As mentioned in Part 4.1, a heritage management system, as a primary system operating at a national or regional level, may have a legal mandate to oversee core tasks such as identifying and recording heritage properties. But its adequacy is put to the test when managing a property (conservation, interpretation, visitor management, linking to development, etc.), often reinforced by external contributions. It is then that the support of the secondary management systems (or their components) is usually needed. This section of the manual explains how to document and assess whether the primary heritage management systems are adequate, and what is the role of the secondary management systems.

A national or regional heritage management system may appear to be standard for certain categories of cultural properties, but it should be tested by reference to a specific property or group of properties, each with its own nature and setting which will shape its management. Of the nine components, the approach to processes and the results are most influenced by the specific case. This is explored later.
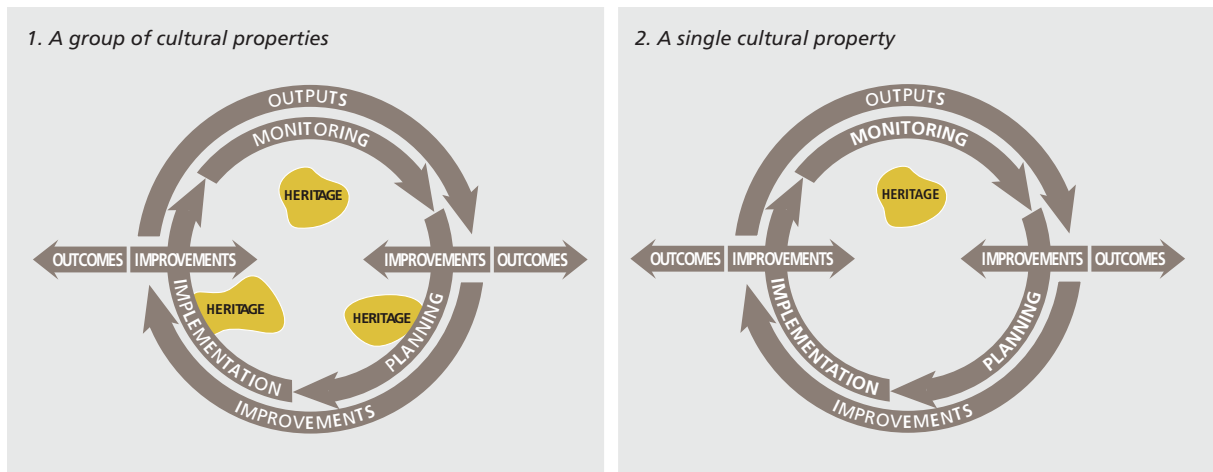

Diagram 19: How the elements of an apparently uniform (primary) heritage (national) management system will be supported by local circumstances for a group of properties or a single property

The three elements are also affected by the constraints and opportunities presented by the specific property or properties. Diagram 20 provides some examples, which also show how components from other management systems can be useful.
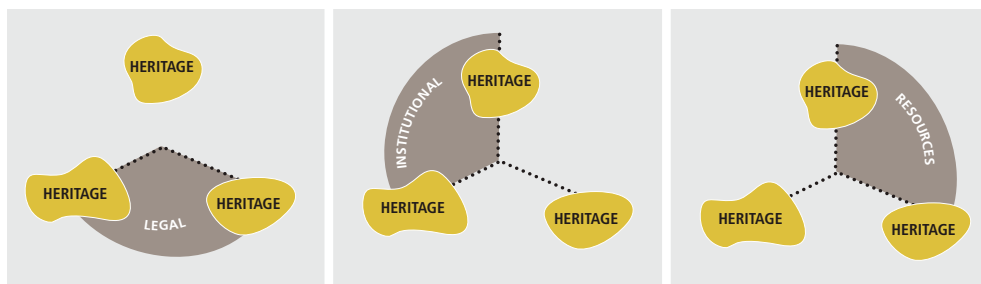

Diagram 20: Use of secondary management systems or their components to strengthen primary management systems

Legal framework
• Local land use by-laws
• Legislation from other sectors (e.g. tax relief, pollution standards, coastal protection)
• Established land use or access rights

Institutional framework
• Reinforcement from local NGOs
• Overlap with local civic authorities
• Varying levels of public and private ownership and management control

Resources
• Target region for capital funding (e.g. World Bank, European Commission)
• Strong community consensus and volunteering
• Continuity in local skills and knowledge