



Levuka Pasifika Charter Workshop



Australia ICOMOS
& ICOMOS Pasifika
29 Sept – 2 Oct 2018

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1 Introduction

Background

A workshop was held in Levuka, a World Heritage listed property on the island of Ovalau, Fiji, immediately prior to the *CULTURE: Conserving it Together* Conference, a joint initiative of Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS Pasifika.

This report outlines the purpose and achievements of the Workshop and includes all of the workshop materials. Prior to the workshop a Dropbox folder of materials was provided to participants. Following the workshop, a page on the *CULTURE: Conserving it Together* conference website contains all of the other materials gathered for and shared prior to and at the Workshop, including examples of Charters and other guidance.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the Workshop was to examine in detail the proposal for a Pasifika Charter, its purpose and scope, and how it could benefit heritage across the region. The idea of a Pasifika Charter emerged at a 2015 workshop on heritage conservation, also held in Levuka. In simple terms, the concept was for a charter containing key heritage principles and guidance suited to the diverse cultures and languages of Pacific island nations, recognising also the specific kinds of heritage places and the resource constraints faced by many communities and nations.

Approach

The Workshop was designed to bring together heritage practitioners from across the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand to share their experiences of working with heritage places and explore the potential benefits of a Pacific-wide Charter, drawing on examples of Charters from elsewhere.

A workshop-style of meeting was seen as offering the best way to share information and frame concepts towards a new Charter – the Pasifika Charter. Pacific participants were, for example, invited to share examples of places and approaches to cultural heritage from across the region.

In shaping the agenda (below) and briefing participants prior to the Workshop, the following broad topics that could be addressed in a Charter were identified as:

- Identifying cultural heritage
- Why heritage is important and to whom
- Supporting communities and other stakeholders
- Looking after heritage places: key principles and practices.

Who was invited?

The workshop was limited to a maximum of 50 participants, with the aim of securing 25 people from the Pacific nations and 25 from other countries, primarily Australia and New Zealand.

In total, 31 people participated in either one or both days of the Workshop, 7 from the Pacific, 17 from Australia, and 7 from other countries (US, New Zealand, Japan, Taiwan). The participants included several people who had or were currently actively involved in heritage conservation in Levuka, including Adi Mere Ratunabuabua, Suliana Sandys, Gerry Takano, Justin Francis, Kiho Yaoita, Jean Rice, Kerime Danis.

Pacific participants

An invitation was sent to the identified heritage agencies in all of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Funding provided by the workshop sponsors was available to support participation, although it was not sufficient to fully-fund all those invited. A reduced workshop fee was available for Pacific-based self-funded participants.

Australian and New Zealand participants

Australian and New Zealand participants were invited to register for the workshop when they registered for the associated *CULTURE: Conserving it Together* conference.

Other participants

Other participants with experience in working in the Pacific and/or in Levuka were also specifically invited.

Invitation and attendee list

The attendance list is contained in Appendix 2.

Workshop program

The Workshop was held over two days. Participants travelled from Suva to Levuka on Saturday 29 September, enjoying a guided walk through parts of the town with Suliana Sandys (including a heavy rain storm), and then going to present sevusevu to the Levuka Chief.

The workshop commenced on Sunday 30 September, continuing for a full day on the Monday 1 October. Participants returned to Suva on Tuesday 2 October, and most then participated in the three-day *CULTURE: Conserving it Together* conference.

The Workshop program was structured around 8 sessions, some with presentations from participants and others where small groups worked together to develop ideas for the Charter. The program was recirculated to participants and was adjusted to suit the needs of participants and the venue during the workshop.

The program is included as Appendix 1.



Suliana Sandys leads Workshop Participants in a guided tour of Levuka township

Supporting materials

A range of materials were gathered and included in a shared Dropbox prior to the Workshop. These included:

- Report of the 2015 Levuka workshop, the Levuka Conservation Code and material on Levuka
- Charters: including The Burra Charter (2013 and links to earlier versions), ICOMOS NZ Charter (both language versions), China Principles, Venice Charter
- A range of other documents including Conventions, ICOMOS Charters and guidance, Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, (etc)
- A folder of Resources including training videos produced for the Pacific; Pacific region documents and declarations (etc).

2 The Workshop

Welcome and introduction to the workshop

To open the workshop, Elizabeth Edwards (Secretary, ICOMOS Pasifika) lead us in prayer and Suliana Sandys offered a heartfelt welcome to everyone, highlighting the need for guidelines to ensure important heritage places like Levuka are not lost. Peter Phillips (Secretary General, ICOMOS) graciously responded on behalf of Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS.



Welcome from Suliana Sandys

Peter Phillips and workshop facilitator Chris Johnston were presented with traditional garlands, locally crafted and very beautiful.

What is heritage for you?

As everyone introduced themselves, facilitator Chris Johnston invited each person to offer one word on what heritage is to them. A wealth of ideas emerged



Role of this workshop in developing a Charter

Our purpose

Chris Johnston outlined the scope of the workshop, noting that it would generate ideas towards a Charter – start the process. She used the metaphor of building a house, asking participants to recognise that we are just at the start of a planning process. She suggested that we could explore the shape of the house, how many rooms it might have, and what is in each room? And importantly, who needs to be involved in the design and construction?

Chris emphasised that the process of developing a Charter must be inclusive and engage a much wider group.

Following the workshop there would need to be a significant process to engage people and organisations across the Pacific in the development of a Charter.

Chris pointed to the four key topics for the workshop – all of which are expected to be included as topics in a Charter:

- The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?
- Defining heritage values: why is heritage important and to whom?
- Communities and stakeholders: how best to engage them in heritage practice?
- Conserving heritage: what are the principles and practices relevant here?

Last, Chris explained the workshop agenda and noted that we would be reporting on Day 3 of the CULTURE conference.

Session 1: Creating a Pasifika Charter

Meretui Ratunabuabua (ICOMOS Pasifika) and Jean Rice (Australia ICOMOS) jointly spoke to three points:

- What could a Pasifika Charter achieve?
- Where has the idea come from and who is supporting it?
- How will it build on significant Pacific initiatives around cultural heritage?

On behalf of ICOMOS Pasifika, Mere said how pleased they were to have everyone here at the workshop, starting this journey.

What could a Charter do?

- Express regional and cultural contexts
- Build awareness and respect
- Assist clarity and consistency
- Guidance and advice
- Support people working in heritage
- It would be an ICOMOS Pasifika Charter – specific to the cultures and needs across the Pacific.

Jean explained that the idea of a Pasifika Charter emerged as a recommendation from the 2015 workshop held at Levuka and supported by Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS Pasifika, with the support of National Trust of Fiji Islands. The workshop was designed to share expertise and knowledge and consider appropriate conservation processes, practice and approach. It combined theoretical presentations, practical activities and site visits.

Applying the Australian Burra Charter to case study places, we recognised that we were imposing our practice on people in Levuka. Even our terminology was not necessarily appropriate. For example, we were talking about ‘significance’ but many people who were not familiar with this term, nor the particular nuances that it has in Australian heritage practice. We also used the Levuka

guidelines that are in the management plan. People didn't know about them but when we brought them forward, people found them useful.

There were a number of outcomes from that workshop, and one was that a Pacific-wide charter that reflected Pacific community values and terminology would be a valuable tool. We also discussed the range of values that might need to be included, the different languages it would need to be translated into.

Charters need to be appropriate for the heritage of the place. Pacific countries have many values - of the ocean and the land, many different values for communities in each country. This is a challenge for developing a Charter for the region.



Participants at the 2015 Workshop in Levuka

Australia ICOMOS is supporting the development of a Pasifika Charter through this workshop and the conference.

Discussion

Questions and discussion ranged over a number of topics including the status of and resources available to ICOMOS Pasifika; the size of the region covered by ICOMOS Pasifika; the need for a consultative approach Pacific-wide.

Mere suggested that a Charter would be a valuable tool for awareness raising about heritage and getting it out widely would help build awareness and respect, as well as provide practical guidance.

This workshop will be a starting point – it is important that Pacific heritage practitioners shape the Charter.

Session 2: Defining the scope of a Pasifika Charter

To start our exploration of the scope of a Charter, several of our Pacific participants spoke about a specific place or places in their country, highlighting why it is important, to whom and how it is being looked after.

Candace Bower (Australia/Levuka)

Suiliana Sandys (Levuka)

Temetui Maliga (Tuvalu)

Gerry Takano (USA, Hawaii)

Elizabeth Edwards (Fiji)



Left to right: Candace Bower, Suliana Sandys, Temetui Maliga, Gerry Takano, Elizabeth Edwards, Chris Johnston

Themes

Themes from these presentations included:

- Power of the story
- Complexity of elements of a place
- Connections – people, communities, cultural routes, the ocean
- Landscape as context – landscape as network
- Place symbolises the intangible
- Amazing range of places
- Shared knowledge evolves
- Memories: connecting & reconnecting to place
- Multiple communities: different values
- We stay to protect our land and culture
- Truth-telling
- Common experiences are what define us
- Acknowledging different stories: places of pain & hurt.

Sessions 3 & 4: Identifying cultural heritage & Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values

Identifying cultural heritage

In Session 3, small discussion groups looked at two focus questions:

1. The diverse heritage places across the Pacific: what is it?
2. Defining heritage values: why is heritage important and to whom?

Each group had a particular focus, and the same groups continued into Session 4 (below) to develop principles for recognising heritage and heritage values. The groups, and reporters, were:

- Storied places – Mere Ratunabuabua
- Levuka – Suliana Sandys
- Shared heritage – Candice Bower and Peter Phillips
- Landscape-seascape – Martin Bryant
- Old places (including vernacular and archaeology) – Wayne Johnson.

The full notes typed up from the butcher's paper sheets created by each of the small group discussions are included in Appendix 4.

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?



Levuka Masonic Hall

The Pacific's heritage is:

- Diverse and complex – layered – interwoven
- Indigenous – voyaging – colonial – migrant – contemporary
- Transnational – national – local
- Tangible and intangible expressions of traditions, cultures, history, knowledge, community
- About connections between people and place
- Multiplicity of place 'types', scales and relationships.

More specifically, the place-based heritage of the Pacific includes:

- Cultural landscapes – land, water, mountains, ocean, people, settlements, cultivation, traditions, history
- Archaeological sites – ancestral & old villages – known & unknown sites
- Towns and settlements – and cities
- Traditional sites – sacred – ceremonial
- Vegetation – relict landscapes – natural – places with stories
- Origin points of migration
- Moveable objects
- Embodied in & expressed through story, cultural practices (religion, tradition, performance etc)



Sevusevu ceremony participants

Drawing these ideas together:

Importantly, the Pacific's heritage is ocean/sea, land and stars.

The Pacific's heritage is ancient and modern, traditional and colonial, expressing positive and difficult aspects of the past and present. This heritage has been created by many peoples and cultures, and the contact / social exchange between them.

The Pacific's heritage may be recognised at all geographic scales – from international through to the smallest local element. Moreover, heritage elements across the Pacific may form an extended cultural network.

Place-based heritage in the Pacific is almost always entwined with intangible heritage – stories, tradition, knowledge, language, and cultural practices such as song, dance, art, food (etc). It is a living heritage.

Much of the Pacific's heritage is shared heritage: mutual, contested, multiple and layered.

Defining heritage values



Levuka Public School

Why is heritage important?

In summary:

- Places valuable for transmission of knowledge, culture and learning
- 'Why' is best expressed in within specific cultural frames and language
- Reflected through local and community values, linked to ongoing community practices
- Divergent, convergent, nested, shared, contested – interwoven
- Relationships and connections – across the Pacific and within and between communities – connections are often long-standing and ongoing.

Understanding what is valued as heritage? Whose values – which people, communities, cultures?

Key ideas included:

- Listening
- Talking to the right people
- Oral narratives and traditions
- Engaging with meanings, memory and associations
- Appreciating the sense of belonging.
- Authenticity – real people and real landscapes

- Time depth – long standing cultures.

Key principles

In Session 4, some of the key principles that emerged were:

- Respecting and recognising diversity of identity and culture: inclusion
- Consider all perspectives of history, culture, events and values
- Understand the nature and significance of heritage
- Support the integrity of cultural transmission: knowledge, languages and practices
- Respect, consult, support & advise customary landowners and knowledge holders.
- Consider the sustainability of heritage places
- Encouraging truth and fact finding (telling) to define what happens
- Use new methods and technology to engage and educate.



At the Workshop

Session 5: Welcome to Day 2: Recap on Day 1

Session 5, Day 2 started with a recap and summary of some key ideas from Day 1.

Heritage is ...

The first was an exploration of what heritage is:

- Diverse and complex – layered – interwoven
- Indigenous – colonial – migrant – contemporary
- Transnational – national – local
- Places – the physical manifestations of traditions, cultures, history, knowledge, community
- Intangible cultural heritage – connected to places – but also a heritage in its own right
- Multiplicity of place ‘types’ and scales
- Voyaging, travelling as a layer – ancient and contemporary – migration
- The counterpoint to voyaging is that the Pacific is a place of home – some people/cultures believe they originated in their ‘place’
- Land and seascape is continuous – a whole not separate islands.

Significance means ...

The second topic was on significance and what it means:

- Wholistic expressions – in each language
- Expressed local and community values

- 'Standard values' – such as historic, aesthetic, research (etc) may need to be put aside – do they capture all aspects of significance relevant to Pacific cultures and peoples?
- Divergent, convergent, shared, contested – interwoven
- Relationship and connection.

In discussion it was noted that 'significance' and 'values' – have different meanings: significance is based on comparison, that is, it is relative (e.g. national) whereas values refer to what is important.

Principles

The workshop reviewed a set of 6 principles drawn from the previous day's discussions; each principle had several subsidiary principles.

1. Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge
2. Documenting/researching/understanding heritage values
3. Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values
4. Customary ownership, governance and rights
5. The process of heritage conservation
6. Sustainability.

In discussion additional principles emerged around the development of the Charter including:

- Inclusiveness should be a principle to guide the development of the charter
- The process should be broadly consultative but there is a need to define where the mandate is across the Pacific
- Respect is fundamental in the engagement processes to develop the Charter
- Language and terminology: people need to key concepts in their language in development of the Charter – a table of key words like China Principles?
- The Charter offers an exemplary way to connect sustainability into heritage
- Connection of culture-nature and sustainability with cultural transmission
- Recognition of climate changes and impacts on culture and heritage.

Key questions to be decided include:

- Raises the questions of who is the Charter for?
- Who will use it and how?
- Which organisation might adopt it?

Scope of the Charter: geographic and consultative

The following ideas were offered about the scope of the Charter:

- Pasifika – or whole of Pacific – the island nations + US Marshall Islands, Guam, Hawaii
- Will it be relevant to the whole of the Pacific – e.g. Aotearoa too?
- Charter should define which countries it refers to. Or is it about people – people who identify as Pacific – who engage with ICOMOS Pasifika and the Pasifika Charter?
- Should it be a non-inclusive approach – applied where useful and culturally relevant, recognising Pacific people live in other non-Pacific countries?
- Translation? Process of translation is a potential way to introduce Charter – 1000 languages in the Pacific.

Session 6: Caring for heritage

Topics for discussion

Key topics for this session were:

- Good ways to look after different kinds of heritage places
- What are the challenges?

The session was again structured around small discussion groups with a focus on caring for heritage in a Pacific context:

- Caring for landscapes/seascapes what heritage principles are relevant
- Caring for heritage: all types of heritage places - principles
- Levuka: draft list of what needs to be done to look after Levuka's heritage
- Sustainability, resilience & heritage.

Detailed group notes are included in Appendix 4.

Key ideas

Each group developed specific responses to the focus questions.

Landscapes and seascapes

Landscapes and seascapes group emphasised the importance of land and sea relationships to people, culture and heritage and the need to care for these relationships as well as for the physical attributes.

The group emphasised that places exist as part of landscapes – that is within a web of human and natural relationships and flows and that it is important to understand, respect and sustain this web of relationships and flows.

All heritage places

This group recognised the wide range of places that express heritage in the Pacific region, the range of pressures on heritage. Potential principles for consideration included:

- Respecting local traditions and connections to heritage
- Minimise intervention, and where necessary use traditional skills and knowledge, using new technologies with care
- Reconstruction for traditional purposes may be appropriate
- Respect all values and cultural rights and responsibilities
- Settings and curtilage, including visual, are important
- Recording should occur before change
- Interpretation should convey the meanings and stories, be culturally appropriate and respectful.

Levuka World Heritage area

Detailed consideration was given to conservation of Levuka's heritage values, drawing on the experience of a small group of participants who had specialist knowledge. The detailed notes on the issues and recommended actions are described in Appendix 4, and below in 'Actions arising from the Workshop'.

Sustainability & heritage

Sustainability in relation to heritage is a complex concept, and encompasses:

- understanding communities and culture as well as place

- heritage – encompassing places, intangible heritage, customs, identity – needs to be strong to support the resilience of communities. In turn, resilience within communities supports heritage.
- there are multiple impacts on the sustainability of communities and therefore heritage
- heritage offers a sustainable model of stewardship
- sustaining heritage involves working with and increasing the capacity of local governance needs.

Heritage practice – as exemplified by western heritage practice does not always recognise the relationships between people, culture, environment and heritage not does it optimise the potential role of heritage to contribute to sustainability. Ideas about what is needed included:

- financial support
- building community livelihoods
- local and engaged governance, including ways to engage old traditions and structures into contemporary processes
- social equity
- coordination between community, government, ngos
- independent heritage advisors.

The group pointed to the idea of *Malama Honua*, meaning to care for island Earth, suggesting that notions of heritage found in the Pacific are especially good paradigms of heritage to promote sustainability/culture/nature.

Session 7: Engaging Communities and Stakeholders

Scope

This session was a plenary brainstorm, focusing on effective ways to involve and support communities and stakeholders.

- Who are the stakeholders?
- How to support the involvement of communities in heritage?
- Communities and stakeholders: how best to reflect their roles in a Charter?

Responses included:

- Coordination of community and government processes and stakeholders
- 'Chiefly' decision-making and customary governance being coordinated with government agencies and legal frameworks
- Community – non-government organisations – government: together form a triangle of relationships

Funding is important:

- Cash is the fourth C
- Communities often don't get paid
- Governments and municipal councils need to become aware of the resource needs of communities to enable them to engage.
- Cash needs to be well managed in communities.

Communication is important:

- Communication roles and responsibilities need to be defined and formalised
- Communication policies need to be developed and followed
- Communication pathways should be defined
- Concise and clear guidelines on communication
- Communication pathways should be defined with approval and checking processes – a checklist – to make sure it happens.

Engagement and consultation:

- Be transparent about how consultation occurs and how the outcomes will be taken into account
- Engagement requires commitment
- Consultation starts early on at the beginning of the heritage identification process
- Need to understand how communities respond: e.g. community not turning up may be a protest not a non-interest in participating
- Consistency is important.

Co-create: a collaborative way to work together: helps with capacity-building.



Working in small groups

Session 8: Conclusions

Actions arising from the Workshop

In concluding, participants discussed key actions arising.

1. Levuka World Heritage Property

During the afternoon, a group met to discuss concerns about heritage management and development issues for Levuka. They reported back in the final session and proposed five specific, urgent actions to be put forward to the government.

1. Levuka Heritage Committee to write to the Department of Culture and Heritage
2. Prepare a brief outline of process or steps for approval for owners that are user friendly
3. Resend outcomes of 2015 workshop to the commissioner with copies to the Director of National Trust, Dept Culture and Heritage, Director of the Museum, Director of Town Planning, CEO Levuka Town Council with a covering letter noting positive actions that have happened.
4. Map and Planning Scheme Extract for display in Levuka Community Centre for October 2018
5. A pamphlet/brochure to be prepared.

It was agreed that these actions would be presented at the Conference.

2. Progressing the Charter

Anita Smith reported on a small group that had meet to explore next steps in developing a Pasifika Charter.

Step 1

Consolidate the outcomes from workshop – put the ‘house in order’

Pose questions for the Conference Forum on Friday – record the feedback

Step 2

Consolidate the outcomes from the Conference Forum on the Workshop

Investigate funding to employ a consultant – key tasks:

- Develop a consultation strategy
- Compile a calendar of meetings and events at which the draft Charter can be circulated and discussed
- Establish a web page under the Culture Conference web page
- Include relevant reference documents
- Consolidate comments and feedback.

Getting it on the agenda before key agencies, meetings - part of the annual calendar

How to find funds? First talk to potential consultants to see what the scope of funding is, and then see where the funding opportunities might be (national committees, ICOMOS, sponsors/supporters of ICOMOS)

There is some funding already that was gathered to support SIDS participation in this workshop but that has not been used – so it could be a starting point.

Working Group

1. 4 – 6 people, majority from the Pacific, continuity of corporate knowledge important. How to develop the membership?
2. Need Terms of Reference (ToRs) developed first to know scope of the commitment – could we develop over next few days? Could start with the Australia ICOMOS’s ToR for working groups.
3. Consultant would be the travelling person.

Reference Group

Wider group of key stakeholders who are focal point for coordinating responses including:

- Representatives of the SIDS and territories
- Representatives of Pacific Rim countries.

Reporting / launching

Timeframe depends on ability to get funding and appointing consultant.

Some key dates include:

- December 2018: ICOMOS AGA, Argentina: report on progress
- December 2019, AGA in Morocco: progress report
- July 2020, Pacific Arts Festival
- October 2020, ICOMOS GA, Sydney: could seek for a Pasifika Charter to be ‘endorsed or supported’ at the GA in 2020 if it has been adopted by ICOMOS Pasifika first.

Engagement

Consultant to develop a consultation strategy for region-wide engagement

- Who needs to be involved in shaping the Charter? Organisations, governments, institutions etc.
- Link into a comprehensive calendar of regional events and workshop where the draft can be discussed.
- Web page on the Conference web site
- Flyer for conferences.

ICOMOS Pasifika:

- This Charter could put ICOMOS Pasifika on the map as it did for Australia ICOMOS
- ICOMOS Pasifika resources and commitments
- Longer-term, seek adoption of the Charter by government, local government, NGOs etc across the Pacific.

Wrapping up

Kerime Danis, Convenor of the CULTURE Conference closed the Workshop offering thanks to all participants and organisers, to ICOMOS Pasifika and Australia ICOMOS, to Levuka community and the venue for the hospitality offered.

Peter Phillips speaking as Secretary-General ICOMOS offered his thanks and congratulations to everyone, reiterating the importance of the Workshop and the next steps in developing the Pasifika Charter.



Farewelling Levuka

3 Outcomes/Conclusions

This section summarises some of the key outcomes from the Levuka Workshop as summarised and presented to the Forum on Day 3 of the *CULTURE: Conserving it Together Conference*.

Appendix 5 documents in more detail the discussion that emerged at the Conference and Appendix 6 includes the presentation on the Pasifika Charter.

Framing a Charter

Key ideas that emerged from our discussions that would help frame a Pasifika Charter included:

- The workshop has been the start of a journey together – a Pacific-wide journey supported by Australia ICOMOS
- Workshop has sketched out some ideas that will be shared at the CULTURE conference and that can provide a starting point for the development of a Charter
- The great diversity of the Pacific peoples – 1000 languages – and the importance of ocean and the land was recognised as a significant challenge highlighting the importance of creating a Charter that recognises these differences.
- The need to consider all perspectives of history culture and values for the whole Pacific.
- The importance of adopting an inclusive process in the development of a Charter
- The challenge of creating a Charter for a vast region.

Topics to be addressed in a Charter

Preamble – to express the cultures and heritage of the Pacific

Terms – specific terms – and meanings

Heritage - what kinds of heritage are included: places, tangible heritage, setting, traditions, stories, knowledge etc

Heritage values & significance – what words can be used to convey why heritage is important

Documenting heritage: research, field work, people work; places, traditions, stories, knowledge; protocols

Caring for heritage: conservation principles and processes that guide how we look after heritage

Making changes to heritage places: processes, decision-making,

Roles of communities, owners, stakeholders: who speaks for the heritage; roles; rights; responsibilities

Principles to guide the development of the Charter

- People are different across the Pacific so need a Charter to recognise these differences
- Charter should be inclusive of all perspectives of history, culture and values for the whole Pacific
- Charter should build on existing region-wide documents, legal frameworks and programs (e.g. cultural mapping)

	• Respect is fundamental – use the lingua franca of that place • Development of the Charter must be broadly consultative.
Geographical/cultural scope of the Charter	• Whole of the Pacific • Applied and used where it is seen to be useful and culturally relevant • Links to the approaches used on Pacific rim? • Language – translation – 1000 languages across the Pacific • Key questions: Who is the Charter for? Who will use it and how? Which organisation/s might use/adapt/adopt it into the future?
What is the Pacific's heritage	The Pacific's heritage is: • Diverse and complex – layered – interwoven • Indigenous – voyaging – colonial – migrant – contemporary • Transnational – national – local • Tangible and intangible expressions of traditions, cultures, history, knowledge, community • Multiplicity of place 'types', scales and relationships
Heritage values and significance	• Best expressed in each language • Reflected through local and community values • Not the 'standard heritage values' – historic, aesthetic, research (etc) • Divergent, convergent, shared, contested – interwoven • Relationships and connections
Principles to be addressed in the Charter	Six key principles for recognising heritage and heritage values: 1. Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge 2. Documenting, researching, understanding heritage values 3. Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values 4. Traditional ownership, governance and rights 5. The process of heritage conservation 6. Sustainability
1 -Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge	• Transmission of culture, languages, practices, traditional knowledge, cosmologies, etc in the Pacific (including all forms of transmission – oral, song, dance etc) • Duty and a right to support the intergenerational transmission of knowledge • Maintain the integrity of transmission of knowledge and practices and interpretation

2 – Documenting, researching, understanding heritage values

- Sharing information & where information is stored
- Recognise that intangible heritage goes beyond place; many Pacific nations have signed the UNESCO Convention.
- Actively understand the values and significance of heritage
- Encouraging fact finding /truth telling
- Use new methods/technology/media to engage and educate
- Understanding and recognising stories and their context
- Place – artefact – people are all connected
- Documenting heritage in culturally appropriate ways
- Significance crosses boundaries

3 - Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values

- Respecting and recognising diversity of identity and culture: inclusion
- Consider all perspectives history/culture/events/values
- Responsibility for guardianship rests with all those whose stories are embodied in the significance of the place
- Nested cultural identities: multiple cultural identities [may or may not be conflicted]

4 - Traditional ownership, governance and rights

- Rightful ownership of knowledge and stories – contemporary and traditional
- Respect, consult, support and advise customary land owners
- Respect traditional governance structures and the community's interpretation of how the management of heritage sites are defined
- Respect for community decision-making processes
- Culture evolves and lives with its people.

5 - The process of heritage conservation

- Recognition, respect, collaboration are guiding principles: reconciliation and truth-telling may be critical around places of conflict
- Resolution of differences in conservation processes must be based on mutual respect and acknowledgement
- Language and terminology
- Diversity of places – landscapes, seascapes, sacred/ceremonial places, colonial and much more.

6 – Sustainability and community resilience

- Charter could offer an exemplary way to connect sustainability into heritage
- Sustainability of heritage – means sustaining communities and culture as well as place – community resilience
- Is heritage sustainable after places are lost? Heritage and

culture are at risk through climate change

- Indivisibility of nature and culture in the Pacific
- Communities to be part of sustainability planning/management – they need to be front and centre.

Appendix 1: Pasifika Charter Workshop Program

Overall Levuka program

Sat 29 Sept	10am-4pm	Pre-Conference Workshop: Travel from Suva to Levuka Bus & ferry to Levuka Wharf
	Late afternoon	Guided walk of Levuka – Guided by Suliana Sandis Presenting “sevusevu” to Levuka Chief (all Pacific participants are welcome to join the Committee)
Sun 30 Sept	8.45am	Register for workshop
	9:00am – 5:00pm	Levuka Pasifika Charter Workshop: The Royal Hotel Function Room
	6pm	Workshop dinner
Mon 1 Oct	8.45am – 5:30pm	Levuka Pasifika Charter Workshop The Royal Hotel Function Room
Tues 2 Oct	4.30am-8.30am	Return trip from Levuka to Suva Bus, ferry, bus to Suva town centre or Novotel

Workshop Program

Day 1: Sun 30 Sept		
8.45	Arrive, sign-in etc	
Session 1 – Welcome and introduction to the workshop		
9.15	Welcome Allow at least 15 mins	Kerime Danis + others – Peter Phillips; Mayor
9.30	Our workshop: introduction to the purposes of the workshop and the practical arrangements for both days	Chris Johnston - Facilitator
9.40	Creating a Pasifika Charter? - What could a Pasifika Charter achieve? - Where has the idea come from and who is supporting it? - How will it build on significant Pacific initiatives around cultural heritage? The presenters could also consider the value of other locality/regional Charters – e.g. Burra Charter, NZ/Aotearoa Charter, China Principles - <i>Overview of Charters pre-circulated</i>	Meretui Ratunabuabua & Jean Rice
10.10	How will this workshop start developing a Pasifika Charter, and what will happen after the workshop? Four key topics for our workshop – anticipated to be	Chris Johnston

Day 1: Sun 30 Sept		
	included in a Charter: • The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it? • Defining heritage values: why is heritage important and to whom? • Communities and stakeholders: how best to engage them in heritage practice? • Conserving heritage: what are the principles and practices relevant here?	
10.15	Questions & discussion	
10.30	Morning tea	
Session 2 Defining the scope of a Pasifika Charter		
11.00	Panel: Brief presentations from Pacific representatives What is a special place in your country, why is it special, who is it important to and how is it being looked after? We have alerted Pacific reps about this.	Chris Johnston
	Review: have we captured the key ideas from the presentations? Discussion – any additions?	
12.30	Lunch	
Session 3 Identifying cultural heritage		Facilitator – Anita Smith
1.30	Introduction to session Small discussion groups looking at two focus questions: • The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it? • Defining heritage values: why is heritage important and to whom?	
2.30	Reconvene: each group reports back Discussion	
3.30	Afternoon tea	
Session 4 Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values		
4.00	Small groups continue: • What kinds of heritage places should be recognised in a Pasifika Charter? • What are the values we attribute to that heritage? • Are there likely to be diverse and/or divergent	

Day 1: Sun 30 Sept		
	values for some kinds of heritage? How can different values co-exist?	
4.45	Brief report back	
5.00	Close of Day 1	
6.00	Workshop dinner	

Day 2: Mon 1 Oct		
Session 5 – Welcome to Day 2		
9.00	Welcome	Kerime Danis
9.15	Recap on Day 1	Facilitator/s
	Questions & discussion People may have points to raise that occurred to them overnight	
Session 6 – Looking after heritage		
9.30	Good ways to look after different kinds of heritage places	Facilitator
	Distil issues as people present the examples	Butchers paper/powerpoint
10.15	Questions & discussion	Facilitator
10.30	Morning tea	
11.00	Principles for conserving heritage: Introduction to the Levuka conservation code as an example of a code for heritage buildings for a specific place. Small discussion groups looking at one focus question: Conserving heritage: what heritage principles and practices should be applied to Pacific heritage places?	Facilitator
12.15	Report back (could be at 12.00)	
12.30	Lunch	
Session 7 – Engaging communities and stakeholders		
1.15	Presentation/s: learning from effective ways to	

Day 2: Mon 1 Oct		
	involve and support communities and stakeholders	
1.45	Small discussion groups looking at <u>three focus questions</u>: • Who are the stakeholders? • How to support the involvement of communities in heritage? • Communities and stakeholders: how best to reflect their roles in a Charter?	
3.00	Reconvene: each group reports back (and hands in their written materials)	
3.30	Afternoon tea	
Session 8 - Conclusions		
4.00	Summing up key topics Key people to sum up on each of the key topics • Ideas for a preamble • Scope of heritage • Heritage values • Conserving heritage places and values • Engagement stakeholders and communities	
4.45	Next steps • What happens next and timing • Formal thanks	Kerime Danis Peter Phillips
5.30	Close – with housekeeping about the early morning departure	

Appendix 2: Workshop participants

Name		Organisation
Candace	Bower	Student, University of Sydney
Ian	Bowman	President, ICOMOS NZ
Catherine	Brouwer	Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects
Martin	Bryant	UTS
Alan	Croker	Design 5 Architects
Kerime	Danis	Australia ICOMOS: CULTURE Conference Convenor
Elizabeth	Edwards	Secretary General, ICOMOS Pasifika
Justin	Francis	Justin Francis and Associates
Masami	Fukumoto	Okayama University of Science
Timothy	Hubbard	Heritage Matters Pty Ltd
Rachel	Jackson	GML Heritage
Susan	Jackson-Stepowski	JS Heritage Planning
Wayne	Johnson	Place Management, Property NSW
Chris	Johnston	Context & La Trobe University: Levuka Workshop Facilitator
Kevin	Jones	NZ ICOMOS
Agnieshka	Kiera	Australia ICOMOS
Temetui	Maliga	Ministry of Home Affairs, Tuvalu
Susan	McIntyre-Tamwoy	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants, James Cook University
Elia	Nakoro	Fiji Museum, Suva
Sipriano	Nemani	Director: Fiji Museum, Suva
Peter	Phillips	Secretary-General, ICOMOS
Andrew	Potts	US ICOMOS
Adi Meretui	Ratunabuabua	ICOMOS Pasifika
Jean	Rice	Jean Rice Architect: Co-Convenor, CULTURE Conference
Alumita	Romanu	Dept of Heritage and Arts, Fiji
Suliana	Sandys	Levuka resident, former CEO of the Levuka Town Council
Anita	Smith	La Trobe University
Gerald	Takano	Architect/planner Consultant: US ICOMOS
Chunhsi	Wang	National Taipei University
Helen	Wilson	Helen Wilson Heritage Conservation Design
Kiho	Yaoita	Okayama University of Science

Appendix 3: Background on Creating a Pasifika Charter

This document was provided prior to the workshop to all registered participants.

Levuka Pasifika Charter Workshop (29 September – 2 October 2018)

Creating a Pasifika Charter

The idea of a Pasifika Charter has emerged through discussions and workshops held by and with Pacific nation representatives.

A Pasifika Charter would reflect the cultural heritage of the Pacific, recognising both shared and different ideas about heritage. It would be a guiding document, designed to support heritage professionals, government agencies, NGOs and communities in expressing the importance of cultural heritage and how it should be cared for now and into the future.

Relevant Charters

There are several Charters designed to guide the approach to cultural heritage identification and care that respond to specific culture and heritage practices. These could serve as a starting point for developing a Pasifika Charter.

The New Zealand/ Aotearoa Charter 2010: developed in 1993 by ICOMOS New Zealand and revised several times. It is available in English and Maori. It offers a set of guidelines on cultural heritage conservation that is widely used in the New Zealand heritage sector and forms a recognised benchmark for conservation standards and practice. It is used by central government ministries and departments, by local bodies in district plans and heritage management, and by practitioners as guiding principles.

In Australia, **The Burra Charter 2013 - The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance** – fulfils similar purposes. First adopted in 1979, the Burra Charter is periodically updated to reflect developing understanding of the theory and practice of cultural heritage management. The 2013 Charter is accompanied by a series of practice notes that provide more detailed guidance. Key Practice Notes include: understanding cultural significance; developing policy; archaeological practice; Indigenous cultural heritage; interpretation; cultural routes; intangible cultural heritage and other topics.

The **China Principles** were first adopted in 2000 and then revised in 2015. The aim of the China Principles project was to develop national guidelines for cultural heritage conservation and management that respect and reflect Chinese traditions and approaches to conservation. The China Principles were developed collaboratively by China's State Administration for Cultural Heritage (SACH) and the Getty Conservation Institute. The China Principles are produced in Chinese and English.

These Charters are in the Charters folder in our Workshop Dropbox (English language extract only for the China Principles). There are also many different Charters developed through ICOMOS that are focused on specific types or aspects of heritage. These can be accessed through <https://www.icomos.org/en/resources/charters-and-texts>

Levuka Conservation Code

The Management Plan for Levuka includes the **Levuka Conservation Code**, a new Fijian charter drawing on ICOMOS charters, tailored to fit the needs and cultural context of Levuka, and intended to apply to heritage places and also to other structures which make up the general fabric of the town and contribute to its character; building maintenance guidelines; development guidelines for existing and new buildings, and criteria for action plans. (The Code is pages 390-392 in the Management Plan)

Key topics for a Pasifika Charter

Reflecting on the topics that are included in the above Charters, the following topics could be considered for inclusion in a Pasifika Charter:

Preamble: to express the cultures and heritage of the Pacific

Terms: specific terms that are used in the Charter and what they mean in a Pacific context

Key concepts such as:

Heritage: what kinds of heritage are included – places, tangible heritage, setting, traditions, knowledge etc?

Heritage significance: what words can be used to express why heritage is important?

People - owners, community, other stakeholders:

Who values the heritage and what are their roles and responsibilities?

When should they be involved?

Documenting a heritage place: what is needed and why?

Physical survey

Oral history, cultural mapping, cultural knowledge and traditions

Research

Conservation:

What principles guide how we care for heritage places?

What are the conservation processes and when are they relevant?

Making changes to a heritage place

Other topics such as:

Interpretation

Archaeology

Use

Appendix 4: Full small group discussion notes

The full notes typed up from the butcher's paper sheets created by each of the small group discussions are included in this Appendix. They have been cross-checked for completeness with the notes taken during the verbal report backs.

Sessions 3 & 4

There were 5 small discussion groups on Day 1, continuing across Sessions 3 and 4. The groups and reporters were:

- Storied places – Mere Ratunabuabua
- Levuka – Suliana Sandys
- Shared heritage – Candice Bower and Peter Phillips
- Landscape-seascape – Martin Bryant
- Old places (including vernacular and archaeology) – Wayne Johnson.

In Session 3 – Identifying cultural heritage – there were two focus questions:

- The diverse heritage places across the Pacific: what is it?
- Defining heritage values: why is heritage important and to whom?

In Session 4 – **Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values** – the focus questions were:

- What kinds of heritage places should be recognised in a Pasifika Charter?
- What are the values we attribute to that heritage?
- Are there likely to be diverse and/or divergent values for some kinds of heritage? How can different values co-exist?

Group 1: Cultural landscapes

Report back: Martin Bryan

Notes from this group were highly illustrated with diagrams that helped in their explorations.

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?

What is a Pacific cultural landscape?

Connection between landscape and seascape tangible and intangible, and Spiritual attachments.

One way of looking at it developed by the group was to see at the landform/structure from mountain to the sea:

- Polynesian
- Close relationship of climate/landform/vegetation to the way we live: connects food, language, cultivation, history.
- Everything is significant to someone
- Outsiders only value a certain way of living because it is easier to understand. Problems with this are that it may be exclusionary, discriminatory, strategic?

Another way of looking at the Pacific cultural landscape was explored based on scale – from the largest element being an island group and progressively looking at more and more detail.

For example, Ovalau is part of the Fiji group of islands, Levuka is part of Ovalau, the river is part of Levuka. The group noted that there may be tension when the scale of the cultural landscape being considered changes.

The group also explored the relationships between the originating cultures (including knowledge and skills) of the region and how through migration, combined with the natural land and seascape of each locality (climate, landform, vegetation) people developed distinctive cultures expressed in language, food, buildings, cultivation, movement and other functions. They suggested that cultures – in all their complexity – create cultural landscapes over time. They also noted that in the Pacific seascapes and the night sky are particularly important; they exemplify the link between tangible places/elements to intangible practices and knowledge. These cultural seascapes are particularly challenging to protect as they may be less easy to clearly delineate.

Defining heritage values: Why is heritage important?

The group asked: How do you find significance/values. How to establish a process?

- Listen – if one is told, then it is
- Hear from – ‘who’ is important – oral narratives
- Uniqueness – see and maintain it
- Authenticity – real people and real landscapes
- Time depth – long standing cultures.

Concept of heritage

- Connection to landscape & seascape: encompasses the tangible (fabric) and intangible (spirit, oral narratives)
- Self + place in one’s worldview, expressed through language (e.g. mātauranga Māori - literally means Māori knowledge; vanua – home; whakapapa -- genealogy)
- Convergent values and divergent values between cultures and peoples
- Ties to other Pacific nations

Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values

- Landscape & seascape – artefact – people
- Relationships (ongoing connection) established through culture
- Sustainability of heritage place
- Documentation (not necessarily photos) by other media – not just a place on the map
- Pay attention to the way it gets recorded – technology to communicate
- Develop with community (to most local scale)
- Not being tied to boundaries.

Group 2: Old places

Report back: Wayne Johnson

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?

Place types

1. Archaeological sites – ancestral & old villages – known & unknown sites
 - Fortifications
 - Terraces
 - Fish traps
 - Seawalls/harbours
 - Jetties/landings
 - Reclaimed/buried land
 - Middens
 - Burials
 - Village organisation/centres - ‘town plan’, ‘the old village’
 - Caves
2. Traditional sites – sacred – ceremonial

- Tapu/Tabu sites
 - Focus point of celebration/belief
 - Ancestral sites – political/social/organisation
 - Spirit pathways (departure from life) – Hawaiiki (Polynesian)
3. Vegetation – Relict Landscapes – Natural – places with stories
- Special places that people identify/identify with (e.g. mountain/volcano/lagoon/river/forests)
 - Origin points of migration
 - Natural formations/water sources
 - Ancient quarries/resources/grinding grooves/rock art
 - Reclaimed land/buried land
 - Natural disaster & patterns of settlement/resettlement
 - Plantings/cropping
 - Pathways
4. Moveable heritage relics: need to consider in-situ/removal

In all cases research and understanding must come before intervention

Defining heritage values: Why is heritage important?

- Places valuable for transmission of knowledge/education
- Recognition that some things should decay & “return to the earth” – respect for the cycle of decay & renewal

To whom?

- Who’s values? Identifying which community
- Ongoing community practices
- Scientific/research value
- Aesthetic/art historical/contextual

Shaping a concept of heritage

- What we should pass on to future generations?
- Knowing what to pass on; through understanding/identification

Significance concepts

- “Mareqeti” = cherish – if you cherish it, you will keep it alive
- Meaning
- Identity (self/self-respect): your sense of belonging.

Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values

- Recognise cultural identities – multiple cultural identities together but not necessarily conflicted – ‘nested cultural identities’
- To actively understand the nature and significance of place/values/heritage in general
- Duty and a right to support the intergenerational transmission of knowledge
- Respect, consult, support & advise customary landowners.

Group 3: Shared Heritage

Report back: Peter Phillips and Candice Bower

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?

Shared heritage can be - mutual, contested, multiple, layered.

1. Types of site/place

- Colonial sites
- Sacred sites

- Forced settlement: confinement, domination
- Spiritual roots
- Navigation/trade routes
- Battlefields
- Industrial sites.

2. Stories

- Oral history
- Tradition
- Knowledge

Defining heritage values: Why is heritage important?

- Spiritual – religious (e.g. underlays/overlays to Christianity)
- Intangible (traditional)
- Historic - stories
- Aesthetic – vernacular and post colonial
- Technical – vernacular
- Heritage significance/importance
- Knowledge/awareness
- Story/stories
- Respect for all layers/stories

Principles for recognising heritage and heritage values

1. Understanding significance depends on absorbing and recognising all stories and their context.
2. Responsibility for guardianship rests with all those whose stories are embodied in the significance of the place
3. Resolution of differences in the process must be based on mutual respect and acknowledgement.

Group 4: Levuka Historic Port

Report by: Suliana Sandys

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?

Levuka has been influenced primarily by different forms of CONTACT

- Early settlers
- Early traders
- Missionaries
- Government & Religious schools
- Industry
- Tourism, Visitors & Students
- Return visits by locals for:
 - Sports and Family Reunions

Defining heritage values: Why is heritage important?

Social Values

Indigenous culture has been influenced as a result of contacts with other cultures, leading to coexistence resulting in a shared heritage.

Landscape Values

Topography

Location land/sea

Soil / rain / fresh water

Steep hills/ skyline

Gunrocks: 1 & 2

Built Environment Values:

Streetscape / Open spaces

Suburbs, urbanscape

Landmarks Churches

Masonic

Ovalau Club

Levuka Public school

199 Steps

MH

Principles for Recognising Heritage Values

Recognition

Respect

Collaboration

Preamble

The group developed some words for a preamble for a Pasifika Charter:

The richness of Levuka's heritage influenced through contact with other cultures leading to coexistence and shared heritage. The richness of Levuka's heritage is reflected in its

- built form
- physical landscape and
- continuous social exchange from colonial times

Together these elements create a living heritage of world significance.

Group 5: Storied Places

Report by: Mere Ratunabuabua

People are different across the Pacific so need a Charter that recognises these differences and consider all perspectives of history culture and values for the whole Pacific.

The group used the example of Navala Village to address the topic.

The diverse heritage of the Pacific: what is it?

- Diversity of identity
- Recognising and respecting the diversity of identity
- Preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge for future generations – ICH
- Understanding, valuing and sharing traditional and contemporary knowledge.
- Recognising and respecting the rightful owners of “traditional knowledge & stories”
- Prior informed consent to the traditional owners
- Connection between people and place
- Awareness and encouragement of government agencies to “use” the charter as a tool of conserving cultural heritage tourism.
- Definition of property

- Fact finding “truth telling”
- Respecting the privacy & ownership of knowledge.

Defining heritage values: Why is heritage important?

- Mareqeti (precious)
 - What is valued? What is unique?
 - What is community? Community-based consensual approaches
 - Oral tradition (passed down)
 - Cultural practices
 - Intangible resources
 - Meanings, memory & associations
 - Sense of belonging.

Principles for Recognising Heritage Values

- Respecting and recognising diversity of identity and culture: inclusion
- Rightful ownership of traditional knowledge and stories – contemporary and traditional
- Transmitting of culture, languages and practices
- Encouraging truth and fact finding (telling) to define what happens
- Consider all perspectives of history, culture, events and values
- Maintain the integrity of transmission of knowledge (including documentation) and practices and interpretation
- Utilise new methods and technology using appropriate media to engage and educate
- Share information where information is stored/kept.

Session 5 – Welcome and Recap on Day 1

The discussion is summarised in the body of the report. The principles presented triggered significant discussion, summarised below in relation to the principles presented

Principles of heritage conservation – change to “Principles of heritage”

1 -Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge

- Transmitting of culture, languages and practices – *all forms of transmission – oral knowledge, dance, song etc*
- *Cultural practice in its own right – not just in relation to place?*
- Duty and a right to support the intergenerational transmission of knowledge
- Maintain the integrity of transmission of knowledge and practices and interpretation – *the use of the word ‘integrity’ was questioned*
- Share information where information is stored
- *Definitions in other documents could be useful – e.g. legal frameworks – draft ‘Framework for the protection of culture’*

2 - Documenting/researching/understanding heritage values

- Actively understand the nature and significance of place/values/heritage
- Encouraging truth and fact finding (telling) to define what happens
- Utilize new methods/technology/using appropriate media to engage and educate
- Understanding and recognising stories and their context
- Place – artefact – people all connected
- Documenting heritage in culturally appropriate ways
- Significance crosses boundaries

3 - Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values

- Respecting and recognising diversity of identity and culture: inclusion
- Consider all perspectives history/culture/events/values

- Responsibility for guardianship rests with all those whose stories are embodied in the significance of the place
- Nested cultural identities: multiple cultural identities [but not conflicted] – *noted that 'nested' is better than 'shared'*

4 - Customary ownership, governance and rights

- Rightful ownership of traditional knowledge and stories – contemporary and traditional – *language is specific to countries/communities and is important factor to consider*
- Respect, consult, support and advise customary land owners
- *Respect traditional governance structures and the community's interpretation of how the management of heritage sites are defined*
- *Respect for community decision-making processes*
- *Governance is part of culture; decision-making is part of governance*
- *Culture is living, evolving – living – part of the concepts of ICH – add: Culture evolves and lives with its people.*

5 - The process of heritage conservation

- Resolution of differences in the process must be based on mutual respect and acknowledgement
- *Conservation terminology needs to be in local language/s*
- Recognition, Respect, Collaboration [guiding principles] – *add Reconciliation - especially around places of conflict – truth telling in the process (reconciliation)*

6 - Sustainability

- Sustainability of heritage places – *a complex concept and need to consider the environmental sustainability of place and the ways that heritage/cultural practices help environmental sustainability*
- *Heritage and culture are under threat from climate change*
- *Consider cultural aspects of eco-system services – heritage is an eco-system service – indivisibility of nature and culture in the region*
- *Communities need to be part of sustainability planning/management – they need to be front and centre.*

Session 6 – Caring for heritage

Key topics for this session were:

- Good ways to look after different kinds of heritage places
- What are the challenges?

The session was structured around small discussion groups with a focus on caring for heritage in a Pacific context. The groups and reporters were:

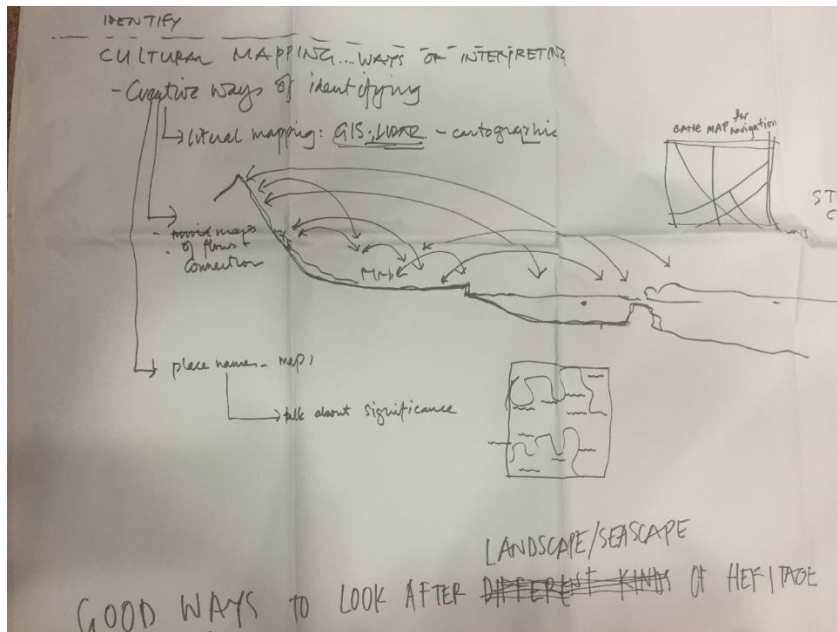
- Caring for landscapes/seascapes what heritage principles are relevant – Martin Bryant
- Caring for heritage: all types of heritage places – principles – Wayne Johnson
- Levuka: draft list of what needs to be done to look after Levuka's heritage – Justin Francis
- Sustainability & heritage – Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy.

Caring for landscapes/seascapes what heritage principles are relevant

Inputs

- Climate/landform/vegetation/natural resources
 - Migration history
 - What is here now? Cities/towns/seascapes/language

Identify diagram below



Importance of Land/Sea relationship to people

- Cultural identity
- Vanua
- Whakapapa

Caring for by:

- Presenting/mapping etc. in a way people understand
- Statutory protection – schedule on planning scheme – international treaties – scale
- International waters?
- National waters?
- Shipping lanes/fishing rights and other uses

Caring for heritage: all types of heritage places

Caring for Heritage

- Appropriate ways to look after different kinds of heritage places
- What are the challenges?

Different kinds of places

- Buildings
- Structures
- Community/public grounds and spaces
- Private spaces (gardens etc.)
- Cultural spaces (traditional)
- Infrastructure (roads/port facilities)
- Archaeological sites
- Land/seascapes (arrival/departure, familiar)

Principles

- Guidelines for looking after traditional places must respect the traditions of the local people and community to whom the place is important (NARA declaration of authenticity)
- “Do as much as necessary but as little as possible”
- Maintain & repair in traditional manner

- Reconstruction may be deemed appropriate on demolished sites for traditional purposes and reasons
- Careful consideration for incorporation of new technologies in construction to assist in preservation & longevity.
- Repair or upgrading should retain & respect the traditional values (including visual)
- Setting & curtilages must be considered in changes or development that may impact of significant places
- Retain & respect cultural associations and meanings between people and places
- Reconstruction or development on archaeological sites should not impact on relics or remains. If unavoidable adequate recording should precede change/development & results should be incorporated (this may include in-situ conservation) & interpreted as appropriate.
- Acknowledge & respect ownership of cultural knowledge & their rights to restrict access to that knowledge.
- Interpretation should transmit the meanings and stories of the place using culturally appropriate methods.
- Interpretation should be culturally appropriate & respectful to events, places & their meanings.

Challenges

- Pressures of development & change
- Natural disasters
- Statutory compliance (OHS/WHS/disability)
- Human-induced risk to ongoing survival of place (war/conflict/neglect & wilful damage)
- Technological change
- Loss of traditional knowledge & practices
- Ill-informed decisions & practice

Levuka: draft list of what needs to be done to look after Levuka's heritage – Justin Francis

- Traditional education processes?
- Different kinds of places – built environment/landscape/seascape
 - Values of time & people distilled into physical & intangible evidence
- Kihos diagram of heritage realms
- Some heritage not protected – buildings, civil parks, bridges (stone etc.)
- Misunderstanding exists in National Trust & heritage department
 - Local people unclear on what is protected
 - Legal basis for designation required?
 - Improved documentation
- Culture-heritage positioning in governance – questioned on current situation?
 - Issues – smaller items conflict
 - Whole new buildings conflict
- Process/system of conservation & development matters often doesn't include community
- Role of heritage advisor/officer in department?
- Needs to be expert, independent, experienced and locally based
- Need for a clear definition of boundaries
- Use precincts framework – commercial, sports, shore, hillside etc.
- Needs structure/governance & advisory established re heritage advisor/manager
- "The heritage of risk" – "undamaged heritage" here.
- Option for process now – "Report" to WH on status
 - "Letter" where we are (Levuka)?
 - Include: official review point – allows chance to report on issues (in political context here)
- Positive \$ into Levuka problem – use of \$ unknown
 - Example of poor use of funds
- Awareness programs needed

- Guidelines on conservation
- A “user- friendly” small document for owners
- Process of approvals/changes – needs to be clearer/simpler – distil existing studies & planning scheme
- Heritage information and provisions may not be in planning scheme
 - But in a document the government “owns”
- It’s of high importance to have someone to “pull this all together” – review/update heritage study & rationalise boundaries and places & items
- A monitoring/compliance guide in process of place/element management
- Communicate to owners that WH status can be taken away & offer heritage advisory services
- Is being a WH town important to your business?
- A primary issue is money – funding for heritage conservation
- Needed
 - Someone to work with the townspeople
 - Who understands the asset here
 - Who can source support – even from outside – USA
- Outside \$ should fund heritage advisor
- Add \$ to transport fees – a heritage levy
- Tourism levy? Other tourism fundraising levies/packages
- Partner with Fiji tourism – heritage places
- New levels/layers of marketing Levuka
- Differential charges at hotels etc. – tourists vs locals
- Attract volunteers
 - Conservation volunteers
 - Eco/land carers
 - Architecture volunteers
- This is a good study model
- Must include locals – capacity building

Specific Actions:

1. Levuka Heritage Committee to write to Director of Heritage to expedite heritage advisor appointment and prepare draft before meeting of the committee
2. Prepare a brief outline of process/steps for approvals for changes – for owners – user friendly – present for council
3. Re-send ‘outcomes of the 2015 workshop’ to commissioner for Eastern....? C.c. copies to the Director of National Trust, Director of Heritage & Culture, Director of Museums, Director of Town Planning and CEO of Levuka Town Council
 - Covering letter - please advise what is happening – timetable? dates?
 - Note the positive actions that have occurred
4. Map (colour coded) + Planning Scheme Extract – for Levuka display. Oct 2018
5. A pamphlet/brochure to be prepared (B&W. 200. A4 fold)
 - Explains WH place – contacts
 - Map – refers to other documents/web links to heritage office Levuka
 - Link to WH site

Sustainability & heritage – Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

- Sustainability of heritage – means understanding communities & culture as well as place.
- Heritage – meaning places, intangible heritage, customs – needs to be strong to support the resilience of communities. In turn, resilience within communities supports heritage.
- Is ‘heritage’ sustainable after places are lost? E.g. Tuvalu moving a motion to recognise sovereignty of peoples/nations after places disappear.

- Everyday forces e.g. globalization, economic factors, tourism conspire/work at reducing sustainability of places
- Impact on communities & sustainability
 - Financial/other support to build/assist sustainability
- Sustainability of management of places – government and communities need to work together for the management to be sustainable.
- Heritage is inherently sustainable because of the ‘embodied’ energy
- Heritage (conservation) offers a sustainable model of re-use & stewardship in a world plagued with overconsumption
- “Identity” is important – linked to the importance of respecting/integrating local governance structures & processes
- In the Pacific – opportunity to work with local governance structures and build a strong sustainable heritage system.

Ways of doing heritage?

- Some work towards resilience but not necessarily so.
- The west does not always ‘optimise’ the potential for heritage to contribute to sustainability
- Not always easy to incorporate culture, nature etc.
- Not always participatory.
- Heritage of a town is what people of the town say it is (not what some outsider says it is)
- Unless it is a participatory list of heritage places it is not a powerful driver for sustainability

What is needed by a community to aid sustainable heritage?

- Financial assistance, advice, sources of material, building community livelihoods.
- Physical sustainability of building to withstand natural disasters
- Building community livelihoods – trades, training, tourism, development of arts & crafts
- Sustainability of management
- Local municipality & traditional government and provincial government
 - Consensus needed on sustainable decisions

Social equity & its role in sustainability

- Creative economy
- Cash capital & cultural capital/local
 - More widely available so can be a better drive of equitable economies
- Fiji has some community programmes but not necessarily good coordination e.g. Fijian made arts & crafts
- Traditional building techniques may be more responsible /resilient to natural disasters
- Saving 1 or 2 traditional buildings is a token. Need a technology transfer at a larger scale to really make a difference
- Grand Pacific Hotel is both old and new
- Great Council of Chiefs is an example of new technology & old traditions
- Sustainable processes of conservation to promote heritage sustainability
- Independent heritage (professional) advisors who can provide advice/input into decision making (they do not make decisions)

“Malama Honua” to care for island Earth: Notions of heritage found in the Pacific are especially good paradigms of heritage to promote sustainability/culture/nature.

Appendix 5: Discussion on the Pasifika Charter at the CULTURE: Conserving it Together Conference

On Day 3 of the CULTURE Conference, half a day was dedicated to the Levuka Workshop. A presentation of the workshop discussions and outcomes was prepared (see Appendix 6 below) addressing the Pasifika Charter and the conservation of Levuka World Heritage place.

Anita Smith introduced the session. Mere Ratunabuabua spoke about the potential benefits of a Charter for the region, Jean Rice provided background to the Workshop, with Chris Johnston presenting the Workshop report.

During the session Conference participants were invited to break into small groups to discuss their ideas on shaping a Pasifika Charter in response to the following questions.

- Thinking about charters and similar forms of guidance, what has been the most useful in your heritage work?
- Which part of parts are most useful?
- What makes it useful? Why?

The brief group verbal and written report-backs are noted below. Some groups did not hand in any written notes. Reflecting on the group report back Mere Ratunabuabua noted some points about the geographical extent (NZ and Australia to be included?), the challenges for the SIDS without heritage legislation or infrastructure, identifying that capacity building and institutional understanding will be important. She suggested that the Charter development process could include development of resources such as legislation, guidelines, bibliographies of useful materials etc.

There was also discussion about conservation of Levuka and this resulted in the development of a Conference declaration; this is reported elsewhere.

Group 1 - Talanoa group reported by Amanda

Verbal report back:

- Burra Charter (BC) process - step-by-step and useful - It should simplify.
- Preference for non-intervention and stable management.
- All values of places are important and should be addressed – WNRL/phases/conflicting.

Written notes:

- What we like about charters we have worked with
 - Process – Identify > Policy > Manage - Simplifies and clarifies reducing complexity.
- Managing levels of intervention
 - Non-intervention
 - Stabilisation
 - Maintenance – Report
 - Restoration
 - Reconstruction
 - Adaptation
- Expression of all values – World, national, local & conflicting
- Knowledge sharing.
- What is the geographic coverage of the charter?
- NZ has largest Pacific city in the world.

Group 2 – Report back by Candace Bower

Verbal report back:

- BC should focus on landscape/seascape/cultural connection.
- Practice notes are helpful if they are suited to the Pacific.
- Significance – does it need to be for each nation?
- Thematic studies.
- Authenticity – there is a different approach in the Pacific.
- Challenge of communication between Pacific SIDS

No notes were handed in.

Group 3 – Report back by Andrew Potts

Verbal report back:

- Charter could be an outline of better practice, used for advocacy.
- Capacity for evolution of the charter over time – conceptualised in advance.
- Coordinated disciplines cast a wide net.
- Accessible, widely disseminated - It must be understandable and translatable.
- Potential to advocate for a global approach re language and culture
- Could advance practice globally especially in ICH recognition.

Written notes:

- Bulwark of best practice – written as an advocacy tool where advocates can use it without decision makers to push for good outcomes.
- Capacity for evolution – be sensitive for change over time as practices develop. Include review mechanism?
- Understandable/translatable.
- Contextualised and coordinated with other relevant policy processes.
- Cast a wide net of diverse disciplines.
- Outcome must be accessible.
- Possible to advance global practices especially regarding heritage and linguistic diversity.

Group 4 – Report back by Kevin Jones

Verbal report back:

- Identification of values. Are they culturally appropriate and central?
- Some concepts and language used in the Burra Charter are difficult to understand e.g. 'building fabric'.
- Reasonable expectations of the community for a liveable place e.g. lift up, rebuild.

Written notes: (group listed as Kevin Jones, Mary, Agnishka, Catherine Forbes, Miriam Stacy)

- BC very useful and concise but must be able to understand the wording.
- Needs 'Layperson language' that the community will understand.
- Contested terms 'aesthetic' and 'fabric' can be problematic.
- Raising community awareness of heritage values.
- It is challenging to define heritage values.
- How to sustain and adapt – keep it relevant. This is the hardest to discuss.
- BC stops short of ongoing management on how to adapt and sustain.
- BC guidelines are useful.

- Emphasise what is important – “need to articulate” what is important and what is to be protected.
- Fact sheets – use as an extension of the charter?
- Hierarchy of interventions is useful – maintain, repair, restore, adapt.
- Importance of ongoing repair and maintenance.
- Things must keep ‘living’ and changing. They are not museums and must have sustainability going into the future.
- How does heritage impact and work with people continuing to live in these places?
- Reasonable expectations – to be allowed to continue to live here and have modern conveniences.
- Beyond conservation – what to try to protect and what to want to sustain into the future? How to achieve sustainability for the site whilst remaining viable as a community site?
- Identification of values (process for that) must be culturally appropriate.
- Some language concepts are difficult to explain to clients e.g. fabric/heritage fabric/aesthetics.
- Reasonable expectation of people/communities to live in a place.

Group 5 – Report back by Sue McIntyre-Tamwoy

Verbal report back:

- Why a charter? Why a Western type thing/model?
- Social values in the New Zealand charter and Burra Charter could be used to help unpack that box in a Pacific Charter?
- Workshop for the process for development of better words, language and concepts for this.
- There is a need for more specific people to be involved in this.
- It can be difficult for professionals in the region to contribute as it is not clear what the charter is or its purpose.

Written notes: (Sue, Kana Mia Muller, Tumanako Fanni, Stacey Valles, Sarah Ward, Susan McIntyre & Rachel Jackson)

- Charter – Why and how is it useful?
 - Not enough knowledge about what is likely to be in it.
 - Difficult for professionals in the Pacific to adapt it if there is not enough understanding of its purpose.
- First starting point.
 - Form of expression of values – Translation into Indigenous languages is one thing.
 - Need to incorporate local concept and meaning.
 - Unpack and workshop concepts such as ‘social values’ and break them down. Western concept of ‘social values’ not well understood and may not be useful = better to develop local ‘values’.

Group 6 – Reporter not recorded

Verbal report back:

- The word ‘heritage’ is problematic.
- Heritage work regarding ongoing practices e.g.
 - Continuity of practices
 - Distinctive/Endemic
 - Land/Place/Sea

- Concentric circles? A spiral that moves in and out?
- Start with where people are from – diversity
- Will the charter have the strength to inform government decisions? Many SIDS still don't have legislation for heritage or institutional structures, so the charter could inform this.

No written notes handed in.

Group 7 – Report back by Elise Huffer

Verbal report back:

- Why ICOMOS? It doesn't have much traction in the Pacific – it is foreign.
- 'Charter' may not be the best word/term.
- Opportunity for the heritage conservation sector to move outside to other areas – Education, forestry, agriculture etc.
- There are many existing guidelines/documents for this. Code of Ethics/Model of Traditional Knowledge/PIMA Principals.
- The natural conservation sector already does consult on this regularly – it could be possible to piggy back off this.
- Town Council & Provincial Governments do not address heritage very much. Must find a way to impact them.

Group 8 – Reporter not recorded

Verbal report back:

- Practical issues with charters.
- In Australia and New Zealand charters are accepted by authorities.
- Seen as useful/as a Code of Conduct.
- There is a need for agreed common language among professionals & legally.
- Who would this be for? Not many professionals in the Pacific. Perhaps more useful at a grassroots level.
- Key issue – Powers that be do not understand sign of heritage.
- Contact Pacific leaders and government to discuss framework and ideas.
- It is important to always Ask First – There is an Australian Government document that deals with engaging with Indigenous communities.
- There needs to be a strong intertwining of physical and spiritual needs being addressed – Conciseness and clarity of language.
- Concerns regarding community contribution – what is community? How is community engaged?
- In Vanuatu, a cultural communicator would be useful to take charter to communities.

Group 9 – Report back by Christophe Sands

Verbal report back:

- Helping local leaders move forward - focus on communications but 'real world'.
- BC = doctrinal text but not in legislation.
- These documents are a reference source in planning and decision making
- Pacific Charter can help to reform legislation.
- BC at least on the surface is talking the 'same language'.
- 'Common standards'

- Released draft of reused China Principals – It is important to have common languages and principals.
- What is the first priority for the Pacific? To whom will we propose the document?
- Needs practice notes.
- Charter is for professionals, but in the Pacific there aren't many.
- Needs to apply to people in villages as well as professionals and governments.
- Needs to address first the people who decide. Currently there is no real understanding of what a charter is or its purpose. Leaders need to be contacted.
- Need to present this to politicians so they see it and understand it.
- Cultural mapping project SPC – No following up.
- Charter to circumscribe what heritage in the Pacific is or should be.
- Two things the charter should consider.
 1. Community structures.
 2. Communication – How people communicate.
- Threshold issue- What status do you give the charter? – Code of Ethical Professional Practice - 'I undertake to adhere to professional principles'.

Appendix 6: Pasifika Charter Workshop presentation at the CULTURE: Conserving it Together Conference

The powerpoint presented at the Conference on a Pasifika Charter follows.



Pasifika Charter Workshop

Levuka, Fiji
29 Sept - 2 Oct 2018

CULTURE: Conserving it Together
Suva, Fiji, 1-5 October 2018
An ICOMOS conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

Conference Partners: AUSTRALIA ICOMOS, ICOMOS PASIFIKA

Conference Sponsors: DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE & ARTS, EXTENT, DESIGN 5 - ARCHITECTS, CITY PLAN, GBA Heritage, JEAN RICE ARCHITECT

1



Pasifika Charter Workshop

A Pasifika Charter?



What could a Charter do?

- Express regional & cultural contexts
- Build awareness & respect
- Clarity and consistency
- Guidance and advice
- Support people working in heritage
- It would be an ICOMOS Pasifika Charter

2



CULTURE: Conserving it Together
Suva, Fiji, 11-13 September 2015
the ICOMOS conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

Pasifika Charter Workshop

Where did the Pasifika Charter idea come from?

- Joint Australia ICOMOS & ICOMOS Pasifika Workshop in 2015
- Aimed to share expertise & knowledge on conservation processes and practices – hands-on workshop
- Introduced the Australian Burra Charter, heritage guidelines, approaches and philosophy
- Two Levuka case studies using the Burra Charter step by step process and the Levuka Conservation Code
- Recommended a Pasifika Charter

3



CULTURE: Conserving it Together
Suva, Fiji, 11-13 September 2015
the ICOMOS conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

Pasifika Charter Workshop

Towards a Pasifika Charter



4



Pasifika Charter Workshop

Framing our work



- Starting a journey together
- Creating a sketch – a house of many rooms
- Pacific peoples – 1000 languages – great diversity - ocean and the land
- Importance of an inclusive process
- A big challenge creating a Charter for a region

5



Pasifika Charter Workshop

Listening & sharing



- People are different across the Pacific so need a Charter that recognises these differences.
- Important to consider all perspectives of history culture and values for the whole Pacific.
- What is a heritage to you?
- What is a special place for you and why?
- Levuka was a key case study.

6



CULTURE: Conserving it Together
Series, Fiji, 10-15 October 2019
An ICHNOC conference and heritage conservation across the Pacific

Pasifika Charter Workshop

Topics for a Pasifika Charter

- **Preamble** – to express the cultures and heritage of the Pacific
- **Terms** – specific terms – and meanings
- **Heritage** - what kinds of heritage are included: places, tangible heritage, setting, traditions, stories, knowledge etc
- **Heritage values & significance** – what words can be used to convey why heritage is important

Documenting heritage: research, field work, people work; places, traditions, stories, knowledge; protocols

Caring for heritage: conservation principles and processes that guide how we look after heritage

Making changes to heritage places: processes, decision-making,

Roles of communities, owners, stakeholders: who speaks for the heritage; roles; rights; responsibilities

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Heritage - Ideas



- Diverse and complex – layered – interwoven
- Indigenous – voyaging – colonial – migrant – contemporary
- Transnational – national – local
- Tangible and intangible expressions of traditions, cultures, history, knowledge, community
- Multiplicity of place 'types', scales and relationships

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CULTURE: Conserving it Together
Series, Ep. 1: 5 October 2018
An APTN/IOE conference and heritage conservation across the Pacific

Pasifika Charter Workshop

Values & Significance



- Best expressed in each language
- Reflected through local and community values
- Not the 'standard heritage values' – historic, aesthetic, research (etc)
- Divergent, convergent, shared, contested – interwoven
- Relationships and connections

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles to guide the development of the Charter

- People are different across the Pacific so need a Charter to recognise these differences
- Charter should be inclusive of all perspectives of history, culture and values for the whole Pacific
- Charter should build on existing region-wide documents, legal frameworks and programs (e.g. cultural mapping)
- Respect is fundamental – use the lingua franca of that place
- Development to be broadly consultative

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Geographical/cultural scope of the Charter

- Whole of the Pacific
- Applied and used where it is seen to be useful and culturally relevant
- Links to the approaches used on Pacific rim?
- Language – translation – 1000 languages across the Pacific
- Key questions: Who is the Charter for? Who will use it and how?
Which organisation/s might use/adapt/adopt it into the future?

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

1 -Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge

2 – Documenting, researching,
understanding heritage values

3 - Recognising shared/co-
existent/diverse values

4 - Traditional ownership,
governance and rights

5 - The process of heritage
conservation

6 – Sustainability

- Transmission of culture, languages and practices – traditional knowledge, cosmologies, etc in the Pacific
- Duty and a right to support the intergenerational transmission of knowledge
- Maintain the integrity of transmission of knowledge and practices and interpretation
- Sharing information & where information is stored

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CULTURE: Conserving it Together
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An ICHDRI conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

1 -Transmission of knowledge:
protection of traditional
knowledge

**2 – Documenting, researching,
understanding heritage values**

3 - Recognising shared/co-
existent/diverse values

4 - Customary ownership,
governance and rights

5 - The process of heritage
conservation

6 - Sustainability

- Actively understand the values and significance of heritage
- Encouraging fact finding /truth telling
- Use new methods/technology/media to engage and educate
- Understanding and recognising stories and their context
- Place – artefact – people are all connected
- Documenting heritage in culturally appropriate ways
- Significance crosses boundaries

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

1 -Transmission of knowledge:
protection of traditional
knowledge

2 – Documenting, researching,
understanding heritage values

**3 - Recognising shared/co-
existent/diverse values**

4 - Traditional ownership,
governance and rights

5 - The process of heritage
conservation

6 - Sustainability

- Respecting and recognising diversity of identity and culture: inclusion
- Consider all perspectives history/culture/events/values
- Responsibility for guardianship rests with all those whose stories are embodied in the significance of the place
- Nested cultural identities: multiple cultural identities [may or may not be conflicted]

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

- 1 -Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge
 - 2 – Documenting, researching, understanding heritage values
 - 3 - Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values
 - 4 - Traditional ownership, governance and rights**
 - 5 - The process of heritage conservation
 - 6 - Sustainability
- Rightful ownership of knowledge and stories – contemporary and traditional
 - Respect, consult, support and advise customary land owners
 - Respect traditional governance structures and the community's interpretation of how the management of heritage sites are defined
 - Respect for community decision-making processes
 - Culture evolves and lives with its people.

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

- 1 -Transmission of knowledge: protection of traditional knowledge
 - 2 – Documenting, researching, understanding heritage values
 - 3 - Recognising shared/co-existent/diverse values
 - 4 - Traditional ownership, governance and rights
 - 5 - The process of heritage conservation**
 - 6 - Sustainability
- Recognition, Respect, Collaboration are guiding principles
 - Resolution of differences in conservation processes must be based on mutual respect and acknowledgement
 - Language and terminology
 - Diversity of places – landscapes, seascapes, sacred/ceremonial places, colonial and much more

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Principles

1 -Transmission of knowledge:
protection of traditional
knowledge

2 – Documenting, researching,
understanding heritage values

3 - Recognising shared/co-
existent/diverse values

4 - Traditional ownership,
governance and rights

5 - The process of heritage
conservation

6 - Sustainability

- Charter could offer an exemplary way to connect sustainability into
- Sustainability of heritage – means sustaining communities and culture as well as place – community resilience
- Is heritage sustainable after places are lost?
- Communities to be part of sustainability planning/management – they need to be front and centre.

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Communities & stakeholders



- Community is central
- Communication
- Cooperation and coordination
- Commitment
- Concise and clear guidelines
- Transparency
- Prior and informed consent
- Consistency
- Co-create
- Capacity-building

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Your ideas on shaping a Pasifika Charter

- Thinking about charters and similar forms of guidance, what has been the most useful in your heritage work?
- Which part of parts are most useful?
- What makes it useful? Why?

10 minutes for a conversation with your neighbours, followed by a chance to share ideas

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Progressing the Pasifika Charter

Step 1: Consolidate the outcome of the Workshop & Forum

Step2: Investigate funding to employ a consultant to:

- Develop a consultation strategy
- Compile a calendar of meetings and events at which the draft Charter can be circulated and discussed
- Establish a web page under the Culture Conference web page
- Include relevant reference documents
- Consolidate comments and feedback

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Working Groups

Working group

- TOR to be established
- 4 – 6 people, majority from the Pacific, continuity of corporate knowledge)

Reference Group

Wider group of key stakeholders who are focal point for coordinating responses including:

- Representatives of the 22 PICs and territories
- Representatives of Pacific Rim countries

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Pasifika Charter Workshop

Reporting/launching

Progress updates:

- ICOMOS AGA, Argentina, December 2018
- ICOMOS AGA, Morocco, December 2019

Launch a draft?

- Pacific Arts Festival July 2020
- ICOMOS GA, Sydney, October 2020

Adoption by ICOMOS Pasifika – date TBC

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