Heritage and Culture Strategy
2017-2020

Norf’k Ailen Riigenl Kaunsl
Heritij en Kalcha Strateji
2017-2020

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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>V1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date Approved</td>
<td>28 June 2017</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2017/90</td>
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Terminology

CSP Community Strategic Plan 2016-2026
IPR Integrated Planning and Reporting
KAVHA Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area
DIRD Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
HCAC Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee
Council Norfolk Island Regional Council

The Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020 is developed by Heritage Management – Norfolk Island Regional Council with advice from the Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee and the Community of Norfolk Island.
1. Message from the Mayor

It is my pleasure to have been the Chair of the Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee since it was established by Council on 16 November 2016; and to present to the Norfolk Island Community the Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020 (the Strategy) adopted by the Norfolk Island Regional Council at its meeting on 28 June 2017.

The Norfolk Island Regional Council comprises the Governing Body made up of the democratically elected five Councillors meeting as ‘Council’ and the Operational arm led by the General Manager supported by the Norfolk Island Regional Council team.

Under the Community Strategic Plan 2016-2026 adopted by Council on 21 September 2016 we identified as a proud, diverse and inclusive community where we will showcase our unique histories, cultures and people; and that cultural expression is maintained and built heritage is protected. This Strategy embodies this direction listing actions, measures and outcomes representing challenges as well as opportunities. This Strategy has been informed by the Community – for the Community.

Council recognises that the traditional Norfolk Island culture brought to Norfolk Island by the Pitcairners in 1856 is the predominant culture of the Island. Notwithstanding this however, Council respects and celebrates the diversity of all people who have chosen to make this beautiful island their home. Our way of life (our culture) is constantly evolving as is culture the world over and this we embrace.

Our history, our culture and our heritage - both tangible and intangible - are significant not only at a local level but also internationally. However, the foundations of the Norfolk Island culture lies within the people, through our daily interactions with each other – in our language, our sense of humour, our respect, our values; how we support one another in times of trouble, our caring, our sharing, and as caretakers of the land for our families.

Our people are connected physically, environmentally, spiritually and socially.

This is ‘Awas kum from’

Robin Adams
MAYOR
Wan mesej fromaa Meyaa


Auwas Kaunsl es aa Gawanen Bohdi s’ mieket ap fram faiw salan orl aklan s’ voet inn, en dem miit aes ‘Kaunsl’ en den gat aa Opariehsnl aam s’ hed et ap bai daa Jenrl Maeneja en saporten et es aa Norf’k Ailen Riijani Kaunsel tiim.

Anda daa Kohmyuuniti Stratiijic Plaen 2016-2026 s’ adoptet bai Kaunsl orn 21 Septembra 2016 wi si we es praudan, defrentan en wi tek ewribodhi iin, en wi yuusa swaelap bas f’ ewribohdi en aklans or yuunik histri, en’ kalcha en’ salan; en dhaet aklans kalchrl ekspreshan s’ kiip et gwen en aklans bilt heritij s’ lukaut faret waeles wi el. Dieh straeteji s’ tek akaunt o dieh dairekshan talan wathen wi gwen’ duu, hau wi noe wi s’ duu wael, en wathen wi gwen’ achiw, en gwen’ shoe aklan em or defrent chaelenj en’ ohpotyuuniti. Dieh straeteji kam fram wathen yorlye s’ tal – en es f’ orl aklan.

Kaunsl noe d’ kalcha dem Pitkernas fetch u’ ya in 1856 es auwas mien kalcha orn dieh Ailen en stil el respekt en selebriet orlem defrent salan huu mieken ae said dems hoem. Auwas wieh fe lew orn Norf’k en auwas kalcha groewen orl da taim simes’ salan de werl or, en wi embries daa.

Aklans histri, aklans kalcha, en aklans heritij – dem wi el sii, en dem wi kaa sii – es importentan nort jues fe aklan uya, bat fe salan orl’baut. Domain watawieh salan lukorn, auwas kalcha kamfrom auwas salan, en d’ wieh wi du d’ thing, en wieh wi yuusa duu f’ wan’naeda, es iin wathen wi tal, aklans kasedri, aklans respekt, auwas vaelyus; watawieh wi duu f’ wan’naeda wen’ thing nor daa guud, en wen dem es gudan; en wieh wi keya fe salan, en sheya wathen wi gat, en wieh wi yuus’ lukaut f’ aklans laen f’ auwas faemli, cos es aklans kamfram en aklans gwentu.

Orl aklan ya orn Norf’k s’ pili agaeda iin bohdi, wi orl ya f’ protekt auwas preshas en byuutiful ailen, wi es wan salan iin speret, en iin geten agaeda en stopen agaeda domain waa.

Dieh es ‘Auwas kam from’

Robin Adams
MEYA
2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

The Norfolk Island Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017 – 2020 aims to support the Vision and Mission of the Norfolk Island Regional Council.

Vision
Norfolk Island – the Best Small Island in the World

Mission
The Norfolk Island Regional Council will provide local civic leadership and governance through good decision making, accountability and transparency. We will protect and enhance our unique culture, heritage, traditions and environment for the Norfolk Island people. We will do this through promoting a healthy and sustainable lifestyle, by looking after our community assets, and by fostering a prosperous economy.

Integrated Planning and Reporting

The Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) framework is a requirement under New South Wales legislation adapted to reflect the needs of Norfolk Island, providing for effective and efficient services and regulation to meet the diverse needs of the local community.

The Heritage and Culture Strategy is an important component of the IPR. It is underpinned by the Community Strategic Plan 2016 -2026 – Our Plan for the Future (CSP) (adopted by Council 21 September 2016) and supports the NIRC Delivery Program 2016 – 2020 (adopted by Council 19 October 2016).

2.2 Strategy Objective

The objective of this Strategy is identified in the CSP Strategic direction 02 - A proud, diverse and inclusive community - we showcase our unique histories, cultures and people

Objective 3 – ‘Cultural expression is maintained and built heritage is protected’

It is recognised and acknowledged that it is not Council’s Role to create or bureaucratise heritage and culture but to enable it to naturally flourish and evolve.

Council’s Role is to develop a strategy outlining how council will preserve the heritage sites for which it is responsible, and how it will promote and support cultural expression.

Who can use the Strategy?

• Individuals, community groups, academics, researchers and educators as an evidence base to support applications for funding, endorsement and advocacy
• Council to inform and support policy and strategy development
• Council as a source of evidence in assessing investment into heritage and culture
• All stakeholders in recognising and affirming the triple bottom line value of heritage and culture – social, environmental and economical
2.3 Methodology

Developing and informing the Strategy

On 16 November 2016 Council appointed a Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee whose terms of reference includes supporting the Team Leader Heritage Management in the development of a Heritage & Culture Strategy. This strategy was achieved through a programme of investigation and desktop research; promotion through local media and social media; discussion and community submissions and consultation with local organisations and stakeholders.

The Format of the Strategy

The Strategy presents actions under the following headings:

- What our community said - listed as actions
- Council’s Role – Actions - CSP - Actions with measures/outcomes
- Council’s Role – Actions - Delivery Program 2016 -2020 - targets in the Delivery Program are listed as actions with measures/outcomes.

3 Context

3.1 General

Norfolk Island is situated approximately 1,400 kilometres off the east coast of Australia and has a landmass of approximately 3455 hectares. The latest available census data from 2011 states the island has a population size of 2,302 (78% ordinarily resident, 22% visitors). Almost 75% of the ordinarily resident population reported to speak the Norfolk language. It recorded that 80% of the population of Norfolk Island have Australian citizenship and 13% hold New Zealand citizenship whilst the remaining population are citizens from various places including, not limited to, the Pacific Islands, Pitcairn Island, Melanesia, Asia, United Kingdom, Europe, South Africa, Canada and the United States of America.

3.2 Historical

Whilst Captain Cook discovered Norfolk Island for the Europeans in 1774, the island had earlier inhabitants from Polynesia at a time that has been dated to at least between 1300 and 1500 AD. The likelihood of the Polynesian Settlement of Norfolk Island was recognised in 1788 by the first British Settlers that inhabited the island until 1814.

This First British (Colonial) Settlement on Norfolk was integral to the initial survival of the infant colony of New South Wales. Abandoned in 1814 the island remained uninhabited for eleven years until the Second British (Penal) Settlement was established in 1825. This Penal Settlement occurred on the island for 30 years when it was finally abandoned in 1856 in preparation for the arrival of the Pitcairn Islanders.
(the Pitcairners). The Pitcairners evolved from the mutineers of the HMAV Bounty and the Tahitian women that settled on Pitcairn Island in 1790. They brought with them to Norfolk Island their own language, laws, culture and traditions. The descendants of the Pitcairners on Norfolk Island are known as the Norfolk Islanders of today.

In a letter dated 5 July 1854, B. Toup Nicolas, the British Consul for the Society Islands, wrote to inform the Pitcairn Island community about the proposed arrangements for their transfer to Norfolk “...I am desired further to make known to you that it is not at present intended to allow any other class of settlers to reside or occupy land on the island.”

Henry Labouchere, Secretary of State and Sir William Denison, agent for the Crown, also agreed to not admitting other settlers among the Pitcairners in their new home on Norfolk Island. In a despatch from Labouchere to Denison, 21 January 1856 he wrote, “it will be proper to refuse to sell or grant lands in this small Island to any other than the race by which it is now to be inhabited and to hold out as little encouragement as possible to the domestication there of other races until the present experiment be fully tried.”

By 1866 Norfolk Island was central to the Melanesian Mission which occupied 400 hectares of the island; and by 1899 the college of St. Barnabas had 210 students. The Mission was dismantled and relocated to the Solomon Islands in 1920.

Since then people have come from all over the world to make Norfolk Island their home and these people have become an integral part of the island community.

Today we recognise the Norfolk Island culture as the predominant culture of Norfolk Island. We also celebrate the diversity of cultures that together form the community of this island.

3.3 Legislative

The preservation and management of heritage and culture is recognised in all tiers of government through the provisions contained in legislation; Commonwealth, State, Local Government and Norfolk Island.

In addition, there are international obligations for the Kingston and Arturhs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) as a part of a World Heritage Property under the World Heritage Convention. The main objective as stated above (2.2. Strategy objective) requires a strategy outlining how the council will preserve the heritage sites for which it is responsible, whilst the Council do not own the heritage sites within the KAVHA area, it can be stated that Council has a level of responsibility.

“A shared responsibility approach to heritage protection and management can deliberately recognise all the relevant stakeholders—community, organisations and government agencies; at all relevant levels—local, regional, state, national and international. It is a deliberate multi party relationships approach to managing the heritage.” (Australian Heritage Strategy 2015, A vision for Australia’s Heritage Places, Outcome 2: Strong Partnerships)

This Heritage and Culture Strategy must also be considered in the wider context of the other plans and strategies that impact on the island’s natural heritage. (refer to 5.4 Legislation)
4 Heritage and Culture

4.1 What is Heritage and Culture?

Heritage may be termed as something that has been created in the past, tangible or intangible, handed down through the generations.

Culture may be termed as something we humans do, our beliefs, our behaviour and our social practices.

No decisive set of words are provided to define either of these terms, therefore this strategy presents a broad, open-minded and inclusive view of what heritage and culture are.

“The social value of heritage is important to contemporary Australian society and the link between heritage and strong communities is increasingly evident. For example, the Productivity Commission found that reinforcement and preservation of living culture has helped to develop identity, sense of place, and build self-esteem within Indigenous communities. Heritage assists us in maintaining our connection to place, fosters pride in our community and is an important factor in building and maintaining community harmony. Strong communities are vibrant and forward-looking, with rich social and cultural experiences. In parallel with the social value of heritage (or cultural capital), natural heritage contributes to the natural capital that supports Australia’s clean land, clean air and clean water. This in turn underpins community health and wellbeing.” (Australian Heritage Strategy 2015, 1.1 what is Australia’s Heritage?)

Council acknowledges and recognises the naturally existing culture of the community of Norfolk Island for their support of community diversity evident in the areas of, but not limited to: disaster relief, fundraising, meeting place, employment, church, sports and music.

4.2 What the Community said

The CSP identified that Culture and Community are key aspects of Norfolk Island that we currently love and are proud of. Community consultation throughout the development of the CSP along with earlier reports and identified priorities based on community expectations and aspirations were used to develop the strategic direction and objective underpinning this Heritage and Culture Strategy.

The community submissions and advice from the HCAC towards developing this Heritage and Culture Strategy were based upon the CSP “How we will get there” therefore aligning the Council’s Role, Measures and Outcomes with the CSP and furthermore with the Delivery Program.

‘What the Community said’ are listed below as actions. These actions will be measured by a community cultural satisfaction survey developed and issued to the community twice in this Councils term of office with results collated and reviewed and necessary actions incorporated into relevant strategies.
Community’s Role – as stated in the CSP

- Continue to engage in the traditional cultural practices
- Support the expression of culture for all on Norfolk Island
- Maintain the Norfolk Island Collection
- Continue to volunteer services
- Acknowledge the contribution by the Pitcairners for their significant contribution to the community

Culture
CSP – How we will get there

3.1 All cultural traditions and practices in the Norfolk Island Community are recognised and acknowledged
3.2 Uphold, respect, promote and encourage customs, culture, histories and traditions of all cultures and their contribution to the Norfolk Island way of life
3.3 Support cultural expression by people from all backgrounds living on Norfolk Island including the support of contemporary events
3.4 Identify and prioritise the needs of cultural expression

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Recognise, acknowledge and respect the cultural diversity of everyone living on Norfolk Island</td>
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<td>2. Acknowledge and respect the traditional culture of Norfolk Island as distinct from mainstream Australian culture</td>
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<td>3. Achieve formal recognition that Norfolk Island is the homeland of the Pitcairn Islanders and their descendants through advocacy to reinstate a Preamble to the Norfolk Island Act 1979 No.25, 1979 Compilation No. 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Embrace and showcase Norfolk Island’s unique culture which in turn fosters harmony in the community and is a valuable asset for tourism and the economy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Maintain respect for all cultural groups residing on the island through acceptance of diversity and without racial commentary</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Source funding and explore opportunities to protect and enhance the recognition of the island’s globally unique species of flora and fauna. Retaining the aesthetic appeal and beauty of the island’s natural assets that attracts tourism and supports the economy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Commit economically and socially to bringing unity and stability to the community by continuing to recognise existing cultural practices, traditions and events while developing and nurturing emerging cultural practices and talents to provide further authentic experience and activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Prevent the implementation of regulations that will create barriers for community access to public spaces for cultural activities</td>
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<td>9. Prevent the implementation of regulations that will create barriers for community driven cultural activities, eg. Norfolk Language Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Offer advice and support to community groups to source funding through grant applications</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Develop a ‘Norfolk Culture Day’ – a collaboration between KAVHA, the community and Heritage Management to be held in KAVHA to complement Anniversary (Bounty) Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Develop an ‘Early British Settlers Culture Day’ – a collaboration between KAVHA, the community and Heritage Management to complement Foundation Day</td>
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<td>13. Support the continued participation of Norfolk Island at the South Pacific Festival of Pacific Arts. Its charter and commission to stop the erosion of the traditional practices by sharing and exchanging culture at each Festival.</td>
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<td>14. Create creative community spaces and festivals</td>
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15. Recognise, support and promote the existing volunteer culture of the community including, but not limited to the Service clubs, Sunshine Club, Quota, Rotary, Lions, NISEDU, Community Arts, etc. The work that is done through volunteering to care for residents on the island, communities throughout Australia, the Pacific and across the world.

16. Recognise and support the existing community culture of caring for each other as epitomised in the island’s ‘Pitcairn Anthem’ and the cultural practice of reciprocity.

17. Investigate the opportunities for recognition and participation in the Secretariat of the Pacific Community’s Regional Culture Strategy.

18. Develop more recognition of Norfolk’s pre-history Polynesian settlers through greater interpretation, partnerships or an event.

19. Create stronger partnerships with other community groups to commemorate and recognise the role Norfolk Island played in the early British Settlement of Australia.

20. Explore opportunities to develop ancestral tourism on Norfolk Island.

21. Encourage locals to return home to the island by offering employment opportunities and quality educational and health services.

22. Encourage and support the community in the redevelopment of a Multicultural Day/Festival.

23. Maintain the significant cultural practices of bereavement and burial protocols that exist on Norfolk Island.

24. Retain aged care facilities on Norfolk Island to ensure our elders remain integrated and respected in our community.

25. Ensure the Norfolk Island Flag and Public Seal Act 1979 remains legislated.

26. Continue to recognise and support the traditional anthems of Norfolk Island, being ‘God Save the Queen’ and the ‘Pitcairn Anthem’ including being taught and sung at the N.I. Central School.

27. Recognise the practice of cattle grazing on common land is culturally significant.

28. Enable access to the Australian Government’s Regional Arts Fund to encourage and support sustainable cultural development of Norfolk Island.

29. Ensure that Norfolk Island continues to be afforded one Winston Churchill Fellowship per year.

30. Protect Norfolk Island’s participation in events such as the Pacific Games and Commonwealth Games.

31. Support the Norfolk Island Fishing Association with their objectives of promoting and protecting fish, fishing grounds and marine life for local commercial and recreational fishing, promoting safety at sea and promoting the sport of fishing on Norfolk Island.

32. Provide systems for new residents to acquaint themselves with the island’s history, heritage and environment values, culture and language.

33. Promote the use of the Norf’k language in tourism activities in addition to educational initiatives.

34. Support and endorse the practical local knowledge and skills of seamanship, stevedores and lighterage.

35. Continue the practice of the collection of whale bird eggs on Phillip Island within the approved dates for collection as gazetted.

36. Ensure our ongoing tourism promotion recognises the promise of a destination that is unique because of its diversity in history, culture, nature, activities and product. In a global tourism market harmonisation is detrimental to our unique position.

37. Provide a voice for the youth of the island by encouraging the redevelopment of a Youth Advisory Council, previously known as the Youth Assembly.

38. Whilst supporting building a stronger relationship with Australia always be conscious of the impact on local culture through the replacement of local laws and practices with NSW and Federal laws that can lead to a loss of local culture and homogenisation to Australian norms.

“Culture is a way of life of a group of people – the behaviours, beliefs, values. And are symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next.” (Community Arts Norfolk Island and Norf’k Ito Kalcha Salan)
### Heritage

**CSP - How we will get there**

#### 3.5 Identification of heritage assets

#### 3.6 Recognise and protect the contribution of built heritage to local identity and economy

#### 3.7 Protect and maintain heritage sites for the enjoyment of residents and visitors, now and in the future

#### Actions

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Acknowledge and recognise that Norfolk Island itself is a heritage asset</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Recognise the contribution from the people of Norfolk Island since 1856 in maintaining the heritage assets of the island</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Remain committed to supporting the objectives of the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan April 2016</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Involve the local people in Heritage Management for the benefit of local and corporate knowledge</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Ensure the Museum Trust Collection is supported, funded and accessible to the community and visitors of Norfolk Island.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Include the Pitcairn / Norfolk Islander heritage in the interpretation of the homes in Quality Row</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Norf’k language to be included in every street sign on Norfolk</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Investigate implementing a heritage protection policy for all built heritage assets from the early Pitcairn Island to WWII period – including Rawson Hall, SDA Church, St Barnabas, original school buildings, Anzcan, traditional island homes. Mt Bates Radar Station remains, Rumours, Aunt Ems, etc. in consultation with the Council of Elders and the wider community.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Protection is required but continuing to have community access to heritage buildings and open spaces for cultural expression, practice, celebrations, activities and experience is paramount. Both for social and economical value.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Retain ownership and management of the island’s moveable cultural material by way of maintaining the Norfolk Island Museum Trust as a body that is appointed by elected councils from and by the Norfolk Island Community</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Retain the Commonwealth owned collections (the Sirius Collection and the KAVHA Collection) on the island as an integral part of this island’s heritage. Both for the social and economical value.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>In providing the ultimate timely and efficient customer service in relation to all land dealings, it is most imperative that dealings occur on Island, done by local people with local knowledge therefore recommend retaining the existing legislation affecting Lands of Norfolk Island.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Retain the fundamental objects of the Planning Act 2002 and the Planning Regulations 2004</td>
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<td>(a) to promote the conservation of the natural environment and landscape beauty of Norfolk Island</td>
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<td>(b) to promote the conservation and preservation of the unique cultural and built heritage of Norfolk Island</td>
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<td>(c) to preserve the way of life and the quality of life of the people of Norfolk Island</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) to promote the proper management, development and conservation of the natural and man-made resources of Norfolk Island for the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment</td>
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<td>(e) to determine the preferred future use, development and management of Norfolk Island</td>
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<td>(f) to promote and co-ordinate the orderly and economic use and development of land on Norfolk Island and provision of utility and community services and facilities</td>
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<td>(g) to ensure the human health and safety, and the amenity of Norfolk Island are promoted by activities subject to development approval</td>
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<td>(h) to provide standard development approval procedures</td>
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4.3 Council’s Role – Actions

Norfolk Island Community Strategic Plan 2016 – 2026 – Strategic direction 02

A proud, diverse and inclusive community - we showcase our unique histories, cultures and people

Objective 3 – ‘Cultural expression is maintained and built heritage is protected’

Indicators of Success as stated in the CSP

- Council Publication of Cultural and Heritage Plans and strategies
- People living on Norfolk Island feel supported in expressing their cultural traditions and the island continues to enjoy a range of cultural events
- Norf’k studies delivered and the Norf’k language taught under LOTE at the Norfolk Island Central School
- Community cultural satisfaction survey results
- The culture and traditions of the Norfolk Island people continue to be on display for the enjoyment of residents and tourists alike
- Protection of cultural sites of significance

A strategy outlining how the Council will preserve the heritage sites for which it is responsible, and how it will promote and support cultural expression.

How we will get there

3.1 All cultural traditions and practices in the Norfolk Island Community are recognised and acknowledged
3.2 Uphold, respect, promote and encourage customs, culture, histories and traditions of all cultures and their contribution to the Norfolk Island way of life
3.3 Support cultural expression by people from all backgrounds living on Norfolk Island including the support of contemporary events
3.4 Identify and prioritise the needs of cultural expression
3.5 Identification of heritage assets
3.6 Recognise and protect the contribution of built heritage to local identity and economy
3.7 Protect and maintain heritage sites for the enjoyment of residents and visitors, now and in the future
Council’s Role – Actions extracted from the CSP to support ‘How we will get there’. Measures/Outcomes against these actions are relevant to 2017 - 2020 and beyond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council’s role - Actions</th>
<th>Measures / Outcomes</th>
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| 1. Develop a Heritage and Culture Strategy outlining how the Regional Council will preserve the heritage sites for which it is responsible, and how it will promote and support cultural expression | A Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017 – 2020  
• to be used as an evidence base to support individuals, community groups, academics, researchers and educators in applications for funding, endorsement and advocacy.  
• to be used by Council to inform and support policy and strategy development  
• to be used by Council as a source of evidence in assessing investment into heritage and culture  
Providing for increased participation, awareness and appreciation of heritage and culture by Council and Community |
| 2. Work to protect the aspects of cultural expression which make Norfolk Island unique and special | Council acknowledge and support local community groups in creating and delivering cultural activities for the community and for the promotion of tourism.  
Through reasonable and responsible access to public spaces and affordable use of Council assets. Publicity and promotion of events and advice towards funding opportunities.  
Council incorporate information and learning of Norfolk’s culture and heritage in staff induction programs in consultation with the Council of Elders.  
Supporting tourism and creating social cohesion, creativity, education and socially respectable behaviour. |
| 3. Develop a cultural expression strategy                                               | Strategies for cultural expression are incorporated into the Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020, eliminating the requirement for an additional strategy. |
| 4. Continue to advocate for the teaching of Norf’k Studies and the Norfolk Island language under LOTE at the Norfolk Island Central School (NICS) | Council continue discussions with the Norfolk Island Central School towards achieving this action for the preservation of Norfolk’s traditional language and culture into the future.  
This action aligns with the Norfolk Island Language (Norf’k) Act 2004 and supports UNESCO listing as an endangered language in 2007.  
Heritage Management support NICS through outreach programs focussed on Norf’k Studies, providing continued awareness and education of the islands culture and heritage. |
<p>| 5. Remain committed to supporting the objectives of the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan April 2016 | Heritage Management continues to work with stakeholders to progress the objectives outlined in the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan April 2016. |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contribution to a Heritage Strategy</th>
<th>Contribution towards reviewing the Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020 will be undertaken through a program of consultation supported by a community satisfaction survey during 2018 and 2019. Resulting in increased knowledge and proactive promotion of/and or management of culture and heritage.</th>
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<td>7. Provide access to public spaces, funding programs and provide other assistance as appropriate</td>
<td>Through enabling reasonable and responsible access to public spaces and affordable use of Council assets. Allowing for social mixing, civic participation and recreation, traditional and contemporary ceremonies.</td>
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<td>8. Ensure appropriate cattle stocking levels</td>
<td>Working with the Norfolk Island Cattle Association towards a sustained, maintained, strengthened and protected cattle industry and environment.</td>
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<td>9. Recognise and respect unique historical commemorative days as continuing public holidays</td>
<td>Traditional customs and culture are protected as the Governor General made the Norfolk Island Continued Laws (Public Holidays) Ordinance 2016 (the Ordinance) on 8 December 2016. The Ordinance has been registered on the Federal Register of Legislation and can be viewed online at <a href="https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01949">https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01949</a>.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10. Engage and consult the Council of Elders on cultural and heritage matters</td>
<td>A representative of the Council of Elders is a member of the Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee. Council of Elders contributed towards the Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020, ongoing communication will occur to achieve representation on cultural and heritage matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Examine the viability of constructing a Norfolk Island Cultural Centre to house and showcase cultural objects and display traditional practices</td>
<td>Council to liaise with community members and groups to ascertain existing measures and planning towards achieving this outcome as a part of the process of examining viability. A Norfolk Island Cultural Centre will promote the island’s culture, support tourism and encourage cultural participation and development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Preserve and protect heritage sites under the control of the Council</td>
<td>Compliance with relevant legislation affords preservation and protection measure and outcomes. Council’s Asset Management Plans identify infrastructure and buildings under the control of the Council. Whilst not identified as heritage sites, the heritage value of these assets should be investigated, eg: bridges, airport, roads, bicentennial complex, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Ensure protection against any potential over-fishing and drilling</td>
<td>Compliance with relevant and existing legislation affords protection against potential over-fishing and drilling. Council recognises and supports the efforts of the Norfolk Island Fishing Association with their objectives to Promote and protect fish, fishing grounds and marine life surrounding Norfolk Island for local commercial and recreational fishing; Promote safety at sea; Promote the sport of fishing on Norfolk Island.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Norfolk Island Regional Council Delivery Program 2016 – 2020

Strategic direction 02 - A proud, diverse and inclusive community - we showcase our unique histories, cultures and people

Objective 3 – ‘Cultural expression is maintained and built heritage is protected’

The Community Strategic Plan details areas for action that fall within Commonwealth, State and Local Government areas of responsibility. Whilst Council has no direct control in all of these areas, there is an advocacy responsibility.

The Delivery Program targets are listed as actions to support our strategic direction. These plans are part of the IPR therefore some duplication occurs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets listed as actions</th>
<th>Measures / Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Council includes the Norf’k equivalent in the titles of its Agenda, Minutes, important documents including reports, etc.</td>
<td>NIRC Branding Guidelines to be updated to reflect this action, including a dictionary of words commonly used in headings and titles. Demonstrating recognition and support of the Norf’k Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Council to continue to advocate for the teaching of Norf’k Studies and the Norfolk Island language under LOTE at the Norfolk Island Central School</td>
<td>Council maintain positive discussions with the Norfolk Island Central School towards achieving outcomes for the preservation of Norfolk’s traditional language and culture. This action aligns with the Norfolk Island Language (Norf’k) Act 2004 and supports UNESCO listing as an endangered language in 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Remain committed to supporting the objectives of the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan April 2016</td>
<td>Heritage Management continues to work with stakeholders to progress the objectives outlined in the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan April 2016.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. A Heritage and Culture Strategy is developed and implemented and made available to the public. | A Heritage and Culture Strategy

  - to be used as an evidence base to support individuals, community groups, academics, researchers and educators in applications for funding, endorsement and advocacy.
  - to be used by Council to inform and support policy and strategy development
  - to be used by Council as a source of evidence in assessing investment into heritage and culture }
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong></td>
<td>Prepare a business case to construct a Norfolk Island Cultural Centre to house and showcase cultural objects and display traditional practices</td>
<td>Council to liaise with community members and groups to ascertain existing activities and planning towards achieving this outcome. A Norfolk Island Cultural Centre will promote the island’s culture, support tourism and encourage cultural participation and development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong></td>
<td>A Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee has been formed with Terms of Reference that includes organising and/or promoting cultural events</td>
<td>Council recognises and appreciates the organising of cultural events is primarily community based. The ongoing Terms of Reference and purpose for the HCAC should be reconsidered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong></td>
<td>Advocate for a Preamble to the Norfolk Island Act 1979 No.25, 1979 Compilation No. 17</td>
<td>Formal recognition that Norfolk Island is the homeland of the distinct race of people descended from the Pitcairn Islanders that arrived here in 1856.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong></td>
<td>Community cultural satisfaction survey developed and issued to the community twice in the Councils term of office with results collated and reviewed and necessary actions incorporated into relevant strategies</td>
<td>Community cultural satisfaction surveys will be supported by the Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020 ‘What the community said’. The results will be reviewed and necessary actions incorporated into the 2020 – 2024 Heritage and Culture Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong></td>
<td>Review the definition of heritage assets to consider including culturally significant assets.</td>
<td>Identify stakeholders, particularly community, to contribute towards the assessment and determination of existing and potential cultural and heritage value of the Council and community assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
<td>Review and update existing registers including those attached to the relevant legislation</td>
<td>Examine existing Heritage Registers and other reports to assess and determine the existing and potential cultural and heritage value of the Council and community owned assets. Involve the community in reviewing and updating existing heritage registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.</strong></td>
<td>Continue to actively participate in the KAVHA Advisory Committee</td>
<td>Heritage Management request an invitation to meet with the KAVHA Advisory Committee when on island in addition to continuing a pro-active relationship with DIRD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.</strong></td>
<td>A Heritage Assets Preservation Policy for all Council owned heritage assets is developed</td>
<td>Identify stakeholders, existing reports, legislation and resources to assess and identify Council’s heritage assets after review completed as per target listed as action item 10. Source and apply for grant funding to provide for a professional consultant to develop a Preservation Policy for all Council owned heritage assets. Resulting in proactive conservation and management of heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Supporting information and legislation**

5.1 Community Strategic Plan 2016 – 2026 – pages 21 to 22

### Strategic direction 02

**A proud, diverse and inclusive community**

We showcase our unique histories, cultures and people

#### OBJECTIVE 3

**Cultural expression is maintained and built heritage is protected**

#### How we will get there

3.1 All cultural traditions and practices in the Norfolk Island Community are recognised and acknowledged

3.2 Uphold, respect, promote and encourage customs, culture, histories and traditions of all cultures and their contribution to the Norfolk Island way of life

3.3 Support cultural expression by people from all backgrounds living on Norfolk Island including the support of contemporary events

3.4 Identify and prioritise the needs of cultural expression

3.5 Identification of heritage assets

3.6 Recognise and protect the contribution of built heritage to local identity and economy

3.7 Protect and maintain heritage sites for the enjoyment of residents and visitors, now and in the future

#### Council’s Role

- Develop a Heritage and Culture Strategy outlining how the Regional Council will preserve the heritage sites for which it is responsible, and how it will promote and support cultural expression
- Work to protect the aspects of cultural expression which make Norfolk Island unique and special
- Develop a cultural expression strategy
- Continue to advocate for the teaching of Norf’k Studies and the Norfolk Island language under LOTE at the Norfolk Island Central School
- Remain committed to supporting the objectives of the KAVHA Heritage Management Plan Final Report June 2015
- Contribute to a Heritage Strategy
- Provide access to public spaces, funding programs and provide other assistance as appropriate
- Ensure appropriate cattle stocking levels
- Recognise and respect unique historical commemorative days as continuing public holidays
- Engage and consult the Council of Elders on cultural and heritage matters
- Examine the viability of constructing a Norfolk Island Cultural Centre to house and showcase cultural objects and display traditional practices
- Preserve and protect heritage sites under the control of the Regional Council
- Advocate for a Preamble to the Norfolk Island Act
- Ensure protection against any potential over-fishing and drilling
Community’s Role
• Continue to engage in the traditional cultural practices
• Support the expression of culture for all on Norfolk Island
• Maintain the Norfolk Island Collection
• Continue to volunteer services
• Acknowledge the contribution by the Pitcairners for their significant contribution to the community

Who else can help us get there?
• Norfolk Island Museum Trust (Trustees)
• Council of Elders
• KAVHA Advisory Committee
• Norfolk Island Parks Advisory Committee
• Fishing Association
• NSW Department of Education and Communities
• Norfolk Island Central School (language and Norfolk Island cultural studies)
• Community Art Society

Indicators of Success
• Council Publication of Cultural & Heritage Plans and strategies
• People living on Norfolk Island feel supported in expressing their cultural traditions and the Island continues to enjoy a range of cultural events.
• Norf’k studies delivered and the Norf’k language taught under LOTE at the Norfolk Island Central School
• Community cultural satisfaction survey results
• The culture and traditions of the Norfolk Island people continue to be on display for the enjoyment of residents and tourists alike
• Protection of cultural sites of significance
5.2 Norfolk Island Council of Elders

The Council of Elders were formed in 2008 made up from representatives of the original island families. Their primary purpose to support, provide advice and advocate for Norfolk’s culture and language.

A brief summation of cultural practices that require recognition as identified by the Norfolk Island Council of Elders are -

1. Recognition of –
   • the archaeological, historical, aesthetic, architectural, scientific, natural, cultural and social heritage of Norfolk Island for the present community and for future generations;
   • involvement in heritage management by local people who have a wealth of traditional knowledge and experience;
   • our youth, their views and involvement in decision-making regarding our heritage values, places and objects;
   • our unique historical commemorative days as continuing annual public holiday celebrations;
   • the protection of intellectual property in all types of artistic works, stories, customs and traditional knowledge;
   • our Norf’k language and support for educational initiatives in the preservation and protection of our oral history;
   • the social value of Norfolk heritage places and activities which act as a focus for spiritual, traditional, economic, political or national significance;
   • community volunteers, clubs, associations, which support our social and cultural, customs, traditions and activities;
   • the value placed by the community on monitoring the health and wellbeing of our youth and our elders;

2. Retention of –
   • the unique characteristics and design of areas which have traditional heritage significance; visually and aesthetically;
   • traditional activities and participation in events which have a special association with the Norfolk Island community for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

3. Development of –
   • heritage resources to share our aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual values for our past, present and future generations;
   • artistic initiatives to promote the heritage aspirations of our community – both individually and communally;

4. Protection of –
   • communal ownership of our heritage and commemorative objects which have shaped and identified our community;
   • our environment, unique ecosystem, flora and fauna species and geodiversity features, particularly in relation to those places and species which have historical and traditional heritage significance to our community;
• our Norf’k heritage as connected to our community’s day-to-day living activities which demonstrate our way of life, our customs and traditional use of the land and sea;

5. Promotion of –
• our Norfolk Island heritage – the way we live, our traditions, customs, history and values – ensuring at all times authenticity when marketing our heritage;
• sharing stories of our significant places, customs and activities which connect to heritage places on our island;

6. Building –
• community awareness about heritage values and giving opportunities for community members to contribute and be informed

7. Endorsement of –
• practical local knowledge and skills in relation to heritage customs, traditions and activities

5.3 Expert Report on the Distinctiveness of Norfolk Islander Ethnicity, Culture and the Norf’k Language (Norfolk Island – South Pacific)  
Professor Peter Muhlhausler, M.A (Oxon); MPhil.,Ph.D.FASSA

Executive Summary
Norfolk Island is Ethnically, Culturally and Linguistically Distinct from Australia.
Ethnicity, culture and language of the Anglo-Polynesian-West-Indian Pitcairn descendants came into being on Pitcairn Island in 1790 and were taken by the Pitcairners to Norfolk Island in 1856 where it continued to develop, without Australian input, until the 20th century. Intermarriages with mainland Australians and Australian assimilation policies have not significantly weakened the distinctiveness of the Norfolk Islanders of Pitcairn descent. The literature surveyed as well as field-notes, taken over 21 years, confirm:

• The Norfolk Islanders of Pitcairn ancestry remain a genetic isolate;
• Anthropometric research suggests significant physiological differences between Norfolk Islanders and Anglo-Australians;
• The Norfolk Islanders are distinct from mainland Australians with regard to all parameters that define Ethnicity; homeland, shared ancestry, cultural narrative and cultural core values;
• Norfolk Islanders subscribe to a separate Anglo-Polynesian rather than Australian identity. This was strengthened after the Great Depression when Norfolk Islander migrants joined the Polynesian Club in Sydney. Norfolk Island has been a member of a number of Pacific cultural organizations. The Pitcairn homeland and the Pitkern-Norf’k language play a central role in defining the identity of Norfolk Islanders;
• The material culture of the Norfolk Islanders combines Tahitian, West Indian and British influences with a large amount of adaptation as well as later influences from American whalers and the High Anglican Melanesian Mission. Importantly, cultural forms that bear resemblance to Australian cultural forms (kites, surfing, pie cooking) can be shown to have come from other sources.
• The intangible culture of the Norfolk Islanders exhibits numerous differences with that of the Australian mainland, particularly in their musical styles, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and spirituality;
• The Norf’k language is neither directly related to English nor mutually intelligible. It is techni-
cally characterized as an Anglo-Polynesian-St.Kitts Creole language,. Its core grammar is typologically different from English.
• The semantic and pragmatic properties of the Norf’k language are more Polynesian
than English. Polynesian pragmatics is carried over into the variety of English used by
the Norfolk Islanders.

The culture of the Pitcairn Island descendants has remained distinct, viable and dynamic and
is passed on to future generations in a number of ways:

• Preservation of material culture in collections and museums
• Preservation of intangible culture through written or visual records
• Maintenance by consciously living the culture
• Revival by devising strategic means of enhancing transmission
• Adaptation of older culture to new conditions

5.4 Australia’s Multicultural Policy

‘Multiculturalism is in Australia’s national interest and speaks to fairness and inclusion. It
enhances respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity. It is about Australia’s shared
experience and the composition of neighbourhoods. It acknowledges the benefits and
potential that cultural diversity brings.

Australia’s multicultural policy embraces our shared values and cultural traditions. It also
allows those who choose to call Australia home the right to practice and share in their
traditions and languages within the law and free from discrimination.’ (ref. The People of
Australia, Australia’s Multicultural Policy).

This Policy states its unwavering commitment to a multicultural Australia and identifies
policy principles and key initiatives to support this commitment.

One of the key initiatives:

Multicultural Arts and Festivals Grants

The Australian Government will reprioritise the existing scope of the Diversity and Social
Cohesion Program to include funding for multicultural arts and festivals small grants.
Multicultural arts and festivals provide opportunities for Australians of all backgrounds to
come together and experience different cultural experiences. This encourages social
cohesion and mutual understanding. $500 000 over the four financial years will be allocated
to these grants to encourage and support community groups to express their cultural
heritages and traditions.

https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/12_2013/mafg-2011-12-application-
information-booklet_access.pdf
5.5 Critical Success Factors as identified in the Council of Elders – Norfolk Island Cultural Strategic Plan: 2014 – 2018

1. Preservation of the Norfolk Language and culture
2. Education – Norfolk Studies and Norf’k Language
3. External funding – actively seek external funding sources for initiatives
4. Council of Elders – reinforce the importance of the role of the Council of Elders
5. Tourism – promotion of the unique Norfolk Island culture and language

5.6 Legislation

Legislation affecting Norfolk Island is transitioning and evolving. The following is a list of the primary legislation, although not exhaustive, offering provisions to protect the heritage and culture of Norfolk Island. References to laws include the regulations.

Commonwealth Legislation
Australian Heritage Council Act 2003
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Acts and 2007 regulations
Protection of Moveable Cultural Heritage Act 1986
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976
Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1999
Norfolk Island Act 1979
Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015
World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983
Norfolk Island Continued Laws Ordinance 2015
Norfolk Island Applied Laws Ordinance 2016
Norfolk Island Land Transfer Ordinance 2016
Norfolk Island National Park and Norfolk Island Botanic Garden Management Plan 2008 – 2018
Norfolk Island Standard Time Ordinance 2015
Export Control (Plants and Plant Products – Norfolk Island) Order 2016
Native Title Act 1993
Criminal Code 1995

Relevant Federally applied and modified NSW Legislation applicable to Norfolk Island
Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)(NI)
Interpretation Act 1987 (NSW(NI))

Norfolk Island Legislation
Heritage Act 2002
Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986
Norfolk Island Language (Norf’k) Act 2004
Criminal Code 2007
Summary Offences Act 2005
Planning Act 2002
Norfolk Island Plan
6 Conclusion

The social and economic value of Norfolk Island’s heritage and culture is recognised and enhanced by the development of a Heritage and Culture Strategy that meets community endorsed goals and standards.

“Safeguarding a living heritage - Just like culture in general, intangible heritage is constantly changing and evolving, and being enriched by each new generation. Many expressions and manifestations of intangible cultural heritage are under threat, endangered by globalization and cultural homogenisation, and also by a lack of support, appreciation and understanding. If intangible cultural heritage is not nurtured, it risks becoming lost forever, or frozen as a practice belonging to the past. Preserving this heritage and passing it on to future generations strengthens it, and keeps it alive while allowing for it to change and adapt. In order to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, we need different measures from the ones used for conserving monuments, sites and natural spaces. For intangible to be kept alive, it must remain relevant to a culture and regularly practised and learned within communities and between generations.” (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage)

This is the first Heritage and Culture Strategy 2017-2020 developed for the Council. It does not endeavour to be a conclusive document, but one that may be expanded upon and developed as the community and Council evolve.