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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Nineteenth session

UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, Room X (Fontenoy)

3-8 July 1995

Global strategy and thematic studies

a) The African Cultural Heritage

As African cultural heritage is particularly underestimated with regard to the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee decided during its eighteenth session in 1994 to assign to UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS the responsibility to organize a preliminary meeting in Africa towards the end of 1995 in order to help redress this situation.

Top-level regional experts from the States Parties will participate in helping to define and identify the African cultural properties whose inclusion in the World Heritage List could be requested by the respective States Parties. Special attention will also be paid to those cultural properties which are not considered as having "outstanding universal value" but which nevertheless are considered to have remarkable regional or national value.

The purpose of this meeting, to be held in Zimbabwe, is to present the rationale of the Global Strategy to cultural officials and scientific experts from some 13 States Parties or states not yet party to the Convention, of west and southern Africa, in order to identify the many aspects of the African cultural heritage -- archaeology, architecture, techniques, soil and space utilization,

and lack of representativeness.

To ensure the optimum use of available funds (US\$ 40,000, in addition to further funds which may be obtained by ICOMOS from other sources), this 3½-day meeting will be followed by a 1½-day ICOMOS meeting.

A scientific organizing committee, composed of eminent international experts (archaeologists, anthropologists, art and architecture historians) met at UNESCO Headquarters on 9 June 1994 to plan the schema, methodology, content and organization of the meeting. A Scientific Secretariat will be responsible for compiling and exploiting the results of the meeting.

(b) Thematic Studies

Based on the decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its sixteenth session in Santa Fe in 1992 to include cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List and the action plan for cultural landscapes adopted at the seventeenth session of the World Heritage Committee in 1993, thematic and regional study meetings were held in 1994 and 1995. All meetings were organized by the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS and with a broad participation of international experts. Two thematic studies were carried out in 1994 and were presented to the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994:

- the expert meeting on "Heritage Canals" (Canada, September 1994).
- the expert meeting on "Routes as Part of Our Cultural Heritage" (Spain, November 1994)

The first two **regional** thematic study meetings were held in the Asia-Pacific region in 1995:

- "Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes", (Philippines, 28 March to 4 April 1995)
- "Identifying and Assessing World Heritage Cultural Landscapes (Associative Landscapes)" (Australia, 26 to 28 April 1995).

The detailed reports of all four thematic meetings can be found in the Annex of this Information Document. Recommendations by the expert groups for changes of the Operational Guidelines are recorded in the working document WHC-95/CONF.201/9.

The Bureau may wish to take note of the results of the thematic and regional study meetings carried out to guide the World Heritage Committee in reviewing future nominations. Full documentation of all meetings is available or at present in the production process, either as publication or as photocopied documentation.

ANNEX

- (a) Expert meeting on "Heritage Canals" (Canada, September 1994)
- (b) Expert meeting on "Routes as Part of Our Cultural Heritage" (Spain, November 1994)
- (c) Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes (Philippines, March/April 1995)
- (d) Identifying and Assessing World Heritage Cultural Landscapes (Associative Landscapes) (Australia, April 1995)

**INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON
HERITAGE CANALS**

EXPERTS MEETING, 15 - 19 SEPTEMBER 1994

CHAFFEYS LOCK, ONTARIO, CANADA

PARTICIPANTS: Christina Cameron (Canada), Chairperson
Mechtild Rossler (World Heritage Centre)
Henry Cleere (ICOMOS)
Stephen Hughes (TICCIH)
Susan Buggay (Canada)
Reinhold Castensson (Sweden)
A.S. Chawla (India)
Michel Cotte (France)
Paul Labovitz (U.S.A.)
Pan Lu (China)
Nora Mitchell (U.S.A.)
L. Prematilleke (Sri Lanka)
Herb Stovel (Canada)
Sitapha Traore (Mali)
Henk Weevers (Netherlands)

RESOURCE PERSONS: David Ballinger
Gisèle Cantin
Robert Hunter
Dr. Robert Passfield
Judith Sutherland

PURPOSE OF MEETING

Canada, following a World Heritage Committee decision in December 1992, hosted a meeting of experts on heritage canals in September 1994 to explore the nature and extent of canals, and to examine the components of significance. The results of the deliberations are herein presented to the World Heritage Committee for consideration.

I DEFINITION

A canal is a human-engineered waterway. It may be of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history or technology, either intrinsically or as an exceptional example representative of this category of cultural property. The canal may be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape.

II VALUES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of canals can be examined under technological, economic, social, and landscape factors.

A. TECHNOLOGY

Canals can serve a variety of purposes: irrigation, navigation, defence, water-power, flood mitigation, land-drainage and water-supply.

The following are areas of technology which may be of significance:

1. The line and waterproofing of the water channel
2. The engineering structures of the line with reference to comparative structural features in other areas of architecture and technology
3. The development of the sophistication of constructional methods
4. The transfer of technologies.

B. ECONOMY

Canals contribute to the economy in a variety of ways, e.g. in terms of economic development and the conveyance of goods and people. Canals were the first man-made routes for the effective carriage of bulk cargoes. Canals played and continue to play a key role in economic development through their use for irrigation. The following factors are important:

1. Nation building
2. Agricultural development
3. Industrial development
4. Generation of wealth
5. Development of engineering skills applied to other areas and industries

6. Tourism.

C. SOCIAL FACTORS

The building of canals had, and their operation continues to have, social consequences:

1. The redistribution of wealth with social and cultural results
2. The movement of people and the interaction of cultural groups.

D. LANDSCAPE

Such large-scale engineering works had and continue to have an impact on the natural landscape. Related industrial activity and changing settlement patterns cause visible changes to landscape forms and patterns.

NOTE: There are potentially some additional areas of significance discussed in other sections of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention that deal with historic towns (paragraph 29) and with the natural criteria (in particular paragraph 44 a, points iii and possibly iv).

III AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY

A. Authenticity depends holistically upon values and the relationships between these values.

B. One distinctive feature of the canal as a heritage element is its evolution over time. This is linked to how it was used during different periods and the associated technological changes the canal underwent. The extent of these changes may constitute a heritage element.

C. The authenticity and historical interpretation of a canal encompass the connection between the real property (subject of the Convention), possible movable property (boats, temporary navigation items) and the associated structures (bridges, etc) and landscape.

SEE APPENDIX

IV MANAGEMENT

A. The concepts of monumental work, corridor and cultural landscape are essential management considerations.

B. Management mechanisms for canals require participation by many

partners - public administrations, associations and individuals - and a co-ordinating body is therefore essential. This body must be given strong encouragement and the question of its governance must be examined at the national or international level.

C. Management of a canal corridor involves renewing its components and the cultural landscapes comprising it. By nature, it is dynamic over a span of time (see III.B).

D. Management must develop an information policy aimed at making the public and the partners aware of the authenticity and historical value of the heritage resource. Efforts to promote the canal must have an educational component aimed at fostering an understanding of the canal corridor.

E. Any tourist development must tie in the aspects of authenticity with the history of the heritage resource, in a dynamic perspective unique to the canal. In this regard, the fragility of the sites must be made apparent and given attention by the public, as well as by the management partners.

F. Management bodies should consider the possibility of reinvesting a portion of the tourism revenues in maintenance and conservation.

CHANGES PROPOSED TO OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

14 Delete sentence 1 since it contradicts sentence 2. Sentence 2 may be understood to supersede sentence 1 and to more accurately reflect the current public circumstances of nomination.

24(a) (i) reinforce current recommendation of Global Strategy Report for deletion from English version of "represent a unique artistic achievement"

(ii) add "or technology" after "landscape design"

(iii) no change

(iv) add "or technological ..." ie "architectural or technological ensemble"

(v) no change

(vi) no change

Proposed Addition after paragraph 40

A canal is a human-engineered waterway. It may be of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history or technology,

either intrinsically or as an exceptional example representative of this category of cultural property. The canal may be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape.

APPENDIX

It was felt important to seek methodological means to improve and clarify to the degree possible the application of the test of authenticity to canals and to their associated landscapes. In this endeavour, it was felt useful to expand the aspects of authenticity examined from the four currently noted in the Operational Guidelines, to associate these with criteria or indicators which could suggest how authenticity of canals might best be measured in relation to each of the aspects considered and to examine these within a time continuum including project planning, execution and ongoing use. It was felt important to stress that the resulting matrix was not meant to be used in a directive or mechanistic fashion, but to provide a guiding framework for consideration of a range of evidently interdependent factors, and ultimately to provide an integrated overview of these various factors.

The proposed table is to take the criteria of 24b(i), expand on them, and suggest new criteria. For this purpose, we have provided an outline for approaching authenticity. One of the first distinguishing features is their evolution over time: design, then construction, then uses.

We have chosen the format of key words and explanatory subcriteria. This outline is not exclusive; it is basically indicative and is intended to facilitate an exploration of the authenticity. It is a guide for examining possible questions. The result should not be an arithmetic sum of the positive responses in a table, but a harmonious whole representing a synthesis of elements of authenticity of a canal.

	PLAN	EXECUTION	USE
1. <u>Intentions - Objectives</u> - decipherable - documentation - intellectual context			
2. <u>Know-how</u> - transmissions - technological context			
3. <u>Environment - physical surroundings</u> - validity of canal - environment links - implications of know-how (2) - implications of materials (4)			
4. <u>Materials</u> - conservation			
5. <u>Design - restoration</u> - periods decipherable - influences - documentation			
6. <u>Uses and functions</u> - continuity of uses - congruence - interruptions in uses and functions			

ROUTES AS PART OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF EXPERTS

MADRID 24-25 NOVEMBER 1994

1. AIM OF THE MEETING

When the Pilgrim's Route to Santiago de Compostela was added to the World Heritage list in Cartagena in 1993, Spain announced its intention of bringing together experts to discuss the question of "cultural routes" in more depth.

The World Heritage Committee Board approved this initiative at its meeting held in July 1994 in Paris. The following conclusions of the meeting of experts which took place in Madrid on 24 and 25 November 1994 are submitted to the World Heritage Committee and the Director General of UNESCO for their consideration.

2. A RICH AND FERTILE CONCEPT FOR TODAY'S WORLD

a). The concept of heritage routes is shown to be a rich and fertile one, offering a privileged framework in which mutual understanding, a plural approach to history and a culture of peace can all operate. It is based on population movement, encounters and dialogue, cultural exchanges and cross-fertilization, taking place both in space and time.

b). The nature of the concept is open, dynamic and evocative, bringing together the conclusions of the global strategic study striving to improve the recognition within Heritage "of the economic, social, symbolic and philosophical dimensions and constant and countless interactions with the natural environment in all its diversity".

3. A WIDE RANGE OF INITIATIVES

a). The experts noted numerous initiatives based on the idea of movement and dialogue. They are being carried out by UNESCO (e.g. the Silk Route and the slave route), the Council of Europe (European cultural routes) and by other groups and organisations.

b). These initiatives fall within the scope of a global vision of exchanges, which includes material, cultural and spiritual ones, combining tangible and intangible elements, culture and nature.

c). The acceptance of these cultural heritage routes leads to research work on the importance of the exchanges they have generated, prompts study expeditions, opens up the way for cultural tourism and - another very important aspect - public awareness programmes and youth training schemes.

d). The protection and promotion of these cultural heritage routes require skilled management and, more particularly, careful control of the level of tourism affecting them, as well as the participation of the inhabitants living in the lands over which the routes cross. Reference is also made to a land planning policy within a framework of lasting development.

e). The experts recommend that the World Heritage Committee and the Director General of UNESCO ask countries to implement this new approach, on a nationwide, regionwide and worldwide basis.

4. INCLUSION OF CULTURAL ROUTES AS PART OF WORLD HERITAGE

a). The requirement to hold exceptional universal worth should be recalled.

b). The concept of heritage routes:

- is based on the dynamics of movement and the idea of exchanges, with continuity in space and time;
- refers to a whole, where the route has a worth over and above the sum of the elements making it up and through which it gains its cultural SIGNIFICANCE;
- highlights exchange and dialogue between countries or between regions;
- is multi-dimensional, with different aspects developing and adding to its prime purpose which may be religious, commercial, administrative or otherwise.

c). A heritage route may be considered as a specific, dynamic type of cultural landscape, just as recent debates have led to their acceptance within the Operational Guidelines.

d). The identification of a heritage route is based on a collection of strengths and tangible elements, testimony to the significance of the route itself (see reference document in annex 3).

e). The authenticity test is to be applied on the grounds of its significance and other elements making up the heritage route. It will take into account the duration of the route, and perhaps how often it is used nowadays, as well as the legitimate wishes for development of peoples affected. These points will be considered within the natural framework of the route and its intangible and symbolic dimensions.

f). The experts propose the following addition to the Operational Guidelines. The new paragraph would follow paragraph 40. This proposal is put forward at the same time as the suggestions made by the other meeting of experts held in Canada on the question of canals.

PROPOSED NEW PARAGRAPH

A heritage route is composed of tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.

Annexes

- 1 - Meeting Agenda.
- 2 - List of participants.
- 3 - Reference note on identification criteria.

**Reunión de expertos internacionales
sobre "Los Itinerarios como Patrimonio Cultural"
ICOMOS internacional - Ministerio de Cultura
Madrid, 24/26 de Noviembre de 1994**

Lugar: Sala de Prensa. Ministerio de Cultura. Plaza del Rey. Madrid.

Jueves 24 de Noviembre.

9.30 . Palabras de bienvenida de **Carmen Alborch**, Ministra de Cultura
. Presentación a cargo de **Jesús Viñuales**, Director General de Bellas
Artes y Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales.

10 . Introducción al coloquio. **Carmen Añón**, Presidenta del Comité
Consultivo del ICOMOS. Coordinadora general de la reunión.

PRIMERA SESION Presidencia: **Felipe Garín**, Coordinador del ICRBC Ministerio
de Cultura.
Coordinación: **Mechtild Rössler**, Centro del Patrimonio
Mundial.

11 . **Jean Louis Luxen**, Secretario General de ICOMOS. *Los Itinerarios
y el Patrimonio: actualidad de la problemática.*
. **Regina Durighello**, *Los Itinerarios y la Convención de París.*

12.30 - 14 Ponencias y debate:

. **Félix Benito**, ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura. *El Camino de Santiago.*
. **Doudou Diene**, Director de la División de proyectos interculturales
UNESCO. *Rutas de la Seda, de los Esclavos, del Hierro en Africa y
de la Fe.*

SEGUNDA SESION Presidencia: **Felipe Garín**, Coordinador del ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura.
 Coordinación: **Doudou Diene**, Director de la División de proyectos interculturales UNESCO.

16 - 19 Ponencias y debate:

- . **Michel Thomas-Penette**, Consejero del Programa de Itinerarios Culturales del Consejo de Europa. *El Programa de Itinerarios Culturales del Consejo de Europa*
- . **Mechtild Rössler**, Centro del Patrimonio Mundial. *Paisaje cultural y canales en el cuadro del Patrimonio Mundial.*
- . **Blaine Cliver**, Servicio Nacional de Parques USA. *Historic transportation corridors.*
- . **Lambert Messan**, Embajador del Niger en la UNESCO. *Los itinerarios como Patrimonio Cultural. Africa.*

Viernes 25 de Noviembre

TERCERA SESION Presidencia: **María Mariné**, Subdirectora General de Monumentos y Arqueología. ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura
 Coordinación: **Azedine Beschaouch**, UNESCO.

9.30 - 11 . **Zach Watson Rice**, Arquitecto. USA. *From Keowee to Charleston: Remnants of the Cherokee Indian Trading Path*

CUARTA SESION Presidencia: **María Mariné**, Subdirectora General de Monumentos y Arqueología. ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura
 Coordinación: **Félix Benito**, ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura.

11.30 -14 . Discusión y debate: *Los Itinerarios. Concepto y naturaleza. Criterios de identificación y delimitación. Encuadre normativo. Puesta en valor. Los Itinerarios y el Patrimonio Mundial.*

QUINTA SESION

Presidencia: **María Mariné**, Subdirectora General de Monumentos y Arqueología. ICRBC Ministerio de Cultura
Coordinación: **Alvaro Gómez Ferrer**, Presidente de ICOMOS-España

16 -17
Las

Conferencia: **Luis Vicente Elías**, Fundación Caja Rural de la Rioja.
vías pecuarias en España.

17.15 - 18.30

Debate de conclusiones y propuestas

18.30

Clausura por **Jesús Viñuales**, Director General de Bellas Artes, Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales.

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Cena ofrecida por el Ministerio de Cultura

Sábado 26 de Noviembre

Visita: Ciudad de Toledo / Museo del Prado

Reunión de expertos internacionales
sobre "Los Itinerarios como Patrimonio Cultural"
ICOMOS internacional - Ministerio de Cultura
Madrid, 24/26 de Noviembre de 1994

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

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María Mariné, Subdirectora General de Monumentos y Arqueología del Instituto de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales.

María Dolores Fernández-Posse. Subdirección General de Monumentos y Arqueología del Instituto de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales.

IDENTIFICATION AND DELIMITATION CRITERIA

The World Heritage Conference's acknowledgement of the concept of routes is an important step forward on the path to recognition of the diverse nature of mankind's heritage. One specific merit of such a step is that it will mean nomadic communities can now aspire to gain a degree of cultural recognition which was previously only open to sedentary peoples. This is particularly important in all those areas of the world (Africa, Asia, America) where the level of productivity (poor and uncertain) offered by the natural environment means that its natural resources cannot be exploited on a continued and long-lasting basis and effectively prevents man from establishing a permanent presence there. These areas cover vast (between 30 and 40%) expanses of the three continents and the human communities affected are many and varied (Moors, Touareg, Teda, Peul, etc. in Africa). With this new situation, these nomadic peoples may gain recognition for the role that they have played. This does not only include their development of adapted strategies for the temporary exploitation of resources which have only limited availability (and thus cannot be used on a permanent basis) but also the knowledge they have acquired about an area and a masterly command of routes, linking up sedentary communities. They play a part in this either by providing experts (guides), by ensuring the logistical elements required (beasts of burden, caravan personnel), or by guaranteeing the safety of the convoys (nomadic communities are often the first societies to have developed their economy based on services and not on the primary sector).

1. Typology: defining elements

From waggon trains to the mechanised rallies seen in the twentieth century, countless kinds of spatio-temporal routes have made their mark on mankind throughout its prehistory and history. Nevertheless, these routes do not all have the same cultural heritage worth (in this context, cultural is used as opposed to natural, to mean anything produced by man and not just limited to cultural manifestations in the narrow sense of the term as exemplified by art, literature and architecture).

The cultural worth of a route can be measured both by the dynamics (commercial, philosophical, religious) which it may have generated or favoured (transfer of goods, knowledge, know-how) and by the symbolic significance it represents for anyone using it (or for anyone who may have used it, or for anyone referring to it).

There are so many different kinds of routes that some type of classification needs to be established to ensure a better understanding of the subject. Without conducting any specific research the following are some examples of routes which regularly come up in our daily lives: the Odyssey, the silk route, the salt route, the rum trade route, the spice trade route, the waggon trail, the pilgrim's way to Santiago de Compostela, the hadji pilgrimage to

Mecca, the slave route, intercontinental rallies, the crusades, Hannibal's alpine crossing, Napoleon's route, and Roman ways.

These different examples given above can immediately be divided up into religious events (pilgrimages, crusades), trade activities (silk, salt, spices), military campaigns (crusades, Napoleon's route, Hannibal's alpine crossing), sports events (the rum race, Paris-Peking rally, Paris-Dakar rally), etc.

It is also possible to pick out those routes which describe specific moments or events in history (taking place just once but leaving their mark: the Odyssey, the Russian campaign) and those which are regular routes (repeated time and time again over centuries and millennia).

Some of the routes can be classified as having strengthened cohesion and exchanges between different peoples (silk, salt, pilgrimages) and others clearly signified aggression and imperialism (slaves, crusades, etc.).

Some routes have a universal worth, whereas the scope of impact of others is more limited (national or local).

Within the context of World Heritage, our idea is to consider routes as a social phenomenon (time needs to go by before any of mankind's creations actually become part of cultural heritage and not simply something in fashion or representing a particular moment or event in history) rather than as an expression of one particular exceptional incident or moment. Even if they did make an impression at the time, routes like Hannibal's trek from North Africa to Rome, crossing the Alps on the way, or the route followed by Napoleon (from the

island of Elba to Paris) cannot fall under this category. The same can be said about modern-day events that can be likened to treks: early twentieth century intercontinental races and other mechanised rallies (Paris-Peking, Paris-Dakar, etc). They cannot be regarded either as a cultural practice or as having a notable diachronic cultural or commercial effect. They are really just technological tests and/or sporting feats, even if they do generate passion and considerable financial income at a given moment in time.

We intend to consider routes which combine **exchanges and journeys** and exclude those which are limited to representing a **physical way used for travelling**: Roman ways would not be classified under this idea of routes although they could still be included on the basis of their architectural or technological interest (for instance).

We could propose considering a route as having exceptional universal cultural heritage worth on the basis of its:

spatial characteristics - the length and diversity (varying) of a route reflect the interest of the exchange and the complexity of the links that it maintains (or maintained).

temporal characteristics - how long it has been in existence and the frequency of

use, which could be multiannual, annual, seasonal. It must have established its identity through diachronic practice over sufficient time to leave its imprint on mankind.

cultural characteristics - the fact that it includes cross-cultural aspects (or effects), e.g. it links remote ethnic and cultural groups and fosters their mutual progress through exchange. Its capacity to bring together different peoples.

role or purpose - the fact that it has been used to exchange spiritual goods (religious or philosophical) or basic necessities for the survival of communities or has contributed to their development (trade in foodstuffs, minerals, manufactured goods, etc.).

The criteria set out above certainly enable us to distinguish different categories of routes, but beyond these categories it is also necessary for the use of a route to have had some kind of repercussion for civilisation, even if (or when) any exchanges produced now no longer take place or have been modified. The Silk Route, to quote an example, has not lost its cultural heritage worth simply because ships have taken over from caravans in the transport of silks.

On the contrary, this very fact has granted a mythological or symbolic value to the route which it never acquired simply through its material use, turning it into an almost legendary phenomenon.

2. Material nature:

Any site considered part of World Heritage must be perfectly identified for it to take advantage of suitable protection and development measures which may be implemented as a result. A route, therefore must be correctly identified together with any important heritage components linked to it.

Delimiting the route

It is important (if only for the record) to accurately define the routes followed: recognised overland routes, river and sea routes. The many and substantial modifications mankind has made to the environment over recent decades have meant that this task is not as simple as it may seem on the surface. To take an example, it is not so easy to accurately retrace the 17th century caravan routes used in Anatolia, despite the rather detailed documentation which does exist (e.g. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's texts).

Political events (wars, coup d'états, diplomatic hazards) or natural disasters (floods, droughts) have wrought great changes on routes and this is something we should realise and take into account.

Identifying important heritage components

Throughout history, up to the twentieth century, journeys included:

concentration points (departure, arrival);

lodging places (on overland journeys there are often reception points every 40 km) (caravanserais, hostels etc);

watering holes (for animals and men, such as wells, springs and fountains);

compulsory passing places: fords, bridges, mountain passes, ports, etc.

All of these components which marked out the routes have consequently left architectural remains or signs on the landscape. We should acknowledge these different elements and protect them by incorporating them into the description of the site forming part of our Heritage.

Furthermore, every long journey needed some kind of specific organisation beforehand (caravan leader, travel and protection agreements), experts to take part (guides, navigators), and documents to be held (safe-conducts, passports, visas, bills of exchange, etc.).

It is important too for us to compile documentation on all these services which enabled the journey to take place along the route.

Another original feature of routes, compared with any other category of site forming part of World Heritage, is certainly the fact that they are not limited to the elements making up their material nature (the physical way itself). We have to add to this aspect specific interactions between human groups over and beyond political barriers. This does not only include the objects, products, or the results of direct exchange (i.e. elements researched and declared as such, e.g. silk), themselves, but also any indirect, subsequent products, which often have had more important cultural consequences, such as the introduction of Buddhism into China. Consequently, the acceptance of routes as part of World Heritage should generate significant and varied research work in this field to bring out all their different dimensions and the impact they may have had on the peoples and cultures involved.

Such work may also lead to the preparation and implementation of the strategy to signpost the site as part of World Heritage: route boards, specific milestones, gateways to entrance and exit points or to important crossroads, etc.

Routes and natural heritage

Owing to their importance, certain routes have had an impact on natural resources, on the landscape or countryside (deforestation, track erosion), which should be noted in an inventory and taken into account.

In fact, some routes have really only been able to develop because the ecosystems crossed

allowed travel to take place (by providing resources). It would be useful to consider the present condition of this natural heritage and to preserve the elements which even now may still indicate the conditions of usage which existed when these routes were in intensive use.

3. Inventory method:

If we consider that one of the strengths of routes lies in their capacity to bring together communities and to facilitate exchanges inventories should be set up on a regional basis, aided by existing core elements in the field of human sciences in the regions under consideration [e.g, in the arid African region: Dakar (IFAN), Niamey (IRSH)]. A working group should be set up in each region to consider this concept and to take stock of available knowledge in this field. In certain cases, we will discover that existing knowledge deserves to be researched in greater depth. This concept may then usefully help to develop theses and to train those experts working on this heritage category.

4. Delimitation criteria:

[I have problems differentiating identification criteria and delimitation criteria.] Three categories of criteria could be used to delimit a route: spatial and temporal criteria to establish its exact material nature and cultural criteria to define the effects and consequences arising from its use.

Spatial criteria

the route followed, sites, monuments, constructions, buildings, ways, area of influence.

Temporal criteria

its beginning, end, frequency of use; intensity of use and variations

Cultural criteria

Impact. The purpose of the route and its limits, meaning the type of exchange (spiritual or material). Its impact on mankind's memory or experience (introduction of new practices). The volume and the nature of the exchanges (men, goods, technologies).

5. Submission procedures:

Routes constitute original cultural heritage (concepts) in their definition and their material nature. Most routes with a universal heritage value are spread over several countries.

Consequently, it is important to set out the procedures for submitting this new type of site for inclusion as part of World Heritage.

The most desirable method is for the relevant request to be made with the agreement of all the countries concerned which would make a joint application. However, the inherent risk in this procedure is that it may be blocked by differences in appraisal of priorities, for a particular country may believe it is more urgent to submit a site that is wholly located in its national territory than to collaborate on the recognition of a route.

In the case of transnational routes, the problem of legislation (management, protection, ownership, financial aid) will also arise.

Can we imagine registration requests being made, for example, by a country anxious to preserve a particular route crossing its territory without all the other countries concerned participating in the initiative? Would total acceptance of the route only take place as and when the other countries concerned subscribed to the application?

ASIAN RICE CULTURE AND ITS TERRACED LANDSCAPES

REPORT ON THE REGIONAL THEMATIC STUDY MEETING

Manila (Philippines) 28 March to 4 April 1995

1. Purpose of the meeting

Following a decision by the World Heritage Committee at its seventeenth session in December 1993 to undertake regional thematic studies on cultural landscapes, the Philippine National Commission for UNESCO, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Tourism and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, hosted the expert meeting "Regional Thematic Study Meeting on the Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes".

The meeting was held in Manila and Banaue from 28 March to 4 April 1995. The results of this meeting are here presented to the World Heritage Bureau for consideration. The full report will be made available to the nineteenth session of the World Heritage Committee.

2. Introduction

Throughout the Asia-Pacific region mountainous terrain has been, over the centuries, shaped into landscapes of terraced pond fields for the cultivation principally of rice, but also of taro and other crops. These landscapes exist, both as archaeological sites and as living landscapes which continue to be used and maintained by the people who created them. It is essential to conserve outstanding representative examples of these landscape that are found in almost all Asian countries, both for their intrinsic value and for what they can teach about enduring systems of human-nature interaction. However, it is not only the physical structure of the sites that must be conserved. It is necessary to analyze the different factors that are integrated in these structures. Over the centuries, traditional culture has developed a sophisticated support system of cultural, socio-economic, ecological, agricultural, hydraulic and other practices that continue to exist up to the present day in order to maintain these sites. To preserve the life of these sites, including wild living organisms (biodiversity) and their specific habitats, it is necessary to continue the delicate interrelationship between the culture and its traditional systems.

These are monuments to life itself. These landscapes celebrate the traditional lifestyle of the Asian people. They represent this particular regional culture's special imprint on and relationship with nature manifested with significant aesthetic and harmonic values. They are landscapes that are being renewed daily and will continue to exist for as long as the unbroken line of this lifestyle continues.

Asians celebrate rice as an important staple and as the basis for many of their traditional practices, myths and beliefs.

It is appropriate that any cultural heritage conservation program be inter-agency, multi-disciplinary, and inter-governmental in nature. This regional meeting examined the special Asian relationship to rice as expressed in the rice-growing landscapes found all over the region.

3. Case studies and regional comparative overview

19 delegates from Asia made presentations about rice culture in their countries (China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand). Cultural landscape studies from other parts of the world (Australia, Europe, South America) provided an additional context for discussions. In addition, a number of theoretical papers were presented, on both cultural and natural aspects including the importance of community involvement. Presentations by UNESCO, IUCN-CNPPA, and ICOMOS outlined the Global Strategy within which the identification, evaluation and conservation of specific regional landscape types are to be considered. A summary of these presentations can be found in ANNEX III.

There was an in-depth examination of the Ifugao rice terraces of the Philippine Cordillera, including a field visit to the terraces themselves, which have been nominated by the Philippine Government for inclusion on the World Heritage List as a continuing cultural landscape. The Ifugao Terraces Commission established by Philippine President, Fidel Ramos, in 1994 presented its master plan for the conservation and development of the site. During the course of the meeting, this case study of the Ifugao terraces served as a "type-site" against which propositions of the experts were tested and evaluated.

This wide-ranging background on both the ecology of rice landscapes and the diverse cultural manifestations of terraced pond-field agriculture underscored for the experts the complexity of the relationship between nature and human cultures which has shaped the distinctive terraced pond-field agricultural landscapes of Asia and the Pacific. It was noted that, in addition to the case-studies presented at the Manila meeting, terraced pond-fields are characteristic of the Himalayas, central and south China, Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi, many of the high islands of Polynesia and Melanesia, as well as many other areas of the Asia-Pacific region. A substantial body of ethnographic, archaeological and ecological literature is available on the various aspects of this landscape type, as a result of decades of research by scholars. The experts felt that it would be important for the Committee to consider the full body of this interdisciplinary scholarly research in its evaluation of future nominations of specific terraced pond-field agricultural landscapes.

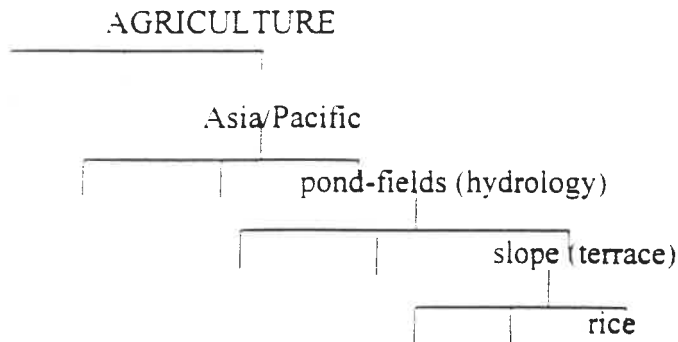
4. Issues considered by the experts

4.1 Asian Terraced Landscapes

4.1.1 Definition

The Asian rice culture and its terraced landscape should be seen as a component in a wider series of those landforms transformed by human action through agricultural practices. The entire Asia-Pacific region is characterized by the technique of pond-field agriculture, which modifies and shapes the landscape. The application of the technique to mountainous terrain has created a

cultural landscape of terraces. These terraces provide habitats modified by humankind. Archaeological evidence indicates that the earliest terraces may have been used for the cultivation of root crops (e.g. taro), which continue to be important staples for some parts of the region. The development of this technique has been widely applied to the cultures of the region for the production of rice. These relationships are explained in the following diagram:



There are two broad categories of Asian rice-production landscapes: wet and dry rice cultivation. Irrigation and water management is a key issue in both types of cultivation. The typical, lowland rice paddied landscape is commercially viable, producing most of the Asian requirement for rice.

The most spectacular terraces are found in the mountainous areas of the region, where the difficult terrain demands a very laborious method of terrace construction. In response to the harsh environmental conditions for rice growing and maintaining a lifestyle in the mountains, strong cultural traditions have evolved, governing all aspects of daily life and agriculture. These factors are essential in maintaining the terraces and the lifestyle of its inhabitants and ensure an enduring relationship with nature itself.

The meeting therefore focused on high-altitude, pond-field cultivation rather than the lowland rice agriculture landscape.

Four types of terrace wall construction are to be found in the Asian rice landscapes. In the gently sloping topography of the lowlands, the paddy walls are constructed of packed earth to an average height of approximately 0.50 meters. When the slopes are steeper, the lower part of the paddy wall is constructed of stone and topped with a low packed earth wall. Both wall types are also found in terraces on the gentler slopes of the highlands. The terracing on steeper slopes is more visually spectacular and more difficult to construct. The steep terrain no longer allows the use of packed earth walls and so two types of stone construction are employed. The first is a vertical wall constructed of stone; the second is a canted wall for steeper slopes. Since the ponds are constantly flooded, the lips of walls are constructed to contain the water, considerably higher than the water level or concave to prevent water spillage.

4.1.2 Evaluation of terraced landscapes

4.1.2.1 Specific attributes of terraced pond-field agriculture

Some kinds of modification and transformation of the natural surroundings that are significant for evaluating pond-field terraced agricultural landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region, with emphasis on their cultural and ecological integration in relation to continuing evolving local systems of knowledge and technology, include:

Climatically-related (water)

- watershed management (in particular forest protection and rehabilitation);
- irrigation works (weirs, dams, sluices, canals, tunnels, reservoirs);
- heavy engineering works especially for drainage (free-standing stone walls, deep channels);
- hydraulic controls of internal as well as external water flow;
- hydraulic transportation of rock, soil, earth and organic material from higher sources.

Edaphically-related (soil)

- major earthworks in mountainous terrain (excavation, leveling, filling, dyking of terraces);
- embankment walling and buttressing with boulders, stone;
- devices used for repairing damaged terraces (due to avalanches, earthworm-induced seepage, earthquakes, cloudbursts, river flooding);
- recycling of soil nutrients by field-to-field transport.

Biotically-related (biomass, biodiversity)

- organic residue management of weeds including water ferns, aquaculture of fish and other edible fauna (snails, shell-fish, mole crickets, etc), blue-green algae, and various forms of edible flora other than the principal cultivars (rice and taro);
- transport and distribution of organic fertilizers of domestic and wild origin (including green manure);
- intercropping of legumes and other vegetables, root crops, spices, and other plants of food and medicinal value;
- development and maintenance of adjacent woodlots;
- routinely selected and appropriately placed varieties of major cultivars (rice, etc).

Ethnoecologically-related (in general)

- fine-tuning, synchrony, and interlocking of cropping cycles and resource flows with the organization of labour;
- linkages and integration of religious and social traditions and adaptations with the modifications and transformations of the landscape noted above.

4.1.2.2 General evaluation indicators

In addition, the following broad indicators were defined, on the basis of the study of terraced landscapes, as being among those that should be taken into consideration in the evaluation of specific examples of continuing cultural landscapes in general:

- Traditional knowledge and technology and cultural-ecological integration.
- Involvement of local people in active maintenance and modification of the landscape.
- Degree of transformation of the natural landscape.
- Evolution and survival over time.
- Completeness of physical unit.
- Cultural tradition/identity.
- Comparative value within region.
- Significance in cultural, economic, social, and/or religious development of region.
- Representative nature of landscape type.
- Degree of enhancement of biodiversity (fauna, flora, domesticated livestock, and cultivated crops).
- Authenticity/integrity.
- Necessary management and support conditions in place.

4.1.3 Management and Conservation

4.1.3.1 Objectives of conservation policies for Asian Rice Terrace Landscapes

An overriding principle of conservation is the sustainability and continuity of the balanced cultural and ecological integration between humanity and nature which gives rise to the landscape. In particular the following objectives should be pursued:

- environmental sustainability (in space and time), i.e. the protection of natural processes and cycles and the ecological system in place (including the protection of soils, water and biodiversity in fauna, flora and domesticated crops);
- protection of characteristic landscape features, including technological aspects such as water channels, irrigation and terracing;
- maintenance and strengthening of living cultural traditions, including increased awareness of the value of these traditions;
- maintenance of the economic viability of farming and traditional landuse systems using traditional knowledge-based technology;
- strengthening the capacity of the local community to cope with external pressures and forces.

4.1.3.2 Means and mechanisms for conservation planning for Asian Rice Terrace Landscapes

It is particularly important to develop policies in the following key issues:

- Greater community empowerment, so that local and indigenous communities, especially those people directly involved in the evolution and maintenance of the shaped landscape, are able to determine to the maximum extent possible the content of the conservation plan and to participate in its implementation;
- Awareness building of the potential impacts of tourism on the local community, the landscape and the environment; community determination of the form of tourism which takes place; redistribution of tourism revenues so that the local community benefits; and information to, and education of, visitors about the significance of the culture and the landscape of rice terraces;
- Determination of appropriate zones (including buffer zones) and their boundaries which identify the outstanding features themselves, ensure the protection of the ecosystem upon which the landuse system depends and recognize also the interactions between cultural, social and administrative factors.

In addition, the following organizational principles should be followed as far as possible:

- The presence of a strong body, representative of and responsive to the local community, responsible for overseeing the conservation of the area;
- This body should ensure a partnership and dialogue between all interests involved, including arrangements for participation by the private sector, NGOs and international organizations;
- The body should be responsible for developing programmes of financial and other support for the conservation of the landscape, policies for the control and regulations of incompatible activities, and arrangements for monitoring, feedback and review of the effectiveness of the conservation plan.
- All sectors of public policy need to be integrated and coordinated to achieve the objectives of the conservation of the cultural landscape.

4.2 General considerations on Continuing Organically Evolved Landscapes

Asian rice terrace landscapes are representative of a living culture. If one or more such areas are to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, this will be under the category of "continuing, organically-evolved landscapes" (Operational Guidelines, para. 39 (ii)). A number of more general questions arise from the Asian case studies, which will be relevant to the assessment of other continuing, organically-evolved landscapes.

This category of cultural landscapes presents particular challenges. Whereas intentionally-designed landscapes, "relict" organically-evolved landscapes and associative landscapes are, by their nature, more likely to be confined to a relatively few areas of limited geographical extent, continuing organically-evolved landscapes are very widespread: all agrarian landscapes can be considered in that light, and some other landscapes which have been fashioned by humanity (e.g. managed by fire regimes) can be similarly regarded.

The first challenge, therefore, is to find an approach to the classification or typology of such landscapes so that a basis for selecting from such a potentially vast field can be made.

The second major challenge is to develop meaningful guidance for comparative evaluation of the quality of such landscapes. Without such guidance, which will need to be based on the agreed criteria in the Operational Guidelines, it will not be easy to establish whether or not a particular site has outstanding, universal values.

The third challenge is perhaps the most daunting of all. Because the essence of this type of cultural landscape is its dependence on a living culture, the management of such landscapes has to be through the community, rather than of the landscape as such (see section 4.1.3).

Consideration on Typology

Rather than trying to develop a world-wide categorization of cultural landscapes, a more pragmatic approach is suggested. This would involve recognition that relatively few organically evolved cultural landscapes are likely to exhibit outstanding universal qualities and that the World Heritage community should concentrate its attention upon these. The indicators which might be looked for in selecting priority types of landscape include the following examples: the demonstration of outstanding techniques for coping with extreme environmental conditions (e.g. steep slopes, low rainfall), the excellent examples of the adaptation of cultural and land use to the natural conditions, the sustainability of land use over a long period of time, and the enhancing or sustaining of biodiversity in fauna, flora and cultivated crops and domesticated livestock.

Evaluation of Continuing, Organically-evolved landscapes

Within any one priority landscape, there will be certainly be a number of potential sites worthy of nomination. The task of choosing which satisfy the World Heritage criteria will require the development of a set of evaluation indicators. It is desirable that these be standard (i.e. apply to all nominated continuing organically evolved landscapes). Examples are given under section 4.1.2.

5. Recommendations

5.1 In order to complement and further extend the valuable discussion and results of the Expert Meeting in Manila it is recommended that an interdisciplinary, technical paper be commissioned to provide as wide a context as possible for the evaluation of future nominations of terraced pond-fields. This paper, which should consist of a search of the wide body of already published literature on the subject, would extend the context to include the entire Asia-Pacific region in which terraced pond-fields are widespread. Such a widening will serve both the Bureau and the Committee in their deliberations on the nominations of cultural landscapes.

5.2 It is recommended that as soon as possible a *small* interdisciplinary and intercultural meeting be held under the auspices of UNESCO, and advised by ICOMOS and IUCN, to address the typology and evaluation tasks, and more specifically to develop a list of criteria for the selection of priority landscape types of a continuing, organically-evolved nature, to draw up a list of such priority landscape types for the attention of the Committee, and to prepare indicators for assessing individual nominations under these priority landscape types.

5.3 It is recommended that the World Heritage Committee invite ICOMOS and IUCN to develop draft principles and guidelines on the management of continuing, organically-evolved

cultural landscapes based on the initial ideas generated through the meeting on Asian rice terrace landscapes, which need to be elaborated further and made general to all continuing, organically evolved cultural landscapes.

6. Acknowledgement

The experts commended the World Heritage Committee, the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Tourism, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and the Ifugao Terraces Commission for their support.

7. Annexes

- I List of participants
- II Programme of the meeting
- III Summary of country studies

Regional Thematic Study Meeting on the Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes

Organized by: The UNESCO World Heritage Center, the UNESCO National Commission (Philippines)
Department of Tourism, Department of Foreign Affairs, National Commission for Culture and the Arts

With the Participation of: ICOMOS, IUCN, ICOMOS Philippine Committee

PROGRAM

- 28 Mar 0900 Registration
1030 Opening Remarks
Carmen D Padilla, Executive Director, National Commission for Culture and the Arts
1100 Welcome
Emelinda Lee Pineda, Department of Foreign Affairs
1110 Welcome by the Representative of the UNESCO Director General
Richard A Engelhardt, UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific
1120 Address
Undersecretary Evelyn Pantig, Department of Tourism
1200 Lunch
Chair for Session 1: Augusto F Villalon, Philippine Delegate, UNESCO World Heritage Committee
Rapporteur for Session 1: Executive Director Juan B Dait, Jr. Ifugao Terraces Commission
1400 Global Strategy for Cultural Landscapes
Dr Mechtild Rossler, UNESCO World Heritage Center
1420 The Nature of Cultural Landscapes
Mr Adrian Phillips, IUCN-CNPPA, Chair
1440 Layered Human Imprints in Cultural Landscapes
Dr Chester Liebs, Senior Research Fulbright Fellow at the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music
Dr Masaru Maeno, Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music
1520 Coffee Break
1540 The Philippine Rice Culture in the Asian Context
Fr Gabriel S Casal, Director, National Museum, Philippines
1600 The Ifugao Rice Terraces Today
Dr Rogelio N Concepcion, Soil and Water Management Bureau, Dept Agriculture
1620 Ethnography of Central Cordillera *III* Communities: Imperatives of Cultural Landscapes Conservation
Dr Esteban Magannon, Institut national des langues et civilisations Orientales, Paris
1640 Ifugao Agriculture: An Ethnoecological Perspective
Dr Harold C Conklin, Yale University
1700 End of First Session
- 29 Mar 0530 departure for Banaue
1530 arrival, Banaue Hotel
Chair for Session 2: Mr Bernan Corpus, National Commission for Culture and the Arts
Rapporteur for Session 2: Dr Harald Plachter, Marburg University, Germany
1740 Highland Rice Agriculture in the Philippines
Mr Jose Roxas, Int'l Rice Research Institute, Philippines
1800 The ITC Master Development Plan
Executive Director Juan B Dait, Ifugao Terraces Commission
1820 End of Second Session
- 30 Mar 0700 Visit to Banaue Viewpoint, Battad and Banga-an Terraces
1030 return to Banaue Hotel
1200 Lunch, Banaue Hotel
1330 Visit to Kiangan Museum

- 1600 return to Banaue Hotel
- 31 Mar 0900 departure for Manila, visit Dupax Church (Nueva Vizcaya)
2000 arrival, Manila Hotel
- 01 Apr Morning Free for Delegates
1100 *Lecture by Carmen Anon at Instituto Cervantes, Manila (attendance optional)*
1200 Lunch
Chair for Session 3: Dr Esteban Magannon, Institut national des langues et civilisations Orientales, Paris
Rapporteur for Session 3: Dr Chester Liebs
1400 Asian Cultural Landscapes, Ecological Aspects
Mr Philippe Delanghe, UNESCO Jakarta
1420 Central European Cultural Landscapes: Ecological Aspects
Dr Harald Plachter, Marburg University
1440 Andean Terrace Culture and Agriculture Traditions
Dr Elias Mujica, INDEA, Peru
1540 Coffee Break
1520 The Cultural Landscape Program for Angkor in Cambodia
Richard A Engelhardt, UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific
1600 Cultural Landscapes in Australia: Uluru Kata Tjuta, A Case Study
Ms Helen Halliday, Australian World Heritage Unit
1620 Open Forum
1720 End of Third Session
- 02 Apr *Chair for Session 4: Regalado T. Jose Jr, President, ICOMOS Philippine Committee*
Rapporteur for Session 4: Rene Luis Mata, NCCA Committee on Monuments and Sites
0900 Country Reports: China, Korea, India
1020 Coffee Break
1040 Country Reports: Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia
1100 The Designed European Landscape
1220 Lunch
Rapporteur for Workshop Groups: Each group shall elect its own Rapporteur
1430 Group Discussions
a) Cultural Landscape Values and Ethnoecology of Asian Terraced Landscapes
Co-Chairs: Henry Cleere and Harold C Conklin
d) Management of Asian Cultural Landscapes
Co-Chairs: Adrian Phillips and Mechtild Rossler
1520 Coffee Break
1540 Group Discussions
1720 End of Fourth Session
- 03 Apr *Chair for Session 5: Carmen Anon, ICOMOS Advisory Committee President*
Rapporteur for Session 5: Philippe Delanghe, UNESCO-ROSTSEA, Jakarta
0900 Presentation of Group Discussion Results
1020 Coffee Break
1040 Resolutions
1220 End of Fifth Session
1230 Lunch
1400 visit to Manila Intramuros
- 04 Apr *Chair for Session 6: Henry Cleere, ICOMOS World Heritage Coordinator*
Rapporteur for Session 6: Augusto F Villalon, UNESCO National Commission, Philippines
0900 Adoption of Report and Resolutions
1020 Coffee Break

1040 Closing Ceremonies
1220 End of Sixth Session
1230 Lunch

05 Apr Departure

04/04/95

REGIONAL THEMATIC STUDY MEETING ON THE ASIAN RICE CULTURE AND ITS TERRACED LANDSCAPES
28 MARCH - 04 APRIL 1995

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REGIONAL THEMATIC STUDY MEETING ON THE ASIAN RICE CULTURE AND ITS TERRACED LANDSCAPES
28 MARCH - 04 APRIL 1995

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THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PROGRAMME
FOR ANGKOR IN CAMBODIA
by Richard A. Engelhardt
UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asian and the Pacific

The Angkor cultural landscape stretches from the Kulen Mountain Plateau in the north down to and includes the Tonle Sap flooded forests in the south - an area congruent with the catchment area of the greater metropolitan area of ancient capital of the Khmer Empire. This 5,000 square-kilometers area is a relic cultural landscape - an environment which has been intensively engineered by human activity over time.

Rivers were turned into canals by the ancient inhabitants of the site and the water collected in enormous gravity-controlled reservoirs. The monsoon flood waters were trapped behind a system of dikes hundreds of kilometers long. In this way, the entire floodplain between the Kulen plateau and the Great Lake was turned into a landscape of gradually sloping rice terraces capable of triple-cropping to sustain the food needs of the population of this great city of between 200,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Then as now, each year, the Tonle Sap river reversed its flow and quadrupled the capacity of the Great Lake, flooding the forests and bringing a bounty of fish. Hundreds of thousands of people from the farthest reaches of the Empire swarmed to the lake shores to harvest one of the world's richest aquatic resources which supplied the Empire's protein need and assured the economic prosperity of Angkor as the central marketplace of the entire region.

In the north, the Kulen Plateau rises to define and shelter the Angkor monuments and city site. Up until quite recently, the Kulen Plateau was left largely covered by ancient forests thus assuring its continued role as source of the water needed to irrigate rice fields and fill the city's transportation canals and water system. The importance of preserving this watershed resulted in the Kulen being perceived as a sacred site from which flowed the very origin of Khmer civilization. To ensure this concept was not forgotten and the natural resources of the mountain conserved, a bas-relief of Vishnu, Protector God of the Empire, was sculpted on the rock under the principal spring emerging from the Kulen escarpment. The coronation rites for all of kings of Angkor took place atop the Kulen, vividly reinforcing the concept of his role as protector of the environment and "king of the mountain."

Time and development have however taken their toll on this, one of the most productive man-made landscapes of all time. A gradual geologic uplift, which was going on even during Angkorian times, has caused the rivers to cut 6 metres into the ground, putting them below the level of the reservoirs, canal and moats. In the various attempts to correct this problem which have taken place over the past 1,200 years, larger and larger portions of the ancient irrigation system have been cut off from one another with the resultant loss in agricultural productivity. Also affected have been the monuments themselves. Now isolated from the water system at large, many of the moats which surround each monument have silted in and the water table underneath the monument is no longer stable. The result is subtle seasonal shifting of the ground under the heavy stone monuments which leads to their break-up and potential collapse.

Recognizing the enormous conservation problems facing the Angkor site, the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention asked UNESCO to assist the Cambodian authorities in meeting this challenge. Therefore, since late 1992, UNESCO, in cooperation with several international academic research institutions and with the support of UNDP and several governments, has been carrying out inter-disciplinary surveys to establish a Zoning and Environmental Management Plan (ZEMP) for the Angkor cultural landscape. The aim of these studies is the formulation of a long-term framework for sustainable and environmentally sound management of the archaeological sites and natural resources of the Angkor area by delimiting zones for different levels of protection, development and exploitation for agricultural, forestry and tourism related activities.

The data generated by the ZEMP research team has been compiled into a computerized geographical information system (GIS) for retrieval analysis as an aid to informed decision-making.

In addition to defining protected/restricted areas and surrounding buffer zones, the ZEMP projects has developed zoning regulations and management guidelines, not only for the archaeological monuments but for the entire cultural landscape surrounding the monuments wherein development activities may have adverse effects on conservation

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN AUSTRALIA
ULURU KATA TJUTA A CASE STUDY
by Helen Halliday

In 1994 Uluru Kata Tjuta was inscribed on the World Heritage List as an associative cultural landscape.

The paper will address the following aspects of a World Heritage cultural landscapes nomination:

- * the reason for the renomination
- * the process followed
- * how and why the definition and criteria were chosen
- * assessment and preparation of the nomination
- * management implications of inscription on the World Heritage List
- * role of the traditional owners

The paper also briefly address some of the work being carried out in Australia on the identification and assessment of cultural landscapes.

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

by H. Plachter

The European cultural landscapes belong to the eldest ones in the world. In Central Europe the direct influence of man goes back for at least 6.000 years. Before this man only influenced nature by hunting large animals (megafauna) and making fire. During the middle Ages (900 to 1.200 A.C.) the extension of forests was drastically reduced. At least since then all Central European ecosystems are used by man, although types and intensities of landuse changed fundamentally in space and time.

Central European cultural landscapes are mixed landscapes. Untouched ecosystems no longer exist, but semi-natural ecosystems (4 to 10 percent of the total area), forests and extensively used agricultural areas build up a very fine grained mosaic of ecosystems. It can be demonstrated, that this structure of landscape in combination with certain historic types of landuse caused a steady increase of biological diversity. The maximum of biodiversity was reached about 1850, when the landscapes were already generally used. Afterwards the biological diversity declined heavily in the course of a more and more technical landuse.

Until recently, nature conservation concentrated exclusively on the semi-natural ecosystems within those landscapes, but it is obvious that such a segregative concept does not meet the aims of nature conservation under the actual conditions. An integrative concept has to be developed, taking into consideration the landscapes as a whole. This is necessary, because many of the historic types of landuse vanish, which were the reason for a high level of biodiversity. This process is accelerated by the agricultural policy of the European Union and the international trade.

This leads to a new, broader perspective of nature conservation. Nature conservation in mixed cultural landscapes has primarily to pay attention to the common types of landuse and the socio-economic framework that causes this landuse. It can be shown that a historic perspective of landscape structure and use is not adequate. This would lead to a gigantic "landscape museum", supported by public subsidies but uncoupled from the real needs of people. So nature conservation in cultural landscapes is primarily a socio-economical problem. European strategies of re-integration of human landuse interests and conservation and development of landscapes resp. are described. On the basis of those considerations a definition of "intact cultural landscapes" is given.

ASIAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES. ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

by Phillippe Delanghe, UNESCO/Jakarta

- A quick overview will be given of the World Heritage Convention, specifically oriented towards "Cultural Landscapes". The examples of Tongarero National Park, Uluru National Park and the Ifugao area will illustrate the intrinsic difference between the different kinds of cultural landscapes and the evolution since the first nomination on the World Heritage List.
- The origins, classification and dissemination of rice cultivation will throw a light on the fascinating history of this crop and its journey, through centuries, to practically all the regions in the world. This, mainly due to its fascinating capability of adaptation.
- The different Rice Farming. System in Asia will be discussed related to regions and landscape characteristics. The variety of threats to the crops like weather conditions and climate changes in relation to the negative perspective of global warming will be enlightened. Furthermore there will be elaborated on the irrigations systems and their value to the Rice cultivation.
- Cultivation rice as such goes hand in hand with the traditions of the farming people. Often there tradition even have their roots in the history of the cultivation itself. A few examples will illustrate this tight relationship in different regions between the people and their cultivated land.
- Finally questions will be raised concerning the further preservation, conservation, maintenance and monitoring, immediately related to the nomination of cultural landscapes.

THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE IFUGAO RICE TERRACES

by Juan B. Dait Jr.

The Ifugao Terraces Commission is mandated to formulate a Six-Year Master Plan and a Three-Year Master Plan for the restoration and preservation of the Ifugao Rice Terraces. The Six-Year Master Plan provides a comprehensive view of the problems that resulted from various influences in the terraces, the broad interventions and strategies for the restoration and preservation of the rice terraces, and the opportunities that could be harnessed to support the preservation and development of the rice terraces.

The Three-Year Master Plan focuses on the four municipalities targetted under EO 158. The four municipalities are: Banaue, Hungduan, Mayoyao and Kiangan. These four municipalities have the most concentration of rice terraces which have been subjected to various degrees of degradation. Also, socially and culturally, these area are the concentration of population and the center of Ifugao culture. The plan puts emphasis on what can be achieved in the short term give capability limitations and resource constraints. It however recognizes the importance of using a systematic approach to setting up the important bases that will govern the operational planning and eventual implementation of the proposed projects. Thus, the problems are addressed in a comprehensive and holistic manner rather than on a piecemeal basis which in the long run will be more costly.

Executive Order No. 158 creating the Ifugao Terraces Commission was amended by President Ramos on May 23, 1994 through EO 178 to expand the coverage of the Commission to include five additional municipalities where extensive rice terraces are also found. The five municipalities are Hingyon, Lagawe, Asipulo, Tinoc and Aguinaldo. A separate Three-Year Master Plan for the rice terraces in these five municipalities is currently under preparation by the ITC.

The Master Plan for the Ifugao Rice Terraces has identified nine(9) major program components which are presented as areas for integrated investment programming. These are: 1. Natural Hazard Management; 2. Agricultural Management; 3. Watershed Management; 4. Water Management Irrigation; 5. Transportation Development; 6. Spaiial Restructuring and Tourism Development; 7. Socio-Cultural Enhancement Program; 8. Livelihood Development Program and 9. Institutional Development Program.

For each of these components, the intervention strategies broadly include detailed studies, donation and planning, community development, capability build-up and implementation of various component projects including support systems.

HIGHLAND RICE CULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

by Jose P. Roxas

International Rice Research Institute

Rice cultivation remains a practical solution to conserve the beauty of Ifugao terraces. Native rice varieties are cultivated. These varieties have high yield potential but possess undesirable traits that make rice production uneconomical. Varietal improvement to increase cold tolerance and reduce growth duration would increase yields without any need for changes in traditional cultural practices. Two improved varieties have been pre-released for multiplication and distribution. More are needed to suit the many different soil and climatic conditions. Collaboration with other institutions is needed for extensive testing of available promising varieties in different areas of Ifugao.

ETHNOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL CORDILLERA Ili COMMUNITIES:
IMPERATIVES OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE'S CONSERVATION

by Esteban T. MAGANON

Institut national des langues et civilisations Orientales, Paris

The present paper takes the view that, since cultural landscapes are features of total structures, it is best to approach their study from an ethnography of societal types.

Accordingly, while a number of societal forms can be ethnographically delineated with their corresponding cultural landscapes within the Northern Luzon Central Cordillera region, not to speak of the Philippines in general, the paper presents a synchronic ethnography of just one of these: that of the Ili (Village) community with its rice terraces.

From this ethnography the paper develops the imperative of conserving the cultural landscapes of the Northern Luzon Highlands.

PHILIPPINE RICE CULTURE IN THE ASIAN CONTEXT

by Gabriel S. Casal

The rise of Neolithic man comes from the domestication of plants and animals. Among the cultigens that made possible the increase of human populations in rice. The development of rice from the feral progenitor weed to the domesticated varieties is a long history of cultural evolution.

Early evidences of the cultivation of rice have been uncovered. In the Philippine context, this goes back to approximately 2000 B.C. Elsewhere in mainland Asia the dates are earlier among the hydraulic societies. Ongoing researches in Southeast Asia and the Philippines may well uncover new data. With increased data, the development of new high-yielding varieties will help alleviate the problem of feeding the future world.

A GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
by Dr. Mechtild Rosslar, UNESCO WH CENTRE

This paper reviews the recent inclusion of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List and the overall context of the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines. The "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, established a profoundly unique international instrument recognizing and protecting both the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. In 1992 it became the first international legal instrument acknowledging and preserving cultural landscapes.

Two expert meetings in 1992 (La Petit Pierre) and 1993 (Schorfheide/Templin) defined and reviewed three categories of cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value: (1) designed landscapes (2) living fossil cultural landscapes and (3) associative cultural landscapes. The World Heritage Committee adopted this new approach, which corresponds to the working groups on the global study for cultural heritage, the so-called "global strategy". Cultural landscapes, however, -under the World Heritage Convention recognized only under cultural criteria - need an overall strategy for identification, nomination, management and effective protection, linked both to cultural and natural heritage.

THE NATURE OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

by Prof. Adrian Phillips, IUCN

The purpose of this paper is to explain IUCN's interest in cultural landscapes, particularly those designated under the World Heritage Convention. It is in three parts.

Nature and Culture

For many years western thought has tended to separate nature from culture. Also nature conservationists have often assumed that natural values declined with human manipulation of the environment. While the human impact on the environment has often been very destructive, the relationship between people and nature is complex. In particular:

- there is little true wilderness; many apparently "natural" environments have been modified by past societies
- sometimes human disturbance can enhance biodiversity
- agriculture can increase biodiversity (i.e. crop and livestock varieties)
- some rural societies have developed sustainable patterns for the use of land use and other natural resources.

The Interest of IUCN - the World Conservation Union - in Cultural Landscapes

This is why IUCN has been taking a great interest in cultural landscapes. It helped develop the criteria for such areas under the WHC, seeing most value in the continuing, organically-evolving type of cultural landscape. IUCN's CNPPA has adopted six categories of protected area, identified by management objectives. Category V areas (i.e. Protected Landscapes/Seascapes) are especially relevant to the needs of cultural landscapes identified under the WHC. the aims of Category V include protecting natural and cultural elements in the environment, recreation and public appreciation of the areas. IUCN lists nearly 2,300 protected landscapes, covering nearly 1% of the earth's surface. There is much experience to be drawn on.

The Challenge of Cultural Landscapes

The inclusion of cultural landscapes under the WHC poses three challenges:

- devising a typology of landscapes, as a basis for comparison between sites;
- how to evaluate the quality of cultural landscapes, especially outstanding, universal significance;
- how to manage such areas so that their quality is sustained and people can realize their social and economic aspirations.

The paper offers some thoughts on these questions.

THE IFUGAO RICE TERRACES TODAY
by Dr. Rogelio M. Concepcion

The chances of sustaining the Living Terraces ingeniously crafted by the great Ifugao civilization remained uncertain and questionable as the parameters for their existence are not necessarily compatible with the "modern world's" operational definition of acceptable "quality" of life and "economic" development.

What may remain to be the outstanding issues of development in the Ifugao Rice Terraces is the sorting out of priorities and the identification of the forms of development appropriate to the cultural and economic growth of the Ifugaos:

- a. Is it Social Development based on the Respect for and the Retention of Socio-Cultural Traditions of the Ifugaos?
- b. Is it economic development based on modern agriculture and surplus farm incomes that will replace the 200 decade indigenous technologies of the Ifugaos?
- c. Is it in the form of giving Ifugaos better modern education and better modern housing facilities and in the process changed their way of lives in accordance to the perceived norms and standards of our present society?

In other words, our dilemma today and in the near future is how to save the Terraces without ignoring the call for Regional and National Development. Do we really have mechanisms and operational infrastructures that will respond and give justice to the Agenda 21's advocacy for Culturally Appropriate Technologies and Development.

Paper Presented at the Regional Thematic Study Meeting on the Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes, organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Center and the UNESCO National Commission (Philippines), held on 28-29 March, 1995 at the Banaue Hotel, Banaue, Ifugao Province.

Assistant Director Bureau of Soils and Water Management and Project Manager, Soils Research and Development Center, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

IFUGAO AGRICULTURE: AN ETHNOECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

by Harold C. Conklin

The paper reflects several ethnoecological aspects of the Ifugao rice terrace cultivation. The different cycles of the planting season, dry season, harvest season and off season upon which the system of these cultivation depends very much are discussed. Also the relation of the Ifugao people with their land, the way they treat it and the problems they are confronted with such as, irrigation, styling, building, preparing and repairing the fields after destructive natural influences are enlightened.

Ecologically it is shown that the terraces depend very much on their immediate environment such as the forests and the different water resources that can be found on the higher levels and which are of primary importance to the surviving of the terraced

base on a in depth study undertaken since 1964 and mainly reflected in the publication: Ethnographic Atlas of Ifugao (1980)

EUROPEAN GARDEN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

by Carmen Añon Feliú

It has always been said that gardens are the expression of a civilization's culture and society which formed and created it. The garden, or park, is the first and foremost example of these cultural landscape created by man's hand. The mythical and idealized image of that terrestrial paradise common to all. The great civilization religion where man can give way to all his hopes and wishes.

The paper then gives an overview of garden cultural landscapes going from the earlier civilization located at the Tigris and Euphrates over the Roman, Medieval and renaissance periods to the 20th century, explaining their importance and interlinkage with the social, political and cultural conditions under which they were created.

ANDEAN TERRACE CULTURE AND PREHISPANIC
AGRICULTURAL TRADITIONS by Elias Mujica, INDEA

The paper deals with three main themes. First, a short characterization of the Andean ecoregion. Second, a description of the Andean agricultural terraces call andenes in the Spanish language, with special emphasis on the late Inca period terrace. And third, will present some concern related to the problems involved in the recuperation of traditional productive systems and some thoughts about the importance of the conservation and productive use of the native technology.

The aim is to clarify and show that terracing in the New World is both old and extensive, and it is plainly relevant to current inquiries into the history of water control, plant improvement and, more generally, the intensification of land use in association with the growth of the population is very important.

In the Andean region, cultural landscapes which evidence soil and water management have more that historical value on adequate recuperation of them implies a present day solution to existing productive limitations.

Consequently cultural landscapes in the Andean, represent not only more achievement but also real possibilities for the sustainable development of today's indigenous communities.

Several examples such as Machu Pichu and Pisa illustrated the above.

ANNEX IV

THE GLOBAL STRATEGY AND THEMATIC STUDIES FOR A REPRESENTATIVE LIST: ASIAN HIGH COUNTRY RICE TERRACES

Joan Domicelj, April 1995

The regional workshop on Asian rice culture and its terraced landscapes (Manila/Banaue, 28 March - 04 April 1995) responds to three of the six principal 1994 recommendations on the global strategy and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List, namely:

to assist in the process of redressing imbalances in the present World Heritage List, by considering significant cultural themes, grouped under the headings 'Human Coexistence with the Land' and 'People in Society;'

to hold a series of regional meetings of State parties, and of regional experts to encourage nominations from under-represented regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia/Pacific, and of under-represented themes;

to give priority support to comparative studies on under-studied subjects and regions, relevant to gaps identified on the list (such as protohistoric sites or sites in the Caucasian region).

The recommendations arose from a review of the pattern of current inscriptions of cultural properties on the World Heritage List and of the evolution in international understanding of cultural places and interpretations of 'universal values.' The review uncovered marked imbalances of representation on the World Heritage List -- by region, by culture, by period, by theme -- and acknowledged recent radically changed perceptions of cultural values and of the physical heritage bearing witness to them.

These changes have led from an emphasis on places of visual monumentality to those which illustrate complex social structures and cultural traditions and from single places in isolation, to places within their total physical and non-physical contexts. Thus the beautiful 2,000 year old rice terraces of the Banaue region are seen as physical evidence of the elaborate calendar of the Ifugao life and customs, and as one integral part of a larger landscape and hydrological system of forest, swidden, terrace and settlement.

The objective of the Global Strategy is to create a World Heritage List that is simultaneously representative, balanced, rigorous and credible and has led to two continuous initiatives:

the 'balancing' of inscriptions on the List among the regions of the world, among periods of time and among types of cultural places with the stories they tell (such

a long-continuing rural landscapes and their associated cultural practices and beliefs) and

the reflection of a rich, multi-faceted and more interactive view of the world's cultures and their contextual environments.

Much of this focus coincides with the important findings of the UNESCO/ICOMOS expert meeting on 'authenticity' in relation to the World Heritage Convention (Nara, November 1994). The discussions and findings of this most recent regional expert workshop on *Asian High Country Rice Terraces* held in the Philippines and those proposed for the forthcoming regional expert meeting on *associative cultural landscapes* in Australia are natural extensions of this analytic work.

As part of the dynamic and evolutionary Global Strategy, they have adopted a thematic approach to the wealth of human cultural experience and will result in comparative studies -- on rice terraces or indigenous associative landscapes -- by drawing on the wisdom of the international scientific community and of the creators and custodians of cultural sites, the State parties.

THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL
WORKSHOP ON
ASSOCIATIVE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

A REPORT
BY
AUSTRALIA ICOMOS
TO THE
WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

"Where the physical and spiritual unite"
Carmen Añon Feliu

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE
AND
JENOLAN CAVES, BLUE MOUNTAINS
NEW SOUTH WALES
AUSTRALIA

27-29 APRIL 1995



ICOMOS



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1. Summary and Recommendations

The adoption of the concept of cultural landscapes by the World Heritage Committee at its sixteenth session in 1992 made the *World Heritage Convention* more applicable to a wider international audience. More specifically, in the Asia-Pacific region, the *Convention's* potential application was extended, both culturally and geographically, by the inclusion of this category of heritage. These developments are recognised as having the potential to broaden the representativeness of the World Heritage List.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes held in Australia in April 1995 endorsed the findings of two recent UNESCO/ICOMOS meetings - the June 1994 *Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy and Thematic Studies for a representative World Heritage List* and the November 1994 *Nara Expert Workshop on Authenticity*. These workshops recognised that the consideration of properties of outstanding universal value needs to be contextual (recognising a place in its broader intellectual and physical context) rather than specific (as in the limited approach to viewing heritage solely as monuments or wilderness). The incorporation of the cultural landscape concept in the *Operational Guidelines* is a positive move in this direction. A cultural landscape, in reflecting the interactions of people and their environment, is defined by its cultural and natural elements which may be inseparable.

The Workshop further endorsed the *Global Strategy* and the *Nara Document on Authenticity* as being particularly apt for the Asia-Pacific region because of the continuity of living traditions in relation to land and water within this region. The *Global Strategy* and the December 1993 *Action Plan for the Future (Cultural Landscapes)* emphasised the need for regional workshops and educational programs to increase awareness of cultural landscapes among States Parties. **To allow such programs to take place the Workshop recommended that an extension of time be granted to States Parties to incorporate cultural landscapes in their tentative lists (see the *Action Plan for the Future (Cultural Landscapes)*).**

The World Heritage Committee at its sixteenth session in December 1992 revised the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* to allow for the inclusion of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List. The *Operational Guidelines* identify associative cultural landscapes as one of the categories of cultural landscapes. Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Guidelines* states:

The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence which may be insignificant or even absent.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes examined the definition, evaluation, management and monitoring of associative cultural landscapes with particular reference to the Asia-Pacific region.

The associative cultural landscape category has particular relevance to the Asia-Pacific region where the link between the physical and spiritual aspects of landscape is so important. This is especially so given the nature of cultural practices of indigenous peoples and of long-standing migration patterns through Asia to Australia and across the Pacific Ocean.

The Workshop celebrated the importance and recognition of associative cultural landscapes, exemplified by Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia. These two properties have recently been included on the World Heritage List for their associative cultural values, complementing their earlier World Heritage listing for their natural values.

Papers and discussions at the Workshop focussed on the cultural, spiritual and inspirational values of associative cultural landscapes from the perspectives of artists, anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, landscape architects, planners and traditional custodians.

Associative cultural landscapes may be defined as large or small contiguous or non-contiguous areas and itineraries, routes or other linear landscapes - these may be physical entities or mental images embedded in a people's spirituality, cultural tradition and practice. The attributes of associative cultural landscapes include the intangible, such as the acoustic, the kinetic and the olfactory, as well as the visual.

The Workshop participants considered that in the evaluation of any associative cultural landscape for World Heritage listing, the cultural and natural criteria and conditions of authenticity, integrity and management requirements in Paragraphs 24 and 44 of the *Operational Guidelines* should be considered comprehensively.

Clarification of certain terms in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, with particular reference to Paragraph 39 (iii), was suggested as follows:

"Artistic" encompasses all forms of artistic expression including "literary";

"Cultural" includes associations with historic events and with traditions of indigenous and non-indigenous cultures;

"Landscape" includes seascapes. In discussing seascapes it was noted that the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage examines marine environments in terms of shipwrecks and other material evidence and that a useful addition to its work would be the consideration of the associative values linked to the marine environment.

The Workshop recommended that in applying cultural criterion (vi), a broader rather than a narrower interpretation be used, and that in particular oral traditions should not be excluded.

While the Workshop participants agreed that Paragraph 24 (b) (i) of the *Operational Guidelines* is relevant to associative cultural landscapes, they considered that for regional applications the definition of authenticity needed to clarify the interactions between culture and the natural environment.

The Workshop endorsed the management requirements set out under Paragraphs 24 (b) (ii) and 44 (b) (v) of the *Operational Guidelines*, including those related to integrity and control of visitation to the property nominated. Paragraph 14 of the *Operational Guidelines* was perceived to be somewhat ambiguous in intent, offering some potential for secrecy and conflict rather than the open process considered desirable.

Linkages between the evaluation and management of associative cultural landscapes need to be recognised. Close involvement of traditional custodians, as in the case of Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia should be a prerequisite in the assessment of appropriate management regimes for such landscapes.

The Workshop noted the need for an integrated approach to the evaluation of associative cultural landscapes, combining the skills and expertise of natural and cultural heritage experts. ICOMOS should continue to be the lead agency for the evaluation of cultural landscapes but, where appropriate, the evaluation of all categories of landscape should be undertaken jointly by ICOMOS and IUCN to link their areas of expertise.

The Workshop participants considered community involvement and participation to be an important part of the identification, management and monitoring of associative cultural landscapes for World Heritage listing.

The Workshop endorsed the efforts of the World Heritage Committee to establish effective monitoring systems and to consider a cooperative regional approach to monitoring.

2. Introduction

The World Heritage Committee at its sixteenth session in December 1992 revised the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* to allow for the inclusion of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List.

The *Operational Guidelines* identify associative cultural landscapes as one of the categories of cultural landscapes. Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Guidelines* states:

The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence which may be insignificant or even absent.

The December 1993 *Action Plan for the Future (Cultural Landscapes)* recommended a regional approach to the study of such landscapes. At its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions respectively, the World Heritage Committee listed Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia as associative cultural landscapes. In addition to these developments, a need was perceived to consider in more detail the definition of associative cultural landscapes, their evaluation, management and monitoring.

In response, Australia ICOMOS offered to organise a regional expert workshop on the World Heritage Convention and Associative Cultural Landscapes. This would follow, almost immediately, the expert regional thematic study meeting on the Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes held in the Philippines.

The Australian Workshop comprised an opening, celebratory session at the Sydney Opera House on 27 April 1995. Papers delivered to the opening session at the Sydney Opera House focussed on the cultural, spiritual and inspirational values of landscapes from the perspectives of artists, anthropologists, archaeologists, historians and traditional custodians. [See attached program at Annex B and summary of papers at Annex C]. The opening session was followed by expert working sessions on associative cultural landscapes at Jenolan Caves in the Blue Mountains region of New South Wales from 28 to 29 April 1995.

The ICOMOS Workshop was sponsored by the World Heritage Branch of the Australian Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories and the Australian National Commission for UNESCO.

Three preparatory meetings were held in Australia in 1994 and 1995. At the first, held at the Australian Academy of the Humanities, Canberra, it was decided to explore associative cultural landscapes as traditional indigenous cultural landscapes (expressed, for example in traditional indigenous cultural and spiritual landscapes) and secondly, as inspirational landscapes (expressed, for example, in the creative works of poets, artists, writers etc.).

The second preparatory meeting, on Indigenous Cultural Landscapes and World Heritage Listing, was sponsored by the Australian Heritage Commission. It brought together work in progress on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander traditional cultural landscapes related to Australia's Register of the National Estate. Many of the issues identified at this meeting were also relevant to the inclusion of associative cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List.

The third meeting, related to artistic associations, was convened by the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales to identify relevant artists and experts to examine the inspirational aspects of associative cultural landscapes.

Summarised results of the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes are here presented to the World Heritage Committee for its consideration, together with brief background notes on the papers and preliminary meetings. A full report of the events will be published in due course for dissemination among conservation practitioners and other interested parties.

Opening session - a celebration

The opening of the Workshop at the Sydney Opera House celebrated the recognition of associative cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List through the recent listing of Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia as cultural landscapes to complement their earlier inclusion as natural properties. The traditional custodians of Tongariro were represented at the workshop by Mr Tumu Te Heuheu and those of Uluru Kata-Tjuta were represented by Mr Yami Lester, Chair of Uluru's Board of Management.

The celebration was enhanced by the presentation by the Director-General of the UNESCO Picasso Gold Medal to the Uluru Kata-Tjuta Board of Management. This Board includes representatives of the traditional Aboriginal custodians of Uluru Kata-Tjuta and of the Australian Nature Conservation Agency. The traditional owners have majority representation on the Board of Management.

The award of the UNESCO Picasso Gold Medal to the Uluru Kata-Tjuta Board of Management was a clear demonstration of the international recognition of associative cultural landscapes as an important category of heritage environment and of the value of traditional management practices in caring for them.

In his opening address to the Workshop, the Director-General of UNESCO, Dr Federico Mayor, stressed that "man and nature are indeed inseparable" and pointed to the all-encompassing features of the *World Heritage Convention*. For too long in international fora the environment has been compartmentalised into the "natural" and the "cultural". In the Asia-Pacific region there has sometimes been a further division between indigenous and non-indigenous cultural environments. There is a growing recognition that these distinctions are

artificial and there is a need for a more integrated approach as reflected in the cultural landscape concept.

The recognition of associative cultural landscapes is particularly relevant to the Asia-Pacific region where a diversity of traditional cultures both depend on and have influenced the landscape for their corporal and spiritual well being.

Working sessions - understanding

Some thirty of the experts present at the Opera House travelled to the Jenolan Caves, a world-famous karst site in the Blue Mountains to the west of Sydney, for further workshop sessions on the *World Heritage Convention and associative cultural landscapes*. Regional participants came from Fiji/Tonga, The Philippines, Taiwan, New Zealand and Australia. Representing ICOMOS, Carmen Añon Feliu, a Spanish specialist in cultural landscapes, stressed the need for recognition of the link between the physical and spiritual aspects of landscapes.

Bing Lucas, representing the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), outlined the evolution of the concept of World Heritage cultural landscapes. Augusto Villalon brought from the Philippines the experience of the recent and related expert workshop on rice terraces as organically evolved cultural landscapes.

Participants discussed definitions, evaluation, management and monitoring, with particular emphasis on associative cultural landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region. Outcomes of the Workshop were discussed in relation to a traditional cultural landscape and an inspirational landscape to gauge the relevance of the cultural and natural criteria and the conditions of authenticity, integrity and management requirements in the *Operational Guidelines* to each case.

3. Defining associative cultural landscapes

In discussing the definition of associative cultural landscapes within the *Operational Guidelines*, and the range of types of landscapes implied within it, the Workshop considered it useful to suggest the amplification or qualification of specific terms included in Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Guidelines*.

These suggestions were as follows:

The term "artistic" in Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Guidelines* encompasses all forms of artistic expression, including "literary".

The term "cultural" in Paragraph 39 (iii) includes associations with historic events and with traditions of indigenous and non-indigenous cultures.

The term "landscape" in Paragraph 39 (iii) includes seascapes, so important to island and maritime people and environments. An example cited is the fisheries culture of the indigenous inhabitants of Taiwan's offshore islands. It

was noted that the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage examines marine environments in terms of shipwrecks and other material evidence and that a useful addition to its work would be the consideration of the associative values linked to the marine environment.

The Workshop discussed traditional or indigenous, and inspirational or artistic associative cultural landscapes.

Associative cultural landscapes may include large or small contiguous or non-contiguous areas and itineraries, routes or other linear landscapes - these may be physical entities or mental images embedded in a people's spirituality, cultural tradition and practice. Examples important to the Asia-Pacific region include Aboriginal dreaming tracks in Australia, the spread of Polynesian culture across the Pacific Ocean and the Silk Road from China to the West. Another example would be slave routes such as those by which indentured labourers were brought from the Pacific Islands to Queensland in Australia to work in the sugar industry.

The Workshop agreed that the attributes of associative cultural landscapes also include the intangible, such as the acoustic, kinetic (eg. air movements) and olfactory, as well as the visual (eg. patterns of light, colours and shapes in the landscape). The acoustic dimension is vital to many cultures, for example those in Papua New Guinea which are tuned to the songs of birds or the sounds of waterfalls.

It was pointed out that in Pacific and other cultures in this region, some landscapes have been created by women or carry "religious, artistic or cultural" traditions specific to women rather than men. Therefore, in identifying associative cultural landscapes, gender should be taken into account.

In this region it is vital to recognise that geographical features may have cultural significance without there being any visible archaeological evidence (see Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Operational Guidelines*). In the absence of cultural fabric, the evidence may exist through words (eg. poetry, songs), photography or paintings - "the landscapes of memory".

Inspirational landscapes may become familiar to people through their depiction in paintings such as those of the strong nineteenth century landscape tradition in Australia exemplified by the works of Conrad Martens which had their European counterparts in the paintings of artists such as Turner.

Sydney Harbour has inspired not only local artists from the early colonial Port Jackson painters to the recent creations of Lloyd Rees, Brett Whiteley and Ken Done, but also the designers of the Harbour Bridge and the Sydney Opera House. These latter tangible inspirational responses have added to the cumulative mix of cultural and natural features in the landscape which, in turn, inspire new associative responses.

The inspirational photographs of Tasmania's Franklin River by Olegas Truchanas, Peter Dombrovskis and others have become a symbol for the wilderness movement in Australia just as Ansell Adams' evocative photographs

of the landform Half Dome in America's Yosemite National Park have become a symbol for the wilderness movement in the United States.

4. Evaluating associative cultural landscapes

The Workshop endorsed the findings of two recent UNESCO/ICOMOS meetings - the June 1994 *Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy* and the November 1994 *Nara Expert Workshop on Authenticity*. These workshops recognised that the consideration of properties of outstanding universal value needs to be contextual (recognising a place in its broader intellectual and physical context) rather than specific (as in the limited approach to viewing heritage solely as monuments or wilderness). The incorporation of the cultural landscape concept in the *Operational Guidelines* is a positive move in this direction. A cultural landscape, in reflecting the interactions of people and their environment, is defined by its cultural and natural elements which may be inseparable.

The Workshop recommended that:

The Workshop noted the need for an integrated approach to the evaluation of associative cultural landscapes, combining the skills and expertise of natural and cultural heritage experts. ICOMOS should continue to be the lead agency for the evaluation of cultural landscapes but, where appropriate, the evaluation of all categories of landscape should be undertaken jointly by ICOMOS and IUCN to link their areas of expertise.

On the question of evaluation the workshop participants addressed the following questions:

Which of the natural and cultural criteria in the *Operational Guidelines* are relevant to associative landscapes?

What constitutes the authenticity, both in character and components, and integrity required by the *Operational Guidelines* in relation to associative cultural landscapes?

How should boundaries of associative cultural landscapes be determined in relation to both functionality and intelligibility, as required by the *Operational Guidelines*?

Criteria

The Workshop recommended that, in evaluating any associative cultural landscape for World Heritage listing the criteria in Paragraphs 24 and 44 of the *Operational Guidelines* be considered comprehensively. Tongariro National Park and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park, the two places in this region now listed as associative cultural landscapes, were found to meet both cultural and natural criteria.

Cultural criteria in Paragraph 24 (a) of the *Operational Guidelines*, relating to "unique or exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation" (cultural criterion iii) and "associated with ... artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance" (cultural criterion vi) were clearly applicable to associative cultural landscapes. It was noted that cultural criterion (vi), according to the *Guidelines* should not be used in isolation except "in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria, cultural or natural".

Cultural criterion (iv) dealing with "landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history" and (v) relating to "an outstanding example of a traditional land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change", may also apply to associative cultural landscapes.

The Workshop recommended that in applying cultural criterion (vi) a broader rather than a narrower interpretation be used, and that in particular, oral traditions not be excluded.

The Workshop considered that the natural criterion defined in Paragraph 44 (a) (iii) may be relevant for an associative cultural landscape. The criterion highlights "superlative natural phenomena", "areas of exceptional natural beauty" and "areas of exceptional aesthetic importance". It is important that any nomination for World Heritage listing clearly specify how and why the landscape is seen as having these qualities, which may well be by cultural association.

There are management implications arising from the specific criteria used to evaluate associative cultural landscapes. The criteria in Paragraphs 44 (a) (ii) and (iv) for evaluating natural properties for World Heritage listing may, for the purposes of integrity, require the maintenance of biological diversity. While changes to Paragraph 38 have emphasised the potential for traditional cultural practices to assist the maintenance of biological diversity, management problems may arise if traditional land-use practices are seen to conflict with other nature conservation strategies.

The Workshop, noting that communities which are stakeholders in properties of World Heritage significance may not always be aware of the criteria and the listing process, supported the requirement for educational programs and full consultation with all communities which are culturally associated with the properties. It is recognised that in some instances cross-cultural differences may lead to conflicts concerning evaluation, listing and management of properties.

Authenticity and Integrity

The Workshop endorsed the wording of Paragraph 11 of the November 1994 *Nara Document on Authenticity* which states that :

All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of value and authenticity on fixed criteria. On the contrary, the

respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

While the Workshop participants agreed that Paragraph 24 (b) (i) of the *Operational Guidelines* is relevant to associative cultural landscapes, they considered that for regional applications the definition of authenticity needed to clarify the interactions between culture and the natural environment.

Authenticity, related to the criteria for which a place was nominated, should encompass the continuation of cultural practices which maintain the place. This authenticity, however, must not exclude cultural continuity through change, which may introduce new ways of relating to and caring for the place.

Because of the particular characteristics of associative cultural landscapes, authenticity may not refer to the maintenance of the fabric of a place, or its reconstruction to an earlier or original configuration. Instead, authenticity may mean the maintenance of a continuing association between the people and the place, however it may be expressed through time. This may on occasion necessitate the need for acceptance of some change to the landscape as well as a change in attitude to it.

The Workshop accepted the need to fulfil the conditions of integrity set out under Paragraph 44 (b) of the *Operational Guidelines*. It would seem that Paragraph 44 (b) (iii) may most often be relevant, through its reference to sites of 'outstanding aesthetic value'.

An example discussed in regard to authenticity and integrity was Mount Fuji in Japan. In addition to its natural values, Mount Fuji has undoubted spiritual, artistic and inspirational values. However, a range of landuses, protective mechanisms and management regimes for the surrounding areas have affected integrity and made boundary determination difficult.

Boundaries

World Heritage listing requires determination of property boundaries with reference to a clearly defined geocultural region and the capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural and natural elements of such regions or cultures.

The Workshop found that it can be difficult to specify boundaries for associative cultural landscapes because of the difficulties in quantifying the values and in delineating where they are expressed. However, it found that boundaries could be sought for each defined value and that the overall boundary incorporating all values could be presented by maps based on overlays for each.

For traditional indigenous associative cultural landscapes, it is necessary to define boundaries with reference, for example, to spirituality, cultural tradition and practice, language, kinship and social relationships and/or the interactions (including use and care of plant and animal species) that exist between people and their natural environment.

The boundary requirements for properties with natural values set out in Paragraphs 44 (b) were seen to be relevant for associative cultural landscapes where the nomination depended on any of the criteria in Paragraph 44 (a).

5. Managing associative cultural landscapes

Management

The Workshop endorsed the management requirements set out under Paragraphs 24 (b) (ii) and 44 (b) (v) of the *Operational Guidelines*, including those related to integrity and control of visitation to the property nominated. Paragraph 14 of the *Operational Guidelines* was perceived to be somewhat ambiguous in intent, offering some potential for secrecy and conflict rather than the open process considered desirable.

Paragraph 24 (b) (ii) of the *Operational Guidelines* regarding the adequacy of legal and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms applies to associative cultural landscapes. Paragraph 24 (b) (ii) appears to presuppose the arrest of change whereas what will often be needed is a mechanism to manage change appropriately. A management plan, or other conservation arrangement, should provide people with the framework and mechanisms to manage change, whilst conserving the stated values of the property.

Linkages between the evaluation and management of associative cultural landscapes need to be recognised. Close involvement of traditional custodians, as in the case of Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia should be a prerequisite in the assessment of appropriate management regimes for such landscapes.

With reference to the management of associative cultural landscapes, it should be recognised that indigenous peoples make an important and ongoing contribution to the maintenance and care of the values of the place.

The Workshop recommended that:

Interpretation programs for World Heritage associative cultural landscapes need to promote the traditional and/or inspirational values for which the places were nominated. For traditional indigenous landscapes, this interpretation program should be developed in consultation with, and with the agreement of, the appropriate traditional owners/custodians.

Education programs and information services need to be made available to State Party governments and the general public to encourage a greater feeling of ownership and respect for World Heritage properties.

Monitoring

Inspirational places such as artistic associative cultural landscapes are particularly difficult to monitor due to the lack of an effective gauge. One measure of success

is whether or not the values for which the landscape was noted are still appreciated by the community and respected by visitors. Another measure of success is whether or not the place itself continues to inspire creative works.

With reference to the monitoring of traditional cultural landscapes, the need to involve indigenous peoples must be recognised.

There is a need to protect all associative cultural landscapes, not only from neglect but also from the excesses of presentation and visitor overuse. The impact of heritage management regimes must therefore be monitored regularly, and appropriately controlled.

The Workshop accordingly endorsed the efforts of the World Heritage Committee to establish effective monitoring systems and to consider a cooperative regional approach to monitoring.

6. Community involvement

The Workshop participants considered community involvement and participation to be an important part of the identification, management and monitoring of associative cultural landscapes for World Heritage listing.

7. Testing the workshop outcomes

To test the outcomes of the Workshop, and particularly the relevance of the criteria in the *Operational Guidelines* to the inclusion of associative cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List, two associative cultural landscapes of World Heritage potential were discussed. One of the landscapes chosen had cultural associations to indigenous peoples, and the other, artistic associations. A simple testing methodology involving the consideration of the following questions in relation to each of the cultural landscapes was used:

Does the property fit the definition of associative cultural landscape in the *Operational Guidelines*?

If so, which criteria does it satisfy?

Does it satisfy the requirements concerning authenticity and integrity?

Does the associative cultural landscape have adequate management arrangements in place?

Is it of outstanding universal value?

How would you identify the boundaries?

The example of the indigenous cultural landscape was found to satisfy a range of both natural and cultural criteria. The example of the inspirational landscape met several cultural criteria and possibly some natural criteria. Boundary

definition for both examples was not possible given the constraints of information available to Workshop participants. Nonetheless, the exercise served to confirm the Workshop findings on definitions, evaluation and management.

8. Implications for the Asia-Pacific region

The adoption of the concept of cultural landscapes by the World Heritage Committee at its sixteenth session in 1992 made the *World Heritage Convention* more applicable to a wider international audience. More specifically, in the Asia-Pacific region, the *Convention's* potential application was extended, both culturally and geographically, by the inclusion of this category of heritage. These developments are recognised as having the potential to broaden the representativeness of the World Heritage List.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes held in Australia in April 1995 endorsed the findings of two recent UNESCO/ICOMOS meetings - the June 1994 *Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy and Thematic Studies for a representative World Heritage List* and the November 1994 *Nara Expert Workshop on Authenticity*. These workshops recognised that the consideration of properties of outstanding universal value needs to be contextual (recognising a place in its broader intellectual and physical context) rather than specific (as in the limited approach to viewing heritage solely as monuments or wilderness). The incorporation of the cultural landscape concept in the *Operational Guidelines* is a positive move in this direction. A cultural landscape, in reflecting the interactions of people and their environment, is defined by its cultural and natural elements which may be inseparable.

The Workshop further endorsed the *Global Strategy* and the *Nara Document on Authenticity* as being particularly apt for the Asia-Pacific region because of the continuity of living traditions in relation to land and water within this region. The *Global Strategy* and the December 1993 *Action Plan for the Future (Cultural Landscapes)* emphasised the need for regional workshops and educational programs to increase awareness of cultural landscapes among States Parties. To allow such programs to take place the Workshop recommended that an extension of time be granted to States Parties to incorporate cultural landscapes in their tentative lists (see the *Action Plan for the Future (Cultural Landscapes)*).

In this vital United Nations Year of Tolerance, in culturally diverse areas such as the Asia-Pacific region, it is important to encourage people to share what can be shared of their values, traditions and places; to care for that which cannot be shared; and to respect places reflecting different values and practices from their own. World Heritage listing of associative cultural landscapes and their ongoing management should reflect these values.

Annexes

Annex A

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Annex B
Workshop programs

AUSTRALIA ICOMOS INCORPORATED
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
PERMANENT ADDRESS: PO Box 77, Grosvenor Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Expert Workshop

**World Heritage Convention
and Associative Cultural Landscapes**

Friday 28 & Saturday 29 April 1995
Caves House, Blue Mountains, NSW

Program

Friday 28 April 1995, 9am start

Session 1: Defining types of associative cultural landscapes

Chair: Joan Domicelj, Vice President, ICOMOS

- Background and historical context
 - Representative, UNESCO World Heritage Centre (10 minutes presentation)
 - Comment by Sarah Titchen, Australian National University (5 minutes based on precirculated paper)
 - Report by Augusto Villalon, The Philippines Workshop (5 minutes)

- Working group discussion of defined associative landscape types (traditional cultural practices; inspirational/artistic)

Rapporteur: PHC (Bing) Lucas, IUCN

Morning tea 10.30 - 11.00 am

Session 2: Evaluation issues

Chair: Carmen Anon Feliu, ICOMOS

- Application to date
 - Uluru Kata Tjuta - Jon Willis (5 mins)
 - Tongariro - P H C (Bing) Lucas (5 mins)
 - (comment to address three points below)
- Working Group discussion
 - Group 1 - Chair: Isabel McBryde; Rapporteur: Helen Halliday*
 - Group 2 - Chair: Elizabeth Webby; Rapporteur: Liz Williams*

 - Which natural and cultural criteria are relevant?
 - Test of authenticity (character and components) and integrity
 - Boundary (extent related to functionality and intelligibility)

Lunch 12.30 - 2 pm

Session 2: Evaluation issues (continued)

- Continued Working Group discussions

*3 pm Working group rapporteurs report back to plenary session
Summary: Chris Betteridge*

Afternoon Tea 3.30 am - 4.00 pm

Session 3: Management/Monitoring

• Presentations

- Management issues - Tony Press, Australian Nature Conservation Agency (5 minutes)
- Community involvement - Rosemary Purdie, Willandra World Heritage Area community liaison committee (5 minutes)

• Working Group discussion

Group 1 - Chair: Tony Press; Rapporteur: Sharon Sullivan

Group 2 - Chair: Ian Stapleton; Rapporteur: Richard Mackay

*5.30 pm Working group rapporteurs report back to plenary session
Summary: Chris Betteridge*

7.00 pm Reception hosted by Jenolan Caves Reserve Trust

8.00 pm Dinner, followed by slide talks by regional participants

Saturday 29 April 1995 - Caves House

Session 4: Testing outcomes of Day 1 with case studies

Chair: Augusto Villalon, ICOMOS The Philippines

- Working Group discussion

Group 1 - Chair: Isabel McBryde; Rapporteur: Jane Lennon

Group 2 - Chair: Paul Carter; Rapporteur: Liz Williams

Working group rapporteurs report back to plenary session

Summary: Chris Betteridge

Morning tea 10.30 - 11.00 am

Session 5: Implications for the Asia/Pacific region

Chair : Representative, UNESCO

• Working Group Discussion

- Outcomes of workshop
- Summary & action plan

Rapporteur: Joan Domicelj, Vice President, ICOMOS

Lunch 12.30 pm - 1.30 pm

2 pm - Depart for return to Sydney

AUSTRALIA ICOMOS INCORPORATED
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
PERMANENT ADDRESS: PO Box 77, Grosvenor Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION and CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Thursday 27 April 1995

Sydney Opera House

Chair: Sandy Blair, President, Australia ICOMOS

- 9.10 Welcome by John Langmore, MP, representing the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories
- 9.15 Official opening by Federico Mayor, Director-General UNESCO
Global context, Bernd von Droste, Director World Heritage Centre
- 9.30 Overview of regional context, Joan Domicelj, ICOMOS Vice-President
- 9.40 Cultural and spiritual associations of landscapes: Uluru
Yami Lester, Chair Uluru Kata Tjuta Board of Management
- 10.00 Imagined landscapes: Aboriginal and Archaeological Perspectives
Professor Rhys Jones, Australian National University
- 10.20 Coffee
- 10.50 Cultural and spiritual associations of landscapes: Tongariro
Tumu Te Heuheu, traditional custodian Tongariro, New Zealand
- 11.10 Cultural Landscapes and the World Heritage Convention: the Road to Tongariro and Uluru Kata Tjuta, PHC (Bing) Lucas, IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, New Zealand
- 11.30 Landscapes of Disappearance
Paul Carter, Australia Centre, University of Melbourne
- 11.50 Inspirational value of cultural landscapes:
Ray Joyce - photographer, Tasmania
- 12.10 Inspirational value of cultural landscapes:
Janet Laurence - sculptor, Sydney
- 12.30 Closing remarks, Ian Stapleton, Vice-President Australia ICOMOS
- 12.40 Lunch at Sydney Opera House
- 2.00 Bus for those delegates who will go to Jenolan Caves House

Annex C

Summaries of papers presented

Opening session - Sydney Opera House, 27 April 1995

Welcome to participants

John Langmore MP, representing the Prime Minister of Australia and the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories

In welcoming delegates to the Workshop Mr Langmore stressed the need for recognition of the combined works of people and nature. He referred to the latest version of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* which now recognises associative cultural landscapes.

Mr Langmore highlighted the fact that Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park is only the second associative cultural landscape in the world to be included on the World Heritage List. He suggested that workshop participants might consider nominating the central parts of Canberra for World Heritage listing since, in his opinion, Australia's capital is "the best planned modern city in the world".

Official opening

Federico Mayor, Director-General, UNESCO

Dr Mayor reported that 142 State Parties are now signatories to the *World Heritage Convention*. Of the 440 sites on the World Heritage List, 88 are in the Asia-Pacific region, with 11 in Australia. He stressed the need for a collective effort by the international community to promote the concept of a shared human heritage which transcends national boundaries.

Referring to the 1992 decision by the World Heritage Committee to accept cultural landscapes for inclusion on the World Heritage List, Dr Mayor said that it was hoped that the imbalance between the disproportionately large number of European cultural heritage sites and the rest of the world could be redressed.

Dr Mayor expressed the view that people and nature are inseparable. He emphasised the role that nature plays in shaping the creative and spiritual life of humans, but said that it is wrong to take the human species out of the equation when considering ecosystems. He stressed the need for interaction with those who are actually living in World Heritage ecosystems.

Tongariro National Park, in the North Island of New Zealand, was the first associative cultural landscape to be listed on the World Heritage List, in 1993. Its natural features are closely related to the identity of the Maori people.

Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park in Australia has been recognised as an associative cultural landscape because of the continuous interrelationships

between the traditional Aboriginal custodians and the natural environment for more than 5000 years.

Dr Mayor advised Workshop participants that a proposal has been put to the Executive Board of UNESCO for a Merlina Mercouri Memorial Prize for the management of cultural landscapes. He stressed the need for integration of conservation and sustainable development if we are to protect the most important part of the biosphere - human beings - for our children and their children. "Humans are the eyes of the universe", he said, "our most important monument".

Overview of regional context

Joan Domicelj, ICOMOS Vice-President

In a paper titled "Diversity, Regionalism and Landscapes of Association" Ms Domicelj stressed the need, in this vital United Nations Year of Tolerance, and in culturally diverse areas such as the Asia-Pacific region that:

"... we encourage people to share what can be shared of their values, traditions and places; to care for what cannot be shared; and to respect places reflecting different values and practices from their own."

Ms Domicelj endorsed UNESCO's strong moves towards regionalisation which, she said, are well echoed amongst its friends and advisers - ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. ICOMOS, for example, now holds regional assemblies and supports regional discussion of issues such as tentative lists, cultural heritage at risk and the mutual monitoring of World Heritage listed properties.

Recounting the tale of her recent visit to the 2000 year old Ifugaoan high country stepped rice terraces in the Philippines, and sporting a broken leg as proof, Ms Domicelj likened the series of regional meetings and workshops to a celebratory feast in which the participants would "celebrate the extraordinary range of human responses to landscapes - as lovers, explorers, artists and, above all, as custodians". In the Asia-Pacific region, she said, "the wisdom of indigenous cultures in caring for the land is overwhelming."

Ms Domicelj outlined the proposed structure of the working sessions of the Workshop and linked its objectives to the 1994 *Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List* and attempts to redress imbalances in the present list under the theme of "Human Coexistence with the Land" - a change of emphasis from monumentality to complexity and from single places in isolation to places within their physical and cultural contexts.

Cultural and spiritual associations of landscapes : Uluru

Yami Lester, Chair, Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park Board of Management

Imagined landscapes: Aboriginal and archaeological perspectives

Professor Rhys Jones, Australian National University

Cultural and spiritual associations of landscapes: Tongariro

Tumu Te Heuheu, traditional custodian, Tongariro National Park, New Zealand

Cultural landscapes and the World Heritage Convention: the Road to Tongariro and Uluru Kata-Tjuta

PHC (Bing) Lucas, IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, New Zealand

Landscapes of Disappearance

Paul Carter, Australia Centre, University of Melbourne

Inspirational value of cultural landscapes

Ray Joyce, photographer, Tasmania

One of Australia's foremost photographers of historic buildings and non-indigenous landscapes, Ray Joyce likened himself to a hunter, stalking his prey in the dawn and the dusk. His presentation of 120 colour transparencies chosen at random from his vast collection of images emphasised the importance of light and its changing qualities with the seasons and the time of day. By its nature photography is subjective and while the photographer argued that his images were individually insignificant, as a collection of work they reflect the inspirational value of cultural landscapes. A recurring theme in Ray's photographs is what he terms "the singing line", the boundary between the land and the water. The photographer's fascination with this subject was a major factor in his recent decision to relocate his place of residence to a farmhouse beside a river in rural Tasmania.

Inspirational value of cultural landscapes

Janet Laurence, sculptor, Sydney

Working sessions - Jenolan Caves, 28-29 April 1995

Cultural landscapes and the *Operational Guidelines*

Sarah Titchen, Australian National University

Sarah Titchen presented a brief outline of the background and historical context to the inclusion of cultural landscape categories in the *Operational Guidelines* and the concomitant revisions to the cultural and natural criteria.

It was noted that the December 1992 revisions to natural heritage criteria (ii) and (iii) have removed references to people and their interactions with the natural environment, and to exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements of the environment. The recognition of such

interactions and combinations through World Heritage listing must now be achieved through application of the cultural landscape categories.

The Philippines Workshop

Augusto Villalon, ICOMOS, The Philippines

Application of evaluation issues to date: Uluru Kata-Tjuta

Jon Willis, Uluru Kata-Tjuta National Park

Application of evaluation issues to date: Tongariro

PHC (Bing) Lucas, Senior Adviser, IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, Wellington, New Zealand

Management issues: Uluru Kata-Tjuta

Hilary Sullivan, Australian Nature Conservation Agency

Community involvement

Rosemary Purdie, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area Community Liaison Committee