

# **Architectural Conservation**

## **Introduction to Conservation**

### **Environment Conservation**

Now when we think of conservation, we actually think of only the environment of fuel like that. This exactly where the heritage conservation was also starts. We need to think of terms of preservation like protection and restoration of the natural environment as well as the built environment. That is what we start the conservation with the conserve environment. Now what are the other resources that need to be think of conserving? And what is the procedure that involved in that? We have to think, act and then essentially save. So first primarily is prevention of wasteful such resources, it is not only the duty of government but each individual must take action to promote conservation of these resources. Now some resources you look at for natural heritage, build heritage next most important is the factor when we think of conservation. You have an Art, architecture it is not only the preservation and but also the repair of archaeological, historical and cultural sites throughout the world. And the artefacts pertaining to them. Now we have decided ok has to conserve something. How do we decide how valuable it is? The difference kinds of value that are assigned to such buildings or sites for that matter. And it is very important to categories this definition, because this is the factor that decides how important of the building is for the deciders.

What are the different kinds of values? You have Emotional values, cultural values and the use values like the term suggests the emotional values can't be quantified it is the in-tangible value. It cannot be subjectified or objectified i can't sign the number to the values. It pertains to the person identity to the sign its pertain to the symbolic and spiritual aspects of the site. For example in a

temple in a neighbourhood or church in a neighbourhood and one person could be brought up the area and identifies ourselves with that particular building. That is what the emotional value. Next we come on to the cultural value. Cultural value is the combination of both tangible and in-tangible form of value. It is away a building how historic it is? How old it is. What is the aesthetic appeal of the building? How is the landscape? And How is sociologically affecting the sites of design? How it is zoned in all these are cultural value. Then finally we use values. Use values is entirely tangible. How useful is that particular building? Let it how old it is? And the style of architecture it is? But what is the function of the building? What is the sources we get it from the building? And what resources among spending towards the building and there is the educational factor evolved? Am i learned something from the building and of course there is a political will, is it important to say that the building is future and it so wide. So before we go to the next step it is very important to us, to realize what is the different kinds of values that can be assigned to a heritage structure?

Now we have values assigned. We can decide what kind of work is to be done to the building. Now, you think of the degree of intervention it exactly suggest what it is? Now we have the buildings that has construct the preserve and for that matter works like the conservation and preservation they are frequently use the synonymsally. So right now from the slide back we see that, we cannot use, as the same term and we learn from the distinguishing terminologies. So the degrees of intervention we have 7 sending decrease of intervention. First we have the prevention of detritions, like the terms the suggests prevention is better than cure. So we have an old building phenomenon it's in a part of the zone it is still not in a bad state, it is not a depurating. But never let as take the small, small steps in maintaining its such that details of identity and it does not

required any tedious form of the conservation method or the preservation method.

Next Degrees of intervention: Is the preservation of the existing state. So the building is as it is let us make sure it does not deteriorate is further let's not do anything take it back to what it was. For it could be the role of the particular building but we will not tamper with it and un tamper with history.

Consolidation of the fabric: Consolidation of the fabric is nothing but direct conservation as the term suggests it is strengthening of the fabric or the material. It could be particular for example it is the neural or a wall that is peeling off. But i would use some basic addition to make sure it fix on to the wall. This method is consolidation, this level of intervention. Then we have the restoration next we had increasing level of intervention. What is restoration? Is restoring it to the original. Whatever condition the building is in today let's go back and study and see how it was and take active steps sure to maintain the building what it was. Then we have rehabilitation. Rehabilitation was the what common term is adapted to use. Yes, the building is old there are changes is that to be made. But we will make some sincerely major changes such that the use of the buildings is also changed. Then we have reproduction and then finally reconstruction. So if you see the details first steps is doing nothing, the second you have to maintain the level of whatever the building is in, third consolidation we basically just touch up on such factors repair it, regain and restore. How it works? We shall regain back to it was factors and finally we have the design that is the adaptive reuse which is the most commonly use where actually the resign a new value or new use to the building with proper changes and the both to the exterior and to the interior. Further we take repair the steps for the we come to the repair because when we are not able to repair it to the level we have to bring the new materials and re-place it. Then relocation that is moving, when a particular site is under dis-stress because of the construction of the dam,

construction of a bridge, the entire site and is removed, lifted and shifted. So moving is the next and do it again is nothing but the application which is rarely done it is done in cases where, because of the natural calamity the entire building is gone and it has to be reconstructed from the scratch. From do it again is a very really use, doing nothing is not doing very highly suggested. The mostly commonly used is regain and design. Now these are the commonly use degrees of intervention. First is the preservation of the existing, now when you think of the preservation is very important that we maintain the existing state. We do not worry about taking that what it was? Neither we do think about how is this going to become? Or current issues just make sure for the deterioration or decay not take place. So we think of the maintenance, cleaning schedule, house keeping those of the kind of the things we are in thinking about. Then we have consolidation of the fabric which we like mention direct conservation. So it is the physical addition or application of adhesive or supportive materials which actually enhances the value of the cultural property but in its current use. But we do not change the integrity of the building, we do not change the use of the building all we do it's making structurally strong the people can actually visit the building unless in the safe circumstances. Restoration is a again very commonly where we used one regaining to the original concepts of the object. We actually have respect the original material, the historic evidence and the original design and then authentic documents. We should have building documented and replacement or repair has to be done that keep in mind. We cannot do a haphazard job we cannot do it as we wish, but accordingly to the strict rules of the restoration with this is done and this is done not a falsify any archaeological evidence. It is not the same that any change made in 2016 will be clearly shown as made in 2016 or in aim is not shade in term shows of 50 years on go ago or on early its ago. On all of the work has to be documented according to the particular time line. Then we have adaptive reuse or rehabilitation. This is got on reasons in times because it is been realise the best

way to keep up building in use or in clean circumstances is to have it in use. So best way to have a building in use, is to keep it to well maintain have people come in and out the building it could be a residents, it could be a office, it could be a shopping mall, it could have any assigned use to it but it has to have an use but not a option. For instance it could be a particular factory that no more in use. But if we left that building go it definitely gone a fall apart. But if we change its experience, interior to the certain level. Uncertain level is very important terms here, it has to had historic integrity, we cannot tamper the historic fabric or we cannot remove the main important components of the building that makes its value. Like its first we discuss whatever the value is assigned to the building we cannot interviewed the building remove that value of the building. Like for example we have the Doric temple this is in Sicily are is basis are added on later on. This is the hall detrained over time, you can see the first base even if it is still in the deter ate condition. The plaster work that it is added on is completely unnecessary and because of the original factor did not has plaster work and this has been added on much later on date. Then next example we have the temple of Zeus, this temple is in the rule state. This is not been restored we know this is how the columns look but this columns not been altered to look like this. Because this was destroyed in 794AD with was in self of 100 years of age. Retaining like this is making sure it is true to the historic integrity. This is the Salerno cathedral in Italy, you can see the baroque work on the predict originally the crafts man ship was only Christian arcading; the baroque work was added on much later. How do we decide which takes important? So this is where we have to take the re-carefully, it was not up to was decide which was not more important. As the conservation architect we have to just document the different additional made over time and true to that particular style of architecture we should retain it. So this is the example of the Salerno cathedral.

Now coming on to the proper term of conservation we delve into architectural conservation and the principles and ideas behind it. So architectural conservation it goes in the background and the current states of the building. That is very important, because of background decides the current states of the building, how its currently being used? How it is be survived? This all years where it and tare and then the first step that we have it rationalized based on the values then, we have documentation and following the documentation and assigned the correct value to the building. We decide based on the degrees of the intervention just went through and got what method we are going to use? So we decide this through three methods. We go through the material, the historical evidence and the design integrity. So based on all three factors, we decide what is the method of conservation we are going to follow? So what is the purpose of the architectural conservation? It is prolonging the life, like all are heritage is not something we have a right to enjoy yes, But it is our duty to ensure the heritage to passed on to the future generation, it is not the rights to the generation, it is not just the opposite and throughout the side. We need to make sure that the life of the particular site building and natural heritage and whatever is in the questions goes on to the future generation. At the same time why we are maintain all of this we have to make sure the architectural character and integrity such as the form, style and architectural character is not tampered with it. And materials are another important issue. We should not tampered with the original materials. If it is the stone building, brick, glass, wood, metal. Whatever the material is used? Original material without any thought has to be preserved and even, if any replacement occurs that has to be true to be original material. Now if we look at the conservation it is not are unilateral path. It is the combination of various perfection; it is the combination of the science, art, craft and the technology. So it is very important that we take that guidance and advice from different people before the endure of projects such as anything that deals with the conservation, art or let it be a building or even a natural

landscape. Now if we look at the examples over here. This is the St. Anne's church in Goa this is before restoration and after restoration, if you look at the main change is only basic cleaning has been done. So there is not tampered with the architectural character of the building, we have not tampered with you can see the silhouette of the building remains the same, there are no addition in any which way so ever it has the underground of through without tampering the original material. Here is the next level of restoration we spoke about this is reconstruction. This is in Ladakh. NAG-LDAN stupa, this is not completely deteriorated over the land slide, plains like that. So before restoration this is how it was? But we knew, how the building looks?. How the stupa looks? So after restoration based on the correct documentation, the stupa has been reconstructed. So where the situation demands it, we decide it how the degree of the intervention? This is Durbar-E-Aam in Bhopal. Similarly there has been some kind of repair work here. It is just not a cleaning method the arch has to be replaced some amount of material lost has been here. The window again you can see there is a loss of architectural character. It has the re-pointed the replace here, the jarooha has been replaced here, so there is a lot of repair work here but based on the only documentary evidence. It was not someone come and saw let's make the changes again. This have the documentary evidence, may be drawing, photographs based on which these changes have been decided. And this is the same tympanum of the building who have a decorated art form statue and this has been completely clean restored to the original. So this again has been done with a lots of documentation in hand and not a haphazard decision.

## **Heritage**

Now with all this in mind, we have to come to a point we can come actually define Heritage. Yes, it is the inheritance it has been passed on to us. It is not something we have need that have constructed, we have got it from our ancestor and it is our duty and we should make sure it is worthy of the

preservation or we passed on to that future generation. So it is not important but it is treated as physical object also as the part of the tangible form of history and what we can learn from it? And it is very crucial to understand that we not won't the heritage but we are just easing it us. So it belongs to the future, belongs to make sure that actually assigned the right kind of values. Now if you look at the heritage value. You have evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value. Evidential value is nothing but what was the activity that happened in the building? It could be a court house, it could be a palace you knew the king and queens lived in that palace are it to be something like that the thivani, the decision and the common man to play, so this only to do that the use of the building. Then we come on to the historical value where we not only talk of the building but also the people even for example it could be Gandhi house in borpandar, architecturally it has no value, it has simple single room house, but historical abundance in value because of the Gandhi stayed in this house, so that assigns its historical value to it. Something called aesthetic value where you have actually have details which accordance in new buildings now. It draws actually sensory or now intellectual of the building. Communal value is because it could be a temple or a church and it could be entire community of the people could actually relate building or to that area. So that is very important for us we again define heritage is based on these four kinds of value.

Now you actually look at the assessing heritage significance. How do you go about applying the particular significance heritage value? To we start will the understanding with the fabric. It is very important to understand the original purpose of the building. We can't look it, what is now? And now the next step is we need to do is who is actually using the building today? Yes, yesterday the past and it was the use of the building but today what is the purpose of the building? If it has the purpose, who uses it? And why do they use so? Then we



actually relate and see if there is any drastic change in use or if the building is not at all in use, then we have to identify the heritage value we just discussed then, we have to discuss the importance of these values. How important is the building that needs to be conserved or preserved? Then we need to compare it with the place around the site, every site that we see that not the building by itself. It has also enclosure of the building around it actually have the tail of the building is going to be in the future. So we have to compare to the building surrounding this building and then decide the fate of this building and we have to articulate the significance of the place and not only in terms of the past but also the present and the future.

Now heritage we like discussed it has values which are both intangible and tangible. So the planning authority is needed to discuss. Why the heritage is important? And under what jurisdiction is value get assigned? It is not up to the common man, ok I have say the cultural value to this building, so it is again with some jurisdiction value that is or assign and again, it is the both combination of the tangible or intangible in form. Now we look at the cultural heritage and natural heritage. Natural heritage is something like hillocks, rivers, streams, formations in the cave all these are natural heritages. But it could be a part of the built heritage is well. For example we talk like the Ajanta and Ellora are in Aurangabad caves are in the it is the combination of both the natural heritage and built heritage. Then you are in the cultural heritage, now we look at the cultural heritage or temple or the festival associated with the particular temple. So we have built the heritage. Yes, the temple is very important that is the very tangible future. But what are the festival the peoples are away the saw they pray all of those things are intangible that adds on to the cultural heritage of the place. Now we come to realising heritage, here you have community, education and tourism. So that it is very important that we ensure that are heritage projects are involved are combination of these three. A simple reason why tourism

provides the money? Without tourism we are not having the funding to actually make ensure heritage projects can be conserved or preserved? But for the heritage projects to give main important to involved in community and ensure the community if educated is important of the heritage projects. So sense of awareness has to develop the community, the people in the community should realise that Ok we are sitting near the gem of the building this building can actually get a money through tourism. It will increase the foot fall of people in this area. You should educate about the people the importance of and create the sense of awareness of about heritage, conservation and terms like that. And then when you have a economic factor like tourism included in that is the heritage project can culminated in a beautiful setup. Now if we look at the history of heritage, what everyone things is very conservations is very new-fangled idea it comes up with the 21th century which is so not true. Heritage has been e site from manasara concept because when these temples, ports all of them buildings were build, they were build for eternity. Only these days when you build a concrete structure to assign a life span. It have the life of 50 years, it have the life of 75 years when a temples like Brigadeeswara, and the Taj Mahal were build it was built for eternity. So the manasara which has the document there is no time, note it when it was written in ancient text. They have been details mention the detail of how such buildings can be documented and how it is important it is documented and how it can be retail and take in to the future? So the next thing that is happen before independence with respect to the heritage conservation, is the archaeological survey of India, which is brought by the British in 1862. When it was formalised in 1904 and the ASI was empowered to protect monuments of India because they realise it just like that United Kingdom, India had a very vast history. We had very vast sense of heritage and beautiful buildings all around and it is crucial that these buildings are marked, documented and listed. So that is why the ASI was setup. In the post-independence phase in 1958, the ASI is formed and besides the archaeological

survey of India, In 1984 under Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian National trust for art and culture heritage is founded which is nothing (but in INTACH). In 2004 INTACH actually adapted the charted for the conservation of Australia and it formalised its setup and this is what the term happening in terms of conservation and heritage in our country. Now we look at the example here, you have the Victoria terminus; this is the UNESCO world heritage site. This is recognized by a how we are assign a country, UNESCO that something that deals with the visiting of the building in a global level, we will further look in to it. This is Mahabalipuram right here next to us this is also the UNESCO world heritage site.

### **Conservation: Need, Debate & Purpose:**

Now we move on to the need, debate and purpose of conservation. This is an example we start with the shot example FONTAINHAS in panjim, which is in Goa, this is a recognised heritage site which is not in our world heritage site, but in our National level. We can see this details in it, this kind of architecture it is which is not just a building this is the entire urban core that is there. This is latterly frozen in time you have the heritage walk in this area now. This is the haphazard commercial development there is happen. You can see illegal parking all these boarding, coding the balconies are rocking, the wiring all this is in illegal development, these coding, these sunshade the collapse in the roof and the addition of unnecessary roof materials all this is not true to the original. This is aesthetic domination where we have in a particular city, a particular sky line is maintained because of the particular building. But this is completely node. Now if you we look at the city like Chennai or when initially when the city like Chennai had to be explained or shown pictorially, they will automatically zoom in to the central railway station, LIC building. But now it does not work like that. But we have so many other towering building, the sky line is completely altered. So the aesthetic domination does not happen

anymore. This is the Replica of Parthenon that is happen because like we mention this is the aesthetic domination future in the city. It is gone on to the where excepted in to the common houses, residences and the building.