



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO

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The Stonehenge Project
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19 April 2006

Dear Sir

A303 Stonehenge Improvement Scheme Review: public consultation Response by the United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO

The UK National Commission for UNESCO is pleased to have this opportunity to express its opinion in the public consultation on the A303 Stonehenge Improvement.

As you will be aware, the UK National Commission (UKNC) was re-established by Hilary Benn in March 2004. UNESCO is unique in the UN system in operating through National Commissions in its Member States. Under the UNESCO Charter, National Commissions are tasked to advise their governments on all matters to do with UNESCO. The UKNC is an independent body working in partnership with Her Majesty's Government and in close collaboration with the UK Permanent Delegation to UNESCO in Paris. The UKNC comprises an overarching National Steering Committee and five Sector Committees, including Culture. UKNC members are independent experts, appointed *ad hominem* in fields covering the range of UNESCO's programme of activities. Meetings are also attended by Government Department representatives, including those from DFID, DCMS, DFES and FCO.

The principal objectives of the UKNC are appended to the end of this document for your information, but these include:

- to provide expert analysis, comment and advice as input to UK policy-making on key UNESCO programmes and issues;
- to bring to the attention of Government aspects of UK policy towards UNESCO or matters in which UNESCO has legitimate interest;
- to facilitate the management of UNESCO activities in the UK.

The UKNC Culture Committee was re-established in summer 2005. Its twenty members were nominated by organisations representing the whole spectrum of the culture sector in the UK, including the arts, museums and cultural heritage. I have appended the Culture Committee's formal terms of reference to the end of this letter, but key aims of the Culture Committee include:

- To advise and work with HMG on UNESCO's cultural activities which have specific relevance to the UK including UNESCO requests and initiatives, Conventions, World Heritage Sites' matters, and cultural education.

Consideration of the A303 Scheme Improvement Consultation falls within the remit of the UKNC Culture Committee, which has examined this matter in detail, because of the potential impact on the Stonehenge, Avebury and Related Sites World Heritage Site (WHS).

In preparing this response, the UKNC Culture Committee has listened to a presentation by the Highways Agency's Project Sponsor during which members had the opportunity to raise questions with the HA. In addition a site visit was made by a number of Committee members on 5 April to inspect the route options and meet with the National Trust, the owner of much of the central part of the World Heritage Site. Members of the Committee have attended local public meetings, attended (chairing one introductory session) a seminar hosted by the Society of Antiquaries in which over 90 experts from the heritage sector participated; sought opinions from individuals including representatives of bodies opposing the published scheme and local landowners, consulted relevant documentation (including the Inspector's Report from the Public Inquiry, the WHS Management Plan, UNESCO records, web sites etc); and made the HA presentations available on the UKNC web site. This response has therefore been informed from a wide variety of sources and opinions, as well as the expert advice from our own Committee.

A considered view

We recognise that HMG does not take its international duties lightly, and that since the UK ratification in 1984 of the UNESCO *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)*, HMG has taken its responsibilities and obligations as State Party under the Convention very seriously. The UK has an excellent reputation as an international leader in setting standards of excellence for the management of cultural heritage assets. The work by UK Government Departments and experts is acknowledged as making significant contributions to the implementation of this specific Convention and in associated areas. The Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan was praised in 2000 by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee for its high quality and is used as a model for other inscribed sites. The actions of the UK over the management of its own cultural heritage of "*outstanding universal value*" will therefore be closely scrutinised by the international community and should maintain the highest practicable standards.

Stonehenge is an iconic site. It is one of the few UK sites immediately recognised by the local, national and international community. It is used as a symbol of Britain, acting as a magnet and raising the profile of Britain as a cultural tourism destination. A far higher proportion of the one million annual visitors attracted to the Stonehenge site are from overseas than any other heritage site outside London - including even sports events as demonstrated by the recent successful Olympic bid. It also, of course, is an important heritage site in its own right, a collection of prehistoric monuments that are without parallel on a global basis.

Since the Inscription of Stonehenge as a World Heritage Site in 1986, there has been a commitment by Government to improving public access to this internationally-renowned monument and its surroundings, and to enhancing its environment by removing the nearby roads. Nearly twenty years have passed and the issues remain, despite significant investment in exploring over fifty route options, looking at over half a dozen options for a new visitor centre, and the full democratic process of a Public Inquiry into proposals for the improvement of the A303, which resulted in the Inspector's recommendation of the Published Scheme, a 2.1km bored-tunnel and associated works.

Recommendation

Having considered the consultation document and background data *et al.* in detail, the UK National Commission for UNESCO urges Government to meet its responsibilities to the principles of the Convention for this iconic site, *to identify heritage of outstanding universal value and to protect, conserve, present and transmit it to future generations.*

Whilst in an ideal world longer bored-tunnel solutions might bring maximum benefits, they would also add significantly to engineering and hydrological difficulties. Therefore the UKNC considers that the Published Scheme is the best balanced option for achieving a sustainable solution to meet the objectives of the Management Plan, the principles of the Convention and deriving substantial public benefit.

Basis for recommendation

The recommendation that HMG should seek without delay to implement the Published Scheme is based on the following observations:

- A substantial number of route options (51) have been examined since 1991, through proper and due process. The A303 has been identified as a key strategic route to the South-West and the scheme for resolving the issues at Stonehenge has been declared an 'exceptional environmental scheme' by Government. The benefits and disadvantages of the proposed scheme have been scrutinised at independent Public Inquiry, which found that the Published Scheme appropriately balanced gains and impacts. The roads would be removed from the viewshed of Stonehenge itself and there would be a substantial degree of re-unification of the landscape, significantly reducing an existing disfigurement.
- In an ideal world longer bored-tunnel solutions might bring maximum benefits, they would also add significantly to engineering and hydrological difficulties and to cost. We believe that this would be disproportionate to the benefits derived, and therefore not achieve the greatest public value.
- The cut-and-cover 2.1 km tunnel option would have a profound detrimental impact on archaeological remains and more pertinently on the landform and environs of Stonehenge. Such a permanent artificial alteration to the topography in a sensitive landscape where the views to and from the Stones have a high significance would be damaging to the integrity of the World Heritage Site.
- New surface routes within the World Heritage Site would be significantly damaging to archaeological and historical sites, to the integrity of the WHS and the setting of its monuments, to local residents, and to the natural environment. The southern route in particular would have major detrimental effects on the integrity of the WHS through severing links with the Stones and its contemporary monuments, and on access to the surroundings of the monument, as well as having major adverse impacts on important nature conservation and tranquil areas.
- The partial solution does not solve any of the problems of re-integrating the major monuments and the landscape, nor does it remove the sight and sound of traffic from the Stones. Therefore it achieves none of the aims of the WHS Management Plan. Nor will it relieve traffic congestion, and, if implemented, there would be increasing pressure to dual the road running across the WHS between the two new roundabouts. A stretch of dual carriageway running across the WHS next to the Stones would be the worst outcome possible.

- The adoption of surface route options would also contravene the policies of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan and bring into question its legitimacy and by association that of all other WHS Plans. The Management Plan was adopted by all stakeholders, including Government through the Department for Culture Media and Sport, as well as being Government and UNESCO policy for all World Heritage Sites. Such an outcome would be, at the very least, infelicitous.
- Further investigation of alternatives, including the four options other than the Published Scheme, would require years of further evaluation and consultation, Inquiry and delay. The Published Scheme is the only one that could be completed within the next five years, if started promptly. Further delay would continue to deprive the public, including the many international visitors, of the high quality and holistic experience of the WHS that they expect and deserve.
- If, as the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport, and the Minister for Culture have said, part of the economic benefits of the Olympics will derive from the promotion of the UK as a quality tourist destination, then the matter of enhanced access to Stonehenge and the South-West of England must be addressed *now*. Many concur with the Minister and hold the view that here is a unique opportunity to maximise the economic benefits of the nation's heritage, and to enhance economic value to the immediate area and the wider region. A further review of economic benefits might demonstrate that in the past these have been under-valued, particularly with regard to the contribution the WHS makes through the attraction of overseas tourists, a factor previously excluded.
- In addition, the UKNC considers that further delay is unfair to local residents and businesses, and fails to address safety and congestion issues. Unless a complete solution – the Published Scheme – is implemented, such issues would continue to severely affect local residents, businesses and visitors alike. The current course of the A344 where it crosses the Avenue immediately adjacent to Stonehenge itself, presents a dire and dangerous experience for visitors. We understand that this cannot be easily rectified without a contemporaneous solution for the A303. This has been one of the key issues which the UNESCO World Heritage Committee have been concerned over since 1986 (Appendix 1).
- The UNESCO World Heritage Committee has been supportive of the careful process of evaluation, and has indicated that a bored-tunnel solution would be appropriate (Appendix 1, 2003), considering it an improved version of the cut-and-cover online solution that ICOMOS and the WHC approved in 2001.
- The UNESCO Convention is respectful of the sovereignty of the States Parties in ensuring appropriate protective measures, and those measures have clearly been followed in reaching the Published Scheme. Though ICOMOS has suggested a longer bored-tunnel might be better (Appendix 1, 2003), this matter was fully considered at Public Inquiry, and we accept that the Inspector took full and proper account of all arguments in reaching his conclusion. The UKNC does not concur with the view expressed in a recent press release (30 March) that the Inquiry was flawed, nor that judicial review is required.
- The Published Scheme will meet the objectives of the Management Plan and remove the sight and sound of traffic from Stonehenge. It will enable public access to the Monument's landscape and contemporary sites, and will "*balance the primary aim of*

protecting the archaeological landscape with other interests such as access, farming, local interests and nature conservation”..

- The Published Scheme will facilitate the construction of a new visitor centre outside the WHS as outlined in the Management Plan and recent planning application by English Heritage. The combination of improved, safer transport links to the South-West and a significantly improved visitor and learning experience and greater access to the landscape, for local people and other cultural tourists, will address the principles of the Convention in broadening public access (intellectual and physical) and understanding.
- The implementation of this Convention, or any other, must be robust, practicable and realistic. But it must also be reasonably comprehensive. The implementation policy must balance the need to protect as much of our cultural heritage as is possible (given its importance), with the need to be confident that the regime established is sustainable and takes account of the requirements of living and working landscapes.
- The UKNC would commend that HMG ensures that all efforts are made to guarantee that full and proper mitigation measures (for all relevant areas) are undertaken before, during and after construction works.
- The UK has, rightly, an excellent reputation for leadership in setting standards, not only in cultural heritage matters, but in other international duties. It is important that the UK continues to send out positive messages to the international community in fulfilling its international commitments. The resolution of the ‘national disgrace’ that has been the visitor experience at Stonehenge in time for the 2012 Olympics and for longer-term gain by commissioning the implementation of the Published Scheme and the enhancement of this iconic World Heritage Site would be such a positive message.

The UK National Commission for UNESCO therefore urges Government to approve the Published Scheme for implementation without delay. Then the internationally-significant monuments and landscape at Stonehenge can be better conserved, appreciated and enjoyed, and made accessible as a whole for the benefit of local communities and the Site’s one million visitors from the UK and overseas.

Yours faithfully

Professor Alec Boksenberg CBE FRS
Chair
UK National Commission for UNESCO

A303 Stonehenge Improvement Scheme Review: public consultation Response by the United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO

Appendix 1: Summary of decisions and discussion notes about Stonehenge by UNESCO's Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee 1986 to 2005

Notes:

- 1 The *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)* was ratified by HM Government in 1984.
- 2 The implementation of the convention is overseen by the UNESCO Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee (WHC), which comprises elected representatives from 21 member states. The World Heritage Bureau (WHB) formerly acted as an executive to the WHC and comprises seven members chosen from the WHC. The WHC and Bureau are assisted by a Secretariat (World Heritage Centre) appointed by the UNESCO Director-General.
- 3 There are three statutory advisory bodies to the WHC:
 - ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)
 - ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites), and
 - IUCN (the World Conservation Union).

1986: 10th session of the World Heritage Bureau, June 1986 (Consideration of Nomination)

The Bureau requested the United Kingdom authorities to study possible solutions to the problem of the A 344 main road crossing the avenue at Stonehenge (detour, digging of a tunnel, etc.). By a letter of 13 October 1986, the Department of the Environment has informed the Secretariat that new plans, which would enable the A 344 road to be closed, were under preparation

10th session of the World Heritage Committee, November 1986 (Inscription)

Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites United Kingdom were inscribed under Criteria (i)(ii)(iii) as one WHS.

The WHC noted with satisfaction the assurances provided by the authorities of the United Kingdom that the closure of the road which crosses the Avenue at Stonehenge was receiving serious consideration as part of the overall plans for the future management of the site.

1992: 16th session of the World Heritage Committee

Concerning Stonehenge, the ICOMOS representative provided all the details on the management of the site as well as on the anticipated projects for improvement, including that of a museum site. The ICOMOS recommended to the World Heritage Centre to write to the authorities in the United Kingdom in order to support the measures undertaken for the management of Stonehenge.

1994: 18th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

The Bureau took note of current proposals being considered (construction of an online tunnel and access bridge) and expressed the wish that a satisfactory project could be undertaken as soon as possible.

1998 22nd session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

The Bureau expressed its satisfaction with the management and presentation proposals for the Stonehenge World Heritage site (new visitor's centre located at 'Fargo North', the closure of the A344 road; the A303 road becoming a tunnel over a length of two kilometres; and the preparation of a management plan for Stonehenge). It [WHB] stressed, however, the need for the closure of the road passing close to the monument, foreseen when the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986 and for the completion of a management plan with the minimum delay.

2000: 24th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

The Secretariat informed the Bureau that it had received a Management Plan for the Stonehenge World Heritage site, prepared under the direction of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Planning Group (comprising national and local organizations) and chaired by an English Heritage Commissioner. ICOMOS congratulated the Government of the United Kingdom for this management plan for what is a very complex site. It recommended that careful evaluation and assessment be undertaken in each stage of the process of implementation. The Delegate of Hungary commended the high quality of the plan and indicated that Hungary was already using this plan as a model.

The Bureau congratulated the Government of the United Kingdom for the preparation of this high-quality management plan and took note of the intention of the Government to follow the recommendation made by ICOMOS.

2001: 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau

The Bureau noted the information received from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport of the United Kingdom emphasizing that in order to improve the site's setting, the Government proposes to remove two roads from the immediate vicinity of the monument. In this regard, it is proposed that the A303 road run through a 2km tunnel near the stone circle, whilst the other road (A344) should be closed and converted to grass. It is also proposed that the present rather poor visitor facilities and car park should be removed and that a new visitor centre (with car parking and interpretative facilities) should be build a short distance away, outside the site. However, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport underlined in its letter that all these proposals will be subject to examination under normal planning procedures and that full consideration will be given to the overall archaeological and environmental implications.

ICOMOS informed the Secretariat that it was in full agreement with the proposals and that the cut-and-cover tunnel is a feasible project that will not cause any damage to the archaeology and the environment on the site.

The Bureau noted the information transmitted by the State Party concerning the planning and protection of the site of Stonehenge. It requested the State Party to work in close consultation with the Centre and ICOMOS regarding the planning and protection of the site and to present a progress report to the Bureau at its next session in April 2002.

2002: 26th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

The Bureau noted the information transmitted by the State Party concerning the planning and the protection of the site of Stonehenge as well as the protective works carried out at Silbury Hill. The Bureau congratulated the State Party for the work done on the two management plans of Stonehenge and Avebury respectively. The Bureau encouraged the State Party to continue the works in close consultation with ICOMOS and the Centre, and requested the authorities to present a progress report in time for its next session in April 2003.

26th session of the World Heritage Committee

The Chairperson noted the Committee's consensus on the draft decision [by the WHB] and declared it adopted.

2003: 27th session of the World Heritage Committee

Concerning the Stonehenge Project, the State Party has been working with key stakeholders to improve the setting and conservation of the Stonehenge part of the World Heritage site in accordance with the policies contained in the World Heritage site Management Plan through the development and implementation of the Stonehenge Project. The Committee has supported the general approach adopted to deal with the problems of the site. In 2000, ICOMOS confirmed that they were in full agreement with the proposals for a 2 km cut-and-cover tunnel. Since the last report to the Bureau, work has continued on the development of the scheme designs for the roads and for the visitor centre. Work includes full environmental impact assessments.

In 2002, a full appraisal of the options for the length and method of constructing the tunnel was undertaken. On the basis of this appraisal, Ministers decided that their preferred option was for a 2.1 km bored tunnel rather than the previously proposed 2 km cut-and-cover tunnel. This longer tunnel using less intrusive construction techniques will minimize the impact of the road scheme on the World Heritage site. The estimated cost of the longer bored tunnel is £183m (US\$ 298m), some £30m (US\$ 49m) more than the original 2 km cut-and-cover tunnel. Ministers concluded that the 2.1 km tunnel met the requirements of the World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Progress continues on the development of the scheme for the new visitor centre in close collaboration with the National Trust, the charitable organization that owns nearly half of the Stonehenge World Heritage site landscape. The scheme is now expected to cost £ 57m (US\$ 93m). So far, the Department for Culture Media and Sport has committed £ 13m (US\$ 21m) and the Heritage Lottery Fund £25m (US\$41m). Remaining funding will come from English Heritage's core budget and a substantial fundraising campaign. It is now expected that the formal consent procedures for both the road scheme and the visitor centre will begin in late spring 2003. These will provide additional information on the environmental impact of the proposals, which will allow full assessment of the projects to be made before decisions are taken on whether or not consent should be granted.

ICOMOS: Following the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee in December 2000, ICOMOS received additional information concerning the different options for the tunnel project. This information has caused ICOMOS to modify its point of view on the initial solution of the State Party (2km cut-and-cover tunnel). It has adopted a position in favour of the longer tunnel project (4.5km) and welcomes that the State

Party has opted for a bored tunnel solution. It considered such a solution to correspond best to the aim of protecting the exceptional value of the Stonehenge landscape.

Extract of the Decisions adopted by the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July 2003)

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (United Kingdom)

Documents: WHC-03/27.COM/7B and 7B Corr

27 COM 7B.82 The World Heritage Committee

1. Taking note of the changes made to the construction technique for the tunnel;
2. Welcomes the State Party's decision to construct a bored tunnel, which is less damaging for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage property than a cut-and-cover tunnel;
3. Noting that the Environmental Impact Assessment of the road improvements to the A303 are available on the web site www.highways.gsi.gov.uk;
4. Requests the State Party to provide a progress report to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2004 in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session in 2004.

2004: Decisions adopted at the 28th session of the World Heritage WHC-04/28 COM/26, Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (United Kingdom)

Document : WHC-04/28.COM/15B

28 COM 15B.102

The World Heritage Committee

1. Noting that the State Party did not provide a progress report by the deadline of 1 February 2004 as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 (Decision **27 COM 7B.82**), but it was only provided on 7 May and its revised version on 28 May 2004,
2. Notes the progress with the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Road and the proposals for a new visitor centre;
3. Welcomes the opportunity given to the public to make their views known in the decision making process concerning the A303 road construction through a Public Inquiry;
4. Requests that the Inspector's Report of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Inquiry and details of the Visitor Centre planning application be provided to the World Heritage Centre;
5. Further requests the State Party to provide an update report by 1 February 2005 to the World Heritage Centre in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 29th session in 2005.

2005: 29th session of the World Heritage Committee

The State Party submitted the state of conservation report on 31 January 2005. According to the national authorities, the Inspector's Report and recommendations following the Public Inquiry (17 February to 11 May 2004) on the A303 Stonehenge Improvement, originally expected in September 2004, still has not been published. In September 2004 English Heritage submitted the planning application for the Visitor Centre and Access Scheme, which was followed by a formal public consultation period.

ICOMOS is concerned that about lack of progress in resolving the upgrading of the A303 trunk road, since this is essential before the A340 road, which crosses the property very close to the Stones, can be closed. It stated that in 1986, when the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, it had 'noted with satisfaction the assurances provided by the authorities of the United Kingdom that the closure of the road which crosses the avenue of Stonehenge was receiving serious consideration as part of the overall plans for the future management of the property.'

88. Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated sites (United Kingdom) (C 373)

Decision 29 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-05/29.COM/7B.Rev*,
2. Recalling its Decision **28 COM 15B.102**, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),
3. Expresses its concerns on the fact that no progress in resolving the controversy over the "A303 Stonehenge Improvement" scheme has been made;
4. Takes note of the planning application for the visitor centre;
5. Requests once again that the Inspector's Report of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Inquiry be provided to the World Heritage Centre upon publication;
6. Requests the State Party of the United Kingdom to provide the World Heritage Centre with an updated report by **1 February 2007**, for examination by the Committee at its 31st session (2007).



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UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The UK National Commission for UNESCO was re-established by Hilary Benn in March 2004. It is an independent body working in partnership with Her Majesty's Government and in close collaboration with the Department for International Development's Permanent Delegation to UNESCO in Paris. The Commission comprises an overarching National Steering Committee and five Sector Committees. The UKNC has an important role to play in improving UK input into all aspects of UNESCO's policy-making and programmes.

The UKNC's main objectives are:

1. to provide expert analysis, comment and advice as input to UK policy-making on key UNESCO programmes and issues;
2. to bring to the attention of Government aspects of UK policy towards UNESCO or matters in which UNESCO has legitimate interest;
3. to participate as far as practical in UNESCO's programmes, their preparation and evaluation, in debates and in decision-making activities;
4. to develop a capacity to reach out as broadly as possible to UK civil society, through a wide variety of channels, so as to enable as many people and organisations as possible to understand more about UNESCO, and to participate as widely as possible in its programmes and debates;
5. to facilitate the management of UNESCO activities in the UK; and
6. to develop constructive working relationships both with the UNESCO Secretariat and with other National Commissions.

Further information may be obtained from the UKNC's web site at www.unesco.org.uk.



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CULTURE COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To be the formal link between civil society, relevant departments in Her Majesty's Government (primarily the Department for Culture, Media & Sport) including the Devolved Administrations and UNESCO on matters relating to all aspects of culture. Specifically, to co-ordinate civil society's culture-sector contribution to the biennial UNESCO general conferences, UNESCO conventions, and to UK policy on UNESCO's programme in the culture sector.
2. To promote recognition and awareness of and participation in UNESCO's cultural work, and to promote the work of UNESCO as an organization where all countries can learn from each other.
3. To participate, as appropriate, in UNESCO's early development of initiatives for cultural activities.
4. To advise and work with HMG, particularly the Department for Culture, Media & Sport, on UNESCO's cultural activities which have specific relevance to the UK (including the Devolved Administrations), including UNESCO requests and initiatives, Conventions, World Heritage Sites' matters, and cultural education.
5. To provide independent and expert analysis, comment and advice to HMG on cultural matters relating to UNESCO, including as input to UK (including the Devolved Administrations) policy-making on key UNESCO programmes and cultural issues.
6. To advise HMG on ways of raising awareness of UNESCO's cultural work in the UK across the whole of civil society, but in particular in the UK culture sector.
7. To encourage and facilitate the use of UK cultural expertise around the world, especially within developing countries.
8. To establish links with other National Commission Culture Committees of UNESCO Member States, to share and receive appropriate knowledge and research.
9. To undertake such actions as would enhance culture internationally.

26 August 2005