



## ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: RESTORATION THEORY, METHODS AND PROBLEMS OF RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the author examines the theoretical foundations, restoration methods, and practical examples. She explores the processes involved in the reconstruction and restoration of historic buildings, the challenges they face, and the importance of preserving these buildings for future generations.*

Restoration of architectural monuments is a complex and responsible process aimed at preserving historical heritage and adapting it to modern conditions. The theory of restoration of architectural monuments is based on several fundamental principles: authenticity—preservation of the original materials and technologies used in the construction of the structure; integrity—damaging the structure and volume of the monument is not permitted unless absolutely necessary; legibility—new elements and materials must be distinguishable from the originals, but not create disharmony with the monument.

There are several restoration methods.

Conservation consists of preventing further destruction of the monument and preserving it in its current state.

Restoration is the restoration of lost or damaged elements of a monument using original or similar materials and technologies.

Reconstruction is the recreation of lost elements of a monument based on historical research and archaeological finds.

Adaptation is the modification of a monument for its use in new conditions, while preserving its historical appearance [1].

Let's look at some examples from global practice.

The Colosseum Reconstruction Project in Rome aims to restore the amphitheater's historical appearance and adapt it for cultural events. This project includes strengthening the walls and arches, restoring the seats, and installing modern lighting [2]. The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood in St. Petersburg underwent a meticulous restoration following a long closure, including restoring its mosaics and decorative elements, and adapting its interior for exhibitions and concerts [3]. The Hamlet Castle Reconstruction Project in Denmark transformed the castle into a museum and cultural center, preserving its historical appearance and restoring lost elements. The castle's new functions include hosting events and educational programs [4].

Historic buildings are a testament to the rich cultural heritage of a region or country. They are not only architectural marvels but also hold great sentimental value for the people who live nearby. The restoration of architectural monuments plays a vital role in preserving this historical heritage and passing it on to future generations. The use of modern restoration and adaptation methods allows for the preservation of these monuments in their best possible condition, while ensuring their active use for cultural and educational purposes.

Restoration of historic buildings involves the process of returning a building to its original condition. This involves determining the building's historical significance and then restoring its original form, style, and character. Restoration is carried out using the materials and techniques used in the building's original construction. The restoration process may also include repairing or replacing parts of the building that have fallen into disrepair or have been damaged over time.

Reconstruction, on the other hand, is the process of restoring a structure that has been lost or destroyed. This process involves creating a new structure similar in appearance and character to the original building. Reconstruction is typically undertaken when the original building has been completely destroyed and there are no existing plans or blueprints to follow.

One of the biggest challenges in the reconstruction and restoration of historic buildings is the availability of resources. Restoring historic buildings requires specialized materials and skilled labor. These materials and skills may not be readily available in the modern construction industry. Furthermore, the restoration or reconstruction process must also comply with modern building codes and regulations, which may not always correspond to the original construction methods used in historic buildings.

Another challenge is the need to balance the building's historical significance with modern functional requirements. Historic buildings were constructed in a different era and for different purposes and may not be suitable for modern residential or commercial use. During restoration or reconstruction, a balance must be found between preserving the building's historical significance and making it functional for modern use.

Architectural heritage includes monuments and complexes that have outstanding universal value in terms of history, culture, and architecture. The preservation and contemporary interpretation of this heritage are important tasks, as they facilitate the transmission of knowledge and values to future generations.

Contemporary interpretation of architectural heritage involves the use of new approaches, materials, and technologies to update and enhance objects. This may include the creation of new exhibitions, the installation of modern lighting, the addition of interactive elements, and the integration of modern technologies such as augmented and virtual reality.

Let's look at some examples of modern interpretation of architectural heritage:

Antoni Gaudí was a renowned Catalan architect whose works are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Modern technologies such as 3D modeling and printing are being used to complete his masterpiece, the Sagrada Familia basilica, which is still under construction [5].

Following the 2019 fire, Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris is set to be restored using modern technologies and materials. This includes 3D scanning and modeling to recreate architectural details, as well as the use of innovative materials to strengthen the structure and prevent future damage [6].

The preservation and contemporary interpretation of architectural heritage are of great importance because they help convey historical and cultural value. Architectural heritage often bears witness to unique historical and cultural traditions that must be preserved and passed on to future generations. Architectural heritage sites are significant tourist attractions, attracting tourists from around the world and contributing to local economic development. Architectural heritage provides opportunities to study history, culture, architecture, and construction techniques. Contemporary interpretation of these sites facilitates the expansion of knowledge and the exchange of experience between specialists in various fields. Architectural heritage can serve as a source of inspiration for contemporary architects and designers, providing them with the opportunity to explore various styles, materials, and techniques that can be adapted and integrated into contemporary projects. Architectural heritage is an invaluable historical and cultural resource that must be preserved and passed on to future generations. The preservation and contemporary interpretation of such sites using innovative approaches, materials, and technologies not only ensures their protection from destruction but also promotes knowledge exchange, tourism and economic development, and inspires contemporary architects and designers to create new projects that take into account historical and cultural values.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the reconstruction and restoration of historic buildings are vital processes that help preserve the cultural heritage of a region or country. These processes require a delicate balance between preserving the building's historical significance and making it functional for modern use. Using specialized materials and skilled labor, historic buildings can be restored or reconstructed to their former glory, ensuring their continued existence for future generations.

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