

“Living The Past”

**Protecting Heritage and Culture: Its Role In
the Protected Areas System Plan and Impact
on National Development**

Prepared for the National Environmental Societies Trust

January 2005

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Acknowledgement

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to a number of persons and organisations who contributed significantly to this study.

Foremost, to the Creator, for life, love, people, continuity; elements of our great heritage and culture.

To NEST and its partners for giving us our first official work as consultants, for maintaining its faith in our ability to carry out the assigned task and for the many humorous moments that helped to keep our collective sanity intact in the very short and intense contractual period.

To Linnette Vassell whose unwavering belief in us has boosted our confidence to enormous proportions, many heartfelt thanks, we can't say it often enough.

The study would be greatly flawed were it not for a carefully selected group of persons whom we termed "The Experts". Thank you for your depth of knowledge, passion about the subject area and your eagerness to transmit the heritage as you know it. To Vivian Crawford in particular, you give the heritage such flare.

To the "salt of the earth" people, the villagers, the custodians of the heritage, the likes of Advira Lawrence of Falmouth. People like you have given us hope that all is not lost. You are truly an asset to your nation.

To the Tyre Square Crew of Seville Heights, St. Ann, thank your refreshing perspective. The voice of the youth is a crucial ingredient in propelling our historic and cultural legacy to greater heights.

We cannot forget our families who put up with the odd hours, temporary leave of absence, terse replies and bouts of impatience. Where would we be without you?

Thank you all most graciously.

Acronyms

ACIJ.....	African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica
CANARI.....	Caribbean Natural Resource Institute
CBO.....	Community Based Organisation
C-CAM.....	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation
EFJ.....	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica
IOJ.....	Institute of Jamaica
JalCOMOS.....	Jamaica National Committee on the International Council on Monuments and Sites
JMB.....	Jamaica Memory Bank
JNHT.....	Jamaica National Heritage Trust
NEPA.....	National Environment and Planning Agency
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHT.....	National Housing Trust
NRCA.....	National Resources Conservation Authority
PASP.....	Protected Areas System Plan
SDC.....	Social Development Commission
TNC.....	The Nature Conservancy
UNESCO.....	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UWI.....	University of the West Indies

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Executive Summary

The development of “A Plan for a System of Protected Areas in Jamaica” (PASP) an initiative of the Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI) in conjunction with the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) in 2001 has been lauded as a critical step in a broader framework for national development. While the initial objectives and goals of the PASP pertained principally to the protection of Jamaica’s rich and diverse environmental assets, it was recognised that achieving this task would be severely undermined if protection of its equally diverse and unique historical and cultural assets was not awarded the same level of importance and resources to develop its vast economic potential and social well-being of its inhabitants.

Inclusion of heritage and culture as crucial components in the PASP coincides with similar developments in the international sphere especially in the context of analysis of the symbiotic relationship that defines culture and heritage and preservation of biodiversity. Numerous conventions to which Jamaica is signatory, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation’s (UNESCO’s) Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, has given credence to the efforts being undertaken in the local context.

It has been argued however that Jamaica’s effort towards protecting and developing its cultural and historical assets is lagging behind regional countries such as Barbados and St. Lucia which are deemed incomparable in terms of the volume and diversity of their cultural heritage. Several unfavourable factors have given rise to this situation. Among them are the following:

- Inadequate financial resources appropriated for management of cultural and historical sites. Priority is not given to heritage conservation because it is often seen as abstract and not a “bread and butter” issue.
- Inadequate levels of communication with managers of historical and cultural assets and communities. These assets are managed without adequate input from residents in surrounding communities and relevant development agendas are implemented without consideration of the needs of the community.
- Uncreative methods of disseminating information on heritage and culture. While there is a wealth of information a great number of Jamaicans are unaware of the unique attributes of their historical and cultural legacy.
- Coordination of cultural policies and institutions is ad hoc and fragmented. This has resulted in duplication of interventions and wastage of scarce resources.

- Inadequate policies, values and attitudes towards conservation of heritage
This is evident in inadequate provisions towards enforcing adherence to guidelines and regulations pertaining to historical and cultural assets

The main recommendations for reversing these trends have emerged out of dialogue with experts in academia and the custodians of the heritage and culture in the communities across Jamaica. These include the following:

- Redefining the meaning of heritage and culture in the Jamaican context. This will enable a shift of focus from culture and heritage being an abstract commodity to one that can propel the country forward based on its economic potential as a tourism product and ability to engender social cohesion.
- Implementation of sound legislative policies to ensure that the cultural and historical assets are adequately safe- guarded and managed. These policies should be mindful of sustainability and continuity of development agendas.
- Merging of certain institutions mandated with the preservation of heritage and culture for example the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). This will assist in optimising scarce resources and lessen the incidences of fragmentation pertaining to development agendas.
- Use of an integrated approach for island-wide public awareness, education and training programme. Authorities mandated with preserving heritage and culture should draw on all sectors of society including academia, government, communities and private interests in promoting it through creative methodologies. This framework should enable equal focus on pertinent issues which are specific to each sector.

Crucial to the process of creating a sustained impact on national development, culture and heritage must be viewed by the government in terms of the enormous possibilities which it can generate. Importantly the government must lead this process, in order to ensure that equilibrium is maintained in terms of input from and remuneration to all stakeholders.

Section A: Introduction

1. Background

The main aim of this study is to highlight the contribution of Jamaica's cultural and historical legacy to its overall development, the gaps which currently exist in the preservation process in relation to cultural heritage, and to inform the development of appropriate models /methodologies for improving this process. It comes as a timely response to furthering the process of the development of "A Plan for a System of Protected Areas in Jamaica" initiated in 1992 and the "Policy for Jamaica's System of Protected Areas" developed in 1997.

The initiative mounted by the Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI) in conjunction with the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) in 2001 to review and improve the existing framework for managing local protected areas comes as the latest development towards achieving a comprehensive systems plan for managing all aspects of the attributes of Jamaica deemed worthy of preservation.

Therefore, while the study is principally concerned with protecting and preserving Jamaica's cultural and historical assets, inherent in this process is critically analysing the undisputable link between culture and heritage and issues pertaining to the preservation of biodiversity.

2. Emergence of Concept of Preservation

The concept of preservation when it first emerged as far back as the 19th century, was concerned mainly with the world's historical assets. Although the terminologies associated with preservation has varied over the last two centuries, it evolved from the principle of conservation espoused in the theory of Eugene Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc a renowned French restoration architect and writer who set up a movement in the 1830s to restore medieval buildings and who was also commissioned in this period to restore Notre Dame and other important historic structures throughout Paris.

Importantly, the essential principles and the implications of Viollet-le Duc's movement towards conservation in terms of "defining the history of a building and returning it to its original character"¹, has basically remained unchanged. However, a further evolution of this concept occurred with the development of scientific methods and its influence on historic research. As such, historic accuracy and authenticity then became an ideal and this notion was further strengthened when the League of Nations established the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC). Among the bureaus of the IIIC, was the International Office of Museum (IOM) which was responsible for bringing together leading experts in the fields of conservation and restoration of monuments and

¹ Yudhishtir Raj Iser, ed. The Challenge to Our Cultural Heritage: Why Preserve the Past? Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1986

sites to resolve differences that came out of World War 1 and to arrive at internationally accepted principles of cooperation concerning conservation.

In the aftermath of World War 2, when the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was founded, it took over many of the IIC's responsibilities. It seemed however that it was at this juncture that the importance of preserving the world's cultural heritage, was recognised and included in the mandate of the newly formed UNESCO. Notably, part of the responsibility of this new organisation as set out in Article 1 of the UNESCO constitution was to:

*Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge; by assuming (inter alia) the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art, and monuments of history and science and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions.*²

Between 1950-1970s various countries across the globe have adopted major conventions, recommendations and charters for the protection of cultural heritage through UNESCO. A number of these are as follows:

- Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event Of Armed Conflict- 1954
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites- 1964
- The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property- 1970
- The Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage- 1972

Among the myriad of conventions and charters, the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage has enjoyed the most success, since it has been ratified by more than 85% of UNESCO's member states. It has been said that the ratification of this Convention by member states in UNESCO complements heritage conservation programmes at the national level. UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in its operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in 1972 recognised that:

"The cultural and natural heritage are among priceless and irreplaceable possessions, not only of each nation but of mankind as a whole. The loss, through deterioration or disappearance of any of these most prized possessions, constitute an impoverishment of the heritage of all peoples of the world."

². Ibid.

More recent developments towards the protection of world heritage and culture include:

- UNESCO adopted recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore- 1989
- UNESCO promulgated the implementation of a system of institutional recognition of the oral and immaterial heritage of humanity- 1997

Other international cultural bodies including the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) of the Organisation of American States which also adopted the view that, "there is a cultural mission of the State in the stimulation and promotion of the creative arts and intellectual creativity as well as in the exercise of tutelage and curatorship over the cultural inheritance and historical interests of a nation"³

Despite the initiatives during the period of the 1950s to the 1970s, it should be noted that preservation/conservation interests have proliferated in our own time because of the intensification of following forces:

- Resurgent tribal and local loyalties require the reaffirmation of symbolic links with the material past
- Pace of technological change
- Radical modernization of the built environment
- Speed of material obsolescence
- Migration to new homes
- Greater longevity which results sometimes in leaving us in ever less familiar environments⁴

³ Nettleford, Rex, Caribbean Cultural Identity: The Case of Jamaica: An Essay in Culture Dynamics, Kingston: Institute of Jamaica, 1978

⁴ Lowenthal, David and Binney, Marcus, eds. Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?, London: Temple Smith, 1981

3. Current Global Discussions and Trends: The Implications for Jamaica

With UNESCO as one of the foremost international organisations involved in the preservation/conservation of world heritage and culture, the general precept has been acknowledged by many countries that there is a world cultural heritage common to all humanity and with this acknowledgement has come various schools of thought on the tangential factors pertaining to the well being of heritage and culture or lack thereof.

Some of the more recent debates associated with the preservation of world heritage and culture are as follows:

3.1 Preservation vs. Modernization/Industrialization

Many are of the view that modernization often referred to as industrialization, is preservation's main enemy.⁵ Some reasons for this thinking are:

- Preservation is equated with romanticized past and is very abstract in nature, since it does not deal with the day to day issues with which people are faced (hunger, poverty, etc.) and current measures to address these issues
- Preservation is neo-colonial- well meaning interference by outsiders who want to keep the poor as they are
- Modernization leads to technical problems such as pollution which accelerate the decay of building surfaces at alarming rates.

The implications for Jamaica concerning this debate may seem subtle but in fact can be quite stark upon critical analysis. According to Peter Francis of the Jamaican National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (JalCOMOS) a fundamental question is posed within the context of preservation/conservation- Who owns heritage (especially built heritage)? This issue has emerged not only in Jamaica but in other English-speaking Caribbean countries due largely to the fact that the region was once colonised for centuries and many of its inhabitants are now unclear as to whose historical legacy is being preserved, since most Caribbean countries gained independence in the recent past (1960s onwards)

This debate is given credence with the construction of Highway 2000 in Jamaica. While policy makers are touting this as an important development in the national development of the country, the costs are significant for residents in the communities in which this highway has literally taken over. An example of this is in the Cockpit Country in the parish of Trelawny (albeit in peripheral communities)

⁵ Masinin, Eleonora, "The Futures of Cultures: An Overview". The Futures of Culture, France: UNESCO Publishing, 1994

where residents in this predominantly farming area have to ply longer road routes to markets since previous road networks have been disrupted with the construction of the highway.

3.2 Cultural diversity and the threat of globalisation

There is a growing fear among preservationists that cultural diversity is under threat due essentially to the globalisation of communication and trade which is irreversibly affecting customs, languages, and lifestyles which are now dying at alarming rates after being in existence for thousands of years. The evidence of this growing phenomenon is overwhelming. All the officials from cultural institutions and culture bearers interviewed across Jamaica have posited that the cultural and historical landscape has been permeated with American pop culture and we are witnessing the rise of the “MTV and BET”⁶ generation. The main concern is that these Western or for the most part, American cable networks are seriously eroding the interest of the youth in Jamaica’s traditional folk-culture. One preservationist wrote,

“...all cultures and cultural values are assaulted by powerful forces of standardization...These forces homogenize, dilute and relegate diverse cultures to purely ornamental, vestigial or marginal positions in society.”⁷

Masini highlighted the media as a standardizing force and further stated that television, film, computer and other media act as vectors of values such as individualism, self-gratification, consumerism and shallow thinking. In response, UNESCO has been promulgating a new aspect in the preservation of world heritage since its 32nd General Conference was held in 2003 and that is protecting the world’s intangible cultural heritage- music, art, ceremonies, dress. A convention was drafted for this purpose and member states are currently being encouraged to sign on. It has been reported that neither Jamaica nor any other Caribbean state has signed this convention

3.3 Quantifying culture

Another pertinent discussion regarding preservation/conservation of heritage and culture is based on the argument of preservationist like Claudio Fabrizio who feels that it is necessary to place a numerical value on culture to determine its place in the overall development of a country. He wrote:

“To construct a cultural development model might seem ambitious or misplaced since construction of an effective model should be undertaken under rigorous scientific conditions that do not yet exist... lack of detailed and verifiable qualitative data is related to culture’s lack of legitimacy as an essential dimension

⁶ BET, acronym for Black Entertainment Television and MTV, Music Television, are two of the most popular American cable television networks whose target audience is the youth.

⁷ Masini,pg 10

of development and correspondingly limited intellectual investment made in this field.”⁸

This discussion has tremendous implications for Jamaica because many have argued that Jamaican heritage and culture have contributed significantly to its national development and should not be treated as a peripheral issue, but should be given its rightful place of value. This, some feel, can only be achieved through quantifying its contribution to country’s development.

4. The Thrust Towards Conservation/Preservation of Jamaican Heritage and Culture

The thrust towards conservation of Jamaica’s historical legacy emanated from the interests of European expatriates, one of whom was Mr. Frank Cundall, former Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Jamaica, whom, from as early as 1908, through his own initiative commenced the documentation of places worthy of preservation in Jamaica. Some of these places included the Spanish Town Cathedral, Headquarters House (of the Institute of Jamaica), Rose Hall in St. James, Fern Gully in St. Ann, and interestingly, the view from Spur Tree Hill, Manchester.

In 1912, the work of Frank Cundall was given increased attention when the then Governor of Jamaica requested a list of historical sites, buildings and monuments in the country. This work was designed to fulfil a double purpose. They are:

- a.) to evoke interest in the history of the colony in the minds of its inhabitants and serve as a source of information to its visitors
- b.) to induce owners of private properties to take better care of buildings/monuments

In November 1912, the report, “Preservation of Historic Sites and Ancient Monuments and Buildings in West Indian Colonies” was presented to the British Parliament. Following this period, there was a lull in terms of attempts made to continue the work of Frank Cundall.

It was not until 1958, when a bill was passed providing for the establishment of the Jamaica National Trust Commission for the preservation of monuments and places and objects of national significance. With the passage of this Bill, Sir Philip Sherlock, a founding father of modern Jamaica concluded:

“I think that it does something for the young West Indian to see this remembrance of the past which may be short in terms of centuries, but fairly well crowded with

⁸ Fabrizio, Claude, “Towards a future-oriented study of cultural development”, Culture in the Electronic Age: Dialogue Between Peoples of the World, Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 1985.

*historic events. It is the recognition of the past and its value that gives the third dimension to the life we live.*⁹

The principal function of the Jamaica National Trust Commission entailed the preservation of historic heritage. However, the role of this organisation was also bound with an implicit mandate to evoke cultural awareness and development.

In 1982, the Jamaica National Trust Commission was replaced by the Jamaica National Heritage Commission which was renamed the Jamaica National Heritage Trust in 1985. As set out in Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act, the functions of the Trust are as follows:

- a.) to promote the preservation of national monuments and anything designated as protected national heritage for the benefit of the Island;
- b.) to conduct such research as it thinks necessary or desirable for the purposes of the performance of its functions under this Act;
- c.) to carry out such development as it considers necessary for the preservation of any national monument or anything designated as protected national heritage;
- d.) to record any precious objects or works of art to be preserved and to identify and record any species of botanical or animal life to be protected.

Other organisations and institutions mandated with and involved in the conservation/preservation and development of Jamaica's heritage and culture include the following:

- The Institute of Jamaica (IOJ)
 - National Library
 - African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica (ACIJ)
 - Jamaica Memory Bank
- Jamaica Cultural Development Commission (JCDC)
- Jamaica Promotions (JAMPRO)
- Jamaica Information Service (JIS)
- Ministry of Education Youth and Culture

The range of organisations involved in the preservation of Jamaica's historical and cultural assets speaks to the importance of this movement and reasons abound as to the levels of significance that should be attached to this legacy. According to one proponent of preservation, in poorer countries, a true conservation ethic still struggles to exist and too many people still see

⁹ The Daily Gleaner, December 20, 1958.

development as a single end-product. He also notes that heritage can be used often as a practical solution to problems because it can be cheaper in both materials and skills may be more readily available.¹⁰

Jamaica, a member state of UNESCO, having adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 has therefore committed to providing protection of cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value. In doing this, the country has also undertaken the task of protecting its own cultural and historical legacy however this has not been awarded the level of precedence it deserves. It has been argued that it is the culture of Jamaica, with its unique form of Creole language, the Jamaican patois, the indigenous reggae music of powerful world icons such as Bob Marley and the political ideology and legacy of leaders such as Marcus Garvey, accredited by many as the pioneer of the civil rights movement in the United States, all emerging from a rich historical tapestry moulded by the institutions of slavery and colonization, that has propelled Jamaica to its high place of esteem worldwide. It is not the recognition of the country's policies, political ideology or economic paradigms that have culminated in Jamaica being awarded the title, "the greatest little country on earth" but it is the spirituality that is evident in the power of Rastafari and which gives Jamaicans a sense of confidence where what is fi yu cyaan un fi yu"¹¹

Notably however, while Jamaica's effort to preserve its cultural and historical assets is noble, some conservationists have observed that it is lagging behind regional countries such as Barbados and St. Lucia and Spanish speaking countries including Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Conservationists, in St. Lucia, for example, have managed to get the Pitons on the World Heritage List and certain slave burial grounds in Barbados have also gained prominence on this list, while their counterparts in Jamaica, after nearly twenty years of attempting to get Spanish Town declared a World Heritage Site, are still unsuccessful because it does not fulfil the criteria for acceptance on the World Heritage List. Some of the criteria include:

- Management plans
- Preservation plans
- Traffic flow
- Tourism policies
- Ownership considerations

Acceptance on the World Heritage List essentially means that countries with sites on it can access funding to preserve declared World Heritage Sites.

¹⁰ Yudhishtir Raj Iser, pg 26

¹¹ In an interview with Professor Barry Chevannes (UWI), he felt that the application of a scientific methodology for quantifying culture is not an appropriate model for Jamaica given the underlying spiritual force which gives rise to the creativity of Jamaicans and its inherent contributions to its distinct cultural heritage

Importantly however is that a strategic framework for preservation of both natural and historical sites was identified in a meeting in St. Lucia, as a crucial tool to improving the Caribbean's position along this vein. As a result of this meeting, efforts are being made to establish a National World Heritage Committee in Jamaica.

4.1 Defining Heritage and Culture in a Local Conservation Framework

A very important aspect of the work of preserving Jamaica's historical and cultural heritage therefore is identifying gaps which are hindering this process and implementing appropriate measures to bridge these gaps. However, prior to the commencement of this process, it is crucial to define what culture and heritage signify in the Jamaican context. It is also important to define preservation in the local context because it is often used to mean conservation which is highly unacceptable to some experts in this field. For the purposes of this paper hereafter, the term conservation will be used as opposed to preservation which in its purely defined state (below) seems inimical to the purpose of promoting and accepting Jamaican heritage and culture as a platform towards national development.

Conservation

- *Sustainable use of heritage*¹²

Preservation

- *Protected space where heritage is "fenced off" and persons are "kept out"*¹³

While there have been numerous attempts at defining culture and heritage, many persons use the terms interchangeably although there are subtle differences in the definitions and variations in the terminology. Some definitions put forward are as follows:

Culture

- *"...set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual, and emotional features of society or a social group that encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs."* (http://www.unesco.org/education/imld_2002/universal-decla.shtml)
- *"The systems of meaning people give to their behaviour, environment and their living. These incorporate, meaning in things people do, their language (which is the principal aspect of culture) their belief systems in*

¹² Definition provided by Peter Espeut, a well known Jamaican environmentalist and head of the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM).

¹³ Ibid.

God and their family patterns. Culture is transmissible because aspects of culture are shared by other people.” (Professor Barry Chevannes)

- *All the means by which a society expresses itself (Arnold Bertram)¹⁴*

Heritage

- *“...that of the culture which is worth preserving.” (Vivian Crawford)*
- *“It is everything from the past (our inheritance) that shapes us and serves as pointers to who we are, both as individuals and a nation”¹⁵ (Olive Senior)*
- *“..the things of value which are inherited”¹⁶*

For the purposes of this paper the authors are proposing that Chevannes’ definition on culture be adopted for the local context because of his extensive foray into this subject area and the respect of his peers and other sectors of the society in terms of his knowledge and keen interest in heritage and culture. Chevannes’ definition is not only comprehensive but signifies the elements of culture which are largely acceptable to Jamaicans. Olive Senior’s definition of heritage will also be adopted for the purposes of this study because it is considered to be the most comprehensive of all the definitions that the authors encountered and which originated from a Jamaican source.

Tangible Heritage/Built Environment

- *physical inheritance of society such as monuments, buildings of architectural significance, etc.*

Intangible Heritage/

- *cultural practices and traditional skills such as art, traditional recipes, folk songs, dances, etc.*

It is also critical to define protected national heritage as it relates to the Jamaican context. According to the Jamaican National Heritage Trust Act, this is:

¹⁴ This definition was cited in Rex Nettleford’s, Caribbean Cultural Identity: The Case of Jamaica: An essay in Cultural Dynamics, pg 91. According to Nettleford, this definition was made by Arnold Bertram in 1977 in his portfolio as Minister of State responsible for Information and Culture in the Office of the Prime Minister, at an international colloquium on cultural development in the Caribbean.

¹⁵ Senior, Olive, Encyclopedia of Jamaican Heritage, Kingston: Twin Guinep Publishers Ltd., 2003.

¹⁶ Hall, M.C. and McArthur, S., Heritage Management – An Introductory Framework, New York: Oxford University Press 1993/2

“Any place name; any species of animal or plant life; any place or object (not declared by the Trust to be a national monument) designated by the Trust to be a protected national heritage.

It is obvious from the various definitions forwarded that culture and heritage have a symbiotic relationship which perhaps is the main contributing factor to the coining of the term cultural heritage and which seems to obscure the subtleties inherent in either word.

Section B: Analyses

5. Gaps in Management of Historical and Cultural Assets

While Fabrizio has identified discrepancies in certain conservation models including the fact that cultural policies have not been matched by adequate human, technical or financial resources and that cultural policies are often too ill-adapted to populations needs and aspirations¹⁷, these trends have also emerged as mitigating factors to the process of conservation of heritage and culture in Jamaica. These have been reflected and are manifest in the following ways:

- Cultural policies are never matched with adequate resources because the government looks at these values in campaigns and contest for political power (Chevannes)
- Scarcity of financial resources. Due to inadequate funds, priority is not given to certain aspects of heritage conservation because people tend to look at the tangible heritage rather than the equally important intangible heritage. According to Chevannes, UN agencies such as UNESCO apportion a small amount of its budget to conduct a forum on the legacy of the slave trade while other world bodies such as the World Trade Organisation's budget to foist hegemonic control on smaller states is much larger.

It has also been said that while the JNHT is mandated to declare places national monuments, there is inadequate resources to follow through and maintain them. Additionally, one person declared that the current procedure for managing Jamaica's historic and cultural assets is good up until the point of declaration but not in terms of sustaining and managing these sites. For example, the monument honouring Jamaica's only national heroine has been deteriorating and it is view of some community members that it wasn't erected properly in the first instance. Even though it's under the custody of the JNHT, residents were told there were no available funds to repair this monument. Fortunately however, the Honourable, Portia Simpson Miller, as a private gesture, has committed to providing the necessary funds to repair the monument.

Another crucial observation is that, only 5-10% of Jamaica has been surveyed over the past 7 years in terms of locating historical/cultural sites in Jamaica. This has been so largely because of inadequate funding.

- Inadequate human resources. According to Roderick Ebanks of JNHT there are approximately 4 or 5 recognised preservation/conservation

¹⁷ Fabrizio, pg. 59

architects in Jamaica. The significance of this is that this number hardly corresponds with the vast amount of historical assets needing restoration and preservation.

- Inadequate knowledge on heritage. There is a need to conduct systematic heritage surveys. According to Ebanks, one way of doing this is to divide Jamaica into blocks and allot specific timelines in which to conduct heritage surveys for these blocks. He is also of the view that should sufficient funding be allocated to this activity, the length and breadth of the country could be surveyed in approximately 2 years.
- Inadequate knowledge on culture. Vivian Crawford acknowledges that while there has been a proliferation of studies on Jamaica's cultural heritage, this is not commensurate with persons' knowledge of crucial areas of their own culture. He believes that cultural organisations and institutions should communicate a lot more with community organisations, both formally and informally, for example in rum bars, churches (popular hymns should be translated and sung in Jamaican dialect). He further advised however, that culture should be transmitted to the wider public in informal methods because if this process is instituted formally, through legislative procedures, people will shun away from it because it is human nature to "resist laws"
- Coordination of cultural policies and institutions has not been accomplished satisfactorily since there has been duplication of studies on heritage and culture. According to David Brown of the ACIJ, this is being corrected to some extent because of recent developments towards networking among agencies through the Inter-Agency Group linking all major agencies and organisation involved in protecting Jamaica's cultural heritage. This group is being chaired by the Director of Culture in the Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture. While it has been acknowledged that this group is working to some extent, another observation is that there is "too much empires, fragmentation and personalities" within this forum.
- Inadequate communication between JNHT and other institutions mandated with development of heritage and culture and communities in which declared sites are located. A group of young men in the Seville Heights community adjacent to the Seville National Heritage Park, felt that there was a lack of communication with residents in the community and functions held on the grounds of the heritage park are often reserved for "big- shots". One official also felt that the JNHT needed to be creative in its promotion of Jamaican heritage.
- Politicisation of protected areas. There is a growing concern that when contracts are allocated for restoring heritage sites (for example, inner-city heritage in both "downtown" Kingston and Spanish Town) contractors are

forced to deal with “dons” who are often used to wield political power in these communities. It is also the view of Professor Carolyn Cooper that while state institutions have been designed to develop culture, culture in and of itself is often seen as a position against the state.

- Inadequate policies, values and attitudes towards conservation of heritage. According to some members of JaI COMOS the attitude in Jamaica and the Caribbean on a whole is that “we are not too long independent therefore, is the heritage ours or is it theirs (former colonists)”. On the other hand however, Alwyn Bully of UNESCO Jamaica has said that Jamaica has one of the most recent cultural policies (2003) however, resources are not available for funding the recommended steps highlighted in the various policies. He has stated for example that the music industry is a potential “gold- mine” but that government lack the will to invest in it and so this industry has developed in spite of inadequate input from the state.
- Ownership issues. According to a JNHT official, majority of owners of declared heritage sites are often not sensitive enough to automatically protect sites once they have been identified.
- Management of heritage sites. This is often a complex process especially regarding “living heritage sites” such as towns and this is compounded by the inadequate number of persons with tertiary level training in “cultural resource management. Although University of the West Indies (UWI) has masters level course in Heritage Studies it is seen as a “technical course” that does not go in depth in the management issues of cultural resources. One interviewee felt that this has contributed to the situation where JNHT owned sites are managed reasonably well, while others such as Spanish Town and Port Royal are woefully lacking in this regard.
- JNHT seems to be a more reactive than proactive organisation in terms of its mandate. Many residents have stated categorically that the JNHT acts only when owners of historic sites want to demolish old buildings in order to construct new structures.
- Management of restoration companies have been dominated by nepotism. This issue was raised in Falmouth in particular. Persons felt that economic benefits arising from activities relating to the restoration and preservation of Falmouth’s heritage sites have not been and are not spread across its population, but have remained in the hands of certain families for decades. Furthermore, there has been little delegation of managerial positions and an absence of democracy in selection processes in terms of in restoration activities.

- Inadequate recognition and promotion of culture-bearers specific to particular areas in Jamaica. According to Advira Lawrence, a cultural icon of Falmouth, community culture bearers are not duly recognised by cultural officials. For example when the latter perform at civic functions, performers from outside are treated with more dignity and respect.
- Lack of enforcement arm to ensure that guidelines and regulations pertaining to historical and cultural assets are adhered to.

While the gaps in the preservation of Jamaica's historical and cultural assets are numerous, the recommendations for bridging these have been forthcoming and possibly as equally numerous as the gaps themselves.

6. Bridging the Gaps in Management of Historical and Cultural Assets

1. Government Policies and Programmes

- Redefining the meaning of protected area to include heritage and culture so that they can be given equal attention as is given to environmental issues such as the conservation and preservation of biodiversity etc.; and adopting the term conservation rather than preservation and applying its true meaning so that heritage and culture are not seen as abstract assets as they are in the true context of preservation.
- Adaptive reuse as a national policy in the protection of historical sites/areas where the fundamental principle is preserving a protected area through the rejuvenation of its economic base. Three distinct economic activities can be employed under this principle:
 - a.) **Tourism**- the ability to use attractive historic environment to draw tourism revenue should be able to finance restoration and maintenance of historic areas
 - b.) **Services**- historical sites, particularly buildings, should be rented/leased to professional associations such as medical doctors, architects, lawyers, journalists, etc. Since these associations are service oriented they would be inclined to maintain these buildings at certain standards.
 - c.) **High-tech Facilities**- based on the premise that many new types of activities do not require elaborate physical arrangements and can use small spaces, historic buildings can be used to house organisations engaged in computer related activities and academic think tanks¹⁸

Legislatively, this would mean control of new and offensive methods of construction. According to one JALCOMOS member, this is any form of

¹⁸Yudhishtir Raj Iser, ed., The Challenge to Our Cultural Heritage: Why Preserve the Past, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington 1986.)

construction which detracts from the original character of historic buildings/sites. Not only is attention drawn away from the historical detail of structures but more modern methods of construction often bear no resemblance to traditional methods and more than likely overwhelm the latter. Serageldin wrote that financing adaptive reuse requires public authorities taking a leading role.

- Government needs to create climate of freedom for cultural development
- Need national policy for quantifying or putting a value on heritage. This would assist greatly in assessing the contribution of culture and heritage in overall national development.
- Amendment of the Heritage Trust Act to make provisions to protect artefacts and to strengthen the authority of the JNHT. Roderick Ebanks of the JNHT stated that although the Jamaican law gives considerable power to the JNHT, there are still gaps within this range of power. For example, the possibility of the emergence of court cases is highly probable if site owners do not agree to comply with JNHT stipulations especially in historic districts. It is being proposed that once a site is declared, owners must comply automatically with JNHT regulations.
- Establishment of a conservation arm of JNHT for individuals or private organisations to contribute to restoration and preservation of historical assets. Currently the JNHT cannot receive funds outside of government funds for this purpose.
- Develop national culture statistic programme such as that in Canada. Since data analysis is critical to new policy development, the evaluation of established programmes and to the growing number of artistic and cultural organisations and umbrella groups looking for statistics to help them solicit support from private corporations, government and the public. It has been emphasised that this kind of programme should “respond to information needs of creators, conservators, all professional and technical support staff who produce, provide and market artistic, cultural and heritage goods and services.”¹⁹
- Establishment of heritage centres to assist with the transfer of cultural heritage from the elders to the youth in a more structured and systematic manner. This recommendation was put forward by the Moore Town Maroons. (Please see case study on Moore Town for details, pg. 48.)

¹⁹ McPhie, Paul, “Canada’s National Culture Statistics Program: A Quarter Century of Development”, World Culture Report 2000: Cultural Diversity, Conflicts and Pluralism, UNESCO Publishing, Paris 2000.

- Development of eco-tourism and heritage tourism product to assist in the economic sustainability of critical cultural and historic assets and biodiversity. It is being proposed that this product be developed with the help of the Tourism Product Development Company Ltd. (TPDCo). The Moore Town Maroons are cognizant of the vast economic potential of their legacy and are currently investigating the development of an eco/heritage tourism product towards this end.

2. Participation in Activities Sponsored by International Agencies

- Active participation in UNESCO's Local Effort and Preservation Project (LEAP). This is a model used to test a process whereby local communities are encouraged to assume an active stewardship over the heritage and are empowered to develop that heritage in a responsible, profitable and sustainable manner- LEAP looks at conservation as an activity that can bring about economic opportunities and serve as a tool for job creation, income generation and poverty alleviation based on traditional technologies, locally available materials and the human resources of a local community.²⁰ According to Alwyn Bully of UNESCO Jamaica, the LEAP Programme will be introduced to Jamaica in the near future. It is being hoped that this programme will help to further expose Jamaica's possibilities and potential in terms of its historical and cultural legacy in the wider global context

3. Funding

- There is a need to engage international sponsors and donor agencies to assist with maintaining heritage/cultural sites. One way of doing this is getting a historic site /monument on the UNESCO's World Heritage List
- The JNHT should make available a financial package to assist land/site owners to restore built environment/tangible heritage. Importantly, the JNHT is currently in the process of establishing a "preservation fund".
- The National Housing Trust should give special loans to owners of old homes and buildings of historical significance for preservation and restoration of these.

4. Public Awareness, Education and Development

- The HEART curriculum should be amended to include training of students and trainers in restoration looking at construction techniques, materials, etc. It should be noted that the JAICOMOS has made some initiatives along this line and are willing to lead the process in terms of developing an

²⁰ Fukunda- Pan, Sakiko, "In Search of Indicators of Culture and Development: Progress and Proposals", World Culture Report 2000: Cultural Diversity, Conflicts and Pluralism, UNESCO Publishing, Paris 2000.

appropriate manual to be used in the training process. (See appendix for JaICOMOS' proposal).

- Agencies involved in the development of cultural heritage should join together to devise a public education and awareness campaign regarding the importance of heritage sites and monuments. According to Crawford, in the procedure to select new sites, the JNHT needs to engage far more fanfare and publicity measures in the build-up to a site being declared protected.
- Involvement of youth through alliances with management authorities of protected sites. One example of this is the formation of drama clubs where the youth can promote heritage and culture through the dramatic arts while earning an income. This was suggested by a group of young men in the Seville Heights community in St. Ann. (Please see the relevant case study on pg. 51)
- Engagement of communication tools such as open air- meetings where people can stay in their backyards and listen to development plans as opposed to “closed door meetings” favoured by the JNHT. This recommendation emerged from the community walk through in Port Royal.(Please see the relevant case study on pg. 49).
- Inclusion of Masters level training at tertiary institutions in Cultural Resources Management. It has been noted that MICO Teachers' Training College is currently looking at a degree in Heritage Resource Education.
- Use of underground mobilisation where possibly through the Social Development Commission could galvanise community “culture bearers” in employing the method of “each one, teach one” in a similar fashion to the Black Power Movement of the 1970s.
- Re-channelling of income back into the community to assist with continuity of the conservation of heritage and culture. Residents in Port Royal are very keen on this issue and have made recommendations regarding the methods of giving back to the community. (Please see case study on Port Royal on pg. 49)
- Inclusion of professional associations for example architects in the public awareness and education programmes. Persons with technical expertise and years of experience would be able to give the process a certain degree of accreditation.

7. Gaps in Current Research Requirements

Before a framework can be developed for identifying and prioritising historical and cultural research requirements, the gaps in the available data must first be identified, so that these discrepancies are addressed in the framework. In Fabrizio's estimation some factors affecting research on culture and heritage are:

- Actions undertaken by people involved in cultural development outside of public sector have been poorly analysed.
- There has been an over-generalisation and incomplete character of information currently available on culture especially in developing countries.
- Statistical approach to cultural phenomena does not allow for awareness of cultural realities that do not take the form of economic action

These factors have been observed to some extent in the local context. More specifically however they have manifested in the following ways:

- Some researchers from overseas often use research data in a derogatory manner, giving people both locally and overseas, wrong perceptions on Jamaica. Colonel Wallace Sterling, leader of the Moore Town Maroons raised this concern in relation to some activities undertaken by his ancestors and adverse public reaction to these activities.
- Lack of general awareness of intellectual property rights. An example of this has to do with the research of ethno-medicinal plants. One Falmouth resident was particularly concerned with what she alleges are overseas scientists/researchers in Dromilly in the parish who are conducting research on medicinal plants in that area and taking information and tests results overseas. It was also said that this aspect of our cultural heritage need special attention because locals are being used as tour-guides under the guise of contributing to eco-tourism, when in fact, they are being used in the process of stealing local heritage and culture.
- Local researchers often do not share information with community from which data was collected/gathered
- Not enough funding is allocated to carry out research. This has been clearly outlined in previous segments of this study.
- Lack of creativity in dissemination of findings. According to Vivian Crawford of the IOJ, too much information has been gathered and not being used. He posits that findings from research should be used to evoke changes in human values.

7.1 Framework for Identifying and Prioritising Historical and Cultural Research Requirements for the Management of Protected Heritage Sites

It has been observed that documented data to inform the management of individual protected heritage areas is limited, fragmented throughout a number of institutions, and requires updating. As leading agencies under the preservation banner, the JNHT as the main agency for researching and protecting heritage sites and the IOJ with its various subsidiaries, in the area of preservation of cultural heritage, should embark on periodic research on individual sites and to update data in response to changes in cultural values and generally where there is a risk of loss of aspects of our heritage and culture.

In general, the scope of information on Jamaican culture and history is vast, as significant work has been done over the last 20 years in this regard. However, the general consensus is that a consolidated effort for addressing pertinent issues and interventions to popularise culture heritage are lacking.

The following framework was developed by rationalizing a step by step approach towards identifying and prioritising research requirements since no official methodologies were identified in the local context. This framework was developed to inform the way in which historical and cultural research should be considered and weighted in order to contribute to the effective management of heritage sites.

Figure 1: Proposed Research Framework

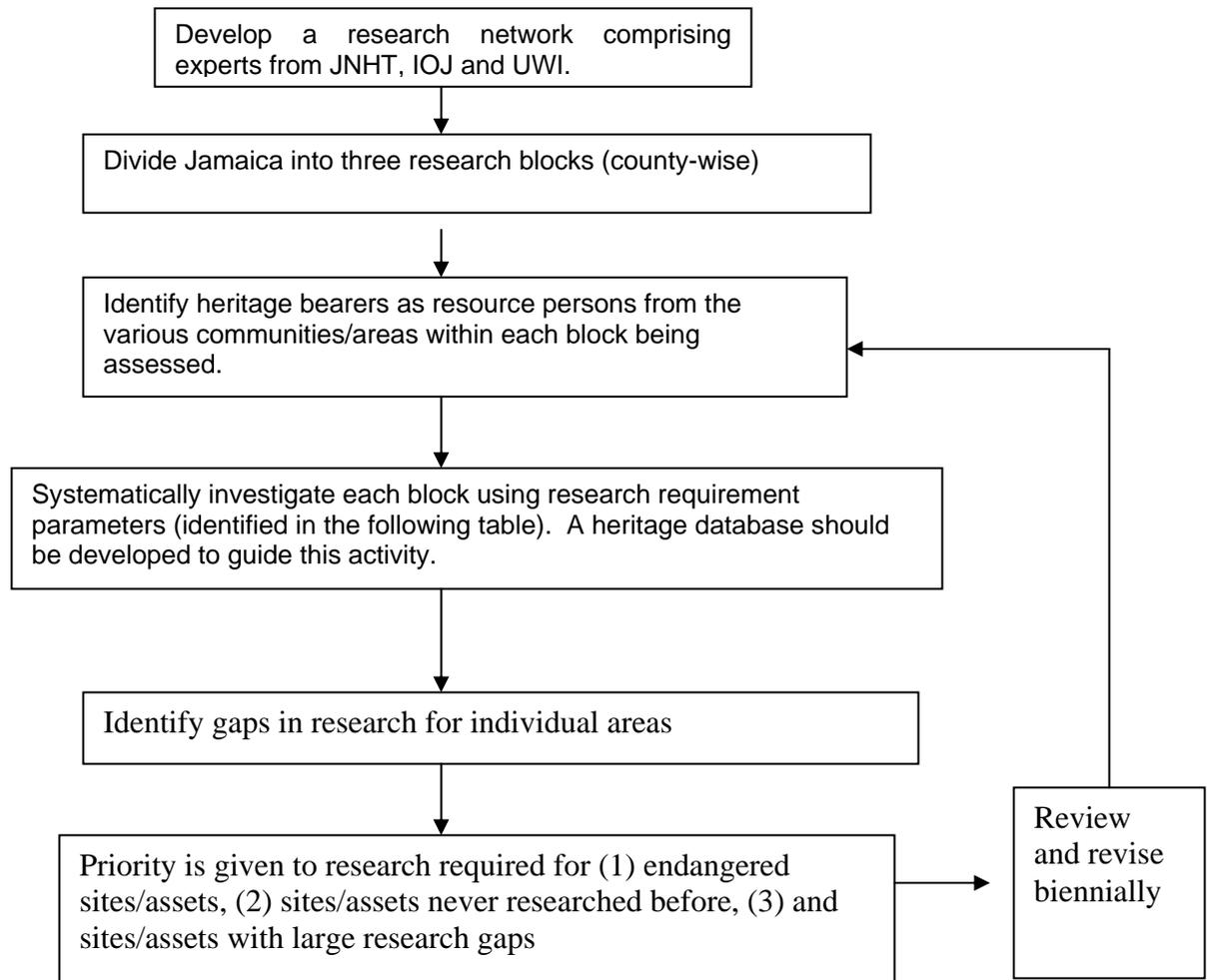


Table 1: Research Requirement Parameters for Management of Sites

Research Parameters for Framework
Cultural/historical importance
Status of heritage
Ownership
The organization / agency with management authority
Contact persons
Level at which management is and should be exercised
National and local plans related to site
Protective measures and means of implementing them
Sources and levels of finance
Expertise in and outside the communities in conservation and management

Research Parameters for Framework
Socio-economic status of communities
Number of inhabitants in community
Development pressures
Environmental pressures
Financial sustainability
Key indicators for measuring state of protection
Administrative arrangements for monitoring property
Visitor facilities and statistics

The framework allows for a team approach to conducting research on heritage and culture by incorporating personnel from leading government agencies in this field (JNHT, IOJ) and the highest academic institutions (UWI, UTECH), and also selected culture bearers across Jamaica. The team approach is fundamental to providing consensus on relevant issues from a spectrum of stakeholders, government, the people and academia.

Segmenting the country into three blocks will allow for a more structured and focussed investigation of what is required in terms of critical research areas. A number of research requirement parameters should be investigated for each block in order to ascertain the interventions required to effectively manage protected heritage sites. The development of the parameter list also coincides with information required by the World Heritage Convention for the site selection phase in the conservation process. Gaps identified in available data on site/assets should be noted and priority subscribed based on endangerment of and lack of research on these.

The framework prescribes a biennial review of research data in order to update research parameters and at the same time allow for sufficient time to investigate the entire country taking into consideration limited available resources.

8. Guidelines/Standards for Collection, Storage and Dissemination of Research Data on Cultural and Historical Assets

Evidence of formal guidelines for the collection, storage, and dissemination of research related to Jamaican culture and heritage is related specifically to archaeological research and individual research on tangible heritage sites/built environment which have been declared protected. As it relates to archaeological research, the JNHT guidelines speak to issues such as the research proposal format, the applicant's status and expertise level, excavation, and sharing of information (see JNHT website). For other fields of historical and cultural research, the guidelines do not seem comprehensive enough given the vast depository of protected sites in Jamaica and their implications for national development. For example, if individuals want to conduct research on declared protected sites, specifically the built environment, the requirements are as follows:

1. A letter, in the format of research proposal is sent to the JNHT indicating the topic to be researched, the reason for this research, etc.
2. The letter is reviewed by the relevant manager (in terms of the area specified for research) with the view to making recommendations to the Executive Director if the proposal is accepted.
3. If the proposal is accepted by the Executive Director, s/he writes a letter to the applicant indicating that the proposal has been approved and the conditions under which the approval is granted²¹.

Depth is lacking, not only in terms of these basic guidelines but is also reflected in the purpose for which they were intended, since there are no provisions for conducting research on intangible cultural assets which are inexplicably linked to the built environment. It has been reported however, that the JNHT is in the process of manualising licences to conduct research on the built environment.

Currently, the extent of research conducted by the JNHT itself is to justify the rationale for inclusion of a monument or protected national heritage following an application from the public. (See appendix for this process). After receiving the application, the JNHT then conducts independent research and prepares a report and recommendations for the approval. Once the property is declared a monument or protected heritage, the information is stored as hard and soft copies in the research unit of the JNHT. An Access Database is presently being developed for this information to be stored. The JNHT disseminates information primarily through its public awareness arm.

The following guidelines and standards are being proposed for the collection, storage and dissemination of research data on cultural and historical assets.

²¹ The conditions under which approval for research is granted pertain to copyright issues.

Table 2: Proposed Guidelines and Standards for Data Collection, Storage and Dissemination. (Please see Appendix 1 for ACIJ requirements.)

Steps	Guidelines / Standards
Collection	The communities, in which historical and cultural assets are being studied, should be given prior notice of research to be conducted. Trust should be engendered through “community walk through and greet and meet” and community meetings
	In the case of international research interests, the JHNT must be formally informed of research and permission sought through a letter/research proposal to Executive Director. These researchers should meet with JNHT personnel for follow-up discussions and monitoring of data collection by JNHT research staff
	A field plan should be developed to see where particular assets are concentrated and to locate primary sources/informants
	Information sources should be validated in order to confirm what really is the truth/essence of what is being researched.
	Use of video, audio and photographic means whenever possible. For the case of collection of data on intangible heritage/folk culture, comprehensive notes should be taken since it has been observed that not all interviewees want to be recorded.
Storage	Hard and soft copies of research including photographs, should be submitted to the research arm of the JNHT, the IOJ’s JMB
	A Geographical Information System (GIS) should be employed to store spatial and attribute data according to TNC/NEPA/JNHT requirements
	Heritage centres should be used as storage centres for documents and artefact replications. These centres will serve as information centres for the general public to use. Heritage centres should be developed to the requirements of the National Library of Jamaica and the Museum
	Data should be stored via modern technological means eg. on compact discs (CDs). Master copies and duplicates should be produced. In the case of interviews, material collected should be transcribed verbatim according to ACIJ and UWI requirements
Dissemination	Information should be initially shared with persons living in the community in which topic of research is located. This can be done via community meetings
	Dissemination should be both formal and informal and target as a wide an audience as possible. Research findings should be promulgated through school clubs, theatre groups, festivals, story telling, discussions, and publications in simple English and patois, posters, TV and radio.
	IOJ and JNHT can engage in artefact reproduction for community organisations and for school presentations
	Presentations conducted by members of culture bearing communities at various forums such as lectures, productions, discussions
	Use all levels of education as dissemination channels according to the requirements of the Ministry of Education
	Engage the IOJ and the JNHT as clearing houses for the dissemination of data.

9. Recommendations: Prioritisation of Jamaica's Important Cultural and Historical Assets Requiring Protection and Special Management

As previously stated, any protected areas system plan is incomplete if provisions are not made to address the protection of culture and heritage as critical assets. While aspects of the built environment are protected through legislation and placed under the custody of the JNHT, the same level of attention has not been given to intangible cultural heritage such as, language, dance, music and healing practices, etc.

Therefore in a protected areas system plan, areas where culture bearers reside, should be given some degree of protection as it relates to the form of folk-heritage concentrated in that area. For example, an area in which a form of music or dance is renowned and is a vibrant part of national culture should be afforded a great deal of protection for the art form itself, musicians, dancers and instruments. Essentially this should entail protection and promotion of intellectual property.

Certain villages and small towns, for example, Duckenfield, St. Thomas should be given special attention because contemporary activities and the way of life have been influenced largely by their history which seemed to have remain unchanged for decades or perhaps centuries, giving these areas an authentic historical aura because they are "living heritage" so to speak.

Furthermore, many social and economical values are associated with Jamaican heritage and culture and its symbiotic relationship with the natural heritage obvious. Therefore protection and special management of heritage and culture must be addressed in conjunction with environmental considerations.

It is being recommended that the following heritage sites and cultural assets be considered for special management and protection.

Table 3:

9.1 Critical Historical Assets Requiring Protection and Special Management

Historical Assets	Priority	Economic value	Social Value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Undeclared Assets Requiring Protection or Special Management
Buildings of architectural and historic interest	High	Heritage Tourism, Adaptive reuse	Physical reminders of the past	Built heritage is normally concentrated in urban areas therefore having little or no connection to biodiversity. However, Port Royal is one example where there are buildings of historical interest in the vicinity of a recognized ecosystem.	-Wattle and daub houses (It has been observed that preservationists tend to focus on buildings such as a “Devon House” while neglecting structures of less grandeur but of equal historic significance and architectural interest) -Institute of Jamaica -Beacon Hill Great House- located in Bath area, a former major market town
Churches, cemeteries, tombs	High	Heritage Tourism	Physical reminders of the past	.	-City Mission Church- located on Cunha Cunha Pass (St. Thomas)
Historic Sites	Very high	Heritage Tourism	Engender pride because of persons who helped shaped the		Bob Marley’s birthplace- Nine Miles, St. Ann

Historical Assets	Priority	Economic value	Social Value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Undeclared Assets Requiring Protection or Special Management
			Jamaican psyche.		
Public Buildings	High	Heritage Tourism, Adaptive reuse	Physical reminders of the past	.	
Aqueducts, Bridges and Dams	High	Contribution to the Jamaican economy through the facilitation of transport and water management	Physical reminders of the past	Many of these assets are linked to natural water sources such as rivers and need special management to prevent pollution, etc.	Flat Bridge - St. Catherine The Old Iron Bridge-Spanish Town, said to be the oldest in the "New World"
Hotels and Taverns	Medium	Heritage Tourism, Services, Adaptive reuse, Publication sales	Physical reminders of the past	Many hotels and taverns are located near natural sites and this has implication for pollution and over-usage of biodiversity	Bath Hotel- St. Thomas
Lighthouses	Medium	Facilitating ship trade Heritage Tourism	Physical reminders of the past		Falmouth Lighthouse
Forts and Naval and Military Monuments	High	Heritage Tourism	Physical reminders of the past		Fort Augusta
Clock Towers	Medium	Heritage Tourism, Publication sales	Physical reminders of the past		
Sugar and Coffee Plantations	Medium	Export potential	Physical reminders of the past	These industries have caused irreversible degradation over centuries to many elements of biodiversity and ecosystems, such as deforestation and	Good Hope Estate-Trelawny

Historical Assets	Priority	Economic value	Social Value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Undeclared Assets Requiring Protection or Special Management
				contamination of land and water with agrochemicals.	
Caves and Middens	High	Heritage Tourism, Publication sales	Space of memory, recreational	Special species inhabit caves and middens, for example bats and they are also conduits for water	<p>-Green Grotto Caves, St. Ann (said to be a place of refuge for Tainos).</p> <p>-Quaco Fort- a cave used as special retreat for Maroons during attack from British soldiers</p> <p>Additionally some caves and middens contain artworks and are fossil sites</p>
Natural Sites	Very high	Eco-tourism, Heritage Tourism, Agricultural	Recreational Spiritual	A number of natural sites are biologically important, for example, Hope Botanical Gardens	<p>-Nanny Falls- Moore Town, Portland</p> <p>-Cunha Cunha Pass- Maroon trail linking key Maroon communities in St. Thomas and Portland and monuments, sites and settlements along this trail: Cunha Cunha Woods, Roaring River, Bamboo Spring, Breakfast Spring, Three Finger Springs,</p>

Historical Assets	Priority	Economic value	Social Value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Undeclared Assets Requiring Protection or Special Management
					Sweet Water Spring, Ambassabeth, Eustace Place, Red Banana Ground, Grind Stone
*Sites where enslaved persons made a significant contribution	Very High	Heritage Tourism	Spaces of memory		-Lands where Sam Sharpe worked as a slave because of the significance of the 1832 Christmas rebellion in Jamaican history.
*Sites of various ethnicities which contributed to shaping and defining Jamaica	High	Heritage Tourism	Spaces of memory		-Seaford Town in Westmoreland (German settlements) -Negril (Taino sites); Moore Town, Portland (Maroon settlement) -Accompong, St. Elizabeth (Maroon settlement)
* Villages and Small Towns where "heritage is being lived"	High	Heritage Tourism	Spaces of memory	Many villages and small towns are located near natural sites and this has implication for pollution and over-usage of biodiversity	-Bowden Pen, St. Thomas- Old Maroon provision ground and a major trading post on border of Portland and St Thomas. It has been said that produce from this community was

Historical Assets	Priority	Economic value	Social Value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Undeclared Assets Requiring Protection or Special Management
					transported over the Cunha Cunha Pass. Maroon families still live here and some are now landowners

* Categories proposed other than existing ones under the JNHT. (See Appendix 3 and 4 for full JNHT listing.)

Table 4:

9.2 Critical Cultural Assets Requiring Protection and Special Management

Cultural Assets	Priority	Economical Value	Social value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Examples Requiring Protection and Special Management
Food, recipes	High	Heritage Tourism Publication sales	Communal-bringing friends and families together	Ingredients for many recipes are retrieved from sensitive bio-diverse areas	-Dip and fallback (Rundown) -Kakoon Meal (Maroon food)
Language	Very High	Heritage Tourism Publication sales	Primary way of communication		-Patois -Koramanti (Maroon)
Music, Lyrics, Dance and Drums	Very High	Heritage Tourism, Music industry sales, Instrument sales, Performances	Ways to express triumphs over hardships, Therapeutic, Communication tools, Spiritual mediums		-Forms of African retentions such as Jonkunnu which is the only existent form of masquerade in Jamaica. According to Alwyn Bully, this art form should be preserved and promoted as Jamaica's

Cultural Assets	Priority	Economical Value	Social value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Examples Requiring Protection and Special Management
					<p>own (Christmas) Carnival as opposed to Jamaica Carnival which is still accepted by all Jamaicans. Other forms of folk-culture requiring special attention include dances such as Burru, Tambu, Nago, Etu, Gerreh, Dinkimi.</p> <p>-Music such as Maroon plays, mento and dancehall</p> <p>-Ethnic festivals such as Hoosay celebrated by East Indian Community in Vere, Clarendon</p>
People	Very high	Heritage Tourism Agriculture Creativity	Culture bearers	These people normally reside in mega diverse territories. Special management of these areas must address the adoption of sustainable practices/lifestyles	-Maroons
Ethno-medical plants / Healing practices		Raw materials for production of pharmaceuticals, Heritage Tourism, Publication sales	Sharing and caring among people	Ingredients for traditional medicines are often retrieved from sensitive bio-diverse areas	<p>-Herbs including Vervain, Jack-in-a Bush, Shamey Darling, Cow Tongue, Maroon Strong Back, Dog Blood, Quaco Bush</p> <p>-Medicinal plants such as</p>

Cultural Assets	Priority	Economical Value	Social value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Examples Requiring Protection and Special Management
					<p>Fresh Cut, Batchelor Button, Sour Stick, Broom Weed, Mary Goules, Tree of Life, Trembel Monkey, Sarsaparilla,</p> <p>-Botanical Plants including Heliconia, Red Joseph Coat, Yellow and Green Joseph Coat, Woman Mouth Grass, Sour Cup, Hog Grass</p> <p>-Forest Trees including Soap Wood Trees, Locus Trees, Dogwood Trees, Raw Moon Trees, Wild Tamarind²²</p>
Spiritual and Religious Movements	High	Heritage Tourism	Engenders resilience and determination	Many spiritual practices involve appreciation and the use of biodiversity	-Rastafari -Pocamania
Environment	Very high	Resource extraction	Recreational Spiritual	Environmental cultural assets include birds, some of which are protected by legislation because of being endemic or endangered. Rivers are also culturally significant for its use in baptism practices.	

²² Classification of these plants found in study prepared by Devon Blake for the Bowden Pen Farmers Association, "Footprints of Our Ancestors", October 2003.

Cultural Assets	Priority	Economical Value	Social value	Overlap with Biodiversity	Examples Requiring Protection and Special Management
"The Yard"	High	Heritage Tourism Community Tourism	Shaping of social values- Many prominent Jamaicans emerged from the yard Communal	Interactions in "the yard" in bio-diverse areas normally influence interactions with the environment. For example it has been taught in the "country yard" in a Maroon setting that the river is sacrosanct. Residents in these areas do not generally pollute the river because they are cognizant that persons downstream also use the river.	-Culture Yard- Trench Town
Folk- legends	High	Publication sales	Knowledge of the past		
Craft/Artisans	High	Heritage Tourism Craft exhibitions Skills training	Engenders pride in the continuity of traditions	Many artisans use indigenous plant materials in craft work, for example, thatch	-Drum Makers of Treasure Beach, St. Elizabeth -Basketry from New Roads, Westmoreland -Shrimp pot makers of St. Elizabeth

10. Undeclared Heritage Areas Recommended for Protection and Special Management:

Please note that all sites and monuments already declared by the JHNT deserve protection and special management. Please refer to appendices 4 and 5 for JNHT monuments and heritage sites. Information for the following table was garnered primarily from Mr. Vivian Crawford (IOJ), Dr. Ann Sutton (TNC), and Blake D. 2003 *Footprints of our Ancestors*.

Table 5:

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
St. Thomas				
Cunha Cunha Pass	6-mile trail connecting St Thomas, and the Rio Grande Valley in Portland via the main ridge of the Blue Mountains. Variety of trees, shrubs and grass. Habitat of the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly, birds, wild hogs, coneys and snakes. Agricultural including medicinals.	Facilitated movement of Maroons and run away slaves. Tainos, English, Spaniards whose descendants are using the Trail and its offshoots today.	High	Partially within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Red Banana Ground	First rest stop on Cunha Cunha pass. Wild plantain and wild hogs can be found in this area	Along the Cunha Cunha pass. Known for its red banana plants and fruits	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Eustace Place	Agricultural	Along the Cunha Cunha pass. Named after owner, Eustace Johnson.	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Bamboo Springs	Bamboo stalls	Along the Cunha Cunha pass.	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
				NP
Lookout	Can view Plantain Garden Plain, St. Thomas and Rio Grande Valley, Portland.	Midpoint of Cunha Cunha pass. Most significant landmark because it was an important part in the freedom struggle of Tainos, maroons and runaway slaves. Nanny, Quaco and Cudjoe monitored plantations from this spot.	High	BJCM NP
Sweet Water Springs	Fresh water springs	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass	Medium	BJCM NP
Breakfast Spring	Freshwater springs	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Popular breakfast spot for higglers on the way to market	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Three Finger Springs	Freshwater springs	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Named after the legend Three Finger Jack.	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Bowden Pen	Agricultural and residential	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Ambassadeth	A rustic setting of cabins and entertainment area	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Quaco Fort	On Quaco River	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Secret retreat for Maroon leader Quaco, war refuge for Maroon women and children.	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
City Mission Church	Two were established along the trail	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Represents early religious influence.	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Lady Field Great House	Great house in ruins	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass.	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Beacon Hill Great House	Great house	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
				NP
Cunha Cunha Woods (Contingent)	Woodland, agricultural	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Village for war veterans	High	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Roaring River	Maroon community	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass.	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Bath Hot Springs and Hotel	Urban, hot springs	Along the Cunha Cunha Pass. Runaway slaves called it "healing waters".	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Portland				
Moore Town	Mainly residential/agricultural	Site of important Maroon settlement	Low	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
Reach Falls	Waterfall in woodlands, rare species of birds present	Destination for various social excursions (school and church outings)	Medium	Possibly within the boundaries of BJCM NP
St. Mary				
Junction Road	Mainly agricultural and residential, scenic	Popular route linking capital city Kingston to eastern parishes of Portland and St. Thomas	Low	None
Annotto Bay	Urban area with wetland and agricultural lands behind, small area of mangroves	The annotto plant proliferated in this area. Annotto used in traditional food recipes	Low-medium	None
St. Ann				
Bob Marley's Birth Place (Nine Miles)	House and grounds	International reggae icon	None	None
Fern Gully	Wooded valley, some horticultural planting, scenic, ferns,	Associated with the sale of Jamaican craft in one of Jamaica's premier tourist	Medium	None

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	educational and eco-tourism potential	destination (Ocho Rios)		
Dunn's River	Wooded valley	Popular tourist destination	Medium	None
Stewart Town		Played important role in trading of commodities during 1812 War between U.S. and Britain		
Trelawny				
Cockpit Country	Forests	Associated with Maroons and lessons of resilience	Very high	Forest Reserve
Good Hope Estate	House and out buildings, pastures and ponds	The property has some of the best examples of Georgian architecture in a state of good repair in the country	Medium	None
St. James				
Sam Sharpe Square	Urban	Named after slave which features prominently in Jamaican history	None	None
Rockland Bird Feeding Sanctuary	House and gardens	Significant in terms of its educational value	High	None
Westmoreland				
Seaford Town	Urban	One of the sites of original German settlements	None	None
Mannings High School	Urban	One of oldest secondary schools in Jamaica	None	None
Bluefield	Scenic landscape with wetland and beach	Popular recreational destination	Low	
St. Elizabeth				
Accompong	Urban and agricultural	Important Maroon settlements	Low	Close to Forest Reserve. Within proposed park area.
Holland Bamboo	Exotic bamboo, stalls	Located on former sugar estate owned by important British trader	Low	Public garden

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
Manchester				
Spur Tree Hill	Scenic landscape, woodlands, rare plants	Popular route linking capital city Kingston to south western parishes	High	None
Scull Point	Urban	Important slave site and also associated with slave legend	None	None
Marshall's Pen	House, pastures and woodlands		High	None
St. Catherine				
Flat Bridge	Scenic bridge, associated scenic wooded valley, river	Said to have been built by the English in the 1770s. Used to transport plantation produce to the wharves on the south coast of the island	High	None
Kingston				
Institute of Jamaica	Urban	Historic building which is currently responsible for archiving information on traditional Jamaica culture	None	None
National Stadium	Urban	Has implications for unifying the country through sports, particularly athletics for which Jamaica is renowned. Renowned 20 th century architecture.	None	None
St. Andrew				
UWI	Urban, (plus lands adjacent/on Long Mountain)	Built on the former Hope Estate which housed buildings of historic significance to Jamaica such as Gibraltar Hall	High	Proposed Long Mountain Protected Area
UTECH	Urban	Built on former Hope Estate	None	None
St. Andrew Parish Church	Urban	One of the oldest Anglican churches in the country	None	None
Trench Town-	Urban	Strongly affiliated with	None	None

Areas	Description	Historical/Cultural Importance	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
"Culture Yard"		international reggae icon, Bob Marley		

Additionally, it is being recommended that the entire Portland Bight Protected Area (PBPA) should be afforded special protection and management. The PBPA is Jamaica's largest protected area in terms of land and sea (200 square miles of land and 524 square miles of marine space). It comprises two parishes, St. Catherine and Clarendon. Further, documented evidence points to the convergence of all the major ethnic groups that have inhabited Jamaica in this area at one point or another. Essentially, it is the perfect example where biodiversity and history coincide. The following heritage sites are in the Portland Bight Area.

Table 6: Portland Bite Sites

Site Classification	Recommended Sites
Taino (Arawak) Sites	Hellshire Hills, Great Goat Island, Portland Caves, Little Miller's Bay, Salt River, Two Sister's Cave, Little Goat Island, Holmes Bay, Half Moon Bay (Hellshire), Great Salt Pond, Wreck Point, Portland Cottage, Braziletto Mountain, Rio Minho, Manatee Bay, Jacksons' Bay, Rocky Point
Spanish Colonial Sites	Esquivel
Military Sites	Fort Johnston, Fort Small, Carlisle Bay, The Deanery, Fort Clarence, Little Goat Island, Mortar Ridge, Portland Ridge Camp Verley
British Colonial Sites	Windmill (Alley), St. Philip's Church, Braziletto Estate, Manatee Bay, Alley Bay, Bushy Park Aqueduct, Pusey Hall, Windmill (Bog), Carlisle Bay, Great Goat Island, Indigo Works (Deanery), Jones Wharf (Salt River), Little Goat Island
African-Jamaican Sites	Hellshire Hills (Maroons), Monymusk (slave houses), Bernard Lodge, Hellshire Hummock

Source: CCAM 1999 Management Plan For The "Portland Bight Protected Area" 1999-2004 CCAM

Additionally, four (5) geographical areas, three of which have been declared protected areas and which have been receiving special attention from both local and international interests have been assessed in terms of their importance as historic sites and their contributions to the Jamaican tapestry.

10.1 Case Study 1: Moore Town, Portland

Historical and cultural significance

The culture of the Maroons is unique in terms of its role in the struggle against subjugation and oppression in the colonial era and its success in remaining a distinct group of people whose influence have extended outside of Maroon communities and Jamaica itself. The community of Moore Town is particularly special because of the lone National Heroine, Nanny of the Maroons who emerged from this region. This and other Maroon communities signify triumph and resilience in the face tremendous hardships.

The historical and cultural significance of this community has been recently highlighted with UNESCO's acknowledgement of its musical heritage through the ***Proclamation on Master Pieces of the Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of the World*** project. UNESCO has pledged to assist in the establishment of a cultural centre for the preservation of Maroon cultural heritage.

Part of what makes this area special is the residents' use of ethno-medicinal plants for healing and in spiritual rites, their general awareness of the natural environment and attitude of respect towards it.

Gaps in the current management systems

- Lack of continuity in terms of commitment between community and designated organisations and institutions for protecting historical and cultural assets. An example of this was cited where assistance from the EFJ towards a museum project fell through. It was also reported that residents are still unsure of the reason for this.
- Inadequate funding allocated for maintenance of protected asset. It is alleged that the JNHT has claimed that no funds are available for the restoration of the monument honouring Nanny of the Maroons.
- Lack of intellectual property rights pertaining to Maroon heritage. According to Colonel Wallace Sterling, wrong perceptions of the Maroons are being perpetuated both locally and overseas because of the distortion of facts about the Maroons
- Threat of risk of loss to unique Maroon attributes such as the Koramanti language and the Maroon plays which include song and dance used in entertainment and spiritual rites.

Community Recommendations for Improvement

- Development of eco-tourism and heritage tourism product to assist in the economic sustainability of critical cultural and historic assets and biodiversity. It is being proposed that this product be developed with the help of the Tourism Product Development Company Ltd. (TPDCo) with Nanny Falls being its focal point. Other aspects of this product would entail a nature trail, museum, gift shop selling Maroon art and craft, restaurant offering Maroon cuisine.
- Documentation of maroon music with the help of notable musicologist.
- Establishment of a Maroon heritage centre to assist with the transfer of cultural heritage from the elders to the youth in a more structured and systematic manner.

10.2 Case Study 2: Port Royal, Kingston

Historical and cultural significance

Port Royal is renowned for its brief life as a rich merchant city and home- port of pirates and buccaneers who made it the 'wickedest city on earth' in the 17th century. During this era, Port Royal was regarded as one of the most important cities in the New World and also gained prominence as an English naval station for nearly 3 centuries. Historically, it is also associated with the 1692 earthquake which destroyed most of the city when part of it was sunken undersea. Port Royal today is still associated with sea-faring activities, and is now a quaint fishing village, housing a vast repertoire of the legacy of its heyday.

A number of development plans including the Port Royal Development Plan have emerged regarding the economic potential of this community but to date none seems satisfactory to the residents of Port Royal

Gaps in the current management systems

- Development agendas do not address the needs of Port Royalist and are often politicised
- Mainly individual attempts to preserve heritage
- Inadequate attention to environmental issues and its implications for heritage tourism. Two examples of this are:
 - a.) the sunken portion of city is at risk of being irreversibly damaged due to pollution of the Kingston Harbour and Palisadoes area
 - b.) poor management of sewer system and gutter system said to be unique in this hemisphere- residents complain that raw sewage is often visible on the streets

- c.) proliferation of squatter settlements where no provisions have been made for disposal of human waste.
- Inadequate communication between Port Royalists and organisations/institutions for protecting heritage sites. It has been reported that this has resulted in the control of conservation efforts mainly by outsiders.
 - Inadequate amenities such as sanitary conveniences, functional fire hydrants and garbage disposal measures detracts from the heritage tourism product.
 - Inadequate job opportunities in the field of conservation for Port Royalist. Residents have reported that Port Royalists are mostly employed in janitorial and ancillary positions.

Community Recommendations for Improvement

- Implementation of creative ways of disseminating information on heritage sites within Port Royal to regenerate interest in the community's legacy. Some residents reported that the heritage is not presented in a very creative and interesting way especially since many Port Royal artefacts have been removed to other areas/ organisations for protection. Aside from the use of tour-guides, an established method of dissemination, examples cited by residents include:
 - a.) story-boards depicting history and significance of protected assets
 - b.) distribution of flyers and notices in schools regarding developments in Port Royal
- Engagement of communication tools such as open air- meetings where people can stay in their backyards and listen to development plans as opposed to "closed door meetings" favoured by the JNHT.
- Occupation of historic buildings (as espoused in the principle of adaptive reuse). Residents feel that people would take better care of these structures if they are occupied rather than if they are preserved in an abstract manner. It has been reported that persons from the community steal building materials from structures such as the old post office to create dwellings.
- Re-channelling of income back into the community through:
 - a.) fetes for children
 - b.) sponsorship of young persons to study environmental discipline or heritage resource management

- Development of tourism product inclusive of diving in the vicinity of the sunken city as a crucial economic activity, since this is a multi-billion dollar leisure industry world-wide

10.3 Case Study 3: Seville Heritage Park- St. Ann

Historical and cultural significance

This protected area is significant in that it has been identified as a site where all the historic periods of Jamaica converged (albeit not concurrently), namely, the pre-Columbian era represented by Tainos, the Spanish colonial, including the island's first sugar mill (1515), the arrival of the first enslaved Africans and the English colonial at the Seville Great House. This site is also significant because of its location on lands which were once part of the old Spanish capital of Jamaica, Seville La Nueva (New Seville) and is said to be one of the first cities to be founded by Europeans in the New World.

A great deal of study has been done on this area because of its archaeological attributes which have generated interests both locally (JNHT and IOJ) and overseas, the Spanish Archaeological Mission of the government of Spain, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University and the Syracuse University of New York.

Remains of the city beneath the earth and of Columbus' ships which were abandoned in this area in 1504 have been the focus of extensive ongoing research, survey and excavation.

Gaps in the current management systems

- Inadequate communication between management of the heritage park and adjoining community. It has been reported that hardly anyone from the community of Seville Heights is familiar with the agenda of the JNHT and it is the general view that activities pertaining to the national park are reserved for the wealthy.
- Inadequate promotion of area including the Seville Great House. A number of young persons observed that only a limited number of tourists from the cruise ships visit this area and many school children are unaware of its significance.
- The agenda of JNHT does not coincide with the needs of community. This is reflected in the lack of employment opportunities for community members as it was said that no local tradesmen have been employed in the current renovation of the Seville Great House.

- Inadequate security measures and general maintenance of heritage park, for example, parts of property have been demolished and some remaining buildings are said to be occupied by mentally ill persons.

Community Recommendations for Improvement

- Involvement of youth through formation of drama and sports clubs under the auspices of the Heritage Park. A group of young men felt that this would aid in the promotion of the heritage park through club performances outside of the area. Not only would this generate exposure for the area but would also serve as a source of employment for the youth.
- Expansion of tours into community. Reports indicate that there are untapped areas of interest pertaining to eco and heritage tourism such as ancient grave sites, natural sites such as “Blue Hole” and a spring which has the potential to be a bottled water plant
- Erection of sign at “Seville Blue”, which is said to be the area where Columbus landed in 1503.

10.4 Case Study 4: Falmouth, Trelawny

Historical and cultural significance

At one point Falmouth was said to be wealthier than New York because it was created at the height of the prosperity emanating from sugar plantations numbering 88 at one time. It has been said that Falmouth is the town in Jamaica that has best maintained the features and ambience of the past, particularly 18th century Georgian architecture. According to one source, a team of conservationists described the town of Falmouth as:

*“No town of the Georgian era besides Falmouth as retained its ancillary and dependent buildings, most of which were slave quarters attached to the planters’ town houses...”*²³ (1990)

The significance of Falmouth is also credited to the fact that it was a major trading port, not only of sugar and imported items but, especially for the transportation of fresh water between coastal towns. In its heyday, the town supported many businesses and had more than one weekly newspaper.

²³ Excerpt from Olive Senior’s, Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Heritage, Kingston: Twin Guinep Publishers Ltd., 2003

Gaps in the current management systems

- Lack of rules and regulations relating to occupancy of historic buildings. It has been reported that the old wharf currently occupied by business people is being systematically damaged, for example, these eight feet thick walls have been drilled and chiselled for the instalment of air condition units.
- Inadequate of funding for preservation of this historic district. Some residents felt that the JNHT should assist owners of historic buildings in restoring them.
- Conservation efforts have been dominated by nepotism. It has been reported that the Georgian Society, a fore- runner in the conservation process, has been run by members of particular families and this has been ongoing for decades. This has resulted in a sort of estrangement of the general community from interventions to promote conservation of Falmouth.

Community Recommendations for Improvement

- Public awareness campaigns to engender pride and a sense of civic duty in residents of Falmouth in terms of the preservation of its historical legacy. It has been said that the newly reorganised Falmouth Restoration Company has been addressing these issues to some extent, however, the government, through the JNHT should be the fore-runner in this process.
- Inclusion of history of Falmouth in school curricula. This would aid in giving the past a living presence.
- Recognition of culture bearers and folk culture endemic to Trelawny for example the tambu dance.

10.5 Case Study 5: St Thomas: A Special Case

Historical and Cultural Significance

The parish of St. Thomas is perhaps famous in the local context for producing one of Jamaica's national heroes, Paul Bogle and an era in local history for which he is renowned, the Morant Bay Rebellion (1865). However this parish boasts a repertoire of cultural and historical assets, some of which are virtually unknown but are significant in terms of the way of life of the "ordinary people" who inhabit this parish and the way this has manifested in shaping the modern Jamaican psyche. It is therefore being proposed that this parish be given its due recognition for its input in Jamaican history. Some interesting facts about the parish are as follows:

- Evidence of all the historic periods (as in Seville, St. Ann) have been found in St. Thomas, particularly in the Bowden Pen area and surrounding

communities of the Cunha Cunha Pass Trail. It has been recorded that the Tainos (pre-Columbian era) inhabited the coasts of St. Thomas, the Spanish colonial era is represented by cattle ranches formerly hatos and the British colonial era by plantations such as Stokes Hall and Bath which were worked by African enslaved peoples.²⁴

- The Cunha Cunha Pass Trail, represents a distinct aspect of Jamaican heritage through its association of Maroon activities particularly trade and communication among Maroon communities spanning Portland and St. Thomas and an escape route during squirmishes with the British Militia during the 17th century. It is also said that Paul Bogle used this Trail to meet with Maroons of Hayfield and Roaring River during a dispute with the British over land. The Pass was recently re-opened and is currently used for recreational purposes.²⁵
- The community of Bowden Pen was a major trading post for produce of both Maroons and English plantation owners.²⁶ Persons living in this community are said to be “living the past” as their daily activities are guided by their ancestry.
- There is documented evidence that Columbus landed in Port Morant, however it has not met with the fanfare as that given to New Seville in St. Ann
- Several mystical and enigmatic art forms such as the Kumina dance which it is alleged has its roots in Maroon culture, is endemic to St. Thomas and is still practiced fairly widely across the parish.

Gaps in the Current Management Systems

- According to one source, a major gap in highlighting St. Thomas in terms of its contribution to the Jamaican landscape is that not enough effort is being levied at “championing” the parish as a crucial historical and cultural site. This is evident in terms of the number of undeclared sites that have been linked to various periods in the history of the country.²⁷

²⁴ Data gathered from “Footprints of Our Ancestors”, October 2003.

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ The author discovered this fact on a site visit to the northern section of the parish

Recommendations for Improvement

- One resident in St. Thomas has recommended that the entire parish be declared a national heritage site because its history has been documented from the Spanish colonial era onwards.

It is being hoped that this medium will galvanize interest deserving of this parish in terms of additional research, official declaration of heritage sites and special consideration in terms of prioritising and managing them

11. Procedure for Identifying Gaps Relating to Historical and Cultural Assets in the Protected Areas System

Given the overwhelming view that the gaps relating to Jamaica's historical and cultural assets are enormous and require immediate actions to reverse this situation, a procedure for identifying these gaps must be forthcoming in order to implement the appropriate measures to reverse them. Such a procedure should be informed by the following activities and importantly the implications of these activities must be weighed on their significance to overall national development.

- Ensure that standard concepts, definitions on culture and heritage exist. This would provide one understanding in terms of a fundamental basis on which work is to be approached for all organisations and government institutions mandated with development and management of culture/heritage. Neglect of this, would lead to the emergence of different perceptions on what is to be done to conserve culture and heritage and in turn, lead to disunity and lack of coordinated activities, duplication of efforts and generally waste of time and scarce resources.
- Acknowledgement of Jamaica's own cultural indicators. Indicators are measurable attributes of culture that provides information on the well-being or rate of change to that culture. It is primarily used as a tool of policy dialogue and the methodology for developing indicators should start by defining a conceptual framework for cultural development. This is imperative given the fact that Jamaica is a member state of UNESCO and has committed itself to ensuring that the preservation of its cultural and historical asset is a crucial aspect of the overall strategy of national development. If we have an understanding of what Jamaica's cultural indicators are, there would be a more automatic understanding of areas needing research.
- Ensure that the framework for identifying, prioritising and managing cultural heritage are informed by the answers to these three fundamental questions
 - a.) What are we trying to conserve? Are we looking at key building characters, a way of life, etc.
 - b.) Why do we want to conserve? Is it because these aspects are part of our heritage; are we trying to improve the environment of the inhabitants, or to earn money from tourism?
 - c.) For whom do we conserve? Should it be for present users, future generations, the country at large, or the common heritage of mankind²⁸

²⁸The three questions were taken from Serageldin's, "Financing Adaptive Reuse", however the author of this paper has changed the original term "preserve" to conserve" because the latter term is more appropriate in the Jamaican context given its true meaning.

d.) What resources and mechanisms are required to effectively conserve and manage cultural heritage?

This gives a sense of purpose and direction in terms of what institutions/organisations are trying to achieve in the area of cultural development and would take into account the needs of the population in conjunction with the implementation of cultural policies.

- Assess what assets are currently being protected and the level of protection required for them. This exercise would assist in developing “best practices” for future interventions.
- Management framework should be reviewed biennially by a committee comprising persons from various agencies associated with conservation of culture and heritage (IOJ, JNHT, JCDC, Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture)

12. Recommendations on Categories of Protected Areas Regarding Historic and Cultural Assets: Objectives, Characteristics and Contribution to National Development

The JNHT has established two categories of protected heritage sites. The Trust legally protects Jamaica's architectural, cultural and material heritage by declaring:

1. National Monuments
2. Protected National Heritage

A site is declared a National Monument if its preservation is a matter of public interest as it relates to history, architecture, traditions, art, aesthetics, science and archaeology.

As it relates to areas designated to be protected national heritage sites, similar factors are considered in addition to the fact that areas usually have some group value particularly as it relates to the built heritage, for example, Titchfield Hill in Portland.

There does not seem to be a clear distinction between what can be declared a monument and a protected national heritage. Additionally, the two categories primarily encompass the built heritage.

From an environmental perspective, the Policy for the National System of Protected Areas, Government of Jamaica, 1997 states that the "The classification of major resources and types of protected areas reflects:

- Their importance to Jamaica;
- Their management and protection needs; and
- International protected area categories particularly those of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)"

In November 2004, after a review of the national system of protected areas, it was proposed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) that seven categories should be adopted:

1. Strict nature reserve/wilderness protection area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
2. National Park – protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
3. National Monument – protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
4. Habitat/Species Management Area – protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
5. Protected Landscape/Seascape – protected area managed
6. Managed Resource Protected Area – protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resources.

7. Sustainable Development Reserves – Area designated to apply sustainable development principles through incorporation of commercial and urban zones and protected areas.

The specific categories proposed by the TNC are mainly representative of issues pertaining to the environment and the protection of tangible historical and cultural relics such as monuments and associated geographical areas, however, intangible heritage has not been adequately addressed in this national system of protected areas.

Against this background, it is being recommended that another category entitled **Protected Cultural and Historical Assets** be included in the overall national system plan. The term assets relates to both tangible and intangible heritage. Essentially this would mean a merging of the JNHT's categories, namely, National Monuments and Protected National Heritage into a sub-category pertaining to tangible heritage.

Protected Cultural and Historical Assets

a. Tangible Heritage

Characteristics: the built heritage, which provides a physical reminder of Jamaica's history and culture. This category would include sites already declared by the JNNHT.

Management Objectives

- To protect and maintain the integrity of the built heritage.
- To establish strong community involvement in management approach and activities
- To conduct and provide opportunities for research, education and public appreciation
- To optimise the economic potential in a sustainable way, for example, through heritage tourism and adaptive reuse

b. Intangible Heritage

Characteristics: Areas where traditional folk-culture including music, dance, art, craft, foods, etc, are concentrated

Management Objectives

- To protect all aspects of intangible heritage
- To establish strong community involvement in management approach and activities
- To conduct and provide opportunities for research, education and public appreciation

- To optimise the economic potential in sustainable way, for example, through heritage tourism

Guidance for Selection

The selection of historical and cultural assets should be based on JNHT guidelines such as:

- Identify with Jamaican historical and cultural heritage
- Prominently identify with great Jamaican personage
- Prominently identify with an important moment in Jamaican History
- Illustrate the culture of the prehistoric people associated with archaeological discoveries
- Identify with an architectural style related to an early master builder / architect
- Possess great antiquity
- Be an example of important regional or local architectural style
- Be of importance to the public's imagination
- Possess great natural beauty
- Be a place name associated with the above criteria

Other selection criteria being proposed are as follows:

- Level of endangerment in terms of the risk of loss
- Potential for heritage tourism
- Financial sustainability

Contribution to National Development

These assets should positively contribute to the country's economical and social development since it is the unique cultural and historical attributes which have made Jamaica renowned. If these assets are managed in a sustainable way, income generation from heritage tourism and adaptive reuse of the built heritage, would be enormous. In the social context, the recognition and development of these assets would allow for greater appreciation of Jamaica's unique heritage and would greatly assist in combating cultural erosion which is being fuelled by globalisation, and in the end engender pride and a greater sense of self worth among Jamaicans.

13. Recommendations on Procedures for the Selection and Prioritisation of Historical and Cultural Sites

A recommended procedure must be mindful of the already established procedures of the JHNT, NEPA and the World Heritage Convention.

On observation of the JNHT procedure, there are certain discrepancies which can be improved in order to contribute meaningfully to the development of a comprehensive protected areas system plan. Improvements should be influenced by consideration of the procedure for selecting protected areas used by Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) /National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA). The NRCA/NEPA selection procedure has 4 noteworthy steps when compared to that of the JHNT process. These are as follows:

- Building community participation
- Preparation of management plans
- Preparation of operations plans
- Evaluation and monitoring

The JNHT, in collaboration with the Caribbean School of Architecture, has also developed a prioritisation criteria and a rating system, which is only designed to evaluate natural sites, ethnographic sites, and historic districts and structures.

The following prioritisation model is therefore recommended and constitutes elements of the aforementioned model. (Please see Appendix 6 for model used by Caribbean School of Architecture and JNHT.)

Table 7: Proposed Prioritisation Model

Prioritisation focus	Natural Sites (rated 2 – 5)	Ethnographic (rated 2-5)	Historic (rated 2-5)	Historic Structure / Building (rated 2-5)	*Sites known for intangible cultural phenomena (rated 2-5)
Inherent Features	Scenic	Scattered surface finds	Predominant style	Style	Cultural vibrancy
	Natural Phenomena	Remnant structures / archaeology	Construction	Construction	Cultural Phenomena
	Indigenous / endangered flora	Structure / representative art / folk form	Architect planner	Design architect / builder	Indigenous / Endangered practices
	Indigenous / endangered fauna	Skeletal remains / burial sites	Design / craftsmanship	Design / craftsmanship	Indigenous / Endangered cultural tools.

Prioritisation focus	Natural Sites (rated 2 – 5)	Ethnographic (rated 2-5)	Historic (rated 2-5)	Historic Structure / Building (rated 2-5)	*Sites known for intangible cultural phenomena (rated 2-5)
	Relevance to ecosystem	Man utilized features	Elements of form	Interior form	Relevance to being “Jamaican”
Historical Significance	Geological age	Age / period	Age / period	Age / period	Age / period
	Influenced by natural event	Significant event	Event	Event	Significant Event
	Person / Group	Person / Group	Person / Group	Person / Group	Person / Group
	Socio-cultural	Socio-cultural	Socio-cultural	Socio-cultural	Socio-cultural
*Cultural Significance	Cultural Value	Cultural Value	Cultural Value	Cultural Value	Cultural value
Identity - Regional / Local	Area context	Area context	Area context	Area context	Area context
	Landscape asset	Landscape asset	Landscape asset	Landscape asset	Cultural asset
Integrity / Sustainability	State of preservation	State of preservation	State of preservation	State of preservation	State of preservation
	Physical condition	Physical condition	Physical condition	Physical condition	Physical condition
	Locus	Locus	Locus	Locus	Locus
*Management / Sustainability	Income generation potential	Income generation potential	Income generation potential	Income generation potential	Income generation potential
	Level of human resources	Level of human resources	Level of human resources	Level of human resources	Level of human resources
	Level of technical resources	Level of technical resources	Level of technical resources	Level of technical resources	Level of technical resources
	Heritage Tourism potential	Heritage Tourism potential	Heritage Tourism potential	Heritage Tourism potential	Heritage Tourism potential
	Management infrastructure	Management infrastructure	Management infrastructure	Management infrastructure	Management infrastructure

*Additional elements being proposed (other than those established by current model)

The proposed prioritisation rating system is already adopted and is as follows:

- Priority 1 75-100 most important – declaration as a heritage site is essential
- Priority 2 61-74 important – worthy of declaration as a heritage site
- Priority 3 40-60 worthy to be recorded for cultural heritage archives and research interest

The highest score therefore being 100 and the lowest possible score is 40.

The following selection procedure is therefore being recommended:

1. Initiation of action by encouraging individuals or organizations through audio- visual media promotions to identify possible new heritage sites to the JNHT via an application letter which should include rationale for site being declared and any other relevant information. Upon submission of an application, a site- specific planning team should be formed, comprising JNHT and IOJ officers, and community representatives and led by the JNHT. This sub-team will feed into an over-arching planning team which will preside over heritage protection in the national systems plan. The latter will comprise personnel from JNHT, IOJ, the Education Ministry, Ministry of Local Government, Commissioner of Lands and Academia (UWI, UTECH, etc.)
2. The JNHT publicises the application and invite comments within a specific time.
3. The site-specific planning team investigates ownership and inform owner(s) by formal letter of application (if not applicant). If the site is privately owned, investigate possibilities of a co-management arrangement between the owner and the JNHT.
4. The site-specific planning team engenders community participation by conducting workshops, community meetings and other means to identify community issues, interests and needs as it relates to cultural heritage.
5. Assessment of feasibility of protected areas including prioritisation by the site-specific planning team. This process includes research and preparation of a report and recommendation for the approval by JNHT.
6. Declaration of site is sought by the JNHT under the JNHT Act if recommendation is approved. The site may or may not be compulsory acquired, depending on the co-management approach discussed with owner if private.
7. Preparation of Management Plan by consultant engaged by the site-specific planning team and submission to the JNHT if assessment of feasibility of protected areas is positive.
8. Preparation of Operations Plan by consultant engaged by site-specific planning team in accordance with the Management Plan (including financial sustainability strategies) and submission to the JNHT. This will comprise of regulations, taking into account, national development orders.

9. Review and approval of Management and Operations Plans by the JNHT Board of Trustees and representatives from each unit of the JNHT.
10. Declaration orders and schedules are developed and area/site is declared by the Minister responsible. The declaration should be celebrated with great fanfare and should include relevant government officials and community culture bearers. Declaration/Designation notices are served to owner/occupier, the Parish Council and other relevant parties. They are also published in at least one daily newspaper and the Jamaica Gazette and affixed to a conspicuous part of the site. The Declaration is also noted on the title.
11. Development of co-management agreements with partners for specific site taking into consideration approved Management and Operations plans.
12. Evaluation and monitoring of implementation of management and operations plans will be conducted by the JNHT. In addition, biennial, unscheduled and emergency evaluations should be conducted.

These recommendations must be incorporated in a framework to manage the conservation of Jamaica's historical and cultural assets in an effective and sustainable manner.

14. Framework for the Management of Historical and Cultural Assets

The success of protecting Jamaica's cultural and historical assets is almost solely dependent on the management regimes adopted. Protecting and safeguarding Jamaica's reservoir of culture and heritage has been recognised as an important step at the national level however this acknowledgement has not been translated into a well organised system in terms of maximising the potential benefits that the culture and heritage can yield. Therefore any approach to protecting this legacy should be based on a pragmatic management concept and structure.

"Management" as it relates to protected areas can be defined as the process of agreeing, developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and objectives for established protected areas. Generally management should:

- be based on principles
- deliver action across a range of policies
- incorporate appropriate processes and plans and
- be implemented through appropriate institutional, financial and other means"²⁹

The phenomenon of co-management is recognized as a useful strategy to adequately protect Jamaica's heritage. It allows for the utilization of a broader set of human, and technical resources and constitutes stakeholder participation as a fundamental component. This concept has been adopted by Caribbean Coastal Area Management (C-CAM) in the Portland Bight Protected Area through the experimentation of "resource management councils". The Director of C-CAM,

According to a C-CAM, co-management can be defined as an approach involving representatives of stakeholders (including Government) affiliated with a specific site or resource (environmental, heritage) to participate in the planning, implementation and enforcement of the regulations and strategies to adequately manage the site or resource.³⁰

Co-management has also been defined as "the sharing responsibility and authority for the management of resources between government and stakeholders."³¹ It is an amalgamation of negotiation and action by the stakeholders and mainly incorporates agreeing on interaction rules, roles and responsibilities. Further, co-management emphasizes participatory management,

²⁹ Philips, Adrian. "Management Guidelines for IUCN Category V Protected Areas Protected Landscapes/Seascapes", Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 9, IUCN. (Undated)

³⁰ This data was taken from a C-CAM pamphlet, " A Bold Experiment: Co-Management in the Portland Bight Protected Area.

³¹ McConney P., Pomeroy R., Mahon R. Guidelines for coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean: Communicating the concepts and conditions that favour success, Caribbean Conservation Association, 2003

and encompasses several types of arrangements in the distribution of responsibility and authority between government and stakeholders.³²

Three common types of co-management are:

1.Consultative co-management. This constitutes the decision maker seeking the opinions of other stakeholders on decisions made. For example, the Government interacts with stakeholders but makes all the decisions.

2.Collaborative co-management. This implies a more equitable and stronger partnership as compared to consultative co-management. In this case, Government and the stakeholders share decisions.

3.Delegated Co-management. This mainly constitutes community-based management (but not limited to) with almost full decision making authority. This type of arrangement allows for Government to pass on the decision-making authority to stakeholders.³³

It is being recommended that two types of co-management be adopted in the Jamaican context depending on the circumstance/s at each heritage site. **Delegated Co-management** should be considered the first option where there is an established NGO or CBO or private landowner in the area of interest. For example, in the case of the Portland Bight Protected Area, C-CAM can be delegated to manage the heritage sites. **Collaborative co-management** can be adopted where there is no organized NGO or CBO but as an interim step until a CBO can be fully established.

To apply this management strategy, the concept of Co-management should be addressed in the JNHT Act, to give the JHNT the authority to delegate or collaborate managerial responsibility of protected historical and cultural assets. Essentially, the JNHT will therefore manage the managers of these protected assets. In the absence of this kind of legislation (hopefully the short term), a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should be signed by the parties involved in the Co-management arrangement.

Co-management will significantly reduce the sites which are managed directly by the JNHT's scarce resources. It will also enable the management of cultural and historical assets from funds accessible only to NGOs and CBOs.

It is important to note however that the development and implementation of a co-management arrangement is flawed by the dependence on the level of stakeholder interest, and underlying agendas. Arrangements of this nature require patience.

³² Ibid

³³ Ibid

Table 8: Phases of Co-Management

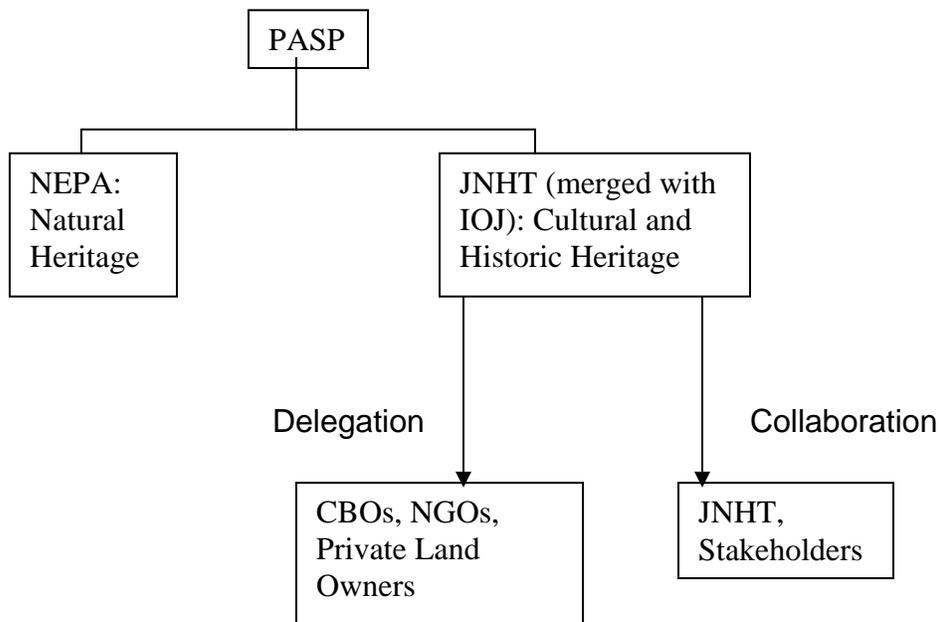
1. Pre-Implementation	2. Implementation	3. Post-Implementation
Realise need for change	Try out new management	Maintain best arrangements
Meet and discuss change	Educate people in new ways	Resolve conflicts and enforce
Develop new management	Adjust and decide what is best	Continue evaluating, adapting

(Source: McConney et al 2003)

14.1 Proposed Management Structure

The management structure proposed will encompass the merging of JNHT and IOJ as an attempt to reduce the government's stake in the management process while at the same time allowing for the pooling of resources, and de-fragmentation of efforts in the conservation of heritage and culture.

Figure 2:



14.2 Management Objectives

The overall goal of management is to protect and promote all aspects of heritage through stakeholder participation and optimising the economic potential of the site in a sustainable manner.

The general management objectives, which will guide the various site management and operational plans are as follows:

- Protect all aspects of heritage.
- Establish strong community involvement in management approach and activities
- Provide opportunities for research, education and public appreciation
- Optimise the economic potential, including heritage tourism and adaptive reuse of the built environment

14.3 Funding

The success of management is dependent on the level of funding available as this will dictate the level of other resources employed. Funding can be sourced from international and national sources, and income can be generated by optimising the economic potential of the site. The following actions are recommended to finance the protection of cultural and historic heritage:

- The JNHT ACT should make provisions for the acceptance of donations from international, national and local entities
- Personnel from the JNHT, NGOs and CBOs should be trained in proposal writing and project management
- The JNHT should investigate and access funds only available to governments
- The CBOs and NGOs should investigate and access funds available only to these types of organizations. In particular, the EFJ should be approached to expand their mandate to fund heritage protection as well since heritage and biodiversity share a symbiotic relationship. Currently the EFJ's focus is on the environment and children.
- Establish an activity or activities, which generate/s income for the management for these areas namely, heritage tourism which offer services such as bread and breakfast programmes, craft and merchandising programme, tours, etc³⁴

³⁴ These activities are listed in, "Management Plans for the Portland Bight Protected Area" 1999-2004"

Section C: Conclusion

15. Closing Statement

Continuing Cundall's vision of 1908 requires recognition of the importance of not only preserving but conservation of Jamaica's cultural heritage in a changing global and local context and the application of methodologies (commensurate with the changing times, values and attitudes) in fulfilling the potential of our historical and cultural legacy as a powerful and unifying force. It means that its inclusion in a comprehensive protected areas system plan must be done in conjunction with addressing crucial issues such as financial sustainability, given the fact that many aspects of our historical and cultural legacy are faced with the threat of extinction because of inadequate financial resources to employ the necessary human and technical resources to implement appropriate management and operations plans.

It also signifies that a balance must be struck in terms of the contribution of organisations/institutions mandated with managing the heritage and the communities and culture bearers who are the creators and custodians of this heritage.

The vision must give credence to the fact that:

“Conservation of the past cannot simply be an end in itself but it must also contribute to the task of shaping the future by providing children and adults with educational and training opportunities that foster their personal development as well as the advancement of their societies.”³⁵

Another crucial element in the process of protecting and conserving our historical and cultural legacy is being cognizant of the need for continuous research in order to engender constant interest in the attributes, both physical and intangible, which make Jamaica unique.

15.1 Areas for Future Cultural and Historical Research

- Curriculum development for heritage education in order to evoke and promote more interest and awareness in cultural heritage from as early as basic school stage.
- Heritage at sea (under water heritage)
- Planning methodologies for sustainability. According to Peter Francis of JALCOMOS, “we tend to stop at maintaining heritage”.

³⁵ This statement was made by Amadou- Matar M'Bow in his closing address at UNESCO Conference on Cultural Preservation in Washington DC in 1994.

- Identification of best possible types of archival media as suggested by Brian Heap (Philip Sherlock Centre for Creative Arts)
- The use of indigenous materials in craft, for example, the palm- thatch.
- Artisan skills/craftsmanship such as basketry.
- Development of a cultural/heritage tourism product. This is critical in a time when heritage tourism is said to be the fastest growing form of tourism world-wide.
- Emergence of the paradox of progress in the Heritage/Culture debate. An important component in this research would be quantifying culture to determine its value in national development. Carolyn Cooper posited that this aspect of the research could be conducted through experiments such as studying school children who are not exposed to art in school as opposed to those who are. This kind of experiment would help to determine important cultural values.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Data Collection, Storage and Dissemination (ACIJ Guidelines)

Step	Rationale/Comments
<p><u>Collection</u></p> <p>1. Select research topics that have been previously researched to ascertain cultural forms as practiced in the present state.</p> <p>2. Draw up a field to see where particular folk form is concentrated and to locate primary sources/informants.</p> <p>3. Validate sources. Sources should be questioned in order to glean what really is the truth/essence of what is being researched.</p> <p>4. Conduct field research by orienting oneself in the environs in which folk-forms are concentrated.</p> <p>5. Produce first draft of findings by writing up of ideas and analyses and set parameters relating to the research topic.</p>	<p>Forms of traditional folk-culture change with respect to trends of particular time periods.</p> <p>In gathering data, one has to be careful about sources since some tend to exaggerate. The use of oral traditions should be used to fill in gaps in documented sources. It should be noted however, that oral sources should complement documented sources.</p> <p>Review of research topics is carried out with the view to eliminating the room for error intermittently.</p> <p>It is important to lay groundwork in the area where the topic under study is concentrated to find out what is acceptable and what is unacceptable in terms of the cultural form being researched.</p> <p>This step allows one to see where there are gaps and room for new/future research. It is important however to concentrate on original research and not get caught up in tangential topics.</p>
<p><u>Storage</u></p> <p>1. Material for field research should be transcribed verbatim.</p> <p>2. A master copy of the research data should be recorded for preservation purposes using current technology, for example, on a digital medium such as compact discs because traditional methods of storage such as audio-cassette tapes, reel to reel tapes, and beta-cam video are no longer deemed a safe storage methods since they can be expired.</p> <p>3. A second copy of recorded material should be created for duplications</p>	<p>Field material is usually recorded on audio-cassette tapes and passed on to transcriber who transcribes the material word for word so that no interpretations other than what was said in interviews/ material is recorded.</p> <p>A master copy should be created to transfer original material without interference to distractions such as sounds of cars passing by, pauses in the dialogue, coughs, etc.</p> <p>On this copy, “any noise” or distractions are eliminated to create a cleaner version, however a notation is made if this is done.</p>
<p><u>Dissemination</u></p> <p>1.ACIJ/JMB website</p> <p>2. ACIJ Outreach Programme</p> <p>3.Regular exhibitions on forms of African retentions</p>	<p>The ACIJ/JMB website is linked to the Angel web page and independent service provider which provides information of Jamaican culture</p> <p>The ACIJ conduct outreach sessions and lecture demonstrations are conducted island wide at high schools to supplement CXC syllabuses, teachers colleges and other community groups</p>

Appendix 2: List of Persons Interviewed & Focus Group Discussions

Interviewees

Person	Affiliate Organisation/ Institution	Date of Interview
Professor Barry Chevannes	Department of Sociology-faculty of Social Sciences (UWI)	November 23, 2004
John Aarons	Government Archivist-Jamaica Archives and Records Department, Audio Visual Department	November 24, 2004
Marjorie Whiley	Director of Music- Philip Sherlock Centre for the Creative Arts	November 24, 2004
Brian Heap	Drama- Philip Sherlock Centre for the Creative Arts	November 24, 2004
Peter Gordon	Port Royal Resident	November 26, 2004
Professor Carolyn Cooper	Department of English-Faculty of Arts and Education (UWI)	November 29, 2004
Vivian Crawford	Executive Director- Institute of Jamaica	November 30, 2004
Dr. Swithin Wilmot	Department of History- Faculty of Arts and Education	November 30, 2004
Peter Francis/Ann Hodges/Steven Hodges/Jim Parrant/David Harrison/Garth Lampart/Shadee Johnson	Members, JaICOMOS	December 1, 2004
Alwyn Bully	Sub-Regional Adviser for Culture in the Caribbean- UNESCO	December 2, 2004
Roderick Ebanks	Technical Director of Archaeology-JNHT	December 2, 2004

David Brown	Acting Director- ACIJ/JMB	December 2, 2004
Advira Lawrence	Basic school teacher- Falmouth	December 3, 2004
Deonne Morris	Community Officer- SDC Falmouth	December 3, 2004
Peter Espeut	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	January 18, 2005
Devon Blake	Bowden Pen Farmers Association	January 19, 2005

Focus Group Participants

Community/Organisation	Participants	Date of Interview
Moore Town Maroons- Portland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonel Wallace Sterling (group leader) • Ralph Patterson • Tyrone McFarlane • Derrick Shackleford • Alison Brown • Carnette Robinson • Petra Harris 	November 25, 2004
Port Royal Citizens Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iva Hylton (President) • Molly Wade • Renaldo Barnett • Bob Hylton • Evan Clarke 	November 26, 2004
The Jarrett Family- Seville Heights, St. Ann	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neville Jarrett • Sentoria Jarrett • Rasheeda Jarrett • Khaliah Jarrett • Alison Fletcher 	November 27, 2004
Tyre Square Crew- Seville Heights, St. Ann	(The group comprising 9 young	November 27, 2004

		men did not want their names recorded)	
Falmouth Trelawny	Residents,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyacinthia Wright • Estella Grant (President of the Returning Residents Association, Trelawny) • Jonathan Bartley (Mayor) 	

Appendix 3: Proposal for Assistance to Produce “Jamaica’s Built Heritage, a Technical Resource Manual” to Assist with the Restoration of Historic Buildings

Background

JaICOMOS, The Jamaica chapter of the UNESCO linked NGO, the international Council on Monuments and Sites ICOMOS is a voluntary group of individuals concerned with Jamaica’s heritage and its preservation. JaICOMOS also has the Historical, Archeological and Georgian societies as members. As a society, JaICOMOS was ratified by ICOMOS in 1989, and is based at 20 West Kings House Road in the offices of AD & B consultants Ltd.

In recent years there has been a growing emphasis and recognition of the need for the restoration of the historic buildings of Jamaica, as a way of maintaining our heritage so that both Jamaicans and visitors can understand our history. This is leading to a need for restoration skills training at all levels. The National Training Agency has undertaken the development of a restoration skills training curriculum and is soon to begin training of trainers. This process has shown however that in Jamaica, because there have been so few initiatives to train in historic restoration, there are few resources that are relevant to the Jamaican vernacular and materials.

JaICOMOS is assisting the National Training Agency to develop a Restoration Training programme for Masons, Carpenters and Finishers (painters) to address this need for skills. This includes assisting with the training of trainers by finding and providing skilled persons that have experience with the wide range of tasks involved. They will also assist with the historical perspective necessary to understand where Jamaican historic architecture, detailing and materials came from.

Proposal

To develop a “Technical Resource Manual” to allow the best information to be transmitted to the trainers and trainees in the restoration field. This would include Jamaican details, materials and finishes, with examples of drawings and details from buildings restored here, together with the relevant history and sources of building materials used.

Production

JaICOMOS is seeking grant funding to enable the contracting of consultants to prepare the materials as well as to cover the costs of publishing and printing the manual

Distribution

Copies of the output would be provided free of cost to the National Training Agency for the trainers and trainees in the restoration field. Additional copies

would be sold to interested parties by JaICOMOS through bookshops, the ICOMOS (UNESCO) network and by mail. Proceeds of these additional sales would go to JaICOMOS to enable it to continue its involvement in the field of restoration.

Content

The training covers areas including:

Masonry

- Brickwork, bonds, foundations, piers, coping and pointing. Openings and arches and restoration
- Stonework, dressing, restoring pointing
- Plaster, plastering and restoration
- Spanish Walling
- Nog Construction
- Wattle and Daub
- Tiling

Carpentry/Joinery

- Defects, replacement and restoration of carpentry elements
- Defects, replacement and restoration of Joinery elements
- Joints and surface texture restoration
- Roofing structure repair and restoration
- Roof coverings, Shingle, Slate and Tile
- Guttering and Flashings

Finishing

- Defects and causes in finishes
- Preparation of masonry, wood, metal and plaster for finishing
- Application of finishes to restore surface
- Matching existing finish and patina

In addition, Technical notations, reading technical drawings, observing, sketching, recording and measurement will be addressed.

To cover these subject areas in a Jamaican context, it will be necessary to employ the services of an architect or similar level person to lead a team, finding the references, do the analysis, write the text, do the drawings and compile the document.

Process

Three phases of the writing can be identified:

1. **RESEARCH:** Selecting the examples to use for this manual. This involves research into the potential candidates, visits to document or

- record what is there, and research into what drawings or details exist already
2. **ANALYSIS:** Decisions on content and structure for the manual. The most relevant and typical buildings and details would be chosen and pertinent information from these documented and organized for best effect. Background on materials, the history and society at the time of building would be collected.
 3. **COMPILATION:** Organize into a document, including writing educational text, discussion of the context and history. Deciding on illustrations and captions, diagrams, details, layout and printing details

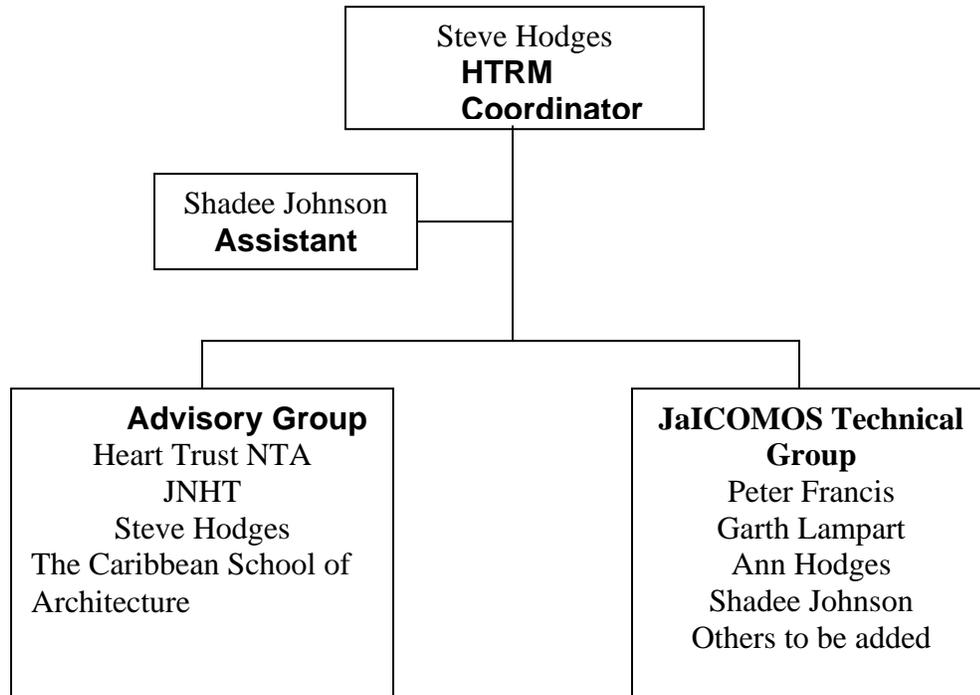
Budget

1. Research and documentation, professional time 30 days @ \$20,000/day	600,000
2. Analysis, professional time 30 days @ \$20,000/day	600,000
3. Compilation, professional time 20 days @ \$20,000/day	400,000
4. Production and Admin assistance 30 days @ \$3000/day 90,000	
5. GCT on above 253,500	
6. Traveling costs 2000 miles @ \$20/mile	40,000
7. Layout, photographic, publishing, printing and binding costs	300,000
TOTAL	\$2,283,500

Suggested Funding Sources

Jamaica National Heritage Trust \$700,000	
National Housing Trust	\$1,200,000

Heritage Technical Resource Training Manual Chart



Appendix 4: JNHT National Monuments

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
St. Thomas	Orange Park	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Christ Church, Morant Bay	Churches, Cemeteries, Tombs	None	None
	*Stony Gut	Historic Site	None	None
	Bath Mountain Spa	Natural Site		
	*Morant Bay Court House	Public Building	None	None
	Statue of Paul Bogle	Statues and other Memorials	None	None
Portland	DeMontevin Lodge, Port Antonio	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Port Antonio Railway Station	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Orange Bay Railway Station	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	*Christ Church Anglican, Port Antonio	Churches, Cemeteries, Tombs	None	None
	Fort George, Titchfield ³⁶	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments	None	None
	The Old Military Barracks, Titchfield	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments	None	None
	Buff Bay Courthouse	Public Buildings	None	None
	Port Antonio Court House	Public Buildings	None	None
	The Cenotaph, Port Antonio	Statues and other memorials	None	None
St. Mary	*Firefly Hill (Noel Coward's House)	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low	None
	Harmony Hall Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Wentworth Estate	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Fort Haldane	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments	Low (endemic plants on cliff below)	None
	Rio Nuevo Battle Site	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments		
	Old Courthouse (Port Maria Civic Centre)	Public Buildings	None	None

³⁶ There is a proposed protected area for Port Antonio.

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	Claude Stuart Park	Statues and Other memorials	None	None
St. Ann	Bellevue Great House, Orange Hall	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low (grounds have some woodland, no biological assessment done)	None
	Edinburgh Castle	Buildings of Architectural and		
	Iolaus	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Mount Plenty Great House, Orange Hall	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low (grounds have some woodland, no biological assessment done)	None
	Seville Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Moderate (mangroves, reefs, woodland)	None
	Our Lady of Perpetual Church, St. Anns Bay	Churches, cemeteries, Tombs	None	None
	St. Peter Martyr Site, St. Anns Bay	Churches, cemeteries, Tombs	None	None
	*32 Market Street, St. Anns Bay	Historic Sites	None	None
	Moneague Hotel	Hotels and Taverns		
	Moneague Inn	Hotels and Taverns		
	Cave Valley Chimney	Miscellaneous	None	None
Trelawny	Barret House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Carlton	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Hyde Hall Great House	Buildings of Architectural and		
	Stewart Castle	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Vale Royal Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	St. Peter's Anglican Church, Falmouth	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	Duncans Clock Tower	Clock towers	None	None
	Fort Balcarres, Falmouth	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments	None	None
	Falmouth Historic District	Historic site	None	None

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	*Falmouth Courthouse	Public Building	None	None
	Falmouth Post Office	Public Building		
St. James	Anchovy Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Barnett Street Police Station, Montego Bay	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Cambridge Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Catadupa Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Cinnamon Hill Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Dome House, Montego Bay	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		None
	Greenwood Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Grove Hill House, Montego Bay	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Harrison House, Montego Bay	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		None
	Montpelier Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	No. 1 King Street, Montego Bay	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	No. 2 Orange Street and No. 6 Corner Lane	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Roehampton Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	*Rose Hall Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low	None
	Town House, Montego	Buildings of Architectural and	None	None
	Salter's Hill Baptiste Church	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	St. Mary's Anglican Church, Montpelier	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	Old Courthouse, Montego Bay Civic Centre	Public Buildings	None	None

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	*Sam Sharpe Monument	Statues and Monuments	None	None
	Ironshore Windmill Tower	Sugar and Coffee Works		
	Old Albert Market, Montego Bay	Miscellaneous	None	None
	Old Slave Ring, Montego Bay	Miscellaneous	None	None
	The Dome, Montego Bay	Miscellaneous	None	None
Hanover	Barbican Estate	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Tamarind Lodge	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Old Hanover Gaol/Old Police Barracks, Lucea	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	*Tryall Great House, and Ruins of Sugar Works	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Moderate (several endemic birds present)	None
	Fort Charlotte, Lucea	Forts, Naval and military Monuments	None	None
	*Blenheim	Historic Sites		
Westmorland	Thomas Manning Building, Savanna la mar		None	None
	Savana la mar Fort		None	None
	Cast Iron Fountain		None	None
St. Elizabeth	Appleton Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Balaclava Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Golmont View House, Reading	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	Invercauld House, Black River	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Magdala House, Black River	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Three Munro College Buildings	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Calder Building	Buildings of Architectural and		
	Lover's leap lighthouse	Lighthouse	Moderate (rare plants in vicinity)	Proposed south St. Elizabeth protected area

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
Manchester	Marlborough Great House, Spur Tree	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest		
	*Marshall's Great House	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	Moderate (endemic birds and plants, private nature reserve)	None
	Sutton Railway Station	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Williamsfield Railway Station	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Roxborough Castle Plantation	Historic Site		
	Mandeville Courthouse	Public Building	None	None
Clarendon	*Halse Hall Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	Portland Bight Protected Area
	St. Peter's Church Valley	Churches Cemeteries, Tombs		
	May Pen Clock Tower	Clock Towers		
	*Milk River Spa	Natural Sites	Moderate, birds and crocodiles on site	Proposed Canoe valley protected area
St. Catherine	Bushy Park Aqueduct	Aqueducts, Bridges and Dams		
	Altenheim House, Spanish Town	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	
	Colbeck Castle, near Old Harbour	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low	None
	Highgate House, Sligoville	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	Low	None
	Old Harbour Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Spanish Town Railway Station	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Mountain River Cave, Cudjoe Hill	Caves and Middens	Moderate	None
	Two Sisters Caves, Hellshire	Caves and Middens	Moderate (bats present)	Portland Bight Protected Area
	Whitemarl Arawak Museum	Caves and Middens	None	None
	Port Henderson	Historic site	Low	None
	Spanish Town Historic District	Historic site	None	None

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	Cathedral of St. Jago la Vega, Spanish Town	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	Phillippo Baptist Church, Spanish Town	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	St. Dorothy's Anglican Church, Spanish Town to Old Harbour	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
Kingston	40 Harbour Street	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Headquarters House, Duke Street	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Kingston Railway Station, Barry Street	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	The Admiralty Houses, Port Royal	Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest	None	None
	Coke Methodist Church, East Parade	Churches Cemeteries and Tombs	None	None
	*Holy Trinity Cathedral, North Street	Churches Cemeteries And Tombs	None	None
	Kingston Parish Church, South Parade	Churches Cemeteries And Tombs	None	None
	Wesley Methodist Church, Tower Street	Churches Cemeteries And Tombs	None	None
	Old Jewish Cemetery, Hunts Bay	Churches Cemeteries And Tombs	None	None
	Fort Charles, Port Royal	Forts, Naval and Military Monuments	Low (surrounding mangroves and reefs)	Port Royal Protected Area
	Liberty Hall, King Street	Historic Site	None	None
	*Ward Theatre	Public Building	None	None
	National Heroes Park	15 Statues and other Memorials	None	None
	Negro Aroused, Ocean Blvd	Statues and other Memorials	None	None
St. Andrew	Papine-Mona Aqueduct, UWI Mona Campus	Aqueduct, Bridges and Dams	None	None
	Admiral's Mountain Great House, Cooper's Hill	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	?	
	Cherry Garden Great House, 46 Russel Heights	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	None	None
	Devon House, Hope Road	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	None	None
	Mona Great House	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest		

Parish	Monument	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
	Oakton House, Maxfield Ave	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest		
	Regardless, 4 Washington Dr	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest		
	24 Tucker Ave	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	None	None
	Jamaica Free Baptiste Church, August Town	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	St. Andrew Parish Church, Hagley Park Road	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	UWI Chapel	Churches, cemeteries, tombs	None	None
	Halfway Tree Clock Tower	Clock Tower	None	None
	Buxton House, Mico College Campus	Public Building	None	None
	Hope Botanical Garden	Natural site	low	None
	Rockfort Mineral Bath and Spa	Natural site	None	None

* Monuments, which have been identified by Mr. Vivian Crawford for protection and special management.

Appendix 5: JNHT Protected National Heritage Sites

Parish	Protected National Heritage Sites	Description	Biodiversity Importance	Protected Area
St. Thomas	Bath Botanical Garden	Natural Sites	Low (ancient breadfruit trees said to be descended from those brought by Bligh)	None
Portland	Titchfield Peninsula	Historic Sites	None	Proposed Port Antonio Marine Park
St. Elizabeth	Black River Historic District	Historic sites	None	Proposed Black River/ S. St. elizabeth protected area
	Black River Spa	Natural Sites	Low (very disturbed and degraded)	Proposed Black River/ S. St. elizabeth protected area
	*Lover's Leap	Natural Sites	Moderate	Proposed Black River/ S. St. elizabeth protected area
Manchester	Four Buildings on the compound of Northern Caribbean University Campus, Mandeville	Building of Architectural and Historic Interest		
Clarendon	*Mason River Botanical Station	Natural site	Very high. Freshwater wetland, rare plants	Proposed Ramsar site
Kingston	Port Royal and the Palisadoes	Historic sites	Moderate (mangroves, reefs, sand dunes)	Port Royal Protected Area
	George William Gordon House, Duke Stree	Public Buildings		
St. Andrew	Bob Marley Museum, Hope Road		None	None
	Charlottenburgh House, Guava Ridge	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest		
	Four Jamaica College Buildings	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	None	
	Four Mico College Buildings	Buildings of Architectural and Historic interest	None	None

*Heritage sites, which have been identified by Mr. Vivian Crawford for protection and special management.

Appendix 6: JNHT/Caribbean School of Architecture Prioritisation Model

Pilot Study: Inventory of Jamaican Heritage Structures																			
Prioritization Form: Caribbean School of Architecture / Jamaica National Heritage Trust																			
Date:				Prioritized by:				Field Team:				B. & W.:							
Parish:				Category:				Sub-Category:				Slide:							
Subject:				Subject:				Subject:				Subject:							
Sequence No.:		Priority:		Sequence No.:		Priority:		Sequence No.:		Priority:		Sequence No.:		Priority:					
Natural Sites				Ethnographic Sites				Historic District				Historic Structure / Building							
1 Inherent Features				2 Historical Significance				3 Identity - Regional / Local				4 Integrity / Sustainability							
Scenic value	5	4	3	2	Scattered surface finds	5	4	3	2	Predominant style	5	4	3	2	Style	5	4	3	2
Natural phenomena	5	4	3	2	Remnant structures / archeology	5	4	3	2	Construction	5	4	3	2	Construction	5	4	3	2
Indigenous / endangered flora	5	4	3	2	Structure/representative art/talk form	5	4	3	2	Architect / planner	5	4	3	2	Design architect / builder	5	4	3	2
Indigenous / endangered fauna	5	4	3	2	Skeletal remains / burial sites	5	4	3	2	Design / craftsmanship	5	4	3	2	Design / craftsmanship	5	4	3	2
Relevance to ecosystem	5	4	3	2	Man utilized features	5	4	3	2	Elements of form	5	4	3	2	Interior form	5	4	3	2
Geological age	5	4	3	2	Age / period	5	4	3	2	Age / period	5	4	3	2	Age / period	5	4	3	2
Influenced by natural event	5	4	3	2	Significant event	5	4	3	2	Event	5	4	3	2	Event	5	4	3	2
Person / group	5	4	3	2	Person / group	5	4	3	2	Person / group	5	4	3	2	Person / group	5	4	3	2
Socio-cultural	5	4	3	2	Socio-cultural	5	4	3	2	Socio-cultural	5	4	3	2	Socio-cultural	5	4	3	2
Area context	5	4	3	2	Area context	5	4	3	2	Area context	5	4	3	2	Area context	5	4	3	2
Landscape asset	5	4	3	2	Landscape asset	5	4	3	2	Landscape asset	5	4	3	2	Landscape asset	5	4	3	2
Cultural value	5	4	3	2	Cultural value	5	4	3	2	Cultural value	5	4	3	2	Cultural value	5	4	3	2
State of preservation	5	4	3	2	State of preservation	5	4	3	2	State of preservation	5	4	3	2	State of preservation	5	4	3	2
Physical condition	5	4	3	2	Physical condition	5	4	3	2	Physical condition	5	4	3	2	Physical condition	5	4	3	2
Locus	5	4	3	2	Locus	5	4	3	2	Locus	5	4	3	2	Locus	5	4	3	2
Sub-Totals				Sub-Totals				Sub-Totals				Sub-Totals							
Totals				Totals				Totals				Totals							
Weightings				Period				Culture											
Resource Potential Evaluation (+)				Significant Risk Evaluation				Pre-Historic				A Amerindian							
0	Institutional	1	0	0	New development	1	0	0	Historic	0	0	0	B Hispanic-Jamaican						
0	Commercial	1	0	0	Environmental risk	1	0	0	Pre-Emancipation	0	0	0	C Anglo-Jamaican						
0	Heritage	5	0	0	Imminent collapse	5	0	0	Post-Emancipation	0	0	0	D Afro-Jamaican						
0	Industrial	1	0	0	Human impact/misuse	1	0	0	Modern	0	0	0	E Indian Jamaican						
0	Original use	5	0	0	Other	5	0	0		0	0	0	F Chinese Jamaican						
0	TOTAL			0	TOTAL			0		0	0	0	G Other						
Documentation Priority				Recommendations				Notes				Prioritization Rating							
Architecture												Priority 1 56-75							
Archeology												2 46-55							
Oral history												3 30-45							
History																			
Ethnography																			

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