ACT and Region Annual Australian Heritage Partnership Symposium 2014

‘The Future of Heritage’

Hosted by: Canberra Archaeological Society, National Trust of Australia (ACT), Canberra and District Historical Society, Institute of Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts & Significance International.

Date: Saturday 19th July 2014; time: 8.30am to 5pm
Venue: Sir Roland Wilson Building Theatre, Bldg 120, ANU campus
Cost: $70 full, $50 members of host organisations, $30 concession & F/T students
Registration: Form available at ‘What’s On @ ANU’ for 19 July 2014
Enquiries to: helen.cooke@anu.edu.au or phone 0408 443 243

Program

8.15 - 8.45 Registration and coffee
8.45 - 8.50 Welcome and housekeeping

Theme 1: Strategic Directions
Chair: Eric Martin

1 8.50 - 9.10 KEYNOTE: All heritage is intangible
Prof Laurajane Smith

2 9.10 - 9.20 Australia’s Heritage Strategy
Jennifer Carter

3 9.20 - 9.40 A Strategy for Australia’s Heritage: will it do the job?
Dr Peter Dowling

4 9.40 - 10.00 KEYNOTE: Safeguarding our Cultural Inheritance: towards a national heritage strategy
Prof Richard Mackay AM

5 10.00 - 10.20 Margaret and David approach ‘The Blue Shield’
Detlev Lueth, Diana Richards

10.20 - 10.30 Session questions and answers: key points to the whiteboard

10.30 - 10.45 Morning refreshments

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Presenters’ summaries and biographical notes

Theme 1: Strategic Directions. Chair: Eric Martin

Eric Martin AM, M BEnv, B Arch (Hons), FRAIA, is the principal, the Managing Director and the Quality Manager of Eric Martin and Associates. He has almost 40 years’ experience as a professional architect in the private and public sectors and extensive experience in managing a wide range of projects. Eric has developed a national and international reputation for his work in the areas of accessibility and heritage buildings. Eric currently holds the positions of President of the Association of Consultants in Access Australia (ACAA) and a Council Member of the National Trust of Australia (ACT).

1 KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: All Heritage is Intangible

This paper, in asserting that all heritage is intangible, develops the argument that heritage is a cultural process or performance involved in the negotiation, construction and reconstruction of cultural meanings, memories and narratives. This does not mean that heritage places and artefacts are not important, but simply that they are not in and of themselves ‘heritage’. Rather heritage places, such as sites or museums are locales that render the activities, or the moments of heritage making undertaken at them, noteworthy, while also providing a particular framework for the way the past is both remembered and forgotten. These performances are undertaken within the framework of various discourses about the nature of heritage, the Eurocentric ‘authorised heritage discourse’ being most notable.

Prof Laurajane Smith is professor and head of the Centre of Heritage and Museum Studies in the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Australian National University, Canberra. She previously held positions at the University of York, UK, the University of New South Wales, Sydney, and Charles Sturt University, Albury-Wodonga, Australia. She has authored Uses of Heritage (2006) and Archaeological Theory and the Politics of Cultural Heritage (2004), and co-authored Heritage, Communities and Archaeology. Her edited books include Heritage, Labour and the Working Classes, (2011 with Paul A. Shackel and Gary Campbell), Representing Enslavement and Abolition in Museums (2011, with G. Cubitt, R. Wilson and K. Fouseki) and Intangible Heritage (2009, with Natsuko Akagawa) all with Routledge. She is editor of the International Journal of Heritage Studies and co-general editor (with William Logan) of the Routledge Series Key Issues in Cultural Heritage.

2 Australia’s Heritage Strategy

Jennifer Carter is the Director of Heritage Frameworks and Communication, Heritage Branch, Department of the Environment, Australian Government. She is responsible for building relationships and partnerships with other government and non-government organisations to encourage public understanding and engagement with heritage.

She has been involved in heritage conservation policy and practice in various roles for 25 years – in collection management in the UK and New Zealand, and landscape scale conservation management with NSW National Parks and Wildlife. Currently with the Commonwealth she has been engaged in both National Heritage and World Heritage assessment and management. Her career focus has been balancing conservation and public engagement in natural, historic and Indigenous heritage.

3 A Strategy for Australia’s Heritage: will it do the job?

In April 2014 the Australian Government (Department of the Environment) released a consultation draft of A Strategy for Australia’s Heritage. The stated aim of the Strategy is to provide a framework for leadership (presumably meaning Government leadership), community engagement and innovative partnerships to provide a common direction for the recognition and protection of Australia’s heritage. A promising vision, indeed, for the future of Australia’s heritage conservation.
and management. The National Trusts of Australia provided advice to the Department of Environment in the early stages of development of the strategy in which we made several recommendations. The focus of this paper is to present the main recommendations made by the National Trusts of Australia to the present draft strategy and assess how they have been integrated into the current document.

Dr Peter Dowling is the National Heritage Officer for the National Trusts of Australia, and a Vice President of the Canberra Archaeological Society. He was previously Heritage Officer for the National Trust of Australia (ACT).

4 KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Safeguarding our Cultural Inheritance: towards a national heritage strategy

Heritage is important to our perception of ourselves as Australians. It is an expression of identity and is part of the social glue that binds communities together. Australians understand natural and cultural heritage as important, yet vulnerable. But are these sentiments adequately reflected in public policy, statute or resource allocation? Do our current arrangements for heritage reflect the true value of heritage to the Australian community?

The 2011 State of the Environment Report (SOE 2011) concludes that while our extraordinary and diverse heritage remains in relatively good condition, it continues to be at risk from the impacts of climate change, development and pressures that flow from population growth.

The overriding theme in the SOE 2011 it is that our environment (of which heritage is a key component) is a national issue, requiring national leadership. Yet current federal policy is to step back and delegate environmental management responsibilities to the States. Less than three years on from the tabling of the SOE 2011 report in the Commonwealth Parliament we have a strange paradox with serious questions being asked about Australia’s World Heritage management on one hand, and on the other a commitment from the Commonwealth Government to what is promised to be a visionary ‘national heritage strategy’.

What should such a strategy contain? In what direction is it heading? How will it shape the cultural inheritance of future generations?

Drawing on some of the findings of the 2011 State of the Environment Report, this presentation will contemplate where heritage sits in relation to intergenerational sustainability, the notion of private heritage as a ‘public good’, some fundamental flaws in our statutory listing and reactive development consent processes and the logical role for the Commonwealth Government in devising and implementing a national heritage strategy.

Prof Richard Mackay, AM is a Partner of GML Heritage and Chair of the Australian World Heritage Advisory Committee. He was the member of the State of the Environment 2011 Committee with responsibility for the heritage chapter. He teaches at La Trobe University and regularly provides strategic advice on heritage issues to both government and the private sector. He is a former member of the NSW Heritage Council and Director of the National Trust, and a former Getty Conservation Institute Research Scholar. He has worked in heritage management throughout Australia on sites ranging between Kakadu National Park, the Royal Exhibition Building, Port Arthur and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. In 2003 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia for services to archaeology and cultural heritage.

5 Margaret and David approach ‘The Blue Shield’

Blockbuster movie ‘The Monuments Men’ is based in fact. The incidence of the looting, damage and destruction of monuments, fine arts, and archives led directly to the establishment of the United Nations ‘Hague Convention’ of 1954. The ‘Blue Shield’ symbol of this Convention is also the symbol of the various National Committees of the Blue Shield, which combine the international bodies for
Archives, Museums, Libraries, Monuments and Sites (ICA, ICOM, IFLA and ICOMOS) to raise awareness and coordinate response to disasters relating to armed conflict and natural disaster. Blue Shield Australia was established in 2004 to do just that.

Current Blue Shield Australia Chair, Detlev Lueth, and Libraries representative, Diana Richards, present a rollicking movie review of ‘The Monuments Men’, a-la Margaret Pomeranz and David Stratton, by way of introduction to the good works of Blue Shield Australia and what potential future work it might like to undertake with the Australian Heritage sector.

Mr Detlev Lueth has been a professional practising conservator for over 15 years specializing in the conservation of both Paper & Photographic materials. In 2002 Detlev joined the National Archives of Australia as Assistant Director of Preservation and Digitisation. Previously he has worked as Senior Paper and Exhibitions Conservator at the National Museum of Australia, Senior Film Preservation Officer at the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia, and Photo Conservator at International Conservation Service in Sydney (ICS).

He has carried out research and lectured on the preservation and conservation of photographic materials at both Canberra and Melbourne Universities. Detlev has been an active member of the conservation profession for over twenty years and was named the 2004 Australian Institute for Conservation of Cultural Materials (AICCM) Conservator of the Year for contributions to photographic conservation.

Detlev represents the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the Council of Australasian Archives and Records Authorities (CAARA) on the Blue Shield Australia (BSA) Committee. He has been an active member since 2007 and is the current chair of the BSA committee.

Ms Diana Richards ACT Manager, Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA), representing the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) on the Blue Shield Australia (BSA) Committee.

Theme 2: Collections in unexpected places. Chair: Veronica Bullock

Veronica Bullock has a strong background in material cultural. She holds degrees in Prehistory/Archaeology and Materials Conservation. Veronica has worked in both curatorial and conservation roles in major Australian collecting institutions and particularly enjoys advocating for regional collections. From 2005-2010 she worked as Development Officer at the Collections Council of Australia, then peak body for collections in Australia. Following its closure she established the cultural heritage consultancy Significance International which undertakes projects in a range of areas, including significance and risk assessment. Currently she is also undertaking doctoral study in the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, ANU, investigating the role of heritage and the humanities in shaping sustainability policy for Australia.

6 ANU Collections Management: a work in progress

The ANU is a massive institution with a diverse range of research, teaching, library and object collections. Currently, these collections have been managed by the individual Colleges and Research Schools with which they are directly associated and have had no central structure or requirements to adhere to. With the development and eventual implementation of the ANU Collections Policy – a high level strategic document which aims to set a broad framework for Collections Management - ANU will endeavour to streamline and make consistent the approach.

This paper provides a snapshot of the current situation, the challenges of the ANU in maintaining and managing collections, in some cases of national and international significance within the confines of an organisation whose core business is not collections management. The paper does not have a clear conclusion and the policy is presented as a working version with the hope that the highly qualified audience and other collecting institutions can be of assistance to ANU in moving forward in best practice collections management.

Ms Amy Jarvis (nee Guthrie) is the Heritage Officer at the Australian National University and holds a Bachelor of Cultural Heritage with Honours in Applied Science from the University of Canberra. Amy has been working in
heritage conservation and management for over seven years, as a researcher and heritage consultant, and with the ANU for the last two years. To date Amy’s work has been primarily focussed on management of built heritage - she has a strong interest in twentieth century heritage and the heritage of rural and regional Australia. As Heritage Officer at ANU, she is responsible for the conservation, management and interpretation of the diverse heritage places at the ANU in line with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) and undertakes heritage outreach through student engagement, tours and events. Amy is currently working on the restoration of the Director’s Residence at Mt Stromlo and has recently developed and launched the new Mt Stromlo Heritage Trail.

7 Fossil collections at the Australian National University: scientific heritage under threat in the National Capital

Foundation Geology Professor (D.A. Brown) arrived in Canberra to find no national museum covering ‘natural history’ (still the case; unlike most capital cities in developed countries). Specimens purchased overseas to establish teaching and research collections in the new department (1959) included fossils from famous overseas localities (when fossil export was unrestricted), some now World Heritage sites. Comparable collections elsewhere in Australia are only in the state museums. Around that time the British Museum spent 4.5 months collecting ~760 Devonian fossil fish specimens from Burrinjuck, near Canberra. In 1965 ANU started researching this exceptionally preserved local material, and in 1970 mounted the first Australian collecting expedition to Gogo (Kimberley, WA), a second internationally significant fossil site. The world’s two largest collections from these sites are at ANU, and held in London (removed from Burrinjuck without local permission; repatriation is a future option).

There was a dedicated ANU Geology Museum Curator for nearly four decades, until 2000. Concerned researchers made representations to the ANU Vice-Chancellor, and negotiated with the National Museum of Australia (2006) about future protection of this exceptional material in Australia’s National Capital, still very precarious. Transfer to a state museum may be required unless a collecting institution in Canberra can take responsibility.

Dr Gavin Young was a part-time ANU student and public servant, eventually graduating with first class honours in geology. His first scientific position was curator of the geological museum at the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra. During 1974-76 he worked on Australian vertebrate fossils for his Ph.D (Zoology, University of London) at the British Natural History Museum. Until 1997, when he moved back to ANU as Visiting Fellow, he was employed as geologist and research scientist at the government geological survey (now Geoscience Australia), where his duties included collection management, instigating the series of published catalogues for the Commonwealth Palaeontological Collection. He was also Visiting Professor at the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris (1999), and at the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin (Alexander Von Humboldt Research Award, 2000-2003). His specimen-based research has utilised collections in major institutions across the world (e.g. Smithsonian, Washington; Field Museum, Chicago; Palaeontological Institute, Moscow; Inst. Vertebrate Paleontology, Beijing; natural history and geological museums in Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh, Stockholm, Oslo, Uppsala, Copenhagen, Riga, Tallinn, Frankfurt, Esfahan, Hanoi, Beijing, etc.). He has done fieldwork across Australia and in Australian Antarctic Territory, and on all continents except Africa. He has published extensively on vertebrate palaeontology, anatomy, evolution and biogeography, field geology, Devonian stratigraphy, palaeogeography, and climate, and documented numerous taxa of fossil vertebrates, including one new class, four new families, and over 50 new genera and 80 new species.

8 Heritage at UC: University of Canberra Collections Committee

The University of Canberra first began in 1967 as the Canberra College of Advanced Education and since then has played a major role in the ACT’s educational and cultural landscape. As Australia’s capital university, UC has, within its boundaries, diverse collections which include art, indigenous art and artefacts, natural sciences, nursing, education, rare books and two sites on the ACT heritage
register. In this presentation we will talk about the various collections at the university and how the roles and values of these collections have changed. We will also talk about the drive to get the student community and the wider ACT to engage with these collections and sites. And lastly we will also touch upon the strategies, new ways and issues to interpret and reinvent UC’s collection to a wider audience.

**Hakim Abdul Rahim** is a recent graduate from the Bachelor of Heritage, Museums and Conservation program at the University of Canberra and has worked in art and heritage conservation for several years in Singapore. He also holds a Bachelor of Science from University of Queensland and believes greatly in the sharing of knowledge between the two worlds of science and heritage. He is the inaugural President of the UC Cultural Heritage Collective and a founding member of the UC Collections Committee where he is heavily involved in finding new ways for students to engage with the collections at UC and also ways to reinterpret the large variety of heritage and the arts at the university. Hakim’s areas of interest are materials conservation, natural history and science, tertiary heritage, community engagement and youth involvement in heritage.

**Virginia Mitchell** studied art history at the University of Sydney, going on to specialise in art education and teaching in a wide range of contexts, before taking up gallery based education and curatorial roles. She also holds an M.A. in Museum Studies from the University of Sydney. Currently Collection Manager with the University of Canberra, and with numerous other consultancy roles, she has previously held the position of Head of Public Programs and Education with the Biennale of Sydney, worked with the Regional Galleries Association of NSW and with Museums and Galleries NSW as Program Director. She also has a strong background in curatorial, collection and gallery management, with experience at Penrith Regional Gallery and the Lewers Bequest, Griffith and Macquarie Universities and as Inaugural Director of Cessnock Regional Art Gallery NSW.

9 **The Role of Legacy Collections for Scientific Research in the Digital Age: why physical materials still matter**

CSIRO is a national science agency, charged with undertaking research and development in areas of Australia’s challenges and opportunities. As a result of its research activities it has established and maintained over nine significant scientific collections of global significance plus over 50 smaller collections. The three biggest collections are located in Canberra and together they provide an important view of Australia’s terrestrial biodiversity.

The significance of these collections is determined in a number of ways: the uniqueness of the collection, the number of type (voucher) specimens, the extent of coverage spatially and temporally, and the richness of supporting data. Support for the collections over the past twenty years has waned, mostly because funding is generally provided through project activity and this form of investment is not designed to support enduring infrastructure.

The rates of digitisation vary across the collections from almost complete (herbarium and wildlife) to very poor (insects) with respect to data. This pattern is characteristic of natural history collections. Data and images are served online through the [Atlas of Living Australia](http://www.ala.org.au).

**Dr Joanne Daly**, FATSE, PSM; Strategic Advisor, CSIRO National Facilities and Collections, ACT Australia, is a scientist with research expertise in evolutionary biology in agricultural systems. She has had executive roles in CSIRO in the life and agricultural sciences. Her current role involves developing CSIRO's strategy for its scientific research collections, set in the national landscape.

Over the past decade she has increasingly focused on the development of biodiversity informatics and its capacity to enable research in a global environment. She has applied her knowledge to the broader opportunities and challenges of sustaining major research infrastructure in a research institution, particularly in the digital age.

For the past four years she has been the Chair of the Governing Board of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), a global inter-governmental activity that is developing the informatics infrastructure to enable free and open access to biodiversity online. She is on the Executive of the *Encyclopedia of Life* that is bringing
together on-line information for many of the world’s species. She was one of the proponents of the *Atlas of Living Australia*, a national digital biodiversity infrastructure, funded under the Australian Government’s National Collaborative Research Infrastructure (NCRIS) and Superscience programs.

10 Olden Day Innovations: taking objects to communities

Elizabeth Burness, curator/caretaker of Tuggeranong Schoolhouse Museum in Chisholm, shares observations on her current project, ‘Olden Day Innovations’. This project takes 22 durable antique objects from the Museum into the community, to both schools, and to the elderly. How the project engages and interests these groups, and what Elizabeth believes works, will be examined.

After training as a secondary school teacher, Elizabeth spent 25 years as a Museum Education Officer. Nine of those years were at the National Gallery of Victoria, with a one year exchange to the Art Gallery of South Australia. The rest of the time was spent at the Australian War Memorial where, although the bulk of the time was spent in education, there were opportunities to work in the art curatorial area.

Since retiring fourteen years ago, Elizabeth has been the grateful recipient of seven ACT Government Grants. These have enabled her to develop programs for the public using her extensive collection of antiques and collectables. Most of this collection is housed at the recently opened Tuggeranong Schoolhouse Museum where Elizabeth is sole custodian and storyteller. Other parts of her collection travel regularly as ‘suitcase history’ presentations to a variety of venues, often, aged care facilities.

Theme 3: Communities: engagement / tourism. Chair: Helen Cooke

Helen Cooke is a PhD candidate in the Department of Archaeology & Natural History, ANU, a Member of the Professional Historians Association of Australia, an Associate Member of ICOMOS Australia and an Affiliate Member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists.

Helen has been a research assistant, consultant archaeologist and worked in the ACT Heritage Unit, the Australian Heritage Commission, the South Australian Aboriginal Heritage Unit and Indigenous policy departments. Her passion is to promote archaeology to the wider public. She was on the Council of the National Trust (ACT) and has been President of the Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) twice, in the 1990s and currently. She initiated and managed the organisation of heritage workshops through CAS, developing these into annual ACT and Region Australian Heritage Partnership Symposia from 2012.

11 Exciting the Next Generation with Local Heritage

The first *Canberra Tracks* branded heritage sign was installed in June 2006; today over 120 interpretive signs endeavour to enlighten locals and visitors to the many stories of our history. From signs and brochures to finally a website, this presentation will reveal the next stage of engaging with the public. Through an innovative partnership with the University of Canberra’s Bachelor of Education students, an augmented reality phone app will soon be available.

Linda Roberts is the Community Engagement and Festival Co-ordinator for ACT Heritage. A background in tourism, small business and teaching has provided skills to promote our local heritage through the *Canberra Tracks* series of interpretive signs and the annual heritage festival. Linda volunteers at the local National Trust organising tours.

12 Remaking the Past in the Present: the case of the new Lambing Flat heritage trail

The Lambing Flat anti-Chinese riots that took place in 1860-61 represent a challenging chapter in Australian history. A new heritage trail in the Young-Harden area tackles this problematic history with a new historical narrative overlaid on existing local heritage sites.
This presentation describes the changing local historiography around the events of the riots, and examines some of the drivers behind the changes. It also explores the potentially uneasy relationship that might exist at times between this new narrative and the historical record, as well as the available heritage sites and landscapes.

**Alison Page Moir** is a graduate student of history at the University of New England. She also holds a Masters degree in English from the University of New South Wales, with a heavy focus on scholarly editing, and an Honours degree in Linguistics from the University of Melbourne. She spent many years in the Australian Public Service in various roles, including that of editor and technical writer. Her current pursuits include her children, travel, and leading tours through abandoned Gold Rush towns. She is also a Vice President of the Canberra Archaeological Society and enjoys relating almost any aspect of history and society to the Ancient Roman Empire.

**13 Adelong Falls Gold Mill Ruins: lessons learnt in conserving a heritage listed industrial site**

**Noel Thomson** is the Director Noel Thomson Architecture and Heritage advisor to Tumut Shire Council. He oversees all conservation legislative requirements involved for the Adelong Falls Gold Mill Ruins project.

**Louise Halsey** is a Conservation Coordinator employed part time by Tumut Shire Council. Her role is to coordinate all conservation and other works and manage the heritage listed industrial site.

**14 The Meanings of Places: oral history and heritage in the ACT and region**

Oral history has the potential to fill out the social and personal meanings of heritage places (and objects) as well as to provide engaging interpretations of them. As a research record of the wider experience of a locality, its institutions, places and activities, it may also be understood as a most valuable form of ‘intangible heritage’.

In the first part of our presentation we will briefly discuss two recent projects. One concerns the use of oral history to fill out the story of the architectural fabric of two CSIRO blowfly insectaries subject to heritage recommendations. The other is an oral history project with volunteers at the ACT Fire Museum. The insectaries project highlights the research and interpretive potential of the relationship between heritage and oral history – as well as the difference between the two practices. The Fire Museum project exemplifies the value of creating an archival record that extends and interprets the material record held by the Museum – in this case the historical experience of the practice of fire fighting in the ACT.

The insectaries project takes place within a national government institution in response to national heritage assessments and is led by an established heritage architect. It is funded accordingly. The Fire Museum project takes place within a local volunteer context. It is being conducted on a voluntary basis by Museum professionals with a strong awareness of oral history. They have day jobs. Both projects have used the slightly out of date professional digital recording equipment generously loaned by the ACT Heritage Library.

On the basis of this discussion and with reference to the wider range of ACT and region oral history activities, the second part of our presentation will raise the question of the status of oral history as a heritage practice in the ACT and invite discussion about the frameworks that exist for its use and management as both interpretation and historical record in both formal and community contexts.

**Dr Mary Hutchison** is a public historian, writer and museum exhibition curator with a particular interest in oral history and its use in interpretation of historical experience. She creates exhibitions, publications and heritage interpretations for national cultural institutions, government agencies and community organisations. She is a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies at ANU.

**Penelope Grist** BA/LLB (Hons) has worked in curatorial and exhibitions at the National Library and National Museum of Australia and is currently Assistant Curator at the National Portrait Gallery. She is also Chair of the
Megalo Print Studio and Gallery Board and Vice-President of the Museums Australia ACT Branch Committee. In 2013, Penelope completed her Master of Liberal Arts (Museums and Collections) at ANU. She has been volunteering with the Canberra Fire Brigade Historical Society since 2010.

**Theme 4: Modern Architectural Heritage/Landscape. Chair: Marilyn Truscott**

Marilyn Truscott is a heritage practitioner, with degrees in archaeology, history and materials conservation, currently completing doctoral research on Indigenous heritage management. Her experience, including a focus on community heritage, spans 40 years with 40+ publications: as a museum curator, archaeologist, and senior government heritage official, in Australia, and extensively internationally. Marilyn is president of the Canberra & District Historical Society, immediate past president of the ICOMOS International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage, and past president of Australia ICOMOS.

**15 Old Building, New Boilers: the future of heritage in an era of energy efficiency**

This story brings the past into the future. It starts at Old Parliament House – a heritage-listed building located within the heart of Australian government that captures the ideas, movements, individuals and events of Australian democracy. As the home to Australia’s federal parliament from 1927 to 1988, the building features a remarkable and sometimes bewildering array of engineering heritage. In 2012 we needed to upgrade the building’s heating system to meet current and future needs. At the same time we recognised that it would be a challenge to minimise the impact on heritage values. We weren’t wrong. In this presentation we commence with the government imperative to meet energy efficiency targets, describe the varied technical and conservation challenges that entailed and finish with some surprising heritage discoveries. At the end of the project we emerged with values intact and a heating system that will ensure this heritage site has a sustainable future.

Edwina Jans is the Manager, Heritage and Collections, Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House. She originally trained as an archaeologist but has spent the past 20 years working in heritage and cultural agencies as an educator, interpreter, curator and collections manager and is now Manager of Heritage and Collections at the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House.

Steve Kopievsky is the Assistant Manager, Facilities in the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House.

**16 Geoheritage, Geotourism and Geoeducation: local, regional and national**

Geoheritage is all around us, all the time. It’s not going away any time soon. Although the Canberra region is small in area compared with other States and Territories, it now has forty geoheritage sites that are well documented and available on the Geological Society of Australia web site as user-friendly PDF files. The descriptions are readily accessible to students, the public, educators and tour operators.

Descriptions of the many geoheritage sites in other States and Territories are not quite as readily available but some jurisdictions are catching up fast. The sites are identified on their scientific, educational or cultural merit no matter what the nature of land ownership or management. Sites on the various lists may be of interest to diverse groups at many levels of detail, - the specialist earth science researcher, the historian, the government administrator, the teacher, etc. Sites are usually classified as being of international, national, regional or local significance.

Much of Australia’s tourist industry is based on the prominent features of many landscapes across the country, from the deserts of the continental outback interior to the coastlines and coral reefs of the continental margins. These landscapes are all the product of millions of years of geological
processes together with climate changes. It can be argued that most Australian tourism is really “geotourism”, whether or not the participants recognise it consciously or unconsciously.

Thus the theme for this symposium – ‘The Future of Heritage’ - is really a rhetorical question. Geoheritage is certainly going to be with us for a long, long time. Much of Australia’s human and social heritage, back to the earliest days of human migration across the continent, is a product of the continent’s geological heritage.

Dr Doug Finlayson retired from Geoscience Australia in 2001 after a lifetime career as a geophysicist. He is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Doug has lived in Canberra since 1965 and has travelled extensively around Australia doing geophysical work. He and colleagues in the Geological Society of Australia (ACT Division) compiled the 2008 guidebook – *A Geological Guide to Canberra Region and Namadgi National Park*. He is on the committee of the Ginninderra Falls Association.

17 Stakeholder's Understanding of World Heritage and Tourism: a case study in China

The tension between tourism and heritage has existed ever since the World Heritage Convention has been considered as a milestone in heritage conservation and management. The increase of tourism to a site following World Heritage listing has created a range of policy problems for both UNESCO and national governments, not least China. Asia is a region of extraordinary levels of cultural, religious and ethnic diversity, which often comes into conflict with UNESCO understandings of heritage. World heritage themes and frameworks, as well as the criteria for assessing the 'outstanding universal values' of World Heritage Sites are eurocentric. Due to the influence of UNESCO, countries from Southeast Asia tend to utilise similar assessments and management ideologies that derive from a European viewpoint. For domestic tourists this can be confusing, resulting in the destruction of heritage sites - at least from the western practice-based perspective. This practice-based viewpoint focuses on tourists' economic value, which disregards the important social and cultural values and uses domestic tourists may place on a site. The legitimacy of tourists' social and cultural values has tended to be ignored or impeded by heritage managers.

This paper explores the interrelationship between tourism and heritage with respect to a Chinese cultural heritage site, West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, and is based on three months of fieldwork. It aims to extend understanding of the way Chinese domestic tourists and local residents use heritage sites and map the tensions between their uses. It also contrasts the relative positions of the World Heritage Program and the Chinese Government on heritage value. For the ‘future of heritage’, theoretically I hope my work will contribute to current debates within heritage and tourism studies by considering the social and cultural values of tourists. I think the ongoing and future development of policies and practices of the UNESCO World Heritage Program and local and national management policies should be re-considered, and new concepts that incorporate a dynamic and contemporary understanding of heritage that reflects concerns of a wide range of stakeholders, particularly from tourists' perspectives, should result.

Rouran Zhang is a PhD candidate in the Research School of Humanities and the Arts, majoring in Interdisciplinary Cross-Cultural Research in the ANU Research School of Humanities and the Arts. He completed an MA in Landscape Architecture at the University of Sheffield in 2010 after a BS Urban Planning from Beijing Forestry University in 2008. His PhD topic 'Value in Change: What do World Heritage Nominations Bring to Chinese World Heritage Sites' explores the interrelationship between tourism and heritage with respect to three Chinese world heritage sites - West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, Xidi and Hongcun in Anhui province, and Libo Karst in Guizhou province.
18 Heritage - WTF*?
* = What’s The Future?

What was in the May budget for Australia’s heritage places and those who care for them? Does the Australian Heritage Strategy provide a compelling vision of where we are headed? Is it where we want to go?

This talk by Tracy Ireland and Sandy Blair will offer reflections on the future of heritage in the context of recent government commitments and policies. It will also draw on the Australia ICOMOS 2013 Conference, Imagined Pasts..., imagined Futures to highlight the discussions on the future of heritage practice, a topic which is critical to our future.

Dr Tracy Ireland is an archaeologist and heritage practitioner who joined the University of Canberra in 2009 and is currently Head of the Discipline of Humanities. She previously led the Canberra office of Godden Mackay Logan, Heritage Consultants, lectured at the University Sydney and worked as the Senior Archaeologist for the NSW Heritage Council. Tracy publishes on historical and landscape archaeology, heritage conservation and the cultural politics of the past.

Dr Sandy Blair is Program Coordinator of the ANU’s Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts (IPPHA). She is a historian and educator who specialises in cultural heritage research and training, conservation practice, management and interpretation. Sandy has over 30 years’ experience developing and delivering heritage policies and programs at State and Federal Government levels, as well as a wealth of industry experience. She especially enjoys working with communities researching and recording the histories and traditions associated with their cultural heritage places and landscapes. She is author of several publications and reports relating to heritage place management in Australia and internationally, is a former national president of Australia ICOMOS and is Australia’s voting member on the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes.

PANEL DISCUSSION – WTFH = ‘Where To From Here?’

Jennifer Carter, Director of Heritage Frameworks and Communication; Peter Dowling, Heritage Officer ACN; Anna Gurnhill, Acting Manager ACT Heritage Unit; Prof Richard Mackay AM, Partner GML Heritage; Prof Laurajane Smith, ANU.

Anna Gurnhill is A/g Manager of ACT Heritage. Prior to commencing this role, Anna has occupied the position of Policy Officer with ACT Government, and has vast experience as a research and significance assessment officer for ACT and Tasmanian Governments. Anna has also worked as a heritage consultant with GHD’s Tasmanian offices and independently. Her background is in social/community values and site interpretation.