

Creating synergies with Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and advanced economies USA, Japan, together with Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa and neighbouring Mediterranean countries: extending cooperation at a global level

Annex 1 –Country Profiles

Brazil

Workshop attendee: Cristiano Borba do Nascimento, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco

Architect and Urbanist (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil from 1999 to 2005 and University of Oporto, Portugal during 2003/2004), PhD in Urban Development (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil, from 2009 to 2013).

Analyst in Science & Technology at the Fundação Joaquim Nabuco (Joaquim Nabuco Foundation) in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil, since 2008.

Studies in urban design and its relation with urban heritage and on the conservation of modern architecture in the city of Recife, Brazil. In 2011 took part in the Urban Heritage Strategies course of the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Information provided by attendee:

The Fundação Joaquim Nabuco (Joaquim Nabuco Foundation) is a federal Brazilian organization founded in 1949 by the sociologist Gilberto Freyre, originally as an institute focused in social research. Now it is part of the Brazilian Ministry of Education and its actions must enclose the North and Northeast regions of Brazil. In present, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco has qualified researchers in diverse fields: Social History, Social Sciences, Economics and Environmental Studies. Its researches cover the study of present conditions of peoples from different parts of North and Northeast regions, environmental risks and climate changes in countryside areas, poverty and general social and economic statistics.

Nevertheless, its targets are confluent to priority research areas pointed by JPI: Developing a reflective society, Connecting people with heritage, Creating knowledge and Safeguarding cultural heritage resource.

In past years, the institution also assumed the interest in recording the results of research practice, what guided it to create a specific body on the documentation field. It not only fulfilled recording actions, but also started to acquire a considerable amount of documentary collections of periodicals, public and private collections of photographs, films, audio records and anthropological and ethnographic objects. Today, it possess more than 500.000 visual documents related to Brazilian history, the most complete library on the social sciences field, a rich collection of rare books and documents (even ones from the Dutch and Portuguese colonial past) and manages the Museu do Homem do Nordeste (Museum of the Northeastern Man), the most important anthropological museum in all region.

Conservation, restoration and documentation of urban built heritage is a more recent field in which Fundação Joaquim Nabuco is getting involved. Meanwhile, the institution nowadays has a qualified body of architects working together with experienced technicians and professionals of conservation field. Indeed, those activities are the ones developed by the Laboratory of Research, Conservation and Restoration of Documents and Art Pieces, as described above.

Recently, it has also developed actions in public education and contemporary culture, promoting courses and exhibitions in contemporary art and culture. Fundação Joaquim Nabuco also houses the cinema facility dedicated to art movies with the bigger attendance of public in Brazil. All services are accessible to all publics, since specialized researchers and academic people to undergraduate and primary school students.

Other relevant federal institutions include the Historic and Artistic National Heritage Institute (IPHAN), an organisation associated with the ministry of Culture. They are responsible for the preservation, disclosure and inspection of Brazilian cultural assets, and ensuring these are preserved for future generations. There are large regional and cultural differences, the federal structure needs to address the regions separately and funding varies at municipal, state or federal level. Heritage researcher is mainly led by the academic sector within universities and most agencies do not undertake, promote or fund research. The private sector has more influence over heritage policy and planning than the academic community.

Web links:

- Historic and Artistic National Heritage Institute (IPHAN)
<http://portal.iphan.gov.br/portal/montarPaginaInicial.do;jsessionid=02D3219AC3E25C54CAA4E55700E5C038>
- Cultura Viva: Program of the Ministry of Culture. <http://www.cultura.gov.br/culturaviva>
- Ministry of Culture: <http://www2.cultura.gov.br/site/>

China

Information gathered from: Professor Roberts Bickers, University of Bristol and Professor Dana Arnold, UCL, and own research/web search.

Information provided:

Ministry of Culture in China is responsible for the cultural policy and associated activities in the country such as the management of national museums and monuments, promotion and protection of the arts and the management of national culture centres. It is split departmentally: Department of General Planning; of Cultural and Creative Development; of Cultural Resources; of Audio-visual and Music Industry; of Arts Development; of Humanities and Publications; of Cultural Exchange. The Ministry's six main areas of work include: Arts and Humanities; Creative Industries; Cultural Heritages; Communities; Cultural Exchanges; and E-Culture.

The three core concepts guiding cultural heritage preservation at the Ministry are Conservation and preservation, Operation and management, and Revitalisation and reuse. Under the area of cultural heritage preservation, the Ministry have a number of responsibilities such as assisting local governments and the private in promoting the maintenance and revitalisation of tangible cultural assets and promoting the conservation of aboriginal cultural assets. Under the area of national memories, the Ministry encourages the general public to tell their own stories and share their memories. The Chinese Government adopted a law in 2002 called the implementation of the 'Chinese Cultural Relics Protection Law.'

The Bureau of Cultural Heritage is the bureau of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of China and is responsible for preserving and restoring historic buildings, communities, sites, cultural landscapes and relics.

There are two Cultural Administration bodies in China: State Administration of Cultural Heritage and Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. Both are national organisations, but they are regionally administered so there is no collaboration. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage is an administrative agency subordinate to the Ministry of Culture. It is responsible for the management and development of museums and the protection of cultural relics of national importance. The Agency is responsible for over 500,000 registered sites of 'immovable cultural relics' in China. The Ministry of House and Urban-Rural Development is a ministry of the government of China, which regulates the construction activities in the country

The Chinese World Cultural Heritage Foundation advocates the protection, preservation and promotion of China's historical and cultural legacy. The Foundation is able to serve the conservationists through research, education and training and the dissemination of information to work towards the preservation of Chinese civilisations culture and values. The Foundation provides funding, management and technology resources in support of targeted projects.

They continually wish to build resources to sustain cultural heritage projects, to commemorate sites and to encourage young people to get involved. The Foundation wish to provide the public with an opportunity to explore Chinese culture and heritage through websites and other cultural digitalisation projects.

The Foundation definition of world cultural heritage is tangible- monuments, groups of building and sites.

China joined UNESCO in 1985. The Foundations website contains a world heritage list for China which is broken down into a series of categories: Cultural World Heritage sites, Natural World Heritage sites, Mixed World Heritage sites and Intangible Cultural Heritage. There are 45 World Heritage Sites, 122 State Listed Historical and Cultural Cities and 4,295 legally recognised cultural relics.

Saving Antiquities for Everyone is a non-profit organisation with to mission to preserve and protect cultural heritage worldwide. China is one of their focus countries, and in doing so SAFE raise awareness of the need to protect China's history and archaeology against looting etc.

Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Centre (CHP) is a private establishment with the aim to help communities protect their cultural heritage. They seek to gain public participation in the protection and development of cultural heritage.

The International Research Centre for Cultural Heritage Conservation at Tianjin University was established in 2008. Whilst China has a rich heritage scene there is little in the areas of heritage research and education.

The Department of Architecture has developed 'drones' that can survey heritage – this has technology has been developed here for the preservation of the Great Wall.

Key issues: Issues of authenticity, integrity and technical issues are important – as is the value of modern heritage and how to approach interdisciplinary research in China - they understand this modern take and see heritage as the future.

China is interested in three main areas of cooperation between Europe and China; Cooperation in national research and conservation programmes; Translation of the classic publications in Conservation and Looking for an opportunity to persuade Chinese government to fund the research and conservation of overseas Chinese heritages.

Web links:

- Ministry of Culture: <http://english.moc.gov.tw/>
- Chinese World Cultural Heritage Foundation: <http://www.cwchf.com/>
- Saving Antiquities for Everyone (SAFE): <http://www.savingantiquities.org/about/>
- Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Centre: <http://www.bjchp.org/> (open in Google Chrome, and translate into English)

Egypt

Information gathered from: Dr G Tassie and colleagues from ECHO.

Dr. G. J. Tassie is an Honorary Research Fellow and Associate Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Winchester focusing on the areas of Predynastic Egyptian archaeology and social theory, particularly how the rise of state is reflected in the body. He has directed the Egypt Exploration Society's Kafr Hassan Dawood and Wadi Tumilat Survey and Excavation Project in the East Delta, researching Fourth and Third Millennium BC sites and investigating the environmental history of the region. In addition to writing over 60 publications, he has devoted his time over the last 10 years to tackling issues of cultural heritage management. He is also engaged in numerous field expeditions in Europe, the Levant, the Arabian Peninsula and Egypt.

Dr G Tassie is managing Director of the Egyptian Cultural Heritage Organisation (ECHO) and Director of North Cornwall Heritage.

Information provided:

Cultural heritage in Egypt is largely based on tangible cultural heritage, although CultNat¹ have an innovative programme of recording folklore. More focus needs to be placed on intangible cultural heritage, the recording and preservation of dance, music, clothing, food and other customs. People need more platforms to express and celebrate their diverse intangible cultural heritage. There is a big divide in the understanding of what heritage is and why heritage research is undertaken. Some people are fully aware of all aspects of cultural heritage, whereas others have little to no understanding at all. Therefore, importance should be placed on allowing all to be educated as to the many aspects of what cultural heritage is in all its forms.

The major priorities for cultural heritage in Egypt are (as provided by ECHO):

- Review of the how archaeology, history and CHM are taught in universities and schools
- Creation of digital sites and monument records
- Creation of digital magazine and museum registers
- Creation of national cultural heritage archives
- New technological advances
- Greater security at sites
- Community archaeology
- Review of the legal system and more effective legislation
- Aerial surveillance
- Intangible cultural heritage
- Public archaeology
- Greater collaboration with people from around the world
- Books and other information made available in Arabic

Relevant organisations in Egypt are:

- Ministry of State for Antiquities/Supreme Council of Antiquities (Dr Mohammed Ibrahim, Minister for Antiquities)
- Centre for Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage (Prof. Saleh Lamei, Director)
- National Centre for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Dr Yasser el-Shayeb, Director)
- The Egyptian Antiquities Information Service (Mrs Azza Shawarby, Director)
- International Council of Museums – Conservation Committee (Prof. Hany Hanna, Director)
- Cultural Heritage Programme, French University in Egypt (Prof. Fekri Hassan, Director)
- German Archaeological Institute, Cairo Department (Prof. Stephen Seidlmayer, Director)
- French Institute for Oriental Archaeology (Dr Beatrix Midant-Reynes, Director)
- American Research Centre in Egypt (Dr Gerry Scott, Director)
- Egypt Exploration Society (Dr Christopher Naunton, Director)

Web links:

¹ <http://www.cultnat.org/General/Cultnat.aspx>; The Centre for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

- Ministry of State for Antiquities <http://www.sca-egypt.org/eng/main.htm>
- Centre for Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage <http://www.ciah.biz/>
- The Centre for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage http://www.bibalex.org/researchcenters/cultnat_en.aspx
- The Egyptian Antiquities Information Service <http://www.eais.org.eg/>
- International Council of Museums – Committee for Conservation <http://www.icom-cc.org/>
- German Archaeological Institute, Cairo Department <http://www.dainst.org/en/department/kairo?ft=all>
- French Institute for Oriental Archaeology <http://www.ifao.eqnet.net/>
- American Research Centre in Egypt <http://www.arce.org/>
- Egypt Exploration Society <http://www.ees.ac.uk/>
- Egyptian Cultural Heritage Organisation <http://www.e-c-h-o.org/>

India

Workshop Participant: Shikha Jain, Development and Research Organisation for Nature, Arts and Heritage (DRONAH) and Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation

Shikha Jain is Director, DRONAH (Development and Research Organisation for Nature, Arts and Heritage), and Chief Editor of the biannual refereed journal 'Context'. Her experience in cultural heritage ranges from steering conservation projects for various state governments to preparing conservation plans funded by international organizations such as the Getty Foundation, USA; World Monuments Fund and, preparation of Nomination Dossier and Management Plans for World Heritage Sites in India. She is also working on Urban Heritage ADB funded projects for the State Governments of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. As a consultant to UNESCO, New Delhi she worked on the Cultural Heritage Toolkit for the JnNURM (Jawahar Lal Urban Renewal Mission), Ministry of Urban Development.

She has contributed a number of papers and articles on the built heritage of India in national and international journals and conferences. She has authored and edited books such as *Havelis: A Living Tradition of Rajasthan* (Shubhi Publications, 2004), *Princely Terrain: Amber, Jaipur and Shekhawati* (Shubhi Publications, 2004), *Stone Crafts of Rajasthan* (CDOS, Government of Rajasthan, 2010) and *Haryana: Cultural Heritage* supported by INTACH and Archaeological Survey of India (Aryan Publications, 2012).

She is Visiting Faculty for Urban Conservation in the Department of Urban Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and a member of the Academic Council, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal and Aayojan College of Architecture, Jaipur. She is a panel member of PRASADA, Society of South Asian Studies, UK. She was the State Convener of Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, (INTACH) Haryana Chapter from 2009-2011 and State Project Coordinator for National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities, Haryana in 2010-11. Currently, she is also a Founding Trustee of the Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation, a UNESCO recognised NGO and, a senior consultant to the Ministry of Culture, India serving as Member Secretary, Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters.

Information provided by participant:

India is a vast country with great diversity in cultural heritage thus presenting an immense challenge for documentation and research in this field. While India shares most of the identified themes in SRA for tangible, intangible and digital heritage and the threat to artefacts and built heritage; it has to be recognised that like most Asian cultures, the tangible and intangible heritage are inextricably linked together in India and recognised in its living heritage that shows continuity of customs, rituals, settings and spaces in most traditional settlements since centuries.

For India's historic cities and settlements to retain their prime principles of sustainability, the Government of India has introduced a positive, heritage resource-based approach to urban development and urban governance. A national policy in support of conservation and rehabilitation of urban heritage is in process and several levels of urban heritage legislation for protection of historic cities are already in place in various states of the country. The National Conservation Policy for the India (draft policy) strengthens the role of craftspeople who are a living repository of building cultural tradition which has been sustained through generations and, thus, their role in conserving the historic cores is paramount. National Urban schemes such as JNNURM in last five years have included a special focus to prepare Toolkits for City Development Plans, Heritage Management Plans and Cultural Heritage Project Reports to guide cities toward a heritage resource based development.

New development programmes and projects in the historic environments are being analysed with view to their impact on the heritage resources. New legislations of the Ministry of Culture (AMASR 2010 by the Archaeological Survey of India) and Ministry of Urban Development (Model Heritage Byelaws and Town and Country Planning) aim to introduce ways of sensitive planning, while using

tools such as 'Cultural Impact Assessment' to assure that infrastructure projects do not harm the historic environment. Ministry of Culture has also initiated the National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities and National Mission on Manuscripts in the last 5 years to have a comprehensive database of tangible heritage resources. Intangible heritage is very much present in every nuance of Indian society and continues to sustain even though formal documentation of the intangible is limited only to a few national bodies and NGO's in India. Digital Heritage is a less explored arena in the Indian context though it is now slowly gaining momentum.

All four priority research areas identified in JPICH Strategic Research Agenda are very relevant in the Indian context though applications and methods used may vary or may be adapted to suit the Indian context. In fact, there may be variations within India as each state in India has a different, culture, language, customs and traditions so a deeper understanding of each specifically to 'connect people with heritage' is extremely crucial. DRONAH and the Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation are engaged along with various individual experts, government organisations and NGO's in this field to document, exchange, learn and protect cultural resources in various sections of the country.

Web links:

- Archaeological Survey of India http://asi.nic.in/asi_aboutus.asp
- National Conversation Policy http://asi.nic.in/pdf_data/draft_national_conservation_policy_monuments.pdf
- JNNURM <http://jnnurm.nic.in/>
- Ministry of Urban Development <http://moud.gov.in/>
- Ministry of Culture <http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/>
- Indian Heritage Cities Network <http://www.ihcn.in/>

Israel

Workshop attendee: Tamar Raviv, Supervisor of National Heritage Sites

Information provided by attendee:

Policies and laws relating to heritage are governed by different ministries or government departments, each with their own individual budget and conditions. The Department of Environment Protection is responsible for policies and laws relating to Nature Reserves and Heritage sites. Their work is largely carried out by Nature Parks Authority. The Department of Education is responsible for policy and laws relating to Antiquities. Their work is carried out with the Israel Antiquities Authority. The Department of the Interior is responsible for laws governing planning and building, including historic buildings and the Department of Culture is responsible for overseeing museums.

The priority areas identified in the JPICH Strategic Research Agenda are areas of interest to Israel and which Israel is already working on. The main two key areas are 'Safeguarding the Cultural Heritage Resource' and 'Connecting People with Heritage'.

Web links:

- Ministry of Environmental Protection <http://www.gov.il/FirstGov/TopNavEng/Engoffices/EngMinistries/Engsviva/>
- Ministry of Education <http://www.education.gov.il/moe/english/ind.htm>
- Ministry of Culture and Sport <http://mcs.gov.il/English/Pages/About-the-Ministry-of-Culture-and-Sport.aspx>

Japan

Information gathered from: Professor Nobuko Inaba, University of Tsukuba, Japan and own research/web search.

Information on workshop participant:

1987-1991 National Museum of China, Beijing. Research in Conservation Science.
1991-1998 Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland. Doctor Degree in Conservation.
1999- School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, faculty.

Research Field: conservation of stone, porcelain, wood and lacquer heritages.

Information provided by participant:

There is a long history in Japan in developing cultural heritage from the mid nineteenth century. Initially it covered the tangible and then after World War Two, it was concerned with intangible heritage including cultural landscapes. Policies and laws are the responsibility at national, regional, municipal and local levels.

Information from web search:

The Agency for Cultural Affairs is a body of the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. There are two divisions at the Agency: Cultural Affairs Division and Cultural Properties Protection Division. The former is concerned with areas of art and culture promotion and arts copyright. The latter aims at protecting the nation's heritage. The Cultural Affairs Division supports a number of arts festival, events in music, dance, theatre and art.

The Cultural Properties Protection Division has designated over 1000 buildings, paintings and other art forms as 'national treasures.' The Division also has a lesser designation of 'Important Cultural Properties' which account for dominantly buildings and sculpture. In 1975 the Cultural Properties Protection Act enabled the Agency to designate areas and buildings in urban centres for preservation. The Cultural Properties Protection Division has a focus on intangible cultural assets such as the performing arts, and traditional arts and crafts, which they seek to preserve. Recognition of Intangible Cultural Properties rests on three levels: individual, collective and group recognition

Japan has a designation system and a registration system; the former selects important items and designates them as Cultural Properties which thereby means that greater restrictions to their alteration, repair export. The latter has a lower level of protection. Designation of tangible cultural properties takes place at a city, prefectural and national level. The Designated Tangible Properties can be further designated as either Important Cultural Properties of Japan or National Treasures in the case of especially valuable items.

The Japanese Government recognises regions and areas which are indispensable in understanding the lifestyle of Japanese people, naming them as Cultural Landscapes. Those of high value can be recognised as Important Cultural Landscapes. Local governments have responsibility over the areas but can apply to the Agency for Cultural Affairs for financial assistance, surveys and research.

In support of Selection Conversation Techniques the Japanese Government provides funding for documentation, training and development.

The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the 'Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage' finances projects aimed at restoring and preserving monuments, archaeological remains and sites of historic and/or artistic value: half of the funds go to sites on the World Heritage List. There are currently 17 world heritage sites in Japan. The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the 'Preservation and Promotion of the Intangible Cultural Heritage' finances promotion and preservation projects such as workshops,

public-facing showcases, seminars and audio-visual documents. Intangible heritage has been recognised by the Japanese government since 1950. The funding focuses on activities which involve knowledge transfer and transmission between generations.

Web links:

- Agency of Cultural Affairs <http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/>
- Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
<http://www.mext.go.jp/english/>
- Japanese Funds-in-Trusts <http://www.unesco.emb-japan.go.jp/htm/jpfundsitrust.htm>

Moldova

Workshop attendee: Eugeniu Mistreanu, National Archaeological Agency of Republic of Moldova
Eugeniu Mistreanu, is the archaeologist chief of documentation and records of archaeological heritage sector at National Archaeological Agency and scientific researcher in prehistoric archaeology sector at National History Museum of Moldova. As an Archaeologist chief he is responsible for managing the National Register Archaeology, National Archaeological Repertory, folders of archaeological sites, Archaeological Cadastre and electronic database of immovable archaeological heritage. As a researcher he is interested in late Eneolithic and early and middle phase of the Bronze Age, Prut-Dniester area. Eugeniu has a master Degree in the Humanities, specialization Archeology and Ancient History, from Moldova State University, faculty of History and Philosophy. He also has a diploma in digital and spatial archaeology and magnetic methods in archeology from Center for Professional Training in Culture, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage from Romania. Working in this field he understood that only a new model of cultural heritage management can put in value the national heritage of the Republic of Moldova. He can be contacted at eugenmistreanu@gmail.com.

Information provided by attendee:

The National Strategy on Culture of the Republic of Moldova is under development. The Strategy contains all the priorities outlined in the SRA. The national strategy concluded it is of great importance to change the point of view regarding the cultural sector as a whole on the national level and regarding cultural heritage in particular. It is necessary to join the national legislation provisions, methods and approaches with the similar ones which are used in Europe today.

One of the main ways to accomplish this aim is to connect society as a whole, not only people involved in cultural activities, with the cultural heritage protection philosophy, share good practices, explain that cultural heritage is the important resource of democracy and the important tool of sustainable development of the country.

The main tools to be used to change the current situation in Moldova and to solve accumulated problems in the field of cultural heritage protection are:

- To establish a new legislative system (which will be based on five laws (on the protection of archaeological heritage (already adopted), on the protection of architectural monuments, on the protection of movable heritage (already adopted), on the protection of intangible heritage (already adopted), on the monumental memorial sculpture) and several regulations related to;
- To establish a new institutional system (to create state services, for example the creation of the National Archaeology agency), research institutions and educational programs to prepare specialists (architects, engineers, workers specialized in different types of restoration works);
- To create necessary legal conditions to support creation of the built companies specialized in restoration works.

The proposed research will support the dissemination of knowledge and of good European practices in the field and will show how to renovate and develop historic quarters of the city without extensive demolitions and preserving their historic and heritage characteristics.

Web links:

- Culture of the Republic of Moldova <http://www.moldova.md/en/cultura/>
- Government of Moldova, Ministry of Culture <http://www.mc.gov.md/>
- Cultural Heritage Protection Policies in Moldova <http://rcchd.icomos.org.ge/?l=E&m=4-4&JID=2&AID=15>
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Russia

Information gathered from: own research/web search and information gathered from contacts

Information provided:

The Ministry of Culture designs and implements a number of regulations in line with the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is a federal executive body responsible for drafting national policy and the legal regulation of arts, culture, historical and cultural heritage, archiving, copyright and cinematography. Ultimately the Ministry of Culture seeks to conserve, promote and protect cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Culture is structured departmentally, and each department is further split down into a series of smaller focused departments. The top level departments are: Department of State Support Arts and Folk Art, Department of Cinematography, Department of Cultural Heritage, Department of Control, Supervision and Licensing in Cultural Heritage, Department of Tourism and Regional Policy, and there are other departments for finance, administration, and international.

The regulation activities of the Ministry relevant to the organisation of cultural heritage include: maintenance of the list of the displaced cultural valuables that cannot be transferred to foreign countries, order the protection and perseverance of valuable cultural heritage objects, regulate a number of funds including the Museum Fund and the State Catalogue Museum Fund, and hold the permitting procedures for the right to work on recognised archaeological heritage sites.

The Ministry has a number of responsibilities overseeing the work of education bodies in regard to public policy, post-graduate studies and the development of educational arts programs in the arts. In regard to state regulation, the Ministry maintains oversight of the collective management of copyright, the list of library and information organisations and maintains a unified state register of cultural heritage. The Ministry also identifies objects of mandatory conservation of cultural heritage deemed as federal importance.

The Ministry has a number of areas where the body 'provides' services, guidance and support on behalf of the people of the Russian Federation; this includes the provision of scientific and methodological support for the conservation and use of cultural heritage, exportation and importation of cultural property and the provision of certificates for distribution and export, the definition of the boundaries of historical and cultural reserves of federal importance. The Ministry also supports small and medium enterprises through the development and implementation of measures. The Ministry has to formally agree a number of activities such as the appointment of heads and structure of executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation, the project zones of the protection of cultural heritage deemed as federal importance.

The Coordinating Council for Culture at the Ministry of Culture acts as an advisory body for culture, arts, historical, cultural heritage and cinematography. The Council undertakes a number of coordinating activities on behalf of the Russian Federation such as public policy in culture and the development and implementation of cultural projects and programmes across Russia; these include regional programmes and targeted programmes. The Council oversees the process of conservation and ensures that there is an efficient and effective use of cultural, heritage and library funds. The Council also position themselves within the discussion of the problems of cultural development in Russia.

The Federal Archival Agency rests under the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and acts as a Federal executive authority by performing the functions of public service in the field of archives through storage and accounting of archival documents, and leads on the Archival Fund.

The Federal Agency for Tourism rests under the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and performs a number of activities as a federal executive authority: maintains the register of tour operators, promotes Russia to domestic and World tourism markets, and undertakes economic analysis of the enterprises within Russia.

The Ministry of Cultures oversees the functions of a number of territorial bodies in thirteen districts which manage culture for that region. The Cultural Management bodies have a number of responsibilities which are an extension of Russian Federation. Responsibilities of the territorial

bodies include: preservation, use, promotion and public protection of cultural heritage, management of the importation and exportation of cultural property, to ensure compliance with the conditions associated with the conservation of cultural heritage, to oversee storage of cultural heritage, to ensure district compliance with the law on archives. These bodies also hold the power to terminate any actions which can damage or destruct an object of cultural heritage, to ensure the owners of cultural heritage comply with security obligations, to oversee planning regulations in historic sites. Generally all the territorial bodies have similar responsibilities, less frequent functions undertaken by the bodies include: 'compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in relation to cultural objects displaced in the USSR during the Second World War and in the territory of the Russian Federation, the preservation of displaced cultural values and their account' and 'conducting historical, cultural and art historical expertise collectible, including seized and confiscated weapons, ammunition, copies (replicas) of weapons.'

The Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) funds initiative-based research project in all fields of fundamental science, and humanities is an area supported by the RFBR. The RFBR has a fundamental research funding programme, a targeted fundamental research funding programme, regional competitions, a young scientist's programme, international competitions and joint competitions with CIS countries. The regional competition supports the 'problems of studying, preserving, and developing national culture and artifacts of cultural heritage.'

The Russian Humanitarian Foundation funds the humanities, the 'spread of human knowledge in a society' and 'the revival of traditions of national humanities.' It is state funded and funds all major areas of humanities including archaeology, ethnography and political science resulting in research projects such as experimental laboratory research and restoration work projects.

Russia became a UNESCO member in 1954, of which the UNESCO Programs for the Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage provide Russia with advice, guidance and regulatory frameworks in the sphere of restoration of ancient monuments and items of Russian Heritage that has been accumulated over time. As a multinational country the UNESCO Program provides a means of preserving the cultural diversity of Russian.

Web links:

- Compendium: Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe; Country Profile; Russian Federation; 2013: http://www.culturalpolicies.net/down/russia_022013.pdf
- Ministry of Culture (Coordinating Council for Culture)- <http://government.ru/en/department/27/>
- -The Federal Archival Agency- <http://archives.ru/>
- -The Federal Agency for Tourism <http://www.russiatourism.ru/>
- The UNESCO site www.unesco.ru provides a useful overview of Cultural Heritage in Russia.
- Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Research Funding) (<http://www.rfbr.ru/rffi/ru/info>).
- Russian Humanitarian Foundation
- Scientific projects listed under the Ministry of Culture <http://www.mkrf.ru/deyatelnost/scientific-work/index2013.php>
- Bilateral research cooperation between Russia and Norway on the Research Council of Norway website. <http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Russia/1253956512669>

South Africa

Workshop attendee: Laura Robinson, Cape Town Heritage Trust and Karel A Bakker, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Prof Karel Bakker (PhD) is currently the head of department for the Department of Architecture at the University of Pretoria. He is involved in the pedagogy of heritage in many formats, undergraduate and postgraduate levels. He has performed heritage training for UNESCO and ICCROM internationally. He has been very involved in the work leading to the acceptance of the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape, and has also participated in its promotion and application in Africa, as well as its discourse internationally. His research focuses on Cultural landscapes, urban regeneration, intangible heritage, historic settlement, 'shared-built-heritage' as well as interpretation and presentation of sites. He has published widely and performed at many international academic events. He is a director of Cultmatrix cc as heritage management specialist. He is a member of ICOMOS, ICOM as well as AHP. He has worked on management of premier sites like the Union Buildings and Robben Island Museum. He is an expert member of the National Heritage Committee of the South African Institute of Architects, a member of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners, has performed missions for UNESCO WHC on many World Heritage Sites and has participated in writing or reviewing Nomination Dossiers. He is on the editorial board of the *Journal on Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, the *Australia ICOMOS Historic Environments* as well as the *South African Journal for Art History*

Laura Robinson is the CEO at Cape Town Heritage Trust. *Laura maintains affiliation with the Cape Institute for Architecture, ICOMOS International, and Docomomo International. She is an architect and heritage specialist, and holds expertise in heritage conservation and cultural landscape.*

Information provided by attendee:

Heritage legislation lies within the Department of Arts and Culture. The South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) is the national administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage. The agency was established through the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 and they operate a three tier system, national, provincial and locally. Other relevant organisations are: South African National Parks; South African National Heritage Council; National Research Foundation; African Renaissance Initiative and National Archives of South Africa.

Professor Karel Bakker shares his thoughts on the JPICH Strategic Research Agenda:

Developing a reflective society The SRA is supported. Research in South African tertiary institutions reflect a post-modern approach and deal with aspects like geocriticism, power/knowledge, critical theory, gender theory, post-colonial discourse, social constructionism, to name a few. Cultural research is reflective of past inequalities, hegemonies and power differentials, and is geared towards search for the local in the universal, the social production of culture and the understanding of what the nature of society should be or should become to ensure cultural and environmental sustainability, how cultural capital may be a sustainable resource that deserves conservation and protection as well as the protection of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS). The National Research Foundation supports broad categories of research that ties in with National priorities that include these broad SRA areas. Likewise the Department of Arts & Culture and the *SA Heritage Resources Act* subscribe to these aims, but research on heritage conservation of the built environment is less well supported than intangible heritage.

Connecting people with heritage The SRA is supported. The *SA Heritage Resource Act* is a bottoms-up instrument that empowers communities/societies to identify and protect heritage. The new *South African Heritage Information System* is a completely transparent allows any individual of stakeholder or affected party to track all processes and decisions in the heritage management process. Lacking is resourcing of management plans to support and sustain heritage conservation, training and empowerment in heritage management and conservation overall. Only large national projects really receive sustained resourcing.

Creating knowledge The SRA is only partly supported. Historically (pre 1994) cultural heritage was dominated by the state and conservation was the preserve of an elite, which were ideologically biased to only a minority sector of society. In the democratic South Africa there are many academics and some practitioners that have gained a complex understanding of the landscape of cultural heritage and its conservation, but this understanding does not have a broad societal base. Although (culture) environmental management is entrenched, public participation in its processes is limited and NIMBY based. There is a need to support communities in identifying and interpreting cultural significance as it exists in the environment, and to be activists in the management and protection of cultural heritage. Heritage management and conservation in regional and urban government level is very underdeveloped. The UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach has been indicated at a recent ICOMOS colloquium to be a very useful approach in Africa where there is little or no integration in various developmental, planning and conservation actions. There is great need for regional centres of excellence or institutes where various role players in cultural heritage management can co-operate in ensuring the delivery of education in integrated cultural heritage management. There is a tremendous need for building capacity in the total cultural heritage management field

Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource The SRA is only partly supported: In South Africa there is an excellent Constitution, good environmental legislation (National Environmental Management Act) that includes for the cultural environment, as well as very progressive heritage legislation (South African Heritage Resources Act). Yet, the countries cultural heritage is at risk. Research is needed to identify hitherto suppressed or obscured heritage and to have a working system of listing, assessment and definition of cultural significance; to allow for early identification of culturally significant heritage in planning and development strategies and frameworks; to ensure integrative heritage management and protection; to ensure the integration of tangible and intangible heritage in planning and planning control; to understand the role of culture, and then heritage conservation, in the broader sustainability approach; to ensure that cultural systems are resilient to pressures of intense change brought about by development and environmental stresses; to ensure the integration of heritage in building cultural landscapes that have diversity, identity, resilience and environmental quality to ensure cultural growth and responsiveness.

Web links:

- The Department of Arts and Culture <https://www.dac.gov.za/>
- South African Heritage Resources Agency <http://www.sahra.org.za/>
- The National Heritage Council <http://www.heritageportal.co.za/organisation/national-heritage-council-nhc>
- Department of Environmental Affairs <https://www.environment.gov.za/>
- National Research Foundation <http://www.nrf.ac.za/>

USA

Workshop attendee: John Jameson, US National Park Service, ICOMOS ICIP and Donovan Rypkema, Heritage Strategies International

John H. Jameson is senior archaeologist and Education, Outreach, and Public Interpretation Program lead for the Southeast Archaeological Centre, U.S. National Park Service. His extensive career has encompassed a broad range of projects in cultural heritage preservation and management in several regions of the United States and overseas. At NPS, John has led important initiatives in public interpretation, including the creation of the Archaeology Interpretation Interdisciplinary Training Module and facilitating Service-wide workshops. He has received the coveted Sequoia Award for significant contributions to interpretation, education, and partnerships in the National Park Service. As a Curriculum Coordinator and Interpretive Development Program (IDP) Certifier, he evaluates professional interpretation and education programs in the NPS.

Internationally, John serves as founding member and Vice President, International Committee on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP), ICOMOS. Within Ireland and the UK, he is active in local issues and community engagement. In 2012, he was invited to participate in a Heritage Council / ICOMOS Ireland conference entitled, "Your Place or Mine? New initiatives engaging communities in interpreting & presenting heritage" in Dublin. He has organized an ICOMOS-endorsed international seminar, slated for July 2013, entitled "Interpreting Megalithic Sites and Monuments," to be hosted by English Heritage in Salisbury.

John has edited and contributed to a number of seminal works on cultural heritage management and interpretation, including; *Presenting Archaeology to the Public: Digging for Truths* (1997); *Ancient Muses: Archaeology and the Arts* (2003); *The Reconstructed Past* (2004); *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America* (2005); *Past Meets Present: Archaeologists Partnering with Museum Curators, Teachers and Community Groups* (2007); *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources* (2007); *The Heritage Reader* (2008) [a compendium of articles on past and present international trends in cultural heritage management]; and most recently *Training and Practice for Modern Day Archaeologists* (2013).

Donovan Rypkema is president of Heritage Strategies International, a firm which works at the nexus of heritage conservation and economics to provide catalytic information to public and NGO clients. Rypkema has worked with communities in 49 U.S. States and more than 40 countries. International clients have included the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Development Program, Europa Nostra, the European Heads of Heritage Forum and others. Rypkema was the lead witness at a hearing of the European Parliament regarding heritage conservation and the economic crisis.

He is the author of numerous articles and publications including *Community Initiated Development, Feasibility Analysis of Historic Buildings, Heritage Conservation in America: An Introduction, Public-Private Partnerships and Heritage: A Practitioner's Guide* and a book *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide* that has been translated into Russian and Korean. Rypkema holds a Master of Science degree in Historic Preservation from Columbia University. He is a member of the Team of Specialists in Public Private Partnerships for the UN Economic Commission for Europe, on the Board of Directors of Global Urban Development, the Senior Advisory Board of the Global Heritage Fund and serves on the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on the Economics of Conservation. Rypkema teaches a graduate course on the economics of historic preservation at the University of Pennsylvania where he received the 2008 G. Holmes Perkins Award for Distinguished Teaching. In 2012 Rypkema received the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Crowninshield award is the highest preservation award in the US and is given for lifetime contribution to the field of historic preservation.

Information provided by attendee:

Heritage protection is operated at a federal structure. There is a role at national level for setting standards, regulations, significant criteria which many states choose to follow but there is also some local variation. There is no specific national funding programme for heritage research although there are some important national organisations such as National Parks Service and NGOs such as the Smithsonian Institution, Getty Conservation Institute, US National Trust for

Historic Preservation. There are a range of state level NGOs as well and many local bodies and voluntary organisations.

Thoughts on the JPICH Strategic Research Agenda:

Developing a reflective society

If there is any work being done in this area it would probably be in a rather esoteric, theoretical framework. Not being a full time academic I don't really know who or if any work in this regard is being done.

Connecting people with heritage.

In the US this area is largely the realm of the NGO sector on the national, state and local level. To the best of my knowledge this effort is experience and peer-recommendation based rather than through any substantive research. There is a requirement that every State Historic Preservation Office prepares a Historic Preservation Plan every five years, but this is done largely internally albeit with opportunities for public input. Quality and substance of these plans seem to vary widely from state to state.

Creating knowledge.

Because there is very little on-going research funding in the US, this area, such that it exists at all, is primarily through graduate students' dissertation work. Quality, of course, varies widely and rarely is there much circulation of the research after completion. There is a research unit – the National Centre for Preservation Technology and Training, a part of the National Park Service, the national governments lead agency for heritage conservation issues. The areas of interest of the NCPTT are: Archaeology & Collections, Architecture & Engineering, Call to Action, Cemetery Conservation, Disasters, Historic Landscapes, Materials Conservation and Sustainability. They have a small grants programme to support original research, and provide some direct training and technical assistance.

The Getty Conservation Institute based in Los Angeles does some research as well, but it is much more international than US focussed.

Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource.

The protection of cultural heritage in the United States is weak, and in many places getting weaker. In an attempt to justify and support stronger protections (or forestall weakening existing ones) research in the US has concentrated on demonstrating the economic and environmental benefits of heritage protection, rather than the underlying values of the heritage assets themselves. There may be efforts at the Library of Congress and elsewhere to devise systems for the protection of digital heritage but I am unaware of and not involved with any of those areas.

Web links:

- Heritage Strategies International <http://www.hs-intl.com/about-us>
- International Council on Monuments and Sites <http://icip.icomos.org/ENG/agenda.html>
- National Park Service <http://www.nps.gov/index.htm>
- National Trust for Heritage Preservation <http://www.preservationnation.org/>
- Smithsonian <http://www.si.edu/>
- Getty Conservation Institute <http://www.si.edu/>
- Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/>
- State Historic Preservation Office <http://www.ncshpo.org/>