

Supplemental Material. Select Doctrine on Internationally Recognized Good Practice

Table 1: Select Doctrine on Internationally Recognized Good Practice

Declaration / Convention / Charter	Relevance	Agency
The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments (Athens Charter)	Speaks to integrity and authenticity by stating that it is preferable to maintain and preserve the historic fabric of an historic site or monument than attempt to restore it.	First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments (1931)
Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (New Delhi Recommendations)	Establishes international principles governing the protection and excavation of archaeological sites. Not legally binding, but often has served as a model for national legislation governing excavation.	UNESCO (1956)
International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter)	Builds on the Athens Charter by codifying internationally accepted standards of conservation practice relating to architecture and sites. Based on the concept of authenticity and the importance of maintaining the historical and physical context of a site or building. Forms the basis of good conservation practice today and the foundation for subsequent charters.	ICOMOS (1964)
The Florence Charter for Historic Gardens (Florence Charter)	Defines an historic garden as “an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view.” This charter establishes guidelines for the protection of areas of these living monuments.	ICOMOS (1982)
Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (The Washington Charter)	Builds on the Venice Charter and outlines how integrated conservation planning of historic towns and urban areas should occur, focusing on the principles, objectives, and methods that are required to promote a balance between private and community life through the preservation of cultural properties.	ICOMOS (1987)
Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage	Lays down principles relating to the various aspects of archaeological heritage management including the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators; professional performance on the processes of inventory, survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, presentation, public access, and use of the heritage; and the qualifications of professionals involved in the protection of the archaeological heritage.	ICOMOS (1990)

Declaration / Convention / Charter	Relevance	Agency
Nara Document on Authenticity	Builds on the Venice Charter and argues for the need to explain authenticity and its relationship to cultural value from a different, multinational point of view in contrast to the Venice Charter's Eurocentric, materials-based preoccupation. Emphasizes respect for other cultures, other values, and the tangible and intangible expressions that form part of the heritage of every culture. There are no fixed criteria to judge value and authenticity of cultural property; it must be evaluated within the cultural context to which it belongs.	ICOMOS (1994)
Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage	Addresses the challenges of protecting informal, traditional, and local architectural expression. Provides a framework to identify, understand, and protect vernacular built heritage.	ICOMOS (1999)
Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage	Encourages the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage and focuses on the specific attributes and circumstances of cultural heritage under water. The Charter is a supplement to the 1990 ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage.	ICOMOS (2011)
Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)	<p>First issued in 1979, with revisions in 1981, 1988, 1999 and 2013, the Charter establishes principles for the management and conservation of cultural sites in Australia and has gained broad international acceptance.</p> <p>Under the Charter, the aim of conservation is to maintain the cultural significance of a place. Two important concepts are introduced – 'place' and 'cultural significance.' Place is defined as a geographically defined space that may include elements, objects, spaces, and views. These places have can have both tangible and intangible dimensions. This term replaces the Venice Charter's 'sites' and 'monuments.'</p> <p>Cultural significance is defined as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present and future generations. Critically, consultation with communities is an essential element in determining the associated meanings and values of places.</p>	Australia ICOMOS (2013)

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