

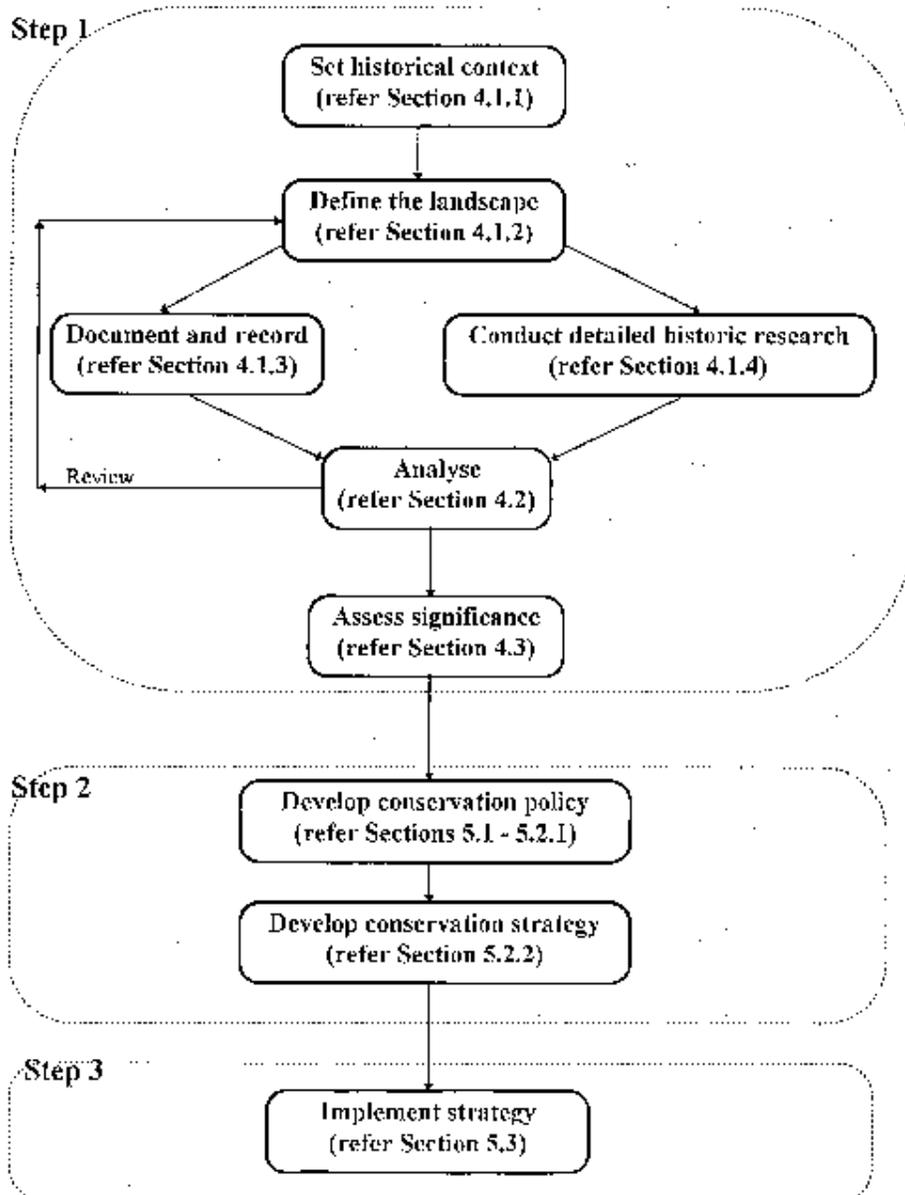
Part 3

Overview

of the

Process

Flowchart 1. Overview of the cultural landscape management process



Earlier sections noted the complex nature of cultural landscapes, where many features, themes, historic periods and categories of significance can be represented in the same landscape. Before any management action can be taken, this complex system needs to be unravelled, and the relationships between the elements clarified. Taking a logical, step-by-step approach to landscape analysis, assessment and management is essential. The following steps for assessing cultural landscapes and preparing conservation policies for them are adapted from the outline contained in the Illustrated Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1992:15).

The Burra Charter and Guidelines

Recognising the need for a systematic approach to complex conservation issues, Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) has developed a set of guidelines for establishing significance and developing conservation policy. This is known as The Burra Charter and Guidelines.

The Guidelines are particularly useful because they offer a methodology for assessing the significance of the cultural values of a place, and for preparing conservation plans and management recommendations based on this assessment. Much of the material in this document is based on the Burra Charter and Guidelines. It is an invaluable tool for anyone involved in the conservation management of cultural landscapes, so make sure there is at least one copy in the office. Familiarise yourself with what its advice means in terms of the places in your park. And note that it nearly always features in interviews for ranger's jobs!

Step 1

3.1 Assess cultural significance

3.1.1 Gather evidence

- Set the general context: find out about the general history of the area, and if possible the place, so that you know generally what type of features you will be looking for. This should assist you with interpreting and understanding what you see in the field.
- Define your landscape!
- Document the landscape: identify and record the cultural landscape and its features, through field survey.
- Conduct historic research: undertake more detailed historic research on the landscape and its features.

3.1.2 Analyse the evidence

- Determine which features and characteristics are associated with the various themes and historic periods identified.

- Determine the relationships between the landscape and the features, and between the features themselves. This includes considering the sequence of events and evidence, the relationship in physical terms and in function. For example, which features are the most important in forming or defining the landscape? Is the presence of one feature dependent on the former existence of another (eg border crossing point built at Willis to collect cattle toll tax, after use of the route to avoid the tax was well - established)? -

3.1.3 Assess significance

- Assess the significance of the landscape, its features, and the relationships between them, on the basis of how well the themes and historic periods are represented. Use criteria such as rarity, how well - represented elsewhere, condition, and how integrated (ie how complete with respect to structures, components and relationships) the site is. Assistance **in** making comparative assessments may be required.

Step 2

3.2 Develop the conservation policy and strategy

3.2.1 Gather information.

- Look at the condition of the landscape and features, select appropriate treatments.

3.2.2 Develop conservation policy.

3.2.3 Develop strategy for conservation works and actions.

Step 3

3.3 Implement the strategy

- Implement the strategy, either as a stand-alone conservation project, or by integrating it with the park management plan. -

Following this step-by-step process allows you to make informed decisions about managing the landscape for the conservation of its cultural values. Part 4 of these Guidelines address step one; Part 5 deals with steps two and three.

place, by allowing the process of cultural landscape evolution to continue. It is essential, however, that these new uses are compatible, and that the changes do not detract from or overwhelm the significance and pre-existing layers of meaning.

5.2 Conservation policy

You will need to make decisions about the appropriate treatments for your cultural landscape, and present your conclusions in the form of a conservation policy. You should approach the development of conservation policy in a logical fashion. Both the Burra Charter and Kerr's The conservation plan provide guidelines for the development of policy (Australia ICOMOS 1992:76-79; Kerr 1990:1416).

5.2.1 Background to conservation policy: constraints and opportunities

The information that you will need to consider for the development of conservation policy includes:

- **Requirements for the retention of significance**

You should identify any requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance of the site. This follows directly from the statement of significance. For instance, the 'keystone' components of the place - that is, the components considered central to its meaning and significance - may be listed, and actions that are necessary to conserve them identified. Alternatively, actions likely to degrade their significance may be stated.

For instance, the conservation plan for Currango noted that 'no new structures should be permitted in areas which would compromise the visual integrity of the place.' (NSW NPWS n.d.:21). As another example, the draft conservation plan for Kiandra remarked that 'the significance statement attaches a high degree of significance to the natural environmental setting and the mining landscape', and that the remaining buildings, as a complex, 'are integral to understanding the original townscape.' Therefore, 'Conservation policies [must] be directed towards preserving the existing aesthetic qualities of both the natural and cultural environment.'

- **Physical condition**

A reasonable knowledge of the physical condition and integrity of the landscape and its components is necessary, to identify areas which have high priority for action, and as a basis for selecting appropriate management options. Is a landscape feature degraded beyond redemption? How intact are structures? If they are ruined, are the components still present? Could the structure be reassembled? How effective would a treatment be, in conserving significance?

- **External requirements and constraints**

This includes statutory requirements under the various Commonwealth, State and Territory acts and regulations relevant to the landscape. Constraints imposed by the jurisdiction of other authorities may also operate, eg easements for electricity transmission, water harvesting, roading, etc. Other things to consider include building and health regulations, public safety regulations, vermin and noxious weed control, leases to private individuals or operators, fire management requirements and archaeological aspects. And of course, consistency with parks management plans is necessary. (Note that management plans may need to be amended or updated as cultural landscape conservation plans

- Ensure that the interpretive facilities do not intrude unnecessarily on the observer's experience of the cultural landscape.
- Ensure that the design and construction of interpretive facilities are of a high standard.
- Where provision of interpretive materials onsite is likely to intrude on or degrade the landscape, materials may be provided at a location some distance away such as a carpark or parks office. Alternatively, portable information such as pamphlets or booklets may be used.

Low level of interpretive facilities acceptable or appropriate	High level of interpretive facilities acceptable or appropriate
Low interpretive value of landscape	High interpretive value of landscape
Highly vulnerable and poorly secured landscape at risk from visitor impacts	Robust and well secured landscape
Inaccessible	Access good
Low existing or predicted visitor numbers-	High existing or predicted visitor numbers
Cultural and other landscape values vulnerable to intrusion by interpretive equipment and furniture	Cultural and other landscape values vulnerable to intrusion by interpretive equipment and furniture
Other similar landscapes or features interpreted nearby	No similar landscapes or features interpreted nearby
High costs of providing facilities and management for interpretive purposes and protection of landscape	Low costs of providing facilities and management for interpretive purposes and protection of landscape
Low quality of design and construction of interpretive facilities	High quality of design and construction of interpretive facilities
Distant from other visitor destinations	Close to other visitor destinations
High public safety risks	Low public safety risks

6.9.5 Example

Interpretation facilities at Willis

Willis is a place on the NSW-Victorian border along the Barry Way, with a rich history of occupation and movement. It includes evidence of Aboriginal occupation, early surveying activities, and intercolonial administrative arrangements. Interpretive facilities are of a high standard of design and construction. They are appropriately located at a traditional stopping point. This location itself interprets the landscape: it is flat open, suitable for breaking a difficult journey, and inviting rest and refreshment with its good access to the Snowy River. The area's administrative and surveying histories are evident nearby: both the original state boundary markers and the site of the former border control point can be seen from the interpretation board. The place has extremely high interpretive value.

The display provided is both evocative and informative, containing interesting information that is not common knowledge, and that enables the observer to interpret not only this particular site, but also the landscape he or she has just travelled through. At the same time, the various Alps, state and interstate historic themes are introduced. The landscape changes resulting from

European land use are interpreted with a minimum of intrusion, through the use of original material from explorers' diaries and the presentation of factual information. This allows visitors to draw their own conclusions, and to experience the landscape in their own individual ways.

6.10 Traditional and continuing use of Alps cultural landscapes

6.10.1 Background

Traditional use

Generally, the term traditional use applies to traditional practices of indigenous peoples that have occurred in a landscape over a long period of time (McClelland et al 1990), such that the landscape and the practice have to an extent evolved together. A characteristic of many such landscapes is their relative stability, with human activities remaining within the landscape's ecological ability to sustain production and absorb change. Traditional Scandinavian hunting and agricultural practices that co-evolved with the new landscapes created by the retreating ice over 7,000 years are an example.

Australian traditional use landscapes are generally associated with Aboriginal occupation. There is evidence, for instance, that Australian flora and fauna have co-evolved with Aboriginal land management practices over 40,000 years.

By contrast, European agricultural and resource extraction practices in Australia, are relatively new. The application of methods unsuited to Australian environments and conditions have resulted in serious environmental damage, such as soil erosion, alteration to hydrological regimes and decline of plant and animal diversity. Such practices cannot be considered as 'traditional uses', both by virtue of their relative youth, and because they outstrip the capacity of the environment to absorb ecological change. In the context of European land use in the Alps, such uses can be described as 'established' uses, rather than traditional uses. Where such uses have been discontinued in the Alps National Parks, they are best referred to as 'former' uses.

Continuing use

'Continuing use' refers to the continuation of activities that were undertaken in a landscape before a set date, regardless of their age, association with indigenous peoples, or sustainability. Many established activities deemed to be incompatible with primary national parks objectives have been largely discontinued in the Alps National Parks. Forestry and mining are two examples.

Continuation of established uses is considered to add to the cultural value and integrity of a landscape, giving it a rich and complex layering of cultural meaning. In some cases there is an argument for continuing use, as a conservation treatment applied to a significant cultural landscape, such as a pastoral landscape.

6.10.2 Types of activities in the Alps with continuing uses

Many land use activities in the Alps have been discontinued, particularly those that are considered to be contrary to the primary national parks management objectives. Those that are considered to be compatible with parks management objectives, on the other hand, have continued, such as recreation, water harvesting, conservation and scientific research. Other activities have been discontinued in

some parks or in some areas, but continue to a limited extent elsewhere. These include some pastoral activities such as bush and alpine grazing and associated movement of stock (transhumance), brumby running, limited forest harvesting, and beekeeping.

6.10.3 Management considerations

Positive implications of continuing uses in Alps cultural landscapes•

- Practices of long-term user groups may have cultural significance, perhaps representing unique practices or activities discontinued elsewhere.
- Long-term users of parks landscapes may have extremely valuable skills and first-hand historical, ecological and environmental knowledge.
- In some cases, the activities of established users may be vital to the maintenance of significant cultural landscape characteristics.
- The continuation of an activity allows research into its role in landscape formation and management to occur.
- Continuing users may serve as important, informal interpreters of Alps parks landscapes and history to the public.

Negative implications of continuing uses in Alps cultural landscapes:

- The granting of continuing use rights for certain activities may have significant negative impact on primary parks values, such as flora and fauna conservation, soil and water conservation, wilderness value and aesthetic value.
- Some continuing uses may be in direct conflict with the spirit and content of Alps parks management plans and Park Service objectives.

6.10.4 See also:

Assessing the interpretive value of Alps cultural landscapes; Management of animals in Alps cultural landscapes; Management of exotic vegetation, Management of indigenous vegetation.

6.10.5 Guidelines

- Document, record and research continuing use activities.
- Monitor impacts of continuing use activities.
- Document and record discontinued former uses through oral histories and other research.

- Documentation and recording should include the experiences of old-timers, particularly those with a good depth of skills, knowledge and first-hand experience. Record oral histories and conduct site visits.
- Hold skills workshops for parks staff, works crews and community groups active in parks management, in which long-term, continuing users representatives can pass on their skills.
- Establish good communication channels with individuals and groups representing continuing or former users, and consult with them as appropriate. Their attachments to places in the Alps parks must be taken into account in planning and management, and consideration given to maintaining these people's associations and cultural links wherever possible.
- To decide whether activities in parks should continue, assess their compatibility with and impact on primary parks objectives. Incompatible activities with significant impacts should be discontinued. Ecological sustainability serves as a useful guide. This should consider such factors as maintenance of plant and animal species and communities (eg from the point of view of species composition, frequency, structure, age structure, replacement), maintenance of soil systems and hydrological regimes, and so on.
- Where activities are to be discontinued, interpretation should be undertaken to offset the loss of meaning. The more culturally significant the activity, the more extensive and detailed the interpretation should be.

6.10.6 Useful references

Oral History Association of Australia (1992) Oral history handbook 2nd ed Oral History Association of Australia (South Australian Branch), Adelaide

6.11 Community groups 6.11.1 Background

Community groups are generally comprised of users with a non-professional - most often recreational - interest in the Alps parks. Community group interests range from parks in general, to particular parks, through to a special class of parks features (eg forestry relics, fauna, flora etc) or parks management activities. The interests of community groups may be sympathetic to or antagonistic to cultural landscape management. Note, however, that more groups are recognising the importance of cultural landscape conservation. The ACT National Parks Association, for instance, has recently amended its constitution to include reference to cultural features.

Community groups are important in parks management from a number of points of view.

- They may have played an important part in having the land declared as national park (eg Namadgi National Park).
- They may represent a significant number of parks users, thereby providing a focus for effective communication of parks policy and user education

- They may assist in various cultural landscape management activities in parks, such as research, repairs to historic structures and vegetation management. Note that some community groups possess unique skills and expertise with relevance to some aspects of cultural landscape management.
- They may be important politically in mobilising support for or against particular parks cultural landscape policies or management actions.

6.11.2 Types of community groups

Common community groups include 'Friends of groups (eg Friends of Currango), national parks groups (eg Victorian National Parks Association), heritage groups, historical societies, groups with an interest in a particular type of parks feature (eg Kosciusko Huts Association),. flora and fauna study groups, and recreational user groups. Educational institutions can be included here, in terms of providing assistance for cultural landscape management activities. TAFE horticultural course practical exercises and field days should not be forgotten.

6.11.3 Management considerations

A number of issues must be considered in relation to community groups and cultural landscape management in parks:

- Involving community groups in planning and management can reduce conflict in relation to cultural landscapes and landscape features.
- Involvement of community groups can increase sense of ownership of cultural landscapes and cultural landscape features in parks. This may be important in mobilising support for cultural landscape policies and management actions.
- Community groups may be able to provide a range of cultural landscape services (such as research, maintenance) that would otherwise not be available. The Kosciusko Huts Association, for example, plays a central role in the management of huts in both Namadgi and Kosciusko National Park.
- Co-ordination and supervision of community group activity may require much time and staff involvement.
- As for any activity in parks, public safety and liability issues need to be addressed in relation to community group involvement.

6.11.4 See also

Traditional and continuing use.

6.11.5 Guidelines Consultation and education

- Incorporate community consultation as part of the parks planning process. Adequate consultation and proper planning at the outset will help minimise conflict with community groups at later stages.
- Maintain contact with appropriate community groups during the course of planning and working on areas, features and activities of common interest. Note the importance of undertaking this contact in a broader planning context, to minimise the chances of community groups gaining control of the agenda.
- Ensure that clear explanations of cultural landscape management decisions are conveyed to interested community groups, outlining the reasons why decisions are taken.
- Communicate the importance of cultural landscape conservation and appropriate user behaviour through community groups. This may include preparation of items for group newsletters or magazines, talks, meetings with representatives, field demonstrations etc. For community groups whose interests are specialised, educational emphasis will need to be on the multilayered characteristics of cultural landscapes.

Assistance from community groups

Several points must be borne in mind when the assistance of community groups is sought. Obviously, most of these practices are standard for parks staff already.

- Where possible and appropriate (eg with respect to Parks Service policy), encourage the involvement of community groups in cultural landscape management. This may include assistance with research (eg historical societies), maintenance of historic structures (eg hut maintenance), vegetation management (weed or regeneration control, revegetation of degraded areas, documentation and preservation of significant exotic vegetation), surveys (environmental change, visitor use and impacts).
- Ensure that all work is done according to a conservation management plan, prepared in accordance with these guidelines. Conservation management plans must be consistent with planning objectives for the landscape set out in the general parks management plans.
- Clear instructions and supervision are required for community groups when working on cultural landscapes and features. Investigate the possibility of coordinating with works crew activities, to minimise supervision requirements.
- Build community group skills in cultural landscape and landscape feature management, through provision of information, field days, traditional skills days.
- Ensure all public safety, public liability and insurance issues are addressed before allowing community groups to undertake work on cultural landscapes or landscape features. Refer to

relevant Parks Service policy and procedures documents, or the appropriate section of Service head office.

- Ensure all union issues are addressed before allowing community groups to undertake work in parks. Refer to relevant Parks Service policy and procedures, appropriate union etc.

6.11.6 Example

Skills days held by Kosciusko Huts Association

Kosciusko Huts Association holds skills training days, where expert, established users teach Association members and others skills in building and maintenance of structures.

References

- Armstrong, I. (1989) 'Cultural landscapes= managing for change? *Historic Environment* 7:2 pp9-15
- Ashley, G. (1992) *Huts review: Kosciusko National Park* NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney
- Australia ICOMOS (1992) *The Illustrated Burra Charter* by Marquis-Kyle, P. & Walker, M.; Australia ICOMOS, Sydney
- Australian Capital Territory Parks and Conservation Service (1986) *Namadgi National Park: Management plan* ACT Parks and Conservation Service, Canberra
- Berry, S. & Mulvaney, M. (1995) *An environmental weeds survey of the Australian Capital Territory Conservation Council of the ACT and Southeast Region*, Canberra
- Bickford, A. (1991)'Reading a site' in Davison, G. & McConville, C. eds *A heritage handbook* Allen & Unwin, North Sydney
- Blair, S. & Truscott, M. (1989) 'Cultural landscapes - their scope and recognition' *Historic Environment* vol 7 no 2, pp3-8
- Brown, C. M., Halstead, J. M. & Luloff, A. E. (1992) 'Information as a management tool: an evaluation of the Pemigewasset wilderness management plan' *Environmental Management* vol 16 no 2, pp143-148
- Burns, M. & Associates (1989) *The environmental impacts of travel and tourism* Discussion Paper no. 1, Industries Assistance Commission Inquiry into Travel and Tourism, IAC, Canberra
- Butler, G. & Gilfedder, F. (1995) 'Alpine huts heritage survey' Draft, Victorian Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Melbourne
- Carr, G. W.; Yugovic, J. V., & Robinson, K. E. (1992) *Environmental weed invasions in Victoria: conservation and management implications* Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria and Ecological Horticulture Pty Ltd, Melbourne
- Coupe, M. & Fairclough, G. (1991) 'Protection for historic and natural landscapes' *Landscape Design* no 21, pp24-30
- Davison, G. & McConville, C. eds (1991) *A heritage handbook* Allen & Unwin, North Sydney
- Fahey, C. (1991) 'The everchanging landscape' in Davison, G. & McConville, C. eds *A heritage handbook* Allen & Unwin, North Sydney
- Egloff, B. J. (1988) *Orroral Valley heritage conservation plan* Anutech Pty Ltd, Canberra
- Feary, S. (1995) 'Kiandra' Unpublished draft assessment and conservation plan for New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Kosciusko National Park

Fairclough, G. (1993) 'Natural partners' English Heritage Conservation Bulletin no 21, p24

Fairclough, G. (1994) 'New landscapes of conservation' English Heritage Conservation Bulletin no 21, p24

Gilfedder, F. (1996) 'Management of exotic plant species in natural areas of the World Heritage Area, Tasmania' Occasional Paper, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart (in press)

Gilfedder, F. & McGowan, A. (1995) Redundant historic gardens- cultural significance or sources of environmental weeds?' Paper delivered to ICOMOS conference 'Age of Redundancy', Hobart March 1995

Griffiths, T. (1990) 'History and natural history: conservation movements in conflict?' in Mulvaney, D. J. ed (1992)

Griffiths, T. & Robin, L. (1994) 'Science in high places: the cultural significance of scientific sites in the Australian Alps' Unpublished report to the Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Canberra

Hawker, J. (1992) 'Researching significant trees' in Sagazio, C. ed (1992) The National Trust Research Manual Allen and Unwin, St Leonards

Hodges, S. (1993) A bibliography of oral histories on the Australian Alps Cultural Heritage Working Group, Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Canberra

Holth, T. (1980) Cattlemen of the high country Rigby, Adelaide

Hoskins, W. G. (1955) The making of the English landscape Hodder and Stoughton, London Hueneke, K. (1983) Huts

of the high country ANU Press, Canberra Kerr, J. S. (1990) The conservation plan 3rd ed, National Trust of Australia

(NSW), Sydney Lennon, J. (1992) Our inheritance Department of Conservation and Environment, Melbourne Lennon,

J. (1992) 'Why stick to the Burra Charter?' Architect August, p6

Lennon, J. (1993) 'Conservation advice for cultural National Estate values in East Gippsland and Central Highlands, Victoria' Unpublished report to the Australian Heritage Commission

Lowenthal, D. (1985) The past is a foreign country Cambridge University Press

Lowenthal, D. & Binney, M, eds (1981) Our past before us: Why do we save it? Temple Smith, London

McCann, J. (1992) 'Researching country landscapes in rural Victoria' in Sagazio, C. ed (1992) The National Trust Research Manual Allen and Unwin, St Leonards

- McClelland, L. F.; Keller, J. T.; Keller, G. & Melnick, R. Z. (1990) National Register Bulletin no 30: Guidelines for evaluating and documenting rural historic landscapes National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- McConville, C. (1991) 'Reading a landscape' in Davison, G. & McConville, C. eds (1991) A heritage handbook Allen & Unwin, North Sydney
- Meinig, D. W. ed. (1979) The interpretation of ordinary landscapes - geographical essays Oxford University Press, New York
- Mulvaney, D. J. ed (1991) The humanities and the Australian environment Occasional paper no. 11, Australian Academy of Humanities, Canberra
- Mulvaney, M. J. (1994) 'The invasive potential of species used in garden and amenity plantings in the Tasmanian World Heritage Area' Unpublished report to the Tasmanian Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage
- National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1989) Landscape assessment: manual of practice National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney
- New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (n.d.) 'Currango Conservation Plan' New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Kosciusko National Park
- New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (1988) Kosciusko National Park Plan of Management 2nd ed NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Snowy Mountains Region
- New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (1994) Plan of management amendments 1994 NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Snowy Mountains Region
- Oral History Association of Australia (1992) Oral history handbook 2nd ed Oral History Association of Australia (South Australian Branch), Adelaide
- Paterson, D. & Colby, L. (1989) Heritage landscapes in British Columbia: a guide to their identification, documentation and preservation University of British Columbia, Vancouver
- Pearson, M. & Sullivan, S. (1995) Looking after heritage places Melbourne University Press, Melbourne
- Ramsay, E. G. (1992) 'Researching gardens' in Sagazio, C. ed (1992) The National Trust Research Manual Allen and Unwin, St Leonards
- Ramsay, J. (1991) How to record the National Estate values of gardens Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra
- Ramsay, J. (1991) Parks, gardens and special trees: A classification and assessment method for the register of the National Estate Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra

Read, S.; Ramsay, J. & Blair, S. (1994) 'Australian Heritage Commission: current work on cultural landscape assessment', ICOMOS Landscapes Working Group newsletter no 7, March, pp14-17

Sagazio, C. ed (1992) *The National Trust Research Manual* Allen and Unwin, St Leonards

Sauer, C. (1929) 'The morphology of landscape' *University of California Publications in Geography* vol 2 no 2, pp19-53

Sax, J. L. (1980) *Mountains without handrails : reflections on the national parks* University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor

Scougall, B. ed (1992) *Cultural heritage of the Australian Alps Proceedings of the 1991 symposium held at Jindabyne, NSW*; Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Canberra

Taylor, K. (1989) 'Conservation and interpretation study of the rural heritage landscape of the Lanyon-Lambrigg Area, ACT' *Historic Environment* vol 7, no 2, pp 16-23

Taylor, K. (1992) 'Cultural values in natural areas' in Scougall, B. ed (1992) Taylor, K. (1995) *The past on display: Australian cultural landscapes* (in press)

Titchen, S. (1994) 'Towards the inclusion of cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value on the World Heritage list' *ICOMOS Landscapes Working Group Newsletter* no 7, January, pp20-24

United States National Parks Service (1992) 'Guidelines for the treatment of historic landscapes' Draft. National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Victorian Department of Conservation and Environment (1992) Bogong Unit, Alpine National Park: Management plan DCE, Melbourne

Victorian Department of Conservation and Environment (1992) Cobberas-Tingaringy Unit, Alpine National Park: Management plan DCE, Melbourne

Victorian Department of Conservation and Environment (1992) Dartmouth Unit, Alpine National Park: Management plan DCE, Melbourne

Victorian Department of Conservation and Environment (1992) Wonnangatta-Moroka Unit, Alpine National Park: Management plan DCE, Melbourne

Victorian Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (1993) Snowy River National Park: Draft Management plan DCE, Melbourne

Waghorn, A. (1994) *Review of policies for cultural heritage management in the Australian Alps* Unpublished report to the Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Canberra

Useful references for the office

Australia ICOMOS (1992) The Illustrated Burra Charter by Marquis-Kyle, P. & Walker, M.; Australia ICOMOS, Sydney

Berry, S. & Mulvaney, M. (1995) An environmental weeds survey of the Australian Capital Territory Conservation Council of the ACT and Southeast Region, Canberra

Carr, G. W.; Yugovic, J. V., & Robinson, K. E. (1992) Environmental weed invasions in Victoria: conservation and management implications Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria and Ecological Horticulture Pty Ltd, Melbourne

Davison, G. & McConville, C. eds (1991) A heritage handbook Allen & Unwin, North Sydney Kerr, J. S. (1990) The conservation plan 3rd ed, National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney Lennon, J. (1992) Our inheritance Department of Conservation and Environment, Melbourne

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1989) Landscape assessment: manual of practice National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney

Pearson, M. & Sullivan, S. (1995) Looking after heritage places Melbourne University Press, Melbourne

Sagazio, C. ed (1992) The National Trust Research Manual Allen and Unwin, St Leonards

Scougall, B. ed (1992) Cultural heritage of the Australian Alps Proceedings of the 1991 symposium held at Jindabyne, NSW; Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Canberra

Appendix 1: Assessments and significance statements for Currango and Kiandra A) Currango Homestead and landscape

Statement of significance

1. Currango is the largest and most intact example of permanent settlement above the snowline in Australia, with more than twenty-five remaining buildings and ruins spanning 150 years of settlement, reflecting the evolution of the place.
2. The present complex is built on the site of one of the first white settlements on the high plains: the 1850 homestead of Thomas O'Rourke. It is possible that the shed was part of the original homestead.
3. The buildings exhibit a wide range of vernacular construction techniques, including vertical slab.... Several of the larger buildings feature weatherboard construction, and this represents the second use of milled timber in a high plains homestead, subsequent to the miner's cottage of Gooandra.
4. The arrangement of buildings into clusters separated and defined by the landscape reflects the social standing and relationships which existed during the major pastoral period from 1913-1946.
5. The landscape features and similarity in form, colour, and texture of the buildings, give the site and aesthetic character which reflects the desire of the early inhabitants to recreate an English park-like setting.
6. The large pine trees form a distinctive landmark visible for some distance across the plains. This is a graphic reminder of the past use of the area and the homestead's importance as a social centre.
7. The site is associated with prominent pastoral interests including Thomas ORourke, Arthur Triggs, and the Australian Estate and Mortgage Co.
8. Currango is important to the local community both as the home of Tom and Molly Taylor for over 40 years and as an important social centre on the high plains for more than 100 years.
9. Currango has been used for low-key recreational accommodation continuously since the 1930's. It remains the only facility of its type in the Park, and one of the longest running accommodation facilities in the Snowy Mountains. '(NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service n.d.)

B) Kiandra

Statement of cultural significance

1. Kiandra Village precinct is culturally significant as the site of a mid-19th Century Australian gold mining town. This significance is enhanced by evidence of the satellite towns which sprung up in the surrounding area.
2. Despite the loss of most of the built environment, the mining landscape and remaining built features present a 'ghost town' image that is a poignant reminder of an important historical event in the evolution of Australian society.
3. The significance of Kiandra as a gold mining town is primarily related to its unique geographical setting and the influences that extreme climatic conditions imposed on the town's social and economic activity at the time.
4. During the gold mining boom of the 1860's it was the highest permanent town above the snowline in Australia.
5. Although short lived, the gold rushes at Kiandra had a profound impact on the surrounding region, through the development of both local and regional transport networks.
6. Subsequent pastoral and economic expansion in the Monaro region was facilitated by roads that were originally constructed to service gold mining at Kiandra and the surrounding district.
7. Kiandra is also significant as the birthplace of skiing in Australia. Introduced by immigrant diggers, the sport of snow-shoeing quickly became popular and epitomises the adage of 'necessity being the mother of invention'.
8. The country's first snow shoe club was established at Kiandra in the 1870s. The T-bar, an innovation to carry skiers up slopes, was first used in Australia at Kiandra. It is still in use at the nearby ski resort of Mt Selwyn.
9. ...The massive tourism industry developed to service the sport in Kosciusko National Park owes its origins to Kiandra.
10. Kiandra ...[is] a significant repository of historical data associated with gold mining techniques. There is evidence of all the different techniques of mining which provide a chronological record of the development of the history of mining.
11. The remains at New Chum Hill, and water races at Pollocks Gully are particularly good examples of their type....
12. Kiandra is highly socially significant to local communities who retain strong cultural ties with the place. For them it symbolises the forbearance of their ancestors, many of whom went on to create the grazing history that has immortalised Kosciusko National Park.

The extant structures at Kiandra have varying degrees of cultural significance but in general significance is enhanced because of the loss of other fabric....' (Feary 1995)

Appendix 2: Examples of conservation policy A) Kiandra draft study

The Kiandra draft study provides an example of a statement of conservation policy (Feary 1995). It includes the following recommendations: -

Constraints arising from the statement of cultural significance

1. The... statement attaches a high degree of significance to the natural environmental setting and the mining landscape....
....as a complex [the buildings] are integral to understanding the original townscape.
Conservation policies will be directed towards preserving both the existing aesthetic qualities of both the natural and cultural environment.
2. The predominantly tussock grasslands of the Kiandra plain, surrounded by low woodland on the ridges and dissected by the rivers and streams, provide an important backdrop for the cultural elements.
3. They are reminiscent of the harsh weather conditions that were endured during the gold rush period and are particularly evocative when viewed from high points around the plain.
4. The views that visitors experience when approaching from the southeast..., are important and are to be preserved.
5. The air of desolation of Kiandra has a special significance in that it reflects the decay of a once thriving township. No attempts will be made to recreate any of the buildings that were once present
6. All mining landscape features will be protected from development and where feasible, from the effects of the natural processes of erosion....

General policies...

- That the remaining buildings, features, mining landscape, townscape remnants, natural landscape, and archaeological remains be conserved....
- That visitors be encouraged to use Kiandra through the provision of improved facilities and opportunities for a wide range of recreational uses.
- That visitors be encouraged to appreciate Kiandra's history through the installation of more interpretive facilities.

Specific policies...

- The curtelage of the courthouse is to be restored as far as possible by the removal of inappropriate structures and by landscape management...

The mining landscape is to be recorded and preserved through active erosion control...

- Exotic plantings will be identified and maintained.
- Matthews' Hut will be reconstructed to its original 1890 appearance. Later additions will be removed and the picket fence reinstated. Consideration will be given to moving the hut back from the [new] road to restore the original curtelage which has been destroyed by highway construction....
- The cemetery will be preserved and interpretive material will be improved. '(Feary 1995) **B) Currango**

Conservation Plan

As well as detailing policy in the above fashion, the Currango Conservation Plan sets out information in tabular form (NSW NPWS n.d:26):

COMPLEX A

The Homestead	Conserve the fabric to show the various stages of alterations and reconstruct...
Meat shed	May be adapted for a new use...
Chicken shed	No active management....

STRUCTURES

Sheepyards and dip	Preserve site and interpret...
Slaughteryards	Reconstruct...
Bridges	No active management...
Telecom transmission tower	May be removed....

PLANTINGS

<u>Deliberate plantings</u>	<u>Replace plants reaching limit of their life</u>
<u>Self-sown weeds</u>	<u>Remove weeds and wildings</u>