

Investigating the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the Balance between Architecture and Ethics in Restoration Projects

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the protection of cultural heritage and the balance between architecture and ethics in building restoration projects. Considering the importance of cultural heritage as a part of national and local identity, the protection of these monuments requires a comprehensive and ethical approach. In this regard, the challenges in restoration projects, including preserving architectural authenticity, respect for local history and culture, and social and environmental impacts are investigated. It takes. Also, the article analyzes the successful and unsuccessful examples of restoration in different parts of the world to identify effective patterns and ethical principles. The purpose of this research is to provide solutions to balance contemporary needs and the preservation of historical values, so that restoration projects not only help to improve urban spaces, but also preserve and promote cultural heritage. Ultimately, the results of this study can help designers, architects, and decision-makers approach restoration projects with a more ethical and sustainable approach.

Introduction

The protection of cultural heritage is recognized as a social and moral responsibility in different societies. Restoration projects of historical buildings should not only preserve historical and cultural values, but also should be morally in line with the principles and values of the society. It is the local traditions and skills that represent the identity, history, and culture of a nation. In today's world, with the expansion of urbanization and rapid social, economic, and environmental changes, the protection of this heritage has become a serious challenge. Restoration projects must not only preserve historical and cultural values, but must also be ethically in line with the principles and values of society. In this regard, one of the most important challenges is the balance between architectural innovations and the preservation of the authenticity of buildings. Architects and restorers face pressures that lead them to use modern techniques and materials. However, this approach may lead to the destruction or alteration of the historical identity of the buildings. On the other hand, the different opinions of stakeholders, including the local community, the government, architects, and historians, can lead to disagreements. Comments on the best way to renovate. These conflicts can not only affect the quality of restoration projects but may also lead to mistrust among stakeholders. Financial issues are also another major challenge in restoration projects. Funding for these projects often faces problems that may lead to a decrease in the quality of the work or the use of inappropriate materials. In such a situation, it is challenging to maintain the authenticity of the buildings and observe ethical principles. On the other hand, ethical principles in the restoration of buildings require special attention. Respect for local history and culture, inclusion in the decision-making process, and the use of sustainable materials are among these principles. Attracting the opinions and participation of the local community in the decision-making process can strengthen the sense of belonging and responsibility and ultimately help to increase the quality of restoration projects. In this article, the challenges and solutions of the balance between architecture and ethics in building restoration projects will be examined. The purpose of this study is to identify solutions that can help preserve cultural heritage while also considering social and ethical values. Considering the increasing importance of cultural heritage protection in today's world, this issue needs more attention and study in order to be able to create a more sustainable and balanced future for our cultural heritage.

2. The importance of protecting cultural heritage

1.2. Professional ethics

In a broad sense, ethics can be considered as an explicit philosophical reflection on moral behaviors and beliefs. In particular, ethics is the study of the values and customs of individuals or groups, as well as the analysis and use of right and wrong concepts and concepts of responsibility. Ethics is basically directing the course of the debate between questions of ethics and values. The main tool of ethics has been to ask questions that many people ask. It has considered the assumptions about a profession with great care and scrutiny and has examined the comprehensiveness, lack of contradiction and sufficient hope of these assumptions. Because there are issues at the heart of the ethics debate that require commitment and constant conflict. However, the outcome of the discussion should be the development of the core values and principles that shape professional work. While the exact details of serving the public interest vary among different professional activities, paying attention to the legal and religious interests of employees, customers, employers, and other associations that rely on the integrity and objectivity of different professions can be considered. The opposite of these responsibilities is the granting of a set of benefits including the right to engage in self-government, the exclusive right to perform certain tasks or to be granted certain statuses and recognition. In some cases, this promotes jobs to a privileged position and also allows them to benefit from more cash and non-cash rewards while ostensibly working for the public good. The ethical perspective of the profession consists of choices, decisions, and the practical application of common core principles and values. A key issue in this attitude is the need for business owners to reflect their professional profession and, where necessary, to take into account their choice against the labor laws that have been created during a particular profession.

The basic principles of most professional and occupational frameworks include the following: comprehensiveness, integrity, competence, and consideration.

These official documents provide the opportunity for different professions to present the rules and regulations enacted by their peers that express the best standards of work in the field of professional activity. While the priority given to different values and principles varies according to the profession, the general list is usually common in most cases. Laws also serve as the basis for measurement. As such, these laws become a tool for controlling and managing business owners by themselves. In determining the content of the code of ethics, various other problems arise. Laws restrict and direct the actions of professionals in paths that necessarily distance themselves from social customs and customs. Because if the laws keep pace with the progress in the various professions and professions, and if only real measures are taken to deal with the conflicting issues, then these laws will only perform their basic duties effectively and effectively. Because in this journey, standards and attitudes inevitably change, however, a clear distinction must be made between fleeting beliefs and whims that do not reflect the overarching values of the profession as a whole. Published laws will be based on careful consideration of ethical issues related to specific professional activities. Although the rules are just as appropriate as professional statements, they are in fact conditional ethics and are used as possible safeguards against liability problems.

Professional ethics have deep philosophical roots, thus creating the customs and norms that shape contemporary practice. Despite the codification of written rules of professional responsibility, it is certain that ethical practices and attitudes could include philosophies that are often in competition with each other, as well as the more practical demands of different groups of hostages. It is even more important for professionals to be provided with sustained guidance and consultation based on professional frameworks, as they are informed about their various decision-making processes.

2.2. Architectural ethics and conservation

Firstly, architecture is a kind of dialectical art that must address some of the tensions inside and outside the projects if necessary. The problems in this field include the need to solve the risks of technological innovation against the risks of stagnation and to adapt the needs in order to consume and preserve scarce resources. They have an external status, while the problems and issues created in architecture such as aesthetics, documentation, and comprehensiveness have an internal status compared to it. The reason for this is the nature of the architectural profession, which considers internal ethical issues less than the usual issues that architects have to solve in the course of work.

Thirdly, since architecture is not only a product of a kind of work, it is necessarily idealistic and tangible and is capable of creating a greater conflict between mental and physical property rights. These texts provide us with a firm and precise position from which we can oversee the work and the way of execution. Some of the main issues arising from these practical writings will be examined later. Conservation in its broad sense has scattered boundaries, as it involves different forms of professional advisory groups and skill-based activity in a particular project. At the technical and technical level The preservation of the heritage of buildings, despite its international historical origins as a qualified field in the academic study and professional work of the twentieth century, has reached its level of perfection. The logic involved in the protection of the heritage of cultural buildings is basically the protection of movable objects. However, there are significant differences that need to be carefully considered in order to explain some of the features of architectural preservation. These differences include: - Cultural heritage buildings are more visible and serve as cultural and historical basepoints, and in addition to symbolizing power or national and local characters.

- The scale and cost of cultural heritage projects are probably much higher than many objects, and according to this criterion, the only thing that makes sense is the high rate of inspection.
- The process of conservation takes place among completely different forces – the pressure for change and the forces of conservation.
- There is no inherent inconsistency and contradiction between the old building because of its aesthetic, cultural and social value and the idea of adaptation and comprehensiveness of the old building to the new building in order to create vibrant environments that reflect modern forms of art and recreation [16-17].
- While the art of conservation and preservation is regularly subject to restrictive planning policies, the interpretation of these policies itself can be an added problem for the architects of the organization. The fact that the designer must adopt more norms and standards to ensure safety and efficiency leads to the misdirection of conservation regulations.

3.2. Comprehensive Sustainability and Protection

In other words, sustainability is a measure to balance the current needs of human beings and natural environments with future needs without jeopardizing the choices that future generations will choose. Our shared future must be reviewed and examined as a place to facilitate the development of other definitions of specific areas. Its importance is especially important when there is a shared judgment about the important role of conservation and rehabilitation in the broader strategy of promoting urban development.

The concept of ¹ comprehensive protection is the main theme of the European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage, commonly referred to as the Granada Convention. In fact, the Ministry of Culture, Media and Sport has suggested that the historical environment should be considered as a powerful analyst of renewal and stimulus for new quality and development projects. There is no building or skeleton on the building. In assessing the broad economic value of the work against the possible budgetary constraints assigned to the work, it shows its own bottleneck [22-23].

It is quite evident that with the increase in the amount of heritage tourism, there will be a proportionate increase in the negative physical and positive economic impacts on the place and the surrounding area. The amount of tourists and their behaviour destroys many of the things that were initially attracted to them, and this not only deteriorates the policy orientation but also the actions that show a rapid decline through interventionist actions. In the context of the building's environment, freshness and modernity are an integral part of conservation apart from destruction and reconstruction.

The general consensus is that freshness does not in itself mean protection. Freshness includes elements of protection, not the over-protection of old buildings that have limited contact with modern-day Nazis. However, the new use of old buildings is a Western concept of specialty which is mainly based on economic requirements and technological intensification. and as long

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as the physical form is preserved, its heritage value will remain intact. While the reason for the survival of the building may have been lost, often after the absence of other elements of the work that contribute to the distinctive character of the building, the deficiencies and necessary changes often reduce the importance, function, and quality of the building.

3. Ethical Limitations in Conservation and Preservation

Conservation refers to a process that aims to preserve and safeguard cultural heritage within the scope of a set of related functions. For example, conservation professionals, whether professional consultants or skilled artists and craftsmen, acknowledge that the work they do will affect the skeleton of the building in different ways. This is one of the reasons why international protection charters focus in particular on the characteristics of building materials, and emphasize the reduction of physical impact in order to preserve the documentation of the skeleton and foundation. The change from the original to the historical version strengthens the overall background of the changes that the building has undergone. and many forms of possible interference affect the authenticity and comprehensiveness of the building, both of which are very important issues in the broad ethical debates.

1.3. Challenges of restoration of historic buildings

Protecting the heritage of historic buildings faces several challenges, and to address these challenges, there is a need for a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach that includes collaboration between the government, the local community, experts, and other stakeholders. Also, raising public awareness about the importance of protecting cultural heritage can help strengthen efforts in this field, which can be divided into different categories:

Table 1: Challenges of restoration of historic buildings

Lack of funding: Funding for the restoration and maintenance of historic buildings is often difficult. High restoration costs: The use of traditional materials and techniques can be costly .	Financial Challenges
Restoration techniques: Choosing the appropriate methods for restoration that help preserve the originality of the building and be technically efficient. Use of modern materials: The use of new materials may lead to the destruction of the historical identity of the building.	Technical Challenges
Lack of community involvement: Ignoring the opinions and demands of the local community can lead to a lack of support for restoration projects. Conflict of interest: Different stakeholders (government, architects, investors) may have different opinions on how to renovate.	Social Challenges

Natural Damages: Earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can damage historic buildings. Pollution: Air pollution and other environmental factors may lead to the destruction of buildings.	Environmental Challenges
Inadequate Laws: Lack of adequate laws and regulations to protect cultural heritage can lead to destruction or unauthorized alterations. Inefficient management: Poor project management and lack of coordination between relevant institutions can cause problems.	Legal and Managerial Challenges
Cultural changes: Changes in social values and norms may lead to a lack of attention to cultural heritage. Forgetting History: New generations may become oblivious to the importance of cultural heritage.	Cultural Challenges

2.3. Ethical Principles in Building Restoration

Observance of ethical principles in the restoration of historical buildings not only helps to preserve cultural heritage, but also strengthens social relations and cultural identity of the society[28], the restoration of historical buildings requires observance of certain ethical principles that help to preserve the authenticity and cultural values of buildings. These principles include the following:

Table 2: Ethical Principles in Building Restoration

Preservation of historical identity: Any restoration should pay attention to preserving the historical features and identity of the building and avoid unnecessary changes.	Respect for our authenticity
Stakeholder Involvement: Includes input from the local community, experts, and other stakeholders in the restoration process. Information: Clarification about the objectives, methods, and costs of restoration projects.	Transparency & Participation
Traditional methods: The use of traditional techniques and materials that help preserve the originality of the building. Study and research: Conduct the necessary research before any restoration action.	Use of appropriate techniques
Cultural Heritage Protection: Understanding the responsibility to protect cultural heritage for future generations. Education and awareness: Raising public awareness about the importance of preserving historic buildings.	Social Responsibility
Environmental protection: Paying attention to the environmental impacts of restoration and trying to reduce them. Sustainable use of resources: Exploitation of resources in a way that does not lead to environmental degradation.	Sustainability
High Standards: Compliance with high standards in the implementation of restoration projects. Attention to detail: Attention to detail in the design and execution of restoration.	Quality & Accuracy

3.3. Strategies for Balancing Architecture and Ethics

The balance between architecture and ethics is one of the main challenges in the design and construction of buildings. This balance means creating a space that pays attention to both the aesthetics and performance of architecture and adheres to ethical and social principles. In order to achieve this balance, it is very important to pay attention to the needs of the community, in the sense that architecture must respond to the real needs of the community and the designers must communicate with the local community And take their opinions and desires into account in the design process. In addition, environmental protection should also be considered in the design. The use of sustainable materials, the design of buildings according to climatic conditions, and the reduction of energy consumption can help preserve the environment and at the same time add to the beauty of the building. Observing ethical principles in design is also important, and designers should pay attention to ethical principles in choosing materials and construction methods, which include the use of materials Locally, workers' rights are respected and exploitation is avoided. Also, designing spaces that are accessible to all segments of society is another important ethical principle. Promoting culture and identity also plays a significant role, architecture should help promote local culture and identity, and the use of cultural and historical elements in the design of buildings can help strengthen the sense of belonging and social identity. Accountability and transparency in the design and construction process are also essential; architects and builders must be accountable to the community, and transparency in informing about the costs, consumables, and social impacts of projects can gain public trust. Promoting education related to architecture and ethics can help create awareness among architects, builders, and the community. Holding workshops and seminars to exchange ideas on ethical issues in architecture can also be effective. Also, encouraging innovation in design can lead to the creation of new solutions to social and environmental challenges. Ultimately, the balance between architecture and ethics is a complex process that requires collaboration between architects, society, and government institutions. By following these strategies, it is possible to create a space that is both beautiful and respects human, social, and environmental principles. The following diagram shows the process of this solution.



Figure 1: The Balance Between Architecture and Ethics

4. Conclusion

Architecture is different from other art forms that usually result in a sustainable, public effect and is subject to imposed limitations due to regulatory conditions, the end user and the building. The protection of cultural heritage as one of the pillars of national and local identity requires special attention to the balance between architectural principles and ethics in restoration projects. This paper showed that the preservation of authenticity and historical values is important not only visually but also socially and culturally. Given the numerous challenges in the restoration process, including economic pressures, social changes, and contemporary needs, it is imperative that a comprehensive and multidimensional approach should be adopted.

An analysis of successful and unsuccessful restoration examples in different parts of the world provided patterns that can be used as a guide for future projects. These include local community participation in the restoration process, consideration of environmental impacts, and ethical consideration in decision-making. It becomes a sense of belonging to the place. The necessity of resolving tensions in a project is often as important as the need to resolve issues outside the project. Choice plays a central role in the work and practice of architecture. But the choice itself creates a bottleneck and difficulty—the bottleneck of invention or protection, the demonstration of individuality or conformity, the creation of an aesthetic or function. There are many ethical dilemmas in conservation work, including the collective memory of many cultural heritage properties, the amount and cost of capital from many work programs, and the more restrictive regulatory systems that operate. Many of these responsibilities are beyond the debt owed to the broker's customer. In order to provide stability and sustainability in creating an attitude that is often involved in difficult choices, the statements and explanations of other professional bodies that shape and guide the work help artisans. However, they should not be flexible enough not to interfere with their integration into the founding board of the constituents they serve. In an

increasingly complex cultural heritage field, craftsmen must not only keep pace with technological advancements, but also focus on the various ethical challenges that emerge in each project. As all ethical issues are constantly changing, it seems that there will be a debate about the protection of cultural heritage buildings from both a philosophical and ethical point of view for a considerable period of time. Ultimately, the conclusion of this research emphasizes that restoration projects should go beyond mere physical restoration. They should be seen as opportunities for cultural dialogue, social awareness promotion, and sustainable development. By adopting a more ethical and holistic approach, it can be ensured that cultural heritage remains not only preserved but also as a source of inspiration and reminder of history for future generations will stay. Therefore, everyone, from architects and designers to policymakers and the local community, must work together to achieve this common goal.

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