spectacularly. There is an interest in understanding what went wrong in the mission profile that lead to the failure. It can be posited that some of these sites, such as the as yet undiscovered crash site of the Beagle mission, will become prime objectives of future recovery operations. This paper explores the management and ethics of the conflicting values of crash analysis methodology and heritage conservation. What future heritage value will the crash site of a failed mission site have, and how should we manage this?

Biography

Associate Professor Dirk HR Spennemann (MA Frankfurt, PhD Australian National University) teaches Cultural Heritage Management at Charles Sturt University, Albury, Australia. His current main research interest rests in the areas of i) environmental and anthropogenic risk and heritage management; and ii) heritage futures, examining issues such as the conceptual understanding of emergent heritage(s) and the relationship between cultural heritage values and the influences of management processes as they play out between heritage professionals and the general public.

The Watery Realm – An Extremely Important Environment

Convenor: Shelley Greer

This session explores heritage issues associated with watery realms – the sea, rivers, waterholes, springs, ponds etc. This is timely, given increasing focus on the management and control of sea and other water resources by government agencies to secure these resources. The session emerged from research into the cultural heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef – often viewed as a place of fish and coral, but not people with implications for heritage management. Papers will address issues and considerations for the heritage of water-based societies including whether water environments are in fact 'extreme' for humans

Reading and Riding the Waves: The Sea as a Known Universe in Torres Strait"

Maureen Fuay

Abstract

This paper looks at the ways in which Torres Strait Islanders read, work and live with their seascape. As marine oriented people, their cultural and natural heritage is fundamentally connected to their seascape through the trajectories of history, knowledge, beliefs, values, social organisation and resource use. I draw upon long term participant-observation with people in the Torres Strait and my continuing involvement in debates about knowledge and use of seascapes to demonstrate some of the techniques by which the sea is rendered visible and knowable to them.

In particular I discuss the flow between landscapes and seascapes, and the socio-cultural dimensions of marine knowledge and use. It is through understanding the ways in which a people 'know' and live in this watery realm that we can see it as an everyday rather than extreme dimension of their heritage.

Biography

Maureen Fuay is an anthropologist who has been working in the area of Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage for 27 years. She undertook 18 months fieldwork for her PhD (1980 -81; 1982) on the tiny island of YAM and since then has returned to the Torres Strait many times. She continues to be involved in a variety of projects ranging from: community cultural concerns; heritage proposals; capacity assessment & capacity building in the area of health; and Native Title.

River Rats and Seafarers: watery ways of being – exploring human connections to rivers and seas

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Abstract

In many ways water defines our lives as Australians. We either live with it (summers at the beach, the Great Barrier Reef, our reputation as swimmers, coping with floods, etc), or without it (drought, water rationing, the outback, stories of early explorers dying of thirst etc).

This paper explores differences in tangible and intangible cultural heritage values associated with different types of water bodies. It suggests that on the one hand visitors ('outsiders') might see these in similar ways reflecting their lack of intimacy and unfamiliarity with the watery realm. On the other, communities that regularly interact with rivers or lakes and or seas (the 'local') may perceive these water bodies in very different ways. Ironically, while such communities may be extremely comfortable in relation to one type of environment, they may express extreme discomfort in another. What are these attachments and are they different for different water environments? Is there a fundamentally 'Australian' attachment to such places? These and other questions will be explored using a range of sources including oral testimony, literary references and physical evidence.

Biography

Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy has worked in both public and private practice in Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage. With formal qualifications in archaeology, anthropology and heritage conservation, she is currently employed as a Research Fellow at James Cook University, undertaking research into Indigenous past and current use of marine and coastal environments. Through her work she has developed strong personal and professional ties with Aboriginal and Islander communities in Cape York, the Torres Strait and NSW.

Previously she worked as a consultant and as a Senior Manager, Cultural Heritage in the NSW public sector and served for several years on the NSW Heritage Council.

Susan is a member of ACOMOS, President of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, member of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, the Australian Anthropological Society, the Australian Archaeological Association and the Society for Historical Archaeology (US).

Postcards From the Edge

Kathleen Broderick and Kathryn Ferguson

Abstract

Spanning two major ecosystems, the GBR and its catchments, this paper explores fragments of culture—postcards—as they circulate between river and sea. It examines some of the more pragmatic assessments of cultural values surrounding 'fresh' water and contrasts those values against the more ideological positions that are espoused for the GBR. Highlighting the irony that—although they are undeniably connected—salt and fresh water are posited as somehow opposite, this presentation examines some of the ideological ways that salt and fresh ecologies and heritages are viewed as phenomenologically distant and circularly defined against each other in the GBR province.

The Australian government has identified potential water quality problems arising from land uses in the GBR catchments and is currently working with state government and regional groups on plan to improve water quality. The 'Coastal Catchments Initiative' requires development of water quality improvement plans which identify issues of concern for water quality and strategies to improve it. This process has involved formulation of practical ways to identify cultural values surrounding water that can be used to set aspirational targets and quantified as water quality objectives. Determining values in this context is not yet a highly contested space and is instead a pragmatic and highly variable process.

This Great Barrier Reef ecosystem has consistently faced 'water quality' issues. In the 1960's experimental large-scale oil spills, gas and oil exploration, nuclear demolition of shipping channels, and clear-cut coral mining were all discussed—in Australian federal parliament—as potential activities to best utilise the resources of Great Barrier Reef. In 1981 the GBR became a World Heritage listed site, and by 2003, 94% of the polled population wanted even more protection put in place for the Great Barrier Reef. One of the significant values that has been placed on the reef, is not a use-value per se, but a cultural value of beauty and aesthetic worth.

Biography

Kathryn Ferguson is an AFC Australian Postdoctoral Fellow at the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies. Her research has examined an eclectic set of controversial sites. Recently, she has come to question the changing place of the Great Barrier Reef in the Australian national landscape, and the constitution of the Reef as a national icon.

Kathleen is also a postdoctoral research fellow at the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University at the centre. She is interested in the potential of social research to contribute to the adaptive management and recovery of linked social-ecological systems. Her research in catchments explores changes in: land management practices; social networks; perception of management processes; perception of catchment health and wellbeing; how cultural values around natural heritage are incorporated into management approaches; and investigation of feedback loops between the social and ecological systems.

Portals on a watery coast: heritage sites as places where past, present & future collide

Shelley Greer

Abstract

This paper describes Indigenous heritage places, including midden sites and story places along a watery strip of the northeast coast of Cape York Peninsula. These places are constantly created and recreated by the marking and remarking of the land through human action and natural processes. Together, such places and the spaces between them constitute the contemporary cultural landscape.

This paper explores some of these heritage places. It suggests that these '3-D histories' are tangible but enigmatic yet are at the heart of contemporary cultural heritage values. In particular, it illustrates that such places are 'portals' or gateways through which other states of being or other levels of awareness are accessed. Depending on the site, this has specific meanings in relation to contemporary Cape York cosmology (captured as the 'social values' of local people) and/or Cape York archaeology (scientific values).

The task of heritage management is to capture all cultural heritage values and to weave them into a relevant and appropriate heritage story. This paper is an attempt at presenting the heritage story of this watery realm.

Biography

Shelley Greer is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at James Cook University in Townsville. She has undertaken research in the Indigenous archaeology and heritage in northern Cape York and has led research projects on cultural values of the Great Barrier Reef. She is currently working on projects related to trade and exchange in northern Cape York.

Heritage, Identity, Conflict and Human Rights Part 2: Heritage and Human Rights

Convenors: William Logan and Tracy Ireland

Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Human Right

William Stewart Logan

Abstract

UNESCO's Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage came into force in April 2006, heralding a major expansion of the global system of heritage protection from the tangible to the intangible. It is an expansion that some heritage professionals see as opening up a Pandora's box of confusions and complexities. The conservation of intangible objects – tangible sites and monuments and artefacts – is difficult enough; but the protection of heritage embodied in people raises new sets of ethical and practical issues. Using examples from Southeast Asia, the paper canvasses these concerns and focuses on how the notion of human rights must be used as a way of shaping and indeed limiting the Intangible List. In particular, it outlines the ways in which the protection and preservation of cultural heritage is linked to 'cultural rights' as a form of human rights. This linkage is not clearly recognised by cultural heritage practitioners in many countries, who view their work merely as technical, or even by human rights workers, despite the abundance of opportunities around the world to witness people struggling to assert their cultural rights in order to protect their heritage and identity.

Biography

William Logan holds the UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urbanism at Deakin University, Melbourne. His research and publications focus on heritage and development in Australian and Asian cities, World Heritage, and the links between heritage and human rights. He has been a consultant to UNESCO since 1986 and to the Australian Heritage Commission and AusAID. He is a former president of Australia ICOMOS and a member of ICOM.

Human Rights, Heritage Conservation & Cultural Tourism - Conflict or Compatibility?

Peter James

Abstract

A people's cultural heritage is an integral part of their identity and thus of great importance to them in identifying as a race or people or cultural group. How they maintain and conserve their cultural heritage can be argued to be entirely up to them. This raises an interesting issue in so far as another international document is concerned – The World Heritage Convention – it could be argued that this Convention is in fact in breach of the Declaration of Human Rights, or certainly of the tenor of it.

There are benefits to a population in maintaining its cultural identity, not just for its sake but to maintain diversity from other cultures and thus make the cultural tourism of that people a more interesting and different experience. One may then ask – how does the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Tourism interact with the Declaration of Human Rights and The World Heritage Convention?

This paper would endeavour to show that despite arguments to the contrary, properly administered and applied, all the documents mentioned above can be used by the heritage professional together and in harmony for the benefit of mankind and conservation generally and for each and every culture and its heritage.

Biography

Presently a Director of JNP Pawsey & Prowse, Land Use Planners and Landscape Architects, Cairns, formerly Director of HJM Consultants Hobart; inaugural Chair of the Tasmanian Heritage Council (1997-2005); has lectured extensively on heritage law and management and has worked as a consultant for the Commonwealth and every State and Territory Government on heritage legislation and associated practical issues. Introduced the Heritage Agreement concept in Australia in 1975. Former Deputy and then Executive Director of the National Trust in NSW, 1975-1989; Bachelor of Laws, University of Tasmania, awarded AM 2002 for services to heritage law and conservation.

The Problematic Nature of Burmese Cultural Traditions for the Expression of Cultural Diversity and the Assertion of Cultural Rights

Janette Philp

Abstract

Burmese culture has become highly politicised in Burma (Myanmar) under the military rule of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). To assimilate Burma's diverse ethnic and religious cultures into a national identity that is ethnically Burman and Buddhist, the SPDC has promoted 'Myanmar' traditional cultural values that have an historical continuity with monarchical rule.

The SPDC has sought to legitimise its political authority through the reconstruction of cultural heritage sites and the revival of Burmese cultural traditions. But the cultural heritage of ethnic and religious minority groups that stand as testaments to Burma's cultural diversity have been deliberately destroyed, allowed to deteriorate, or alternatively, redefined as part of 'national' culture. Consequently, the contribution of ethnic and religious minority groups to Burma's cultural heritage does not necessarily reflect the community's own sense of its past and its own sense of identity.

UNESCO has recognised that it is imperative that the values and practices of local communities are fully understood, respected, encouraged and accommodated, as cultural rights are seen as fundamental to human rights. How such an approach may be adopted in the Burmese context where cultural traditions that support the SPDC's hegemonic domination creates a challenge for conservation professionals

Biography

Janette Philp completed her PhD on 'Cultural Politics and the Appropriation of Theravada Buddhism in Contemporary Burma (Myanmar)' in 2005. Her research to date has examined how Burma's cultural heritage has been selectively revived and reinvented by the Burmese military regime as a means of legitimising political power and authority, to promote a Burmese Buddhist national identity, and in attempts at nation-building. Her research now aims to explore more fully the complex issues of human rights and cultural rights in Burma and the challenges and dilemmas that confront cultural heritage conservation in this context.

Whose Land is it Anyway? Conflict and Conservation in Kashmir

Tim Winter and Shalini Panjabi

Abstract

Today, Srinagar, one of the Indian Subcontinent's finest and most intact pre-modern cities, bears the scars of more than a decade of conflict and political violence. As the capital city of Indian administered Kashmir, Srinagar has a rich and extensive heritage of vernacular architecture, houseboats, wooden bridges, mosques, and Mughal gardens.

Many of the city's structures have suffered extensive damage from battles between militants and the police, and between different militant factions. With the 'old city' serving as the physical and ideological hub of the Independent Kashmir movement, most of the demonstrations and police action centred on this area. In 1990 Hindu families fled the region en masse leaving behind some of the city's most beautiful and elaborate houses. Like the rest of the 'old city', these abandoned and rapidly deteriorating houses have yet to receive any real governmental or international attention.

Any future heritage policies for Srinagar, a space contested along ethnic and religious fault lines, will face a host of philosophical and practical challenges. This paper sets out to anticipate some of these challenges by considering the degree to which the city's heritage will both contribute to and inhibit processes of reconciliation and the revitalisation of threatened cultural identities.

Biography

Tim is a CHASS Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Sydney researching tourism and heritage in Asia. He holds a PhD from the University of Manchester, and prior to joining Sydney he spent two years as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, Singapore. He is author of Post-conflict Heritage, Postcolonial Tourism; Culture, Politics and Development at Angkor, Routledge, 2007, and co-editor (with Oller, L.) of Expressions of Cambodia: the Politics of Tradition, Identity and Change, Routledge, 2006, and editor of From Host to Guest: the Rise of the Asian Tourist (forthcoming). Tim is also Production Editor of the ICOMOS Australia journal Historic Environment.

The Heritage of Off World Landscapes (Part 2)

Convenors: Alice Gorman and John Campbell

Reconstructing the Reality of Remote and Complex Systems in the Future

Brett Biddington

Abstract

How will humankind value, store, remember and recall software, whether in space or on the ground? Taking this a step further, how will we care for and represent systems and systems of systems into the far future? The pieces we can see and touch, the launch pads, rockets and satellites are the easy part. Unless we can somehow learn to represent how these objects interacted with each other, future investigators can be expected to encounter enormous problems in understanding just how these objects actually worked.

Through the lens of the theory of networkcentric warfare (NCW), and focusing on militarisation and weaponisation of space, my talk will make some suggestions about how to capture and comprehend the impact of the digital world, or cyberspace, on some of the more extreme aspects of human behaviour into the far future. This is a challenge to civilisation that must be addressed as humankind prepares to return to the moon as a stepping stone to Mars and beyond.

Biography

Brett Biddington is a member of the Cisco Systems space team which is introducing internetworking technologies into space.

Brett joined Cisco in 2002 following a 23 years career in the RAAF. He was an intelligence and security specialist before moving into capability development where he sponsored numerous command and control, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance projects. He is Chairman of the Australia Telescope Steering Committee (ATSC), the Australian Antarctic Astronomy Advisory Committee (AAAAC) and the Australian Defence Information and Electronics Systems Association (ADIESA) He is presently leading a study into Australia's space future to 2025 on behalf of the Kokoda Foundation.

The case for developing exo-archaeology in the Solar System and beyond

John Campbell

Abstract

Space exploration is comparatively new, and the archaeology of it is even more recent. In 2009 the World Archaeological Congress established an international Task Force on Space Heritage, which is charged with developing draft protocols for the management and protection of the more significant places and objects associated with space exploration. At present sites on the Moon and Mars, for instance, have no real protection other than their isolation. With developments planned now by new and older spacefaring organisations, lunar and eventually

martian sites will come under direct threat. Unlike World Heritage places on Earth, we have the opportunity to develop and implement protocols before damage is done.

Arguing that one should protect sites and landscapes as at Tranquility Base (Apollo 11's landing site) is reasonably straightforward, though the procedures for doing it can be complicated (see O'Leary, this session). However, what should we do about heritage places or objects possibly created by other intelligent species? With the refinement of exoplanet searches, would we be premature in developing techniques for detecting evidence for technologies on Earth-like exoplanets or other surfaces? How would we deal with alien nano-, micro- or macro-probes parked in the Solar System? These questions are normal in some astronomical circles but bizarre for most archaeologists.

Biography

John Campbell trained in archaeology at the University of Oxford, where he completed his DPhil on the Upper Palaeolithic of Britain in 1972. This was published as a book by Oxford University Press in 1977. Campbell taught at the University of Edinburgh, before migrating to Australia. Based at James Cook University in Townsville from 1975, he co-conducted field and laboratory research on Australian Indigenous heritage in tropical North Queensland. In 1999 he transferred to the Cairns campus of JCU, and in 2001 he began preparing and presenting papers on the potential for the archaeology of outer space, something he had been talking about in first-year lectures for decades. He has actively supported Indigenous rights.

Cultural Heritage Management in the Pacific

Convenors: Anita Smith and Ian Lilley

In most independent Pacific Island nations, programs for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage places are in their infancy. The continuation of systems of traditional land tenure has until recently provided protection for traditional sites. This situation is rapidly changing owing to development pressures, especially from tourism in coastal areas. Built heritage of the historic period has generally received little attention and colonial buildings are rapidly disappearing from the region's towns and cities.

Pacific Island nations generally have few resources and many governments see heritage conservation as a low priority. Despite this, with the support of international, regional and non-government organisations, evolving regional networks of Pacific Island heritage managers such as the Pacific Island Museums Association and

ICOMOS Pasifika are providing a base for the sharing of information, expertise and scarce resources.

Square Pegs and Round Holes: the World Heritage Convention and the Pacific Island States

Anita Smith

Abstract

The Pacific Island States are the least represented geo-cultural region on the World Heritage List. These are small isolated island nations that have very limited human, technical and financial resources. Some have government heritage agencies but these are primarily concerned with natural resource management. Few have any formal protection for cultural heritage places.

In this paper I argue that although these issues are critical in explaining under-representation of the Pacific Islands on the World Heritage List, paradoxically, it is the very elements that underpin the region's unique cultural identities - the continuation of traditional land tenure systems and traditional systems of land use - that make the World Heritage Convention difficult to implement in the region. The current World Heritage programs in the Pacific offer an opportunity to reflect upon limits of the Convention in recognizing diverse cultural heritage and to identify processes and procedures through which the World Heritage List can become fully representative.

Biography

Dr Anita Smith is a Project Manager at Heritage Victoria. Her current projects include overseeing the development of a World Heritage Management Plan for the Royal Exhibition Buildings and Carlton Gardens World Heritage site. She is an archaeologist with research interests in the history and heritage management in the Pacific Islands and Australia and has conducted a number of cultural heritage projects in the Pacific Islands for UNESCO. Dr Smith is a member of the Executive Committee of Australia ICOMOS and Convenor of its World Heritage Reference Group.

Putting Pacific Heritage on the Map: Introducing ICOMOS PASIFIKA

Rufino Maurício, Meredith Blake and Janet Fingleton

Chief Roi Mata's Domain: Challenges Facing a World Heritage-nominated Property in Vanuatu

Meredith Wilson, Chris Ballard, Douglas Kalotiti

Abstract

This paper reviews the development of the first cultural nomination from an independent Pacific Island nation. The nomination file for the cultural landscape of Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu) was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in February 2007. Our aim is to promote awareness of the issues and challenges that confront Pacific Island countries in protecting their most outstanding cultural heritage sites. In the absence of a regional precedent, the preparers of the nomination file for Chief Roi Mata's Domain (CRMD) kept comprehensive notes of the process of working with the custodians and other stakeholders of the property. Some of the more prominent management and research challenges encountered include: addressing community and foreign ownership of land, developing culturally appropriate heritage management systems, generating benefit streams to communities, mitigating the effects of climate change and natural disasters on coastally located cultural sites, and demonstrating the outstanding universal significance of a Pacific cultural landscape in which the monumental sites conventionally favoured by the World Heritage process are notably absent. Particular attention is paid to the limited resources for heritage conservation available to most Pacific Island states, and the central role of traditional management practices in ensuring sustainable forms of site conservation.

Biography

Meredith Wilson completed a PhD on the rock-art of Vanuatu and the Western Pacific at the ANU, and has been engaged most recently as co-ordinator for the preparation of the World Heritage nomination file for the Chief Roi Mata's Domain property, on behalf of the Vanuatu National Museum and Cultural Centre.

Chris Ballard, an archaeologist and historian at the ANU, acted as principal researcher for the Chief Roi Mata's Domain nomination.

Douglas Kalotiti is Chair of the Men's Fieldworker Association of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and Chair of the World Heritage and Tourism Committee for Chief Roi Mata's Domain.

Putting their Money where our Mouth is: How we might put Global Capital to Work in Cultural Heritage

Ian Lilley

Abstract

This paper discusses the value and dangers of getting major players in the global economy to engage in a coherent way with cultural heritage issues in much the same way that major international lenders have signed up to the Equator Principles for environmental management in development projects. The presentation will focus on the capacity-building roles of the World Bank and the "extractive industries" (i.e. mining).

Biography

Ian Lilley is Reader in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies at UQ. He has worked in Australasian and Indo-Pacific archaeology and heritage management for 30 years. He currently does research in the Gulf of Carpentaria and has a project in New Caledonia with French colleagues. He is Secretary of the World Archaeological Congress, is on the Executive Committee of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association and is a member of Australia ICOMOS. His most recent book is *Archaeology of Oceania: Australia and the Pacific Islands* (Blackwell 2006).



Heritage, Identity, Conflict and Human Rights Part 3: Archaeology, Heritage and Reconciliation in Asia

Convenors: William Logan and Tracy Ireland

The Role of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in Peacebuilding in Afghanistan

Brooke Rogers

Abstract

This paper explores the potential role of archaeology and cultural heritage in peacebuilding in post-conflict Afghanistan. The safeguarding of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, including museums, monuments, archaeological sites, music, art and traditional crafts is significant in terms of strengthening cultural identity and a sense of national integrity. In Afghanistan, archaeology and cultural heritage can become a rallying point for former adversaries: enabling them to re-build ties, facilitate dialogue and re-design a common identity and a future together. This paper examines the practical link between peacebuilding, archaeology and cultural heritage management. An exploration of key elements of peacebuilding reveals that community-based archaeology and cultural heritage management can contribute to the expression and promotion of an all inclusive Afghan identity, and stimulate, utilise and strengthen local capacities through community mobilisation. Furthermore, archaeology and cultural heritage management can create space for dialogue between stakeholders, the inclusion of women, the utilisation of community resources, and employment opportunities, all of which contribute to sustainable peace.

Biography

Brooke Rogers is a PhD candidate in the School of Political Science and International Studies at The University of Queensland. She holds a Master of International Studies (Peace and Conflict Resolution), Master of Arts (Egyptology) and a Bachelor of Arts (Anthropology). Brooke has excavated in Luxor, Egypt, as part of the Australian Centre for Egyptology Theban Tombs Project. She also has NAS/AIMA training in forensic and underwater archaeology. Her research interests include the archaeology and heritage of Egypt and the Near East, peacebuilding and post-war reconstruction in the Middle East, and the impact of conflict on cultural sites and materials.

Heritage and Identity: A Case of Local Community Connections with the Historic Relics of an Angkorean Past

Senthilpavai Kasiaman

Abstract

This paper talks about contemporary cultural connections of the local community and the ramifications on the heritage management of the Angkor Archaeological Park in Cambodia.

Angkor archaeological park is a complex array of temples, water reservoirs, ponds, canals, bunds, roads, embankments, village ponds, shrines, ruins and archaeological mounds. The complexity of the landscape is yet to be understood.

The local community living amongst this treasure trove of archaeological remains is as 'fragile' as the cultural resource itself. The Theravadan Buddhist community has cultural associations with the historical temples predominantly dedicated to Hindu deities through the worship of Neak Ta (ancestral spirits). These practices continue till date but the relevance and strength of beliefs is diminishing in the modern world and is not enough to sustain protection of the heritage fabric.

Escalation in development is causing a great deal of pressure and stress on the fragile, culturally rich archaeological landscape. Changes to the land due to looting, leveling, modern constructions and large scale developments make ground reality of heritage management difficult.

It is imperative to understand the changes to cultural belief systems and local community views of their cultural landscape for purposes of managing this unique world heritage site.

This paper forms part of a PhD research titled: Re-Interpreting the Greater Angkor Cultural Landscape: An Integrated approach to Cultural Heritage Management using GIS and Spatial Modelling

Biography

Senthilpavai Kasiaman trained as an architect with specialisation in Architectural Conservation. She worked as a Heritage Consultant on a number of projects related to Heritage Management including Cultural Resource inventorying, Mapping of Heritage resources, Database for Heritage inventories, Restoration plans, Conservation Management plans, World Heritage Site Assessment report and was involved in restoration and renovation of some key heritage buildings in different parts of India and Australia. She is currently pursuing her doctoral research in University of Sydney. Her research aims to re-interpret the Greater Angkor Cultural landscape using Geographical Information Systems. She aims to establish the significance of Angkor through the perspective of its local community.

Living With Heritage: Managing Contested Values at Greater Angkor

Richard Mackay and Sharon Sullivan

Abstract

The World-Heritage citation for Angkor celebrates its unique artistic realisation, technical achievement and testament to a "past" civilization. Millions of avid international tourists flock to this poorest of the many poor Cambodian provinces to enjoy the "ruins" - some, no doubt, inspired by the hackneyed images of the "tomb raider". By stark contrast, contemporary Cambodians see a prime value of the place as a continuing symbol of Khmer culture and identity. Since the western world "discovered" Angkor in the eighteenth century, it has been at once fascinated by its romance and beauty and confused about its real nature and extent. What has been interpreted in the past as a "site" or the "remains of a lost civilization" is now understood as a complex and different place: not just one site, but a great many interrelated sites, together comprising a vast layered cultural landscape of World Heritage significance; not the ruins of a former society, but the hub of a still thriving culture and religion.

Sydney University's Greater Angkor Project (GAP) has been contributing to the re-appraisal of Angkor, through archaeological survey excavation and related techniques, generating a vast body of data that is being synthesised and analysed through advanced GIS. It is now known that current archaeological park at Angkor was the cultural centre of a massive low-density metropolis extending over more than a thousand square kilometres; the largest know city in the pre-industrial world. It is also home to hundreds of thousands of Khmer, many of whom are culturally and economically dislocated from both the temples and the burgeoning tourist industry.

A major challenge at Angkor is to provide an appropriate response to all of the heritage values of this place - even when these are contested or in conflict with other management objectives. A values-based approach, founded on active involvement of interested people offers a framework for effective heritage management.

Biography

Prof Richard Mackay, AM

Richard Mackay is a Director of Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd, Heritage Consultants, and Adjunct Professor in the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University. He is a former member of the NSW Heritage Council and former Chair of the State Heritage Register Committee and Archaeology Advisory Panel. He has served as an elected Director of the National Trust in NSW and was a member of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Working Party. He is currently part of an international team, working with the University of Sydney and other project partners on a values-based participatory planning project at Greater Angkor, Cambodia.

Prof Sharon Sullivan, AO

Sharon Sullivan is the retired Executive Director of the Australian Heritage Commission and former Australian representative on the World Heritage Committee. She has worked and published extensively on cultural heritage management in Australia, the USA, China and Cambodia. Her published works include, with Dr Michael Pearson, *Looking after Heritage Places*. She is an Adjunct Professor at three Australian universities, an honorary life member of ICOMOS, a member of the Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Deputy Chair of the NSW Heritage Council and of the Port Arthur Historic Site Authority and Chair of Australia's National Cultural Heritage Forum.

Dig a Hole and Bury the Past in It": Reconciliation and the Heritage of Genocide in Cambodia

Collin Long and Keir Reeves

Abstract

Introduction

This paper examines the effort to present the Cambodian town of Anlong Veng, the former last bastion of the Khmer Rouge, as a heritage tourism site. It looks at several sites, including Pol Pot's grave and the house of the former military commander, Ta Mok, and considers whether the preservation of these sites helps in understanding and commemorating Cambodia's traumatic history.

Discussion

The paper examines complex issues around the treatment of places of trauma and suffering as heritage sites. Why do we want to preserve such sites? To prevent forgetting? To aid in reconciliation? In traumatised societies what is most important – justice or reconciliation? If the latter, does the preservation of sites of trauma help in achieving reconciliation?

The paper is based on field research in Anlong Veng and concludes that preservation of the Anlong Veng sites does little to further understanding or commemoration of Cambodia's tragic history.

Conclusion

The paper argues that in countries such as Cambodia, where there have been gross infringements of human rights, justice and/or reconciliation are pressing needs. It asks whether commemoration of difficult, traumatic heritage sites can contribute to the realisation of either justice or reconciliation.

Biography

Collin Long lectures in cultural heritage and Asian studies at Deakin University. He is an urban historian with interests in Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian history and heritage, Australian urban history, and heritage in post-communist societies. His recent publications range from football and urban planning in Melbourne to traditional housing in Laos and the use of heritage in post-communist nations.

Historic Queensland - State-wide Assessment in the Tropics

Ray Supple

Abstract

The Queensland Government has initiated a state-wide assessment of historic places. This strategic assessment is guided by a thematic cultural heritage context study prepared by Thom Blake and a methodology framework for entering places on the Queensland Heritage Register prepared by the Heritage Branch of the EPA. The assessment will highlight the pattern of post European settlement and development, and will nominate places to the Queensland Heritage Register. It will draw out the regional thematic and environmental influences which contribute to telling the story of Queensland, including the Tropics. The assessment process will involve and engage communities in the identification and encourage their ongoing participation in the protection of their cultural heritage. The poster will use examples to outline the application of the thematic approach and methodology framework to the Tropics of FNO.

Biography

Ray Supple has twenty years experience in the management of historic heritage places, mostly places relating to settlement, mining, milling, forestry, grazing and shipping. This experience has been obtained while working with public land management agencies, the most recent being Park Victoria. An important part of his role over the past 5 years is convening the Australian Alps Cultural Heritage Working Group.

The Rise, Fall, and Recreation of the Thompson Park Visitor Center

Anne Weber

Abstract

Just as a multi-year restoration process was nearing completion at the Thompson Park Visitor Center in Monmouth County, NJ, a contractor's torch started a fire that spread through the walls to the attic and roof, spurred by 40 mph winds. Miraculously, no lives were sacrificed; however, the building was a complete loss.

Built in 1895 to the designs of Carrere and Hastings, the Visitor Center once stood as the centerpiece of Brookdale Farm, a noted thoroughbred farm. The building was remodeled and expanded by Delano and Aldrich after a fire in 1923, and the Farm was bequeathed to the County in 1968. The County began a comprehensive rehabilitation of this beloved local landmark in 1999.

This presentation will look at three critical components of disaster response: pre-disaster planning and readiness; assessment of loss; and planning for recovery. Others facing the task of replacing such a living monument can use Monmouth County's process, which took into account the value of the loss and the needs of the Park System, local residents, and the cultural resource, as a model. Construction of the new Visitor Center is expected to begin in the summer of 2007.

Biography

Anne E. Weber, AA is an architect specializing in historic preservation with Farewell Mills Gatsch Architects in Pincocton, NJ, USA. Her projects have included restoration of the New Jersey Statehouse, the Essex County Courthouse, Pincocton University Chapel, and Newark, NJ City Hall.

Ms. Weber is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association for Preservation Technology International (APT), and holds degrees from Yale and Columbia Universities.

Conserving the North Reef Lighthouse

Peter Marquis-Kyle

Abstract

The poster will present and illustrate some issues around the continued use and conservation of a lighthouse built in 1877 on North Reef, about 100 km offshore from Gladstone, Queensland. The lighthouse structure incorporates the lightkeepers' quarters, and is built on a cast iron caisson sunk into a small sand island in the middle of a fringing reef. It is the largest, and the most remarkable, of the dozen major lighthouses built along the Queensland coast in the 1870s and 1880s using a unique form of iron-plated, timber-framed construction. It was converted to automatic solar operation and de-staffed in 1987.

It remains an important aid to navigation, it's ongoing care is complicated by difficulty of access (generally by helicopter), the nature of its construction, and the fact that part of the structure is below sea level. Few people are able to see it at close quarters.

The issues involved touch on several of the conference themes, particularly Cultural Heritage in the Tropics, The Watery Realm, and Architecture in the Extreme.

For photos and other information see <http://www.lighthouse.net.au/lights/QLD/North%20Reef/North%20Reef.htm>

Biography

Peter Marquis-Kyle is a consultant conservation architect based in Brisbane. He was a member of the Australia ICOMOS executive committee 1984-1990, and co-author of "The Illustrated Burra Charter". He has served on the Queensland Heritage Council and the Brisbane City Council Heritage Advisory Committee. He is currently engaged on a condition and maintenance survey of the heritage listed lighthouses in the Australian Maritime Safety Authority fleet (of which there are about 60, including North Reef Lighthouse).

Extreme Heritage - High Country Huts

Anne Sedgley and Chris Smith

Abstract

Introduction

The high country huts of the Victorian Alps were built in remote places to provide shelter from extreme climatic conditions. After surviving a century they were devastated by bushfires in 2003 and 2006. What has been lost? What survives? Who cares, and why?

Discussion

Huts are often the most tangible evidence of alpine heritage, sometimes the only evidence. Huts engage people: they are often much more evocative of living and working remotely than an aqueduct or cairn. Public attachment to high country huts was not fully realised until the 2003 fires destroyed so many of them. A community group, the VHCHA (Victorian High Country Huts Association), formed initially to establish how many huts were burnt, and how many survived. Parks Victoria commissioned a survey of huts in 2004-2006. The effect of the 2006 fires is described, along with the responses of government and of community groups.

Conclusion

Climate change predicts more bushfires. High country huts are a dwindling resource. The fewer we have, the more we must work together to protect them in the extreme alpine environment. Two approaches to this, partnership between government and community and new fire-fighting techniques, will be described.

Biography

Chris Smith has worked in cultural heritage since 1985, in various Victorian land management departments. For the last 10 years he has worked in Parks Victoria. He has been project architect for numerous publicly-owned historic places, including Anderson's Mill, Day's Mill, Walhalla Post Office and Woodlands Homestead. He has participated in management planning for disused government buildings, especially courthouses. He has been involved in work on historic alpine huts from the early 1990s, most recently with VHCHA on Fred Fry's Hut on the Howqua River.

Anne Sedgley worked in academic, government and research libraries for 30 years, leaving the wall to join Heritage Victoria in 1997. She has managed HV's Information Services since then. She coordinates HV's Regional Liaison Officers' program, and is the liaison officer for Gippsland. A keen bushwalker, skier and former snow camper, she saw her first high country hut aged 12, and keeps going back. In 2004, she took leave from HV to take part in Graeme Butler's survey of high country huts, surveying nearly 60. She is a volunteer heritage advisor to the VHCHA.

Alternative Management Scheme for Cultural Heritage Projects - Based on Project Management Body of Knowledge

Mohammadza Hajjalikhani

Abstract

Introduction

The idea of using "Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK guide), for managing cultural heritage sites was developed under a dissertation topic for graduation in MSc. degree in project management. It was discussed that PMBOK may be useful as an alternative approach for management of some cultural heritage sites.

Discussion

This paper is going to introduce PMBOK to the heritage site managers. Then by adapting the responsibilities of cultural heritage managers with PMBOK, it is tried to present a scheme for cultural heritage conservation projects.

The main core of the idea is examining the feasibility of considering conservation activities of some cultural heritage sites as a "project", and also feasibility of applying project management approach for management of this kind of cultural heritage sites. In the next steps the main documents of the project which enlighten the management procedure, are proposed by adding up the guidelines for project management and the responsibilities of cultural heritage site management together.

Conclusion

As it may be seen in this paper, the idea of using PMBOK guide line of shows the managers of heritage conservation projects, a useful alternative approach for management of cultural heritage site, and a proposed management scheme is presented.

Biography

Mohammadza Hajjalikhani is a graduate Civil Engineer (1991), and has a MSc. in Project Management (2006), with experience in civil engineering for 15 years. The topic of MSc dissertation was selected as "Management Scheme for cultural heritage management based on project management body of knowledge (PMBOK). A paper about this topic was presented in the 1st International Conference on "Sustainable Local Heritage Conservation, The Transdisciplinary Approach", (17-19 November 2006, Udonthani, Thailand), discussing the applicability of PMBOK for heritage site management.

St Kilda - Living on the Edge

Susan Bain and Samantha Dennis

Abstract

Introduction

The traditional architecture of St Kilda in the Western Isles was built to withstand the most extreme wind, rain and storms in Britain. Following the evacuation of the island in 1930, the architecture remains as a key to the islanders' struggle against extreme conditions.

Discussion

The islands of St Kilda (a dual World Heritage Site) lie in the Atlantic 100 miles west of mainland Scotland. For thousands of years humans have adapted their built environment to survive the extreme conditions. One example is the unique clefts, or stone-built storage structures, built to take advantage of the wind to dry and preserve their foodstuffs and fuel. Another example is the technique of using stones to tie down house roof material.

Our challenge is to survey, interpret and conserve these structures on islands where gale force winds hit 75 days a year, and hurricane force winds strike annually. Archaeologists use safety harnesses whilst digging on precarious cliff tops; surveyors test their fears of heights; and a researcher travels to Scandinavia to find craftsmen working on turf roofs.

Conclusion

Understanding the unique architecture and heritage of St Kilda, and conserving its relic cultural landscape, will provide insights into living with extreme weather.

Biography

Working for The National Trust for Scotland as the archaeologist posted on St Kilda, Samantha Dennis plays a vital role in conserving the cultural heritage of the unique island setting.

The Streetwise Asia Fund

Elizabeth Vines

Abstract

The Streetwise Asia Fund for Heritage Conservation has been established with the support of the UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific. The fund aims to provide culturally appropriate education facilities and heritage programs for children in urban and rural areas in Asia, and seeks to increase the financial sustainability of Asia's unique heritage, for present and future generations. The fund assists with the conservation of traditional educational buildings in ways which promote a diversity of heritage traditions. It establishes a framework for local communities to obtain additional funds from government, donor organisations and the private sector.

Looking forward to looking back

Deborah Graziano and Juliet Meyer

Abstract

As the first of many field excursions to come, the JCU honours programme began the process of recording and surveying the Hervey Range Road (Townsville/Thuringowa) as the first part of a long-term archaeological project. This ongoing project is led by Nigel Chang and Shelley Greer of JCU and will be continued by subsequent honours students from JCU until completion. The Hervey Range Road was vital to European settlement of the tablelands, and provided a route for both settlers and supplies. Our poster will present a look at the JCU survey as it coincides with other important sites including the Eureka Hotel and the Range Hotel that are 'strung like pearls' along the road. We will discuss the project within a 'Heritage Trail' concept, and will include the benefits and possible drawbacks of preserving the Hervey Range Road as a Heritage Trail in relation to its importance to archaeology, tourism, education and historical preservation.

Biography

Both Juliet and Deborah are presently completing their honours in archaeology and are both supervised by Dr John Campbell

Rediscovering Queensland's Heritage

The Queensland Government is working with the community to protect our heritage for current and future Queenslanders.

The Environmental Protection Agency has commenced a multi-million dollar State-wide Survey of Heritage Places. Over the next three years it will roll out across the state to identify and protect Queensland's places of cultural heritage significance.

The \$5 million Living Buildings and Places heritage grant package has been introduced to support private property owners and community groups.

Along with an additional \$5 million allocated for restoring markers and monuments, this is the most any Queensland Government has committed for preserving the state's heritage.

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Queensland Heritage Council are pleased to be associated with the 2007 Australia ICOMOS Conference.

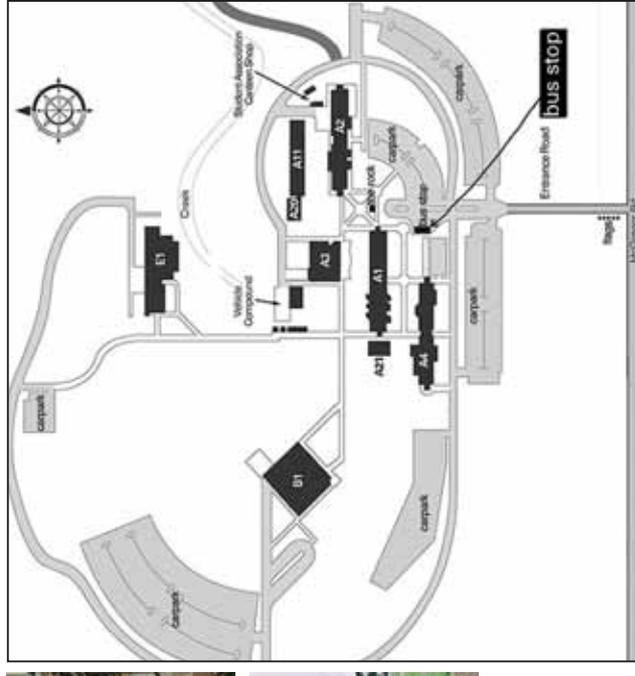
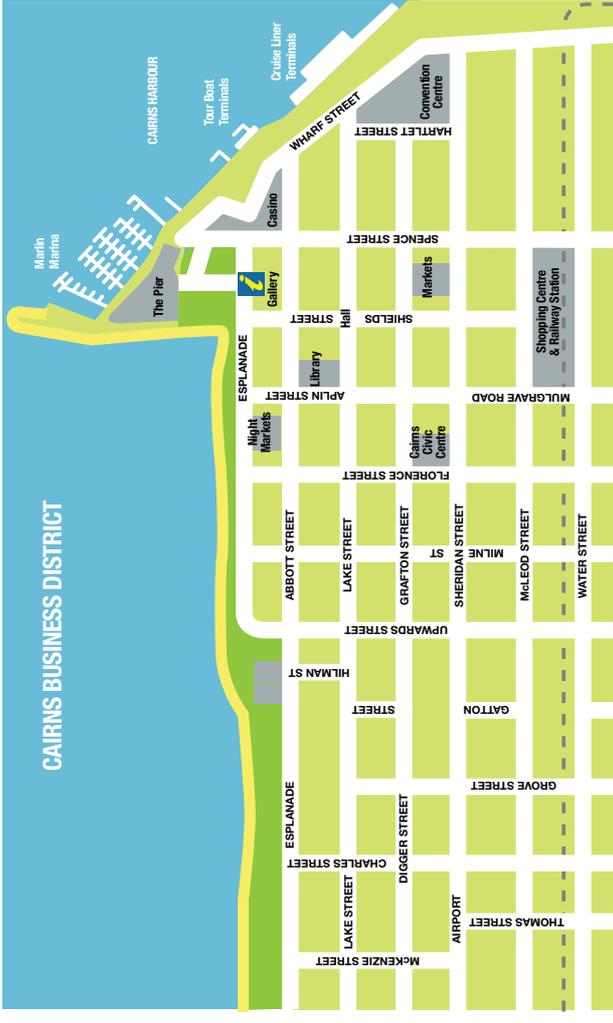
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We're working to adapt to and mitigate climate change in Queensland

www.climatechange.qld.gov.au

The Department of Natural Resources and Water (NRW) is delighted to sponsor the ICOMOS 2007, Extreme Heritage Conference.

The Queensland Climate Change Centre of Excellence (QCCCE) is a specialist unit within NRW established to help Queensland adapt to and mitigate climate change. The QCCCE's purpose is to provide strategic whole-of-government policy advice and information about climate change that is used and valued by decision makers across Queensland.

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