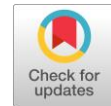


# The authenticity aspect in architecture revitalization of the pasar ikan fish auction as a case study



S C Aulia <sup>a,1,\*</sup>, K R Kurniawan <sup>a,2</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

<sup>1</sup> [sarahcalistasela@gmail.com](mailto:sarahcalistasela@gmail.com) ; <sup>2</sup> [r\\_kemas@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:r_kemas@yahoo.co.uk)

\* corresponding author

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## ABSTRACT

The Cultural Heritage Building is a historical heritage that has a very important role, namely to transfer cultural identity in the next generation. However, the decreasing condition of aged Cultural Heritage Buildings and the lack of maintenance have an impact on the poor condition of Cultural Heritage Buildings. Therefore, preserving the Cultural Heritage Building is a crucial thing to do to maintain the sustainability of its existence. In addition to maintaining its sustainability, maintaining the authenticity of buildings is no less important, bearing in mind that without its authenticity, the Cultural Heritage Building loses its fundamental purpose for being. Therefore, the existence of a balance between preservation and the correct stages according to ethics and conservation principles with the terms and conditions for the authenticity of Cultural Conservation Buildings is a matter that needs to be considered in order to achieve Cultural Heritage Buildings that can maintain important historical values, with the authenticity and sustainability of buildings that are there is.

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## 1. Introduction

The threat of Cultural Heritage Buildings due to disaster is something that cannot be avoided. The vulnerability of cultural heritage buildings is caused by the unpreparedness of old buildings for environmental changes that occurred in the current period or the lack of adaptation of buildings to the current environment [1]. Maintaining and preserving the preservation and existence of Cultural Conservation Buildings is something that must be done by Cultural Heritage Buildings because the value attached to historical buildings is a lesson that can be applied to state development [2].

However, the Cultural Heritage Building itself is not immune from the revitalization of regulations that are regulated to maintain the authenticity or authenticity of a Cultural Conservation Building. Being able to maintain the authenticity of buildings is an important aspect to maintain the integrity of Cultural Heritage Buildings, because Cultural Heritage Buildings are very important in terms of creating further cultural identities. When the Cultural Conservation Building can no longer maintain its authenticity, the fundamental thing which is the purpose of the Cultural Conservation Building is lost. Kali Besar, which is located in the Old City of Jakarta, is one example of a historical building that has undergone revitalization but was carried out without heeding the ethics and rules of revitalizing historical buildings, where the structure of Kali Besar was changed. support the survival of Kali Besar itself, without realizing it eliminates the value of authenticity. this historical building.

Therefore, adequate understanding and knowledge of conservation and revitalization measures, as well as a thorough understanding of ethics and regulations in the entire conservation and revitalization

process are important, in order to achieve the authenticity of the preservation process of Cultural Heritage Buildings.

## 2. Method

The writing of this paper is prepared using a descriptive analytical research methodology in the form of the elaboration of theories that support the main topic of writing, namely the elaboration of revitalization and authenticity and their relation to the sustainability of the Cultural Heritage Building as a whole. Understanding through case studies is also one of the approaches used, in which data will describe data related to case studies and the position of these conditions on the main topic of research. In addition, online interviews with parties related to this paper research are another approach that the writer takes in order to achieve a thorough understanding of the research being carried out.

### 2.1. Theoretical Basis

Cultural Heritage is a Cultural Conservation Building, Cultural Conservation Structure, Cultural Conservation Site, Cultural Conservation Area, or Cultural Conservation Object which has an important value that is held in relation to historical, social, cultural, or scientific and educational values. Which is found in the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 11/2010. As for the determination of the important values of a cultural heritage must be carried out by the Cultural Heritage Expert Team, this is because the Cultural Heritage Expert Team, experts with certified abilities in determining Cultural Heritage labeling, such as the determination or elimination of a Cultural Heritage is considered capable of conducting a complete and thorough study before determining important values.

#### 2.1.1. Cultural Heritage Buildings

The arrangement of a development of natural objects as well as man-made objects with the aim of fulfilling the need for a space that always has historical, social, cultural, or scientific and educational importance that has gone through the previous determination process is the definition of Cultural Heritage Building. Unlike the Republic of Indonesia Law No.10 of 1999, [3] has other criteria and provisions for a building, it can be said that a Cultural Heritage Building The meaning of the Burra Charter (1981) [3] itself is an important standard in the preservation of buildings that have cultural significance, or can be said as preservation standards for Cultural Conservation Buildings. Which, according to the Burra Charter, culture is something that has sustainable historical, scientific, aesthetic and social values. The following are the criteria referred to by the Burra Charter:

- buildings with at least fifty years of age will be reconstructed
- has an architectural language that represents the beginning of its development
- contains important scientific and social and cultural values in the area of its development

#### 2.1.2. Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Preservation of Cultural Heritage is a process of preserving buildings that have important historical, social and cultural values in order to achieve the sustainability of their existence. According to [4], the preservation of cultural heritage is divided into three main types, namely preservation, conservation, and revitalization. Of which the three types have their respective provisions according to the needs of the Cultural Conservation Building which will be preserved for the realization of the purpose of preserving the Cultural Conservation Building. As for [5], the objectives of preserving the Cultural Heritage Buildings are:

- The use of buildings as objects of preservation that supports social and cultural life at this time
- Returns the face of the conservation object
- Monitor and direct developments that are in line with objects of preservation in the current era with the past
- Provide a real and direct picture of a history related to the development and growth of the environment and the region

### 2.1.3. Authenticity Aspects of Cultural Heritage Buildings

Authenticity or originality of a Cultural Heritage Building can be interpreted as a condition of the building that maintains its authenticity after renewal in it or it can be said that the preservation process has occurred in the building. There are three main points that are the basis for the preservation of cultural heritage which is closely related to the authenticity of buildings, namely a value-based approach, namely architecture and history, based on integrity, namely using materials that are in accordance with the purpose of conformity and based on authenticity, namely being able to maintain authenticity and in harmony with adapting to the environment around, where these stages are ethics in conservation that need attention [6].

Architectural Conservation Authenticity itself according to the etymology of authenticity is a condition where there is no change in conditions in a physical aspect or traces of inherent features. In which the two aspects have contradictory characteristics, namely tangible and intangible, which can be measured in real terms in physical terms and cannot be measured in real terms in terms of features. However, the preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings often enhances physical authenticity, which is not impossible for physical authenticity to erase what constitutes the authenticity of the features of a building, which is clearly attached to the cultural heritage that needs to be preserved. Liliane Wong reveals in her book related to Frankenstein Syndrome about the preservation of cultural heritage, which is closely related to authenticity, how there are efforts that turn against the main goal to be achieved [7]. As for this matter, it is relevant with the existence of provisions and regulations related to the preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings that support the authenticity of cultural heritage which can turn against the authenticity itself in other aspects. Based on the Guidelines for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the authenticity of buildings during the preservation process includes the following four points:

#### 1) *Originality of Materials.*

The authenticity of the material is the similarity of the cultural heritage building materials or materials used at the beginning of the building's establishment or the building materials recorded in the data and documentation of the previous cultural heritage buildings. The quality of the ingredients, the origin of the ingredients, and the types of materials are the scope of the authenticity of the material in question. However, maintaining the material of the Cultural Conservation Building remains the same or can be said to maintain its authenticity, sometimes it is difficult to apply considering the possibility of damage to building materials that cannot adapt to its surroundings, therefore the replacement of the original material for the Cultural Conservation Building is permitted on justifiable reasons [8].

#### 2) *Originality of Shape and Design.*

Originality of form and design is the similarity in design and shape of the building when the building was first established or the shape and design recorded in the data and documentation of previous cultural heritage buildings. Elements, components, colors, decorations, and design styles are the scope of the original form and design in question [8].

#### 3) *The authenticity of the engineering work.*

The authenticity of working techniques is the similarity of working techniques on the construction of cultural heritage buildings when they were first established or working techniques recorded in the data collection and documentation of previous cultural heritage buildings. The similarity of these working techniques includes technology and development methods. As for maintaining the authenticity of workmanship technology, it means maintaining the form of the structure and construction system as before. However, maintaining the authenticity of the Cultural Heritage building workmanship technique is sometimes difficult to apply, therefore modern working techniques are inserted into the original workmanship technique if the original work is not possible [9].

#### 4) *Layout Authenticity.*

The authenticity of the layout of cultural heritage means the similarity in the layout of the existence of cultural heritage buildings when the building was first built or the layout recorded in the data collection and documentation of the previous cultural heritage buildings. The position of the building, the orientation of the building regarding its environment, as well as the direction towards the building are the scope of the originality of the intended layout [9].

#### 2.1.4. Statement of Architectural Significance and Revitalization

As for achieving the authenticity of Cultural Heritage Buildings, it requires stages in accordance with the provisions as well, here are the initial steps for conservation that need to be further understood:

The Statement of Significance is a short summary based on the analysis of all the important values information collected. This step is used as a guide in developing conservation policies, including plans for the preservation of Cultural Heritage [10].

The Burra Charter stated that maintaining and repairing (if necessary) historical values or historical traces in historical buildings is the main objective of conservation, which requires the sustainability of the Cultural Heritage Building's existence. For structural improvement activities, it is necessary to focus on endurance efforts and the ability to survive the main structures of cultural heritage buildings, while the following are four possible stages to achieve Cultural Heritage Buildings that can maintain their existence:

- Disassembly, Demolition is only carried out if the Cultural Conservation Building condition requires this step to be rebuilt in a stable and stronger state.
- Structure improvement, Structural improvements can be used after making further observations about the applied construction system and analyzing the strength of the cultural heritage building structure in the future when compared to structural improvement as an option in the conservation process.
- Structure Maintenance, Structural maintenance can be carried out as an effort to prevent damage that may occur in order to achieve Cultural Heritage Buildings that can maintain its existence, especially maintenance which includes the prevention of weathering of the main ingredients.
- Replacement of elements, Replacement of elements can be done as an effort to replace the original building materials that are lost or damaged, which are no longer able to support the development of the Cultural Heritage Building. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the change in elements related to new materials that are similar and have a greater ability to maintain the stability of construction.

According to [11], there are ethics and rules that must be held and considered when carrying out the conservation process of Cultural Heritage Buildings, namely:

- There is a complete data collection regarding the condition of the building before the conservation process is carried out, including any building interventions
- Maintain traces and historical evidence in the absence of historical evidence that was destroyed, moved or faked
- Make building intervention a last resort or keep building intervention minimal
- Any intervention that is implemented must be based on full respect for history, physical cultural property, and integration in aesthetics.
- There is a complete data collection regarding the materials used and the methods used in the conservation process

#### 2.1.5. RI Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage Article 53

- The results of a feasibility study which can be fully accounted for in technical, academic and administrative terms are the basis for implementing cultural heritage preservation.
- Coordination with the Cultural Heritage Expert Team regarding the preservation of a cultural heritage is a provision that must be carried out, besides that preservation must still pay attention to the applicable ethics and rules.

- The preservation of a cultural heritage is required to continue to give full consideration to the possibility of returning the cultural heritage to its initial conditions or conditions before its preservation.
- The existence of data collection and documentation before and after a complete preservation process is one of the provisions for the preservation of a cultural heritage.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Statement of Significance. The question of significance is the first and basic step in preserving Cultural Heritage Buildings. Knowing the importance of historical buildings that will be preserved, can help to formulate policies and further conservation measures to protect the significance of these buildings [12].

#### 1) Justification of Aesthetic and Architectural Values

- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction is a source of livelihood for the surrounding area
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction has a simple structure that can adapt to the present
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction has a high level of preservation

#### 2) Justification of Historical Value

- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as a fish auction in the city government center
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as the location of war between the local kingdoms, namely the Portuguese Empire and the Dutch East Indies
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as a historic place for Bung Karno to reunite with Bung Hatta to prepare for Indonesian independence, previously Bung Karno was being exiled by the Dutch government to Bengkulu for more than five years
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as a place with a history of the nation's struggle

#### 3) Justification of the Value of Science

- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as a place for the dominant economy to be established at the first port of Batavia
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction as the first fish auction in Batavia

#### 4) Justification of Social and Cultural Values

- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction contributed greatly to the development of culture in Batavia
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction is a silent witness to the growth of community economic activity during the Dutch colonial period
- The *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction is the first Fish Market in Bandar City or the Port City of Batavia

Stages of Architectural Revitalization. Meanwhile, according to Law No.11 of 2010, the stages in the conservation of cultural heritage are divided into three, of which the three stages must be applied to the Cultural Heritage Building to be preserved, the failure to implement these stages indicates preservation without appropriate ethics and rules:

- Protection, evidenced by spatial intervention for the sake of preserving the Cultural Heritage Building, such as fire safety. In addition, the presence of the original BCB element trimming stage is also a preventive measure for the protection of the Cultural Heritage Building
- Development, evidenced by the addition of elements to support changes in building functions such as air conditioning and zoning at the *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction
- Reuse, evidenced by adjustments and considerations of old buildings with new buildings which still maintain the authenticity of the building

#### 3.1. Discussion

The Statement of Significance has a role as a method for formulating policies to protect the significance of Cultural Heritage Buildings that have been previously discussed regarding

understanding important values, which will affect the decisions that will be taken when preserving Cultural Heritage Buildings. Building facades, interiors, main structures, and ornaments become elements of assessment because these aspects are present and will not be able to change in the Class A Cultural Heritage Building. While the shape, material, workmanship, and layout are forms of authenticity that must be maintained. in Cultural Heritage Buildings [13].

**Table 1.** Descriptions of Initial Conditions and Conditions After Building Facade Revitalization

Authenticity	Initial Conditions	Application to the Facade
Form	There was damage to the frames and windows but still visible the integrity of the frames	There are several changes to the facade in accordance with existing documentation and data collection
Material	Weathering of wood throughout the building	Materials from building components such as wood and frames that were damaged are replaced with new materials with the same characteristics but stronger
Workmanship	Using technology that existed at that time, with the characteristics of the colonial period	The working technique is done with the original technique with the help of several modern tools to reach some details
Layout	You can see the location of the damaged frame	In accordance with the documentation of the past

**Table 2.** Descriptions of Initial Conditions and Conditions After Building Interior Revitalization

Authenticity	Initial Conditions	Application to the Interior
Form	There is damage to the paint on the walls as well as on the doors and windows	There are several changes to the facade in accordance with existing documentation and data collection
Material	The Pasar Ikan Fish Auction has lost half of its building and damaged tiles on the ground floor The interior condition will be damaged due to wood weathering and the material cannot adapt to the climate	He repainted walls, frames, and other interior building components, with paint that matches the color of the data listed previously.
Workmanship	Use of leprosy coating on walls and bridges	Chemicals are used (the modern method) to solve the problem of insects in building materials to make them more durable
Layout	None of the building components are scattered	Building components in the interior that are removed first will be labeled according to conservation ethics so that there are no mistakes

**Table 3.** Descriptions of Initial Conditions and Conditions After Building Main Structure Revitalization

Authenticity	Initial Conditions	Application to the Main Structure
Form	Using colonial construction and shield tiles	The structure is built according to the pre-conservation form such as the roof of the same shield tile with minor changes due to the difficulty of rebuilding the structure with the original construction or construction
Material	Weathering of wood throughout the building	Materials from building components such as wood and frames that were damaged are replaced with new materials with the same characteristics but stronger  Try to follow the original construction with guidance from previous construction data collection
Workmanship	Using technology that existed at that time, with the characteristics of the colonial period	Chemicals are used (the modern method) to solve the problem of insects in building materials to make them more durable  The details of the connection supporting the structure must be done by first studying the details of the connection that can still be saved



Layout	None of the building components are scattered	It is not possible to restore the land surface to its original condition due to changes in the land surface in North Jakarta
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**Table 4.** Descriptions of Initial Conditions and Conditions After Building Ornament or Building Details Revitalization

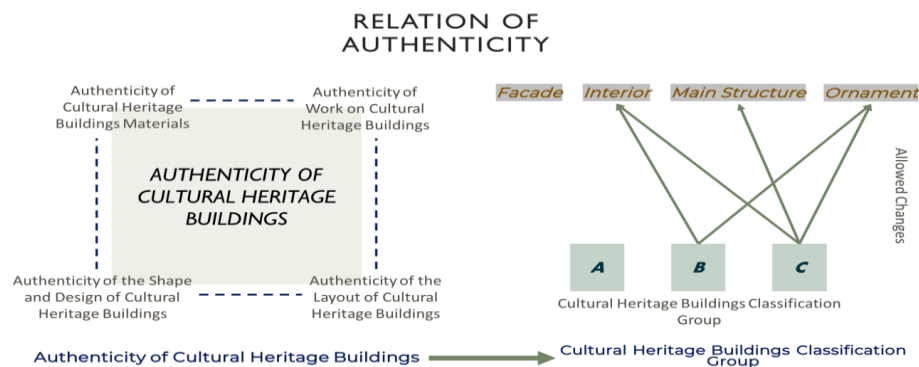
Authenticity	Initial Conditions	Application to the Ornament or Building Details
Form	Weathering of wood throughout the building	The form adapts to the documentation from previous data collection
Material	Weathering of wood throughout the building	Materials from building components such as wood and frames that were damaged are replaced with new materials with the same characteristics but stronger
Workmanship	The work is not using cement in the details of the building	Chemicals are used (the modern method) to solve the problem of insects in building materials to make them more durable
Layout	Layout of the ornaments and building details can no longer be seen because of the collapse of half of the building	Repaired building components, such as windows, are removed first but are labeled according to conservation ethics so that there are no mistakes

Assessment: Restoration with the principle of maintaining the originality of form, material, workmanship and layout was achieved.

The Terms and Conditions according to [13] and Culture of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as the basis for maintaining the authenticity of these aspects are:

**Table 5.** Terms and Conditions for Maintaining the Authenticity of Cultural Heritage Buildings

Aspects of authenticity	Terms and Conditions
Form	Research is conducted first to determine the original shape of the building Changes are allowed but must be with strong reasons and can be accounted for Verbal and image data were recorded Materials that undergo replacement must be of the same size, type and shape New materials must not dominate the original building
Material	New materials must be distinguished from the original Cultural Conservation Building materials (marked) The use of new and different materials such as concrete or steel frames is permitted in order to maintain the structural strength of the building Conservation or renovation as much as possible is done with the method or construction that was applied at the beginning of its construction
Workmanship	The use of modern construction technology is permitted in order to maintain the structural strength of the building
Layout	Components of a Cultural Conservation Building that are intentionally released or separated must be labeled as marking their position and sequence



**Fig. 1.** Originality Linkage Diagram

Based on the following Terms and Conditions, the four components of the Cultural Heritage Building have authenticity in their preservation, starting from the building facade, interior, main structure, as well as building ornament and details. Based on the DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation No. 9 of 1999, the results of the restoration do not violate Article 19 concerning the rules for restoring class A Cultural Heritage Buildings. This Regional Regulation is a reference for the government in carrying out restoration activities of the *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction, which refers to the authenticity of the facades, interiors, main structures and ornaments. There is a provision of authenticity if it is not juxtaposed with the terms and conditions as well as the classification class which supports no visible relevance, this is due to the difficulty of finding materials or materials that match the original and often the inability to adapt the original materials and materials to the current environment in the area.

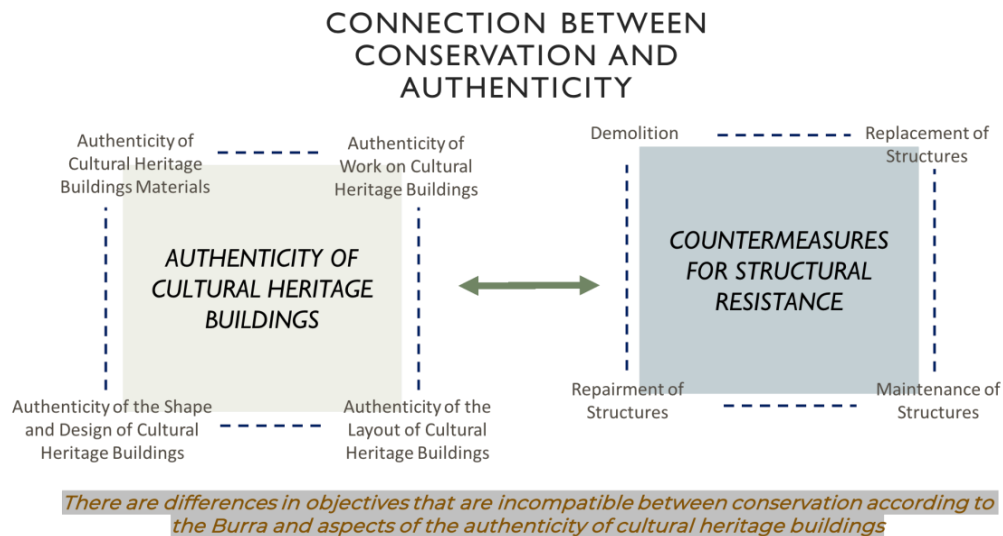
Connection of Cultural Heritage Buildings, Authenticity and Conservation from the analysis carried out in the previous sub-chapter, it can be concluded that the existence of appropriate stages and ethics and rules during the cultural heritage preservation process will result in an authentic Cultural Heritage Building. It can be proven by the existence of the authenticity of the building which is still attached to the *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction. However, there is non-violation of the provisions for authentic Cultural Heritage Buildings with the objectives of conventional conservation itself. Where this is expressed in the Burra Charter (ICOMOS), which states that conservation must maintain, improve or show as many historical traces as possible on a historical object for which sustainability is needed for the existence of the Cultural Heritage Building.

According to the [14], maintaining Cultural Heritage Buildings is an aspect that must be emphasized on the preservation process, therefore there are four stages related to overcoming structural resistance, namely dismantling, repairing structures, maintaining structures, replacing structures. Which is in line with what the *Pasar Ikan* Fish Auction has done in its revitalization process. The further explanation can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6.** Connection of Cultural Heritage Building Structures with the Principles of Conservation and Authenticity

Terms and Conditions (Authenticity)	Structure Conditions	Application to Structure	Stages of Structural Resistance (Conservation)
The use of new and different materials (such as concrete or steel frames) is permitted in order to maintain the structural strength of the building	Weathering of wood throughout the building	Materials from building components such as wood and frames that were damaged are replaced with new materials with the same characteristics but stronger	Structure Replacement (including material)
The use of modern construction technology is permitted in order to maintain the structural strength of the building	Using technology that existed at that time, with the characteristics of the colonial period	Chemicals are used (the modern method) to solve the problem of insects in building materials to make them more durable	Structure Maintenance
Changes are allowed but must be with strong reasons and can be accounted for	Using colonial construction and shield tiles	The structure is built according to the pre-conservation form such as the roof of the same shield tile with minor changes due to the difficulty of rebuilding the structure with the original construction or construction	Change of Structure





**Fig. 2.** Linkage Diagram of Conservation and Authenticity

The conclusions that the authors can take from the existence of the analysis that have been carried out are in the form of positive criticism that will prioritize the resilience of the Cultural Heritage Building, where resilience and development are conservation goals according to the Burra Charter. In accordance with the terms and conditions expressed by Puteri, Roseri Rosdy 2004 and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which allow changes to the Cultural Heritage Building in the process of maintaining the authenticity of the building. As for the harmony in maintaining the Cultural Heritage Building or striving for a longer lifespan for its development, in the end it is a middle point of the physical aspects and the aspects of the trails of features. Where if a building only maintains its physical authenticity, the trace aspects of the features that are bound to the building will be lost in order to maintain the authenticity of materials and materials that often cannot keep up with the times.

#### 4. Conclusion

The Pasar Ikan Fish Auction is one of the Cultural Heritage Buildings that can stand while maintaining its authenticity to this day. This is proven by achieving the authenticity of the Pasar Ikan Fish Auction of each type of authenticity of the Cultural Conservation Building, namely shape, material, workmanship and layout. Then the four aspects are associated with four aspects which are the spatial parameters of the Cultural Heritage Building classification theory, namely the facade, interior, main structure, and ornament. This analysis is balanced with the terms and conditions for each type of authenticity described in the previous chapter, while those terms and conditions are also balanced with the aspects of the sustainability of the Cultural Heritage Building, for example the type of work authenticity, the terms and conditions do not question the use of modern technology if it supports sustainability. Cultural heritage buildings can last longer, such as coating materials with chemical substances to prevent insects and weathering. In addition, the findings that the authors get is the misalignment of objectives from the aspect of authenticity with the aim of the conservation process being aligned with the same goal of maintaining Cultural Heritage Buildings.

Seeing the large number of Cultural Heritage Buildings in poor condition, especially in the capital city of Jakarta, raises deep anxiety. This can occur due to the inability to adapt the Cultural Heritage Building to its environment and our lack of awareness of the preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings. If it continues without proper handling, it is not impossible that the Cultural Heritage Building which is Indonesia's cultural heritage will become extinct. Therefore, it is appropriate to have public awareness and also government awareness of the preservation of cultural heritage buildings, where cultural heritage buildings have a very important role in transferring cultural heritage to the next generation. As for the cultural heritage preservation process, full awareness of the authenticity aspect is needed, because if the Cultural Heritage Building loses its authenticity, the building will lose its cultural identity which is the life of a Cultural Heritage Building.

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