

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.

**HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS AND MODERN APPROACHES: A
COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION OF THE VENICE CHARTER AND THE
ICOMOS CHARTER ON CULTURAL ROUTES**

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The development of heritage conservation in recent decades reflects the growing intricacy and diversity in safeguarding cultural heritage. Key documents like the Venice Charter (1964) and the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes (2008) have substantially influenced conservation practices worldwide. This comparative study delves into these two charters, highlighting their intersections and shared principles, while addressing contemporary challenges in heritage conservation. It aims to draw attention to cultural diversity amidst the myriad challenges of modern society.

The Venice Charter, formally known as the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, concentrates on

preserving and restoring individual monuments and sites. It emphasises authenticity, historical integrity, and appropriate conservation methodologies. The charter promotes meticulous documentation and international collaboration but is predominantly grounded in a Eurocentric viewpoint, limiting its relevance to today's evolving cultural interactions and landscapes.

In contrast, the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes presents a more comprehensive and inclusive approach. It acknowledges cultural routes as dynamic networks of interaction and exchange that embody significant historical, cultural, and social values. This charter stresses a holistic, interdisciplinary approach, advocating for sustainable development, community engagement, and transnational collaboration. It recognises the significance of both tangible and intangible heritage and the necessity of thoroughly understanding the cultural, natural, and historical contexts of heritage routes.

The study reveals that while the Venice Charter establishes a solid foundation for preserving individual monuments, the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes offers a more inclusive and adaptable framework for addressing contemporary complexities in heritage conservation. Key findings suggest that the holistic approach of the Cultural Routes Charter, with its emphasis on interdisciplinary research, sustainable development, and community involvement, addresses the limitations of the Venice Charter by offering a comprehensive strategy for conserving both tangible and intangible heritage.

Despite their historical importance, both charters encounter challenges in addressing contemporary issues such as climate change, urbanisation, and social disparities. Further integration with broader conservation practices is necessary for both charters to effectively navigate the intricacies of modern heritage management.

Palavras-chave: the venice charter; the icomos charter on cultural routes; interdisciplinary; cultural diversity; contemporary challenges.