



UNESCO's policy in preservation of cultural heritage

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Legislative acts

- **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and later Guide for its implementation (2005);**
- **The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964);**
- **Quebec Charter of interpretation and presentation of outstanding cultural heritage sites (2008).**

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Cultural heritage:

- architectural monuments and ensembles, monuments of monumental sculpture and painting, archaeological monuments, inscriptions, artificial cave complexes.
- common cultural, historical and natural ensembles, combined by landscapes, which were preserved;

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Measures for monuments:

1. To be a masterpiece of creative genius;
2. Reflect the impact on the development of architecture, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape planning;

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Measures for monuments:

3. To be a unique testimony of existing or disappeared cultural traditions;

4. To be an outstanding example of architectural or technological ensemble or landscape;

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Measures for monuments:

5. To be an outstanding example of interaction between human and environment;
6. To be directly or indirectly related to living traditions, to ideas, to beliefs, to works of art that have outstanding universal value;

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Monument conditions:

- Authenticity (authenticity);
- Integrity (intact) - territorial and structural;
- Adequate long-term protection, management, legal framework that guarantee safety of a monument on national, regional, and municipal levels.

The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)

- Restoration, or partial renovation of lost parts of the monument, is an exceptional measure, which is based on authenticity of materials and historical documents.
- Anastilosis - return to their places preserved, but scattered fragments, which membership to a certain monument must be proved

The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)

- All works with monuments - the initial excavations, design, preservation or restoration - accompanied by accurate scientific documentation in the form of research reports (analytical text, drawings, drawings of artifacts, photographs).

The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)

Conservation is a priority for the UNESCO:

1. Conservation implies the preservation of the object in its traditional environment and scale.
2. It assumes the permanence of monument care.
3. It is preferable to use an opportunity to benefit society, adapted to the demands of modern life, but while maintaining an architectural integrity and decor of buildings.

Quebec Charter of interpretation and presentation of outstanding cultural heritage sites (2008)

Museumification - direction of the museum's activities, the main idea of which is to transform historical, cultural or natural objects in the museum display objects to maximize conservation and identify their historical and cultural, scientific and artistic value.

Quebec Charter of interpretation and presentation of outstanding cultural heritage sites (2008)

Principles:

- Availability;
- Full of information resources;
- Matching the historic environment and context;
- Authenticity;

Quebec Charter of interpretation and presentation of outstanding cultural heritage sites (2008)

Principles:

- vital activity planning;
- participation in the development of museumification programs object;
- researches, education and development as a continuous process of interpreting program of any cultural heritage object

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