



Restoration and Reconstruction of the Historical and Architectural Heritage

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Abstract: *Construction-architecture has existed since the beginning of mankind. Over time, it complements the previous one and improves. In this article, the importance, advantages, problems and solutions of the restoration and reconstruction of the historical-architectural heritage were highlighted.*

Key words: *reconstruction, restoration, heritage site, archaeological remains, building materials, concept, historical-architectural heritage.*

There may be valid reasons for restructuring. Such a decision should be based on a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage site. Once you have this, you can carefully consider any pros and cons of this important renovation. While this applies to every decision made in the positive management of a historic environment, reconstruction poses particular challenges to the authenticity of an asset.

- **Reconstruction:** Returning a place (or part of it) to a previously known state. It differs from restoration because it usually requires the introduction of new materials.
- **Recovery:** Returning a place (or part of it) to a previously known state by removing existing fabric or reassembling existing elements without introducing new material.
- **Rebuild:** here defined as the creation of a presumed antecedent based on surviving evidence from the same site and other sites and deductions from that evidence using new material.
- **Replication:** usually the construction of a replica of a structure or building on another site will not be considered in detail here .

The concept recognizes that not all parts of a heritage object have the same value in understanding its history and development. It also recognizes the desirability of change that preserves or enhances the most important elements, while allowing the loss of components that do not contribute to significance. It is important to recognize that restoration can have both positive and negative effects on these values. In a comprehensive heritage site such as a historic city, restoration and in some cases reconstruction of architectural features can often enhance heritage values. Features that can achieve this can be traditional windows and doors and re-creation of public space. However, in the case of individual monuments or buildings, reconstruction can enhance some values and harm others. The reconstruction of battlements in a medieval defense structure is an example where the works can enhance some heritage values, such as aesthetics, but can harm authenticity. After restoration, some 'new' heritage sites may acquire a higher level of significance by ensuring that the events that led to the destruction of the original site are not forgotten. They can also act as a symbol of renewal and reconciliation. Thus, decisions about reconstruction involve finding a balance between potential impacts, while also taking into account the environmental, social and economic benefits that a proposal can offer.



Reconstruction must also be based on clear and sufficient evidence to be fully meaningful. The goal is to avoid creating something that never existed in this form, and to clearly show what is newly reconstructed.

Although successful reconstructions have been carried out where this principle has not been fully followed, the concept of authenticity is now central to any consideration of reconstruction. Thus, we can apply the concept of authenticity to the materials and craft processes used in reconstruction. Depending on the context, the term "authentic" can mean using materials and methods similar to those used in the production of the original or recreating its intended appearance. Although in many cases traditional building forms appropriate to the cultural context of the heritage site are the preferred option, in practice the choice of materials and construction methods may be limited by factors such as the availability of necessary materials, skills and building materials. Further considerations may include compliance with building codes or the need to increase the resiliency of the reconstruction against future threats such as fire, flood or earthquake. It is also important to consider authenticity in cases where a heritage object was built in different periods and sometimes by different cultures. The asset may even have been recovered in the past. Such cases require care and balance - should all components of such a heritage site be restored, or should relative importance be more affected? In addition, there may be cases where earlier stages of the work are structurally flawed. Sometimes we find that past recreations have resulted in fabric that doesn't reflect what was previously available, but reflects the mindset of the era in which it was recreated. Even with good information about this physical evidence, it is possible to make a reconstruction that is technically accurate, but still may not have absolute validity. In such cases a thorough understanding of how the place has developed, a clear definition of its heritage values and significance and the impact of the proposal on those values can be used to provide evidence and rationale for decisions on which approach to take. . Deliberate destruction of heritage sites in conflicts attacks the cultural values of communities that are important to them. Reconstruction can be a powerful symbol of renewal in conflict-torn populations.

In cases where natural disasters destroy heritage sites, the issue of identity impact can support decisions about asset reconstruction. Heritage reconstruction can have value as a learning experience, as well as can benefit the physical structure of the asset. The knowledge gained helps us understand more about how the asset was originally built and changed over time, helping us understand its value.

The practical knowledge gained on construction problems and solutions will help the success of future projects. Thus, the large-scale sharing of new knowledge and good recording of restructuring initiatives is an essential element of any such project. The reconstruction of archaeological remains can also be a very powerful tool for the interpretation and understanding of these types of assets. However, such proposals often require a degree of speculation, meaning that they should generally be viewed as re-creations, and there is a risk of misrepresenting the form of the original heritage object. This, together with concerns about validity and the ability to adapt to further advances in knowledge, is why national and international guidelines favor in-situ reconstruction of archaeological remains, although each proposal must be evaluated on its own merits. explains that there is a common assumption against.

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