

ABSTRACT - 4. CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN HERITAGE DISCOURSE - A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF THE ART IN HERITAGE DISCUSSIONS, CONSIDERING THE EVOLVING PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES THAT HAVE EMERGED SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE VENICE CHARTER. EXAMINING THE RELEVANCE OF THE VENICE CHARTER IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT, WITH A FOCUS ON CHALLENGES POSED BY THE WESTERN DIVIDE BETWEEN NATURE AND CULTURE, THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF METROPOLISES, SOCIAL INEQUITIES, THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES, DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS, AMONG OTHERS.

GLOBAL VISION OF THE HERITAGE SITE AS A SHARED LIVING HERITAGE

Yvon Velot (yvon.velot@outlook.com)

Revisiting the Venice Charter could be understood as an invitation to cultural tourism to discover all the heritage sites that for 60 years have benefited from the guidelines of this charter for their protection, conservation and restoration. This group of sites belongs to the common heritage of humanity and constitutes a network of "historic monuments of generations of people that remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions", a heritage "to hand on in the full richness of its authenticity". This transmission

cannot take place without considering "the deep-seated interdependence between the intangible cultural

heritage and the tangible cultural and natural heritage", mentioned in the 2003 Convention for the

Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Similarly, while the 1972 World Heritage Convention

distinguishes between cultural heritage and natural heritage, there is often a deep interdependence between

cultural heritage and natural heritage, especially in front of multiple challenges such as natural disasters,

climate change, urbanization, armed conflicts, not to mention mass tourism. Some of these causes have their

origins in human activity and therefore fall under an individual and collective societal responsibility towards

the cultural and natural heritage reflected in the 2005 Faro Convention. Finally, respect for the cultural and

natural heritage also requires respect for its historical integrity, which implies not omitting or obscuring part of

its history, nor seeking to rewrite its history for ideological, political or religious purposes. The revisited Venice

Charter could consider these different factors in order to propose a global vision for each cultural or natural

heritage site integrating the intangible heritage linked to it and assimilate it to a living heritage shared by all

humanity which bears the responsibility for its protection.

This notion of living heritage is to be understood here in a broader sense than that of quasi-synonymous with

intangible heritage, i.e. all the factors that bring a cultural heritage to life, or even make it possible to revive.

As an example, we can mention the case of the Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral for which the historical

archives, the more recent digitization work in particular of the framework, and above all the know-how of the

companies, most of which have been labeled "Living Heritage Companies" by the French authorities, have

contributed not only to its identical restoration, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice

Charter, but to give it a new life, so to speak, that allows it to be qualified as a living cultural heritage.

Palavras-chave: venice charter; tangible cultural heritage; intangible cultural heritage; interdependence; shared living heritage.