

Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015

Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures

1 September - 1 October, 2015, Nara, Japan



Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,
Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

International Center for the Study of the Preservation
and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

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757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113 Japan
Tel: +81(0) 742-20-5001
Fax: +81(0) 742-20-5701
e-mail: nara@accu.or.jp
URL: <http://www.nara.accu.or.jp>

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Opening Ceremony



A lecture by Mr Tachi at Kasuga-taisha Shrine



Explanations on dismantled members of East Pagoda at Yakushi-ji Temple



At the foundation of East Pagoda of Yakushi-ji Temple



Practical training on painting retoration at Jibutsudo of Todai-ji Temple



Hands on activity of spear plane at Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum



Practical training on mesured drawing at Tanaka Family Residence



Explanations on restoration project at Kongo-ji Temple



Practical training on photography at Gango-ji Temple

Preface

The Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) was established in August 1999 with the purpose of serving as a domestic centre for promoting cooperation in cultural heritage protection in the Asia-Pacific region. Subsequent to its inception, our office has been implementing a variety of programmes to help promote cultural heritage protection activities, in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (*Bunkacho*); the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM); National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo and Nara (Independent Administrative Institution, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage); the Nara Prefectural Government; the Nara City Government; universities, museums and temples.

The ACCU Nara Office's activities include training programmes in Nara for the human resources development; international conferences and symposia; the regional training workshop; updating website for the dissemination of information relating to cultural heritage protection; the system of "International Correspondents" for promoting information exchange and networking with the countries in the region; and the world heritage lectures in local high schools.

In particular, this training course on cultural heritage protection in the Asia-Pacific region, Group Training Course, has comprised a significant part of our activities for heritage protection, with two themes on alternate year: "Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures" and "Research, Analysis and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains". This was the sixteenth training course on wooden structures and fifteen participants from across the Asia-Pacific region gathered in Nara to join the course.

The areas surrounding Nara are blessed with wealth of wooden structures, some of which have been inscribed on the World Heritage List such as Horyu-ji Temple. These old wooden structures have been preserved, repaired time to time, and handed down to us for more than thousand years. Therefore much information about techniques and materials for the sustainable preservation of wooden structures has been passed down and accumulated. In addition, the philosophy or principle of the preservation and restoration was also developed.

I believe the participants were able to learn not only the techniques and knowledge relating to conservation and restoration of wooden structures but also the important role of local community by visiting the cultural heritage on-site: the way how local people cared for the cultural heritage; their views and willingness to protect heritage and hand it down to posterity; and their daily society-wide efforts. Cultural heritage cannot be protected solely by the efforts of experts or

governments. I am sure the participants understood the need and importance of respecting the views and initiative of the local community as well as joining hands with them in the conservation activities.

Finally, I would like to express my profound appreciation to the distinguished lecturers who kindly offered their expertise and to the organisations which provided us with generous support. I also appreciate that all participants actively took part in the programme and helped each other in a friendly atmosphere to acquire latest knowledge and techniques in this far foreign country, Japan. I believe they have established friendship and network of connections in the meantime, which is valuable for their future activities as experts in the cultural heritage protection field. It is also hoped that this publication will benefit those who are making strenuous efforts in the field of cultural heritage protection throughout the region.

NISHIMURA Yasushi

Director

*The Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,
Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)*

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I. Introduction

1. General Information
2. Programme Schedule



Tanaka Family Residence with lecturers

**Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection
in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015**

**Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures
(1 September - 1 October, 2015, Nara, Japan)**

General Information

1. Organisers

This course is jointly organised by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (*Bunkacho*); Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU); International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM); and National Research Institute for Cultural Properties [Tokyo and Nara], in cooperation with the Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments (JACAM); Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage); under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Japanese National Commission for UNESCO; Nara Prefectural Government; and Nara City Government.

2. Background

In Asia and the Pacific region there are various forms of cultural heritage, including wooden structures, which are of great value from a global point of view. In order to safeguard this important cultural heritage for future generations, it is necessary to train heritage professionals for proper investigation, analysis and preservation. ACCU Nara Office, in partnership with ICCROM and Bunkacho, has been organising training courses since 2000 on this topic with a view to building the capacities of professionals who have been working on cultural heritage protection in the region. This training course aims to provide participants with the latest methods and techniques for investigation, analysis, preservation, restoration and management of wooden structures.

3. Dates and Venue

Course dates: 1 September (Tue.) to 1 October (Thur.) 2015

Venue: Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO [Nara Pref. Nara General Office, 757 Horen-cho, Nara, Japan] and related research institutions, etc.

4. Objectives of the Training Course

The objectives of the training course are:

- to provide participants with a knowledge of recording/documentation and analytical methods for wooden structures;
- to provide participants with a practical knowledge of technology/techniques and hands-on training for preservation and restoration of wooden structures;
- to provide participants with a knowledge of the principles and methodologies for preservation of wooden structures;

- to provide participants with a knowledge of maintenance, utilisation and risk management of wooden structures;
- to provide participants with an opportunity to network with colleagues from the region and share their experiences.

5. Training Curriculum

Lectures

- Introduction to Asian and the Pacific wooden structures
- Theory and practice on conservation of cultural heritage
- Protection system of cultural heritage in Japan
- Policies on restoration of wooden structures in Japan
- Surveying wooden structures
- Surveying painting and plans for painting restoration
- Management and utilisation of wooden structures

Practical Training and On-site Lectures

- Practical training on documentation, damage/deterioration survey and restoration of wooden structures
- On-site lectures at restoration sites of wooden structures
- Fieldwork: case study of conservation/restoration and management/utilisation of wooden structures

Presentations and Discussion

- Presentations on the present status of preservation and restoration of wooden structures in each country followed by exchange of views
- Future issues and views on preservation of wooden structures
- Recapitulation of the training session

6. Participants in the Training Course

Application Procedure and Content

The training course is offered to participants from the following 40 signatory countries to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (see below). The application form should be submitted no later than 12 June (Fri.) 2015 along with the endorsement of the UNESCO National Commission. The documents necessary for application are as follows:

(1) Application Form (Form 1)

Please attach a copy of the applicant's passport, if he/she has a valid passport as of 1 September 2015. This is not necessary if he/she does not currently have a passport.

(2) Report Relating to the Applicant's Achievements/Involvement in Conservation of Wooden Structures.

This achievement report should be written by the applicant and should be a brief summary of present and previous work related to the theme of preservation and restoration of wooden

structures (2 to 3 pages). This report should be no longer than 5 pages. It will be weighted heavily in the selection of participants.

(3) Letter of Recommendation from NATCOM

(4) Letter of Recommendation from the Head of the Organisation to which the Applicant Belongs

(5) Document Indicating English Proficiency if the applicant has one for a reference of the screening.

There is no need to attach this if he/she does not have one at present.

Completed applications should be sent to the Secretariat of the ACCU Nara Office at the address below. Only complete applications with all necessary documents will be considered.

The following are the 40 signatories of the World Heritage Convention from Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Qualification Requirements

Applicants should be:

- 1) those who are professionals, 45 years or younger on 1 September 2015, who are engaged in the preservation and restoration of wooden structures and who can make effective use of the results of the training course upon returning to his/her home country;
- 2) those who have a good command of English, the working language for all lectures, so that they can deliver presentations and write reports from the training sessions (ACCU Nara Office and ICCROM shall be allowed to utilise all contents of presentations and reports, including drawings and photographs, for future publication and cultural heritage protection programmes);
- 3) those who can attend the entire training programme;
- 4) those who submit all of the required documents (listed above) by the stated deadline;
- 5) those who will most likely continue to exchange information and interact with ACCU after returning to their home countries;
- 6) those who were not previous participants in training courses on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region; Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures organised by ACCU Nara Office;
- 7) those who are in good health and able to participate in the training programme.

7. Notification of Screening Results

After consideration with the other organisers, ACCU Nara Office will select 16 people (one participant per nation, in principle) from among all applicants in late July. Successful applications will be informed of the results along with each National Commission for UNESCO.

8. Certificate of Completion

Each participant will be awarded a certificate upon completion of the course.

9. Language of the Training Session

English will be the working language throughout the course.

10. Expenses

Expenses during the Training Course shall be borne by ACCU Nara Office, as follows:

(1) Travelling expenses:

Each of the participants (except those from Australia, Brunei, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Singapore) shall be provided with an economy class return air ticket from the nearest international airport from their residence to Kansai International Airport, and transportation fees between Kansai International Airport and Nara. Expenses for visa application shall be the responsibility of participants.

(2) Living expenses:

Participants shall be provided the basic living expenses incurred during the training course from 31 August (Mon.) to 2 October (Fri.) 2015 according to ACCU Nara Office's regulations. Arrangements for accommodations (a room for single occupancy) during the training course will be made by ACCU Nara Office. In case a participant needs accommodation on the way to and/or from Japan for any unavoidable reason (such as visa application or limited flight connections), ACCU Nara Office will cover the accommodation expenses.

11. Secretariat

Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,
Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
Nara Pref. Nara General Office,
757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113 JAPAN
Tel: +81-(0)742-20-5001
Fax: +81-(0)742-20-5701
E-mail: nara@accu.or.jp

2. Programme Schedule

Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015 Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures Course Schedule

September	Date		Morning (9:30-12:30)	Afternoon (13:30-16:30)	Venue	Lecturer		
	1	Tue.	Opening Ceremony	• Orientation Session • Visiting Deputy Governor of Nara Prefecture	Hotel Fujita Nara	ACCU Nara		
	2	Wed.	• Introduction to Wooden Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region			ACCU Nara	Gamini WIJESURIYA	
	3	Thu.	• Presentation and Discussion: Country Reports by Participants				Gamini WIJESURIYA	
	4	Fri.	• Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) I				INABA Nobuko	
	5	Sat.						
	6	Sun.						
	7	Mon.	Cultural Heritage Protection System and Current Status of Conservation in Japan	Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture in Japan	ACCU Nara	UENO Katsuhisa TOYOKI Hiroyuki		
	8	Tue.	Prevention of Insect Damage to Wooden Cultural Properties			National Museum of Ethnology	HIDAKA Shingo	
	9	Wed.	Evaluation Criteria and Restoration Method on Wooden Structures in Japan			ACCU Nara	HAYASHI Yoshihiko	
	10	Thu.	Conservation/Restoration and Maintenance of Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara			Kasuga-taisha Shrine Todai-ji Temple	TACHI Toshihide IMANISHI Yoshio	
	11	Fri.	Study Tour: Traditional Craftsmanship and Conservation of Tools			Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum	Marcelo NISHIYAMA	
	12	Sat.	Study Tour: Risk Management for Cultural Heritage			Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings, Kobe City	MURAKAMI Yasumichi TOYOSHIMA Junko	
	13	Sun.						
	14	Mon.	Systems for Restoration Project and Construction Planning			ACCU Nara	MURAKAMI Jin'ichi	
	15	Tue.	Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures I			Tanaka Family Residence	NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro	
	16	Wed.	Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures II				MIKITA Hideo	
	17	Thu.	Restoration Method in Practice				YAMAGUCHI Isamu	
	18	Fri.	Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures III (Photography)			Gango-ji Temple	SUGIMOTO Kazuki	
	19	Sat.						
	20	Sun.						
	21	Mon.	Surveying Painting and Plans for Painting Restoration			Todai-ji Temple Jibutu-do	KUBODERA Shigeru	
	22	Tue.	Restoration of Wooden Structures in Practice: Repairs of Painting			Kongo-ji Temple Kanshin-ji Temple	KUBODERA Shigeru AOKI Koji	
	23	Wed.						
	24	Thu.	Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) II			ACCU Nara	Lynne D DiStefano	
	25	Fri.	Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) III			ACCU Nara		
	26	Sat.						
	27	Sun.	Study Tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures I: Vernacular Houses and Townscape			Takayama City	IWATA Takashi	
	28	Mon.	Study Tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures II: Vernacular Houses and Townscape (World Heritage: Historic Village in Shirakawa-go)			Shirakawa Village	MATSUMOTO Keita	
	29	Tue.	Study Tour: Conservation and Restoration of Castle Architecture			Kanazawa-jo Castle	MORITA Mamoru	
30	Wed.	Writing Final Report/Submission of Final Report						
October	1	Thu.	Closing Ceremony			Hotel Fujita Nara		

ACCU Nara: Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO

II. Proceedings

1. Opening Ceremony
2. Summary of Training Course



Moegi House at Kobe City with lecturer

1. Opening Ceremony

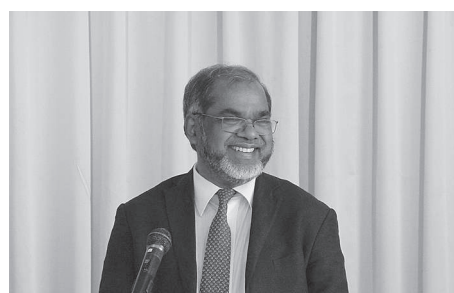
The Opening Ceremony of the 2015 training course was held on 1 September at Hotel Fujita in Nara. The attendances were fifteen participants from the Asia-Pacific region and honorable guests from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan; International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM); Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (NNRICP); Nara Prefectural Government; and Nara City Government.

The ceremony started with an address of welcome by Mr NISHIMURA Yasushi, Director, ACCU Nara Office, and the speeches by Ms MORIYAMA Hiroko, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Dr Gamini WIJESURIYA, Project Manager, ICCROM and Mr SUGIYAMA Hiroshi, NNRICP followed. These guests delivered warm welcome and expected the participants to learn not only technical knowledge but also the philosophy of cultural properties in Nara. After the honorable speeches, ACCU staff members were introduced and each participant made self-introduction. They told about their work briefly and showed willingness toward the training. At the end of the ceremony, a group photo was taken.

After the ceremony, the participants had an orientation session on the outline of the training course. In the afternoon, they visited Nara Prefectural Government Office and met Deputy Governor of Nara Prefecture, Mr MATSUTANI Yukikazu. He talked about cultural properties in Nara. After some question from the participants, they went up to the rooftop of office building and enjoyed a view of Nara City.



Mr Nishimura, Director of ACCU Nara Office



Mr Wijesuriya from ICCROM



Ms Moriyama from Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan



Mr Sugiyama from NNRICP



Mr Yamaguchi from Nara City Gov.



Mr Takeda from Nara Prefectural Gov.



Self-introduction by participants (left: Mr Rangga from Indonesia; right: Ms Tsermaa from Mongolia)



Opening Ceremony at Hotel Fujita Nara



With Mr Matsutani (seventh from the right), Deputy Governor of Nara Prefecture

2. Summary of Training Course

Various experts delivered a series of lectures during this training course. The following is a complete list of lectures with a brief description.

2 September (Wed.)

Introduction to Wooden Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region

Gamini WIJESURIYA (ICCROM)

At the beginning of the lecture, the work of ICCROM was introduced.

“Heritage Management” and “Global Concern” were posed as topics with many questions. The participants gave various opinions to the question about what conservation was and they had fruitful discussion.

The lecturer shared his new thought on the significance of change in conservation. It gave the participants new perspective and made them think about conservation deeply. The lecturer encouraged them to keep discussing during the one-month training course.



3-4 September (Thur.-Fri.)

Presentation and Discussion: Country Report by Participants / Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) I

INABA Nobuko (Tsukuba University)

Gamini WIJESURIYA (ICCROM)

Each participant gave a presentation based on their country report. They focused on wooden structures of their own countries. They shared the needs, problems and challenges concerning wooden structure and community. As there were common problems such as economic matters and relationship with citizens, the participants asked various questions to lectures.

After all the presentations, Prof. Inaba gave a lecture on “Japanese Wooden Architecture” and “World Heritage”. The lecture covered the characteristics, problems and Low of cultural properties protection in Japan. The participants learned the transition of protection system in Japan and seemed to be interested in the difference from their countries.





Presentation and discussion

7 September (Mon.)

Cultural Heritage Protection System and Current Status of Conservation in Japan

UENO Katsuhisa (Agency for Cultural Affairs)

In the morning session, the lecture on the preservation system for cultural properties in Japan was carried out as follows;

- brief introduction of Japanese traditional wooden architecture
- explanation about the preservation system for cultural properties in Japan
 - categories of cultural properties
 - the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - difference between designation system and registration system
 - examples of damage caused by natural disaster
 - examples of several cultural properties which are lately designated as National Treasure



A lecturer by Mr Ueno at ACCU Nara Office

Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture in Japan

TOYOKI Hiroyuki (Agency for Cultural Affairs)

In the afternoon session, the lecture on the practical restoration work for Japanese wooden architecture was carried out as follows;

- brief introduction on the characteristics of Japanese architecture
- basic principles for restoration work
- process, purpose, and some case studies of restoration work
- disaster prevention
- system for handing down traditional conservation technique and traditional materials
 - official support from national government
 - project for ensuring the supply of traditional materials



A lecture on process and method of restoration work in Japan by Mr Toyoki

8 September (Tue.)

Prevention of Insect Damage to Wooden Cultural Properties

HIDAKA Shingo (National Museum of Ethnology)

In the morning, the lecture on the risk of biological damage and countermeasures was carried out as follows;

- risk of biological damage on ethnological artefacts
- measures taken against insect damage
- introduction of integrated pest management
- measures currently practiced at National Museum of Ethnology
 - safer control method using CO₂
 - nitrogen treatment
 - high temperature treatment
 - low temperature treatment

In the afternoon, participants had a look at main storages for ethnological artefacts, and some facilities used for integrated pest management and other treatment practice.



Mr Hidaka explained pest control method using CO₂.



With lecturer at the museum lobby

9 September (Wed.)

**Evaluation Criteria and Restoration Method
on Wooden Structures in Japan**

HAYASHI Yoshihiko (NNRICP)

The lecture on the way of investigation and recording of wooden architecture was carried out as follows;

- categories of cultural properties
- protection system for cultural properties in Japan
- brief introduction of subsidy system provided for the restoration work of cultural properties
- chronological introduction of Japanese wooden architecture
- case study on modern Japanese architectures in Hyogo Prefecture



Mr Hayashi from NNRICP

10 September (Thur.)

Conservation/Restoration and Maintenance of Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara

TACHI Toshihide (Kasuga-taisya Shrine)

IMANISHI Yoshio (Todai-ji Temple)

Training program was held at Nara City. In the morning session, participants visited Kasuga-taisya Shrine. Explanations on some architectural features of Japanese shrines and temples were given as well as traditional ways of restoration work for cultural properties.

In the afternoon, participants visited Todai-ji Temple complex. Overview of the temple and its maintenance and restoration works were explained.



A Lecture at Todai-ji Temple (World Heritage Site) by Mr Imanishi



An observation tour at Kasuga-taiya Shrine with lecturer, Mr Tachi (World Heritage Site)

11 September (Fri.)

Study Tour: Traditional Craftsmanship and Conservation of Tools

Marcelo NISHIYAMA/KITAMURA Tomonori (Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum)

Participants visited Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum, and learnt about Japanese traditional carpentry tools and techniques. In the morning, after a short video about a master carpenter, they made a guided tour of the exhibition area in the museum.

In the afternoon, participants experienced to use planes (*kanna* and *yari-ganna*). They also learnt how to maintain and adjust the tools properly.



Mr Nishiyama explained traditional carpentry technique in Japan and importance to protect it.



Participants experienced to use traditional Japanese plane (*yari-ganna*).



Participants visited a tea ceremony house in the Museum.

12 September (Sat.)

Study Tour: Risk Management for Cultural Heritage

MURAKAMI Yasumichi (Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education)

TOYOSHIMA Junko (Kobe City Board of Education)

In the morning, Mr Murakami gave a lecture on the risk management at areas affected by the earthquake in 1995.

In the afternoon, participants visited Weathercock House and Moegi House (Important Cultural Properties), which were restored after the earthquake, in the area designated as Preservation District



A lecture by Mr Murakami about rehabilitation project after the earthquake in 1995

for Groups of Historic Buildings. Mr Murakami lectured on planning for the rehabilitation project including scheduling, investigation, documentation and how to collect subsidies for the project.

14 September (Mon.)

Systems for Restoration Project and Construction Planning

MURAKAMI Jin'ichi

The system for restoration project was introduced. At the beginning, the participants watched the video produced by the Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments (JACAM) to outline the Japanese system for conservation of architectural monuments. Then the lecture covered overview of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, description of the different types of the architectural monuments and how they have been restored. Some participants asked questions about the budget determination method or subsidy ratio for restoration projects.

In the afternoon, the actual restoration case was illustrated by Seki Family Residence in Kanagawa Prefecture. In the process of restoration, conservation architects engaged in the measurement, investigation of deterioration and research for the old texts. The participants were interested in the way of Japanese traditional house restoration.



A lecture by Mr Murakami at ACCU Nara Office

15 September (Tue.)

Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures I

NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro (NNRICP)

MIKITA Hideo (Nara Prefectural Government)

YAMAGUCHI Isamu (Nara City Government)

In the morning, the participants first listened to the explanation about history of Tanaka Family Residence and characteristics of farmhouse. They learned new knowledge such as Horen-zukuri, machiya, and the concept of harmony zone. The first task of the practical training was to prepare the sketch of the floor plan of Tanaka Family Residence. The lecturers emphasized the importance of observation, and the participants surveyed the house carefully. As it was the first time for all of them to draw a Japanese house, forms of tatami mat and sliding door were difficult to understand for drawing. Participants were divided into groups of three and given the reviews from the lecturers. After completing the sketch, the method of measurement was demonstrated. Each group selected one out of three floor plans prepared by the members and wrote down the measurements on the plan.



Participants surveyed Tanaka Family Residence and made the sketch of the floor plan.

16 September (Wed.)

Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures II

NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro (NNRICP)

MIKITA Hideo (Nara Prefectural Government)

YAMAGUCHI Isamu (Nara City Government)

On the second day of drawing the building, participants continued to measure the dimensions of the house in groups. After the evaluation from the lectures, the second task was the preparation of cross section drawing of the building. Participants went up into the attic to observe the roof structure and drew the details. After they were given the reviews and finished the sectional drawings, they measured dimension in groups.

Some of the participants had no experience of drawing, but the lecturers gave positive feedback to all of the participants' works and expected them to make use of the experience for the future restoration work.



Practical training on cross section drawing

17 September (Thur.)

Restoration Method in Practice

NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro (NNRICP)

MIKITA Hideo (Nara Prefectural Government)

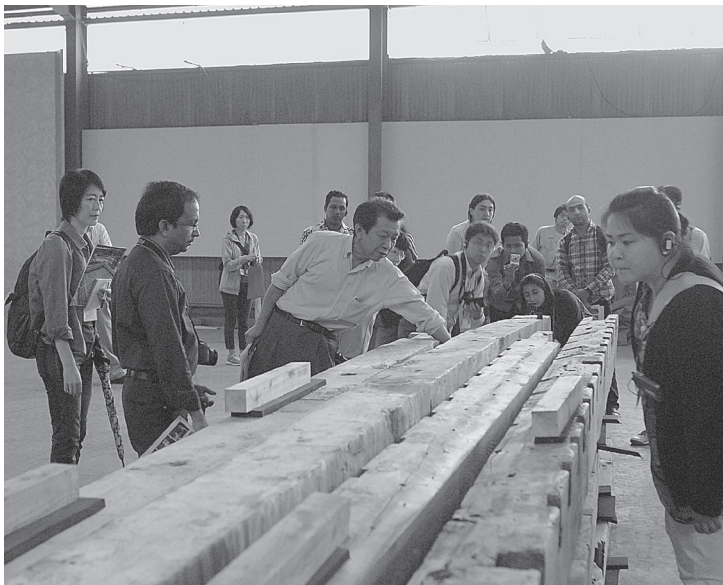
YAMAGUCHI Isamu (Nara City Government)

In the morning, participants visited Yakushi-ji Temple, where the eastern pagoda was under restoration. They listened to the explanation about restoration outline and dismantled members, including the traditional roof support structure and the method to treat bent or damaged members.

They went to the excavation site of the foundation of eastern pagoda and observed the remains. Reinforcement plans and other findings were explained.

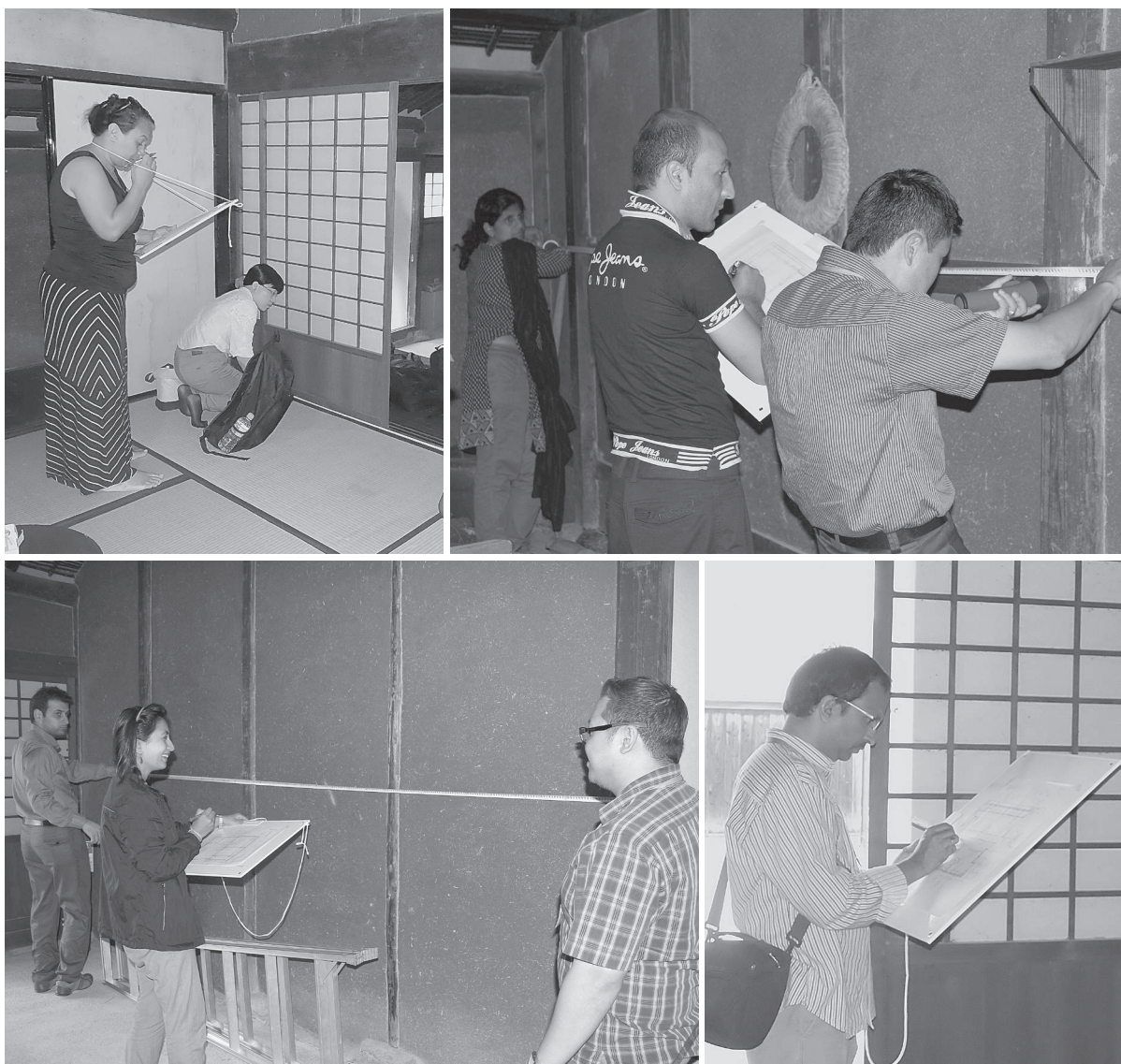
In the afternoon, the participants went to Toshodai-ji Temple and looked around the buildings with the explanation about structural features of the buildings from Nara period.

After that, the participants moved to Tanaka Family Residence and had the lecture on each wooden species of the house such as cedar, pine and cypress. They observed the house carefully to identify



Observation of restoration site at Yakushi-ji Temple (World Heritage Site)





the wood species according to their quality and shape. At the end of the program, the participants discussed plans for necessary repair based on their findings. The lecturers gave comments on these ideas and emphasised the significance of observation to conclude the three-day practical training.

18 September (Fri.)

Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures III (Photography)

SUGIMOTO Kazuki (Saidaiji Photo Studio)

Participants had the lecture on photography of architecture and practical training at Gango-ji Temple. In the beginning, the lecturer questioned them about their experience of camera and concerns about photography. Most of them raised similar problems such as shadow and blur in shooting large architecture. The lecturer emphasised the shooting in manual mode, and explained the three functions: aperture, shutter speed and ISO. After receiving the instruction on the setting of such functions, the participants put it in practice with digital cameras and folding cameras in the afternoon. In the middle of practice, the role of grey-card and the method for exposure adjustment were explained. Some participants asked questions about taking a picture of not only architecture but also artefacts.



A brief explanation of basic knowledge of photography and how to set the camera.



Practical training on photography at Gango-ji Temple (World Heritage Site)

21 September (Mon.)

Surveying Painting and Plans for Painting Restoration

KUBODERA Shigeru (Architectural Decoration Technological History Research Institute)

At Jibutsu-do located in precincts of Todai-ji Temple, participants first had a lecture on the outline of Jibutsu-do and the purpose of the practical training. The lecturer explained current condition of repainting and repair of religious architecture and its cultural values. The on-site task was to sketch the assigned part of painting including the color identification. The color was seriously changed from the original, therefore close observation was required. The participants surveyed the part of painting in good condition to find out the pattern, and some worked on the ladder for the close observation. After sketching and coloring, the lecturer commented on their works and explained the correct color. In the latter half of afternoon, the participants created the restoration plan according to the information gained from observing the building and discussed it. While most of them referred to the necessity of repainting and explained restoration procedures, a few participants stated the maintenance of current

condition without repainting. They exchanged ideas about possible loss of value in original caused by repainting and religious meaning of painting, making the discussion enthusiastic and fruitful with various viewpoints.



Observation and sketching of painting at Jibutu-do

22 September (Tue.)

Restoration of Wooden Structures in Practice: Restoration of Painting

KUBODERA Shigeru (Architectural Decoration Technological History Research Institute)

AOKI Koji (JACAM)

In Kongo-ji Temple, participants received general explanations on the restoration project of the temple. They learned three different ways of restoration of paintings: single coloring, exfoliation prevention and reconstruction. They asked some questions about glue, reinforcement, and how to determine whether to use original members or not. In the afternoon the participants went into Main Hall and observed the roof of which tiles were dismantled and the reconstructed paintings. They then moved to Kanshin-ji Temple and observed two paintings called mandala inside Main Hall. At the end of lecture, the participants and lecturers exchanged their ideas about significance of conservation of cultural properties and its difficulty, and concluded two-day programme.



Observation of restoration of paintings at Kongo-ji Temple

24 September (Thur.)

Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) II

Lynne D DiStefano (The University of Hong Kong)

The process and value of conservation plan were introduced with many questions and examples, which gave participants some hints to develop their action plans. After the explanation about guideline and criteria, the topic of authenticity and integrity was discussed. The lecturer gave a detailed explanation to clarify the difference between them.

At the end, each participant consulted their action plans with Prof Lynne for the presentation scheduled on the following day.

25 September (Fri.)

Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) III

Lynne D DiStefano (The University of Hong Kong)

In the morning, participants listened to the lecture on Cultural Mapping and Interpretation. These subjects seemed to be so interesting for them that many questions were raised.

In the afternoon, each participant gave a presentation of action plan based on what they learned through the one-month training. Mr Azeem Muhammad from Pakistan led the presentation as a facilitator, and they presented two plans: immediate action plan and long-term action plan, from general to specific. As the participants belonged to different types of organisations under diverse situation, various questions and advices were given after each presentation.





Photo with Prof. Lynne at the entrance of ACCU Nara Office

27 September (Sun.)

Study Tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures I: Vernacular Houses and Townscape

IWATA Takashi (Takayama City Board of Education)

The participants visited Takayama Museum of History and Art in Takayama City, Gifu Prefecture. In the museum they learned the history of Takayama City and development of the merchant town. Japanese traditional warehouses were used as exhibition rooms with themes such as traditional houses, the city's history, local sculptor works.

After that they walked around the area designated as Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings while receiving the explanations of its features. Wooden houses are vulnerable to fire, so each block is equipped with fire-fighting means and the community organizes annual fire drill. All the fire-fighting devices were installed in consideration for landscape and the participants looked for them. Yoshijima Heritage House (Important Cultural Property) built in 1908 was also visited.



Observation of disaster-prevention equipments/system in Takayama city

28 September (Mon.)

Study Tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures II: Vernacular Houses and Townscape

MATSUMOTO Keita (Shirakawa Village Board of Education)

In the morning, the lecture on the World Heritage Shirakawa-go was given at Shirakawa Village Office. There are many “Gassho-style” vernacular houses, peculiar in this area, remaining in Shirakawa-go. Their thatched roof needs every 30 years reroofing, which has been carried out by villagers under the traditional mutual labor exchange system called “Yui.” Under the circumstances that the number of Gassho-style houses declined because of the economic development or changes in lifestyle, the conservation activities of historic landscape were initiated by the villagers. Participants asked question concerning various issues, such as influence of increasing visitors to the village and their measures, how to manage the scarcity of successors, etc.



Fire prevention system



An explanation of gassyo style house
by Mr Matsumoto



In the afternoon, participants visited Ogimachi settlement in the village. After having overall view of the settlement from observatory, the lecturer guided the participants into the settlement for the observation of fire preventive equipment such as water guns. On the visit to Wada House (Important Cultural Property), they had a chance to see the roof structure, etc.

29 September (Tue.)

Study Tour: Conservation and Restoration of Castle Architecture

MORITA Mamoru (Kanazawa Traditional Architectural Design Office)

In the morning the participants visited Kanazawa Castle Park. The overview of Japanese reconstruction project for historic buildings was given including how to decide the design, and define the style of the era to reconstruct. The reconstruction design was based on verifications of various evidences such as excavation findings, picture maps, old photographs, ancient documents and research of similar examples. Main topic was reconstruction work of Hashizumemon Gate.

After the explanation, three buildings were covered in the site visit; Ishikawamon Gate (Important Cultural Property) built in 1788, and reconstructed Gojukken Nagaya and Hashizumemon Gate.

In the afternoon, the participants visited Kenrokuen Garden known as one of the three noted gardens in Japan.



A lecture by Mr Morita



Kanazawa-jo Castle

30 Sep. (Wed.)

Writing Final Report

Participants wrote final reports of the training course.

1 Oct. (Thur.)

Closing Ceremony (Hotel Fujita Nara)

Director of ACCU Nara Office, gave a speech to congratulate the participants for their successful completion of the training programme. After the certificate and commemorative gift were awarded to each participant, Mr Kaja Nagaraju from India and Ms Apelu Lumepa Josephine from Samoa expressed their gratitude on behalf of all the participants. Mr Kaja, and mentioned that his learning extended from wooden structures to Japanese culture, kindness and sincerity. Ms Lumepa wished for the long-lasting relationship among the participants' countries.

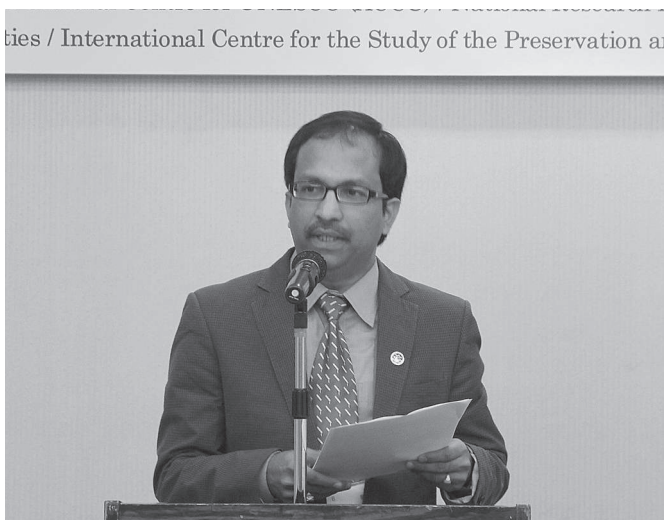
The Closing Ceremony finished with taking a group photograph of all the members present.



Closing ceremony



Congratulatory address by Director Nishimura



Closing speech (left: Mr Kaja Nagaraju from India, right: Ms Apelu Lumepa from Samoa)



III. Final Reports by Participants



At Shirakawa Village with lecturer

Bangladesh

Rakhi Roy

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: With a new viewpoint, on the basis of wooden architecture

Cultural properties that have already received a certain evaluation in the past may possibly get a higher rating in the future. Culture contains the values of a nation to which it belongs. In different contexts the presentation of culture has diversity through behavioral patterns, creativity, and representative items of the nation's resources. By preserving heritage we can represent and carry on culture. It represents the socio-economic context, religious patterns, etc. Though different contexts and different areas express individuality, the preservation of heritage bears similar characteristics. So UNESCO, which is an organization that disseminates the methods for preservation, arranges many programs to help us protect our own culture in a systematic way. Accordingly, ACCU Nara, Japan arranged this training to disseminate Japan's heritage preservation experience. Through the participation of experts from 15 countries, the training also became a preservation knowledge-gathering and sharing centre.

The training was split into various parts: classroom lectures, site visits, practical work, workshops, identifying problems and preparing future action plans, etc. With what I have learned in this period I can summarise my ideas and try to implement them in my country in accordance with the following views:

Work application

- ***System of heritage management:*** Cultural heritage should be managed with an effective management plan. By learning from resource persons and lecturers from ICCROM, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and the Nara prefectural government, the concepts behind the World Heritage Convention, Nara Charter, and Venice Charter were made clear. Though one of the ideas in these charters is that we need to maintain originality, today we can also rethink the preservation methods. We should consider the issue of necessity and ensure the safety of the general public and owners. During our visits to different sites we observed that the owner of each property managed the site and all economic benefits went to them. In my country, the concept is different. After designation, a cultural property is always managed by the government, so for a long time owners do not agree to designate their property as a cultural heritage. Also religious rituals are carried out in a very sophisticated way along with tourism, which we observed at Kasuga-taisha Shrine, Todai-ji Temple, Yakushi-ji Temple, Gango-ji Temple, etc. Tourist facilities and their impact is an important issue in managing a cultural site, I gathered information on both the positive and negative impact of tourism from the visit to the Historic Village of Shirakawa-go Traditional Houses in the Gassho style. To manage the site properly and to ensure the authenticity of the site, local meetings are held with

representatives of the local community. Another important idea I can share in my country is that local governments give financial subsidies to owners in addition to those from the national government. In Bangladesh, financial support is allocated only by the Ministry of Cultural affairs through the Department of Archaeology and some other agencies. It would be very helpful if local governments could take a part by making financial allocations to help preserve archaeological heritage with the Department of Archaeology. After returning home I will take the initiative to revise the management plan to show how the owners can be involved in the preservation of heritage based on the Japanese style of heritage management.

Designation and Protection

- During the training we learned about the designation system for cultural heritage and world heritage, and the relevant legislation in Japan from lectures by Nobuko Inaba and other experts. The designation system for cultural heritage is not only applicable to ancient things; new cultural landscapes and monuments can also be designated as heritage. As of April 2006, the national government of Japan had designated 2286 sites, (including 213 national treasures), 4043 architectures and other structures (including 257 national treasures). These statistics prove that there is an awareness of protecting and preserving the heritage of the country. Villages and towns that are rich in character make up the nation's culture, which we should bequeath to the next generation. The whole historic landscape, particularly historic buildings, have been preserved and improved, which have become essential for local revitalization while making use of historic characteristics. We can think about preserving and designating these kinds of properties as cultural heritage in my country as well.



Risk preparedness

For dealing with natural disasters and fires, many initiatives have been taken in a very systematic way in Japan. To save and restore cultural property and heritage from several kinds of potential disasters, our country needs to devise a master disaster management plan. We also need to introduce initiatives at the regional, prefectural and municipal level. We can create some campaigns for saving our heritage with the assistance of different government and nongovernment agencies as well. With this experience we must make agreements and network with contributors and try to increase the number of contributors and check preparation data. Disasters hurt not only the monuments themselves, but also attack social bonds, and destroy traditions; i.e., intangible culture. So we should have a risk preparedness programme for cultural property. We now realize how to implement preventive measures (fire resistance,



seismic resistance), a rescue response (when a disaster actually occurs) and restoration measures (installation of seismic safety devices during restoration). By visiting the Takayama townscape we took note of how few fire extinguishers had been installed and how natural river water is used. To retain the traditional style the authority ensured that even the drainage system and fire extinguisher systems were hidden by traditional style coverings. To ensure safety for cultural heritage from fire some voluntary systems have also been developed.

Documentation with keen observation and use of new tools

During the training period we learned about preparing documentation through practical training at a farmhouse, as well as photographic training and painting training through our own observation. We also introduced many kinds of tools and techniques which we can use to detail documentation. Although my department has a specific drawing section, after this training I have started to think that everyone engaged in the field of preservation of cultural heritage should have the ability to prepare documentation. Restoration is done in a different way in Japan, and conservators at cultural heritage sites try to retain as much authenticity as possible. One important thing which I learned from their lessons is that sometimes in my country we face a confusing situation in trying to accurately define the particular era or period when we find layers from different periods at one site. In the case study of Hashizume-mon Gate, Kanazawa Castle restoration conservators decided to restore the buildings of “the later Edo period to the early Meiji period” based on the dates of construction of the existing buildings. They did not allow the restoration design to include buildings from both the early and later period. But records of all periods are kept at the site. In Japan, restoration systems are based on verification of various evidence: excavated or existing structural remains, old photographs and plans, ancient history from written documents and oral documents, picture maps and similar or comparative examples. We follow a similar practice in Bangladesh. In restoration and conservation work, the conservator in Japan first tries to keep the existing structures. If dismantlement is needed to restore the properties, they collect the original wood (materials), which is plastered in the original way with clay or lime, reroof the structure with clay materials or plant material like thatch, wooden shingles, cypress bark etc. For the roof they harvest cypress bark or hinoki bark, and process them. To ensure the safety of wooden structures they sometimes use steel joints along with the wooden joints. Projects that promote the growth of forests for cultural properties is an essential practice for the conservation of monuments made of plant-based materials. Generally for wooden conservation, cypress, cedar, and pine trees are used for restoration projects. With what I learned in this period in terms of protecting properties from insects and preservation in different humidity and temperature conditions, I will apply several methods (IPM, high temperature method, air conditioning systems). Sometimes minor changes are made for the safety and comfort of both visitors and residents. For example, fire fighting devices are set up on the roof members, and although roof tiles were made of clay, now modern slate is used to prevent snow at different sites. So the overall idea of restoration is that we need to retain the originality of sites as far as possible and ensure the safety of both the heritage and people.



Maintain the traditional methods of carpentry

It is necessary to introduce initiatives to preserve not only the architecture, but also the traditional system of manufacturing, including use of traditional tools and techniques. We should introduce a programme that can inspire traditional carpenters, and preserve the history of carpentry—something that we observed at the Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum. Maintain the existing situation. If the original situation cannot be identified and the remains can be carry the significance for more time, it is necessary to maintain the existing condition. We should arrange some programmes to pass on traditional methods to future generations.

Display and storage systems

By visiting the carpentry tools museum and ethnological museum I had a wonderful experience learning about the different kinds of tools used in different periods, the different techniques for using them and the different kinds of wood. I learned how they respect their carpenters and pass on their techniques from generation to generation. The display system of the museum is very innovative and very effective for learning ideas for tool techniques. In the practical training I experienced working with a variety of wood and wood buck, using tools with techniques that form part of the heritage. Another thing we observed at the ethnological museum is that the cultures of Africa, West Asia, East Asia, etc. are displayed in a very innovative way. Not only are items of ancient significance displayed at the museum; present-day usable features are also carried out at the place. By this way I can feel that we need to pass on the significance of ongoing culture, which will be reach on a heritage of human activity.



Educational and informational programme

To pass on knowledge of the heritage sites, the sites are open to visitors. Through this training and site observation, I learned about the way Japan provides training and awareness programmes for both children and the older generations, which is something that is also implemented in my country.

Concluding notes

It is the time for new thinking, that heritage values reflect the impact of the community. The understanding of owners and the backing of the local communities are important factors in designation. Protection should not only aim at mere protection but also include a various and multiple protection strategy in cooperation with communities as far as possible. I was able to gather useful long-term preservation knowledge from this forum. Through the study tour of vernacular houses and the townscape of Takayama city, we observed the close connection between the Takayama merchant family and ordinary people. The local people still hold the tea festival, which used to be organised by the Kanamari family. The tea festival gives a warm welcome to people in the present day as it did in the past. These prove that tangible heritage is supported by intangible heritage, attracting tourists who wish to know the history of the area's culture. If we think positively, within a preservation area the national government may grant subsidies for restoration, to ensure safety from different kinds of disasters and improve the environs. On the other hand, owners cannot rebuild their own properties as

they please. Even though tourism gives them some financial support, it also hampers their personal life. So, according to what I have learned in this training course in the study tour and the theoretical class, I am thinking we should consider and preserve the social life of the owners and increase their facilities when their properties are preserved. So it is essential to prepare a cultural map to identify the integrity of the nation.

Overall, the training that I received was in line with my philosophy that heritage is of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my heartiest gratitude to the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) of Japan as well as other relevant institutions (Nara prefectural government, ICCROM) for their contributions to the training. It was great to meet all the participants, and I really enjoyed sharing my thoughts on various subjects with them. I am also very grateful to the officials of ACCU for their cordial efforts on behalf of all participants, which make the training environment very homely. What I have learned from the training programme will be greatly beneficial for future preservation and conservation programmes in my country. I would like to extend my regards and appreciation to the resource persons and lecturers for sharing their very precious knowledge with us during the class lectures, on site and in the workshops. I personally would like to give thanks to Hata-san, who is a very skilled interpreter, for enabling us to understand all the words of the lecturers and others with in-depth knowledge. I am also grateful for the assistance of Suzuki-san, Okumi-san, and Goto-san for their very caring, polite and cooperative attitude. Finally, on behalf of my government, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Government of Japan for giving me such an opportunity to learn something from the people of such a hardworking, punctual and polite nation, who preserve their heritage with great honor.

Dhonnobad / Arigato gozaimasu / Thank you.

Bhutan

Kinzang Dorji

Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015 on Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures

Introduction

The Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Nara, Japan organises an annual training program for the Asia-Pacific region on Cultural Heritage Protection. This year, the training course was on the “Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures” scheduled from 1st September 2015 to 1st October 2015.

For the training, 16 participants were selected from 16 different countries within the Asia-Pacific region. From the 16 selected countries, two participants as per the program list were missing— Iran and Korea—perhaps due to certain reasons. However, the training course was really amazing and wonderful in terms of the theory classes, field visits and study tours to various locations in the countryside. The course content was well planned, correlating with the conservation and restoration works carried out here in Japan both at national cultural heritage sites and World Heritage sites. The resource officials/lecturers/professors were well equipped with both their theoretical and practical skills. The techniques, technology, systems, rules, and laws of Japan unquestionably work well in practice.

The training course gave me an opportunity to not only learn a great deal about the preservation, conservation and restoration of wooden structures but also to understand the importance of our cultural heritage. Besides the preservation of wooden structures, the training course also included many other aspects such as museum preservation systems, photographic techniques, practical training on the survey of painting, and how to draw up plans or proposals for painting restorations.

The training program not only enhanced my knowledge on conservation of cultural heritage sites but I also had the privilege to visit many designated World Heritage temples, a World Heritage village, monuments and artifacts in Nara, Osaka, Kyoto, Shirakawa village in Gifu Prefecture, Kanazawa Castle, and many national cultural heritage sites in Japan.

Training Course

The Training course was scheduled from 1st September to 1st October 2015 and officially started with an opening ceremony in the morning session and an official reception in the evening of 1st September 2015.

The training was well outlined. Most of the content was relevant and applicable to our working sites in Bhutan. However, certain components were required to be streamlined at the policy level. To categorize the outcome of the training sessions, I have classified the activities under three categories:

1. Short term or immediately applicable
2. Long term implications—recommendations for policy implementation
3. Other important lessons.

Short Term

- i. Restoration works: Conservation work, preservation, restoration, maintenance, and repair works of any cultural heritage site are all properly executed under the supervision and monitoring of one senior architect, starting from evaluation, investigation, survey, structural analysis, and designs & drawings, and accordingly, being implemented under the same architect until its completion. Through the training, I realized that to achieve a very effective implementation of restoration work of cultural heritage, it is important to integrate and involve engineers and architects or any other conservator from the initial stage of restoration. I also realized that technicians such as archaeologists and hydrology professionals are important contributors. It was felt that such a strategy should be immediately effective for conservation work.
- ii. Field Report System: The Japanese system of precise measurements for drawings are a good lesson and highly recommended for Bhutan, and will be implemented in my field of work as a supervising agent.
- iii. Equipment/Instruments: For the measurement and preparation of as-built drawings; the laser leveling instrument and height measuring pole were found to be very effective and I would like to propose these immediately for projects.

Long Term Implications—Recommendations for Policy Implementation

- i. Conservation Plan: Adopt a similar system as in Japan, providing a national policy incorporating strategies for conservation.
- ii. Reinforcing Wooden Members: materials used by Japan to restore wooden members are ideal and are recommended for Bhutan.
- iii. Classification of Cultural Properties: Protection systems on built heritage were found to be very relevant for adoption in Bhutan. The other was the evaluation, investigation, and recording of wooden buildings based on the classification of cultural properties.
- iv. Government Subsidies: Recommend that communities obtain support from the government through subsidies. A great incentive for locals.

- v. Traditional Techniques: To retain the traditions of local practitioners through training support and programs. Provides incentives for traditional practitioners to retain their innate skills.
- vi. Carpentry Museum: Aim to establish a carpentry museum that would preserve and promote carpentry skills.
- vii. JACAM: An organization like JACAM as practiced here in Japan would be encouraging for the Bhutanese people. Therefore, such type of organization may be called BACAM: Bhutan Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments. Such an organization should be established in Bhutan as well. JACAM has a system of promoting traditional carpenters and painters, with the sustainability of traditional carpenters and painters being profoundly planned and implemented.
- viii. Retaining as much of the original parts of members as possible is another important feature that I have taken into account. The precision of drawings and other details was wonderful and such accurate work should be encouraged.

Other Important Lessons to Note

- i. National Museum Visit: It was a privilege to get into National Museum of Ethnology at Osaka to learn on prevention of insects to wooden structure and preventive measures taken against biological damages to the artifacts with advanced technology. It was worth and many things can be replicated. Such preventive measures are typical to encourage and introduce.
- ii. Disaster Management: It was good to know about the master plan for disaster prevention and volunteer training system and interesting to note that information is sent via smartphone during an incident. However, as the Department of Disaster Management is in a different sector, it may not be in a position to pass on information.

Conclusion

This training course or program has not only enhanced and enriched my professional skills and knowledge on conservation works at cultural heritage sites but also helped me understand the value, importance and significance of cultural heritage that has to be passed on from generation to generation. I was also glad to know that ACCU is planning to provide photography training in Bhutan by the end of October 2015, and I am fairly confident that such training will enhance the photographic documentation system in the Department of Culture. More importantly, it's an opportunity for the relevant people to learn and improve their usage of camera techniques. Therefore, on behalf of the Department of Culture, I heartily welcome all the experts from ACCU to Bhutan and wish them a very safe journey.

Last but not least, I would like to thank ACCU Nara Office, Japan for organizing this training course and encouraging developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region to adopt serious measures for the

conservation of cultural heritage. I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Director, Mr. Nakai Isao, and other ACCU staff, including the three internship trainees, for guiding and supporting us, and being so passionate when most of us did not turn up on time despite the repeated reminders every evening. I would also like to thank all the resource officials from various agencies for exploring the various topics with us and sharing their skills, knowledge, technologies and techniques. But of course, I cannot forget to thank our interpreter, Mrs. Hata Chiyako for providing wonderful expressions and interpretation throughout the training course.

Finally, I would also like to take the opportunity to thank Mrs. Nagtsho Dorji, Head, Division of Conservation & Heritage Sites, Department of Culture, Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs, Bhutan and Mrs. Pema, Sr. Architect for supporting and nominating me for this training course. Without them, I would not have had such a rich and heartfelt experience on the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. Likewise, I would also like to thank Mr. Karma Tshering, Sr. Dzongrab, Tashichodzong Maintenance Division, Thimphu for supporting me a great deal until the very last minute.

Thank you & Tashi Deleck

China

Zhao Peng

Final Report of ACCU 2015

1. What did I learn in this training course?

According to the ACCU 2015 training course subject “*Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures*”, I believe I gained a lot of knowledge and experience on the conservation of traditional wooden structures in Japan. At the end of this course, I wish to pose a question to begin my final report: What background or precondition could guarantee an outstanding conservation project? My response is as follows:

1.1 Mature legislation system

At the beginning of this course, Professor Inaba briefly introduced the legal system of Japanese architectural conservation. It is the first necessary precondition to be considered. In 1897, the Japanese government established the first law for the protection of architectural monuments, and since then, the relative standard repair activities have arisen. Nowadays, laws cover almost the entire field of conservation of cultural properties in Japan.

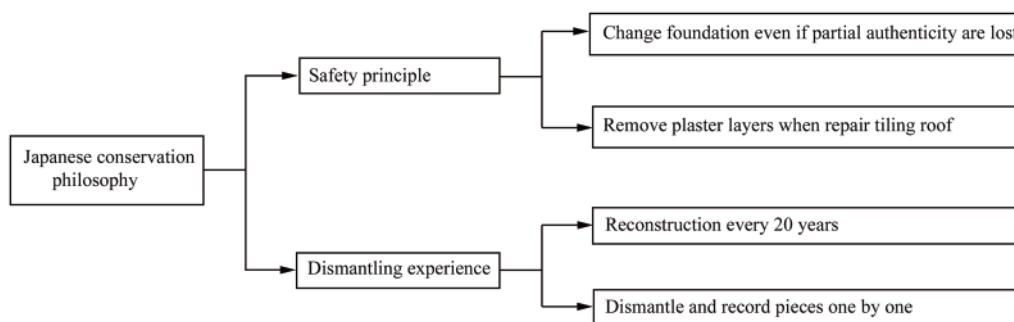


Fig. 1 Japanese conservation philosophy

1.2 Conservation philosophy in line with national conditions

The first time I knew Japan had its own conservation philosophy which was different from the western world was about seven years ago when I read the draft background of the Nara Document on Authenticity. But this time, I actually had an opportunity to recognize the unique conservation culture in Japan. Japan is a country with many natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons, and Japanese experts must consider the safety of buildings especially after such a turning point event as the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995, which resulted in the deaths of many people. So, Japanese experts needed to change foundations according to the condition of each structure. Another unique repair system in Japan is kaitai shuri, which means the dismantlement and reassembling of original

structures. In fact, whatever the principles or activities, the most important thing is to think about what the Chinese conservation philosophy is. By not simply following the lead of the Western world or East Asian countries, establishing China's philosophy will be necessary for this and future generations.

1.3 Mature training system for professional development

A conservation project needs many experts and professionals from different fields. Take conservation architects for example. Japan has a nationwide training system so that different-level architects can acquire professional qualifications. It is well known today that utilizing talented people is the key to a successful conservation project. How to develop the younger generation's interest in the conservation work of cultural properties and continue the master traditions is a common challenge for us.

1.4 Advanced management system

Japan has a very advanced management system, and the methods used for cultural properties such as the shelter house are regarded as among the best for scaffold projects of heritage sites in the world. Conservation architects are stationed in the city where cultural properties are located with their families for 2-10 years, which is incredible in China, but it is an excellent management requirement! Only by those methods can an outstanding conservation project be realized with many details and reasonable restoration.

1.5 Advanced techniques and methods

Apart from people, laws and management systems, the concrete techniques and methods are also very important and worth learning. The unbelievable carpentry tools of Japan really impress me and I understand why Japanese wooden structures can be restored so neatly to even look like metal members. Another impressive way is that the restoration methods are very flexible depending on the various conditions, such as the vernacular house project dealing with twisted wooden beams and the four reinforcement approaches for the same building in Kobe—cases introduced by Mr. Yasumichi. Meanwhile, Japan has very advanced laboratories and workplaces; for instance, the fumigation devices at the National Ethnology Museum, which should be introduced in China.

Everything I have mentioned above is an attempt to answer my own question, and I will continue to study the information in the training materials when I return to my country.

2. What did I acquire in my spare time?

In my spare time, I went to visit many temples and acquired a lot of knowledge on Japanese traditional buildings on site. The main temples are listed as follows:

2.1 Visiting

Name	Location	Focus on
Tenryu-ji Temple	Kyoto	First time to observe Japanese historic buildings on site.
Rokuon-ji Temple	Kyoto	The third floor of the Golden Pavilion is in the Chinese zenshu-butsuden style.
Ginkaku-ji Temple	Koyto	The first floor is in Japanese architectural style and the second floor is in Chinese style in the panel wall and sliding door.
Chohoji-Temple	Wakayama	Zen-sect architectural style from the late Kamakura period.
Negoroji-Temple	Wakayama	Classic architectural style in the Muromachi period.
Kokawadera Daimon	Wakayama	Classic architectural style from the Edo period. Observe the members related to the dismantling restoration from 1998 to 2002, which is introduced in the book <i>Historic Wooden Architecture in Japan</i> .

2.2 Reading

Apart from visiting, reading is also a very good approach to understand Japanese architectural culture and conservation knowledge. Two examples are as follows:

2.2.1 Research reports in *Study on the Reconstruction of the First Imperial Audience Hall, Heijo Palace*

These research reports come in four volumes, covering platform/foundation stone, wooden parts, coloring/clasps and clamps, and roof/rooftiles. The volumes are impressive because this study on the palace reconstruction went much further than previous studies. By comparing many cases and data in similar periods in both China and Japan, as well as the rich information on site, including archive studies and archeological excavation from 1963 to 2010, the final plan was completed. This is a great process.

2.2.2 Case study of Kokawadera Daimon

In the book *Historic Wooden Architecture in Japan*, I can learn something about reinforcement history and methods in Japan. For example, the Kokawadera Daimon reconstruction project, for safety considerations, applied steel girders between the upper floor and columns of the ground floor. Why did they use those girders, which are not easily applied in China, and what did they change? I can understand the reason for this and other related information from this book.

3. What am I thinking by comparing China with Japan?

3.1 Architectural viewpoint

In this training course, I closely observed different architectural styles in Japan such as temples, shrines, pagodas, vernacular houses, pavilions, etc. The feeling cannot be expressed in just a few words, but just to list some points: the longer length of the cantilever eave by using the *hanegi* key member, which is never used in China, the *nageshi* horizontal member connecting columns can keep the whole structure in a safe condition, which are also never used in China, and some other interesting

construction methods like roof curves using arch rafters and the cross corner character of tie beams. Apart from the points mentioned above, both the fine surface of wooden members and the wonderful curved beams using only one piece of timber are very artistic even in modern society.

3.2 Conservation viewpoint

As I learned above, the system of having conservation architects stationed on site is a very important factor for the projects. Only under this system can architects observe members one by one very carefully and perfect the original conservation plan step by step, and then execute cost estimates in a reasonable way and finally publish a project report in three months after the project is completed. Another point is that China will be required to establish its own conservation philosophy! Although China has some good conservation principles, laws and regulations now, these do not comprise a PHILOSOPHY on Chinese culture and context. How can we realize this? From now, our generation should try it out with specific cases.

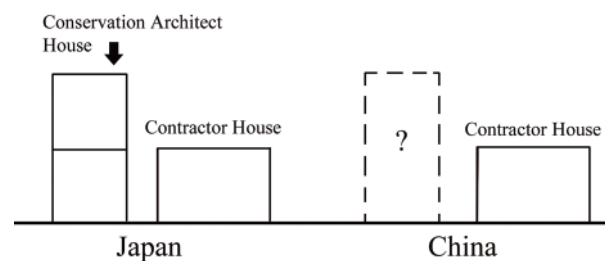


Fig. 2 Where are the conservation architect houses in China?

4. What will I do in the future?

4.1 In the coming year

Write a paper to share what I have acquired from the training, including my argument comparing the Chinese experience and the Japanese experience. Also, learn more about Japan's history and then better understand Japanese architectural culture and conservation process.

4.2 In the next five years

I look forward to cooperating with Japanese institutions such as ACCU, NNRICP, JACAM and others. Next month, October 2015, the Palace Museum will close a very important area, the Yangxin Dian area, where the emperors of the Qing Dynasty lived and dealt with state affairs, to start a five-year conservation study as "the main project that our museum will be involved in over the next few years. So, I hope the cooperation between China and Japan will be realized in this project. Another goal of mine is for the exhibition hall of traditional architecture at our museum to learn from Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum, and that abundant attention will be paid to traditional tools and techniques.

5. Who will I thanks and miss?

I am greatly honored to have been selected to participate in this training course and appreciate the efforts of all the staff of ACCU, the lecturers and other participants. I will miss all of you and look forward to welcoming you to the Palace Museum and China in the future!



Fig. 3 Persons I appreciate and miss

Fiji

Pillay Shiu Nadan

Report
Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia Pacific Region
(Wooden Structures)
Nara, Japan

Introduction

Ni Sa Bula

Fiji, an isolated country of around 333 islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and part of Oceania, has always been known for its white sandy beaches, clear aqua sea, world class resorts, abundance of seafood and idyllic lifestyle. In essence, a tropical paradise to foreigners.

In the midst of this stereotyping, a certain segment of the local lifestyle, particularly our culture and traditions, has not been promoted that well. This lifestyle is fairly unique, with some influence from neighboring island states.

However, this has changed recently with the government having given some priority to culture and traditions, now enshrined in the Fiji Constitution of 2013. On the same note, this has been bolstered through recognition of Fiji's first and former capital, the township of Levuka, on the UNESCO World Heritage List in July, 2013.

For Levuka, or for any town or city for that matter, many demands are placed on the city administration, be this in terms of services, transportation, infrastructure upgrades, law and order or just grievances from the public. Municipalities are obliged to address all of these issues.

For Levuka, while the listing was welcomed, it has placed extra burden on the town administration, as we now not only have to fulfill local obligations but also national as well as international obligations.

This issue has become particularly problematic due to heritage or conservation activities being quite complex and technical, and with Fiji having no prior experience or skilled human resources to successfully handle them. Therefore, this training by ACCU Nara and ICCROM and their other partners was very significant as a means of upskilling participants as well as providing a platform for openly discussing problems with other practitioners and also learning how these programs have been successfully and sustainably implemented.

Training Report

The training on the whole was quite an eye-opener to me, especially learning about the various organizations which are part of Japan's heritage protection machinery. I was especially impressed by the goodwill and trust each organization has towards each other to achieve a national aim. Also, my colleagues and I were also introduced to the international organizations that exist in the promotion of world heritage. The significance of this training was that it has provided avenues for networking with these various organizations as well as the other participants to share common issues.

Training Synopsis

All lectures and site visits were of great interest to me and I presume to all participants as most led to healthy discussions and debates. Thus said, certain lectures and site visits were of special significance to me personally and these are as follows:

- 1) ICCROM Lectures
- 2) JACAM Lecture
- 3) Agency for Cultural Affairs
- 4) Takayama City Preservation District
- 5) Shirakawa-Go visit

(The highlight of my trip: meeting the deputy governor of Nara Prefecture)

These lectures and site visitations connected very directly to my own work in Fiji. Of special interest was the existing legislative framework and how public and statutory institutions have been created or expanded in Japan to focus on the preservation and protection of heritage related matters in both tangible and intangible form.

Proposed Implementation Plan (Post Training)

As mentioned above, this training did not only touch on matters of wood technology but also on management tools for successful heritage management. The execution of different strategies by Japanese experts to bring about success in heritage conservation, both financially and culturally, is highly commendable, and in its simplicity it can be applied to most countries without much alteration. Hence, the development of my own objectives to implement in my town after this training:

Short Term Plan

- Work on achieving State Membership to ICCROM (yet to be established)
- Brief the Minister of Local Government and Director of Culture on lessons learnt
- Lobby for recruitment of an expatriate and highly experienced conservation architect to the central government with support from ACCU Nara, ICCROM, JICA, etc.

Long Term Objectives

- Capacity building – training of local architects under supervision of the conservation architect for long term sustainability
- Draw up cabinet paper for funding of private listed building support (assistance of JACAM to be sought for adaptation of Japan's framework)
- Develop with relevant stakeholders a Fiji Charter or heritage repair works manual based on Nara Charter and Burra Charter principles
- Develop a calendar of events to complement the heritage-listed buildings in Levuka.

Words of Gratitude

Deep and sincere acknowledgements go to the ACCU Nara team for presenting this opportunity for me to attend this training. Gratitude is also expressed to all the other partner organizations as well as the course lecturers for devoting their time, effort and resources. Learning from all of you was a pleasure.

Personally, the trip was very rewarding and I return home with lots of new innovative ideas, good memories and a whole bunch of new friends I made during the duration of this training.

Vinaka Vakalevu and God Bless

India

Kaja Nagaraju

Final Report
Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region
2015
Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures

Introduction

As was written by the organizers in the introduction document, the Asia Pacific region is an amalgamation of various forms of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. The built form is an example of such tangible cultural heritage and the duty of each generation is not only to enjoy it but also to protect it for future generations. In the specific context of wooden structures, this is an important form of built heritage prevalent in many parts of the Asia Pacific region. Although the form and materials may change as per the variations in local climates, traditions and customs of the area, the soul of all wooden structures is the same across countries and continents. At this juncture, being one of the pioneers in the construction and conservation of wooden structures having valuable cultural heritage, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, UNESCO (ACCU), and ICCROM conducted these training programs with the help of other agencies such as the Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments (JACAM), Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Japan National commission for UNESCO, Nara Prefectural Government and Nara City Government, for the purpose of capacity building for the conservation and restoration of wooden structures. These efforts are appreciated by one and all.

Being an architect by qualification and working with an Institution of National Importance in India, I have diverse interests, from vernacular architecture to energy efficient built forms. During my tenure as a professor of architecture, I study vernacular villages and traditional and ethnic groups and their settlements. Some of these settlements are in very bad shape and need attention. When the opportunity to apply for this program came through I was enthused as this will give me an opportunity to study some world renowned wooden architecture which is totally vernacular. The further point which drew my attention is the opportunity to directly experience the rich Japanese culture. The day came when I landed on the soil of the most diligent and hard working people in the world. It was a happy moment as it is the first time for me to visit Japan.

First Day in Japan

I was received by the staff of ACCU, Nara and reached the hotel without any problem. Next morning I attended the Opening Ceremony at Hotel Fujita and met Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi, the other participants and the organizers there. The program started with a welcome speech by Mr. Nishimura Yasushi, Director of ACCU Nara. Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya from ICCROM and officials from Nara

Prefectural Government and Nara City Government were also present at the function. The Orientation was given by Mr. NAKAI Isao before lunch. Meeting the vice Governor of Nara Prefectural Government in the afternoon was a good experience for me. Dinner was arranged in the evening where I met with some of the resource persons of the program. I also interacted with some of the participants, and my first day in Japan ended on a good note.

The first class on **Introduction to Wooden Heritage in the Asia Pacific Region** by Dr. Gamini was very informative, discussing various issues like people's participation, not limiting heritage protection to the 3 P's, etc. The sessions Cultural Heritage Protection in Japan by Mr. UENO and Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures by Mr. TOYOKI gave me invaluable information about the topics. When I look back about my country, it is so vast and contrasting with much diversity. We are doing our level best to protect our monuments, 32 properties are listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and proposals have been submitted for many others. At this juncture, it is pertinent to mention that the wooden structure "Sree **Vadakkunnathan Temple**" in Kerala, India received the Award of Excellence in the 2015 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation. Another two structures also received awards an Award of Distinction and an Honourable Mention. This is an example of the efforts of my country in preserving its built heritage.

The second module was on **Cultural Heritage Protection in Japan**. This module gave me insight into the introduction of cultural heritage protection in Japan. Many tangible and intangible properties are being protected under Japanese law. But the fact is that there are many private properties, especially wooden structures, in certain states which need protection. Surely it's a daunting task, but from the Japanese experience, once a system evolves with the creation of an exclusive agency along the lines of Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs, it will benefit the situation as the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and State department of archaeology and museums are busy with the conservation of monuments. Another agency to identify the cultural properties in danger, work hand in hand with the local communities, educate them, and help them in protecting their heritage is the main requirement for better results. Though the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) is working to safeguard the cultural heritage in the country, an agency with government funding can speed up the process and can unearth many such properties which are not able to see the light of the day.

Towns and villages like Nara, Takayama and Shirakawa-go are the best examples of how local communities can be persuaded to allow restoration activities to be undertaken for their properties and also how tourism can be developed by such activities. There are many traditional villages with tangible and intangible heritage, and each one can become a tourist spot if restored properly. This not only helps improve the economy but also allows this invaluable heritage to be protected for future generations.

The module on **Evaluation Criteria and Restoration Method on Wooden Structures in Japan** created an awareness of how cultural properties like wooden structures are evaluated and restored in Japan. The classification of cultural properties and the protection system for built heritage was explained with various examples. I came to understand the system of investigation into various

prefectures for the evaluation of various types of built heritage. Probably this kind of detailed study in each state of India can reveal many new cultural properties which require protection.

The module on **Conservation, Restoration and Maintenance of Monuments in Nara** gave a detailed report on the conservation and restoration activities happening in Nara. It is a very good example of how a historic town can be conserved with a proper conservation management plan. The context and political system in which Japan is able to carry out conservation activities with a free hand is different from the situation in India, where a property's land rate will be given priority over its heritage value. Maybe the decentralized system covering both the national and prefectural governments is working well in Japan. Though decentralization in India exists on paper, how effectively it is functioning is the question. The Japanese government funds all of the conservation of historic buildings and preservation districts. In India do we have so many resources to carry out so many projects? There are many towns back in India which can also be restored with a comprehensive conservation plan, but this requires many resources, complete research, coordination among all of the central, state and local governments, and efforts to bring all the stakeholders into one line. Before that can happen, the political system has to allow support for such activities.

The module on **Traditional Craftsmanship and Conservation of Tools** gave me a chance to see the way tools for working with wood were conserved. Tools are very important for any construction activity but they become even more important for wooden structures. The way Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum was designed and established shows the importance given to tools. It also broadens the knowledge base for upcoming craftsman. The Japanese government also confers awards such as Master Craftsman for carpenters who show exemplary skill. This kind of encouragement may help the artisans to work hard and pass on their skills to future generations. With development of the economy, the children of artisans tend to convert to other occupations due to lack of opportunities and a hope for better living standards. Because of this, finding skilled people for various conservation works becomes difficult. Better encouragement, special courses to teach them the craft, brighter prospects, and improved living facilities in the form of subsidies or remuneration for identified skilled artisans/craftsmen can improve the situation.

The module on '**Systems for Restoration Project and Construction Planning**' imparted information about the steps taken by the Agency for Cultural Affairs for the revival of the field of culture and the arts. It sheds light on the rehabilitation of cultural properties in Japan. The Japanese Association for the Conservation of Architectural Monuments (JACAM) is playing an important role in conservation and restoration activities in Japan. The large number of conservation architects who work with JACAM are ably supervising these. In India, INTACH can play a similar role if all the conservation activities are routed through it, especially in selecting either a contractor or conservation architect. The gap between urban local bodies, local communities and NGOs working towards the conservation of cultural heritage needs to be reduced for a better conservation system.

The module on ‘**Authenticity**’ explained the issues regarding authenticity in the conservation and restoration of cultural properties. Maintaining authenticity in terms of function, design and materials is vital in any conservation or restoration process. As they decay with time, wooden structures are more difficult to deal with than stone or masonry structures. But the Japanese, with their vast experience and indigenous techniques, try to overcome these difficulties and handle the conservation and restoration activities very effectively. I understand that India also follows indigenous vernacular techniques to solve the problem of authenticity on issues related to materials and techniques. They use specially manufactured lime mortar for masonry walls and suitable traditional materials for conservation and restoration practices. As I mentioned earlier in my report, at Vadakkunnathan temple in Kerala, they have preserved the idols, wood and murals of the temple with the help of natural lime, herbs, jaggery and Ayurvedic oils without using any modern materials or techniques. But this is only one example, and monitoring expert committees with conservation architects may be required to strengthen these activities.

The study tour to ‘**Shirakawa-go**’ was a beautiful experience that reminded me of my trip to Manali in India. The village is so picturesque that you need not look far to find a good setting. The influence of climatic factors as well as the farming and sericulture activities of the villagers, based on which Gassho-style houses were constructed, is evident from their design and material usage. They are trying to find a balance between the positive and negative impacts of tourism development in the village. Not only the conservation activities and World Heritage inscription by UNESCO, but also the way the government has developed infrastructure and promoted tourism are reasons for the influx of tourists to these places. The way this UNESCO World Heritage village is protected with the local community’s participation is commendable. In India, traditional villages with rich cultural heritage need to be restored along similar lines.

This training program opened up my thinking about architectural conservation. It gave me a rare glimpse and good understanding of conservation and restoration activities in Japan. After this month’s training here I don’t think I only learned about wooden structures, but also about the importance of **cultural heritage protection** in any place and the need to make the local communities stakeholders in the process of sustainable development. After going back home, my first priority will be to consolidate the learning from my Japan experience and then to understand the conservation and restoration processes in India. I would like to record my thoughts in an article on the Conservation and Restoration Process in Japan. My future course of action is planned as follows:

- Research paper on the similarities/influences in elements of temple architecture between Hindu/Buddhist temples in India and the Buddhist temples of Japan
- To understand the conservation/restoration process in India, especially regarding wooden temples in Kerala/Ladakh. Analysing the differences in the conservation/restoration processes in India and Japan

- Propagation of conservation philosophy/techniques/processes through seminars/guest lecturers/workshops etc
- Articles/research presentations/discussions for the betterment of conservation processes as learned from the training program
- Participation in conservation activities at the local and national level

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank **Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi**, Director ACCU Nara for inviting me to be a part of this training program. I would also like to thank **Mr. NAKAI Isao**, Director, Programme Operation Division and **Ms. WAKIYA Kayoko**, Director, International Cooperation Division for their help all through the training in every possible way, and also **Ms. SAKIMOTO Keiko**, Chief, International Cooperation Division for helping us through the visa application process.

I would like to extend my gratitude to **Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA**, **Dr. INABA Nobuko**, **Mr. UENO Katsuhisa**, **Mr. TOYOKI Hiroyuki**, **Mr. HIDAKA Shingo**, **Mr. HAYASHI Yoshihiko**, **Mr. TACHI Toshihide**, **Mr. IMANISHI Yoshio**, **Mr. Marcelo NISHIYAMA**, **Mr. MURAKAMI Yasumichi**, **Ms. TOYOSHIMA Junko**, **Mr. MURAKAMI Jin-ichi**, **Mr. NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro**, **Mr. MIKITA Hideo**, **Mr. YAMAGUCHI Isamu**, **Mr. SUGIMOTO Kazuki**, **Mr. KUBODERA Shigeru**, **Mr. AOKI Koji**, **Ms. Lynne D DiStefano**, **Mr. IWATA Takeshi**, **Mr. MATSUMOTO Keita**, and **Mr. MORITA Mamoru** for sharing their valuable knowledge through their lectures. It's my pleasure to thank **Ms. HATA**, a very talented and skilful interpreter for her contribution in translating all the lectures. I would also like to thank all the staff of ACCU Nara for their cooperation. My special thanks go to **Ms. SUZUKI**, **Ms. OKUMI Chikako** and **Ms. GOTO Tomoko** for their kind help on and off the class times.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my deep gratitude to my director, **Dr. N Sridharan** for recommending my name to UNESCO (ACCU) through the Government of India. My sincere thanks go to all the participants of this training program for being with me all the time and making my stay here a memorable one.

What I knew about Japan what I saw is altogether a different picture. What a beautiful country it is! Yes it's picturesque with planned development everywhere. People are very systematic and friendly. I am going back home with all these good memories to cherish for the rest of my life.

THANK YOU ACCU.....THANK YOU NARA.....THANK YOU JAPAN

Glimpses of my Journey in Japan



Fig.1 Demonstration at Takenaka Carpentry Museum



Fig. 2 Hands-on activity at Tanaka Residence



Fig.3 Restored Cultural Landscape at Nara Palace



Fig.4 At Restoration site of Kongo-ji Temple



Fig.5 Visit to Takayama Cultural District



Fig.6 At Gassho houses at Shirakawa-Go

Indonesia

Irvra Rangga Suhanda Yunus

Introduction

It was an honor for me to join a training course on cultural preservation in the Asia Pacific region, held from 1 September 2015 to 1 October 2015. The training was a valuable experience for me, and enabled me to gain new knowledge about methods, techniques and ways of preservation of culture, especially for traditional houses in West Sumatra, Indonesia.



Figure 1: Group photo on the opening day

Training that can be applied

Much of the learning and training can be applied to the work and add to the store of knowledge in my country. This includes the following:

1. Dr Gamini Wijesuriya (ICCROM) pointed out the importance of conservation and restoration to retain the culture of the region so as to maintain the typical characteristics, skills, values, and culture of the cultural area. It is my responsibility to provide information to the community, especially West Sumatra, on how important it is to safeguard and protect the cultural area to be able to continue to view it and pass it on to future generations.
2. As explained by Ueno Katsuhisa and Toyoki Hiroyuki (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan), the cultural property protection system process comprises appointment, registration and nomination. The process of conservation and restoration of wooden architecture consists of the following:
 1. Photography of the current state;
 2. Surveys;
 3. Identifying techniques;
 4. Assessment and restoration on the basis of dismantling and survey results.This process is very important for me to apply to traditional houses in West Sumatra (Rumah Gadang) so that the process of

conservation and restoration of traditional houses can be done properly while still maintaining cultural values.

3. Hidaka Shingo (National Museum of Ethnology) described the process of biological damage:
1. Risk of biological damage; 2. Measures against biological damage; 3. Preventive measures; 4. Elimination of pests and sterilization techniques used when biological damage occurs. A very important way to maintain a traditional house and the artefacts in it is to avoid damage caused by many factors.
4. Hayashi Yoshihiko (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties) described the process of evaluation, investigation, and recording of wooden building heritage: 1. First investigation (mark on the map, take snapshots, make a brief report), and selection of second investigation; 2. Second investigation: make drawings, make a further report, (old documents, inside the roof, etc); 3. Investigation of similar buildings; 4. Investigation of similar buildings (special brackets on the columns); 4 Investigation of similar buildings (decorative carvings on the beams); 5. Evaluation (established age, design, religious background, historical background). This process is very important for me to apply to traditional houses in West Sumatra (Rumah Gadang) so that the process of conservation and restoration of traditional houses can be done properly while still maintaining cultural values.
5. At Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum I could understand how fascinating Japanese tools are. I was able to feel the breadth and richness of the world of carpentry tools by looking at the entirety of the exhibition, going through different sections such as exquisite works of master craftsmen and experience the beauty of the tools themselves. Learning from a master carpenter and pondering the traditional beauty of Japanese *Wa* I could see the process by which buildings are created using carpentry tools.
6. Lectures by Murakami Yasumichi (Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education) and Toyoshima Junko (Kobe City Board of Education). The subjects were Risk Management for Cultural Heritage. Damage is most devastating in wooden buildings with: 1) Poor foundations and sills; 2) Insufficient diagonal bracing; 3) Inadequate connecting elements; 4) Insufficient areas of solid wall; 5) Heavy roofs. Actions taken during the restoration period include: 1) Initial Period—Need for survey of historic and cultural resources; 2) Recovery Period—Changes in management of cultural properties; 3) Issues arising from stricken important cultural properties; 4) Proceedings of the Council on Earthquake Resistance. Actions taken after the earthquake: 1) Present state of, and tasks needed to be undertaken for undesignated cultural properties (historic buildings); 2) Stimulating the development of regions and human relations utilizing cultural properties; 3) Repair of cultural properties starting from renewed thinking. Learning from them was very important and the knowledge should be applied because there is a very high risk of earthquakes in West Sumatra.

7. Murakami Jin-ichi enabled me to understand the role of conservation architects in the case of radical repair, with management-level conservation architects generally stationed permanently in an office on the restoration sites, in a systematic effort to ensure nothing goes wrong during restoration. At the work site, the management-level conservation architect undertakes design and supervision activities, carries out detailed investigations, considers the direction of the repairs, and creates records.
8. The lectures by Nishiyama Kazuhiro (NNRICP), Mikita Hideo (Nara Prefectural Government), and Yamaguchi Isamu (Nara City Government) helped me to understand the depiction of traditional homes ranging from traditional sketch plans of the house, detailed sketch plans, detailed measurements of floor plans, sketches of pieces, detailed sketches of pieces, and detailed measurements of pieces.
9. From a lecture by Sugimoto Kazuki (Saidaiji Photo Studio) I could understand the role of photography of important architectural monuments/buildings irrespective of whether or not the object is a building: 1. Semi-permanently recording objects with the best photography available at the time; 2. Storing the images thus taken utilizing a method that prevents their deterioration or disappearance; 3. Preserving the data for posterity and making it able to be utilized for the common good as a cultural property record.
10. Kubedora Shigeru (Architectural Decoration Technological History Research Institute and Aoki Koji (JACAM) instructed us on methods adopted for restoration of paintings in Japan: 1. Repair to maintain the present state; 2. Partial repainting; 3. Complete repainting.

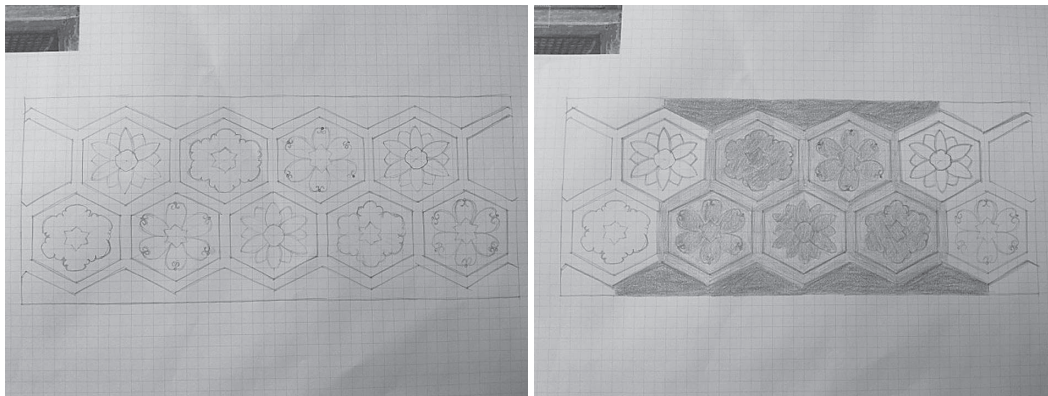


Figure 2

11. Lynne D DiStefano (Architectural Conservation Programme, Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong) spoke about the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and heritage values, technical evaluation of proposed World Heritage Sites and conservation plans.

12. Matsumoto Keita (Shirakawa Village Board of Education) spoke about the values and issues related to the historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama becoming World Heritage Sites.

Conclusion

I would like to submit that my month-long stay here in Japan was very interesting and enjoyable, and indeed an adventure by which I could learn a lot about Japanese principles, methodologies, and techniques concerning the protection, conservation, management and utilization of archaeological sites through the various presentations, practical training and on-site lectures conducted by experts in the field of archaeology. Therefore, I would like to pay my deepest respect and express my heartfelt gratitude to all the eminent lecturers and specialists for sparing their time and sharing their knowledge and words of wisdom.

Acknowledgements

My sincere, heartfelt thanks go to the ACCU office and all the staff for organizing the program and giving me this great opportunity to attend this word-class training course. I wish to also thank the assistants for their selfless help and assistance every time I was in need, and for making my stay in Japan a most wonderful one.

Thank you, Terima Kasih, Arigato gozaimasu.

Lao P.D.R.

Phimmasenh Sybounheuang

Final Report on the Training Course on Cultural Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015

I. Introduction

This training course was held in Nara city, Japan from 1st September to 1st October 2015. This training course was jointly organized by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), and National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties [Tokyo and Nara], in cooperation with the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, Nara Prefectural Government, and Nara City Government. ACCU hosted the opening ceremony for this course, with participants from 15 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. This training program was organized to analyze the problems faced in cultural heritage protection and restoration activities in the Asia Pacific region and to facilitate state-of-the-art solutions for these problems. The participants also received updated information on the latest methodologies and technologies which can be applied and practiced in their respective countries.

The purpose of this training course was to upgrade the knowledge of participants on the principles and methodologies for conservation and restoration. We were taught various skills and techniques for recording and analyzing artifacts as well as methods for the storage management and exhibition of artifacts, and we also had the opportunity to establish networks with colleagues from the Asia Pacific region and share our experiences with each other.

II. Activities and Lectures in This Training Course

The period of this training course was one month, from 1st September to 1st October 2015, and it opened officially on 1st September 2015 at the Fuji Hotel at 9:30 am. The first session was Problems and Needs for Cultural Heritage Protection and Restoration Activities, which ran until 12:30 pm, after which we had the opportunity to visit the Deputy Governor of Nara Prefecture at 14:00 pm.

- On 2nd September, Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya presented a lecture on Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures: Introduction to Wooden Heritage in Asia and the Pacific Region, and the basic meaning, importance, role and responsibilities of ICCROM.
- On 3rd and 4th September, the Participants Country Reports Presentation and Discussion session was held, and after the presentations, Ms. Nobuko INABA (Tsukuba University) gave a lecture on Preservation of Wooden Heritage.
- On 7th September, UENO Katsuhisa, Senior Cultural Properties Specialist of the Cultural

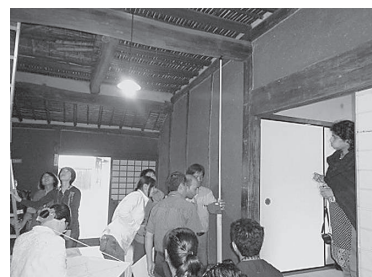
Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs presented a lecture on the Cultural Heritage Protection System and Current Status of Conservation in Japan. After that, we attended the session Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture in Japan.

- On 8th September, HIDAKA Shingo of the National Museum of Ethnology presented a lecture on Preventive Measures against Biological Damage: A Case Study of the National Museum of Ethnology (Minpaku, Japan).
 1. Risks of Biological Damage to Ethnographic Artifacts
 2. Measures taken Against Biological Damage at Minpaku in the early years
 3. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Initiatives at Minpaku, Part 1 (Preventive Measures)
 4. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Initiatives at Minpaku, Part 2 (Elimination and Sterilization Techniques Used When Biological Damage Occurs).
- On 9th September, HAYASHI Yoshihiko of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties presented a lecture on evaluation and investigation records for wooden building heritage.
- On 10th September, TACHI Toshihide of Kasuga-taisha Shrine and IMANISHI Yoshio of Todai-ji Temple presented a lecture on Conservation/Restoration and Management of Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara.
- On 11th September, Marcelo NISHIYAMA of Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum presented a lecture on Traditional Craftsmanship and Conservation of Tools (Study tour in Kobe).
- On 12th September, MURAKAMI Yasumichi of Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education and TOYOSHIMA Junko of Kobe City Board of Education presented a lecture on Disaster Risk Management for Cultural Heritage Based on the Experience of the Great Hanshin Earthquake (Study tour in Kobe).
- On 14th September, MURAKAMI Jin-ichi presented a lecture on System and Project Planning for the Repair of Architectural Monuments in Japan.
- On 15th and 17th September, NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties), MIKITA Hideo (Nara Prefectural Government), and YAMAGUCHI Isamu (Nara City Government) presented a lecture on Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures - I; Damage/Deterioration Surveys and Planning for Restoration; Restoration Method in Practice) at Tanaka Farmhouse and Toshodai-ji Temple.
- On 18th September, SUGIMOTO Kazuki (Saidaiji Photo Studio) presented a lecture on Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures - II (Photography) at Gangoji Temple.
- On 21st September, KUBODERA Shigeru (Historical Research Institute for Architectural Decoration Technology) presented a lecture on Surveying Painting and Plans for Painting Restoration I, at Todai-ji Temple.
- On 22nd September, KUBODERA Shigeru and AOKI Koji (JACAM) presented a lecture on Restoration of Wooden Structures in Practice: Repair of Painting (at Gongo-ji Temple and Kanshin-ji Temple).
- On 24th and 25th September, Lynne D DiStefano, Architectural Conservation Programmes, Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong (ICCROM) presented a lecture on Preservation of Wooden Heritage (Theory and Practice) II-III, at the ACCU office.

- On 27th September, IWATA Takashi (Takayama City Board of Education) hosted a study tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures I (Vernacular Houses and Townscapes).
- On 28th September, MATSUMOTO Keita (Shirakawa Village Board of Education) hosted a study tour: Preservation and Maintenance of Wooden Structures II (Vernacular Houses and Townscapes); (World Heritage and Historic Villages in Shirakawa-go).
- On 29th September, MORITA Mamoru (Kanazawa Traditional Architectural Design Office); hosted a study tour: Conservation and Restoration of Castle Architecture.

III. Evaluation of This Training Course

This training course was a wonderful opportunity for all participants to receive updated knowledge in all aspects of the current problems and solutions for cultural heritage protection and restoration activities in the Asia Pacific region. This course was comprehensively framed and structured to identify, analyze and educate about cultural heritage protection and restoration. I can confirm that this course fulfilled its main purpose.



Recording/Documentation of Wooden Structures and Restoration Methods at Tanaka Family Residence

IV. Conclusion

The Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015 provided all participants with an equal opportunity to improve and upgrade their knowledge and skills in their own work for better efficiency, and to study new techniques and implement the same for conservation and restoration of cultural heritage. In addition, this training course provided me with hands-on practice and a great professional experience in Japan. It also introduced me to modern methods that can be applied and practiced along with various conservation, preservation and research analysis techniques. This course has been of great value for me. Also it created a common platform for all of us to share our professional experience and knowledge with colleagues from other countries.

V. Acknowledgments

- I hereby express my sincere gratitude to all the organizers and sponsors of this particularly valuable training course.
- I am grateful to ACCU, ICCROM, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. And I am also very thankful to my country (Lao P.D.R), particularly the head of the management office of Vat Phu Champasak World Heritage and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Laos for giving me such a wonderful opportunity to participate in this training course.

- I am really grateful to Mr. Nishimura Yasushi, the director of ACCU, as well to the interpreter, all the lecturers and all ACCU staff for making everything convenient for us during the entire period of this training course.
- My heartfelt thanks also go to all my fellow participants from the Asia Pacific region for their valuable ideas, information and support throughout the entire course.

Mongolia

Miyegombo Tsermaa

Final report

Introduction

As a participant in the ACCU Nara Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015, I am pleased to give feedback and opinions based on my experience, knowledge and thoughts, especially in comparison with the situation in Mongolia, organised into the following sections:

- 1) General ideas on the Japanese conservation system
- 2) Comparison to Mongolian museum complexes
- 3) Discussion and conclusion

1) General Ideas on the Japanese Conservation System

One of the most important factors I have found explaining why Japanese conservation of cultural properties is so successful is the comprehensive Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. It was established in 1950 through a combination of previous laws, and various amendments over the next 65 years have both strengthened its structure as a policy on cultural heritage and raised awareness about the protection of cultural properties among the Japanese people. Previous laws had also established and addressed the importance of conservation in Japan, even more than 100 years ago.

Enactment of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1950, along with subsequent amendments to the designation system, have provided a successful mechanism for, and broadened the scope of heritage protection in Japan, which divides major cultural properties into two levels of categories—National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties—and also supports Japanese tradition in its non-physical form by establishing a system of protection for both intangible and tangible cultural properties.

The most meaningful amendments to the law for me, which I want to address here as suggestive for my country worthy of comparison, are the system of preservation districts for groups of traditional buildings (1975), the system of registered cultural properties (1996), and amendments giving protection to cultural landscapes (2004). The system of preservation districts for groups of traditional buildings broadened the scope of protection for cultural properties, not only in terms of the scale and style of cultural properties, but also in making better use of national historic and cultural knowledge for humanity.

Of course, I know that the implementation of a protection system for group buildings requires a lot of investment and effort and the participation of many people each time. But for Japan it has already

become reality, and therefore, I think that we have to introduce the Japanese experience. Also, we need to introduce similar laws to those in Japan for the protection of cultural heritage.

In my opinion, we can undertake a joint project; for example, ‘museumification’ of the historical and cultural heritage of Mongolia

Targets:

- Analysis of the safety of historic buildings used as museums
- Securing and improving the skills of professional staff
- Expert seminars to organize the museum network, supporting sustainable development of specialized groups of museums
- Organizing public programs like excursions for people to realize the importance and results of the project.

2) Comparison to Mongolian Museum Complexes

Mongolia is best known as a country in Central Asia that has a tradition of nomadic culture, with the core business being ranching in the harsh climatic conditions. Wood is widely used in Mongolian household environments. Depending on the quality and size of the tree, wood is widely used in construction (houses, monasteries), and at home (objects, jewelry) But throughout the world, human civilization is changing, which is in turn changing the system of socialization in the Mongolian lifestyle, which has forced us to preserve the most original nomadic culture. As a participant in the ACCU Nara Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015, I am familiar with the experience of conservation and restoration in the Asian and Pacific countries. Some common characters are marked on Buddhist structures in China, Nepal and Japan. However, due to different climates, these countries each have unique problems in the protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

In Mongolia since 1930, wooden constructions have been able to be viewed at museums, and two of them, Bogd Khaan Palace Museum and Choijin Lama Temple Museum are located in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, while the others are in other regions of Mongolia.

In my opinion, ‘museumification’ of wooden heritage in Mongolia has the following positives and negatives in regard to conservation:

Positive for conservation of historic properties;

- Prolongs the aging of wooden buildings with a rich history
- Used to improve public knowledge

Negative for conservation

- Changes the original appointments for museum displays and to serve visitors
- Doesn't comply with the special provisions on the protection of cultural heritage, such as immovable monument conservation and restoration
- It is quite evident that Mongolia lacks renovation and conservation knowledge and skills for cultural heritage constructions.

-We have lost our traditional technology and skills for preservation and renovation works related to cultural heritage constructions.

3) Discussion and conclusion

- Firstly, it has created data of information about restoration. On the basis of this data museums have to provide research on conservation and restoration.
- All the temple buildings are painted in a natural mineral paint. At the present time, Mongolian professionals are not able to find suitable paint like the original.
- Wooden constructions are too obsolete. All details should be restored immediately.
- On the other hand, museum workers dealing with historic wooden building must be aware of modern technology for conservation and restoration of wooden materials. That is why we need training on the conservation of wooden constructions. There are very few vacancies for museum restorers and conservators in wooden heritage. Training on methods of analysis, expertise and conservation planning for experienced professional staff is required.
- A priority for my country is to create documentation, to save traditional technology for reconstruction, and to extend the age of wooden buildings, especially their decorations and patterns.

Now I know what kind of repair system is required, what categories of cultural properties must be covered by the law, how we need to create a law on the maintenance and improvement of historic landscapes in a community. I can share this information with Mongolian museum staff.

Thanks for the ACCU Nara Office

Nepal

Tandukar Sabina

Salvage, Preservation and Documentation of Cultural Heritage: Lessons from Japan for Nepal

The collective attachment and collective memory that we share with our cultural heritage adds value to our everyday life and gives a sense of belonging with a certain place. This place is probably part of our roots, where we have evolved to be what we are and how we live today. It is interesting to see how such heritages have continued to influence the social pattern within their periphery and also how modern man has continued to interpret this influence. While this interconnection creates dynamism, it has become crucial to understand the change that both man and these heritages are going through.

While Nepal suffered a devastating earthquake this year, it had to face a massive loss of cultural heritage. Immediately after the earthquake the focus was on rescue and relief operations, and then operations began to provide temporary shelter. Now, almost five months after that fateful day, rebuilding and restoration plans are being discussed and carried out.

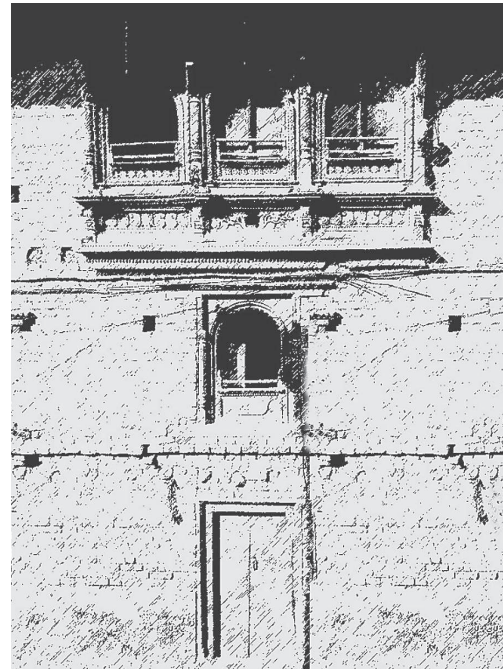
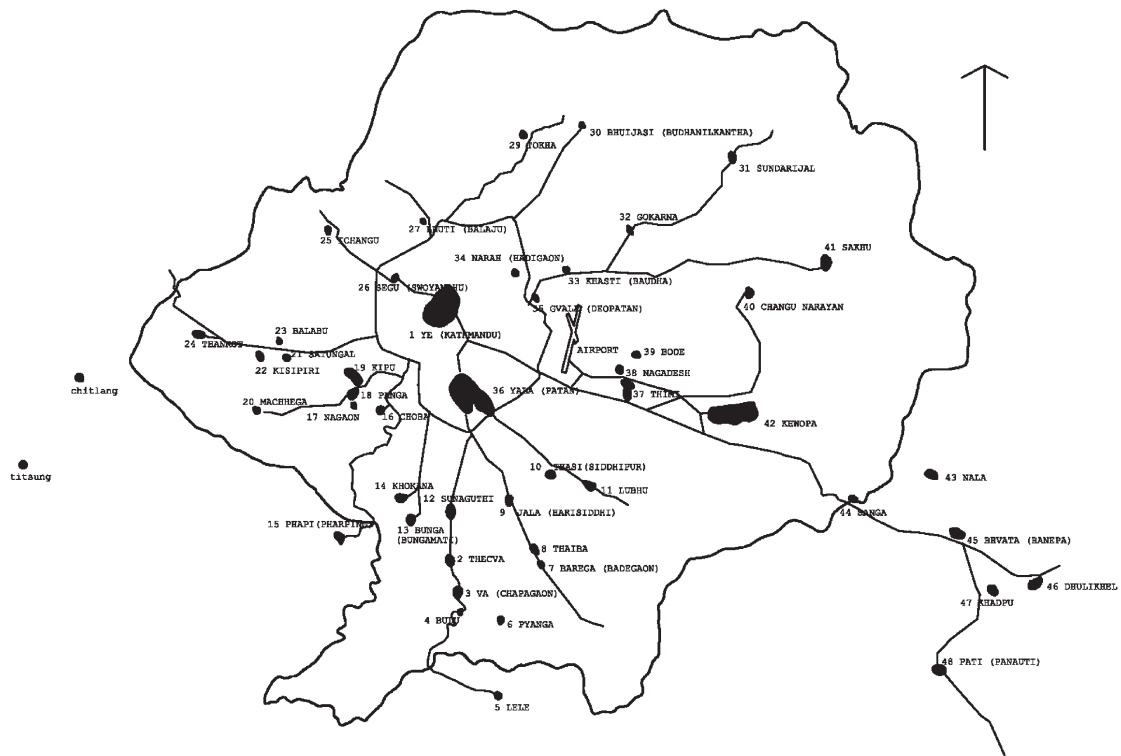


Figure 1 face-page of TBI Nepal, A private house from Thankot, Kathmandu

Amid all this turmoil, what we learned is that a proper system and plan for salvaging the remains of our heritage is crucial to ensure proper rebuilding and restoration activities. Another point that came to the fore was the necessity to document all heritages, from small details to inventories of entire traditional settlements. The database thus created needs to be shared among all agencies concerned.

Nepal has documented most of its world heritage sites; however, the documentation of many traditional settlements and their social and cultural aspects needs to be carried out. The Traditional Buildings Inventory (TBI-Nepal) formed under the collaboration of ICOMOS Nepal, KVPT (Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust) and Rich Architectures is working to document the private traditional homes of around 53 Newar settlements from within and around the Kathmandu Valley to at least have a record of what our traditional townscapes looked like before everything is torn down. This emergency documentation process is totally based on digital photography and a record of the house owner and his aspirations. During this initiation we questioned ourselves as to why these edifices were unable to raise much interest and awareness among lay persons, and how to educate them to understand the value of

such possession of cultural property, which might be a matter of individual possession, but the spiritual values they carry belong to society, the region and the nation and even the global community.



MAP 1. TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN AND AROUND KATHMANDU VALLEY

The lessons learned through the ACCU training are crucial to this project's success and should take it forward to the rebuilding process. The process through which the Japanese systems work to keep a record of such structures will be very helpful. But not only for built structures; I also learned the essence and method of recording the techniques, tools and role of craftsmen in traditional works. This inclusive and integrative method of documentation, as I see it, can preserve, prepare and reinforce the social system. The idea of cultural mapping, where overlaying the intangibles over the tangibles can show us the layers of space over time and in the meantime can show the true picture of the context and give us a bigger perspective to work with. These new-found dimensions would be integrated to prepare the inventory and base the project on the values of the community

The heritage of Nepal is religion- and faith-based, this leads to the fact that historic preservation of monuments must be accompanied by ensuring the active participation of cultural heritage into the life of the local people and vice versa. This participation must come in the form of the conservation

of tangible expressions focused on the intangible aspects that surround and infuse them. As Prof. Sudarshan Raj Tiwari puts it: “Vestiges of intangible culture are, however, the last to go and these remain precisely because they touch the cords of the heart of the practitioner of residual culture. Elements such as language, dialects, music, legends and rituals are some such areas which could be linked with monument conservation so that civic relations are established. This will be able to infuse civil acceptance and emulation of conservation into their daily actions.”

The Shirakawa-go village committee provided an example of how empowering locals to preserve their heritage can bring them a sense of social ownership, which is beneficial for keeping the community and its built heritage intact. Nepal has similar ancient community groups called *Guthi* (which still continue). Under this system, every temple and the intangible heritage associated with it are taken care of by a certain local group of people, who form a local body to ensure continuation of the local traditions. They almost resemble modern day trusts. There are several types of such *Guthi*; a few examples are - Hiti *Guthi*: to ensure protection and preservation of jahru (spigots), hiti (stone water conduits), and falcha (rest houses), Si / Sana *Guthi*: associated with the death rituals of the local community; Sa *Guthi*: associated with mustard oil producers especially in the village of Khokana (south of Patan). Every citizen has a long association with some part of his city, and his image is soaked in memories and meanings. These *Guthis* ensure meritorious activities among these communal people and increases the feeling of associative relations with the surroundings. The important aspect of the Shirakawa-go committee was its legal ability to give opinions and make decisions on the management and preservation of the fabric of the village. Nepal also needs to empower its small *Guthis* to become the



Figure 2 Lun-Hiti Sundhara, Patan. It is still a social center for meeting people and filling water for daily use or simply drink from it on a hot sunny day



Figure 3 Jahruhiti, Near Mangal Bazar. The locals came forward to repair this ailing stone water spigot; the spirit is still there among the communal people to come forward to preserve their heritage.

face of their respective communities for heritage preservation and communal works. These groups can also be used to implement risk management plans in times of emergency for both humanitarian and heritage works.

This government-communal partnership can be taken further to build partnerships with corporate organizations that have not given priority to this area. This way we can create a financial pool to fund such activities and in the meantime make our society culturally sensitive even at the corporate level. This new-found interrelationship between government, communities and corporations will see a sustained regional identity, and Nara is one such beautiful example of a retained landscape.

Revitalizing existing old buildings is also needed in present-day Newar society, where there are hundreds of such historic houses with exquisite craftworks especially on wooden windows and doors. Giving new functions to these age-old structures and finding economic benefit for the owners is an important task ahead. Many such houses in the Swotha area of Patan have been turned into tourist accommodations, bringing a financial boon to the owners – the result being that now the owners do not want to pull down the old houses to build modern ones; rather, they are adamant about preserving the old flavor. There is a need to introduce new policies like these and Japan has a system of providing subsidies, but since Nepal is an economically poor country, it needs to look at what further role the government can play in helping its citizens in any preservation works.

Public outreach through the media for the promotion of restoration and rebuilding in the traditional style is another lesson to learn from Japan. Local and national media can help to educate the people and give them an idea of the repair and maintenance activities that can be carried out in their own homes and communities. I am an architect and I also work as an editor of Business Architecture magazine. Although promoting research on Newari architecture in every issue of the magazine is one of our main concerns as a publishing group, we also have plans to publish an architectural series focusing on craftsmen, traditional technology and documentation works. Bringing craftsmen to the forefront will increase confidence among the general public that even today quality construction can be achieved through traditional materials and technology. Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum, Kobe was an inspiration for us all; the historic documentation of carpentry works, the extensive collection of tools and the research unit to promote carpentry as a profession was praiseworthy and a valuable learning experience. My country also has such a carpentry history and carpenters are the soul of our heritage. I think a place like this in my country would boost the morale of our carpenter brothers. Nepal still has a long way to go, and integrating such craftsmen into developments is crucial for the cultural growth of my country.

Another aspect that this training has instilled in me is to see entrepreneurial opportunities for local communities based on local handcrafts and agriculture-based products, and a percentage of the income earned by tourism needs to be put back into the communities to help retain the local customs and languages. Nepal is rich in terms of ethnic, architectural and geographical diversity and to be able

to preserve and explore the opportunities within this diversity would bring benefits at all levels and sectors of society.

Finally, Nepal like any other developing country, is seeing urban sprawl as a result of an infrastructure-centric way of thinking, but as Giedon says, “All the talk about organizing and planning is vain when it is not possible to create again the whole man, unfractured in his methods of thinking and feeling.” And Schulz says, “We often hear that present-day society is chaotic, and that this fact must lead to architectural disorder. The argument is superficial. Any society necessarily has a particular ‘structure’ which should find a corresponding physical frame. Its chaotic aspects are often due to the lack of this correspondence.” This training has given me the maturity to identify the richness of possibilities within this confusion and I am thankful to ACCU, ICCROM and the other cultural agencies for this wonderful opportunity!

Pakistan

Azeem Muhammad

Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015 Final Report

Introduction:

The conservation, restoration and preservation of cultural heritage in Pakistan is my responsibility. I work in the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Government of Pakistan. My main duties are survey, investigation, preparation of master plans/estimates, conservation of monuments, and preservation of excavated sites.

During the past several years, the Department of Archaeology and Museums has successfully carried out preservation and restoration works at a number of historical monuments and vernacular buildings such as Jahangir's Tomb (Lahore), Noor Jahan's Tomb (Lahore), Rohtas Fort (Jhelum), Asif Khan's Tomb (Lahore), Tomb of Sheikh Ali (Gujrat), Baoli (Jandiala Sher Khan), Hiran Minar (Sheikhpura) and Tank (Sheikhpura).

Overview of Training Course:

The training course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia Pacific Region 2015 regarding preservation and restoration of wooden structures was organized by the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara) Japan and its partners. The training course started on 1st September 2015 and was completed on 30th September, 2015. There were 15 participants from 15 Asian countries in this course. During the course, there were presentations, lectures, practical training and onsite lectures regarding wooden conservation.

Japan's Conservation System:

One of the most important factors I have found as to why Japan's conservation of cultural properties is very successful is because of the comprehensive Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The most important point for me is the establishment of the system of Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings, the 1996 amendment establishing a system of registered cultural properties, and the 2004 amendment giving protection to cultural properties and also emphasizing the importance of the close relationship of people with their own heritage. The close coordination by local people is very important because without public support, it is not possible to maintain cultural heritage.

Every country constructs its buildings and structures in accordance with the natural situation, people, communities and places. So the characteristics of built heritage varies from country to country around the world. Due to this, it is very difficult to apply the same ideas and knowledge about built heritage in the same manner everywhere.

Significance of Training:

The training environment was very good. During the lectures, Japanese methods of conservation and preservation were the main topics. We also had the opportunity to observe a number of sites and interact with professionals. Due to the broad scope of the training, it was beneficial for both the participants as well as their respective countries, which is the true significance of this course. Most Asian countries have similar kinds of problems regarding conservation, which can be addressed with these kinds of discussions.

Techniques used for Conservation and Preservation of Wooden Buildings in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, the conservation and restoration problems of historical buildings are undoubtedly enormous. The conservation of ancient buildings at Lahore Fort is a difficult task. The unique monuments are suffering from different problems in various degrees. The unique and highly prized Shish Mahal in particular was suffering from unique problems, which have been solved with the assistance of a UNESCO-NORAD funded project. Both national and international experts have studied the conservation problems and the restoration work in progress. However, the problem of high humidity inside the buildings and monuments with very thick walls has also added to the difficulties of the conservator and managers of the site. Shalimar Garden is also under threat both from the visitors and the hazard of the rising water table around the prized monument.

The problems at the archaeological remains of Taxila are also complex. The wild plant growth is virtually uncontrollable. The micro and macroclimate of the valley has been disturbed at a rapid pace, which has also adversely affected the monuments. The poor drainage system has been harming the standing structure. Similarly, restoration of suitable micro and macro climatic conditions is also needed for better preservation and maintenance of the cultural relics in their original environments.

The fundamental objective of conservation is to prolong the life of the cultural heritage without destroying its physical or other evidence. The minimum effective action is always best while carrying out the conservation work. If possible, the action should be reversible, otherwise it can be damaging for the existing original elements of the site. Sometime, we have to proceed with reconstruction of historic buildings; for example, the recent reconstruction of Ziarat Residency, which was completely damaged in a terrorist attack in June, 2013. Even then, the restoration and reconstruction must be based upon accurate documentation and evidence, not merely conjecture.

Knowledge Gained During Training:

- i. Value and Authenticity of Monuments
- ii. Inspections in the Conservation and Repair of Architectural Monuments
 - a) Actual measurement survey
 - b) Damage survey
 - c) Trace survey
 - d) Specifications survey
 - e) Chronological survey

- f) Photography
- g) Structural analysis of building
- h) Literature survey etc.
- iii. Disaster Prevention
- iv. Integrated Pest Management
- v. Investigation and Evaluation of Wooden Buildings.
- vi. Risk Management
- vii. Preservation and Restoration Techniques
- viii. Techniques/Basic Knowledge of Taking Photographs of Cultural Properties
- ix. Practical Training for Survey/Study Regarding Restoration of Paintings of Archaeological Monuments.

Discussion and Conclusion:

This training made me realize that cultural heritage property is not an issue for only one country—it is the property of mankind and should be protected, conserved and restored to maintain and sustain it for the future. Through this training, I have gained new ideas, techniques and more advanced knowledge, which will help me in understanding the concepts of conservation of cultural properties. I will share my experiences with other conservators in my department as part of their training.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank the Government of Japan, Cultural Heritage Cooperation Office Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO Nara (ACCU) and International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). Thank you very much for the close coordination, support and effective management throughout the entire program. Finally, I would like to thank the Department of Archaeology and Museums and Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of the Government of Pakistan for nominating me for this course.



Meeting with Deputy Governor of Nara
Prefecture



Restoration site in Osaka Japan



Visit to National Museum of Ethnology



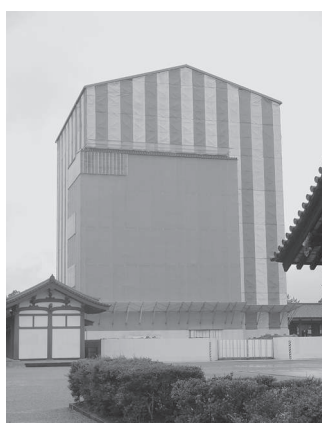
Storage area of National Museum of
Ethnology



Cross section of roof at Kasuga-taisha Shrine
Nara



Lecture at restoration site in Nara



Outside view of ongoing restoration work



Cross section model of a brick structure in
Kobe

Philippines

Panganiban Friscian Rabanes

Final Report

To my knowledge, and based on the information I obtained from this training, the legal system for the historical and cultural property of Japan is similar to some extent to that of the Philippines. The Philippines' legal system for cultural and historical property is based on ICCROM'S published documents and also on the experience of participants in the training provided by ICCROM and ACCU in the past. The following is an account of the knowledge and skills gained from ACCU's training that are feasible and can be immediately applied to the agency's work.

The principle of management and maintenance of the museum: Our agency is responsible for twenty-two (22) modern museums; some are new structures but most are old structures. We will recommend a re-assessment of the management and maintenance of each museum and what problems may occur, and take prior steps to solve the problems. One problem we face is the humidity within some museums and how the display of artifacts requires constant maintenance. Based on this training we can limit the maintenance by finding the source of the problem with constant monitoring of the display.

Re-evaluating our main storage and individual museum storage: As part of a cultural agency that specializes in historical structures and historical artifacts, our agency is responsible for preserving historical artifacts both for the museum and for storage; although compared to the Ethnology museum, our storage is rather small and we don't have such sophisticated machinery. The recommendation is for new devices to upgrade both the main storage and individual museum storage for artifacts.

Updating of an evaluation card or fill-up form for initial assessment of important cultural property: We are instructed to submit a complete staff work report right after a site inspection.

Reassessment of fire protection systems in every structure our agency handles: Strict compliance with the fire protection system for our structures is always an issue for the interior designer, especially for old structures where it is impossible to run fire protection pipes in the ceiling without compromising some part of the structure. In Japan, fire protection systems are often built outside the structure, which is worth recommending.

Salary increases based on skill level: For general construction and restoration construction, the labor fee for a carpenter, mason, tinsmith, etc. is the same. These are different methods of construction, but restoration is an intricate process that needs more time and experience to accomplish. We may recommend the establishment of a training program for all workers involved in restoration works to have them increase their level of skill. In the Philippines, most cities have training schools for

vocational courses, and by coordinating with each municipal training school, we may be able to include restoration training as a skill the students can learn. As a result, we can have the graduates classified as fit for restoration and thereby increase their salaries. This is not a simple task, and it may take years to be approved by our government.

Recommendation and re-assessment of “private” cultural property: This is the most difficult task when a private structure is regarded as cultural property due to its age, as most of the time the owner does not want the structure to be listed as a cultural property because of the cost of restoring it compared to demolishing it and rebuilding a new one. The legal system of Japan in funding private cultural properties may be a good source of reference for re-assessment of funding cultural properties, although one problem that may occur is that the owner would be obligated to make their home available to the public and this may upset the owner.

The following are the knowledge and skills gained from the ACCU training that should prove useful for future development of design and construction.

The method of sheltering the entire structure for restoration would be expensive to do in our country. But for some very significant old structures we may recommend this method, as it is very helpful for protecting the structure and also those working within it. It also makes the work a lot easier to carry out because with the scaffolding surrounding the whole structure, you can quickly move to wherever you need to work and also make observations more easily.

The Philippines has an environmental law that stipulates that no big trees shall be cut down, and with this law, we are having a hard time replacing large wooden frameworks. A method from one of the lectures indicates that this can be done by bundling smaller diameter pieces of wood and strapping them together, however, one consequence is that the strength of the bundled wood is not as strong as one piece of wood.

For the site visit to the town of Kanazawa and the village of Shirakawa, it is notable that all power lines are concealed underneath the street, providing a clear view of the sky. Also the fire protection for the village is set throughout the street with proper concealment and easy-to-read signage. We have the same issue for some villages and towns where electric poles protrude onto the street and are very near structures, acting as a possible hazard. What I learned here may be applied to the cultural properties of town and villages.

The training in photo-documentation of structures gave me new methods for improving our photo-documentation and shall guide me regard to the next purchase of a camera for structure and site documentation. And for the actual photo-documentation of the structure, we shall recommend the methods learned from the workshop training to our museum inventory. For future expansion of our office, we may also create a photo-documentation area based on equipment introduced at the workshop.

The training on authenticity from ICCROM provided useful knowledge that can be shared with newly employed architects, and this will be useful for the initial assessment of structures in terms of both tangible and intangible heritage. This will make the evaluation faster if relevant information can be reflected in the initial report of the findings of authenticity.

In regard to restoration methods and the quality of work, the various wooden construction methods may not all be applicable to our country due to the use of local materials, but we shall certainly take into consideration the quality of the work done in Japan.

Finally, learning about the history of Japan, the methods of Japanese restoration, the time and effort put into building a structure, be it a residence, shrine or temple, and the discipline and hospitality of the Japanese people will all set a good example for my country.

Samoa

Apelu Lumepa Josephine

Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region



Samoa war canoe of the 1800s. Photo: National Library of New Zealand.

Background

The training was dedicated to the management, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage, focusing technically on the concept of wooden structures in Japan. Learning from the tools provided, both technical and theoretical, the training has provided ample material to help with proposals written by the museum for the purpose of establishing a more definitive role in managing cultural heritage conservation.

General Status of Heritage Conservation in Samoa

There are not many laws currently on the books to protect the cultural heritage of Samoa, but pending policies such as the National Culture Policy and the Museum Policy may be stepping stones to a speedy enactment of such laws. There is some existing legislation mandated to protect heritage (especially art and traditional knowledge) from exploitation.

Ministries with duplicated functions aimed at preserving and conserving cultural heritage are finally being included in the National Heritage Committee, which is chaired by the Minister of Education. The Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture is currently seen as the coordinator for the national culture policy.

Short Term Goals of the Training

The training has inspired and convinced us that Samoa would benefit most from a simple start at conservation management and planning by joining ICCROM.

One of the long term aims of the Museum of Samoa is to adopt international standards. ICCROM will be a useful tool in ensuring that the museum is following and achieving its goals. Simply starting at a point where we can have and implement control is more practical and doable. The museum can then add to that with more substantive arguments regarding cultural developments in Samoa.

Long Term Goals

Sound Structure to Goals for Conservation

From the training, it is realized that a structured approach to conservation is cost effective and sustainable. Many facets of Japan's system of conservation also include the active participation of the communities involved. Samoa would do well to follow a similar scheme as it also relies on tourism to provide incomes for many people.

Relevant Partnerships and Expertise

We recommend to the National Heritage Committee that the coordination and involvement of relevant partners, including architects, engineers, photographers, conservators, archaeologists, historians, etc. from the beginning, with a detailed database for heritage sites, artefacts, places of significance, and art would be most useful in setting clear definitions for each material of cultural significance and for creating meaningful stories for generations to come.

Tourism Based Conservation Strategy

A most significant recommendation is to also include an active role for village participants in the consultations regarding conservation of cultural heritage. While government may provide all the funding, it seems more useful and reasonable to encourage self management of cultural heritage in the villages with some financial support provided by the government as an incentive. When people take charge of their own heritage in Japan, tourism is boosted also. Such a harmonious lifestyle creates an economically and environmentally stable community. Foreseeing the same benefits for Samoa,

committee houses and legend sites can be used by Samoans to display their traditions and reveal their stories. The sky is the limit with such possibilities.

National Museum of Samoa Focal Centre

As museums are places of education and conservation, the profile of the museum in Samoa can be enhanced through a detailed definition of its role as a promoter and protector of cultural heritage. The current structure of the Culture Division is such that many of its functions are scattered. To combine these divisions into a single section that fulfills the purposes of the museum is more cohesive and makes sense to outside observers. It would also help to increase funding and enable a more viable and sustainable museum collection. Looking at museums in Japan, where education is enhanced through the training of PhD students, the museum of Samoa itself can be a source of such training once its functions are fully realized. It is also an institution that can earn an income on its own, so the government would not have to spend so much on resourcing it in the future.

Lessons Learnt in the Training

Wooden structures such as colonial buildings in Samoa are fast being replaced through development. The main issues facing heritage workers are that there is no funding to restore the buildings and there are no strong arguments against depleting the stock of such buildings. The emphasis on development overrides the need for such buildings.

Conservation training would help overcome this hurdle. Even more so, it would also invite international attention to assist with funding.

Technical skills such as structural engineering, architecture, and photography already exist in Samoa. The need to include the opinions and expertise of conservation workers is important in deciding on the purpose of heritage sites and whether or not they are worth restoring.

Without laws to protect heritage sites, artefacts and art, there is very little we can do to lift the profile of cultural heritage in Samoa and enable it to provide a sustainable future for Samoans living in harmony with traditions and the environment.

Site Visits in Japan Inspiring Reflections on Samoa

The sites visited in Japan were inspirational, stunning and peaceful. They each provided a place of comfort for the seeking soul. To see that many people from all over the world enjoy such sites is proof of a well-sustained management conservation system. Japanese gardens are exceptional also.

If Samoa adapts such ideals towards the care of her cultural heritage, she will also attract many people to visit her shores for the purpose of finding something uniquely Samoan. As a green country overall, it can be a museum on its own shores, depicting a harmonious culture and people.

Concluding Words

After arriving in Japan a month ago with no expectations but to be trained in conservation, I leave with a sense of satisfaction and contentment. I contributed what I could to the discussions and workshops. I also learnt so much from the trainers and the participants. And I have ample reason to want to return to such a welcoming place.

I was most touched by the care and concern shown to us by the ACCU staff. Mr Nakai is ever appreciated for his patience and persistence. I am also grateful to the Director of ACCU for his support. There are several people that I should name, but it is my humble wish that you all take to heart my deep and heartfelt gratitude for including Samoa this year. Thank you in spades. God speed.

Uzbekistan

Rakhmanova Ziyoda Muradovna

Final Report

Introducing Uzbekistan:

Uzbekistan was an arena for the crossover of totally different cultures for many centuries. Each nation of invaders of this country built their own famous architectural temples, mosques and strategic buildings. From one generation to the next, people tried to keep those buildings as market places, meeting arenas or shelters.

Today, these architectural heritages are in the process of being restored according to the historical data. Here in Japan I learned a lot about the restoration of historical wooden structures through attending lectures of high profile teachers.

The training course was very useful not only for me, but also my organization and my country, as I will use the knowledge I gained from this training course in my job as much as possible.

In the territory of Uzbekistan, wooden handicrafts began to be produced around 2000 BC. This has been proven from archaeological excavations and finds of wooden utensils, small trunks with images of statues and all kinds of animals, and other samples. Making geometric forms from wood, and wooden doors and columns began from the 7th century. During the 14th century, in the great Amir Temur and Temurieds period, all kinds of art, including folk art, started to develop very fast. Wood carving especially was the most important of all the arts. In the Shah-i-Zinda complex as an example to the whole world, the unique door at the entrance of the Ibn Abbas mausoleum made of wood by Master Sheroziy in the 14th century, still retains its elegance.

Woodcraft continued to be produced in the same spirit later as well in the 16th to 20th centuries, in accordance with Islamic architecture (the historical works of art in these buildings have been preserved till the present time). Examples can be found in the doors and windows of the Shah-i-Zinda complex, the big gates of the Registan, DevonBegi in Bukhara, Kalon Mosque complex of Bahauddin Naqshbandi, a number of mosques, madrasah in Khiva and Kokand Urda, the Inn Jo'me Mosque complex, and many similar works with extremely sensitive historical craftwork and doors, gates, and columns. Such beautiful art can be found in very few other places.

Within 70-100 years after gaining independence, Uzbekistan adopted almost all existing wood carvings, and other types of wooden culture were re-born. Examples are Khasti Imam Mosque, the Amir Temur Museum, The Palace, the White Mosque, New Zangi main mosque and many large and small palaces of culture, museums and other buildings using a certain style of wood carving and other

architectural elements such as wood awnings, and as a matter of national pride, such kind of terraces were built and are still being built today.

Our ancestors used a variety of different woods. Masters carefully studied the properties of the timber, and after that carved wood patterns. They divided trees in two groups: broad leaf trees and needle leaf trees. Needle leaf trees are for wood construction, the main material in craft and wood carving, because of its unique advantages. The more resins in a tree the slower the decomposition, while deciduous trees are light and easy to process, and the body is smooth for easy preparation of rafters. Oak, kingly, poplar, maple, barberry and other trees are also used for carving. Wood materials are determined according to their natural flowers, the colors, and the smell of the wax. Wood carving masters use walnut, elm, maple, mulberry, juniper, and poplar for the best results, as well as the best local trees such as apricot varieties.

General Overview of Training Course:

The Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Nara, Japan organized the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015: Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures, from 1st September, 2015 to 30th September, 2015. There were 15 participants from 15 Asian countries in this training course. This course included lectures, practical training and onsite lectures for restoration, preservation and excavation.

The aim of the course was to introduce concepts and methods of Japan's system for preservation and restoration of wooden structures.

1st week

In the first week, we had an introduction to Architectural Heritage in Asia by Dr. Gamini Wijesuria (Project Manager for ICCROM). All participants gave presentations on their respective countries' heritage, and afterwards the participants had a fruitful discussion.



2nd Week

In the second week, we learned about the cultural property protection system in Japan, basic principles of conservation and repair of architectural monuments, inspections of the conservation and repair of architectural monuments, disaster prevention, seismic measures, integrated pest management, evaluation and investigation of wooden building heritage, and traditional carpentry tools—which was very informative for me as I am working on wooden heritage in my country.



3rd Week

In the 3rd week we learned about systems for restoration project and construction planning, and restoration and structural reinforcement. In this week we had a study trip to the Tanaka family residence, where we learned about how to create plans and cross sections of wooden structures. The photography class was also very interesting and informative, in relation to taking photographs of monuments.



4th Week

This week, we learned about surveying painting for restoration and methods adopted for the restoration of painting in Japan, paid an onsite visit to an ongoing restoration project, and attended a very informative lecture by Dr. Lynne on Value and Authenticity.



5th Week

In the fifth week we had a series of study tours in which we examined vernacular houses and townscapes in Takayama city and Shirikawa-go, and after that we went to Kanazawa Castle, where we had a lecture as well as a very informative onsite demonstration, which should be beneficial for both me and my country.



Conclusion

The training course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2015 for Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures gave all participants valuable knowledge and was very informative in the field of conservation and restoration of wooden structures. It was a great opportunity for me to observe the Japanese way of conservation and restoration. I acquired many skills and a great deal of experience on conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

Acknowledgement

I would like to say thanks to the organisers for providing me this great opportunity to participate in this training course. I would personally like to thank the whole staff of the ACCU office for their close coordination and effective management.

Viet Nam

Ta Thi Hoang Van

FINAL REPORT

The one month I spent in Nara greatly impressed me: it was a deeply beautiful and exciting experience. During the course, the lectures in theory or practice were always compelling, and they vividly conveyed each relevant point. I learned many things that I can add to what I learned in my lectures at university and apply to my work at the Vietnam Institute of Architecture (VIAR), with the common desire to contribute to conservation heritage in Vietnam:

I. An overview of my understanding of the contents of the course:

- Understanding of the management system of cultural property in Japan;
- Understanding of the history of urban architecture and architectural history of Japanese wood;
- Understanding of the logic of scientific conservation issues and monuments in the context of Japan and the Asia Pacific region, with similar characteristics as Vietnam.
- Awareness of importance of observation and survey in building composite profiles for relics; as well as establishing a detailed conservation plan.
- Awareness of how conservation projects require interdisciplinary cooperation in the implementation process (history, culture, architecture, art, etc.)
- Learning how to organise a training programs from ACCU

II. The training applies to my work in my country

1. Theoretical basis and scientific methodology and practice:

- Lectures by specialists from ICCROM—Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA, Prof. Nobuko INABA, Dr. Lynne D DiStefano—posed major challenges for legacy not only in the Asia Pacific but also regarding the state of global heritage (cultural affairs, the environment, society, urbanisation, the economy, lifestyle, war, earthquakes, etc.). It is important to display different behavior in order to manage conservation aims to promote originality and value. The presentations by members of the class provided a great deal of interesting information on each country's heritage—and also could be considered a good example for the lectures;
- The lectures clearly and comprehensively provided basic theoretical tools;
- The survey method for planning conservation and restoration of wooden structures in Japan with these steps: investigate and evaluate the status of relics (information gathering history); collect additional archaeological data for the monument; draw a plan for restoration; assess the current state of the project; prevent disaster damage to monuments. These are steps that we could also apply in Vietnam. From these, selection of conservation techniques is done in conformity with the status of the works;

- Criteria for identification of, and conservation methods for wooden structures in Japan: Synthetic forms of traditional Japanese house. This was very useful for my own work. Vietnam also has different types of houses in each locality. However, a thorough system of evaluation and management of conservation remains unrealized;
- The lesson about similar scheme selection restoration (dating, function, similar elements in carving and decoration, etc.) was very important;
- The system of documentation, and the law are regularly used as an instrument supporting conservation management. The management tools of the Japanese government are clearly and specifically applied to each particular monument at different levels, especially the separate management for wooden architecture. In Vietnam this is lacking, inconsistent or still very general for heritage objects.

2. Group exercise on monuments:

The lectures on relics were very vivid and easy to understand. Some of the issues I noticed:

- Method for restored wooden architecture (especially for religious works): determining the age of restoration, identifying the component groups in the wood structure. Identifying and assessing the extent of the monument (physical factors, intangible factors, landscape architecture, etc.);
- Current situation, identifying threats affecting the degradation of wooden structures in Japan;
- How to preserve these artifacts, handling artifacts before exhibiting them;
- Conservation tools and techniques of traditional wood through exhibition. Regarding the ruins I saw, the monuments are always full of tourists and especially students on study tours. It is clear that the conservation of heritage is considered to be part of the educational environment.

3. Skill building related to monument records

In the third week of the course, we had drawing lessons as well as training in the recording, photographing, and surveying of painting on monuments. The course included many objects from different participants, and there were many who had never made a drawing record of a monument, but we became acquainted with the general method of how to build a monument profile. We completed this with the support of the faculty and fellow classmates. I noticed that we should do the following:

- Draw the current state record (identify the essentials: the pillar system, main structure, material composition of drawings and sections; measure the column step; identify functional properties and specific rules for the spatial layout of Japanese traditional houses); Assessment of the status quo: identify the characteristics of wood components in the work. Modern measuring equipment also supports the drawing process a great deal. It was very interesting that when I looked at the height measurement ruler, I realised that I had used it before to record a Hoi An ancient house in 1998, supported by an expert team from Japan. This is not the first time for me to do this job, but under the guidance of the teacher I could do a careful and detailed job.

- Select the appropriate imaging technique for important monuments. For many of the monument records in Vietnam, there is so little interest in doing this. In the training, the instructor identified which components were being demonstrated in the picture (chose the shooting angles and techniques to adjust the brightness, distance, focal length, focal point, etc.). It is important to keep data.
- Determine the value of the decorative details, painting on monuments: during the restoration of monuments in Vietnam, this work is generally overlooked. As a result, the decorative details of many artifacts after restoration are lost or deviate from the original.

I also noticed some differences in the paint segment monuments between Vietnam and Japan, because of technical reasons and difference of colored paint, environmental factors are also very important for the reliability of the mural.

4. Lessons for conservation of wooden monuments

Through the lectures on monuments such as Kasuga-taisha Shrine, Todai-ji Temple, Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum, Kobe City, Yakushi-ji Temple, Gango-ji Temple, Kongo-ji Temple, Kanshin-ji Temple, Takayama City, Shirakawa Village, Kanazawa-jo Castle, I learned “conservation technology” in Japan and those were very good examples.

- In the field, ongoing restoration of monuments is proceeded with neatly, scientifically and cleanly. The wooden structural elements are classified, dismantled and carefully preserved. The original components are retained, and only the damaged parts are replaced. Restoration or reconstruction work is done on the basis of the original data, or compared with the same data to identify restoration solutions. The restoration or rebuilding work is in compliance with the principle that the use of construction techniques and building materials is done according to tradition. It can be seen that when restoration is carried out, it is performed successfully because the historical sources and archaeological records are well analyzed. Ruins of a similar age and style are also maintained. For relics in Vietnam, the main trouble during restoration is that historic resources have been lost.
- Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum (KOBE city) helped me a lot on the idea of exhibiting traditional architecture of Vietnam. With an understanding the characteristics of Japanese wood, it seems that the tools and techniques used for traditional wood lend themselves to cultural expression of the Japanese personality.
- The experience of seeing the restoration of Kanazawa-jo Castle, will support me so much in the conservation center of Hoang Thanh Thang Long that I am involved in. Techniques used in the preservation of the neighborhood of Yamamoto (Kobe city), Hida-Takayama (Takayama City) may be applied to the Old Quarter of Hanoi, Hoi An.

5. Comparison between wooden architecture in Vietnam and Japan.

The following comparisons are just my initial thoughts, and I hope to find out more about it in my studies in the future:

- *Similarities:*

The variety of different types of urban monuments (religious buildings, traditional residential architecture, the old towns, the ancient villages, the traces of archaeological monuments, the ancient architecture, etc.); similar use of construction materials—mainly wood and bamboo; girders using stone materials;; thatched roofs; distribution of function space; building houses with the support of members of the village (in cultural community villages); the role of structural wood frames; a diverse range of mortise and tenon joint systems for wood columns; the use of materials from soft plants to anchorage elements of bamboo and wood in construction

These links between the wooden structures of Japan and Vietnam are quite diverse.

- *Some of the differences:*

The characteristics of Japanese wood materials, mainly pine wood (large apertures, large, easy to produce quality work, a soft wood); in religious structures, column systems using straight, cylindrical timber with large apertures; for houses, retaining the natural curves in the wood and woody texture.

In Vietnam, however, the wood material for construction should always be solid hardwood; columns, pillars and beams use straight wood.

In terms of architecture, there are similarities in the townhouse architectural forms, proportions and spatial distribution functions used. There are also similarities in the ancient towns of Takayama and Hoi An.

6. Lessons from the organization and layout of the training programme content

- Reasonable and logical. Intensive programme for the conservation of wooden architecture.
- Data rich learning: lecture materials, reference information for monuments, etc..
- Lecture diversity: PowerPoint, video, onsite lectures
- Organising suitable venue for practical training and on-site lectures
- The selection of relics for study was exemplary and impressive.

I would like to thank ACCU for choosing me to be involved this course. This was a great opportunity for me to have access to and experience the cultural heritage of Japan. All the monuments we visited were extremely impressive. I used to read about and study these places as part of my research and I was very pleased to be able to finally visit your country to understand more about them. I also made new friends at ACCU; you were always enthusiastic and thoughtful. The teachers communicated their experience in a very attractive way, and were full of enthusiasm. Hopefully in the near future, ACCU (ICCROM) will organize a cooperation and training project on Vietnam heritage.

I now have more friends from 14 countries. Hopefully we will have more cooperation and exchange projects on conservation of cultural heritage in the Asia Pacific region. Good health and luck to all!

IV. Appendix

1. List of Participants
2. List of Lecturers
3. Acknowledgements for Cooperation
4. List of Interpreter and Assistants
5. Staff Members, ACCU Nara Office



At Kenrokuen Garden in Kanazawa City

1. List of Participants

Bangladesh

Roy Rakhi

Regional Director

Department of Culture, Dhaka Division, Department of Archaeology

F/4/a, Sherebanglanagar, Agargaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Tel: (+88) 02 9110623 Fax: (+88) 02 9103918

ahiraikka@gmail.com



Bhutan

Kinzang Dorji

Project Engineer

Engineering Service, Thimphu Dzongkhag Administration

Post Box No 168, Thimphu, Bhutan

Tel: (+975) 02 322391 Fax: (+975) 02 322391

kitpari@yahoo.com



China

Zhao Peng

Head of Design Office/Senior Engineer

Architectural Heritage Department, The Palace Museum

4 Jingshan Qianjie, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100009, China

Tel: (+86)10 8500 7397 Fax: (+86)10 8500 7394

pengzhao88@sina.com



Fiji

Pillay Shiu Nadan

Chief Executive Officer

Administration, Levuka Town Council

P.O.Box 70, Levuka, Fiji

Tel: (+679)3440014 Fax: (+679)3440288

shiu.nadan@yahoo.com



India

Kaja Nagaraju

Assistant Professor

Department of Architecture

School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada (SPAV)

SY.NO-71/1, NH-5, Nidamanuru, Vijayawada-521104, A.P, India

Tel: (+91)8662469459 Fax: (+91)8662469451

nagarajukaja1@gmail.com



Indonesia

Irvra Ranga Suhanda Yunus

Architect

FTSP Department of Architecture

Pusaka of Bung Hatta University

Sumatra Street, Village Ulak Karang, District North Padang, Padang City

West sumatera, Indonesia 25133

Tel: (+62)0751-7051678 Fax: (+62)0751-7055475

irvra_rangga@yahoo.com



Lao P.D.R.

Phimmasenh Sybounheuang

Technical Staff

Management Office of Vatphu Champasak World Heritage Site, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

Nongsa Village, Champasak District, Champasak Province, Lao P.D.R.

Tel: (+856)030 9565325 Fax: (+856)031 219789

sybounheuang24@gmail.com



Mongolia

Miyegombo Tsermaa

Museologist

Training and Methodology Centre of Museology,

National Museum of Mongolia

Juulchny street-1, Chingeltei District, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Tel: (+976)11 326802 Fax: (+976) 11 326802

tsermaagaas2000@yahoo.com



Nepal

Tandukar Sabina

Architect

Architecture-Projects, Rich Architectures Company

Patandhoka-10, Lalitpur (Near Patan Campus) Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (+977)015523212

sabina3520@gmail.com



Pakistan

Azeem Muhammad

Archaeological Conservator

Department of Archaeology and Museums

Federal Government of Pakistan

1st & 2nd Floor, Block No. 2, Plot No. 4, G-7 Markaz Sitara Market

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: (+92)51-2202694 Fax: (+92) 51-2202695

azeem.doam@gmail.com



Philippines

Panganiban Friscian Rabanes

Architect

Historic Preservation Division

National Historical Commission of the Philippines

NHCP Building, T.M. Kalaw Street, Ermita Manila, Philippines

Tel: (+632)254 7482 Fax: (+632) 536 3181

scian23@gmail.com



Samoa

Apelu Lumepa Josephine

Principal Museum Officer

Museum of Samoa, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

PO Box 1869 Apia, Samoa

Tel: (+685) 26036

lumepaa@gmail.com



Uzbekistan

Rakhmanova Ziyoda Muradovna

Director

“Meros Chashamasi”(“Wellhead of Heritage”) under General Office of Scientific-production Department for the Preservation and Utilisation of Object of Cultural Heritage

Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republic of Uzbekistan

10002718, Uzgarish str., Tashkent City, Uzbekistan

Tel: (+99871)2270586 Fax: (+99871)2270821

rakhmanova.ziyoda@mail.ru



Vietnam

Ta Thi Hoang Van

Director

Training and International Cooperation Centre

Vietnam Institute of Architecture Ministry of Construction

389 Doi Can str, Ba Dinh dist, Hanoi city, Vietnam

Tel: (+84) 437674881 Fax: (+84) 437674880

tahoangvan2002@yahoo.com



2. List of Lectures

Lecturers from Abroad:

Gamini WIJESURIYA

Project Manager

International Centre for the Study of
the Preservation and Restoration of
Cultural Property (ICCRPOM)
gw@iccrom.org

Lynne D DiStefano

Academic Advisor / Adjunct Professor

Division of Architectural Conservation
Programmes (ACP), Faculty of Architecture
The University of Hong Kong
ldistefa@hku.hk

Lecturers from Japan:

INABA Nobuko

Professor

Faculty of Art and Design
University of Tsukuba
inaba@heritage.tsukuba.ac.jp

TACHI Toshihide

Manager

Management Office
Department of Management
Kasuga-taisha Shrine
kanri@kasugataisha.or.jp

UENO Katsuhisa

Chief Senior Specialist for Cultural Properties

Architecture and Other Structures Division
Cultural Properties Department
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (*Bunkacho*)
katuhisa@bunka.go.jp

IMANISHI Yoshio

Executive Advisory Engineer

Todai-ji Temple
imanishi@todaiji.or.jp

TOYOKI Hiroyuki

Chief Senior Specialist for Cultural Properties

Architecture and Other Structures Division
Cultural Properties Department
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (*Bunkacho*)
toyoki@bunka.go.jp

Marcelo NISHIYAMA

Associate General Manager / Chief Researcher

Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum
nishiyama.marcelo@dougukan.jp

HIDAKA Shingo

Associate Professor

National Museum of Ethnology
s-hidaka@idc.minpaku.ac.jp

KITAMURA Tomonori

Master Carpenter

Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum
Kitamura.tomonori@dougukan.jp

HAYASHI Yoshihiko

Head

Department of Cultural Heritage
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural
Properties
hayashiy@nabunken.go.jp

MURAKAMI Yasumichi

Director

Cultural Asset Protection Office
Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education
yasumichi_murakami@pref.hyogo.lg.jp

TOYOSHIMA Junko

Chief of Cultural Assets Division

Board of Education Secretariat City of Kobe
junko_toyoshima@office.city.kobe.lg.jp

MURAKAMI Jin-ichi

NISHIYAMA Kazuhiro

Senior Researcher

Department of Imperial Palace Sites
Investigations

Nara National Research Institute for Cultural
Properties
hiro@nabunken.go.jp

MIKITA Hideo

Head

Cultural Assets Preservation Division
Nara Prefectural Board of Education
mikita-hideo@office.pref.nara.lg.jp

YAMAGUCHI Isamu

Expert in Architecture

Chief of Designated Cultural Property

Cultural Properties Division
Nara City Board of Education
yamaguchi-isamu@city.nara.lg.jp

SUGIMOTO Kazuki

Photographer

Saidaiji Photo Studio
higeji@nabunken.go.jp

KUBODERA Shigeru

Director, Senior Conservation Architect

History Research Institute for Architectural
Decoration Technology
cosmos0707@gmail.com

AOKI Koji

Director General

The Japanese Association for Conservation of
Architectural Monuments (JACAM)
k_aoki@bunkenkyo.or.jp

IWATA Takashi

Curator

Takayama City Board of Education
t.iwata@city.takayama.lg.jp

MATSUMOTO Keita

Chief

Cultural Properties Division
Shirakawa Board of Education
Kyouiku_bunkazai@vill.shirakawa.lg.jp

MORITA Mamoru

Represent

Kanazawa Traditional Architectural Design
Office
morita@kdks.jp

3. Acknowledgements for Cooperation

SARUTA Shuichi, *Director General*, Kanazawa Castle & Kenroku-en Garden Management Center

DOI Kazutaka, *Director*, Weathercock House

Kongo-ji Temple

Kanshin-ji Temple

Kasuga-taisya Shrine

Todai-ji Temple

4. List of Interpreter and Assistants

Interpreter

HATA Chiyako, *Training Coordinator*

Assistants

OKUMI Chikako

Graduate Student, Master's Program in World Heritage Studies, Tsukuba University

GOTO Tomoko

Graduate Student, Master's Program in World Heritage Studies, Tsukuba University

SUZUKI Sonoko

Graduate Student, Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Nara Women's University

JITSUKATA Ayano

*Assistant Photographer, Yakushi-ji Temple Branch Cultural Assets Preservation Division
Nara Prefectural Board of Education*

5. Staff Members, ACCU Nara Office

NISHIMURA Yasushi, *Director*

nishimura@accu.or.jp

TAMAKI Shigeru, *Deputy Director*

tamaki@accu.or.jp

NAKAI Isao, *Director, Programme Operation Department*

nakai@accu.or.jp

WAKIYA Kayoko, *Director, International Cooperation Division*

wakiya@accu.or.jp

HORIKAWA Kazuko, *Chief, Planning & Coordination Division*

horikawa@accu.or.jp

SAKIMOTO Keiko, *Chief, International Cooperation Division*

sakimoto@accu.or.jp

NISHIDA Michiko, *Staff, Planning & Coordination Division*

nishida@accu.or.jp

SHIMOMURA Nobuhito, *Staff, International Cooperation Section*

shimomura@accu.or.jp

**Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,
Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)**

757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113

Tel: (+81) 742 20 5001 Fax: (+81) 742 20 5701

nara@accu.or.jp

<http://www.nara.accu.or.jp>