



CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND USE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

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Abstract: *Conservation of cultural heritage involves the protection and restoration of that property using any methods effective in keeping it as close to its original state as possible for as long as possible. Cultural heritage preservation is often associated with art collections and museums. This article provides information on current topics such as preservation, restoration and use of cultural heritage objects.*

Key words: *cultural heritage, restoration, preservation, building, minimal intervention, architecture, conservators, archaeology, collection, archival science.*

The scope ranges from art conservation, which includes the protection and care of works of art and architecture, to cultural heritage conservation, including the protection of a wide range of other cultural and historical artifacts and extended to care. Cultural heritage preservation can be described as a type of ethical management. In the preservation of cultural heritage, simple ethical standards are used:

- Minimal intervention;
- Appropriate materials and return methods;
- Full documentation of all work done.

There are often compromises between maintaining the appearance, maintaining the original design and material properties, and the ability to reverse changes. The focus is now on regeneration to reduce future treatment, inspection and use problems. In order for conservators to choose an appropriate conservation strategy and apply their professional expertise accordingly, they must consider the views of stakeholders, the values and meaning of the work, and the physical needs of the material. Cultural heritage care has a long history of primarily focusing on the repair and maintenance of objects for their continued use and aesthetic enjoyment. Until the beginning of the 20th century, artists were usually called upon to repair damaged works of art. However, in the 19th century, when scientists such as Michael Faraday began to study the harmful effects of the environment on works of art, the fields of science and art became increasingly intertwined. Louis Pasteur also conducted scientific analyzes on paint. However, the first organized attempt to apply the theoretical foundations of cultural heritage conservation occurred in Great Britain with the establishment of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

The work of the conservator is based on ethical standards. These take the form of practical ethics. All over the world ethical standards are established and national and international ethical standards are written. Along with standards of practice, conservatives are concerned with broader ethical issues. Many cultural works are sensitive to environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, and exposure to visible light and ultraviolet radiation. These works must be protected in a controlled environment where such variables are kept within the range of damage-limiting levels. Care of collections is an important element of museum policy. An important responsibility of members of the museum profession is to create and maintain a protective environment for their collections, whether in



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store, on display, or in transit. The museum must carefully monitor the condition of the collections to determine when an exhibit requires conservation work and the services of a qualified conservator. The main goal of a cultural conservator is to reduce the rate of deterioration of the object. Non-interventional and interventional methods can be used to achieve this goal. Interventional conservation refers to any direct interaction between the conservator and the material fabric of the object. Interventional actions are undertaken for a variety of reasons, including aesthetic choices, stabilization needs for structural integrity, or cultural demands for intangible continuity. Examples of interventional treatments include removing colorless varnish from a painting, applying wax to a sculpture, and washing and rebinding a book. Ethical standards in this field require the conservator to fully justify intervention actions and complete documentation before, during, and after treatment. One of the main principles of cultural heritage conservation has traditionally been the idea that all interventions on an object should be fully reversible and should be capable of returning the object to the state it was in before the conservator's intervention. Conservators routinely use chemical and scientific analysis to examine and treat cultural artifacts. A modern conservation laboratory uses equipment such as microscopes, spectrometers, and various X-ray instruments to better understand objects and their components. The information collected in this way helps in choosing the conservation methods that should be presented to the object. Over the years, training in heritage conservation has taken the form of an apprenticeship, where the apprentice has gradually developed the skills necessary to carry out their work. For some conservation specialties, this is still the case. However, it is now common practice for the education required to become a practicing conservationist to come from a recognized university course in cultural heritage conservation.

Today, professional conservationists join many conservation associations and professional organizations, and they have a wider field of expertise. This includes maintaining professional standards, promoting research and publications, providing educational opportunities, and encouraging the exchange of knowledge between cultural conservators, allied professionals, and the public. The restoration of traditional vernacular architecture is currently attracting interest for the conservation of heritage, historical landscape and cultural landscape, as well as its potential benefits in the area of environmental sustainability. All over the world, revitalization of cultural heritage and historical buildings is seen as a strategy for urban development to create jobs, increase access to local culture, improve their quality of life and develop the city's economy. The main factor in revitalizing cultural heritage and historical buildings is the city's economic development strategy. The mission of conservation of natural heritage through various methods has the main tool in the creation and management of protected natural areas based on the culture of conservation of natural ecosystems and sustainable development. Protected areas are well-received worldwide as instruments of environmental protection policy, characterized by the preservation and protection of diverse ecosystems where the original environment remains largely unchanged and produces a range of valuable ecological services. Building restoration describes a specific treatment approach and philosophy in the field of architectural and historic preservation. It emphasizes the preservation of structures such as historic sites, houses, monuments and other important objects through careful conservation and preservation. Restoration aims to create accurate images of these places and protect them from future degradation that could render them inaccessible or unrecognizable. The preservation of cultural heritage objects is usually entrusted to cultural heritage institutions or individuals. Proper storage of these items will help ensure the longevity of the item with minimal damage or deterioration. With all the different types of artifacts, materials, and combinations of materials, the conservators of these artifacts often have a great deal of knowledge about the best practices for preserving these objects in order to preserve their original condition. In librarianship and archival science, preservation is a set of activities aimed at prolonging the life of a record, book or object and making as few changes as possible. Preservation activities vary and may include monitoring the condition of items, maintaining temperature and humidity in collection areas, writing emergency plans, digitizing items, recording relevant metadata, and increasing accessibility. According to this definition, preservation occurs when a librarian, archivist, or other professional in a library or archive perceives a need to



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preserve a record. Conservation should be distinguished from conservation-restoration of cultural heritage, which refers to the processing and repair of individual objects in order to slow down the process of decay or to make them usable. Because preservation encompasses a wide range of efforts to extend the life of a record, conservation can be considered one of the activities under the umbrella of preservation. Conservation is occasionally replaced by conservation, especially outside the professional literature.

Conservation and restoration of cultural heritage focuses on the protection and preservation of tangible cultural heritage, including works of art, architecture, archeology and museum collections. Conservation activities include prevention, inspection, documentation, research, treatment and education. This field is closely related to conservation sciences, curators and registrars. Cultural heritage imaging is a necessary part of long-term preservation of cultural heritage. Although the physical conditions of objects change over time, imaging serves as a way of documenting and reflecting heritage at a moment in time during the life of an object. Different imaging methods provide results applicable to different conditions. Not every method is suitable for every object, and not every object should be described in more than one way. In addition to preservation and conservation issues, imaging can also serve to enhance cultural heritage research and learning. Based on the timelines for the completion of any reconstruction and reuse project, the obstacles can be divided into financial and structural obstacles in the early stages of the project and secondary problems in the later stages of the project.

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