

Innovation in conservation

A timeline history of
Australia ICOMOS and the *Burra Charter*



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The *Burra Charter* advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

(Burra Charter, preamble, 2013)

We are all grateful for Australia ICOMOS's contributions for the benefit of our collective cultural heritage. Of course you gave us the *Burra Charter*, but you continue to give us so much more.
(Gunny Harboe, US ICOMO, excerpt from an email message of congratulations to Sheridan Burke and Kristal Buckley upon receiving their honorary memberships of ICOMOS, 14 February 2015)

Image, front cover:

Australia ICOMOS members inspecting mining heritage at Burra, South Australia on the day the *Burra Charter* was first endorsed by Australia ICOMOS, 19 August 1979. Photo by Richard Allom ©, courtesy Peter Marquis-Kyle.

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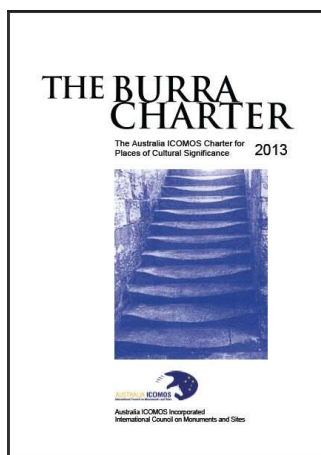
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Preface

I first encountered the *Burra Charter* in 1981 when my art history professor at the University of Sydney, Joan Kerr, ushered in her husband to give the undergraduates a lecture on the topic. Jim Kerr was the Deputy Director of the Australian Heritage Commission and one of his tasks was promoting the *Burra Charter*, which he'd recently helped write for Australia ICOMOS, a newly formed body of heritage professionals. The *Burra Charter* is a short statement of principles for the conservation of cultural heritage, an Australian adaptation of the 1964 *Venice Charter*. I found Kerr's gravitas and enthusiasm for this document to be impressive and memorable.

It was not until 20 years later, when I started to work in the heritage industry, that I began to appreciate the clarity and logic of the innovative approach to heritage recommended in the *Burra Charter*. It was apparent that the *Burra Charter* had become the central tenet of heritage practice in Australia, often referred to as "the heritage bible." It was admired and debated, amended, revised, expanded and incorporated into countless heritage reports across Australia. I understood it was influential in other areas of cultural management and also internationally. British academic Susie West discusses it in her history of heritage management as entirely shifting the emphasis in heritage management:

[The *Burra Charter*] created an international impact on how heritage professionals make decisions about the meanings of heritage sites and places. It did so by renaming the heritage category "sites and monuments" as "places of cultural significance." This switched the emphasis from "stones and bones," material culture, towards the meanings of places, the significance that humans attribute to material culture.¹



The cover of the current edition of the *Burra Charter*, 2013.²

This unexpected reach of the *Burra Charter* struck me as an important but unsung aspect of Australian cultural history. I wondered how it came to be written. I applied for a grant from the New Zealand Ministry of Culture and Heritage to conduct oral history interviews with senior heritage professionals on both sides of the Tasman Sea (there seemed to be no equivalent grant program in Australia). This led to a collaboration with the Oral History Program at the National Library of Australia, resulting in my recording 18 interviews with pioneering and senior members of the heritage profession in Australia and five in New Zealand. Most of these interviews can now be heard online on the website of the National Library of Australia (see **Annexure 1**).

I am still undertaking oral history interviews with heritage practitioners, but these later interviews are being recorded independently and will be held by the Australia ICOMOS secretariat in Melbourne. In addition, I have organised access to another group of 19 oral history interviews with Australian heritage pioneers. These were undertaken in 2002 by Paul Ashton and Jennifer Cornwall for their 2006 history of the Australian Heritage Commission. Although the Ashton Cornwall history was never released by the Australian Government, the Australian Department of Environment and most of the interviewees have kindly agreed to make the oral history recordings and transcripts available to this study and copies to be held at the Australia ICOMOS secretariat at Deakin University, in Burwood, Melbourne (see **Annexure 2**).

¹ West, S. 2010. 'A history of heritage' in West, S. (ed) *Understanding heritage in practice*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, pp.38-39.

² Image from PDF of the *Burra Charter* downloaded from the Australia ICOMOS webpage. © Australia ICOMOS

I joined Australia ICOMOS in 2008 and the Executive Committee commissioned me to write this report in 2014. The committee was responding to a request from the Paris-based secretariat of ICOMOS International for a history of Australia ICOMOS, a request presumably made of all its national committees in the lead-up to the 50-year anniversary of the founding of ICOMOS in Poland on 22 June 1965. Meanwhile the 40th anniversary of the founding of Australia ICOMOS in 1976 was imminent on 20 October 2016.

Because of the limited resources that can be currently allocated, it has been agreed that this initial report will focus on providing an annotated timeline and list of key personnel and meetings. The report relies mainly on documentary evidence from *Australia ICOMOS Newsletters* (1978-2001 and *Australia ICOMOS Annual Reports* (2001-2015) with just occasional references to some of the oral history interviews in the footnotes. No Australian library holds a complete run of the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletters* to my knowledge, but I have tracked them down with the help of the membership, and provided a PDF, text-readable version of the entire set (701 pages) to the Australia ICOMOS secretariat. At this time much of the Australia ICOMOS archive is inaccessible, being largely dispersed throughout the membership. A grant application made this year to develop a conservation plan for the archive was unsuccessful. Developing more comprehensive historical accounts of Australia ICOMOS and its charter, and using the great wealth of information in the oral history interviews, remains a challenge for the future.

Issues for exploration in a history of Australia ICOMOS

Preparing this timeline has allowed for many questions to arise. I pose some here for possible future consideration and exploration:

What is the likely audience for a history of Australia ICOMOS? The members of Australia ICOMOS? The wider, international membership of ICOMOS International? The old guard or the newcomers? The Australian public? Can one history address all these audiences or should several histories be planned?

Why is the *Burra Charter* a significant document? How did it come to be written and implemented in a way that enabled it to be nationally implemented and internationally influential?

The *Burra Charter* has had an ambiguous relationship with ICOMOS International, sometimes admired by and sometimes annoying to different factions within the organisation. Exploring these relationships is likely to offer insights into the organisation both nationally and internationally.

Why is Australia ICOMOS one of the largest national committees in ICOMOS International? Is it because Australia has an unusually large number of heritage professionals for its relatively small population (in 2015 around 24 million)?

Does Australia ICOMOS attract a larger than usual proportion of heritage professionals to its ranks as a result of the widespread adherence to the *Burra Charter* by heritage practitioners across Australia?

Who wrote the *Burra Charter*? Were certain individuals such as Jim Kerr, Miles Lewis or Meredith Walker especially responsible for its outstanding qualities and/ or was it a brilliantly collaborative production at a fortuitous moment?



Left: Australia ICOMOS logo.³ Right: ICOMOS International logo.⁴

Who designed the logo for ICOMOS International and who designed the logo for Australia ICOMOS? How do they relate to each other? What is the significance in the winged horse and the fact that it faces east rather than west, the oval versus the circle (globe), the blue and yellow colouring versus black and white?

Many of the founding Australia ICOMOS members who drafted the original *Burra Charter* in 1979 were uncomfortable with its major transformation in 1999.⁵ Has Australia ICOMOS spent too much time on the *Burra Charter*?

How well does the *Burra Charter* relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage? Can Australia ICOMOS do more to help Aboriginal communities protect their cultural heritage?

³ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2015. © Australia ICOMOS.

⁴ *ICOMOS Newsletter* 1981. © ICOMOS international.

⁵ See Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp.271-322.

Has Australia ICOMOS shifted from being a gently rebellious national committee of ICOMOS International to being one of its integral, “establishment” national committees? If so, how would this shift be demonstrated and what are the pros and cons of this transformation?

What are the most valuable contributions that Australia ICOMOS has made to Australian cultural life in general and to Australian cultural heritage in particular?

Acknowledgements

Although this ends up being just a preliminary study, many people have already contributed to the effort. My thanks to Elizabeth Vines and the 2014-15 Australia ICOMOS executive for commissioning this report, and to Georgia Meros at the Australia ICOMOS secretariat. I especially thank the heritage pioneers who participated in the oral history interviews with me (see **Annexure 1**). Thanks are also due to the New Zealand Ministry for Culture and Heritage for NZ\$5000 which launched my oral history project in 2010, the Royal Australian Historical Society for \$4,000 which paid for many interviews to be beautifully transcribed by Patti Vice-Theron. These transcripts are being donated to the National Library of Australia which will make them available (where access conditions allow) via Trove and also via the Library’s catalogue.⁶ I also thank Philippa Prince at the Australian Department of the Environment for enabling access to the oral history recordings of Paul Ashton’s and Jennifer Cornwall’s Australian Heritage Commission History Project (**Annexure 2**). I thank the many people in Australia ICOMOS and the wider history and heritage field in Australia who responded to my queries or generously shared information. Many thanks also to my colleagues at the Heritage Division in the NSW Government and to my family for their support in every way.

Bronwyn Hanna

⁶ The National Library of Australia requires that the transcripts are treated in the same manner as the audio recordings, as the Library has an obligation to interviewees to ensure that the access to, and copying of, the interviews are controlled to ensure meeting the access conditions authorized by the interviewee.

Abbreviations

ISC—International Scientific Committee (of ICOMOS International)

ACT—Australian Capital Territory

AI—Australia ICOMOS

AGM—Annual General Meeting

AHS—Australian Heritage Strategy

AICCM—Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Materials

Australian Heritage Commission—Australian Heritage Council

Australia ICOMOS Newsletter—*Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*

Athens Charter—the *Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments*, 1931

BLF—Builders’ Labourers’ Federation of Australia

Burra Charter—*Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 1979-2013

Commonwealth Government—refers to the Australian national or federal government

DSEWPac—Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

HCOANZ—Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand

Hope Report—Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate, commissioned by the Whitlam Government, 1974

Hope Committee—the 1973-74 Whitlam Government Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate chaired by Justice Robert Hope and included Judith Brine, Milo Dunphy, Keith Vallance, Leonard Webb, Reg Walker, Judith Wright-McKinney, David Yencken

ICOMOS—International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICCROM—International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

IIN—ICOMOS International Newsletter (available online)

IUCN—International Union for the Conservation of Nature

NCHF—National Cultural Heritage Forum

NSW—New South Wales

NT—Northern Territory

SA—South Australia

SPAB—Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (UK)

TICCIH—The Inter-executive Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage

UNESCO—United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Venice Charter—International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, 1964

Vic—Victoria

WA—Western Australia

World Heritage Convention—“Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage”

Key Personnel

Australia ICOMOS Chairs/ Presidents⁷

1976-78:	David Yencken (businessman, environmentalist, academic and founding chair of the Australian Heritage Commission)
1978-79:	David Saunders (architect, PhD, academic)
1979-81:	Clive Lucas (conservation architect)
1981-82:	Joan Domicelj (architect, planner and mediator)
1982-83:	Miles Lewis (architect, PhD, academic)
1983-84:	Max Bourke (senior administrator)
1985-86:	Michael (Mike) Pearson (archaeologist, PhD, academic, chair of the ACT Heritage Council)
1986-87:	Meredith Walker (town planner, conservation consultant)
1987-90:	Jane Lennon (geographer, administrator, conservation consultant)
1990-92:	Joan Domicelj (architect, planner and mediator)
1992-94:	Ian Stapleton (conservation architect)
1994-97:	Sandy Blair (academic)
1997-98:	Robyn Riddett
1998-2000:	Marilyn Truscott
2000-02:	William (Bill) Logan (academic)
2002-05:	Kristal Buckley (heritage consultant, academic)
2005-08:	Peter Phillips (conservation architect)
2008-10:	Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy
2010-12:	Jane Harrington (archaeologist, PhD, Director of Conservation - Port Arthur)
2012-15:	Elizabeth Vines (conservation architect)

Australians who served as International ICOMOS Executive Committee representatives

1981-1987:	Max Bourke (elected International Vice President in 1984-87)
1990-1996:	Joan Domicelj (elected International Vice Presidents 1993-96)
1996-2005:	Sheridan Burke (elected International Vice President 1999-2005)
2005-2014:	Kristal Buckley (elected Vice-President 2005-2014)
2014- :	Peter Phillips

Australia ICOMOS chairs/ presidents of International Scientific Committees (ICS)⁸

Australia ICOMOS members are active within the network of ICOMOS Scientific Committees (ICS). This partial list includes only those noted in *Australia ICOMOS Annual Reports* since 2001 as chair of an ICS:

1992-97:	Graeme Henderson—International Scientific Committee for Underwater Cultural Heritage
2000:	Brian Egloff—Archaeological Heritage Management ICS
2001-05:	Graham Brooks—Cultural Tourism ICS
	Brian Egloff—Archaeological Heritage Management ICS
2006:	Graham Brooks—Archaeological Heritage Management ICS
	Brian Egloff—Cultural Tourism ICS
2007-08:	Cliff Ogleby—CIPA Heritage Documentation (Comité International de Photogrammétrie Architecturale)
2009-10:	Graham Brooks—Cultural Tourism ICS
	Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
	Cliff Ogleby—CIPA Heritage Documentation
2011:	Graham Brooks—Cultural Tourism ICS
	Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
	Cliff Ogleby—CIPA Heritage Documentation
	Marilyn Truscott—Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH
2012:	Julian Bickersteth—Polar Heritage ICS
	Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
	Cliff Ogleby—CIPA Heritage Documentation
	Marilyn Truscott—Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH
2013:	Julian Bickersteth—Polar Heritage ICS
	Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
	Marilyn Truscott—Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH

⁷ Information from *Australia ICOMOS Newsletters* 1978-2001 and *Australia ICOMOS Annual Reports* 2001-2014.

⁸ Information from *Australia ICOMOS Newsletters* 1978-2001 and *Australia ICOMOS Annual Reports* 2001-2014.

- 2014: Julian Bickersteth—Polar Heritage ICS
 Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
 Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy— Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH
 Benjamin Smith (acting Chair)—ISC on Rock Art (CAR)
- 2015: Steve Brown—ISC on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL)
 Julian Bickersteth—Polar Heritage ICS
 Sheridan Burke—ICS Twentieth Century Heritage
 Sue Hodges—ISC on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP)
 Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy— Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH
 Benjamin Smith (acting Chair)—ISC on Rock Art (CAR)

Australia ICOMOS honorary members

Sheridan Burke
 Joan Domicelj AM
 James Semple Kerr
 Miles Lewis
 Duncan Marshall
 Isabel McBryde
 D. John Mulvaney
 Sharon Sullivan
 Meredith Walker

International ICOMOS honorary members from Australia⁹

Kristal Buckley AM (2014)
 Joan Domicelj AM (1999)
 James Semple Kerr (Jim) (2011)
 Sharon Sullivan (2005)

⁹ From ICOMOS International web page: <http://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/honors-and-awards>, consulted 15/10/15

Introduction—what is Australia ICOMOS?

The notion of ICOMOS is extraordinary. It is international, professional (yet non-governmental) and interdisciplinary. Its twin tasks are to care for human creations around the world and across time and to unravel the astounding messages their built fabric conveys. Thus it has the excitement of exploring the physical and reflecting upon the metaphysical. (Joan Domicelj, 1997)¹⁰

Australia ICOMOS is one of approximately 100 Executive Committees of the Paris-based International Council on Monument and Sites (“ICOMOS” International). It is an association of professionals working “for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places . . . [such as] buildings, historic cities, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites”¹¹. The membership of Australia ICOMOS is interdisciplinary and includes architects, historians, archaeologists, town planners, conservators, art and architectural historians, geographers, anthropologists, engineers, geologists, lawyers and academics. On its website Australia ICOMOS describes its mission as:

To lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by raising standards, encouraging debate and generating innovative ideas.”¹²



Some of the 60 or so Australia ICOMOS delegates at the ICOMOS International “General Assembly” meeting in Florence, November 2014. From left: Australia ICOMOS president Liz Vines, Kristal Buckley, Timothy Hubbard, Peter Phillips, Helen Wilson, Kerime Danis, Agnieszka Kiera.¹³

Australia ICOMOS Inc. became an incorporated association in 1984.¹⁴ The *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2015* reports it has a membership of 626 (including institutional memberships), making it one of the largest national chapters of ICOMOS. In 2015 the parent body ICOMOS International reported an overall membership of 9,500 “members, experts and professionals” in 110 Executive Committees and 28 International Scientific Committees.¹⁵ Thus Australia ICOMOS is one of the largest Executive Committees of ICOMOS International, both in its size and in its contribution at all levels. This may seem surprising when it is considered that firstly, Australia is located on the other side of the world from the Paris-based secretariat and secondly, Australia’s built heritage is relatively recent and modest, perhaps even infamous because of its historical founding as a British penal settlement. Australia is also the site of enormous indigenous cultural heritage stretching from the present living culture backwards some 60,000 years at least. It is probably safe to say that neither the colonial nor the indigenous heritage of Australia was what the participants of the 1964 conference in Venice had in mind when writing up their principles for looking after monuments in the *Venice Charter*, ICOMOS International’s founding document. Yet the Australia ICOMOS adaptation of the *Venice Charter* in the Australian *Burra Charter* of 1979 has become central to Australian cultural heritage and conservation practice and influential across other Australian cultural industries where the question of “national significance” has become an

¹⁰ Domicelj, J. 1997. “International Scientific Committees, where to now?” *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Vol.17, No.1, p.9.

¹¹ ICOMOS International webpage, “Introducing ICOMOS”, downloaded 15 Jan 2015.

¹² Australia ICOMOS webpage, “About us”, downloaded 15 Jan 2015. © Australia ICOMOS

¹³ Photo from Australia ICOMOS email newsletter, 14 November 2014 and *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2015*, p.15.

¹⁴ Australia ICOMOS Inc. is incorporated under the ACT *Associations Incorporation Act 1991*, association No. A01086. It is also a Registrable Australian Body, as of February 2012: Australian Registered Body No. 155 731 025.

¹⁵ ICOMOS International, 2015. *ICOMOS 1965-2015*, promotional 5 minute video.

everyday concern. The *Burra Charter* has also been influential internationally, both for its sensible articulation of heritage principles and its bold example of an Executive Committee “applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.”¹⁶



Broken Hill Mine No.6. Photo by Lisa Gervasoni, taken during the April 2010 Australia ICOMOS national conference in Broken Hill, NSW. This photo won an Australia ICOMOS photo competition for 2010 and graced the front cover of that year’s annual report.¹⁷

Australians are said to be hard workers and keen travellers—perhaps membership of Australia ICOMOS gives them the perfect outlet. Australia ICOMOS has long been active within governance of ICOMOS International, contributing its first representative to the international Executive Committee of ICOMOS in 1981 and keeping a representative there continually since 1991: Max Bourke 1981-1987, Joan Domicelj 1991-1996, Sheridan Burke, 1996-2005, Kristal Buckley, 2005-2014, Peter Phillips 2014-present. All of these also served as International Vice Presidents of the parent body. Numerous Australia ICOMOS members are participants in the 28 ICOMOS International Scientific Committees which meet regularly around the globe to develop expertise on specific heritage issues and several of these committees are chaired by Australia ICOMOS members, for example in 2015: “Twentieth Century Heritage”(Sheridan Burke), “Polar Heritage”(Julian Bickersteth), Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP) (Sue Hodges), Cultural Landscapes (Steve Brown], Rock Art (CAR) (Benjamin Smith, Acting Chair) and “Intangible Cultural Heritage” (Susan Macintyre Tamwoy).¹⁸ In addition, large numbers of Australia ICOMOS members attend the triannual general assemblies of ICOMOS International, for example, “about 60” Australians attended the Florence meeting in 2014.¹⁹

Australia ICOMOS members have been instrumental in the development of international heritage initiatives and policy, for example John Mulvaney’s contribution to the World Heritage Committee meeting which framed the original listing criteria in 1977;²⁰ Joan Domicelj’s work on the *Eger Principles* and the Global World Heritage Strategy, Sheridan Burke’s work on the ICOMOS members’ Ethical Commitment Statement;²¹ Sharon Sullivan’s work on the China Principles;²² Kristal Buckley’s contribution to developing world heritage “e management” practice and Elizabeth Vines’ work helping local communities with heritage conservation in South East Asia.²³ As Kristal Buckley remarked in the AI annual report of 2014 Australia ICOMOS has a robust profile within ICOMOS International:

As one of the strongest Executive Committees, there are many ways that Australian members have participated in the international work of ICOMOS . . . Many of these contributions were wholly or substantially self-funded. So, although we often feel that the tyranny of distance prevents Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Island heritage practitioners from taking a place in the international work of ICOMOS to the extent we would ideally wish, in fact we are very visible and respected. This is an amazing and substantial contribution.²⁴

¹⁶ “Preamble”, *Venice Charter*, 1964.

¹⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2009-2010*, cover and p.1. © Australia ICOMOS

¹⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report*, 2014-15.

¹⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Email News*, 14 November 2014.

²⁰ John Mulvaney oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2012.

²¹ Burke, S. 2004. “Working with the Charter Overseas: a personal *Burra Charter* expedition”, *Historic Environment*, Vol. 18 no. 1, 2004.

²² Sharon Sullivan oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2013; Altenburg, K. & Sullivan, S. 2012, ‘A matter of principal, heritage management in Australia and China’ *Historic Environment*, Vol. 24 No. 1, pp.41-48.

²³ Elizabeth Vines oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

²⁴ Buckle, K. 2014. “International Vice President’s report”, *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014*, p.22.

This international regard was in evidence in early 2015 in the numerous messages of congratulations read out to Sheridan Burke and Kristal Buckley at the celebration of the bestowal of their honorary memberships of ICOMOS, at an Australia ICOMOS function on 14 February 2015, Sydney. The president of ICOMOS International wrote:

Whether they are issues of funding, of theory, of World Heritage, of governance, statutes and ethical commitments, of the ISCs, of cooperation with affinity organizations, of engaging a new generation, others, of assistance to the more needy, Australia ICOMOS is always present and active, making great contributions that all of us non-Ozies can use. If all our Executive Committees were like you, ICOMOS would be in control of the planet.²⁵

Australia ICOMOS is also active within Australia, organising well-attended annual conferences, professional and technical seminars and workshops and advocating for reform and improvements to heritage practices and institutions. Australia ICOMOS's advocacy role has been a central activity from commencement, with submissions and letters carrying influence and impact on decisions nationally and internationally. The Australia ICOMOS secretariat, based in Deakin University in Melbourne since 2000, co-ordinates submissions on cultural heritage legislation and guideline reviews, lobbies government on heritage issues such as funding, legislation, site protection, listing and protocols and provides expert advice to government and non-government working groups.²⁶ Individual members have also contributed extensively to the development of the national heritage system. For example, Peter James, a consultant heritage lawyer who was on the committee that drafted the original *Burra Charter* in 1979, had a hand in drafting heritage legislation in almost every state and territory jurisdiction in Australia²⁷ while John Mulvaney felt his contribution to the Franklin Dam debate in the 1980s helped remind the Australian Government of the outstanding significance of ancient Aboriginal relics alongside the natural heritage of the World Heritage listing.²⁸

Of national and even international influence is the production and weekly issue of the *Australia ICOMOS Enews*, sent to the membership and others, offering information about upcoming events, employment opportunities, seminars and conferences and heritage news items. Similarly the Australia ICOMOS website provides a range of resources, policies and links that are widely used, including a heritage toolkit of links to heritage resource documents.



Port Arthur, Tasmania, pictured in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in 1999 when the Australian Government announced it would be nominated for World Heritage listing along with other convict sites across Australia.²⁹

Australia ICOMOS is mainly funded by its own membership fees, currently in the order of AUD\$250 per annum for full professional membership. Sometimes government and corporate employers have provided in-kind support, but Australia ICOMOS representatives at all levels have donated much of their own time and personal funds to the ICOMOS cause. Reflecting on the costs of her voluntary work for ICOMOS, International Vice President Sheridan Burke explained in 2006: "Last year, I worked out the personal costs of my nine years of voluntary ICOMOS engagement—it was well over \$200,000 personally, plus approx. \$100,000 travel allowance from ICOMOS."³⁰

²⁵ Gustavo Araoz, US ICOMOS, President ICOMOS International, 2015. These messages are held by held by the Australia ICOMOS secretariat with copy held by Bronwyn Hanna.

²⁶ Australia ICOMOS webpage "About us", downloaded 18 January 2014.

²⁷ Peter James oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2013.

²⁸ John Mulvaney oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

²⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 1999, Vol.19 No.1, p.1. © Australia ICOMOS.

³⁰ Burke, S. 2006. "ICOMOS Testimonial Dinner Speech Of Thanks", 18 February 2006. Unpublished speech.

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy, as a recent president of Australia ICOMOS, emphasised the importance of the ongoing individual contributions made by Australia ICOMOS members to the collective goals of the organisation:

At every national and international event I am reminded through my discussions with people of the high regard in which our organisation is held. It is clear to me that this reputation is based on a high level of individual commitment and enterprise on the part of our members and the willingness to work towards shared goals for cultural heritage conservation.³¹

Australia ICOMOS members have made remarkable achievements over a few short decades and across a variety of forums—legislative, bureaucratic, professional, technical, historical, communicative—often in their own scarcely available and generously donated time. This timeline outlines the collaborative energy of Australia ICOMOS as a dynamic and innovative professional organisation devoted to the public good of improving heritage conservation in Australia and internationally.

³¹ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2010. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009*, p6. The sentiment is repeated in her report the following year, 2009-2010, p11.

Australia ICOMOS Timeline

1877

1877, England: publication of the *SPAB Manifesto*

The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) publishes its principles for cultural heritage management, which become known as the *SPAB Manifesto*. Written by English socialist designer and manufacturer William Morris (1834-1896), the manifesto is influenced by the writings of Morris' friend, the art critic John Ruskin. It is the first of many charters and declarations of conservation principles for the built environment that will proliferate throughout the twentieth century. It states in part:

We plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one; in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.³²

The *SPAB Manifesto* influences the *Venice Charter* (1964) and the *Burra Charter* (1979-2013). It is re-published in full in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in 1987.³³

1931

21-30 October 1931, Athens, Greece: the *Athens Charter* is endorsed

The First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, organised by the League of Nations' International Museum's office, adopts the *Athens Charter*. The conference features presentations from "over 100 experts representing more than 20 countries."³⁴ The *Athens Charter* advocates for minimum interventions and minimum additions. Although the Australian Government is a member of the League of Nations, Australian attendance at this conference is not noted, nor are any subsequent attempts to institute the principles of the *Athens Charter* in Australia.

The *Athens Charter* of 1931 is sometimes confused with the *CIAM Athens Charter* written by Le Corbusier and published in 1943. This meeting of architects from the Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne took place aboard a cruise ship as it sailed from Marseilles to Athens in 1933.³⁵ While the CIAM meeting agreed upon principles for a modernist treatise on town planning and included a chapter called "The Historic Heritage of Cities", its emphasis was on wider urban issues such as routing freeways around historic districts. It was only partially in agreement with the approach of the International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments' *Athens Charter* of 1931.³⁶

1945-1965

April 1945, Sydney, New South Wales: the National Trust of Australia is founded

The first major Australian cultural heritage institution founded in the post war era is the National Trust of Australia. Modelled on the English National Trust, the NSW chapter is the first to be established, in Sydney on 6 April 1945 by North Shore housewife activist Annie Wyatt, initially as a subcommittee of the "Forestry League." Further state-based chapters of the National Trust form, in South Australia in 1955, Victoria in 1956, Western Australia in 1959, Tasmania in 1960 and Queensland in 1963. A National Council of National Trusts offers a federated voice for these already popular organisations from 1965. The National Trust will serve as a critical resource for the development of other heritage institutions in Australia throughout the post-war era, including Australia ICOMOS. At a time when there are few opportunities for tertiary education in heritage skills, the National Trust offers early opportunities for advocacy, training and networking amongst conservation practitioners and enthusiasts.

³² Morris, W. 1877. *Manifesto of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*, SPAB, London.

³³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, November 1987, Vol.7 No.3, pp.5-6.

³⁴ Jokilehto, J. 1985, revised and published online 2004. *A history of architectural conservation*, PhD thesis, pp.400-1.

³⁵ Riggs, M. 2008. "There's room for everyone": *Tourism and Tradition in Salvador's Historic District, 1930 to the Present*, PhD, University of California San Diego, p.20.

³⁶ Stubbs, J. 2009. *Time honoured, a global view of architectural conservation*, John Wiley, New Jersey.

1945, NSW: Amendments to the *Local Government Act 1906* allow for heritage listing

In the immediate post-war era, the Australian state governments pass legislation enabling listing and protection of historic places. In New South Wales amendments to the *Local Government Act 1906 (NSW)* in 1945 allow councils to make planning schemes which include the “preservation of places or objects of historical or scientific interest or natural beauty or advantage.” However it takes nearly 30 years to gazette the first such local list of historic buildings, by Windsor Council in 1973.³⁷



La consolidation d'un monument fait être accordé à toute la technique moderne de conservation et dont l'efficacité aura été garantie par l'expérience.

Les additions destinées à remplacer les parties manquantes s'intègrent stylistiquement à l'ensemble, tout en se distinguant des parties originales, afin que la restauration ne consiste d'un document d'art et d'histoire.

Left: Participants at the *Venice Charter* conference, May 1964. Right: An excerpt from Raymond Lemaire's draft of the *Venice Charter* (written in French), made in preparation for the second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments in Venice, May 1964.³⁸

1964

25-31 May 1964, Venice, Italy: the making of the *Venice Charter*

The second meeting of the International Congress of the Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, instigated by UNESCO, attracts over 500 participants: “from UNESCO, the Council of Europe, ICCROM, ICOM . . . and 61 countries from Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia.”³⁹ The meeting adopts two important resolutions: “the first being the International Restoration Charter, or *Venice Charter*, and the second, put forward by UNESCO, providing for the creation of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).”⁴⁰

In his informative, online PhD history of architectural conservation, Jukka Jokilehto explains that the emphasis in the *Venice Charter* is “on the necessity to respect and maintain authenticity of historic monuments as well as to safeguard them in appropriate use, ‘no less as works of art than as historical evidence.’”⁴¹ The *Venice Charter* articulates sophisticated principles for heritage conservation and envisages “each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.”⁴²

Two Australians are known to have attended the Venice congress: Ted Farmer, NSW Government Architect and Raphael Cilento (1893-1985), Chair of the Queensland National Trust (a medical doctor and father of the actor Diane Cilento). Both are nominated by the Australian Council of National Trusts in response to a request from the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO. Farmer later expresses doubts about whether ICOMOS would ever be interested in Australia's “to them, small resources in monuments, sites and history.”⁴³

³⁷ Baskerville, B. 2000. “Heritage listings in NSW, a brief history”, online brochure produced by the NSW Heritage Office.

³⁸ Source of both images: Houbart, C. 2014. “Deconsecrating a doctrinal monument, Raymond Lemaire and the revisions of the *Venice Charter*”, *Change Over Time*, Fall 2014.

³⁹ Jokilehto, J. 1985, revised and published online 2004, *A history of architectural conservation*, PhD thesis, pp.420-21.

⁴⁰ From ICOMOS International web page.

⁴¹ Jokilehto, J. 1985, revised and published online 2004. *A history of architectural conservation*, PhD thesis, p.422 quoting Article 3 of the *Venice Charter*.

⁴² “Preamble,” *Venice Charter*, 1964, adopted by the second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964.

⁴³ Boyd, Noni 2012. ‘Historic Buildings Are Our Memory’, unpublished essay emailed to Bronwyn Hanna by the author.

1965

January/ February 1965: Venice Charter is published

The *Venice Charter* is first published in *Historic Preservation* No.17, January/February 1965, pp24-25.

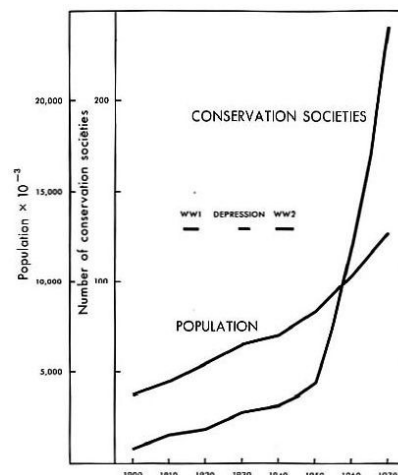
21-22 June 1965: Warsaw, Poland: **founding of ICOMOS International**

The first General Assembly and founding meeting of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is held in Warsaw in Poland. The meeting adopts the *Venice Charter* as its foundational text and creed.⁴⁴

1960s-1970s

1900-1960s, Australia: Cultural heritage activism grows

There is a slow but steady growth in conservation groups in Australia throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, and a rapid increase in such groups from the 1960s.



The Hope Report's graph depicting a steady growth in "conservation societies" in Australia throughout the twentieth century, with a rapid increase in the foundation of such organisations in the 1960s.⁴⁵

1965 onwards

1965 onwards: Australia: legislation to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage is passed and remade in all states and territories of Australia with lobbying for Australia ICOMOS founding members

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies begins lobbying for legislation to protect traditional Aboriginal sites immediately upon its founding as a statutory body in 1964.⁴⁶ All states and territories in Australia, as well as the national government, pass legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage from 1965 onwards. The first legislation to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage is the *Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act 1965 (South Australia)*, closely followed by the *Aborigines' Relics Preservation Act 1967 (Queensland)*. The list below outlines the main legislation made across the nation from the 1960s onwards addressing Aboriginal cultural heritage. Federal government legislation tends to address both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage together while in the states, the legislation for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage tends to be separated:

Australian nation: *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* is first supplemented by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The *EPBC Act* is amended in 2004 to replace the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, closing down the Australian Heritage Commission and the Register of the National Estate and replacing them with the Australian Heritage Council and the National Heritage List (for places of national heritage significance).

⁴⁴ The minutes of this first ICOMOS General Assembly are contained in a document held by ICOMOS International: "Report on the Constitutive Assembly held in Warsaw the 21st and 22nd June 1965", emailed to Bronwyn Hanna, 2015.

⁴⁵ *Hope Report* (Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate), 1974, Australian Govt Publishing Service, Canberra, p24. © Commonwealth of Australia.

⁴⁶ Mulvaney, D. J. 2004. "The road to Burra, memories of an ancient traveller" *Historic Environment* vol.18 no.1, 2004, p.10.

Australian Capital Territory: *Heritage Act 2004*.

New South Wales: *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1967*, amended in 1969 to provide some protections for Aboriginal heritage, then substantially amended in 1974 to allow for gazettal of Aboriginal Places, renamed *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

Northern Territory: *Native and Historical Objects and Areas Preservation Act 1980* is replaced by the *Heritage Conservation Act 1991*, amended 1998, which is replaced by the *Heritage Act 2011*.

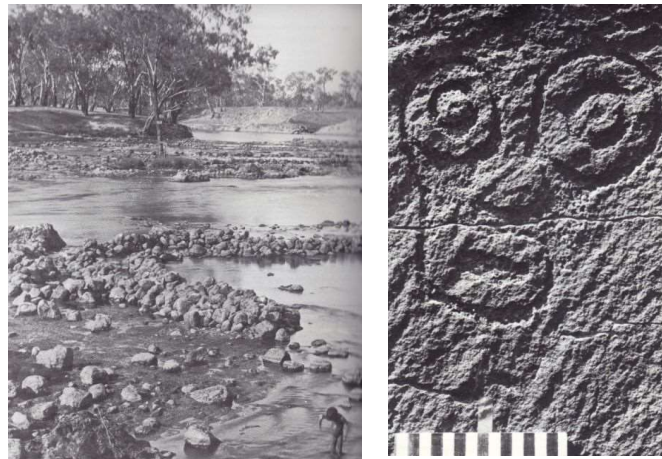
Queensland: *Aborigines' Relics Preservation Act 1967* is replaced by the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*, which is replaced by *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

South Australia: *Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act 1965* is replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1979*, which is replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.

Tasmania: *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.

Victoria: *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* is replaced by *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Western Australia: *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, which is curtailed in some places by the *Aboriginal Heritage (Marandoo) Act 1992*.



Aboriginal cultural heritage illustrated in the *Hope Report*, 1974.⁴⁷ Left: Brewarrina Fish traps in far western NSW. Photo by C. Kelly. Right: Engraving from the Cleland Hill, Central Australia. Photo by E. Edwards.

Late 1960s

Late 1960: the historical archaeology of Australian colonial sites is first investigated

The first three professional historical archaeology excavations are undertaken nearly simultaneously but independently: at Irrawang north of Sydney by Judy Birmingham—who will be a founding Australia ICOMOS member, at Port Essington near Darwin by Jim Allen and at Fossil Beach near Melbourne by Bill Culican.⁴⁸

1969

Washington DC, USA: National Parks Service articulates heritage significance criteria

⁴⁷ *Hope Report* (Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate), 1974, Australian Govt Publishing Service, Canberra. © Commonwealth of Australia.

⁴⁸ Judy Birmingham oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2012.

Following the *National Historic Preservation Act 1966* and its establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the US National Parks Service develops an American approach to heritage management including articulating criteria for heritage listing in 1969. This criteria will influence the development of Australian heritage criteria during the 1970s in the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* and subsequently, the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. The criteria confirmed in 1969 reads in part:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in the past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.’⁴⁹

1970 -71

Australia: ICOMOS International representatives visit Australia

The attendance of the NSW Government Architect Ted Farmer at the Venice congress in 1964 leads to his further correspondence with two pioneers of ICOMOS International— Roberto Di Stefano and Piero Gazzola—and Farmer’s hosting of Di Stefano on a visit to Sydney in 1970.⁵⁰ Another ICOMOS representative to visit Australia at this time is Ian Grant, an English expert in the conservation of 19th century buildings. Peter Forrest, a historian then working for the National Trust of Queensland and a long-time member of Australia ICOMOS, recalls meeting Grant and being introduced to the *Venice Charter*.⁵¹



Builders’ Labourers’ Federation unionist and Green Bans organiser, Jack Munday, being arrested at a protest against development in the Rocks in Sydney, 1973.⁵²

1971

16 June 1971, Hunters Hill, New South Wales: green bans commence

The first Green Ban resolution is made by the New South Wales Builders’ Labourers Federation (BLF) to prevent construction on the site of Kelly’s Bush at Hunters Hill on Sydney Harbour. It is the first of 42 green bans made by the BLF on building sites across Australia in the early 1970s to protect natural and cultural heritage places, holding up billions of dollars’ worth of projects. BLF leader Jack Munday later explains: “Our thinking in the unions then was, ‘what’s the use of getting better wages and better conditions if we choke to death in unplanned, polluted cities?’”⁵³

⁴⁹ Excerpt from Sprinkle, J. 2014, *Crafting Preservation Criteria, the National Register of Historic Places and American Historic Preservation*, Routledge, New York, p.214.

⁵⁰ Boyd, N. 2012. ‘Historic Buildings Are Our Memory’, unpublished essay sent to Bronwyn Hanna by the author.

⁵¹ Peter Forrest oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2013.

⁵² Photo on display in the offices of the National Trust of Australia, NSW. Photographer not known, possibly © Fairfax.

⁵³ Pitt, H. 2011. “The Kelly Gang” *Sydney Morning Herald* 31 March 2011.

1972

17 October – 21 November 1972, Paris, France: UNESCO adopts the World Heritage Convention

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopts the “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.” The convention names ICOMOS as one of the organisations which will advise the World Heritage Committee in its deliberations.

2 December 1972, Australia: Australia elects the Whitlam Government

The election of Gough Whitlam’s progressive Labor Government, on 2 December 1972, galvanises the Australian heritage movement. In his election campaign Whitlam states: “one over-riding objective of a Labor Government would be ‘to preserve and enhance the quality of the National Estate’”⁵⁴ and “[The Australian Government] should see itself as the curator and not the liquidator of the national estate.”⁵⁵

1973

1973, Minister Uren appoints the Hope Committee of inquiry into the national estate

Tom Uren, Labor’s spokesperson for the environment since 1969, is appointed Minister for Urban and Regional Development in the Whitlam Government, a portfolio which shares the National Estate with Moss Cass’s Environment portfolio.⁵⁶ Uren and Moss lose no time in appointing a “Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate”, a talented group of professional men and women led by Justice Robert Hope.

Throughout 1973 and early 1974 the Hope Committee carries out the only serious national survey of heritage so far undertaken in Australia, reporting on the state of natural heritage and cultural heritage—both European and Aboriginal—and making recommendations for how it might best be conserved. Committee members make numerous site visits around Australia, attend dozens of meetings with local communities and assess over 650 submissions.



Hope Committee and supporters, from left: Judith Brine (architect, academic), Keith Valance, Milo Dunphy (environmentalist), David Yencken (businessman), Moss Cass (Minister for the Environment), Margaret Whitlam (wife of the Prime Minister, not a member), Judith Wright (poet), Reg Walker (National Trust executive), Robert Hope (judge), Tom Uren (Minister for the National Estate) and George Brownbilt (Secretary).⁵⁷

1974

April 1974, Canberra, ACT: the *Hope Report*’s findings recommend joining ICOMOS

Upon receipt of the Hope Report in April 1974 the Whitlam Government issues a Prime Minister’s press release describing the report as a “most important and comprehensive document” and deserving of “the highest praise.” It

⁵⁴ *Hope Report*, 1974, Australian Govt Publishing Service, Canberra, p.34 quoting Whitlam’s Election Policy Speech, “It’s Time”, at the Blacktown Civic Centre, 13 November 1972.

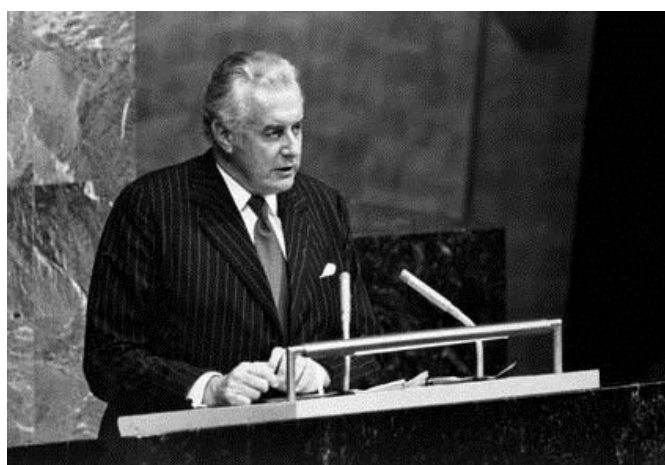
⁵⁵ *Hope Report*, 1974, p20 quoting Gough Whitlam, 1970.

⁵⁶ Tom Uren oral history interview for the Australian Heritage Commission History Project, 2002.

⁵⁷ Photo from *Canberra Times*.

expressed admiration for the “remarkable diversity and richness” of elements considered within the definition of the national estate which “extends from great National Parks to such homely parts of our heritage as paddle steamers and a Chinese Joss House.”⁵⁸ At least four of the *Hope Report* recommendations contribute to the formation of Australia ICOMOS:

- That Australia consider becoming a member of ICOMOS and the Rome Centre (pp. 253 and 344). The report describes the aim of ICOMOS as “to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites, [and] to arouse and cultivate the interest of authorities, and people of every country, in their . . . cultural heritage.”⁵⁹ The report notes that talks between Australian government agencies and ICOMOS are already underway: “There have been discussions between Australian and State Government departments and the International Council about the possibility of establishing a branch of the council in Australia. This action should proceed as soon as possible and the council be established on a national basis.”⁶⁰
- That Australia ratify the 1972 UNESCO “Convention for the protection of world cultural and natural heritage;”⁶¹
- That Australia set up “an independent statutory commission” to enable the government to fulfil its “clear national duty . . . to take the lead in conserving the National Estate”—the Australian Heritage Commission as it will be named;⁶²
- That the “National Estate” be defined as: “Of such aesthetic, historical, scientific, social, cultural, ecological or other special value to the nation or any part of it, including a regional locality, that they should be conserved, managed and presented for the benefit of the community as a whole.”⁶³ Much of this language in this definition will be echoed in the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* and then used in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* in 1979.



Prime Minister Gough Whitlam speaking at United Nations General Assembly in 1974.⁶⁴

1974: David Yencken’s Interim Committee of the National Estate develops heritage

Minister Tom Uren appoints an “Interim Committee of the National Estate” to begin implementing the 99 recommendations of the *Hope Report*. One of the Hope commissioners, David Yencken is made the chair. Yencken’s recent travels overseas offer various examples of heritage management and Yencken is impressed by the American approach developed by the National Parks Service.⁶⁵

22 August 1974: Australia signs the World Heritage Convention

Australia is one of the first countries in the world to sign the UNESCO “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” in August 1974. Signing the convention binds Australia to certain responsibilities for looking after its own heritage and nominating outstanding sites for World Heritage listing, thus obliging the Australian Government to begin establishing a national framework for heritage management.

⁵⁸ Prime Minister [Gough Whitlam] Press Statement No. 237, 25 April 1974.

⁵⁹ *Hope Report*, 1974, p.252.

⁶⁰ *Hope Report*, 1974, p.252.

⁶¹ *Hope Report*, 1974, pp.251, 252, 352-358, 370

⁶² *Hope Report*, 1974, pp.278-283, 345

⁶³ *Hope Report*, 1974, p.334.

⁶⁴ Photo held by the National Archives of Australia A6180, 21/10/74/1. © Commonwealth of Australia.

⁶⁵ David Yencken oral history interview for the Australian Heritage Commission History Project, 2002.

7-9 December 1974, Canberra, ACT: Historical archaeology conference

In 1974, the first national historical archaeology conference is held at the Australian National University, organised by John Mulvaney with funding from the Whitlam Government's Interim Committee of the National Estate. This is considered a seminal event for the discipline.⁶⁶

1974 onwards

1974 onwards: Australia: legislation to protect “European” (or non-Aboriginal) cultural heritage is passed

All states and territories in Australia, as well as the national government, pass legislation for the protection of non-Aboriginal or European cultural heritage between 1974 and 2011. Although the first legislation is the South Australian *Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act 1965*, its scope for the protection of non-Aboriginal heritage is limited. The first seriously functioning legislation is the Victorian *Historic Buildings Act 1974*. The list below outlines much of the legislation made across the nation from the 1970s onwards addressing non-Aboriginal or European cultural heritage. Federal government legislation tends to address both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage together while in the states, the legislation for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage is usually separate:

Australian nation: *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* is at first supplemented by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Then the *EPBC Act* is amended in 2004 to replace the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, closing down the Australian Heritage Commission and the Register of the National Estate and replacing them with the Australian Heritage Council and the National Heritage List (for places of national heritage significance) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (for places of significance owned by the Australian Government).

Australian Capital Territory: *Heritage Act 2004*.

New South Wales: *(New South Wales) Heritage Act 1977*. An amendment to this act coming into force on 2 April 1999 establishes the “State Heritage Register.”⁶⁷

Northern Territory: *Native and Historical Objects and Areas Preservation Act 1980*, is replaced by the *Heritage Conservation Act 1991*, amended 1998, and replaced by the *Heritage Act 2011*.

Queensland: *Heritage Act 1992*

South Australia: *Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act 1965* is replaced by *Heritage Act 1978*, replaced by *Heritage Act 1993*. In 2005 the *(South Australian) Heritage Act 1993* is amended and renamed *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Tasmania: *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Victoria: *Historic Buildings Acts 1974* was replaced by the *(Victorian) Heritage Act 1995*.

Western Australia: *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

1975

18-21 April 1975, Port Arthur, Tasmania: conference on building materials

⁶⁶ Oral history interviews by Bronwyn Hanna with John Mulvaney, 2012, Miles Lewis, 2011 and Judy Birmingham, 2013. The papers from this Canberra seminar are published many years later as: Allen, J. (ed.) 1978. *Report of the Project Coordination Committee on Historical Archaeology*, proceedings of the 1974 seminar on Historical Archaeology, Canberra.

⁶⁷ Baskerville, B. 2000. “Heritage listings in NSW, a brief history”, online brochure produced by the NSW Heritage Office, p.7.

Plans for works at Port Arthur generated concern among conservationists, leading to the creation of the Tasmanian Restoration Advisory Committee comprising a wide range of people and skills. National Estate grant funding sponsors an important workshop on building materials:

The Hobart Workshop on Building Materials Conservation . . . was the first Australian occasion upon which specialists involved in all aspects of conservation or restoration of building materials and archaeological sites approached the problems in a multi-disciplinary manner . . . Colin Pearson recommended that Australia should join ICOMOS and establish an Executive Committee.”⁶⁸

June 1975, Rome, Italy: Australia joins ICCROM

Australia joins the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM or Rome Centre).

19 June 1975, Canberra, ACT: Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* is passed by the Australian parliament, creating the Australian Heritage Commission and opening the way for the development of the Register of the National Estate. In its interpretation section the legislation includes a definition of the “national estate” based on that in the *Hope Report*:

4.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the national estate consists of those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community.⁶⁹

The Whitlam Government appoints David Yencken as the founding chair of the Australian Heritage Commission. This is initially a solo appointment since one of Yencken’s early tasks is to oversee the appointment of fellow commissioners. With the dismissal of the Whitlam Government on 11 November 1975, the future of the Australia Heritage Commission becomes tenuous.⁷⁰

1976

27 July 1976, Canberra, ACT: first meeting of the Australian Heritage Commission

A group of Australian Heritage Commissioners are finally appointed by the Fraser government in mid-1976. They are a slightly different, smaller group than the Whitlam Government’s choice, but still good appointments, in Yencken’s opinion.⁷¹ One of the early resolutions of the Australian Heritage Commission is that Australia should join ICOMOS.⁷²

20 October 1976, Illawarra House, Toorak, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS is founded

The first meeting of Australia ICOMOS is called by David Yencken, the chair of the Australian Heritage Commission. In opening a branch of ICOMOS in Australia, Yencken is fulfilling one of the recommendations in the Hope Report, that “Australia give consideration to becoming a member of ICOMOS.”⁷³ The meeting takes place in the historic mansion known as “Illawarra” in Toorak, in Melbourne.⁷⁴

Yencken’s letter to the Paris secretariat of ICOMOS International, dated 24 November 1976, notifies the parent body of its birth. The letter also reports that Yencken is elected interim Chair, that Max Freeland, professor of Architecture at the University of New South Wales, is Vice Chair and Warwick Dix, of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, is Secretary. Of those present at the meeting, Anne Bermingham and Miles Lewis are known to be already members of ICOMOS International.⁷⁵ Others recorded in the letter as present and thus also founding members of Australia ICOMOS are: Judy Birmingham, Peter Bridges, Michael Court, Bob Ellis, Jane Lennon, Clive Lucas, Colin Pearson, David Saunders, Reg Walker, Sandy (Alexander) Yarwood and Richard Allom—16 people present altogether (see text of letter in **Annexure 5**).

⁶⁸ Mulvaney, D.J. 2004. “The road to Burra, memories of an ancient traveller” *Historic Environment* Vol.18 no.1, 2004, p.10.

⁶⁹ *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*.

⁷⁰ See Reg Walker oral history interview with Jennifer Cornwall 2002 and David Yencken oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

⁷¹ David Yencken, 2011.

⁷² Bourke, Max 2004. “The beginnings a memoir” *Historic Environment* Vol.18 No.1, 2004, p.14.

⁷³ *Hope Report* (Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate), 1974, Australian Govt Publishing Service, Canberra, p.253, p.344.

⁷⁴ Clive Lucas oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2013; Jane Lennon oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2013. Designed by James Birtwhistle around 1890, Illawarra is owned by the National Trust of Victoria and is currently leased to a school.

⁷⁵ Miles Lewis oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.



Left: Illawarra House, Toorak, where the founding meeting of Australia ICOMOS took place on 20 October 1976.⁷⁶

It is an impressive group of people who represent a wide array of professional heritage interests from all states across Australia: architects and architectural historians, archaeologists, historians, academics, bureaucrats, conservators, the National Trust, the Hope Committee and Aboriginal studies experts. Perhaps it is not surprising, for the time, that of the group of 16, only three are women and none are identified as Aboriginal.

Yencken later notes in a report summing up the state of the national estate in 1981, that this first meeting of Australia ICOMOS considers that the organisation should be “national” rather than regional in its orientation:

At the first meeting of Australia ICOMOS it was agreed that in the absence of a national body concerned with the exchange of ideas on conservation philosophy and practice it was important that Australia ICOMOS should work as a national form and not dissolve into a loose confederation of regional associations.⁷⁷

26 November, Paris, France 1976: Australia is elected to the World Heritage Committee

“Australia is elected a member of the World Heritage executive committee in November 1976.”⁷⁸

1977

c. May 1977, Paris France: *ICOMOS Newsletter* reports formation of Australia ICOMOS

The northern hemisphere “Spring” newsletter of ICOMOS reports formation of Australia ICOMOS:

MEMBERSHIP. Since the General Assembly in May 1975. ICOMOS membership has increased by one third to more than 1600 members in 60 countries. The list of Executive Committees has grown by two, one in Australia headed by David Yencken, chairman of the Australian Heritage Commission. and one in Norway under the direction of Dr. Roar Hauglid, general director of the Central Office of Historic Monuments.⁷⁹

27 June – 1 July 1977, Paris, France: first meeting of the World Heritage Committee

At the first meeting of the World Heritage Committee, John Mulvaney, a founding member of Australia ICOMOS, represents Australia in the committee’s first effort to frame criteria for the World Heritage List. Mulvaney recalls:

In June 1977 members assembled in Paris to frame the criteria for World Heritage registration. This was a period when funding and government intentions were limited, so Australian representation seemed doubtful. As a compromise, I offered to attend from Cambridge at my personal expense. Eventually I was appointed officially, though due to bureaucratic bungles nobody at UNESCO knew more than that a ‘Professor Mulvaney’ was attending . . . The experience proved rewarding and exciting.⁸⁰

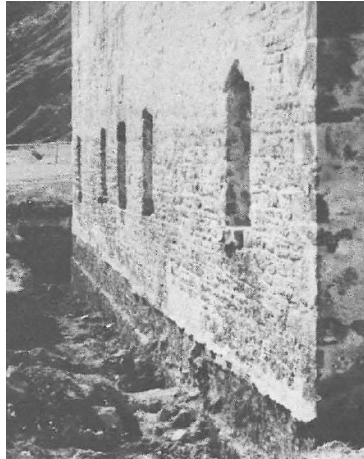
⁷⁶ Photo of Illawarra House at 1 Illawarra Crescent Toorak from Google Street View, dated August 2014.

⁷⁷ Yencken, D. 1982. *The National Estate in 1981, A report on the Australian Heritage Commission*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, pp132-133.

⁷⁸ Mulvaney, D.J. 2004. “The road to Burra, memories of an ancient traveller” *Historic Environment* vol.18 no.1, 2004, p.11.

⁷⁹ *ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1977, No.10, p.2.

⁸⁰ Mulvaney, D.J. 2004. “The road to Burra, memories of an ancient traveller” *Historic Environment* vol.18 no.1, 2004, p.12.



This photo of the convict-built Crank Mill on Norfolk Island appeared in the first newsletter, illustrating a letter to the editor from John Mulvaney which complained about architectural renovations which had destroyed the archaeology.⁸¹

1978

c. February 1978, Australia: Australia ICOMOS issues first quarterly newsletter

The first edition of the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* is published with Peter Watts as editor.⁸² founding chair, David Yencken, welcomes members to the organisation and invites contributions to the newsletter. The tone is egalitarian, participatory and irreverent:

The membership of ICOMOS consists of professionals of widely divergent backgrounds who have come together to learn, to exchange information, and to educate others. ICOMOS is designed to be a democratic and non-hierarchical body in which all members actively participate. To that end members are invited to attend all Committee meetings. . . [to be] held at approximately three monthly intervals at different sites of interest in different States. The formal meeting itself is brief; the chief benefit of the meetings has been the opportunity for general discussions, and especially for field inspections. . . I am sure Peter Watts [as editor of the newsletter] will be only too pleased to hear from you, no matter how insulting your message.⁸³

Several years later, a letter from the ICOMOS Paris secretariat is published in the newsletter, suggesting that the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* is rare and admirable and proposes that it be distributed internationally:

I would also like to make a few suggestions to your Committee: out of all the 60 Executive Committees of ICOMOS, only four produce a Newsletter; out of these, only yours is in English. Would it be possible for your Committee to send a copy to each Executive Committee Chairmen? Or even better, to all English speaking ICOMOS members? (about 1.300) or to members in countries with which Australia would like to increase exchange (U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Norway etc.)? It could be the beginning of an interesting worldwide exchange of information in our field.⁸⁴

These suggestions are not enacted. There would have been concerns about costs and the likely irrelevance of much of the content of the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* for the broader, international ICOMOS audience.

14-16 April 1978, Beechworth, Victoria: **Australia ICOMOS's first national conference**

Australia ICOMOS chair David Yencken requests Joan Domicelj to organise the first national. The Australian Heritage Commission contributes funding towards expenses.⁸⁵ The conference theme is "The tide of Australian settlement, conservation of the physical evidence." The keynote speaker is Dr Earnest Connally, Associate Director of the US National Parks Service and Secretary General of ICOMOS International.⁸⁶

⁸¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (early) 1978, Vol. 1 No. 1, p.5. © Australia ICOMOS.

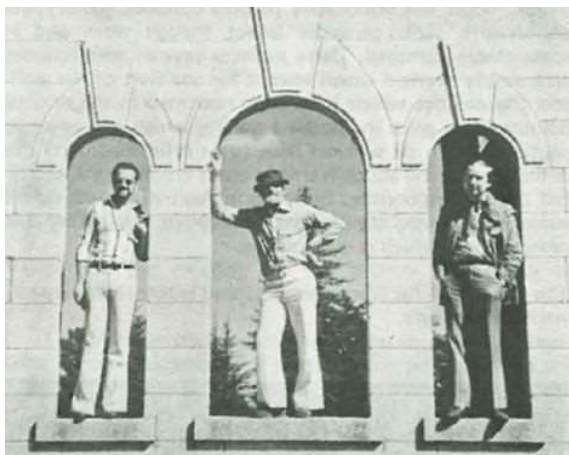
⁸² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (early) 1978, Vol. 1 No. 1.

⁸³ Yencken, D. 1978. "Chairman's note" *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.1, No.1, 1978, p.1.

⁸⁴ Letter from Francois Leblanc to Max Bourke dated 16 August 1981, published as "Letter from ICOMOS Director —Paris", *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.4 No.2, p.7.

⁸⁵ *ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1978, No.14, p.2.

⁸⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.1 No.1, p.1.



Left: “Three Arch supporters of the ICOMOS Charter at work on the old Beechworth hospital” Peter James, John Morris and David Saunders pictured during Australia ICOMOS’s first national conference in Beechworth, 14-16 April 1978.⁸⁷ Right: In April 1991 the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meets near Beechworth and stages a momentary recreation of the 1978 conference photo. The image is reproduced in the newsletter with the caption “Under the arches again! Australia ICOMOS members return to the Old Beechworth Hospital, April 1991.”⁸⁸

There is broad agreement at the Beechworth conference about the need for an Australian adaptation of the *Venice Charter*, evidenced by the conference resolutions:⁸⁹

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE CONFERENCE

1. RESOLVED that Australia-ICOMOS should prepare a statement suitable for interpretation and application by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities and private institutions. The statement should emphasise the need for a comprehensive approach to heritage conservation, and should discuss the contribution that can be made by various disciplines and skills, and should outline the process by which alternation or conservation of historic structures or sites should be carried out.
2. RESOLVED that Australia-ICOMOS considers that any restoration project should proceed in three stages, each undertaken by qualified persons and each completed where possible before the next is begun, viz:
 - 1) Physical and documentary investigations
 - 2) Preparation of a preservation policy
 - 3) Stabilisation or restoration works.⁹⁰
3. In view of the national and international significance of the site, RESOLVED that Australia-ICOMOS should press for the establishment of a tri-partite government authority (federal, state, and local) to manage the heritage aspects of the Tasman Peninsular, and especially the Port Arthur site.
4. RESOLVED that Australia-ICOMOS acknowledges that conservation must have regard for social responsibility.
5. RESOLVED that Australia-ICOMOS give special attention as a national project for the ensuing year to the problem of identifying and conserving the national estate values of Australia's remote settlements.

20 May 1978, Moscow, Russia: Australia ICOMOS attends the ICOMOS International General Assembly

Miles Lewis attends the 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS in Moscow as one of an Australian delegation of four people, and reports back to the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*.⁹¹ He finds the conference unwieldy with the only topic substantially debated being the revision of the *Venice Charter*, which emerges unaltered. Lewis expresses concerns about the European bias of ICOMOS International.

August 1978, Townsville Queensland: Australia ICOMOS committee discusses adapting the *Venice Charter*

⁸⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Autumn 1978, Vol.1, No.2. © Australia ICOMOS

⁸⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* July 1991, Vol.11 No.2, p.1. © Australia ICOMOS.

⁸⁹ Australia ICOMOS 1978. *The tide of Australian settlement: conservation of the physical evidence : Australia ICOMOS proceedings, Beechworth, 14-16th April 1978*, Australia ICOMOS, Hawthorne, p.169.

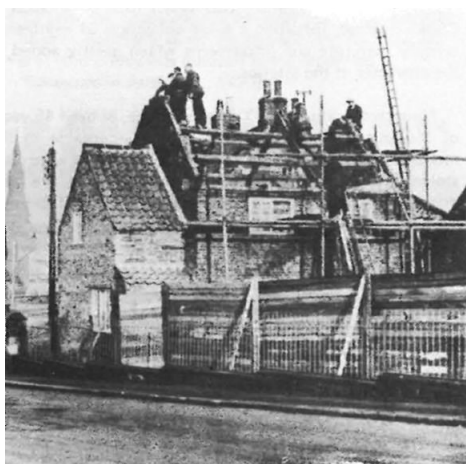
⁹⁰ Australia ICOMOS 1978. “Resolutions from the conference” *Australia ICOMOS proceedings, Beechworth, 14-16th April 1978*, Australia ICOMOS, Hawthorne, p.169.

⁹¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1978, Vol.1 No.3.

Following the Beechworth conference, the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meeting in Townsville discusses how the *Venice Charter* may be adapted to Australian conditions, “assisted with notes from Peter Bridges.”⁹²

c. December 1978: Australia ICOMOS publishes the *Venice Charter* with annotations

The fourth edition of the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* publishes the 16 articles of the *Venice Charter* with comments about how they may apply to Australian conditions. The annotations are attributed to Peter Bridges and David Saunders. In addition, the “Australian Heritage Commission” (probably Jim Kerr, who is Deputy Director there) has provided “the following definitions” for words such as “Conservation”, “Preservation” and “Restoration.”⁹³



“While Athens has its Acropolis, Melbourne has Captain Cook’s cottage.” This cottage Great Ayton, Yorkshire, belonged to Captain Cook’s parents. It was relocated in Melbourne in 1934. This photo showing the cottage being dismantled in England illustrates a debate about the conservation significance of the cottage in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in March 1979.⁹⁴

1979

23 Feb 1979, Goulburn, NSW: Australia ICOMOS appoints sub-committee to write the *Burra Charter*

The Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee appoints a sub-committee to develop Australian guidelines to the *Venice Charter*. Understood to be reporting to both Australia ICOMOS and the Australian Heritage Commission, it is alternatively named the Australian Heritage Commission’s “Technical Advisory Committee” and the “*Venice Charter* Workshop Group.” Some meeting expenses are funded by National Estate grant funding from the Australian Heritage Commission and the sub-committee meet in the Canberra offices of the commission. The sub-committee is composed of Dr Miles Lewis, architect and architectural historian from Melbourne University; Dr Judy Birmingham, historical archaeologist from Sydney University; Peter Bridges, architect from the NSW Government Architect’s Office; Professor David Saunders, architectural historian from Adelaide University in Adelaide; Dr Jim Kerr, architectural historian and deputy director of the Australian Heritage Commission. Peter James, Tasmanian-trained lawyer and director of the NSW National Trust, is soon co-opted to lend his legal expertise to the deliberations. Jim Kerr is not a member of Australia ICOMOS at this time but joins subsequently.⁹⁵

Mid 1979, Australian Heritage Commission conference room, Canberra, ACT: meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee *Venice Charter* Workshop Group sub-committee

The *Venice Charter* Workshop Group meets to begin developing an Australian charter or guidelines to the *Venice Charter*. Jim Kerr’s papers include the agenda for the April meeting and his draft outline for the proposed charter, which he explains was tabled during the meeting and used as a basis for the deliberations.⁹⁶

⁹² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (late) 1978, Vol.1 No.4, p.1.

⁹³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (late) 1978, Vol.1 No.4, p.1.

⁹⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Autumn 1979, Vol.2 No.1, pp. 9-10.

⁹⁵ Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, annotation p.1.

⁹⁶ Kerr, 2014, pp.3-12; Jim Kerr oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

c. July 1979: first draft of the Australian adapted charter is published alongside the *Venice Charter*
Australia ICOMOS Newsletter, Winter 1979, “presents the existing ICOMOS Charter and a Charter prepared especially for Australia”, initially entitled “The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places,” (“title to be decided at the Australia ICOMOS meeting at Burra”). The newsletter invites comments on the draft charter from the membership.⁹⁷

19 August 1979, Kooringa Hotel, Burra, South Australia: the *Burra Charter* is adopted by Australia ICOMOS

The *Burra Charter*, originally entitled the “Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance”, is provisionally endorsed at the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meeting in Burra. Although the meeting starts on Saturday 18 August, debate about the wording of various articles stretches into the night, lasting from 4pm until around 1am on Sunday morning when the vote is finally taken to endorse it.

Professor David Saunders is chair of Australia ICOMOS when the *Burra Charter* is adopted and writes about the meeting in his introduction to its first publication in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in 1979:

The Burra meeting was dominated by discussion of the Charter, and some twelve hours of intensive work were fitted into one day and a breakfast session. The close concern of the membership expressed in that way brought to a fitting conclusion the work of the working party which had prepared the draft. Much of the time was inevitably absorbed by concern about choosing particular words and ensuring that unclarity was eliminated. There were also, however, important debates on matters of principle, which arose from the diversity of viewpoints represented at the meeting. The diversity was apparent first in the several professions (architects, historians, archaeologists) and then in the kinds of work in which they are most experienced (practice, research, administration). The clearest divergence was raised by the effort to incorporate allowance for adaptation, while yet expressing a strictness which restrains everybody concerned from introducing unnecessary and undesirable changes to a Place (Place being site, work, structure, building).⁹⁸

c. September 1979: first publication of the *Burra Charter*

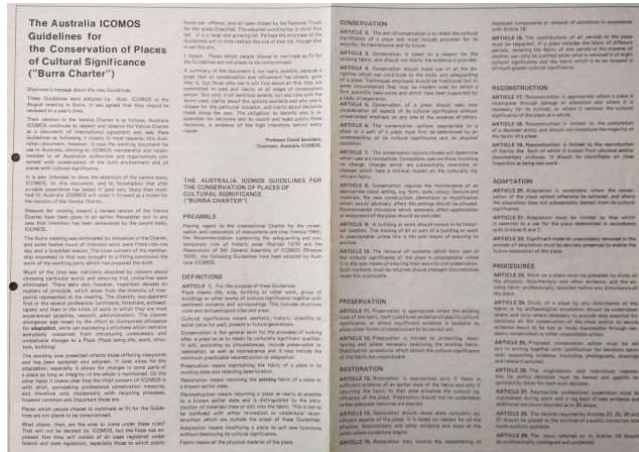
Australia ICOMOS Newsletter Vol.2 No.3 publishes “The Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (*‘Burra Charter’*).” Professor David Saunders’ introduction to the first publication of the *Burra Charter* in the newsletter explains its relationship to the *Venice Charter* as very similar in its principles but effectively replacing it within the heritage industry in Australia. It is also presented as a possible future model for revision of the *Venice Charter* itself. Saunders writes:

These Guidelines were adopted by Aust. ICOMOS at the August meeting in Burra. It was agreed that they should be reviewed in a year's time. Their relation to the *Venice Charter* is as follows. Australia ICOMOS continues to respect and observe the *Venice Charter* as a document of international agreement and sees these Guidelines as following it closely in most respects; this Australian document, however, is now the working document for use in Australia, binding to ICOMOS membership and recommended to all Australian authorities and organisations concerned with conservation of the built environment and all places with cultural significance. It is also intended to draw the attention of the parent body, ICOMOS, to this document, and to foreshadow that after suitable experience has tested it (and very likely then modified) Australia ICOMOS will press it forward as a model for the revision of the *Venice Charter*.⁹⁹

⁹⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1979, Vol.2 No.2.

⁹⁸ David Saunders 1979. “Chairman’s message about the new guidelines”, *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1979, Vol.2 No3, p.4.

⁹⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Vol.2 No.3 Spring 1979, p.4.



The original *Burra Charter* endorsed in 1979 fitted on a double sided sheet of A4 paper, including an introduction from the then Chairman of Australia ICOMOS, Professor David Saunders.¹⁰⁰ The document was amended before its formal adoption by Australia ICOMOS on 23 February 1981, and then again in 1988, 1999 and 2013. These revisions have continually expanded its size. Whereas the original *Burra Charter* was just 1171 words long, the official adopted version of 1981 was 1722 words, the 1988 version was 1817 words, the 1999 version 3377 words and the 2013 version has 4647 words (including title and preamble but not flow chart).

1980

1980, Australia: commencement of widespread uptake of the *Burra Charter*

A letter to the Australian Heritage Commission from Dept Housing & Construction promises that Kingston and Arthur's Vale Norfolk Island will be conserved using *Burra Charter* principles. Jim Kerr considered this is the first documented use of the *Burra Charter* by a government agency in Australia.¹⁰¹ Max Bourke later reflects on the rapid and comprehensive uptake of the *Burra Charter* by heritage practitioners across Australia:

Australia ICOMOS was developed and the *Burra Charter* was established at a peculiarly fortuitous conjunction. With the availability of Federal funds and the high profile of people like David Yencken and Reg Walker, it was possible to get both voluntary sector and most levels of government to embrace, even if reluctantly, the Charter of ICOMOS. Of course, tying National Estate grants to this as a matter of principle was a major catalyst for this proposal. The *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS is still more widely known and more quoted as a reason for conserving or managing a site in a particular way than anywhere else in the world. While the Shire Engineer at Coolgardie can cite why a building should be managed in a particular way, I am sure the Mayor of Moosejaw Wyoming or the Maire of Angebec could not do so. In other words, we have forced the tenets of ICOMOS on to the urban management culture in a way that was not achieved elsewhere.¹⁰²

26 Feb-10 March, 1980, Australia: ICCROM director visits Australia

Dr Bernard Fielden, Director of Rome Centre (ICCROM), visits Australia.¹⁰³ During his visit he makes a “Guest of honour” recording with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which is broadcast on 16 March 1979. The *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* transcribes and publishes passages from his speech.¹⁰⁴

c. May, 1980, Paris, France: ICOMOS International notes the development of the *Burra Charter*

The *ICOMOS Newsletter* (in Paris) notes that Australia has elected a new chairman in Clive Lucas, and that it has “also defined and adopted the *Burra Charter*, the Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of places of Cultural Significance. The guidelines are in preparation for the future revision of the *Venice Charter*.”¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁰ This is a photograph of Jim Kerr's copy of the original publication of the *Burra Charter* in *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1979, Vol.2 No.3, James Semple Kerr manuscripts donated to the National Library of Australia. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁰¹ Kerr, J. S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, p.29.

¹⁰² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1989, Vol.9 No.3, p.8.

¹⁰³ His forthcoming visit is announced in *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer 1979, Vol.2 No.4, p4.

¹⁰⁴ His visit is documented in *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1980, Vol.3 No.1, p1.

¹⁰⁵ *ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1980, No.17, p.1.

1980, Australia: ICOMOS's "Subcommittee on the Burra Charter" begins revising the Burra Charter

The original committee that drafted the Burra Charter is reconstituted in 1980 with the same membership¹⁰⁶ to consider proposed improvements to the charter. In his volume of selected ICOMOS documents in 2014, Kerr notes that town planner Meredith Walker was an enthusiastic contributor of ideas from this time.¹⁰⁷

c. October 1980: ICOMOS International Newsletter quotes the Burra Charter

In discussing international members' contributions about questions of "terminology", the *ICOMOS Newsletter* admires the *Burra Charter*'s phrase, "Place of cultural significance":

Mr. Max Bourke, of Australia ICOMOS, has drawn our attention to the definitions contained in the Guidelines adopted in his country (and popularly known as the *Burra Charter*). The use of "place of cultural significance" for any building, group of buildings, area, etc. , worth preserving strikes us as an excellent solution to a continually recurrent problem, though It is of course it is an expression which suits only certain types of context.

c. December 1980, Melbourne: first issue of the journal *Historic Environment*

Victoria's Council for the Historic Environment publishes the first issue of a new journal, *Historic Environment*, which is noted approvingly in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*:

The Production of this quarterly is an auspicious occasion since it marks the arrival of the first serious journal dealing with the historic environment. . . The lack of a rigorous journal of any form to date has clearly been a serious impediment to the promulgation of adequate standards, and accordingly those involved in this enterprise must be congratulated. The Editor, Mr Graeme Butler, has indicated that he would like the publication to expand beyond its Melbourne base and become national in coverage.¹⁰⁸

Historic Environment enjoys a close relationship with Australia ICOMOS from its earliest days. Australia ICOMOS members are regular contributors and its distribution network includes Australia ICOMOS members and subscribers from 1983. It becomes the official journal of Australia ICOMOS by the "early 1990s," as explained by editor Mary Sheehan in her 1997 farewell to long-term contributor Ray Tonkin:

First published by the Council for the Historic Environment, the initial committee consisted of Ray Tonkin, Graeme Butler and Helen Weston. The journal had evolved out of the newsletter of the Council for the Historic Environment which commenced publication in 1977. It was founded on the "premise that there [was] an accumulation of information and knowledge to disseminate between people participating in conservation projects [following an upsurge] of interest and activity in the conservation of the built and cultural environment at all levels of the Australian community . . ." (*Historic Environment* vol.1 no.1, 1980) . . .

In 1983 distribution was extended to include members and subscribers of Australia ICOMOS, and in the early 1990s the Council for the Historic Environment was absorbed into Australia ICOMOS.¹⁰⁹

1981

23 February 1981, Melbourne, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS Committee meeting formally adopts a slightly amended *Burra Charter*¹¹⁰

26-28 May 1981, Rome, Italy: ICOMOS General Assembly—Max Bourke distributes the *Burra Charter* and is elected to the Executive of ICOMOS International

Australian representative Max Bourke is elected to the ICOMOS Executive Committee at their 6th General Assembly meeting in Rome with 252 votes. He gives a paper to the General Assembly jointly with Peter James, entitled "Protection in Australia, roles of government and the voluntary sector." Australia ICOMOS distributes copies of the revised 1981 version of the *Burra Charter* to participants. Jane Lennon records in the newsletter: "Most delegates were

¹⁰⁶ Kerr, J. S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp31-35.

¹⁰⁷ Kerr, 2014, p.31.

¹⁰⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1980, Vol.3 No.3 (actually No.4),p5.

¹⁰⁹ Sheehan, M. 1997. "End of an era for Historic Environment" *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, August 1997, Vol.17 No.3, pp.10-11.

¹¹⁰ Walker, M. 2014 "The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*" *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, pp. 9-16; Kerr, J. S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, p.22.

amazed that Australia had gone to so much effort to achieve a national consensus among its professional practitioners of conservation of places of cultural significance.”¹¹¹

26 June 1981, Canberra ACT: David Yencken submits *The National Estate in 1981, a report on the Australian Heritage Commission*

In 1981 David Yencken’s report documenting the achievements of the early years of the Australian Heritage Commission is tabled in the Australian parliament and published the following year.¹¹² The report notes the important role played by Australia ICOMOS for the Australian Heritage Commission:

One of the most important initiatives of the past seven years has been the establishment of an Australian Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) . . . ICOMOS membership is confined to people who are directly engaged in cultural conservation research and other work . . . ICOMOS is also linked with international activities, international expertise and international information . . . ICOMOS has another significant role, that of the articulation of new conservation policies and practice. It is in this role that the work of Australia ICOMOS has proved most effective . . . Australia ICOMOS began a review of the [Venice] charter which concluded with the publication of a revised version of the original charter, agreed at a meeting in Burra in South Australia, and thus named the *Burra Charter*. The *Burra Charter* has been adopted by the Commission and has progressively been adopted by all the heritage authorities and National Trusts around Australia. Its general acceptance has been notable, a tribute to the quality of the work and a reflection of the involvement in ICOMOS and in the framing of the charter of experts from all major institutions and from all the professions. The *Burra Charter* has sufficiently interested Australia ICOMOS’s international parent to have become one of the subjects of a special international conference.¹¹³

The “special international conference” which discussed the Burra Charter in 1980-1981 was most likely the ICOMOS International’s General Assembly’s discussion group in the Italian town of Bari, which addressed the issue of “Conservation and Restoration” and the applicability of the *Venice Charter*.¹¹⁴

26-30 October 1981, Sydney Opera House, New South Wales: a World Heritage Committee meeting is held in Australia

Instigated and organised by the Australian Heritage Commission, the World Heritage Committee meets in Sydney at the Sydney Opera House. Michel Parent represents ICOMOS International there. Australia submits its first four nominations for places to be World Heritage Listed.¹¹⁵ Three of these are successful: Kakadu, Great Barrier Reef and Willandra Lakes. The nomination for the “Sydney Opera House and Surrounds” is not successful, possibly because it is forwarded at a time when few twentieth century buildings have yet been World Heritage listed. The building, dating from its completion in 1973, is only eight years old in 1981. The Sydney Opera House is later successfully inscribed on the World Heritage list, in 2007.¹¹⁶

1982

1982, Sydney, New South Wales: Jim Kerr publishes the first edition of *The Conservation Plan*

The Conservation Plan is a ground-breaking work expanding on the methodology of the *Burra Charter* by one of its principal authors, James Semple Kerr (Jim Kerr), and is published by the National Trust.¹¹⁷

11 February 1982, Hobart, Tasmania: Australia ICOMOS begins adopting guidelines to the *Burra Charter*

Miles Lewis publishes “Guidelines for conservation analyses and plans,” which has been adopted “for a 12 month trial period” at the Executive Committee meeting in Hobart.¹¹⁸

¹¹¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1981, Vol.4 No.2, p.3.

¹¹² Yencken, D. 1982. *The National Estate in 1981, A report on the Australian Heritage Commission*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

¹¹³ Yencken, 1982, pp.132-133.

¹¹⁴ *ICOMOS Newsletter* No.21, Summer 1981

¹¹⁵ Yencken, D. 1982. *The National Estate in 1981, A report on the Australian Heritage Commission*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, p.2.

¹¹⁶ Australian Government and NSW Government, 2006. *Sydney Opera House, nomination by the Government of Australia for inscription on the World Heritage List 2006*, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage, Canberra, 2006.

¹¹⁷ Kerr, J.S. 2013 (first published 1982). *The Conservation Plan* 7th edition, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood Victoria.

1982, Victoria: the Victorian institute of architects' new conservation award relies on the *Burra Charter*

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects' Victorian chapter expands its annual awards program to include a category for "building restoration." Australia ICOMOS members Roy Tonkin is on the jury and later writes:

For the first time the architecture profession was recognising not only the relevance of building restoration, but the special discipline into which it had developed. The criteria for selection was set as compliance with the provisions of the *Burra Charter*, a document which in itself spoke for the level of professional discipline which had entered this field.¹¹⁹

1982, Australia: **Australia ICOMOS controversies**

- **Australia ICOMOS opposes the damming of the Franklin River in Tasmania**

An Australia ICOMOS Committee meeting resolves to support the nomination of South West Tasmania to the World Heritage List for its outstanding natural and cultural values, stating that ICOMOS "considers these aboriginal archaeological sites on the Franklin River to be among the most important pre-historic cultural sites yet discovered in Australia."¹²⁰ The resolution, also deploring the Tasmanian Government's support for the building of a dam which would destroy these sites, is forwarded to the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser. An Australian Government nomination to list the "Western Tasmania Wilderness" on the World Heritage List is about to be determined by the World Heritage Committee in Paris on 13-17 December 1982. The question of whether the Franklin River should be dammed is a federal election issue.

- **Miles Lewis criticises Old Sydney Town**

Miles Lewis publishes a critique of the conservation practices used at Old Sydney Town, a fabricated historical tourist village then under construction north of Sydney.¹²¹ At least one Australia ICOMOS member, Robert Irving, is closely involved with the development of the site but does not publish a response within the newsletter. Another prominent founding Australia ICOMOS member, Professor David Saunders, had written in 1976: "that the results so far are admirable and enjoyable, and form a unique and important component in historical education"¹²²

- **Miles Lewis objects to Jim Kerr's *The Conservation Plan***

Miles Lewis and Jim Kerr worked well together in the Australia ICOMOS committee which drafted the *Burra Charter* in 1979. However in 1982, Lewis objects to Kerr's publication, *The Conservation Plan*, for the way it elaborates the *Burra Charter* approach to heritage management. Now in its 7th edition and available for free download from the Australia ICOMOS site, *The Conservation Plan* has been widely used in Australia and internationally admired. However in these early days Lewis criticises it in a paper he gives to the Australia ICOMOS national conference of 1982, published the following year in *Historic Environment*.¹²³ In 2011 Lewis recalls the incident: When we wrote the *Burra Charter*, we very soon developed the idea, you do an analysis of significance, a conservation analysis and you say why it's significant, and you get it approved . . . then you develop the conservation policies as a separate issue . . . And ideally, probably, the consultants involved in the two stages would be different. So they in effect would be a check on each other . . . The practice has developed largely [that] it is the same consultant and you do it all in one go . And that's Jim Kerr's fault. Because he published this thing called *The Conservation Plan*, which was very misleading. And for a time I was the Chair of ICOMOS, we thought of throwing him out as a result. But he's won, because everybody is now using his document.¹²⁴

¹¹⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer 1982, Vol.5 No.1, pp.2-6.

¹¹⁹ Tonkin, R. 1985. "Editorial" *Historic Environment*, 1985, Vol.4 No.2, p.3.

¹²⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1983, Vol.5 No.3 p.1.

¹²¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.5 No.3, Winter 1983.

¹²² Saunders, D. 1976. "On the serious side of a historical novel", *Architecture Australia*, April-May 1976, pp.53-57.

¹²³ Lewis, M. 1983 "The analysis of buildings", *Historic Environment*, Vol.3 No.1, 1983.

¹²⁴ Miles Lewis oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.



"Excuse me sir, before you interfere with this culturally significant component of the National Estate, may I see your Conservation Management Plan or your Intervention Policy Statement?"¹²⁵

Cartoon which accompanies Broadbent's letter with caption: "Excuse me sir, before you interfere with this culturally significant component of the National Estate, may I see your Conservation Management Plan or your Intervention Policy Statement?"¹²⁵

- **James Broadbent lampoons the *Burra Charter***

Also in 1982 the eminent architectural historian and conservator James Broadbent from NSW submits a satirical letter to the editor, accompanied by a cartoon lampooning the "Sacred Text" status that the *Burra Charter* seems to be achieving:

I wish to make the suggestion that when all the debating and defining of the clauses of the *Burra Charter* are finished, if they ever will be, that a final clause be added: "That all the above be interpreted and applied with common sense." To my simple understanding and agnostic mind this commodity seems to have been lost beneath an impractical mass of ivory tower'd professional and academic high-mindedness, compiled with all the zeal of a newly-found religious sect and guarded by all the self-perpetuating, self-interested exclusion of a secret society or gentlemen's club. Although I find these antics, like the Masons', amusing, I have no inclination to partake of them. Fortunately, as the Sacred Text decrees that Its rites must only be performed "professionally" (ie. not by the leisured, labouring or trading classes, and primarily for the purpose of making a quid from it—Q.U. O.E.D.I, as an amateur and a dilettante, I am debarred, presumably, from practicing such rites. Therefore, I need have no fears for my heretical soul being tortured throughout eternity in a reconstructed Pioneer Village—or whatever the ICOMOS equivalent of hell may be. PS On being shown a draft of this letter a friend, better known in conservation circles than I, produced the following sketch.¹²⁶

Broadbent's comments are countered in a letter to the editor published in the following issue of the newsletter, defending the *Burra Charter*. This is written by conservation architect Richard Allom, another founding member of Australia ICOMOS:

James Broadbent's outburst against the *Burra Charter* in the recent *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* is unworthy of someone with so much skill, experience and enthusiasm for conservation . . . James Broadbent may well be satisfied with the quality of conservation work in his neck of the woods. The majority of concerned conservationists in Australia are not. Neither, it would appear, are conservationists in other parts of the world if the real interest being shown in Australia's *Burra Charter* is any indication . . . I suggest that he spend just a little time to understand what Australia ICOMOS is really about and to observe the improvement in planning and capital works in conservation in this country since the *Burra Charter* was first recognized and accepted.¹²⁷

1983

10-13 February 1983, Melbourne-Ballarat-Geelong, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS national conference focuses on the *Burra Charter*

¹²⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.5 No.3, p4. The name of the cartoonist appears to be "Andy Scrape," presumably a pun on the heritage slang term for heritage purists: "anti-scrape." © Australia ICOMOS.

¹²⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.5 No.3, Winter 1983, p.4.

¹²⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1982, Vol.5 No.4, p.3.

Four major papers are delivered at the Australia ICOMOS national conference under the theme “The analysis of cultural significance.” Written by Meredith Walker, Miles Lewis, Judy Birmingham and Sharon Sullivan the papers address the application of the *Burra Charter* to different types of places. They are later published in *Historic Environment* 1983 with a useful introduction by Max Bourke. The conference also reviews the use of the 1981 draft guidelines for assessing significance and preparing conservation plans.¹²⁸

22-28 May, 1983, Sydney NSW: UNESCO heritage conference is held in Sydney

Australia ICOMOS members are closely involved with the Australian Heritage Commission in the organisation of a UNESCO conference in Sydney. Conference proceedings are published by the Australian Government.¹²⁹

1984

14 April 1984, Newcastle, NSW: Australia ICOMOS adopts guidelines for analysing cultural significance

The Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee adopts the *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance*.

14 April 1984, Australia: COPWOG appears in public

Although refining and revising the *Burra Charter* and writing Guidelines to accompany it has been underway since it was first endorsed in August 1979, by 1984 the Australia ICOMOS subcommittee concerned with these matters begins calling itself by the pleasantly inelegant name, “CoPWOG” (Coordination of Papers Working Group).¹³⁰ Jim Kerr fondly recalls the acronym and his work with the subcommittee, and documents some of the difficulties and correspondence in his selected papers and oral history interview.¹³¹

July 1984, Australia: “Understanding the *Burra Charter*” published in the newsletter

Meredith Walker, Peter Marquis-Kyle, Richard Allom have developed an introduction to the *Burra Charter* for adding to their heritage reports” The introduction, called “Understanding the *Burra Charter*,” is published in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* with a letter inviting comment from members.¹³²

1985

August 1985, Australia: Australia ICOMOS publishes two guidelines to the *Burra Charter*

The *Burra Charter* (adopted 23 February 1981) and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance* (adopted 14 April 1984) and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy* (adopted 25 May 1985) are published concurrently by Australia ICOMOS and the National Trust of Australia (NSW). In 1985 Jim Kerr also publishes these three ICOMOS documents as appendices to his second edition of *The Conservation Plan*, also published by the National Trust (NSW).¹³³

1988

March 1988, Australia: Australia ICOMOS secretariat relocates from Sydney to Melbourne

Jane Lennon reports in her “Chairman’s Column” that the changeover in secretariat “is still occurring!”¹³⁴

23 April 1988, Burra, South Australia: further revisions and another guideline to the *Burra Charter* are adopted by Australia ICOMOS

The draft for the *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Undertaking Studies and Reports* is adopted in 1988, together with revisions to the earlier guidelines and the charter itself.¹³⁵

¹²⁸ Walker, M. 2014 “The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*” *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, pp. 9-16.

¹²⁹ Bourke, M., Lewis, M. and Saini, B. (eds) 1983. *Protecting the past for the future : proceedings of the UNESCO regional conference on historic places*, Sydney, 22-28 May 1983, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

¹³⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1988, Vol.8 No.1, p.1; July 1988, Vol.8 No.2, p.1; December 1997, Vol.17 No.4 p.4.

¹³¹ Kerr, 2014, pp.157-182; Jim Kerr oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

¹³² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.5 No.3.

¹³³ Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, p135.

¹³⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1988, Vol.8 No.1, p.1.

1989

1989, Australia: Australia ICOMOS advertises USA heritage intern program

Australia ICOMOS advertises the offer from US ICOMOS for applications from graduate students and young professionals to work for 12 weeks. The work is with architectural documentation for the American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record of the National Parks Services, US Department of the Interior.¹³⁶ Australia ICOMOS goes on to support the program by helping nominating interns and announcing their successful selection in the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report*.



Miriam Stacey, young member of Australia ICOMOS pictured in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in 1997 working during her internship in Pecos National Park in New Mexico, USA.¹³⁷

1990

October 1990, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1990: Australia ICOMOS submits a critical report to the ICOMOS “Achievements and future prospects” symposium in advance of the General Assembly

Australia ICOMOS submits a report to the international symposium to be held at the Lausanne General Assembly of ICOMOS, entitled “Australia—ICOMOS, a quarter of a century, achievements and future prospects.” The report is 71 pages in length and compiled by Jane Lennon with assistance from Australia ICOMOS elders, “Peter Marquis Kyle, Joan Domicelj, Susan Balderstone, Meredith Walker, Anne Bickford, Max Bourke, Mike Pearson, Jon Womersley, Peter Donovan, Miles Lewis and Jim Kerr.” The report contains critical comments such as:

The negative response to Australia ICOMOS’s suggestions has reinforced our view that ICOMOS internationally is a closed, exclusive Eurocentric club. Yet ecologically we are all now only too aware of the need to “think globally, act locally.” UNESCO did sponsor a regional conference on historic places in Sydney in 1983 . . . *Protecting the past for the future*. However none of the 12 recommendations have been followed through, especially those relating to regional cooperation in sharing of conservation technology. . . the existing regional representation on ICOMOS international and its related UNESCO committees is not working. We have had no feedback or personal communication with our representative since he was appointed following the last General Assembly in Washington D.C. in 1987.¹³⁸

October 1990, Lausanne, Switzerland: ICOMOS meeting resolves to keep the *Venice Charter* in its original wording

Despite many years of Australia ICOMOS lobbying for the revision of the *Venice Charter*, an ICOMOS meeting in Switzerland in 1990 resolves that the *Venice Charter* is “a historical monument” and shall not be amended.¹³⁹ The

¹³⁵ Walker, Meredith 2014 “The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*” *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, p.11.

¹³⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1989, Vol.9 No.3, p.5.

¹³⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* August 1997, Vol.17 No.3, pp.8-10. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹³⁸ Australia ICOMOS, 1990. Australia—ICOMOS, a quarter of a century, achievements and future prospects, p.34.

¹³⁹ Lennon, J. 2004. “Principles, practice, and process: a discussion about heritage charters and conventions” *Getty Conservation Institute Newsletter* No.19 (2).

summary report of a working group in the associated International Symposium associated with the ICOMOS 9th General assembly in Switzerland states:

We can affirm that the Charter of Venice is a historical monument which should be protected and preserved. It needs neither restoration, renewal, nor reconstruction. As for the future, it has been suggested that a commentary or a parallel text should be drawn up to present interdisciplinary regional and national perspectives, with the object of finding a better solution to the needs of the new generations and the coming century. The Charter should be considered in a philosophical and open perspective rather than in a narrow and technical one . . . this paper, by now translated into many languages and known and appreciated world-wide, is considered a historic document, which must not be corrected in any way.¹⁴⁰

1990, Geelong, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS lobbies to save the Bow Truss Wool store

In 1990 Australia ICOMOS and its members are advocating for the conservation of an enormous warehouse building in Geelong, the Bow Truss Wool store. The newsletter reports:

Heritage Week in late April saw national debate about the preservation of the Bow Truss Wool store in Geelong in the face of its imminent demolition (now halfway down). The Wool store, when built in 1910 had the largest reinforced concrete roof span in the world and had been suggested as a possible candidate for World Heritage listing because of its technological value. Australia ICOMOS wrote to both State and Commonwealth ministers and when State Cabinet authorized the demolition, ICOMOS International wrote to the Prime Minister. The Australian Heritage Commission has now provided technical information for ICOMOS to conduct an independent international investigation of the proposed listing. For the first time in Australia the role of ICOMOS in recommending cultural properties for World Heritage listing received national media coverage although the Premier of Victoria said on television that he was not concerned about “what some Paris organization regards as being significant from 10,000 miles away.”¹⁴¹ Despite reports from international referees validating the potential of the Dennys Lascelles Bow Truss Wool store in Geelong for World Heritage listing, demolition went ahead and the building came down by the end of May. . .¹⁴²

1990, Brisbane, Queensland: Australia ICOMOS contributes principles for model heritage legislation

The *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* reports on an influential seminar run by Australia ICOMOS members in Queensland, which leads immediately to government reforms in heritage management:

The seminar on Heritage Futures for Queensland held in Brisbane on 7-8 March was a success in that the State government introduced interim protection measures the following week-end. Matters discussed included registers (what's significant and who decides), demolition and other controls, compensation, effect of heritage legislation on planning controls and land values, administration and professional standards, heritage grants and other means of conservation. The government has appointed an advisory committee chaired by ICOMOS executive committee member Richard Allom to oversee the preparation of comprehensive legislation for introduction into Parliament later this year. We look forward to a very positive future for Australia's heritage located in Queensland.¹⁴³

1990, Australia: Australia ICOMOS influences the development of the *New Zealand Charter*

The draft *New Zealand Charter*, (originally known as the *Aotearoa Charter*), is published in *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* with an introduction stating it is based on the *Burra Charter*.

The Aotearoa Charter is based on the *Burra Charter* but has significant differences due to Maori belief about allowing places imbued with the wairua (the spirit) of ancestors to be allowed to decay, and the long tradition of relocating buildings.¹⁴⁴

Also in 1990, Dinah Holman, a one-time chair of the Historic Places Trust of New Zealand, publishes an article in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* entitled, “One charter or many? A look at the *Burra Charter* from across the Tasman.”¹⁴⁵ Jim Kerr includes this essay in his selection of ICOMOS papers along with a page of his own thoughts, and Holman's responses.¹⁴⁶

1989 international: Australia ICOMOS participates in an international conservation work

¹⁴⁰ ICOMOS 1994. “The actuality of the *Venice Charter*, Lausanne, 1990”, *Scientific Journal* No.4, p52.

¹⁴¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* May 1990, Vol.10 No.1, pp.1-2.

¹⁴² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* June 1990, Vol.10 No.2, p.1. See also Miles Lewis oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

¹⁴³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* May 1990, Vol.10 No.1, p.1.

¹⁴⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* June 1990, Vol.10 No.2.

¹⁴⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1990, Vol.10 No.3, pp.5-8.

¹⁴⁶ Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp.211-220.

In her annual report Australia ICOMOS president notes work being done by Australia ICOMOS members on traditional villages in Rumania and the restoration of Angkor Wat.¹⁴⁷

1992

16-17 November 1992, Old Quarantine Station, Sydney NSW: **ICOMOS International Advisory Committees meet in Australia**

Australia ICOMOS hosts a gathering of the ICOMOS International Advisory Committees in Sydney, first such meeting to take place outside the northern hemisphere. It is held in conjunction with a series of public workshops for the international scientific committees throughout the city as well as a regional conference with the topic, “Whose heritage values?”



Left: Conference participants at the Australia ICOMOS regional conference at Woolloomooloo in November 1992: “Whose cultural values?”¹⁴⁸ Right: World Heritage cake designed and baked by heritage architect Ian Stapleton in honour of the November 1992 ISC meeting and conference.¹⁴⁹

21-22 November 1992, Sydney: **Australia ICOMOS regional conference: Whose Cultural Values?**

This regional conference is organised by Australia ICOMOS and attended by local and international guests in Sydney at the Pyrmont wharves. The wharves have been decorated by arts students and security passports are provided and being checked by local residents, evidencing a broad local community support for the initiative. Gough Whitlam, the former Prime Minister associated with the foundation of the Australian Heritage Commission and Jack Munday, the former unionist associated with the Green Bans, Jack Munday along with dignitaries from the Asia Pacific region and UNESCO representatives from Paris attend talks and formal functions. The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Heritage is launched at Sydney’s Maritime Museum under its inaugural president from Australia ICOMOS, Graeme Henderson, of the Fremantle Maritime Museum. The conference attracts over 280 participants from 15 countries.¹⁵⁰

1992: **New Zealand ICOMOS adopts its own charter**

The *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value*, or *New Zealand Charter* is endorsed. Although originally drafted as the *Aotearoa Charter*, after the Maori word for the two main islands of New Zealand, this name is not finally adopted, at least because it excludes several key territories of the nation including the Chatham Islands. About four pages in length, one of its authors describes the New Zealand Charter as “essentially a slimmed down version of the *Burra Charter*.”¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁷ Lennon, J. 1990. “Australia ICOMOS in retrospect”, *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*, Vol.10 No.1 May 1990, p8.

¹⁴⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* January 1993, Vol.12 No.3, p.2. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁴⁹ Photo from Joan Domicelj collection. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁵⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* January 1993, Vol.12 No.3 and September 1996, Vol.16 No.4, p2. Papers published in *Historic Environment* 1993, Vol. 10 Nos 2/3.

¹⁵¹ David Reynolds oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

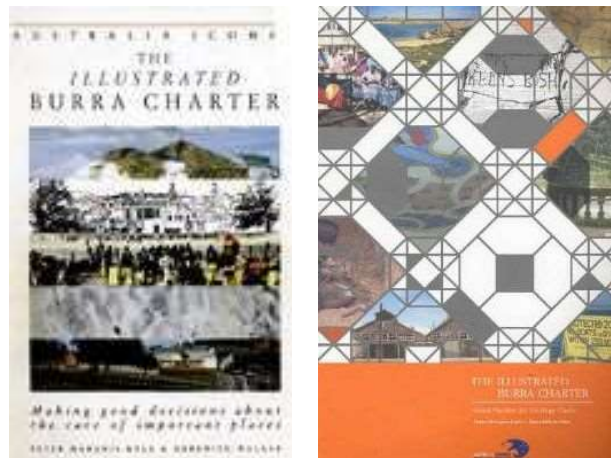
1992: publication of Chris Johnston's discussion paper, *What is Social Significance?*

Australia ICOMOS member, Chris Johnston is commissioned by the Australian Heritage Commission to write a paper on "social significance" which becomes widely quoted: *What is social value: a discussion paper*, is published by the Australian Heritage Commission, 1992 Technical Paper No.3.

1992, Australia: Australia ICOMOS publishes *The Illustrated Burra Charter*

Publication of the first edition of the *Illustrated Burra Charter*, making good decisions about the care of important places, written by Peter Marquis-Kyle and Meredith Walker. The *Illustrated Burra Charter* provides commentary (practice notes) on each article of the *Burra Charter* with examples from around Australia, using a diverse range of places. It was prepared by Peter Marquis-Kyle and Meredith Walker, working with an Australia ICOMOS advisory group. Marquis-Kyle explains in a short article in the newsletter:

The *Burra Charter* has been widely accepted and widely misunderstood - the *Illustrated Burra Charter* aims to explain and amplify the good sense of the Charter. and make it more accessible to people who are new to the subject.¹⁵²



Covers of the *Illustrated Burra Charter* by Meredith Walker and Peter Marquis-Kyle, first edition 1992 (left) and second edition 2004 (right). © Australia ICOMOS.

The Australian Heritage Commission funds the publication and arranges book launches in most states and territories. Every local government authority receives a copy. It will be reprinted twice and its sales contributed to Australia ICOMOS's income.

1993

29 July – 4 August 1993, Colombo, Sri Lanka: the *Eger Principles* for ICOMOS ISCs are adopted by ICOMOS Joan Domicelj, as Australia ICOMOS's representative on the ICOMOS International Executive and International Vice President responsible for the International Scientific Committees, works to have the *Eger Principles* adopted at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Sri Lanka in 1993. The *Eger Principles* set out processes for the running of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees (ISC) to make them better functioning and more inclusive, for example by widening expert representation on the committees from all regions and requiring the rotation of officers.¹⁵³ The successful implementation of the *Eger Principles* in coming years means that the ICSs will become a more important forum within ICOMOS International, and allow for greater participation by members of Australia ICOMOS.

1993, Australia: Australia ICOMOS Newsletter debates the *Illustrated Burra Charter*

¹⁵² Australia ICOMOS Newsletter April 1991, Vol.11 No.1, p.2.

¹⁵³ Australia ICOMOS Newsletter September 1996, Vol.16 No.4, p.2. The Eger Principles are further discussed in the newsletter in January 1997 Vol.17 No.1, p.10.

Carrying on the spirit of open debate apparent from the early years, the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* publishes a critique of *The Illustrated Burra Charter* by Australia ICOMOS member Geoff Dawson, which suggests the publication is a lost opportunity:

To imagine the reader's needs - essential to produce a useful work - one must first have a clear vision of who the reader is. I don't think the *Illustrated Burra Charter* has this . . . heritage professionals [are the only] people who really might want to learn about the *Burra Charter* for itself, to "browse" or "refresh their understanding." The *Illustrated Burra Charter*, if we look at its execution rather than its stated aims, is primarily for them. It is preaching to the converted . . . I believe that to do most good a book like the *Illustrated Burra Charter* should have been explicitly written for the average Council planner (the decision to give them free copies suggests some agreement with this); it isn't, and this is an opportunity missed.¹⁵⁴

The same issue of the newsletter carries a response by authors Marquis-Kyle and Walker:

The Illustrated Burra Charter: making good decisions about the care of important places was prepared in fulfilment of a contract with Australia ICOMOS Inc., which in turn was contracted to the Australian Heritage Commission, the source of initial funding of \$20,000. The brief recognised that the *Burra Charter* was widely referred to, but widely misunderstood. It called for a document that would make the charter accessible to a wider audience . . . We agreed to explain the logic and principles of the charter first, then illustrate the charter clause by clause using real examples . . . We wrote for a general audience, especially people unfamiliar with conservation projects. We also hoped to make the book interesting to experienced practitioners, through the choice of examples.¹⁵⁵

20 and 27 October 1993, University of Melbourne Victoria: publication of papers from "Aesthetic value" and "Social value" workshops

Sandy Blair edits the proceedings from a workshop that considered how to assess social values: People's places: identifying and assessing social value for communities: *Report of the Social Value Workshop held at the University communities of Melbourne on 20 October 1993*. Juliet Ramsay and John Paraskevopoulos edit the proceedings from a workshop that considers how to assess aesthetic values: *More than meets the eye: identifying and assessing aesthetic value : report of the Aesthetic Value Workshop*, held at the University of Melbourne on 27 October 1993.

1994

May 1994, Launceston Tasmania: Australia ICOMOS resolves to again revise the *Burra Charter*
Australia ICOMOS meeting resolves to undertake another substantial review of the *Burra Charter*.¹⁵⁶

1994, Australia: Australia ICOMOS members write report on the ethics of conservation

Written by Joan Domicelj and Duncan Marshall, *Diversity, place and the ethics of conservation : a discussion paper* is prepared for the Australian Heritage Commission on behalf of Australia ICOMOS and considers some of the implications of the *Nara Document on Authenticity*. An excerpt is published in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* in 1994.¹⁵⁷

1994, Paris France: World Heritage Committee adopts the "Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List"

Joan Domicelj is Australian representative on the ICOMOS International Executive and International Vice President. One of her projects in this capacity is representing ICOMOS as advisor to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee) within the expert team preparing the *Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List*. The newsletter reports:

The *Strategy* addresses cultural, regional, thematic and chronological gaps on the List and has shifted international attention towards places relevant to Australia's cultural heritage—such as indigenous sites, modern architecture, industrial archaeology.¹⁵⁸

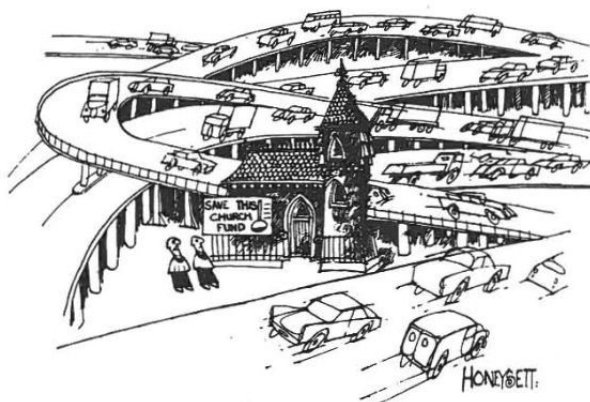
¹⁵⁴ Dawson, G. "Criticism of illustrated *Burra Charter* raises wider issues for ICOMOS publications", *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Vol.13 No.3 December 1993, p.6.

¹⁵⁵ Walker, M. and Marquis-Kyle, P. 1993. "The making of the *Illustrated Burra Charter*", *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Vol.13 No.3 December 1993, pp.7-8

¹⁵⁶ Truscott, M. and Young, D. 2000. "Revising the *Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice" *Conservation And Management of Archaeological Sites* (2000) Vol. 4 pp.101-116; Walker, M. 2014 "The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*" *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, p.11.

¹⁵⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1994, Vol.14 No.3, p.4.

¹⁵⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1996, Vol.16 No.4, p3.



'Sometimes, Carstairs, I wonder if it's worth it.'

"Sometimes, Carstairs, I wonder if it's worth it." Cartoon by Martin Honeysett, published in the newsletter in 1995.¹⁵⁹

1994, Nara, Japan: ICOMOS International endorses the *Nara Document on Authenticity*

Australia ICOMOS president Bill Logan explains the "radical" departure articulated by the Nara Document:

the Nara Document on Authenticity . . . sets forward the principle that each nation should develop conservation approaches that are appropriate for its own cultural context. This apparently unobjectionable principle is, in fact, essentially more radical than anything in the *Burra Charter*. Despite its revision and widening conception of "significance," the 1999 version of the *Burra Charter* still reflects a focus on original fabric; the 1994 *Nara Document* allows for non-fabric based approaches and for "authenticity" to be defined in terms of continuing intangible practices and meanings.¹⁶⁰

1995

April 1995, Canberra ACT. Australia ICOMOS workshop reviews the *Burra Charter*

A *Burra Charter* review workshop is held where participants identify a range of topics that need to be addressed to bring the Charter up to date with current practice. Key concerns included:

- the need to better explain the conservation planning process;
- advances made in understanding and assessing social value;
- the need to involve the community in heritage processes; and
- the emphasis on fabric, as distinct from other aspects of significance, in the existing Charter."¹⁶¹

David Young describes much "white-boarding" about the changes needed and a working group is set up. Sandy Blair as president of AI overlooks the process with David Young as chair of the seven member group. Other members are: Meredith Walker, Duncan Marshall, Richard Morrison, Jeannette Hope, Chris Johnston, Ian Stapleton. Australian Heritage Commission funding is obtained to help with expenses for the review.

1995, Melbourne, Victoria: Michael Pearson and Sharon Sullivan write *Looking After Heritage Places*

Looking After Heritage Places, The Basics of Heritage Planning for Managers, Land Owners and Administrators is published by Melbourne University Press, 1995. This book, authored by two leading lights of Australia ICOMOS, is based on a course they had written in the early 1980s for Charles Sturt University to help upgrade professional qualifications of NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service rangers. A newspaper article later comments on the background to the publication and its reception:

"Max Bourke, then director of the Australian Heritage Commission, really liked the course and got some funding for us to rewrite it as a book targeted at people dealing with heritage management in local, state and national government, land managers and others who needed the basics of heritage planning and management," Dr

¹⁵⁹ Australia ICOMOS Newsletter March 1995 Vol.15 No.1, p.7. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁶⁰ Logan, W. 2004. "Introduction: voices from the periphery, the *Burra Charter* in Context", *Historic Environment*, Vol. 18 No. 1, p.5.

¹⁶¹ Truscott, M. and Young, D. 2000. "Revising the *Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice" *Conservation And Management of Archaeological Sites* Vol. 4, p.103.

Pearson said. "It was a great success, being picked up by a number of universities as a text for their courses, and also being used by its target audience."¹⁶²

1996

1996: Australia ICOMOS *Understanding the Burra Charter*

Understanding the Burra Charter, A Simple Guide to the Principles of Heritage Conservation in Australia is a brochure written by Meredith Walker, and developed by Australia ICOMOS following a request from the state heritage organisations.¹⁶³

1996, Australia: publication of the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*

The *Australian Natural Heritage Charter* is prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission and Australian Committee for IUCN 1996 with Lorraine Cairnes is project consultant.¹⁶⁴ It is strongly influenced by the *Burra Charter*.



The federal politician Barry Jones joins Australia ICOMOS in 1997 and serves on the Executive Committee for many years where his "profile and obvious strategic and national and international political insights" are "highly valued."¹⁶⁵

1997

March 1997: federal politician Barry Jones joins Australia ICOMOS

In 1997 the newsletter reports a new member being the Hon. Barry Jones, M.P.¹⁶⁶ Jones was a schoolteacher who became a household name in the 1960s as an Australian quiz champion on Bob Dyer's *Pick a Box*. He became a popular Labor politician who represented the federal seat of Lalor (1977-98). In the Hawke Government he became Australia's longest serving Science Minister (1983-90). He served as National President of the Australian Labor Party 1992-2000 and 2005-06. He was a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO in Paris 1991-95 and Vice President, World Heritage Committee 1995-96. He chaired the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority from 2000 to 2005.¹⁶⁷

In 1998 Jones is elected to the Executive Committee of Australia ICOMOS where he is made Vice President and "Convenor of Advocacy and World Heritage."¹⁶⁸ The newsletter reports that Jones has "skilfully steered" Australia ICOMOS's comments on the potential impacts of the Jabiluka uranium mine on the World Heritage values of the

¹⁶² Thistleton, J. 2013. "Saving history reaps reward" *Canberra Times*, 10 June 2013.

¹⁶³ Walker, M. 2014 "The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*" *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, p.12.

¹⁶⁴ Walker, M. 2014. "Australia ICOMOS draft timeline", unpublished study emailed to Bronwyn Hanna.

¹⁶⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1997, Vol.17 No.2, p.6. Image from Australia ICOMOS Newsletter April 1999 Vol.19 No.1, p7. © Australia ICOMOS. Quote from *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2003-2004, p.3.

¹⁶⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1997, Vol.17 No.2, p.6.

¹⁶⁷ ABC Television 2014. "The Einstein Factor – The Brains Trust – Barry Jones AO", online biographical summary at: <http://www.abc.net.au/einsteinfactor/txt/s2502202.htm> (viewed 1 November 2015); Wikipedia, viewed November 2015. "Barry Jones (Australian politician)." Online at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_Jones_%28Australian_politician%29

¹⁶⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1998, Vol.18 No.5, p.3.

Kakadu.¹⁶⁹ Jones is re-elected to the Executive Committee again each year to 2004.¹⁷⁰ In 2001 he joins the Australia ICOMOS presentation to the Australian Senate on proposed amendments to the *Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act*.¹⁷¹ He is included in the Reference Group for the World Heritage Nomination of the Royal Exhibition Building in Melbourne¹⁷² and represents Australia ICOMOS in formally presenting a nomination for the National Heritage Listing of Port Arthur Historic Site to the Minister, Dr. David Kemp.¹⁷³ Even after leaving the executive he continues to make occasionally honourable appearances, such as being Master of Ceremonies for the “Intangible Heritage Symposium” in Melbourne in July 2008,¹⁷⁴ joining the Australian delegation to the World Heritage Committee meeting in Brasilia in August 2010¹⁷⁵ and launching an archaeology book written by Australia ICOMOS members Richard Mackay and Sharon Sullivan in 2014.¹⁷⁶



Australia ICOMOS participants at the 1997 meeting in Burra.¹⁷⁷

29 November 1997, Burra, South Australia: a major revision to the *Burra Charter* is rejected by the membership

A Burra Charter Working Group meets over seven weekends in 1996 and 1997, reporting on its work regularly to the Executive Committee and in the newsletter. The major revision of the *Burra Charter* has been sent to all members for comment during 1997 and 70 responses received, of which only 15 are generally supportive. In his selected ICOMOS papers, Jim Kerr suggests he was disappointed by being excluded from the revision project and includes an range of letters sent to him about the revision draft in August 1997, as well as his own, explaining why they are uncomfortable with the revision.¹⁷⁸ For the drafting committee, however, “the full extent of the unease did not become apparent until the annual Australia ICOMOS conference held in November 1997, appropriately, in the town of Burra The term ‘confrontation’ best characterises what was a tense debate for all, with emotional responses ranging from fear to hostility.”¹⁷⁹ The working group is instructed to go back to the drawing board to develop a revision which retains the “look and feel” of the original Burra Charter.¹⁸⁰ The committee to revise the *Burra Charter* continues to be chaired by David Young but is also supervised by the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee and expanded to 11 members “adding those with a conservative view of how the Charter might be changed.”¹⁸¹

¹⁶⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* October 1999, Vol.19 Nos.3-4, p.2.

¹⁷⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* February 2000, Vol.20 No.1, p.2 and December 2000, Vol.20 No.4, p.2; *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2001-2002, p.38.

¹⁷¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 2001, Vol.21 No.1, p.2.

¹⁷² *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2002-2003, p.4.

¹⁷³ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2002-2003, p.86.

¹⁷⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2007-2008, p.12, p.44.

¹⁷⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2009-2010, p.54.

¹⁷⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2013-2014, p.24.

¹⁷⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1997 Vol.17 No.4, p.1. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁷⁸ Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp271-322.

¹⁷⁹ Truscott, M. and Young, D. 2000. “Revising the *Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice” *Conservation And Management of Archaeological Sites* Vol. 4, p.103.

¹⁸⁰ David Young oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

¹⁸¹ Truscott, M. and D. Young 2000. “Revising the *Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice” *Conservation And Management of Archaeological Sites* Vol. 4, p.104.



Left: Previous newsletter masthead.¹⁸² Right: New masthead for newsletter incorporating recognisable elements of what will become the Australia ICOMOS logo.¹⁸³

1997, Australia: Australia ICOMOS redesigns its corporate image and logo

Roby Riddett's "President's message" in March 1997 notes that "the ICOMOS profile" is "being revamped to include a logo, membership kit and further development of the Internet Home Page."¹⁸⁴ In August 1998 the newsletter publishes a brief article on this project entitled "Our corporate image":

For some time Executive Committee has been of the opinion that Australia ICOMOS could benefit by adopting a "new" corporate image. Although some of our publications are well-presented, we actually have a great variety of styles—purple on the newsletter, blue letterhead stationery, a totally different design for leaflets such as "Understanding the *Burra Charter*," and so on. Although this variation reflected the diversity of voluntary contribution to the organisation, and such contribution is vital, one reality of the modern world is a general ability of a group such as Australia ICOMOS to be easily recognisable in regard to its advocacy and information dissemination. It is also important in attracting financial support and in promoting our guidelines and "message" that we are able to efficiently produce (in line with budget considerations) documents such as an Annual Report. Executive Committee has therefore investigated a stylistic review of the international logo. Niall Macken and Penny Cook undertook the task on behalf of the committee and consensus has been reached. The first publication using the logo will be the Cultural Heritage Places Policy, to be launched at the Members Forum and distributed to all members. Watch the next newsletter!¹⁸⁵

The first newsletter publication of the new corporate logo appears on the masthead of the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter's* December 1998 issue, however it is coloured pale purple. The consistent use of the blue and yellow colouring in this logo begins with the following issue in April 1999.

1998

6-7 August 1998: Australia ICOMOS lobbies the National Heritage Convention (HERCON)

A National Heritage Convention takes place in Old Parliament House, Canberra with over 220 participants. With major preliminary efforts coordinated by Duncan Marshall and Jane Lennon, Australia ICOMOS works throughout the convention to deliver a number of key messages. The newsletter reports:

An outcome of HERCON was the coalition of a number of conservation and interest groups . . . to develop a set of resolutions for consideration by the convention. [One of these resolutions expressed grave concerns with the] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Bill* . . . [Another proposed] The Register of the National Estate should be maintained as the comprehensive and integrated national inventory of Australia's heritage.¹⁸⁶

1998-2000

1998-2000, Australia: Australia ICOMOS disagrees with the Australian Government over likely heritage impacts of Jabiluka uranium mine on Kakadu

The World Heritage Committee sends a "mission" to Australia to investigate whether the World Heritage-listed Kakadu National Park may be endangered by the Jabiluka uranium mine being planned to commence operations within its borders. Australia ICOMOS's analysis of the situation supports local Aboriginal people who are opposed to the mine but conflicts with the Australian Government's position, which supports the mine going ahead. The Australia ICOMOS

¹⁸² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* August 1997 Vol.17 No.3, p.1. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁸³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 1999 Vol.18 No.5, p.1. © Australia ICOMOS.

¹⁸⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1997, Vol.17 No.2, p.2.

¹⁸⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* August 1998, Vol.18 No.3, pp.10-11..

¹⁸⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* November 1998, Vol.18 No.4, p.2.

submission to the mission is summarised in the *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter*,¹⁸⁷. It concludes stating that Jabiluka will place the World Heritage values of Kakadu in danger:

Our submission was based on an extensive analysis of the many hundreds of pages of documents dealing with this issue, including rock art and archaeological surveys undertaken in the 1970s, AHC National Estate listings, the 1991 World Heritage nomination, the Environmental Impact Statement of 1996-97, and the subsequent Public Environment Report of 1998, a Social Impact Study in 1997, the latest Kakadu National Park Plan of Management, the World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines and other reports. The submission also drew extensively on world heritage expertise and indigenous heritage experience held by Australia ICOMOS members and other experts. . . [In addition] Australia ICOMOS noted that the land under discussion is Aboriginal. Irrespective of the differing status of the land within these areas, the significant rights of Aboriginal people in this area are recognised legally and underpin the Joint Management regime for Kakadu National Park. In the case of the Jabiluka excision, the Mirrar are the primary people to speak for that land. . . We concluded that the cultural world heritage values of Kakadu National Park are in danger and recommended that corrective measures be established .¹⁸⁷

The World Heritage Mission's report of 25 November 1998 accepts "all of Australia ICOMOS's findings in regard to threats to cultural world heritage values" and notes "severe ascertained and potential dangers to the cultural and natural values of Kakadu National Park posed primarily by the proposal for uranium mining and milling at Jabiluka."¹⁸⁸ When the World Heritage Committee meets to examine the mission's report, it defers making a decision and requests further information from stakeholders. At the next meeting of the World Heritage Committee in mid-1999, ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN submit a joint report which concludes:

We believe that the conditions continue to exist for inscribing Kakadu on the World Heritage List in Danger and that the Committee, if it is to be consistent with its use of the criteria for such inscription in the past, should inscribe Kakadu on the World Heritage List in Danger immediately.¹⁸⁹

Despite this strongly worded recommendation, the 21-nation World Heritage Committee, which includes Australia as a sitting member, decides in July 1999 and again in December 2000 that Kakadu National Park World Heritage Area should not be listed "in danger."¹⁹⁰ The Australian Government criticises ICOMOS and IUCN.¹⁹¹ Australia ICOMOS declines an invitation by the government to join its Reference Group charged with assisting the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the mine, explaining in its newsletter:

Australia ICOMOS is not an autonomous organisation, but the national committee of ICOMOS International. As such, its principal heritage responsibility is to provide independent advice to ICOMOS International which, in turn, is the principal advisor to the World Heritage Centre on World Heritage listed places of cultural significance. It was emphasised that Australia ICOMOS wishes to be cooperative and would be willing to provide comment to the Reference Group on certain specific issues where it is appropriate for it, as the peak body of Australian cultural heritage professionals, to do so.¹⁹²

This is a stressful time for Australia ICOMOS, which has generally enjoyed a cordial relationship with the Australian Government and depends on Federal funding for some of its programs. Various comments in Australia ICOMOS publications pay tribute to Australia ICOMOS members and elders for their help in negotiating the situation, especially Isabel McBryde and Bill Logan:

Isabel made an important contribution to Australia ICOMOS's advice to the World Heritage Committee regarding the impact on the cultural world heritage values of Kakadu by the proposed mine at Jabiluka. ICOMOS International sought Australia ICOMOS's professional views on this matter from 1996 on, and Australia ICOMOS made a formal submission to the UNESCO Mission of Experts that visited Australia and Kakadu in late 1998. This was a time of heightened emotion and media attention, and Australia ICOMOS's advice was at variance with the position of the Australian government—long a friend and supporter of Australia ICOMOS. Isabel's calm good sense and keen sense of the issues helped steer us through this period and contributed enormously to us maintaining a professional, non-emotional position on the matter.¹⁹³

Bill [Logan]'s influence on the current well-being of Australia ICOMOS would be difficult to over-estimate. He played a significant role in calming the waters in our strained relationships with the Australian Government in the

¹⁸⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1998, Vol.18 No.5, pp.1-2.

¹⁸⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1998, Vol.18 No.5, p.3.

¹⁸⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* February 2000, Vol.20 No.1, p.4.

¹⁹⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1999, Vol.19 No.2 (or 3?), p.4 and December 2000, Vol.20 No.4, p.4.

¹⁹¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 1999, Vol.19 No.1 (or 2), p.2.

¹⁹² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* July 2000, Vol.20 No.2, p.4.

¹⁹³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 2001, Vol.21 No.2, p.8.

immediate aftermath of the World Heritage controversy which surrounded the proposed uranium mine at Jabiluka.¹⁹⁴

1999

1999: Australia ICOMOS finalises the “Code on the ethics of co-existence in conserving significant places”

Joan Domicelj & Duncan Marshall are key contributors to this project.¹⁹⁵

April 1999, Blue Mountains, NSW: Australia ICOMOS supports the World Heritage nomination of the Blue Mountains National Park

The *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* describes some of the conceptual issues associated with the World Heritage nomination being prepared for the Blue Mountains National Park by Australia ICOMOS member Joan Domicelj and her husband professor Serge Domicelj.¹⁹⁶



“Benefits of an active ICOMOS role: Vice President Joan Domicelj breaks leg in the Philippine rice terraces and receives German, United States, Japanese and Australian support. This photo of Australia ICOMOS’s International Vice President Joan Domicelj being helped by ICOMOS International colleagues appears in the newsletter in 1996.”¹⁹⁷

8 May 1999: Australia ICOMOS goes online

Australia ICOMOS President Marilyn Truscott announces the Australia ICOMOS website comes online:

Our webpage is finally up and running. The site was launched in Adelaide on 8 May by eminent member Professor Judith Brine, with the Executive Committee and other members and guests. I’d especially like to thank Sarah Jane Brazil who spent a huge amount of her own time co-ordinating the project, with Susan MacDonald overseeing it for the Executive Committee and Mandy Jean collating and preparing text. The site was part-funded with a grant from the Department of Communications and the Arts, and we thank the department for their contribution. The site is now under a period of review, so if you have any comments please pass them to Susan via our Secretariat. Corrections and amendments will take place with regular news updates when the newsletter is published.¹⁹⁸

23-24 July, 1999, Sydney NSW: Australian DOCOMOMO is formed

An Australian working party of “Documentation and Conservation of buildings sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement” (DOCOMOMO) is established at the *Fibro house to Opera House: conserving mid twentieth century heritage* conference in Sydney, convened by Australia ICOMOS member Sheridan Burke for the Historic Houses Trust of NSW. Australia ICOMOS member Scott Robertson is elected the first president of Australia DOCOMOMO.

¹⁹⁴ Buckley, K “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-2004*, p3.

¹⁹⁵ Walker, Meredith 2014. “Australia ICOMOS draft timeline”, unpublished study emailed to Bronwyn Hanna by the author.

¹⁹⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 1999, Vol.19 No.1 (or2?), pp.1-2.

¹⁹⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1996, Vol.16 No.4, p.3. Photo credit: R Engelhardt © UNESCO Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia & the Pacific.

¹⁹⁸ Truscott, M. 1999. “President’s letter”, *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Vol.19 No.2, April 1999.

November 1999, Tocal NSW: **Australia ICOMOS adopts a major revision of the *Burra Charter***

A major revision of *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance—Burra Charter* is accepted by the members after five years work, with a vote of 64 in favour and 3 against.¹⁹⁹ There is one abstention—by Joan Domicelj, who indicates a wish for more consultation with Aboriginal people.²⁰⁰ Marilyn Truscott & David Young offer an explanation of the changes made and why the process has engendered conflict within the organisation.²⁰¹ Meredith Walker also later suggests that the revision allows for new concepts to be added:

The issues about participation of communities and the co-existence of multiple values were not fully recognised until the *Burra Charter* 's 1999 revision, 15 years after they were first raised. New principles were added about participation and the co-existence of values. The new principle about co-existence was a brief distillation of the *Code on the ethics of co-existence in conserving places*, adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1998.²⁰²

2000

February 2000, Burwood, Victoria: **Australia ICOMOS secretariat moves to Deakin University**

The *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* reports in February 2000 that Dr Colin Long has taken over from Colleen Sheen in running the secretariat “on an eight hours per week basis” and the new address of the secretariat will be at the Burwood Campus of Deakin University in Melbourne.²⁰³ The secretariat is supported by Professor Bill Logan, who is in charge of the heritage courses commenced there in 1999²⁰⁴ and a member of Australia ICOMOS. Kristal Buckley’s “President’s report” in the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2004 thanks Logan:

Our sincere thanks are due to Professor Bill Logan and his colleagues at the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia & the Pacific at Deakin University (Melbourne). The Centre has provided a well equipped and congenial home for the Secretariat, and has enabled our modest financial resources to be very well spent.²⁰⁵



Australia ICOMOS delegates pictured on a site tour while attending the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico in 2000.²⁰⁶

23 November - 2 December, 2000, Cairns Queensland: the **World Heritage Committee meeting is held in Australia**

Australia ICOMOS president Bill Logan reminds members that the World Heritage Committee is meeting in Australia:

¹⁹⁹ Truscott, M. and Young, D. 2000. “Revising the *Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice” *Conservation And Management of Archaeological Sites* Vol. 4. p.104.

²⁰⁰ David Young oral history interview with Bronwyn Hanna, 2011.

²⁰¹ Truscott and Young, 2000.

²⁰² Walker, M. 2014. “The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*” *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, pp. 9-16.

²⁰³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* February 2000, Vol.20 No.1, p.2

²⁰⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* June 1999, Vol. 19 No.2, p.9.

²⁰⁵ Buckley, K. 2004 “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2003-2004, p.2.

²⁰⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* July 2000, Vol.20 No.2 p.4. © Australia ICOMOS.

Australia is hosting the 24th Session of the World Heritage Committee and an Extraordinary Session of the World Heritage Bureau between 23 November and 2 December 2000 in Cairns. This means that heritage protection in Australia will be under the spotlight, with delegates and media representatives from around the globe visiting Australia's north, its World Heritage Sites, as well as other parts of the country.²⁰⁷ At this meeting the Blue Mountains National Park is inscribed on the World Heritage List. The nomination was largely written by long-time Australia ICOMOS member Joan Domicelj and her husband Serge Domicelj.

November, 2000, Canberra ACT: World Heritage symposium and launch of revised *Burra Charter*

An Australia ICOMOS symposium is held in Canberra in the lead-up to the World Heritage Committee meeting,²⁰⁸ where the revised *Burra Charter* is launched.²⁰⁹

2001

2001, Australia ICOMOS releases video / DVD explaining the *Burra Charter*

Australia ICOMOS, with Sandy Blair as project manager, produces a short film featuring Jack Munday, *The Future Past: Caring for Heritage Places: Introducing the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*, available in video and later in DVD format.²¹⁰

2001, Australia: Australia ICOMOS offers comment on proposed heritage amendments to the *EPBC Act*

Australia ICOMOS presents to the Australian Senate Hearing on proposed amendments to the *Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act* in a delegation consisting of Duncan Marshall, Jyoti Summerville and the Hon. Barry Jones:

The submission advocated strengthening the role of the Australian Heritage Council; the retention of the Register of the National Estate for certain purposes, and legislative support for the maintenance and development of a national heritage places database; the definition of heritage places as part of the environment; a clear separation between identifying heritage places and their management; the use of the broader definition of action from the AHC Act 1975; the improvement of public involvement/consultation, transparency and accountability; and the implementation of key recommendations from the Schofield report regarding Commonwealth heritage places.²¹¹

2001: The National Apron Front releases the *Glorious Past Guidelines*

Australia ICOMOS member Meredith Walker develops a tongue-in-cheek set of heritage principles for the “National Apron Front” called *The Glorious Past Guidelines*. The guidelines often appear at social gatherings and include principles such as:

- The purpose of heritage conservation is to return places to their former glory.
- Every family has a gloriest past.
- The past can be adjusted to suit your own expert knowledge.

2002

2002: the *China Principles* are finalised with substantial input from Australia ICOMOS

A tripartite agreement commenced between the Chinese Government, the Getty Institute in Los Angeles and Australia ICOMOS in 1997, to work together on heritage guidelines for China and results in 2002 with China producing its own *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China—the China Principles*,²¹² influenced by the *Burra Charter* approach. Australia ICOMOS member Sharon Sullivan, backed by the Australian Heritage Commission, is instrumental in organising the Australian aspects of this multi-year project, including hosting Chinese practitioners in numerous meetings with Australian practitioners to discuss conservation practice and philosophy. The *China Principles* are

²⁰⁷ Australia ICOMOS Newsletter October 2000, Vol.20 No.3.

²⁰⁸ Australia ICOMOS Newsletter April 2001, Vol.21 No., p.4.

²⁰⁹ Blair, S. 2000. “Revised *Burra Charter* sets future direction in heritage management” Australia ICOMOS Newsletter December 2000, Vol.20 No.4, p.1.

²¹⁰ Walker, M. 2014 “The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*” APT Bulletin Vol.45, Nos 2-3, p.12.

²¹¹ Australia ICOMOS Newsletter April 2001, Vol.21 No.1, p.2.

²¹² Burke, S. 2004. “Working with the Charter Overseas: a personal *Burra Charter* experience”, *Historic Environment* Vol. 18 no 1, 2004, pp.54-56.

launched in Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra in May 2003. Kristal Buckley in her “President’s report” for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003* notes:

The *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* . . . have been published in English and Chinese, and were based initially on the *Burra Charter*, which was adapted to suit the needs of China’s cultural heritage. We are very proud that the *Burra Charter* has been used in this way . . . Thanks to Sharon Sullivan and Kirsty Altenberg (Australian Heritage Commission) who worked on the project, and also to our members who organised the meetings in each city.²¹³

November, 2002, Madrid, Spain: ICOMOS International’s Ethical Commitment adopted by General Assembly
The General Assembly at Madrid adopts the *Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members*, and Australia is the first national committee to adopt it, having resolved to do so at the Australia ICOMOS AGM a week before.²¹⁴ As International Vice President, Sheridan Burke has been instrumental in developing the commitment within the ICOMOS International framework.

8-10 June 2001, Port Arthur, Tasmania: ICOMOS International’s Bureau meeting at Port Arthur cancelled

An Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meeting is planned to coincide with the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority’s “Islands of vanishment” conference and a meeting of the ICOMOS International Bureau. However the bureau meeting is cancelled at the last moment, according to Australia ICOMOS president Bill Logan:

We were greatly disappointed that the arrangements we made to host a meeting of the ICOMOS Bureau at Port Arthur to coincide with the “Islands of Vanishment” conference had to be cancelled at the last moment due to the regrettable decision by ICOMOS President, Michael Petzet, not to attend. We thank other Bureau members, Yukio Nishimura, Dinu Bambaru and Giora Solar, who did honour the commitments previously made to meet in Australia.²¹⁵

2002, Australia: Australia ICOMOS replaces its hardcopy quarterly newsletter with an email newsletter²¹⁶

2002, internet: translations of the *Burra Charter* are made internationally available on the Australia ICOMOS website

Bill Logan writes in his “president’s report” for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002*:

An Indonesian translation of the *Burra Charter* has now been added to our website alongside the German and French translations and a Tagalog (Philippines) translation has been received and will be added in due course.²¹⁷

2002, internet: Australia ICOMOS fosters closer relationships with the Australian government

Bill Logan writes in his “president’s report” for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002*:

Australia ICOMOS continues to work hard in the national capital to ensure that our role as the nation’s peak body of cultural heritage professionals is understood and respected by national policy makers. Duncan Marshall continues to be our man in Canberra, and your President has chaired the ministerial advisory committee, the National Cultural Heritage Forum. Several meetings have been held with the new Minister for Environment and Heritage . . . The Forum met in August and has generated considerable follow-up activity, including in relation to the proposed Integrated National Heritage Policy, government resources for cultural heritage, and disposal policy for Commonwealth buildings. Duncan Marshall and Brian Long did much of the groundwork for this meeting. The Minister has agreed to a twice-yearly schedule of Forum meetings . . . Meetings and correspondence have also occurred with the new Shadow Minister, [several senators] . . . and the new Chair of the Australian Heritage Commission, Tom Harley.²¹⁸

2002, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

²¹³ Buckley, K. 2003. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002-2003*, p.5.

²¹⁴ Logan, W. 2002. “President’s report”, *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-2002*, p.2.

²¹⁵ Logan, 2002, p.5.

²¹⁶ Logan, 2002, p.7.

²¹⁷ Logan, 2002, p.6.

²¹⁸ Logan, W. 2002. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-02*, pp.6-7.

- Supporting the Australian Government's submission of Purnululu (Bungle Bungles) for World Heritage listing and facilitating the assessment process in various ways.
- commenting on drafts of the World Heritage nomination for the Royal Exhibition Building
- commenting on other possible World Heritage sites, including Broken Hill, the Nullarbor and Barrup Peninsula.²¹⁹

2003

2003: Australia ICOMOS members write disaster response guidelines

In response to the bushfires in the ACT a group of Australia ICOMOS members develop a set of draft guidelines aimed at addressing cultural heritage issues in future disaster response situations.²²⁰

2003, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:²²¹

- considerations of the cultural heritage impacts arising from the war in Iraq and its aftermath.
- Responding to an invitation from the Australian Government to make comment on the submission of additional material regarding the 'mixed' (ie. Natural and cultural) world heritage nomination of Purnululu National Park in Western Australia.
- Commenting on reforms to the national legislative framework for heritage, in which Duncan Marshall makes an "outstanding contribution."
- Providing support to the Australian Government's National Cultural Heritage Forum in order to "to facilitate the growth of a strong and coherent NGO voice for cultural heritage."
- Advocacy regarding the Burrup Peninsula (WA); Canberra's Parliamentary triangle (ACT), and Recherché Bay & Maria Island (Tas).
- Submissions to Government Inquiries including the ACT Non-Urban Land Inquiry and the National Capital Authority Inquiry.
- Submissions in relation to State Heritage Legislation in the ACT and South Australia.
- Development of cultural heritage guidelines for the post-bushfire recovery in south-eastern Australia.²²²

2004

2004, Australia: 2nd edition of the *Illustrated Burra Charter* is published and launched

Following the major revision to the *Burra Charter* in 1999, a much enlarged edition is completed - *The Illustrated Burra Charter: Good practice for heritage places*, 2004, prepared by Meredith Walker and Peter Marquis-Kyle, containing including approximately 200 examples sourced from ICOMOS members. The new edition is launched at Port Arthur as part of the Australia ICOMOS National Conference program.²²³

2004, Pecs, Hungary: ICOMOS International celebrates 40 years of the *Venice Charter*

An ICOMOS International meeting of the Philosophy International Scientific Committee celebrates 40 years of the *Venice Charter* and resolves that attempts to revise the charter were based on 'misunderstanding'.²²⁴

September 2004, Bergen Norway: ICOMOS International meeting reflects on the *Burra Charter*

An ICOMOS International meeting takes place in Norway where "several international speakers reflected upon the *Burra Charter's* influence and clarity, citing examples of its application in diverse cultural settings and various site types . . . At

²¹⁹ Logan, 2002, p.6.

²²⁰ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2009. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009*, p. 5.

²²¹ Buckley, K. 2003 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002-2003*, pp.3-5.

²²² Logan, 2002, p.5.

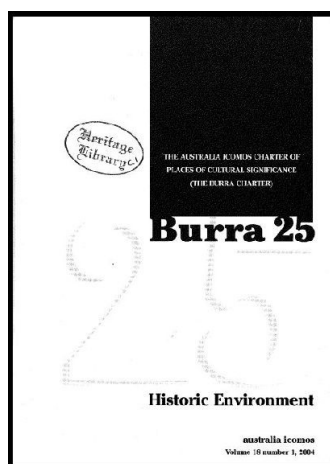
²²³ Buckley, K. 2004 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-2004*, p.12.

²²⁴ Burke, S. 2004. "Working with the Charter Overseas: a personal *Burra Charter* experience", *Historic Environment*, Vol. 18 No.1, pp.54-56.

the end of a rather long day, an eminent ICOMOS personage is overheard to sigh, ‘Will we never hear the end of the *Burra Charter*?’ “²²⁵

2004, Australia: Australia ICOMOS celebrates for 25 years of the *Burra Charter*

Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the *Burra Charter*, include publication of the fully revised *Illustrated Burra Charter*, a special edition of *Historic Environment* (Vol.18 No.1) with memoirs and analyses. Australia ICOMOS also revises the brochure *Understanding the Burra Charter*.²²⁶



Cover of the issue of Australia ICOMOS's journal, *Historic Environment* in 2004, which is focused on the 25 year anniversary of the writing of the *Burra Charter*.²²⁷

1 January 2004, Canberra ACT: new Australian heritage legislation comes into effect

In 2004, the UNESCO “Year of the Built Environment”, new federal heritage legislation comes into effect. An amendment to the *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* creates the Australian Heritage Council which replaces the Australian Heritage Commission. The National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List (for heritage places owned by the Australian Government) will replace the Register for the National Estate, which is being phased out and closed down. Kristal Buckley’s “President’s report” for the 2004 annual report states:

So, after several years of very difficult advocacy in relation to the detailed content of the new legislation, we have gladly turned our attention to issues of implementation. In doing so, our aim is to ensure that the new system meets its promised benefits - through community engagement and stronger protection of Australia’s heritage (particularly in relation to Commonwealth-owned land where protection was formerly relatively weak). In February 2004, we welcomed the appointment of Jane Lennon to the new Australian Heritage Council. Jane is a past-President of Australia ICOMOS, and a well-known and passionate advocate for Australia’s heritage. We have offered our assistance and support to the Chair, Tom Harley, and to the new Council.²²⁸

February-April, and September 2004, Australia: Australia ICOMOS runs seminars around Australia to brief members on the new Australian heritage legislation

Kristal Buckley writes in her “President’s report” for the 2004 annual report that Australia ICOMOS is trialling a new model of briefing its members face to face, in relation to proposed amendments to the *Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2004*.²²⁹

July, 2004, Melbourne, Victoria: the Royal Exhibition Building is inscribed on the World Heritage List

Kristal Buckley writes in her “President’s report” for the 2004 annual report:

²²⁵ Burke, 2004, p56.

²²⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-04*, p.1.

²²⁷ *Historic Environment* 2004, Vol.18 No.1. Cover. © Australia ICOMOS.

²²⁸ Buckley, 2004, p.5.

²²⁹ Buckley, K. 2004 “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-2004*, p.5.

This is the first Australian building to be included in the World Heritage List, and the first Australian property listed for its post-contact history. It was therefore a somewhat different process for us and for our Government colleagues . . . The process culminating in successful inscription in the World Heritage List is never a simple one, and can be quite complex. For Australia ICOMOS, the process for the Royal Exhibition Building involved many forms of liaison, review and advice over several years, participation in the inter-agency steering committee, hosting a public symposium and participation in the ICOMOS evaluation mission.²³⁰

2004, Australia: Australia ICOMOS encourages full members to sign themselves, “M. ICOMOS”

Kristal Buckley writes in her “President’s report” for the 2004 annual report:

All full members, Honorary Members, Retired Members and Young Professionals are entitled to use the post-nominal ‘*M. ICOMOS*’s in their professional activities following the adoption of the *Ethical Commitment Statement for ICOMOS Members*. We consider this to be a form of promoting the expertise and excellence of our membership, and encourage all members to use it.²³¹

2004, Canberra, ACT: Australia ICOMOS services the Australian Government’s National Cultural Heritage Forum but notes diminishing political attention on heritage

Kristal Buckley’s “President’s report” for 2004 annual report explains Australia ICOMOS’s work on the National Cultural Heritage Forum as well as noting some of the forum’s outcomes:

Australia ICOMOS provided the Chair and Secretariat to the National Cultural Heritage Forum during 2004. Our aim in chairing the Forum is to facilitate the growth of a strong and coherent NGO voice for cultural heritage. Our responsibilities include development of Agenda, preparation of Minutes, circulation of papers, circulation of news between meetings, scheduling lobbying, numerous phone calls, emails, etc. Sharon Sullivan has done a brilliant job of chairing the Forum. I have represented Australia ICOMOS at the Forum, Caitlin Allen, Marilyn Truscott and Nola Miles provided Secretariat support, and Duncan Marshall has provided strategic advice to us . . . Despite the Forum having a very good year in so many ways, the attention given to heritage in the Federal election campaign by the two major parties was close to non-existent – possibly the worst we’ve experienced for a while. We will be renewing our advocacy program, and will do so with an awareness that – for whatever reason (and there are several!)—heritage presently has very low visibility in the political landscape.²³²

2004, Australia: Australia ICOMOS contributes to ICOMOS International’s report on the representivity of the World Heritage list

Kristal Buckley’s “President’s report” for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2004 explains:

ICOMOS was asked to prepare an analysis of the representivity of the World Heritage List, and submitted a substantial report to the World Heritage Committee earlier this year. This analysis is linked to the objectives of the Global Strategy. Because our Region is under-represented in the World Heritage List, Australia ICOMOS requested the opportunity to comment on the draft of this important report before it was completed. We were sent key sections of the draft on Christmas Eve 2003, and despite the impossibility of reaching people during the holiday period, provided advice to ICOMOS in early January 2004. Amongst those who contributed, particular thanks are due to Anita Smith, Marilyn Truscott, Jane Lennon, Sheridan Burke and colleagues from ICOMOS New Zealand (Mary O’Keeffe, Gavin McLean, David Reynolds and Kevin Jones) for assisting me with the submission – from various beachside internet cafes in many cases! Our submission proposed that the thematic framework be the primary analytical approach, allowing for development of regional/national sub-themes (a fairly well established analytical framework in Australia).²³³

2004, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

- Advocacy regarding particular places: Old Parliament House Gardens, Canberra (National Capital Authority); Recherche Bay, Tasmania.
- Submissions to Government proposals: Disability Access Provisions of the Building Code of Australia; Heritage & Sustainability Discussion Paper (NSW Heritage Office); NSW Heritage Office draft guidelines on managing change to heritage buildings.

²³⁰ Buckley, 2004, pp.7-8.

²³¹ Buckley, 2004, p.4.

²³² Buckley, 2004, pp.6-7.

²³³ Buckley, K. 2004 “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2003-2004, p.9.

- Submissions in relation to State Heritage Legislation: Review of the Tasmanian Heritage Legislation.²³⁴

2005

2005: Awards for the Illustrated *Burra Charter*

The *Illustrated Burra Charter* wins awards: The Bendigo Bank Gold Award for excellence in heritage conservation works of action (top award for works by community organisations) and the John Herbert Memorial Award (the top award overall) at NT of QLD annual awards night.

2006

2006, China: the ICOMOS Academy opens

ICOMOS International conservation Centre in Xi'an opens with strong support from Australia ICOMOS.

2006, London: Laura Jane Smith's book *The Uses of Heritage*²³⁵ includes the *Burra Charter* in its generalised critique of the "Authorised Heritage Discourse"

A critique of international heritage management regimes, called the "Authorised Heritage Discourse" (AHD) is developed in several publications by Australian academic archaeologist, Laura Jane Smith, sometimes in association with her husband Gary Campbell and University of Western Sydney academic, Emma Waterton.²³⁶

2006, Western Australia: Australia ICOMOS lobbies for the conservation of the Burrup Peninsular

Peter Phillips writes in his "President's report" for the 2007 annual report:

At the Port Cities conference in Fremantle last year, following a passionate speech at the conference dinner by our guest Dr Carmen Lawrence, the conference delegates passed a resolution concerning the conservation of the Burrup Peninsula, which was sent to the then Minister Senator Campbell and the Premier and Minister for Heritage in Western Australia. The Burrup Peninsula was placed on the National Heritage List by Senator Campbell's successor, Malcolm Turnbull.²³⁷

2007

2007, Australia: Australia ICOMOS builds relationships with Federal Government and works on the National Cultural Heritage Forum

Peter Phillips writes in his "President's report" for the 2007 annual report:

Much of our effort this year has been devoted to building relationships with the Heritage Division of the expanded Department of the Environment and Water Resources, and the new ministerial team of Malcolm Turnbull and his deputy John Cobb, who share responsibilities for heritage. We have discussed cultural heritage policy with both Ministers, the shadow Minister and their advisers in the context of the approaching Federal election, mentioning the decreasing budget allocations for cultural heritage, and focusing on the impact of climate change on cultural heritage.²³⁸

Australia ICOMOS continues to provide the Chair (Kristal Buckley) and Secretary (Sue McIntyre-Tamwoy) for the NCHF [National Cultural Heritage Forum]. With the changes in portfolio early in the year, we had to re-engage with the new Minister, John Cobb, to secure a new meeting date for the Forum. This was preceded by useful teleconferences with the Heritage Division to establish the agenda for the Forum and resolve procedural matters. The Forum met in August, with the usual briefing session with officers from the Department of Environment and Water Resources ending with an unexpected meeting with the senior Minister, Malcolm Turnbull. The normal ministerial meeting with John Cobb took place the following day. Again, climate change and its impact on heritage was high on the agenda.²³⁹

²³⁴ Buckley, 2004, p.5.

²³⁵ Smith, L.J. 2006. *The uses of heritage*, Routledge, London.

²³⁶ Waterton, E., Smith, L.J. & Campbell, G. 2006. 'The utility of discourse analysis to heritage studies: the *Burra Charter* and social inclusion' *International journal of heritage studies*, Vol. 12, No. 4., pp.339-355; Waterton, E. and Smith, L.J. 2010 "The recognition and misrecognition of community heritage" *International journal of heritage studies*, Vol.16 Nos 1-2, pp.4-15.

²³⁷ Phillips, P. 2007. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007*, p.3.

²³⁸ Phillips, P. 2007. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007*, p.3.

²³⁹ Phillips, 2007, p.3.



Members of the Executive Committee of Australia ICOMOS and the Board of ICOMOS Pasifika in the grounds of James Cook University, Cairns, Far North Queensland, 2007.²⁴⁰

Late 2007, Deakin University, Burwood, Melbourne, Vic: Australia ICOMOS appoints Georgia Meros as secretariat officer

Peter Phillip's "President's report" for the 2008 annual report notes Georgia Meros has "already made herself indispensable" as secretariat officer and thanks her "most sincerely for a job well done." Phillip also expresses gratitude to Deakin University and Professor Bill Logan for providing a home and support for the secretariat.²⁴¹

2007, Cairns, Queensland: Australia ICOMOS hosts first meeting of ICOMOS Pasifika

Following the ICOMOS International Executive Committee approval for the formation of new regional committee representing Pacific island nations in January 2002, confirmed as ICOMOS Pasifika in January 2003,²⁴² Australia ICOMOS assists Pacific colleagues on the Board of ICOMOS Pasifika to travel to Cairns to hold their first board meeting and participate in the Australia ICOMOS annual conference.²⁴³

2007, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS establishes a heritage scholarship in Victoria

Peter Phillips writes in his "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2007 and 2008:

Australia ICOMOS . . . recently concluded an agreement with Heritage Victoria to administer a scholarship for the training of heritage professionals. The scheme is intended to benefit both the trainees (envisaged at this stage as being in the early stages of their careers) and also the providers of heritage training . . . The scholarship is part of the implementation of the Victorian Government's strategy *Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our Communities*, and is to help build capacity within the heritage industry in Victoria, by supporting participation in recognised heritage conservation courses."²⁴⁴

2007, international: Australia ICOMOS notes the use of the *Burra Charter* overseas

Peter Phillips writes in his "President's report" for the 2007 annual report:

The [Burra] Charter is being used increasingly overseas (for example, as a reference text for a UK Open University course, and as the basis for a proposed heritage charter for New Caledonia) and we are delighted that the Charter continues to assist in cultural heritage practice worldwide.²⁴⁵

2007, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

²⁴⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007*, p.6. © Australia ICOMOS.

²⁴¹ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-2008*, p.1.

²⁴² Burke, S. 2003. "Regional report, Asia", ICOMOS General Assembly 2003, Attachment A to the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003*, p.57.

²⁴³ Phillips, 2007, p.4.

²⁴⁴ Phillips, P. 2008. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-2008*, p.5.

²⁴⁵ Phillips, 2007, p.5.

- commenting on reviews of heritage legislation in two states at the request of the relevant government
- providing recommendations for members to the Heritage Councils in two states.²⁴⁶

2008

2008 Quebec City, Canada:

The General Assembly of ICOMOS meeting in Quebec ratifies the *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* and initiates the formation of an International Scientific Committee on the topic with strong involvement from Australia ICOMOS members.

2008, Australia: Australia ICOMOS disappointed in diminishing government support for cultural heritage

Peter Phillips writes in his “President’s report” for the 2008 annual report:

I have to say that we continue to be disappointed at the apparently diminishing interest in wider cultural heritage matters at Commonwealth level, signified by further decreases in funding for cultural heritage programs, continuing a decline that has been occurring over the last decade . . . The same apparent attitude towards cultural heritage was also reflected in the make-up of the Australian Government’s 2020 Summit, which contained no references to heritage; nor were any delegates from the cultural heritage sector invited to attend . . . There have also been challenges to cultural heritage at State level, most notably in New South Wales where the former Minister for Planning introduced substantial and (in our opinion) potentially harmful changes to legislation affecting heritage matters. Australia ICOMOS members in NSW spent a great deal of time and energy preparing submissions on these changes at successive stages of the legislation.²⁴⁷

2008, Canberra ACT: Heritage Minister Garrett disbands National Cultural Heritage Forum

Peter Phillips writes in his “President’s report” for the 2008 annual report:

The Minister, Peter Garrett, decided recently to disband the National Cultural Heritage Forum and replace it with another advisory body focussing on economic and tourism aspects of cultural heritage. Australia ICOMOS, as Chair and Secretariat of the Forum over the last year, spent a great deal of time and effort prior to the Minister’s decision co-ordinating Forum members to prepare papers on the state of cultural heritage in Australia and what might be done to improve it. There were also several meetings and telephone conferences with Ministerial advisers and Departmental staff. Having supported the collaborative approach of the Forum for many years, Australia ICOMOS will now need to consider how it can work more directly with government on cultural heritage matters.²⁴⁸

2008, Tasmanian wilderness: Australia ICOMOS assists the Australian Government in meeting delegation from the World Heritage Committee

Peter Phillips writes in his “President’s report” for the 2008 annual report:

At last year’s meeting of the World Heritage Committee, the Committee resolved to send a monitoring mission to inspect the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. As this item is listed for both natural and cultural values, an ICOMOS representative (Dr Kevin Jones from New Zealand) was a member of the mission team, and Australia ICOMOS was requested to assist the Commonwealth in meeting the mission and assisting it with its work. After a good deal of preparation, two Australia ICOMOS groups met the mission, one in Sydney and the other in Hobart. I am very grateful to all those who assisted with this exercise, including Sue McIntyre-Tamwoy, Richard Mackay, Jane Harrington, Angie McGowan and Anne McConnell, who prepared our briefing paper.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁶ Phillips, P. 2007. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007*, p.3.

²⁴⁷ Phillips, 2008, pp.2-3.

²⁴⁸ Phillips, P. 2008. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-2008*, p. 3.

²⁴⁹ Phillips, 2008, p. 3.



2008 Australia ICOMOS Executive meeting in Darwin. Left-to-right: Agnieszka Kiera (WA rep), Tim Hubbard (VIC Conferences & Scholarships), Anthony Coupe (SA rep), Leah Mackenzie (ACT rep), David Bridgman (NT rep), Liz Vines (SA rep and Minutes Secretary seated), Helen Lardner (VIC Vice President), Jane Harrington (TAS rep, World Heritage & Publications), Anita Krivickas (NSW Treasurer), Peter Phillips (NSW President seated), Megan McDougall (VIC rep and Secretariat Liaison), Catherine Brouwer (QLD rep), Sue Jackson-Stepowski (NSW Secretary & ISC Coordinator), Helen Wilson (NSW Membership).²⁵⁰

2008, Cairns, Qld: Australian Government hosts Pacific Islands Forum

Peter Phillips writes in his “President’s report” for the 2008 annual report:

The Australian Government recently hosted the Pacific Islands Forum in Cairns, as part of its contribution to increasing the representation of the Pacific region in the World Heritage List and improving heritage protection and management in the region. Jane Harrington represented Australia ICOMOS at this meeting, and Kristal Buckley also attended, representing ICOMOS International.²⁵¹

2009

2009, Sydney NSW: Australia ICOMOS national conference: *Unloved Modern*

Australia ICOMOS annual conference takes place in Sydney to examine the topic, “(Un)loved Modern.”²⁵² Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy writes in her “President’s report” for the 2009 annual report:

In July 2009 Australia ICOMOS, in association with Docomomo Australia, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage, the Association for Preservation Technology Australia Chapter, the Australian Institute of Architects and the International Union of Architects held our annual conference in Sydney. This year’s theme was *(Un)loved Modern*. In addition to the local delegate attendance there was a higher than usual number of international delegates many of whom have since remarked to me that this was one of the best conferences they have been to. This conference was conceived and developed by a group of members who were not on the Executive Committee. . . It is a perfect example of Australia ICOMOS members using their initiative and working for the benefit of the broader membership. It is also a good example of the quality outcomes that can be achieved by partnering with appropriate organisations.²⁵³

2009: ICOMOS’s Michael Petzet criticises “the Australian” approach to heritage management

The senior ICOMOS International member, Michael Petzet’s online book, *International Principles of Preservation*, is published by ICOMOS and includes several critical remarks about the *Burra Charter* alongside complimentary comments on its more “sensible” points::

The simple statement “conservation is managing change” was occasionally mentioned in Australian papers, in the land of the *Burra Charter*, where our colleagues avoid the term monument just like the devil shuns the holy water. Instead they use the term “place”, which according to art. 1 of the *Burra Charter* can mean everything and

²⁵⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-08*, frontispiece. © Australia ICOMOS.

²⁵¹ Phillips, 2008, p. 3.

²⁵² Australia ICOMOS 2009. Conference papers from the “Unloved Modern” national conference in Sydney are online, on the Australia ICOMOS webpage. A selection of the papers were edited by Scott Robertson and published in *Historic Environment* 2013, Vol.25 No.1.

²⁵³ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2009. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009*, p. 3.

anything: Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of other buildings and other works and may include components, contents, spaces and views. The *Burra Charter* of 1979, revised time and again, is a somewhat complicated but nonetheless excellent national charter. However, it is not necessarily suitable for “evangelisation attempts” in other countries. Incidentally, the Charter includes the very sensible articles 15 and 27 on the topic of “change” . . .

. . . the new discussion paper *Protecting heritage places under the new heritage paradigm & defining its tolerance for change*, presented to the Advisory Committee in Malta in October 2009, now we have a real challenge for a truly global, multi-cultural and multi-disciplinary exercise—unfortunately with ideas that ignore fundamental experiences in theory and practice of conservation. In any case, this paper that somehow seems to be based on an “Australian” heritage philosophy is quite confusing and suitable for damaging the traditional objectives of monument conservation. First of all, a fundamental mistake is that in the discussion paper no distinction is made between the different categories (single monument, ensemble, site, setting, etc) and the scope of conservation activities, and that instead a general tolerance for change in “heritage places” (according to Australian ideas meaning everything and anything . . .) is preached. This could have devastating consequences from the conservation / restoration of monuments and works of art up to matters of preservation of urban ensembles, cultural landscapes, cultural routes, etc,—all of them areas where every possible or unavoidable change would have to be evaluated individually and from different perspectives. . . Values are here now dominated by those previously unrecognised stakeholder communities, minority groups, aborigines, unspecialised professionals etc, who somehow will take care that heritage is subsumed into a process that is inherently dynamic by responding directly and constantly to the evolving needs of society at any given time. Obviously, it is accepted that in this wonderfully dynamic process the classic values of conservation will perish in no time and that “managing change” will replace the efforts to save our cultural heritage.²⁵⁴



Photo of the remains of a 19th century homestead near Marysville following the 2009 Black Sunday bush fires.²⁵⁵

2009: Australia ICOMOS members revise disaster response guidelines

In response to the bushfires in the ACT in 2003 a group of Australia ICOMOS members developed a set of draft guidelines aimed at addressing cultural heritage issues in future disaster response situations. In 2009 these guidelines are revised “following the tragic Victorian bushfires and the floods in Queensland,” according to Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy in her “President’s report” for the 2009 annual report:

A small team was established under the project leadership of Natica Schmeder to update these guidelines and further develop them as a document that could address cultural heritage issues in disasters generally. This project is now underway with the aim of finalising the documents in time for release on the Blue Shield action day, May Day 2010.²⁵⁶

2009, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

²⁵⁴ Petzet, M. 2009. *International Principles of Preservation* ICOMOS, Hendrik Bäßler Verlag, Berlin., pp.10-11.

²⁵⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report, 2009-2010*, p.52. Photo by Natica Schmeder, 2009. © Australia ICOMOS.

²⁵⁶ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2009. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009*, p. 5.

- Australian Government funding for heritage;
- the heritage component of the government stimulus package;
- the (Australian) *Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act* review;
- the review of underwater cultural heritage provisions;
- heritage legislation changes in NSW;
- the Australian Government's initiative to engage with the "Third Sector;"
- the review of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act*; and
- the possibility of government support for a future ICOMOS International General Assembly to be held in Australia.²⁵⁷

2010

July, 2010, Brasilia, Brazil: Australia ICOMOS members attend the World Heritage Committee meeting

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy writes in her "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2010 about participants' concerns regarding the conduct of the meeting:

Several Australia ICOMOS members attended the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Brasilia in July 2010 in a variety of capacities most not wearing a specific Australia ICOMOS hat. The WHC is so large and the schedule so busy, it would be true to say that each attendee will have experienced the event in different ways. However, the over-riding legacy of the meeting for me, and I think for most of people from all the delegations who sit arrayed behind the actual committee, was a feeling of deep concern for the future of the World Heritage Convention given the blatant politicisation of the debate and decisions. It has been heartening to hear the activity of many parties since that meeting which may lead to measures to strengthen the reliance on transparent process and qualitative and quantitative evidence and expertise. We have also requested the opportunity to discuss matters arising from the meeting with our government colleagues.²⁵⁸

2010, Australia ICOMOS trials a mentoring program in the ACT, linking up younger and older professionals

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy writes in her "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2010 that "encouraging young professionals to join Australia ICOMOS is a challenge that must be taken up by all members to ensure a sustainable and vibrant organization into the future." The organisation has been initiating efforts to develop specific activities "aimed at engaging with young members and potential members." One of these activities is the "Australia ICOMOS Mentor programme being trialled in partnership with the Donald Horne Institute in Canberra."²⁵⁹



Australia ICOMOS members visiting the heavily muraled Mario's Palace Hotel in Broken Hill, NSW (which featured in the movie, *Priscilla Queen of the Desert*) during the annual conference in April 2010.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁷ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2009, p. 2.

²⁵⁸ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2010. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2009-2010, p.8.

²⁵⁹ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2010. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2009-2010, pp.5-6.

²⁶⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2009-2010, p11. Photo by Helen Wilson ©.

2010, UK and Australia: a UK publisher uses the name of Australia ICOMOS's journal, *Historic Environment*

President Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy explains in her "President's report" for the 2010 annual report:

Perhaps a mark of the influence of our journal is the fact that a U.K journal published by Maney Publishing has usurped our journal name—*Historic Environment*. I regret to say that after having further correspondence with them that they appear unlikely to desist and this journal was scheduled to be launched earlier this year. It is unfortunate that in a world only limited by imagination that the publishers could not come up with a different name and were determined to use the name of our journal which has been in circulation for many years. I am not sure what impact if any this will have on our publication. . . Our journal is a professional peer reviewed A-ranked academic journal, edited by Dr Tim Winter with Caitlin Allen as the Reviews Editor.²⁶¹

2010, New Zealand: a revised *New Zealand Charter* is endorsed

Revised version of the ICOMOS *New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value*—*New Zealand Charter* is endorsed by ICOMOS New Zealand.

2010, Melbourne, Vic: Heritage Victoria and Australia ICOMOS explore "Australian Conservation Standards"

Jane Harrington's "President's report" for the 2011 annual report notes that the "Australian Conservation Standards" project proves to be unviable:

A small Victoria-based working group was set up of Timothy Hubbard, Natica Schmeder and Megan McDougall. The aim was to investigate the idea of an Australia standard, or similar document, that could provide more detailed practical information to complement the *Burra Charter*. Following a meeting with some NSW colleagues in 2010, the working group decided to explore a more practical policy document. However, after looking at numerous models, the development of a draft framework document proved a more difficult challenge than first expected. Due to the complexities and the resources that would be required, we decided not to progress the project further at this stage.²⁶²



The ICOMOS International headquarters in Paris, as depicted in the annual report of 2010.²⁶³

2010, the internet: Australia ICOMOS upgrades its webpage

Australia ICOMOS invests in a new website "which continues to receive positive comments from both our membership and our colleagues overseas,"²⁶⁴ according to Australia ICOMOS president, Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy, who writes in the 2010 annual report:

This year has been a year of feverish work on the part Georgia [Meros], myself, and the team at Go4 and we have at various stages called on many members of the Executive and other committees to provide updated information for the site. We have achieved a website of which we can all be proud. I hope that you have all explored the new website at www.australia.icomos.org. Further enhancement of the website is already underway with the 'members only' section due to come on line by this AGM.

²⁶¹ McIntyre-Tamwoy, 2010, p.10.

²⁶² Harrington, J. 2011. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2010-2011*, p.4.

²⁶³ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report, 2009-2010*, p.33. Photo by Kristal Buckley ©.

²⁶⁴ McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. 2010. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2009-2010*, p.5.

We continue to maintain a website that is dedicated to our conferences. The two website are linked so that you can enter either one from a hyperlink on the other to make the experience seamless for our members. Over the years we will build up a valuable archive of our conferences.²⁶⁵

2010, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:²⁶⁶

- The ACT Heritage Act
- Application for variation of proclaimed area – Burra Site
- Review of the ACT Heritage Act 2004
- Report of the Independent Review of the *EPBC Act 1999*
- NSW heritage register guidelines for listing and de-listing-1 December 2009
- Proposed reforms to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984
- Commonwealth funding for heritage
- The need for a National heritage Strategy
- The heritage component of the government stimulus package
- The possibility of government support for a future General Assembly to be held in Australia
- The inclusion of specific heritage policies in the Election policies for the major parties

2011

2011, Australia: Australia ICOMOS lobbies Australian government agencies to support a bid to host the ICOMOS 18th General Assembly in Australia

Jane Harrington's "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2011 explains that Australia ICOMOS's efforts to gather funding commitments from Australian government agencies to host the ICOMOS General Assembly in Australia were unsuccessful this time:

While it would be fair to say that most responses have been supportive of the event, no-one has the funds available or willingness to commit. We have submitted several responses to ICOMOS, tabling our ongoing interest, but also indicating that we have had no success in securing the requisite financial commitments . . . It is with regret that we accept that Australia will not be hosting the next General Assembly. I would like to particularly acknowledge the huge effort from Peter Phillips as Coordinator of the group, and of Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy, both of whom have pursued this bid with amazing vigour.²⁶⁷

2011, Australia: Australia ICOMOS encounters difficulties with its incorporation in the ACT

Jane Harrington's "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2011 explains:

In the process of progressing our copyright issues, we received advice from the legal practitioner undertaking the work that we have a problem with our corporate status primarily that we are currently only registered for operation in the ACT. Our understanding is that we have two options – to become a company limited by guarantee or to seek registration with ASIC as a 'registrable Australian body'. Preliminary advice suggests that the latter is the preferred option.²⁶⁸

Australia ICOMOS follows the latter option and as of February 2012: Australian Registered Body No. 155 731 025.

2011, Canberra, ACT: Australia ICOMOS enters an "Australian Heritage Partnership"

Jane Harrington's "President's report" for the 2011 annual report explains:

We remain firmly established as a peak group for engagement [with Australian government agencies]. This standing has been reinforced by the establishment during the year of the Australian Heritage Partnership. As no replacement body was proposed to the previous Minister's Heritage Working Group, we entered into discussions with the two other peak cultural heritage bodies—the Australian Council of National Trusts and the Federation of Australian Historical Societies—and agreed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to work together for

²⁶⁵ McIntyre-Tamwoy, 2010, p.10.

²⁶⁶ McIntyre-Tamwoy, 2010, p. 6.

²⁶⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2010-11, p. 6.

²⁶⁸ Harrington, J. 2011, "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2010-2011, p.4.

advocacy purposes. The aim of the Australian Heritage Partnership is to provide a unified voice for promoting key issues of concern and interest for cultural heritage.²⁶⁹

27 November – 2 December 2011, Paris, France: ICOMOS International’s 17th General Assembly

Kristal Buckley describes the ICOMOS International General Assembly meeting in Paris in the annual report of 2012, noting also that a communique detailing its outcomes can be downloaded from the ICOMOS International website. Held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, over 1000 people participate from over 100 countries. The theme for the Scientific Symposium is “Heritage – the Engine of Development.”²⁷⁰

2011, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

- An “Australian Heritage Strategy” being developed by the Australian Labor Government for which Australia ICOMOS begins preparing submissions.²⁷¹
- Australia ICOMOS submits commentary to Heritage Victoria on the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.²⁷²
- A “Heritage Trades and Professional Training Project” being developed by the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) for which Australia ICOMOS has provided comment. This project dovetails with Australia ICOMOS’s strategic plan objective to address the need for heritage training.²⁷³
- Contributing to a workshop run by Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and chaired by Richard Mackay about the development of the Australian Government’s *State of the Environment* report. Jane Harrington writes: “It proved to be a very useful and lively forum, with the main discussion reinforcing that the state of cultural heritage in Australia had lost ground in the last decade. The role of Australia ICOMOS in rectifying this less than desirable situation remains a strong agenda for our Advocacy working group.”²⁷⁴



Cover of the annual report of 2011 showing Australia ICOMOS members visiting the “Stick shed” at Murtoa, Victorian.²⁷⁵

27-28 April 2011, the Pacific: Australia ICOMOS engages with conservation issues in the Pacific region

Australia ICOMOS becomes involved in discussions regarding the establishment of a “Pacific Heritage Hub.” President Jane Harrington and International Vice President Kristal Buckley both attend a meeting in Suva where Australia ICOMOS “makes a substantial contribution both at the meeting and through subsequent written comments on the draft

²⁶⁹ Harrington, 2011, p.5.

²⁷⁰ Buckley, K. 2012, “International Vice-President’s Report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2011-2012*, p.18.

²⁷¹ Vines, E. 2013, “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2012-2013*, p. 4.

²⁷² Harrington, 2011, p.5.

²⁷³ Harrington, 2011, p.5.

²⁷⁴ Harrington, 2011, p.5.

²⁷⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2010-2011*, cover. Photo by Megan McDougall ©.

report.”²⁷⁶ Australia ICOMOS also offers informal support to ICOMOS New Zealand and ICOMOS Japan “following the horrendous natural disasters in both countries . . . We responded to a request from New Zealand and provided a letter of support for the protection of heritage places and buildings in the face of proposals for demolition.”²⁷⁷

2012

9-10 August, Cairns, Queensland: AIUCN World Heritage symposium

President Jane Harrington serves on the steering committee for the World Heritage symposium organised by the Australian Committee of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (AIUCN) in Cairns with the topic: “Keeping the Outstanding Exceptional: Australia’s natural and mixed World Heritage.” She writes that the symposium gave a worrying insight into other people’s perceptions of Australia ICOMOS:

One of the more important issues that arose out of the AIUCN symposium is the perception from both AIUCN and Indigenous representatives that ICOMOS is an organisation that primarily concerns itself with buildings. This is a matter of some concern and one that warrants discussion, attention and action in our strategic planning process.²⁷⁸

2011, Australia: The Australian Labor Government and the Australian Heritage Council continue developing an “Australian Heritage Strategy” (AHS)

Australia ICOMOS attends two stakeholder workshops in Canberra, in January and March 2012, both attended by president Jane Harrington, who writes in the annual report:

The AHS is proposed to cover all areas of heritage, and it should be noted that the essays and discussions indicated there is strong support for moving away from a siloed approach to our heritage (Natural, Historic, Indigenous). How this is achieved in practice is no small challenge.²⁷⁹

2012, Victoria and NSW: Australia ICOMOS encourages the mentoring of early career professionals

Australia ICOMOS President Liz Vines reports on Australia ICOMOS mentoring initiatives in these eastern states:

The Victorian program of mentoring of early career professionals in the heritage field has proved very successful and is now in its second year. In Sydney, “ICOMOS Sessions” has also proved a new and successful way to for more experienced practitioners to talk about their projects and work, sharing this with other members.²⁸⁰

2012, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

- Expressing concern about the impacts of the construction of tall buildings in Parramatta within the vicinity of the World Heritage listed Old Government House.²⁸¹

2012, Australia ICOMOS supports Aboriginal Australians to attend international World Heritage-related meetings

President Jane Harrington’s “President’s report” for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2012:

During the year Australia ICOMOS had the opportunity to provide funds from our Indigenous Conference and Education Fund to assist two Australians to attend international World Heritage related meetings. Denis Rose from the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners, owners of Budj Bim in south-western Victoria, was assisted to attend the 2012 UNITAR program in Hiroshima in May. Only recently we were also pleased to be able to provide financial support to assist Bruce White to travel to Copenhagen for the World Heritage and UN Human Rights for Indigenous Peoples Workshop held in late September.²⁸²

²⁷⁶ Harrington, J. 2011, “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2010-2011, p.7.

²⁷⁷ Harrington, 2011, p.7.

²⁷⁸ Harrington, J. 2012. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2011-2012, p.7.

²⁷⁹ Harrington, 2012, pp.5-6.

²⁸⁰ Vines, E. 2013. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2012-2013, p. 5.

²⁸¹ Harrington, J. 2012. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2011-2012, p. 6.

²⁸² Harrington, 2012, p. 6.

2013

November 2013, Canberra ACT: Australia ICOMOS adopts revised *Burra Charter* and practice notes

Australia ICOMOS AGM endorsed new revision of the *Burra Charter* with an amended definition of cultural significance. In addition the guidelines to the *Burra Charter*—*Cultural Significance*, *Conservation Policy*, and *Undertaking Studies and Reports*—are reviewed and replaced by practice notes. A further four practice notes are adopted, relating to archaeological practice, indigenous cultural heritage management, interpretation.²⁸³

In 2013, Practice notes replaced the Guidelines to the *Burra Charter* and address four specific areas of practice:

Practice Note: The *Burra Charter* and Archaeological Practice

Practice Note: The *Burra Charter* and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management

Practice Note: Interpretation

Practice Note: *Burra Charter* Article 22-New Work

2013: Canberra, ACT: Canberra Declaration

A meeting of the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes takes place in Canberra, where the Canberra Declaration is endorsed.

2013, Australia: Australia ICOMOS publishes James Semple Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* online

Liz Vines, president of Australia ICOMOS provides an introduction to the 7th edition of Jim Kerr's *The Conservation Plan*, stating:

This document is well used by heritage and other practitioners in Australia and has found world wide application. Now in 2013, Australia ICOMOS is delighted to provide a version that can be downloaded from our website without fee and we are very grateful to Dr Kerr for foregoing royalties and making this work readily available.²⁸⁴

2013, Australia: Australia ICOMOS continues to receive grant funding from Australian Department of Environment

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2013 states:

Australia ICOMOS was again successful in receiving an annual funding of \$25,000 under the Grants to Voluntary Environment, Sustainability and Heritage Organisations (GVESHO) program. AI continues to be grateful to DSEWPac [Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities] for the financial support provided under this program as this funding meets a good proportion of the administrative costs associated with running the Secretariat . . . We continue to gratefully acknowledge the ongoing support of DSEWPac for the activities of our International Vice President, Kristal Buckley and the opportunities that this provides for partnerships with our international colleagues, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. An allocation of \$40,000 for each of the 3 years supports Kristal's activities and the work of Kristal has continued to be extremely effective at the International level.²⁸⁵

2013, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about heritage and policy issues in Australia

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in preparing submissions for matters including: the *Australia ICOMOS submission to the NSW Planning System review – A New Planning System for NSW – White Paper*, released April 2013.²⁸⁶

2014

2014, Florence Italy: ICOMOS International General Assembly

Approximately 60 members of Australia ICOMOS attend the ICOMOS General Assembly. Krystal Buckley relinquishes her role as International Vice President after her maximum term of 9 years and Peter Phillips is elected International Vice President.²⁸⁷

²⁸³ Walker, M. 2014. "The development of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*" *APT Bulletin* Vol.45, Nos 2-3, p. 12.

²⁸⁴ Kerr, J.S. 2013 (first published 1982). *The Conservation Plan*, 7th ed., Australia ICOMOS, Burwood Victoria, p.iv; Vines, E. 2013 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2012-2013, p.4.

²⁸⁵ Vines, E. 2013. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2012-2013, p.4.

²⁸⁶ Vines, 2013, p.3.



Members of the International Scientific Committee Twentieth Century Heritage, including Australians Sheri Burke and Susan Macdonald, meet in Florence to celebrate the launch of the publication of their *Madrid Document*, November 2014.²⁸⁸ Approved at the ICOMOS General Assembly of 2011, the *Madrid Document* offers guidelines for the care of 20th century buildings.

2014, Australia: Australia ICOMOS makes submissions about proposed national policy changes and legislative amendments

State representatives and subcommittee of ICOMOS help the president, executive and secretariat in attending meetings and preparing submissions for matters including:

- Australian Heritage Strategy, following release of draft in April 2014;
- submission on Draft Australian Heritage Strategy, Review of *Queensland Heritage Act* 1992;
- *WA Aboriginal Heritage Amendment Bill*;
- the proposed closure of the Department of the Environment Central Library (and the related dispersal and disposal of the library's heritage collections);
- NSW Royal Botanical Gardens and Domain;
- Proposed Stage One of WestConnex Haberfield to the M4 East [a freeway extension planned for the inner west of Sydney];
- Proposed reduction to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area;
- NSW Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Reform;
- Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens [Melbourne];
- protection of the World and National Heritage values of the Old Government House and Domain at Parramatta [NSW].²⁸⁹

2014, Australia: Australia ICOMOS loses grant funding from Australian Dept of Environment

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2014 states:

Sadly Federal Government budget cuts have meant that Australia ICOMOS will no longer receive the annual funding of \$25,000 under the Grants to Voluntary Environment, Sustainability and Heritage Organisations (GVESHO) program. This funding has assisted us in running the organisation and meeting a good proportion of the Secretariat administrative costs . . . The Executive is now looking at ways to reduce running costs to make up for this loss and will be implementing changes such as cutting our meetings down to 3 per year . . .²⁹⁰

2014, Australia: Australia ICOMOS commissions Bronwyn Hanna to prepare a history of the organisation

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2014 states:

AI had commissioned Bronwyn Hanna to prepare a history on the development of AI, in line with international intentions to prepare such histories on each of the country committees. We are delighted that Bronwyn has been able to secure a grant of \$4,000 from the Royal Australian Historical Society (NSW).²⁹¹

²⁸⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Email Newsletter* 14 November 2014.

²⁸⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report*, 2014-2015, p.50. © Australia ICOMOS.

²⁸⁹ Vines, E. 2014 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2013-2014, p.3, p.5. Online.

²⁹⁰ Vines, 2014, p.5.

²⁹¹ Vines, 2014, p.3.

2015

15 January 2015, Broken Hill, NSW: the outback mining town of Broken Hill is the first city to be listed on the National Heritage List

Australia ICOMOS and its members have contributed in various ways to the ten year process of heritage listing the entire historic town.²⁹² For example, president Liz Vines has been heritage advisor to the shire council for over twenty years.

April 2015, Sydney Opera House, Australia: first Jim Kerr Memorial Address by Joan Domicelj, organised by Australia ICOMOS

See 9 minute documentary by Pierre Duyker of the afternoon's events including excerpts from Joan Domicelj's speech at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQitf8m_tQA

May 2015, Levuka, Fiji: Australia ICOMOS contributes to a four day ICOMOS Pasifika workshop in Fiji

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* of 2015 states:

A very successful ICOMOS Pasifika 4 day Workshop was held in Levuka, Fiji focussing on practical conservation techniques. Coordinated by Kerime Danis, together with Alan Croker, Jean Rice and Laura Gray, the response from the 46 participants was very positive, with requests for similar and ongoing practical training.²⁹³

2015, Australia: Australia ICOMOS retains some federal funding for the Australian ICOMOS international activities

Although it was sadly reported in 2014 that recurrent annual funding of \$25,000 for the Australia ICOMOS secretariat had been withdrawn by the federal Department of Environment, Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for 2015 annual report states:

We have been very grateful for the funding support provided by DSEWPac [Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities] and the opportunities that this has provided for partnerships with our international colleagues, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

June 2015, Port Fairy, Vic: Two International Scientific Committees meet in Victorian town

A meeting of the International Scientific Committees for Cultural Landscapes and Intangible Cultural Heritage are held in this Victorian seaside village, "with tremendous input from local ICOMITE Tim Hubbard."²⁹⁴



International and Australian members of the International Scientific Committee for Cultural Landscape and Routes on a site visit at Port Fairy, Victoria, 2015.²⁹⁵

²⁹² Vines, E. 2015 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report* 2014-2015, p.5. Online.

²⁹³ Vines, 2015, p.5.

²⁹⁴ Vines, 2015, p.5.

²⁹⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report*, 2014-2015, p.43. Photo by Timothy Hubbard ©.

24 June 2015, Canberra, ACT: Australia ICOMOS president attend a meeting of the parliamentary friends of History and Heritage

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the 2015 annual report states:

Convened by Hon Eric Hutchinson (Federal Member for Lyons) and Hon Laurie Ferguson (Federal member for Werriwa) as Co-Chairs of this initiative. The Minister for the Environment, the Hon Greg Hunt also attended and indicated strong personal support for this friends group, and support for the establishment of an Arts and Heritage Lottery.²⁹⁶

2015, Australia: the *Burra Charter* and Australia ICOMOS web pages are translated into other languages

Elizabeth Vines' "President's report" for the 2015 annual report states:

The *Burra Charter* has been translated into Burmese, and is now widely used in Myanmar as a guiding document for Conservation in this challenging environment. This complements our ongoing program with Macquarie University which, from 2015 onwards, has introduced the translation of AI website pages and the *Burra Charter* into Chinese and Japanese as part of its coursework for students undertaking International Studies degrees.²⁹⁷

2015, November: General Assembly Fukuoka, Japan. Australia ICOMOS members in leadership positions.

A remarkable number of Australia ICOMOS members are currently contributing to the organisation at senior levels, following their election by international peers to positions in ICOMOS. Peter Phillips is Vice President of the Board of ICOMOS and Sheridan Burke is President of the Advisory Committee. Susan McIntyre Tamwoy and Sheridan Burke are Scientific Council Officers and six Australians are Presidents of International Scientific Committees:

Steve Brown—ISC on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL)
Julian Bickersteth—Polar Heritage ISC
Sheridan Burke—ISC Twentieth Century Heritage (ISC20C)
Sue Hodges—ISC on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP)
Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy—Intangible Cultural Heritage ICICH
Benjamin Smith (acting Chair)—ISC on Rock Art (CAR)

2015 Australia. Australia ICOMOS continues mentoring of early career professionals.

A successful program with more than 20 participants is undertaken in NSW in 2015, paving the way for the succession of new generations into ICOMOS leadership roles nationally and internationally



Left: Australia ICOMOS logo.²⁹⁸ Right: ICOMOS International logo.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁶ Vines, E. 2015 "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014-2015*, p.5. Online.

²⁹⁷ Vines, 2015, p.6.

²⁹⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2015*. © Australia ICOMOS.

²⁹⁹ *ICOMOS Newsletter 1981*. © ICOMOS (International).

Oral History interviews undertaken by Bronwyn Hanna for the National Library of Australia *Burra Charter* Project 2010-2013

Part 1—18 Australians interviewed in the ‘Oral History of the *Burra Charter*’ project for the National Library of Australia, 2010-2013

Name of interviewee	Date and place of interview	Length of interview	Interview available online?
Allom, Richard	6/12/2010, Brisbane	2 hours 48 mins	Available online with interview log
Birmingham, Judy	18/7/12, Sydney	3 hours 44 mins	Not online, available for loan with interviewee’s permission
Bourke, Max	17/9/12, Canberra	3 hours 30 mins	Available online
Forrest, Peter	10/3/13, Darwin	3 hours 8 mins	Not online, available for loan with interviewee’s permission
Haglund, Laila	18/12/13, Sydney	3 hours 6 mins	Not online, available for loan with interviewee’s permission
Irving, Robert	22/10/13, Sydney	3 hours 12 mins	Available online
James, Peter	3/9/13, Hobart	3 hours 23 mins	Available online
Kerr, James Semple	25/8/2011, 6/9/11, 10/10/11, 18/10/11, 25/10/11, Sydney	4 hour 36 mins	Not mentioned online, may be available for loan
Lennon Jane	25-26/4/13, Brisbane	5 hours 9 mins	Available online
Lewis, Miles	25/11/11, Melbourne	2 hours 17 mins	Available online
Lucas, Clive	19/7/11, Sydney	1 hour 43 mins	Available online with interview log
Marquis-Kyle, Peter	7/12/2010, Brisbane	2 hours 14 mins	Available online with interview log
Mulvaney, John	18/89/12, Canberra	1 hour 41 mins	Available online. Already previously interviewed by the NLA.
Sullivan, Sharon	6/12/13, Sydney	2 hours 42 mins	Available online
Vines, Elizabeth	25/8/11, Sydney	2 hours 24 mins	Available online
Walker, Meredith	8-10/12/10, 27/8/13, 1/10/13, Sydney	13 hours 46 mins	Available online
Yencken, David	29/11/11, Melbourne	1 hour 29 mins	Available online. Already previously interviewed by the NLA.
Young, David	27/11/11, Melbourne	3 hours 20 mins	Available online

Part 2—5 New Zealanders interviewed in Bronwyn Hanna’s ‘Oral History of the *Burra Charter*’ project for the National Library of Australia, 2011-2013

Name of interviewee	Date and place of interview	Length of interview	Interview available online?
Challis, Aiden	18/4/11, Wellington NZ	3 hours 16 mins	Available online with interview log
Cochran, Chris	19/4/11, Wellington NZ	2 hours 20 mins	Not online, available for loan with interviewee’s permission
Holman, Dinah	24/4/11, Auckland NZ	3 hours 11 mins	Not online, available for loan with interviewee’s permission
Reynolds, David	21/4/11 Auckland	3 hours 51 mins	Available online with interview log
Whiting, Dean	22/3/13, Wellington NZ	2 hours 23 mins	Not online may be available for loan

The interviews may be found by typing the name of the interviewer or interviewee on the National Library of Australia website at: <http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/>

19 oral history logs and transcripts produced by Paul Ashton and Jennifer Cornwall in 2002 for their commissioned history of the Australian Heritage Commission which was never released.

Name of interviewee	Interview details. Length of interview.	Interview record supplied by Cornwall / Ashton.	Member Australia ICOMOS?
Ashbolt, Kerry	5 August 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall. Telephone interview, 35 minutes.	Summary / quotes.	No
Blair, Sandy	Incomplete recording, not dated, presumably 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall. 17 minutes.	Summary / quotes.	Yes.
Bourke, Max	2 May 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Bourke's home in Canberra. 2 hours 30 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes.
Bruce, Robert	15 August 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall. 2 hours 22 minutes plus emails.	Summary / quotes.	Yes.
Charlton, Ken	23 April 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Charlton's home in Canberra. 59 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes.
Domicelj, Joan	31 July 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at UTS, Sydney. 1 hour, 37 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes.
Hardy, Barbara	17 July 2002, telephone interview with Jennifer Cornwall. 52 minutes.	Summary / quotes.	
Jonas, Bill	6 June 2002 with Paula Hamilton at Jonas' Sydney offices. 1 hour 8 minutes.	Full transcript.	No.
Kerr, James Semple	26 April 2002 with Paula Hamilton at Kerr's home in Sydney. 46 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes.
Lennon, Jane	15 August 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall. 1 hour 43 minutes.	Summary / quotes.	Yes.
Marsden, Susan	16 December 2002, telephone interview with Jennifer Cornwall. 1 hour 27 minutes.	Full transcript.	
Mulvaney, John	30 May 2002 with Paula Hamilton at Mulvaney's home in Canberra. 1 hour 2 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes.
Nicholls, Warren	30 April 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Nicholls' offices Canberra. 2 hours 4 minutes.	Full transcript.	
O'Brien, Michael	Permission to reproduce not obtained		
Pearson, Michael	22 April 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Pearson's home Canberra. 1 hour 43 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes
Purdie, Rosemary	29 April 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Purdie's home in Canberra. 1 hour 34 minutes.	Full transcript.	
Sullivan, Sharon	3 September 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Sydney. 1 hour 48 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes
Uren, Tom	2 April 2002 with Paula Hamilton at Uren's home in Sydney. 59 minutes.	Full transcript.	No
Walker, Reg	18 May 2002 with Jennifer Cornwall at Walker's home in Sydney. 2 hours 4 minutes.	Full transcript.	Yes
Yencken, David	18 March 2002 at Yencken's home in Melbourne. 2 hours 7 minutes.	Full transcript, permission not given	Yes

The original recordings and transcripts are held by the Australian Department of the Environment and have not been available since 2005 when the commissioned history was withheld by the Australian Department of Environment. In 2014 Australia ICOMOS gave \$2000 to fund copying of the recordings from their original DAT format to WAV and MP3 format, making the recordings more accessible. Copies of the re-formatted recordings are held at the Australia ICOMOS secretariat at Deakin University as well as the Department of the Environment in Canberra. The interview logs and transcripts supplied by Cornwall and Ashton to the Australian Heritage Commission have been copied, PDFd and OCRd and are also held by Australia ICOMOS.

**The Athens Charter
for the Restoration of Historic Monuments³⁰⁰**

Adopted at the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Athens 1931

At the Congress in Athens the following seven main resolutions were made and called "Carta del Restauro":

1. International organizations for Restoration on operational and advisory levels are to be established.
 2. Proposed Restoration projects are to be subjected to knowledgeable criticism to prevent mistakes which will cause loss of character and historical values to the structures.
 3. Problems of preservation of historic sites are to be solved by legislation at national level for all countries.
 4. Excavated sites which are not subject to immediate restoration should be reburied for protection.
 5. Modern techniques and materials may be used in restoration work.
 6. Historical sites are to be given strict custodial protection.
 7. Attention should be given to the protection of areas surrounding historic sites.
-

³⁰⁰ See also additional notes on each article, not included here. This text of the *Athens Charter* was downloaded from:
http://www.icomos.org/athens_charter.html

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES (the *Venice Charter*)³⁰¹

[Preamble]

Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.

It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

By defining these basic principles for the first time, the *Athens Charter* of 1931 contributed towards the development of an extensive international movement which has assumed concrete form in national documents, in the work of ICOM and UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property. Increasing awareness and critical study have been brought to bear on problems which have continually become more complex and varied; now the time has come to examine the Charter afresh in order to make a thorough study of the principles involved and to enlarge its scope in a new document.

Accordingly, the IInd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, which met in Venice from May 25th to 31st 1964, approved the following text:

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

ARTICLE 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

AIM

ARTICLE 3. The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

CONSERVATION

ARTICLE 4. It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

ARTICLE 5. The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and color must be allowed.

ARTICLE 7. A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

ARTICLE 8. Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

³⁰¹ This text of the *Venice Charter* was downloaded from: http://www.international.icomos.org/e_venice.htm#preamble

RESTORATION

ARTICLE 9. The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

ARTICLE 10. Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

ARTICLE 11. The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

ARTICLE 12. Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

ARTICLE 13. Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

HISTORIC SITES

ARTICLE 14. The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

EXCAVATIONS

ARTICLE 15. Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956. Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning. All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "*a priori*." Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

PUBLICATION

ARTICLE 16. In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.

The following persons took part in the work of the Committee for drafting the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments:

Piero Gazzola (Italy), Chairman
Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), Reporter
Jose Bassegoda-Nonell (Spain)
Luis Benavente (Portugal)
Djurdje Boskovic (Yugoslavia)

Hiroshi Daifuku (UNESCO)
P.L de Vrieze (Netherlands)
Harald Langberg (Denmark)
Mario Matteucci (Italy)
Jean Merlet (France)
Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico)
Roberto Pane (Italy)
S.C.J. Pavel (Czechoslovakia)
Paul Philippot (ICCROM)
Victor Pimentel (Peru)
Harold Plenderleith (ICCROM)
Deoclecio Redig de Campos (Vatican)
Jean Sonnier (France)
Francois Sorlin (France)
Eustathios Stikas (Greece)
Mrs. Gertrud Tripp. (Austria)
Jan Zachwatowicz (Poland)
Mustafa S. Zbiss (Tunisia)

**Text of David Yencken's letter to ICOMOS International announcing the formation
of Australia ICOMOS on 20 October 1976³⁰²**

6 Murphy Street
South Yarra,
Victoria 3141
Australia.

24 November 1976

Mr Piers Rodgers
OCOMOS,
Hotel Saint Aignan,
75 rue du Temple
75003 Paris, France.

Dear Mr Rodgers,

At a meeting held on 20th October in Melbourne an interim Australian ICOMOS Committee was established and a constitution adopted for approval by ICOMOS. The list of the members of the Committee and a copy of the draft constitution, and a copy of the minutes of the meeting are attached.³⁰³

We hope that the executive meeting in Bruges will be able to ratify the constitution and Committee.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely,

David Yencken,
Chairman

Interim Australian ICOMOS Committee

Chairman	Mr David Yencken	Chairman, Australian Heritage Commission
Vice Chairman	Professor Max Freeland	Architectural historian, University of New South Wales
Joint Secretary	Mr Warwick Dix	Deputy Director, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies
Members	Ms A. Bermingham	Ministry for the Arts, Melbourne
	Ms J. Birmingham	Historical and Industrial Archaeologist, University of Sydney
	Mr. P. Bridges	Restoration Architect, State Government Architect's Office, NSW
	Mr. Michael Court	Restoration Architect, Tasmania
	Mr. R. Ellis	Curator, Aboriginal Relics, South Australian Museum
	Ms. Jane Lennon	Historian, Department of Conservation, Melbourne
	Dr. M. Lewis	Architectural Historian, University of Melbourne
	Mr C. Lucas	Restoration Architect
	Dr. Colin Pearson	Conservator, Western Australian Museum
	Mr. D. Saunders	Architectural Historian, University of Sydney
	Mr. R. Walker	Secretary, Australian Council of National Trusts. Member, Australian Heritage Commission
	Professor A. Yarwood	Historian, University of New England, Armidale
	Mr. R. Alion* (Allom)	Architect, National Trust, Queensland

* Mr Alion [Allom] was appointed as a supernumerary member

³⁰² A copy of this letter is held by ICOMOS member Meredith Walker, who kindly allowed Bronwyn Hanna to photograph it c2014.

³⁰³ Neither the constitution nor the draft minutes were with this document when sighted c2014.

The Burra Charter, first published 1979³⁰⁴

The Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance ("Burra Charter")

Chairman's message about the new Guidelines.

These Guidelines were adopted by Aust. ICOMOS at the August meeting in Burra. It was agreed that they should be reviewed in a year's time.

Their relation to the Venice Charter is as follows. Australia ICOMOS continues to respect and observe the Venice Charter as a document of international agreement and sees these Guidelines as following it closely in most respects; this Australian document, however, is now the working document for use in Australia, binding to ICOMOS membership and recommended to all Australian authorities and organisations concerned with conservation of the built environment and all places with cultural significance.

It is also intended to draw the attention of the parent body, ICOMOS, to this document, and to foreshadow that after suitable experience has tested it (and very likely then modified it) Australia ICOMOS will press it forward as a model for the revision of the Venice Charter.

Reasons for moving toward a revised version of the Venice Charter have been given in an earlier Newsletter and in any case that intention has been announced by the parent body, ICOMOS.

The Burra meeting was dominated by discussion of the Charter, and some twelve hours of intensive work were fitted into one day and a breakfast session. The close concern of the membership expressed in that way brought to a fitting conclusion the work of the working party which had prepared the draft.

Much of the time was inevitably absorbed by concern about choosing particular words and ensuring that unclarity was eliminated. There were also, however, important debates on matters of principle, which arose from the diversity of viewpoints represented at the meeting. The diversity was apparent first in the several professions (architects, historians, ethnologists) and then in the kinds of work in which they are most experienced (practice, research, administration). The clearest divergence was raised by the effort to incorporate allowance for adaptation, while yet expressing a strictness which restrains everybody concerned from introducing unnecessary and undesirable changes to a Place (Place being site, work, structure, building).

The wording now presented reflects these differing viewpoints and has been accepted and adopted. It does allow for the adaptation; especially it allows for changes in some parts of a place so long as integrity of the whole is maintained. On the other hand it makes clear that the chief concern of ICOMOS is with strict, painstaking professional conservation measures, and therefore only incidentally with recycling processes, however common and important these are.

Places which people choose to nominate as fit for the Guidelines are not places to be compromised.

What places, then, are the ones to come under these rules? That will not be decided by ICOMOS, but the hope was expressed that they will consist of all cases registered under federal and state legislation, especially those to which public

funds are offered, and all cases chosen by the National Trusts for the grade Classified. The adopted wording has in mind that list. It is a large and growing list. Perhaps the strictness of the Guidelines will in time restrain the size of that list, though that is not the aim.

I repeat: Places which people choose to nominate as fit for the Guidelines are not places to be compromised.

A summary of the document is not really possible, because a great deal of condensation and refinement has already gone into it, but those who use it will find above all that they are committed to care and clarity at all stages of conservation action. Not only in all technical aspects, but also care with the terms used, clarity about the options available and why one is chosen for the particular occasion, and clarity about decisions made along the way. The obligation to identify who is responsible for decisions and to record and make public those decisions, is evidence of the high intentions behind every clause.

Professor David Saunders,
Chairman, Australia ICOMOS.

THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE ("BURRA CHARTER")

PREAMBLE

Having regard to the International Charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (Venice 1964), the Recommendation concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas (Nairobi 1976) and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Moscow 1978), the following Guidelines have been adopted by Australia ICOMOS.

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. For the purpose of these Guidelines:

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works of cultural significance together with pertinent contents and surroundings. This includes structures, ruins and archaeological sites and areas.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Conservation is the general term for the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its culturally significant qualities. It will, according to circumstances, include preservation or restoration, as well as maintenance and it may include the minimum practical reconstruction or adaptation.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of these Guidelines.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit new functions without destroying its cultural significance.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

³⁰⁴ From *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1979, Vol. 2 No.3

CONSERVATION

ARTICLE 2. The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance and its future.

ARTICLE 3. Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, and should not falsify the evidence it provides.

ARTICLE 4. Conservation should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a place. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

ARTICLE 5. Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one at the expense of others.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation options appropriate to a place or a part of a place must first be determined by an understanding of its cultural significance and its physical condition.

ARTICLE 7. The conservation options chosen will determine which uses are compatible. Compatible uses are those involving no change, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which have a minimal impact on the culturally significant fabric.

ARTICLE 8. Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting, e.g. form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

ARTICLE 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

ARTICLE 10. The removal of contents which form part of the cultural significance of the place is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and preservation. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

PRESERVATION

ARTICLE 11. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other forms of conservation to be carried out.

ARTICLE 12. Preservation is limited to protecting, maintaining and where necessary stabilizing the existing fabric. Stabilization procedures which distort the cultural significance of the fabric are unacceptable.

RESTORATION

ARTICLE 13. Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and only if returning the fabric to that state enhances the cultural significance of the place. Restoration should not be undertaken unless adequate resources are assured.

ARTICLE 14. Restoration should reveal new culturally significant aspects of the place. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

ARTICLE 15. Restoration may involve the reassembling of

displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

ARTICLE 16. The contributions of all periods to the place must be respected. If a place includes the fabric of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight cultural significance and the fabric which is to be revealed is of much greater cultural significance.

RECONSTRUCTION

ARTICLE 17. Reconstruction is appropriate where a place is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it recovers the cultural significance of the place as a whole.

ARTICLE 18. Reconstruction is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the fabric of a place.

ARTICLE 19. Reconstruction is limited to the reproduction of fabric the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

ADAPTATION

ARTICLE 20. Adaptation is acceptable where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.

ARTICLE 21. Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

ARTICLE 22. Significant material unavoidably removed in the process of adaptation must be securely preserved to enable the future restoration of the place.

PROCEDURES

ARTICLE 23. Work on a place must be preceded by study of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing fabric professionally recorded before any disturbance of the place.

ARTICLE 24. Study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where and only where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary conservation or other unavoidable action.

ARTICLE 25. Proposed conservation action must be set out in writing together with justification for decisions taken with supporting evidence (including photographs, drawings and relevant samples).

ARTICLE 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

ARTICLE 27. Appropriate professional supervision must be maintained during work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in 25 above.

ARTICLE 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in the archive of a public institution and made publicly available.

ARTICLE 29. The items referred to in Article 10 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Table of Australia ICOMOS meetings 1976-2014 (substantial but incomplete)

Year – also noting ICOMOS International General Assemblies	Australia ICOMOS Annual General Meeting (AGM) and/ or Annual Conference. Some details of each executive and membership numbers.	Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meetings and other major meetings, conferences, workshops which Australia ICOMOS helps organise
1976	* 20 October 1976, “Illawarra”, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria. Founding meeting of Australia ICOMOS where an “interim committee” is appointed. Interim executive elected October 1976: David Yencken (Chair), J.M. Freeland (Vice Chair), Warwick Dix (Secretary). ³⁰⁵	
1977		* 4-6 November, 1977. Baronda (Mimosa Rocks National Park) and far South Coast, NSW. Interim Executive Committee meeting. ³⁰⁶
1978 May 1978, Moscow and Suzdal, Russia. ICOMOS 5 th General Assembly. ³⁰⁷ Topic: Protection of Historical Cities and Historical Quarters in the Framework of Urban Development. 4 Australians attend. ³⁰⁸	* 14-16 April 1978, Beechworth, Vic. First National Conference. Keynote speaker: Ernest Connally. Topic: The tide of settlement. ³⁰⁹ AGM. Executive elected April 1978: David Saunders (Chair), Clive Lucas (Vice Chair), Max Bourke (Secretary), Lynn Leader (Treasurer).	* 18-20 February, Robe, SA. Interim Executive Committee meeting. ³¹⁰ * August 1978, Charters Towers and Atherton, Qld. ³¹¹ Executive Committee meeting. * 28 October 1978, Canberra ACT and Braidwood, NSW. 9 th Executive Committee meeting. ³¹²

³⁰⁵ See **Annexure 5** for these details with in the letter sent by David Yencken to ICOMOS International, dated 24 November 1976, courtesy Meredith Walker.

³⁰⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer 1978, Vol.1 No.1, report by Clive Lucas on pp5-6 and Autumn 1978, Vol.1 No.2, report by Judy Birmingham on pp2-3.

³⁰⁷ General assemblies are listed with internet references to further information on the ICOMOS International webpage at: <http://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/governance/general-information-about-the-general-assembly/list-of-general-assemblies>. This shows the first four ICOMOS General Assemblies took place at: Warsaw and Cracow in Poland, 1965; Oxford in the UK in 1969; Budapest in Hungary 1972 and Rothenburg in West Germany 1975.

³⁰⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1978, Vol.1 No.3.

³⁰⁹ Australia ICOMOS 1978. *The tide of Australian settlement: conservation of the physical evidence : Australia ICOMOS proceedings, Beechworth, 14-16th April 1978*, Australia ICOMOS, Hawthorne.

³¹⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1978, Vol.1 No.2, report by S.H. Gilbert, pp.3-4.

³¹¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1978, Vol.1 No.3.

³¹² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1979, Vo.2 No1, p.1.

1979	<p>* 22-28 October 1979, Launceston, Tas.³¹³</p> <p>Executive elected October 1979: Clive Lucas (Chair), Joan Domicelj (Vice Chair), Max Bourke (Secretary), Jo Flood (Treasurer).³¹⁴</p> <p>Minutes of the August meeting in Burra indicate the organisation had 45 members and 12 new additions, a total of 57.³¹⁵</p>	<p>* 23 February 1979, Goulburn, NSW. Topic: meeting selected Venice Workshop Group.³¹⁶</p> <p>* Autumn, 1979.</p> <p>* 18-19 August 1979. Burra, SA. 11th Executive Committee meeting. Topic: endorsement of the <i>Burra Charter</i>.³¹⁷</p> <p>* 22-28 October 1979. Launceston, Tas.³¹⁸ Executive Committee meeting.</p>
1980	<p>* 30-31 August 1980, National Trust Centre Observatory Hill, Sydney, NSW. AGM.³¹⁹</p>	<p>* 23-24 February 1980, Fort Fairy, Vic. Executive Committee meeting</p> <p>* 17-18 May 1980, Alice Springs, NT.³²⁰ Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 30-31 August 1980, Sydney, NSW. 15th Executive Committee meeting. Topic: Amendments to the <i>Burra Charter</i>.</p> <p>* 14-17 November 1980, Broken Hill, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Topic: Aboriginal and European sites in an arid environment.³²¹</p>
1981 May 1981. ICOMOS 6 th General Assembly, Rome, Italy. Topic: No past, no future.	<p>31 October 1981, AGM.³²²</p> <p>Membership: 159 members.³²³</p>	<p>* 23 February 1981, School of Architecture, University of Melbourne, Vic. 18th Executive Committee meeting.³²⁴</p> <p>* 16-17 May 1981, Brisbane, Qld.³²⁵ Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 6-7 August 1981, Morpeth, NSW. 20th Executive Committee meeting.³²⁶</p>
1982		<p>11 February 1982, 25 Kirksway Place, Hobart, Tas. 22nd Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>20-22 August 1982, Adelaide, SA. Executive Committee meeting.³²⁷</p> <p>15 October 1982, Sydney NSW. Executive Committee meeting.³²⁸</p>

³¹³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (late) 1979, Vol.2 No.3, p.8 announces meeting and agenda. *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer (late) 1979 Vol. 4 No.2 carries report about the meeting by Jane Lennon.

³¹⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer, (late) 1979, Vol.2 No.4, p.2.

³¹⁵ Kerr, J.S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, p.18.

³¹⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer (late) 1978, Vol.1 No.4.

³¹⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer (late) 1978, Vol.1 No.4; Minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp.17-22.

³¹⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer (late) 1979, Vol.2 No.4, p.2 announces meeting.

³¹⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1980, Vol.3 No.3. Report by Peter Lovell pp.2-3. Minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp.38-39.

³²⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1980, Vol.3 No.3. Report by Josephine Flood p. 2.

³²¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Spring 1980, Vol.3 No.3. Meeting announced p. 3.

³²² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer 1982, Vol.5 No.1, p.1.

³²³ Kerr, J. S. 2014. *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, pp.51-56.

³²⁴ Minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, pp.49-50.

³²⁵ Partial minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, p.57.

³²⁶ Partial minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, p.60.

³²⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1982, Vol. 5 No. 2 (or 3?), p.1.

³²⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1983, Vol. 5 No. 3, p.1.

1983	<p>* 13 February 1983, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Victoria. National conference. Topic: Analysis of Cultural Significance (Conservation Analysis).³²⁹</p> <p>* 26 August 1983, Broken Hill NSW. AGM.</p>	<p>* 12 February 1983, Historic Records Centre, Geelong, Vic. 25th Executive Committee meeting.³³⁰</p> <p>* 26 August 1983, Life Line conference room, Argent Lane, Broken Hill NSW. 27th Executive Committee meeting.³³¹</p> <p>* 3 December 1983, College of Advanced Education, Canberra. 28th Executive Committee meeting.³³²</p>
1984 1984. Rostock and Dresden, West Germany. ICOMOS 7 th General Assembly. Topic: Monuments and Cultural Identity	<p>* 10-18 November, Freemantle, WA. AGM and conference.</p>	<p>* 14 April 1984, Department of Environment and Planning, 25 Auckland Street, Newcastle, NSW. 29th Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 10-18 November, Freemantle, WA. 30th Executive Committee meeting,</p>
1985	<p>* 20-22 September 1985, Quarantine Station, Manly, NSW.³³³ AGM.³³⁴</p>	<p>* 25 May 1985, Old Physics Building, University of Melbourne, Vic. 31st Executive Committee meeting. 30 November – 2 December, Hobart and Port Arthur, Tas.³³⁵ Executive Committee meeting.</p>
1986	<p>* September 1986, Lyndhurst, Historic Houses Trust offices, Sydney. AGM. Executive: Meredith Walker (Chair), Jon Womersley (Vice Chair), Ian Stapleton (Secretary), Anne Bickford (Treasurer).³³⁶</p>	<p>* 24 May 1986, Mildura, Vic. 34th Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* August, 1986, Brisbane, Qld. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* September 1986, Hawkesbury-Nepean, Sydney, NSW. Topic: A day in the country.</p> <p>* 6-9 November 1986, Adelaide, SA.³³⁷ Executive Committee meeting. Conference and 10th birthday celebrations for Australia ICOMOS. Topic: Adaptation of historic buildings and places.</p>

³²⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1983, Vol.5 No.3, p.1.

³³⁰ Partial minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, *Australia ICOMOS and the Burra Charter 1979-1999*, volume of selected manuscripts prepared by Jim Kerr for the National Library of Australia, p.93.

³³¹ Minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, pp.118-125.

³³² Minutes for this meeting are reproduced in Kerr, J.S. 2014, pp.128-132. *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1986, Vol.6 No.2. report on meeting by Ian Stapleton p.5.

³³³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1985, Vol.6 No.1, p.2.

³³⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1985, Vol.6 No.1, pp.1-2.

³³⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Winter 1985, Vol.6 No.1, p.2.

³³⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Summer 1986, Vol.6 No.3, p.1.

³³⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1987, Vol.7 No.1, report on p.2.

<p>1987 8-15 October 1987, Washington DC, USA. ICOMOS 8th General Assembly. Topic: Old cultures in new worlds. 13 Australia ICOMOS members present.³³⁸</p>	<p>* July 1987, Sydney, NSW and Canberra, ACT. Australia ICOMOS AGM and Executive Committee meeting.. Executive: Jane Lennon (Chair), Jon Womersley (Vice Chair), Rosemary Buchan (Secretary), Peter Lovell (Treasurer). * 27-29 November 1987, Melbourne and Williamstown, Vic.³³⁹ Topic: Maintaining the city character. AGM.</p>	<p>* 8-15 April 1987, Brisbane, Qld. Topic: Built in Wood. Keynote speaker: Phillip Venning, from SPAB.³⁴⁰ * 6-12 September 1987, Hilton Hotel, Sydney NSW. The first meeting of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) to be held in the southern hemisphere, their 8th triennial meeting.³⁴¹</p>
<p>1988</p>	<p>* 19-24 August 1988 Central Victorian Goldfields. Australia ICOMOS annual conference combined with the Victorian Historic Buildings Council.³⁴² Topic: industrial history, town planning and conservation issues. 130 participants. * 11-13 November 1988, Lanyon and Canberra, ACT. Topic: Cultural landscapes.³⁴³ AGM. Executive: Jane Lennon (Chair).</p>	<p>* 22-3 April 1988. Burra, Clare and Barossa Valleys, SA. Executive Committee meeting. Revised <i>Burra Charter</i> for endorsement. Topic: Cultural Tourism and Conservation. * 20-21 August 1988, Bendigo, Vic. Joint conference with Historic Buildings Council. Topic: mining heritage in central goldfields.³⁴⁴ * Mid November 1988, Canberra ACT and Southern Tablelands, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Topic: cultural values in parks and natural areas.</p>
<p>1989</p>		<p>* 18-19 April 1989, University of Sydney and National Trust Centre Observatory Hill, NSW. Topic: Old and New In Australian Cities: Heritage Conservation and Redevelopment In City Centres. Run in association with a conference by the University of Sydney's Continuing Education in Architecture. * 27 September – 1 October 1989, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting. Topic: Conservation in context: artefact & place. Jointly organised with AICCM. * November 1989, Jindabyne, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Topic: Cultural values in natural places.</p>

³³⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* Autumn 1986, Vol.6 No.2, p4 and November 1987 Vol.7 No.3, report by Jon Womersley pp.1-4.

³³⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* November 1987 Vol.7 No.3, report by Steven Davies, pp.4-6.

³⁴⁰ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol.6 Nos 2/3.

³⁴¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1987, Vol.7 No.1, announced on p.8.

³⁴² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1988, Vol.8 No.3, report by Jane Lennon pp.2-4. Papers published in *Historic Environment* 1989 Vol.7 No.1.

³⁴³ Papers published in *Historic Environment* 1989 Vol.7 No.2.

³⁴⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1988, Vol.8No.3.

<p>1990 4-11 October 1990.³⁴⁵ Lausanne, Switzerland. d. ICOMOS 9th General Assembly. Topic: ICOMOS, a Quarter Century, Achievements and Future Prospects</p>	<p>* 8 April, 1990, Adelaide, SA. AGM³⁴⁶ Executive Committee meeting and national conference. Topic: Cultural heritage and tourism.³⁴⁷ Executive: Jane Lennon (Chair), Joan Domicelj (Vice Chair), Duncan Marshall (Secretary), Peter Lovell (Treasurer), Marilyn Truscott (Membership Secretary). * 24 November, Sydney, NSW. Australia ICOMOS AGM. Membership: about 209.³⁴⁸</p>	<p>* 24-25 February 1990, Lyndhurst, Historic Houses Trust offices, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Visit to Newcastle following earthquake. * 7-8 March 1990, Brisbane, Qld. Topic: Heritage Futures for Qld. * 1-4 June 1990. Joint conference with New Zealand ICOMOS. Topic: Tim and tin. * 28 November – 1 December 1990, Le Marais, Switzerland (before the ICOMOS General Assembly). Executive Committee meeting.</p>
<p>1991</p>	<p>* October 1991, Sydney. AGM, Committee meeting and conference. Topic: railway heritage.³⁴⁹</p>	
<p>1992</p>	<p>* 19-24 March 1992, Freemantle, WA. Australia ICOMOS national conference and workshops. Topic: Underwater cultural heritage: principles & practice.³⁵⁰ * 23 November 1992, Sydney Australia ICOMOS AGM. Executive elected late 1992 for 1993: Ian Stapleton (Chair), Richard Allom (Vice Chair), Duncan Marshall (Secretary), Graham Brooks (Acting Treasurer), Alan Crocker (Membership Secretary).</p>	<p>* November 1992. Quarantine Station, Manly, NSW. ICOMOS International Advisory Committee meeting held in Sydney, the first such meeting to be held outside Europe/ North America.³⁵¹ * November 1992. Wharf No.9 Pyrmont, Sydney, NSW. Regional and international ICOMOS conference “Whose cultural values?” Attracts over 280 participants from 15 countries.³⁵²</p>

³⁴⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1990, Vol.10 No.3, p.3.

³⁴⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1990, Vol.10 No.3, report on p2.

³⁴⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* October 1989, Vol.9 No.2, p2. Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol .7 Nos3/4.

³⁴⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1990, Vol.10 No.3, p.3.

³⁴⁹ Papers published in *Historic Environment* 1993 Vol .10 No.1.

³⁵⁰ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol . 9 Nos 1/2.

³⁵¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* January 1993, Vol.12 No.3.

³⁵² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* January 1993, Vol.12 No.3; papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol . 10 Nos 2/3.

<p>1993 29 July – 4 August 1993. Colombo, Sri Lanka. ICOMOS 10th General Assembly. Topic: Archaeological Heritage Management, Cultural Tourism and Conservation Economics. 30 members of Australia ICOMOS present.³⁵³</p>	<p>* 9 October 1993, Melbourne, Vic. Australia ICOMOS AGM. Conference in association with Chinese Museum. Topic: History of the Chinese in Australasia and the South Pacific.³⁵⁴</p> <p>Executive elected late 1993 for 1994: Ian Stapleton (President), Richard Allom (Vice President), Sandy Blair (Secretary), Graham Edds (Treasurer).³⁵⁵</p>	<p>* 8 October 1993, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting.³⁵⁶ * December 1993, Darwin, NT. Topic: managing a shared heritage.³⁵⁷</p>
<p>1994</p>	<p>* 20-22 May 1994, Launceston, Tas. Australia ICOMOS annual conference.³⁵⁸ * 8 December, Elizabeth Bay House, Sydney, NSW. Australia ICOMOS AGM.³⁵⁹</p> <p>Executive elected late 1994 for 1995: Sandy Blair (President), Ian Stapleton (Vice president), Agnieszka Kiera (Secretary), Graham Edds (Treasurer), Sheridan Burke (Membership).</p>	<p>* 22 July 1994, telephone Executive Committee meeting. * 16 September 1994, Brisbane Qld. Executive Committee meeting. * September 1994: Australia ICOMOS runs workshop with the Australian Heritage Commission “Assessing social values: communities and experts.”³⁶⁰ * 10 December 1994, Sydney workshop Topic: assessing social values, communities and experts. * 1994, Nara, Japan. Nara Conference where the <i>Nara Document on Authenticity</i> was drafted and endorsed.</p>
<p>1995</p>	<p>* 4-11 September 1995, Charters Towers, Qld. Australia ICOMOS annual conference. Topic: Timber construction. * 2 December 1995, Sydney NSW. AGM.</p> <p>Executive elected late 1995 for 1995/6: Sandy Blair (President), Peter Forrest (Vice President), Katrina Proust (Secretary), Graham Edds (Treasurer).³⁶¹</p>	<p>* 27-28 April 1995, Blue Mountains, NSW. Workshop topic: World Heritage criteria as they relate to cultural landscapes of the Asia Pacific.³⁶² * 8 April 1995, Canberra ACT. Executive Committee meeting. Topic: A thorough <i>Burra Charter</i>, revisiting the <i>Burra Charter</i> and its Guidelines.³⁶³ * April, Canberra, ACT. Memories and meanings, monuments and their context.³⁶⁴</p>

³⁵³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1993, Vol.13 No.2, p.1.

³⁵⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1993, Vol.13 No.2, announced p.5 and September 1993, Vol.13 No.3, report summarised from Ian Stapleton's report to the AGM, pp.2-3.

³⁵⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1993, Vol.13 No.3, p.12.

³⁵⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1993, Vol.13 No.2, announced p.5.

³⁵⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1994, Vol.14 No.1, pp.3-4; *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* July 1994, Vol.14 No.2, pp.10-11; papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol. 11 Nos 2/3.

³⁵⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1993, Vol.13 No.3, announced p.2, p.9; July 1994, Vol. 14 No.2, report by Elspeth Wishart pp.1-2.

³⁵⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1994, Vol.14 No.3, announced p.5

³⁶⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1994, Vol.14 No.3, p.8.

³⁶¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1995 Vol.15 No.5, p.2.

³⁶² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1994, Vol.14 No.3, announced p.8.

³⁶³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* March 1995 Vol.15 No.1, p.6 and May 1996 Vol.15 No.2, p.1.

³⁶⁴ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol. 12 No.2a.

1996 October, 1996. Sofia, Bulgaria. ICOMOS 11 th General Assembly. Topic: Heritage and Social Changes	* 8 November 1996, Museum of Sydney, NSW. Australia ICOMOS national conference, Executive Committee meeting and AGM. ³⁶⁵ Executive elected late November 1996 for 1997: Robin Riddet (President), David Logan (Vice President), Penny Cook (Secretary), Graham Edds, (Treasurer), Justin McCarthy (Membership secretary). ³⁶⁶ Topic: Urban consolidation.	
1997	* 27-30 November 1997, Burra, SA. Australia ICOMOS AGM ³⁶⁷ and Executive Committee meeting. Executive elected late November 1997 for 1998: Marilyn Truscott (President), David Logan (Vice president), Hector Abrahams (Secretary), Penny Cook (Treasurer). ³⁶⁸ Topic: Cultural landscapes. ³⁶⁹ AGM rejects a proposed major revision of the <i>Burra Charter</i> .	* September 1997, Fremantle, WA. ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage meeting. ³⁷⁰
1998	* 28 November 1998. Following a postal ballot held for Executive Committee in late 1998 Executive elected late 1998 for 1999: Marilyn Truscott (President), Barry Jones (Vice president), David Jones (Secretary), Duncan Marshall (Treasurer). ³⁷¹	10 October 1998, Gryphon Gallery University of Melbourne. Victorian symposium on draft Cultural Tourism Charter. ³⁷²
1999 17-23 October 1999. Mexico. ICOMOS 12 th General Assembly. Topic: the wise use of heritage. 15 members of Australia ICOMOS present. ³⁷³	* 26 November 1999, Tocal and Paterson, NSW. Australia ICOMOS AGM, Executive Committee meeting and conference. Topic: Rural heritage, Burra in the bush. AGM ratifies Executive Committee's revisions to the <i>Burra Charter</i> . Executive elected late 1999 for 2000: Bill Logan (President), Barry Jones (Vice president), David Jones (Secretary), Hector Abrahams (Treasurer), Ian Kelly (Membership). ³⁷⁴	8 May 1999, University of Adelaide, SA. 96 th Executive Committee meeting. 23-24 July, 1999, Sydney NSW. An Historic Houses Trust conference is convened by Australia ICOMOS member Sheridan Burke. Topic: <i>Fibro House to Opera House: conserving Mid Twentieth Century Heritage</i> conference. A branch of DOCOMOMO is formed at this time, with Australia ICOMOS member Scott Robertson elected as the first president.

³⁶⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* September 1996, Vol.16 No.4, announced p.1.

³⁶⁶ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* January 1997, Vol.17 No.1, p.3.

³⁶⁷ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* August 1997, Vol.17 No.3, announced p.11.

³⁶⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* April 1998 Vol.18 No.1, p.3.

³⁶⁹ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol.13 Nos.34.

³⁷⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* August 1997, Vol.17 No.3, announced p.11.

³⁷¹ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1998, Vol.18 No.5, p.3.

³⁷² *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* December 1998, Vol.18 No.5, p.4.

³⁷³ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* October 1999, Vol.19 Nos 3-4, announced p.12 and July 2000, Vol.20 No.2, announced p.5.

³⁷⁴ *Australia ICOMOS Newsletter* February 2000, Vol.20 No.1, p.2.

2000	<p>* 17 November 2000, Old Parliament House, Canberra, ACT. Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee meeting and AGM and National Conference. Topic: World Heritage: Listing, Management and Monitoring.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2000 for 2001: Bill Logan (President), Jyoti Summerville (Vice president), Kristal Buckley (Secretary), Hector Abrahams (Treasurer).</p>	<p>* 18-19 November 2000, Old Parliament House, Canberra, ACT. Conference. Topic: World Heritage: Listing, Management and Monitoring.</p> <p>* 23 November – 2 December 2000, Cairns, Qld. 24th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Cairns.</p>
2001	<p>* 23-27 May, Alice Springs, NT. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and conference. Topic: Making Tracks: from point to pathway – the heritage of routes and journeys.</p> <p>* 28 November – 1 December, Adelaide, SA. AGM and Executive Committee meeting. Topic: 20th century heritage, our recent cultural legacy.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2001 for 2002: William Logan (President), Kristal Buckley (Secretary), Peter Lovell (Treasurer), Caitlin Allen (Membership).</p>	<p>29 November-1 December 2001, Adelaide, SA. Conference. Topic: Twentieth century heritage, our recent legacy. Convened by David Jones.</p>
2002 November 2002. Madrid, Spain. ICOMOS 13 th General Assembly. Topic: Preservation in a globalised world - principles, practices, perspectives.	<p>* Old Government House, Canberra ACT and Jindabyne, NSW. Annual conference. Topic: Celebrating Mountains. Includes several indigenous sessions sponsored by NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Executive elected in November 2002 for 2003: Kristal Buckley (President), Ken Harrigan (Secretary), Peter Lovell (Treasurer), Caitlin Allen (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at 30 June 2002 was 352.³⁷⁵</p>	<p>* Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Visit to Sydney Conservatorium building.</p> <p>* 8-10 June 2001, Port Arthur, Tas. Executive Committee meeting. Coincided with Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority's "Islands of vanishment" conference.³⁷⁶ The conference is jointly organised by Australia ICOMOS, the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, the University of Tasmania and the Tasman Institute of Conservation and Convict Studies, with Peter Romey as Convenor.³⁷⁷</p> <p>* August, 2002. Buda Historic House, Castlemaine, Vic. Executive Committee meeting. Hosted by Parks Victoria. Visited Mount Alexander Diggings cultural landscape.</p> <p>* Old Parliament House, Canberra, ACT. Executive Committee meeting.³⁷⁸</p>

³⁷⁵ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-2002*, p11.

³⁷⁶ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol.16 No.3 and Vol.17 No.1.

³⁷⁷ Logan, W. 2002. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-2002*, p.7.

³⁷⁸ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-02*, p.10.

<p>2003 October 2003. Vic Falls, Zimbabwe. ICOMOS 14th General Assembly. Topic: Place, memory, meaning, preserving intangible values in monuments and sites.</p>	<p>* 29 November 2003. North Head, Manly, NSW. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and national conference. Topic: Telling tales, interpretation in the conservation and design process.</p> <p>Executive elected in November 2003 for 2004: Kristal Buckley (President), Ken Horrigan (Secretary), Peter Phillips (Treasurer), Elizabeth Close (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at 30 June 2003 was 402.³⁷⁹</p>	<p>* 22-23 February 2003, Conservation Laboratory, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting. Hosted by Heritage Victoria, the committee were given a briefing on the World Heritage nomination for the Royal Exhibition Building.</p> <p>* 10 May 2003, Melbourne Museum, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting. This meeting coincided with a symposium on the World Heritage nomination for the Royal Exhibition Building and the Melbourne launch of the <i>China Principles</i> hosted by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Getty Institute.</p> <p>* 9 August 2003, Goodman Building, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, SA. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 27 November 2003, Sydney NSW. Executive Committee meeting hosted by the NSW Government Architect's Office.³⁸⁰</p>
<p>2004</p>	<p>* 27 November 2004. Port Arthur Historic Site, Tas. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and national conference. Topic: "Loving it to death: sustainable tourism at historic places."</p> <p>Executive elected in November 2004 for 2005: Kristal Buckley (President), Ken Horrigan (Secretary), Peter Phillips (Treasurer), Elizabeth Close (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at 30 June 2004 was 350³⁸¹</p>	<p>* 14-15 February 2004. Haberfield Centre, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. Hosted by Ashfield Council. Inspected Haberfield and the Sydney Opera House.</p> <p>* February – April 2004.³⁸² Australia ICOMOS runs seminars around Australia to brief members on the new Australian heritage legislation association with amendments to the <i>Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2004</i>.</p> <p>* 8-9 May 2004. Villa Alba, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting. Hosted by Villa Alba Committee.</p> <p>* July 2004, Old Parliament House, Canberra ACT. Workshop on the development of management plan guidelines in relation to the new statutory requirements for Commonwealth owned places with a focus on built heritage.³⁸³</p> <p>July 2004, Beijing, China. Australia ICOMOS is well represented at the first ICOMOS Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting in China. Talks begin developing an international committee for the Pacific Islands to be known as ICOMOS Pasifika.³⁸⁴</p> <p>* 14-15 August 2004. Old Parliament House, Canberra, ACT. Executive Committee meeting. Inspected Old Parliament House.³⁸⁵</p>

³⁷⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002-03*, p.10.

³⁸⁰ These four meetings are outlined in the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2002-03*, p7.

³⁸¹ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2001-2002*, p.11.

³⁸² Buckley, K. 2004. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-2004*, p.5.

³⁸³ Buckley, 2004, p.6.

³⁸⁴ Buckley, 2004, p.10.

³⁸⁵ These meetings are outlined in the *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2003-04*, p15-16.

<p>2005 October 2005. ICOMOS 15th General Assembly Beijing and Xi'an, China. Topic: conserving cultural heritage in changing townscapes and landscapes.</p>	<p>* 25-28 November 2005. Melbourne, Vic. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and national conference. Topic: Corrugations, the romance and reality of historic roads. Selected papers published in Historic Environment.</p>	
<p>2006</p>	<p>*Freemantle, WA. National conference, AGM and Executive Committee meeting. Topic: Challenge and change in ports, their towns and cities. 165 participants.³⁸⁶</p> <p>Executive elected in late 2006 for 2007: Peter Phillips (President), Sue Jackson- Stepowski (Secretary), Kelly Rippingale (Treasurer), Helen Lardner (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at August 2006: 455³⁸⁷</p>	
<p>2007</p>	<p>* July 2007. James Cook University, Cairns, Qld. National Conference, Executive Committee meeting and inaugural meeting of the ICOMOS Pasifika board.³⁸⁸ Topic: Topic: eXtreme heritage.³⁸⁹</p> <p>* 23 November 2007, Utzon Room, Sydney Opera House, Sydney, NSW. AGM.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2007 for 2008: Peter Phillips (President), Sue Jackson- Stepowski (Secretary), Anita Krivickas (Treasurer), Helen Wilson (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at September 2007: 480³⁹⁰</p>	<p>* Christchurch, New Zealand, 2007. Australia ICOMOS members join the Australian delegation to the World Heritage Committee meeting in New Zealand where the inscription of the Sydney Opera House on the World Heritage list is announced.</p> <p>* February 2007. HLCD offices, Melbourne. Vic. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2007. Australia. Various celebrations held for the "International day of Monuments and Sites." Topic: Cultural landscapes and monuments of nature.</p> <p>* May 2007, Old Parliament House, Canberra ACT. Executive Committee meeting May/June, South Korea. Australia ICOMOS attends the Asia-Pacific regional meeting of ICOMOS International.³⁹¹ Topic: Heritage and metropolis in Asian and the Pacific.</p> <p>* July 2007. James Cook University, Cairns, Qld. One day seminar on climate change and heritage on the day prior to the conference on extreme heritage.³⁹²</p> <p>* August 2007. Australia ICOMOS meets with Federal Government on the National Cultural Heritage Forum.</p> <p>* November 2007. Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting.³⁹³</p>

³⁸⁶ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007, p.10.

³⁸⁷ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007, p.9.

³⁸⁸ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007, p.6.

³⁸⁹ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol .23 No.2.

³⁹⁰ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007, p.9.

³⁹¹ Phillips, Peter, 2007. "President's report" *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007*, p.4.

³⁹² Phillips, 2007, p.5.

³⁹³ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2006-2007, p.6.

<p>2008 29 September – 4 October 2008. Quebec, Canada. ICOMOS 16th General Assembly.</p>	<p>* 22 November 2008, CoAslt, 189 Faraday Street Carlton, Melbourne, Vic. AGM and Executive Committee meeting hosted by Heritage Victoria. No annual conference, to avoid competing with the ICOMOS General Assembly in Quebec.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2008 for 2009: Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (President), Helen Lardner (Vice president), Graeme Wiffin (Secretary), Anita Krivickas (Treasurer), Helen Wilson (Membership)</p> <p>Membership at October 2008: 510³⁹⁴</p>	<p>* February 2008, Canberra ACT. Executive Committee meeting.³⁹⁵ * May 2008, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. * 18 April 2008. Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.” Topic: Religious heritage and sacred places. * 1-2 July, 2008, Deakin University, Vic. Symposium organised in association with National Trust. * August 2008, Darwin. Executive Committee meeting. * November, 2008, Melbourne, Vic. AGM and Executive Committee meeting hosted by Heritage Victoria and coincides with a gathering of Australian members of the International Scientific Committees to discuss Eger Xi’an Principles and Quebec Scientific Council meeting, organised by Meredith Walker. Includes inspection of World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building. * Melbourne, Vic: Australia ICOMOS is a partner helping organise the National Trust of Victoria’s conference instead of running an annual conference of their own. Topic: Intangible heritage. Australia ICOMOS members present many of the papers heard and a selection will be published in <i>Historic Environment</i>.</p>
<p>2009</p>	<p>* May 2009. Masonic Centre, Sydney. Executive Committee meeting and National conference organised with DOCOMOMO and ISC 20th Century Heritage. Topic: “(Un)loved Modern”³⁹⁶ * 13 November 2009, St Johns Church 379 Halifax Street Adelaide, SA. AGM and Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>Executive elected late 200 for 2010: Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (President), Helen Wilson (Secretary), Anita Krivikas (Treasurer), Natica Schmeder (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at October 2009: 517³⁹⁷</p>	<p>* February 2009, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting. * 18 April 2009, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.” Topic: Heritage and science.³⁹⁸ * May 2009, Canberra, ACT. Executive Committee meeting. * August 2009, Brisbane, Qld. Executive Committee meeting.</p>

³⁹⁴ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-2008, p.10.

³⁹⁵ Phillips, Peter, 2008. “President’s report” *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2007-2008*, p.1.

³⁹⁶ Papers published in *Historic Environment* Vol .25 Nos 1 / 2.

³⁹⁷ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009, p.9.

³⁹⁸ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2008-2009, p.4 where various activities undertaken by the various state groups are detailed.

2010	<p>* April 2010, Broken Hill, NSW. Annual Conference held in collaboration with The InterExecutive Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage. Topic: Outback and Beyond: the future of Historic Towns, Industrial Heritage and Pastoralism.</p> <p>* 27 November 2010, Museum of Australia, Canberra, ACT. AGM and Executive Committee meeting..</p> <p>Executive elected late 2010 for 2011: Jane Harrington (President), Helen Wilson (Secretary), Kevin O’Sullivan (Treasurer), Natica Schmeder (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at August 2010: 532³⁹⁹</p>	<p>* February 2010, Royal Tasmanian Botanic Gardens, Hobart, Tas. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.” Topic: Heritage and agriculture.</p> <p>* May 2010, Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* August 2010, Archaeology Education Centre YHA The Rocks, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting.</p>
2011 27 November – 2 December, 2011. Paris, France. ICOMOS 17 th General Assembly. Topic: Heritage, driver of development.	<p>* 27 October 2011, Polly Woodside, Duke’s and Orr’s Dry Dock, Melbourne, Vic. AGM and national conference. Topic: Watermarks.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2011 for 2012: Jane Harrington (President), Helen Wilson (Secretary), Kevin O’Sullivan (Treasurer), Natica Schmeder (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at September 2011: 552⁴⁰⁰</p>	<p>* February 2011, Archaeology Education Centre YHA The Rocks, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.” Topic: Heritage of water.</p> <p>* May 2011, Adelaide, SA. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>August 2011, Freemantle Prison, Freemantle, WA. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>October 2011, Mission for Seafarers’ Building, Melbourne, Vic. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and conference. Topic: Watermarks.</p>
2012	<p>* 16 November 2012, Archaeology Education Centre YHA The Rocks, Sydney, NSW. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and national symposium celebrating the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2012 for 2013: Elizabeth Vines OAM (President), Helen Wilson (Secretary), Kevin O’Sullivan (Treasurer), John Wadsley (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at September 2012: 587⁴⁰¹</p>	<p>* February 2012, Heritage Tasmania offices, Hobart, Tas. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.”</p> <p>* May 2012, Futuro House, University of Canberra ACT. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 2012, Brisbane. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>16 November 2012, Sydney NSW. Topic: Symposium celebrating 40 years of the World Heritage Convention.⁴⁰²</p>

³⁹⁹ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2009-2010*, p.16.

⁴⁰⁰ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2010-2011*, p.10.

⁴⁰¹ *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2011-2012*, p.11.

⁴⁰² *Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2012-2013*, p.3.

<p>2013</p>	<p>* November 2013, Canberra ACT. AGM and annual conference: “Imagined pasts, imagined futures.” Adopted revisions to the <i>Burra Charter</i> and Guidelines.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2013 for 2014: Elizabeth Vines OAM (President), Kerime Danis (Secretary), Kevin O’Sullivan (Treasurer), John Wadsley (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at June 2013: 600⁴⁰³</p>	<p>* February 2013, Old Treasury Building, Melbourne, Vic. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.”</p> <p>* May 2013, Adelaide Central School of Art within the former Glenfield lunatic asylum, SA. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* August 2013, Archaeology Education Centre YHA The Rocks, Sydney NSW. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>17 October 2013, Melbourne. Symposium. Topic: Conserving Heritage: Activism and Advocacy in the 21 century. Over 70 participants.</p> <p>18 October 2013, Melbourne. Symposium. Topic: Grasping the Intangible at Heritage Places.</p>
<p>2014 2014. Florence, Italy. ICOMOS 18th General Assembly. About 60 Australia ICOMOS members in attendance. ⁴⁰⁴</p>	<p>* October 2014, Melbourne, Vic. AGM and Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>Executive elected late 2014 for 2015: Elizabeth Vines OAM (President), Kerime Danis (Secretary), Ian Wight (Treasurer), John Wadsley (Membership).</p> <p>Membership at June 2014: 626⁴⁰⁵</p>	<p>* February 2014, Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, Hobart Tas. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Australia. Various celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.”</p> <p>* May 2014, Old observatory, National Trust offices, Perth, WA. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* August 2014, City Plan offices, Sydney NSW. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 17 October, 2014, Melbourne Vic. Australia ICOMOS Symposium. Topic: “Conserving Heritage: Activism and Advocacy in the 21 century” which attracted over 70 people.⁴⁰⁶</p> <p>* 18 October, 2014, Melbourne Vic. Australia ICOMOS Symposium. Topic: “Grasping the Intangible at Heritage Places.”⁴⁰⁷</p>
<p>2015</p>	<p>* November 2015, Adelaide SA. AGM, Executive Committee meeting and national conference.</p> <p>Membership at June 2014: 629⁴⁰⁸ By November the membership has risen to 640.⁴⁰⁹</p>	<p>* February 2015, Sydney, NSW. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* 18 April 2010, Sydney, NSW. Celebrations held for the “International day of Monuments and Sites.” Jim Kerr Memorial lecture by Joan Domicelj at the Sydney Opera House.</p> <p>* May 2015, Melbourne, Vic. The City of Yarra Heritage Forum, arising out of an earlier “Activism” seminar, discusses challenging issues of contextual infill design, with a focus on Article 22 of the <i>Burra Charter</i> (on new work).⁴¹⁰</p> <p>* May 2015, Levuka, Fiji. Australia ICOMOS contributes to a four day ICOMOS Pasifika workshop in Fiji with 46 participants.</p> <p>* June 2015, Port Fairy, Vic. A meeting of the International Scientific Committees for Cultural Landscapes and Intangible Cultural Heritage are held here.</p> <p>* June 2015, Melbourne Vic. Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>* August 2015, Skype. Executive Committee meeting.⁴¹¹</p>

⁴⁰³ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2012-2013, p.11.

⁴⁰⁴ Australia ICOMOS Email Newsletter 14 November 2014.

⁴⁰⁵ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2013-2014, p.12.

⁴⁰⁶ Vines, E. 2015. “President’s report” Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014-2015, p5.

⁴⁰⁷ Vines, E. 2015, p5.

⁴⁰⁸ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014-2015, p.13.

⁴⁰⁹ Vines, E. 2015 “President’s report” Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014-2015, p.6.

⁴¹⁰ Vines, E. 2015, p5.

⁴¹¹ Australia ICOMOS Annual Report 2014-2015, p.9.

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