

ABSTRACT - 2. A CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH BETWEEN CONVENTIONS
- A DISCUSSION LINKING THE VENICE CHARTER WITH OTHER
INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS, NOTABLY THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF
1954, THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION OF 1972, THE NARA
DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY OF 1994, THE INTANGIBLE HERITAGE
CONVENTION OF 2003, AND THE FARO CONVENTION OF 2005,
EXPLORING INTERSECTIONS AND SHARED PRINCIPLES TO ADDRESS
CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES.

**FROM MONUMENT TO PLACE TO PROCESS: THE BIRTH AND
EVOLUTION OF THE BURRA CHARTER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE VENICE
CHARTER AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS**

Stephanie Johnston (stephaniejohnston2@icloud.com)

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Its release followed ongoing national debate around the Eurocentric nature of the 1964 Venice Charter, the popular name given to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites.

The establishment of Australia ICOMOS in 1976 led to a review of the Venice Charter in the light of Australian needs. The resultant Burra Charter formed the basis for establishing a set of national criteria and heritage conservation principles that could be used by Australian heritage practitioners.

Since 2013, the Burra Charter has been updated through the release of 'Practice Notes' that cover a wide variety of topics, recognising that heritage is an increasingly diverse field. The latest Practice Note introduces the concept of the Cultural Landscape and provides an interpretation for its practical applications in the context of the Burra Charter.

This leads to a re-envisioning of the Burra Charter as the application of an adaptive management cycle. The Cultural Landscape Practice Note now represents the Burra Charter Flow Chart (Burra Charter 2013, AICOMOS) as a cyclical adaptive management process which implements the management strategy, closely monitors its effects, and then adapts future actions on the basis of the observed results – while engaging local communities in all its steps.

The presentation will thus demonstrate how the Burra Charter continues to have relevance in contemporary discourse on heritage, authenticity and adaptive management, and how its shortcomings continue to be addressed. The paper will place particular emphasis on the recognition and management of interconnected cultural and natural values in a cultural landscape.

About the author

As an expert member of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) ISC on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL), a member of the Australia ICOMOS National Executive Committee, and a co-convenor of the Australia ICOMOS NSC on Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes Stephanie brings international best practice and a thorough knowledge of the Burra Charter process to her proposed presentation.

Palavras-chave: venice charter; burra charter; cultural landscape; adaptive management.