

Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection  
in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016

**Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation  
of Archaeological Sites and Remains**

30 August – 29 September 2016, Nara, Japan



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

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

National Institutes for Cultural Heritage  
Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties,  
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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On-site lecture on the maintenance work for excavated garden



On-site lecture at excavation site of Todai-ji Temple





Explanation on how to draw pottery (at Nara City Archaeological Research Centre)



Practical training on wet rubbing of roof tile



Practical training on measured drawing of pottery





Practical training on photography at NNRICP



Closing Ceremony

## Preface

The Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) was established in Nara in 1999 with cooperation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (*Bunkacho*) Nara Prefectural Government, and the Municipal Government of Nara, with the purpose being to serve as a domestic centre for promoting cooperation in cultural heritage protection throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Since then, our office has been engaged in the protection and study of cultural resources through training courses, international conferences, the training of young leaders in cultural heritage protection, the production of databases, our website and newsletters, and public relations.

The ACCU Nara Office's training courses have comprised a significant part of the work of heritage protection and research, and this was the seventeenth such course we have held. The theme of this year's course was "Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains" and was in cooperation with 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; Nara Prefectural Government; Nara Municipal Government; universities, and museums, from August 30 to September 29, 2016. Fifteen participants from across the vast Asia-Pacific region gathered in Nara to conduct their training.

Our purpose shall be to conduct training in regard to these methodologies of research and investigation focusing on the excavation and the subsequent organisation and classification of archaeological artefacts, as well as the methods and principles relating to the preservation, the access, appreciation and understanding of archaeological sites and historic places by the public. Furthermore, we shall use this training session as an opportunity for mutual debate, information exchange, and network building by archaeological experts in the Asia-Pacific region.

It is believed that information relating to the practical aspects of the latest methodologies and technologies is difficult to convey and disseminate promptly in the Asia Pacific region. This situation needs to be improved, especially regarding the precision in archaeological site exploration, and by providing the skills to researchers so that they may be able to address this issue.

I believe that the discussions and lectures in this course were also a good opportunity for the exchange of ideas and knowledge between the participants, all of whom come from different cultural backgrounds. I hope that in the future every participant will be able to utilise the results of the course and the networks that were built at that time, in their own countries.



We would like to express our deep gratitude to the prominent international experts who kindly delivered lectures, and to the organisations that provided generous support in organising the course. We would also like to express our appreciation to the participants, who actively took part in the discussions and whose eager efforts made the course more efficient and successful.

We hope that this report will benefit those who are making strenuous efforts in this field throughout Asia and the Pacific.

*NISHIMURA Yasushi*

*Director*

*Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,*

*Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)*

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# I. Introduction

1. General Information
2. Programme Schedule



Todai-ji Temple with lecturer, Mr Imanishi





# **1. General Information**

## **Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016**

### **Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains (30 August – 29 September 2016, Nara, Japan)**

#### **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 Institutes for Cultural Heritage, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties [Tokyo and Nara], under the auspices of 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.

#### **2. Background**

In the Asia and the Pacific region there are various forms of cultural heritage 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 involved in cultural heritage protection in the region. This training course aims to provide participants with the latest knowledge and technologies in the fields of investigation, preservation, maintenance and management of archaeological sites and remains.

#### **3. Dates and Venue**

Course dates: 30 August (Tuesday) to 29 September (Thursday) 2016

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 the principles and methodologies for protection of archaeological sites and remains;
- to provide participants with a knowledge of, and skills-based techniques for, the recording and analysis of archaeological sites and remains;
- to provide participants with a knowledge of, and skills-based techniques for, the preservation, management and utilisation of archaeological sites and remains;
- to provide participants with an opportunity to establish networks with colleagues from the region and share their experiences.

## **5. Training Curriculum**

### **Lectures**

- Global Trends in Conservation of Archaeological Sites
- The Cultural Property Protection System in Japan
- Introduction to Conservation Science

### **Practical Training and On-site Lectures**

- Workshop on Recording/Documentation of Archaeological Sites and Remains:  
(Measured Drawing, Photography)
- Study Tour on Management of Museums and World Heritage Sites
- Study Tour on Preservation, Development and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites

### **Presentations and Discussion**

- Presentations by participants on the current status of archaeological conservation in each country, and exchange of views
- Discussion on future issues and vision of the conservation of archaeological sites
- Summary and evaluation of the training sessions

## **6. Participants in the Training Course**

### **Application Procedure and Content**

The training course is offered to participants from the following 41 signatory countries to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (see below). The application form should be submitted **no later than 10 June (Friday) 2016** along with the endorsement of the UNESCO National Commission in the country concerned. 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 30 August 2016. This is not necessary if he/she does not currently have a passport.

#### **(2) Report relating to the applicant's achievements/involvement in archaeological heritage conservation.**

This achievement report should be written by the applicant and should comprise a brief summary of the reason for applying and the present and previous work related to the theme of archaeological heritage conservation (2 to 3 pages). This report should be no longer than 5 pages on A4 sized paper. It will weigh 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 (Annex 1)**

#### **(5) Document Indicating English Proficiency** if the applicant has such a document as a reference for 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 by post or e-mail. Only complete applications with all necessary documents will be considered.

*The following are the 41 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, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the 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 old or younger on 30 August 2016, who are engaged in the conservation, preservation, restoration or management of archaeological sites and artefacts, and who can make effective use of the results of the training course upon returning to their home countries;
- 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 the entire contents of all 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 are in good health and able to participate in the training programme.
- 5) those who submit all of the required documents (listed above) by the stated deadlines;
- 6) those who will most likely continue to exchange information and interact with ACCU after returning to their home countries;
- 7) those who were not previous participants in training courses on *Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region; Research, Analysis and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains* organised by ACCU Nara Office.

## **7. Notification of Screening Results**

After consulting 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 applicants 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 is 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, in principle, be provided the basic living expenses incurred from the day before the training course to the day after the final day, i.e., 29 August (Monday) - 30 September (Friday) 2016, according to ACCU Nara Office's regulations. Arrangements for accommodation (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 Office)  
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## 2. Programme Schedule

### Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia/Pacific Region 2016 Research, Analysis and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains Course Schedule

Month	Date	Morning (9:30-12:30)	Afternoon (13:30-16:30)	Venue	Lecturer	
August	30 Tue.	•Opening Ceremony (10:00-) •Orientation Session	Courtesy Visit to Nara Prefectural Government Office	Hotel Fujita Nara	ACCU Nara	
	31 Wed.	•Presentation and Discussion: Country Reports by Participants •Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites: Global Perspectives I		ACCU Nara	Gaminī WIJESURIYA (ICCRON) INABA Nobuko (University of Tsukuba)	
September	1 Thu.					
	2 Fri.	World Heritage in Nara		Kasuga-taisha Shrine/Todai-ji Temple	ACCU Nara	
	3 Sat.					
	4 Sun.					
	5 Mon.	The Cultural Property Protection System in Japan	Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites (Cases in Japan)	ACCU Nara	OMI Toshihide (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)	NAKAI Masatsugu (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)
	6 Tue.	Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Practice		Todai-ji Temple	NANBU Hiroki (Todai-ji Temple) IMANISHI Yoshio (Todai-ji Temple)	
	7 Wed.	Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice I (Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation I)		Nara Palace Site	Nara Palace Site Support Network	
	8 Thu.	Recording/Documentation of Cultural Heritage (Photography)		Nara Palace Site	NAKAMURA Ichiro (NNRICP)	
	9 Fri.	Conservation of Excavated Garden	Maintenance and Management of Garden	Palatial Garden in Nara Capital Site / Isui-en Garden	MORISHITA Hiroyuki (Nara City Board of Education)	YOSHIMURA Ryuji (Environmental Dynamics Architect)
	10 Sat.					
	11 Sun.					
	12 Mon.	Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites I (Introduction)	Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites II	NNRICP	WAKIYA Soichiro (NNRICP)	
	13 Tue.	Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites III				
	14 Wed.	Management of Archaeological Research Centre in Practice (Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation II)	Recording/Documentation of Artefacts I (Measured Drawing)	Nara City Archaeological Research Centre	MORISHITA Keisuke MIYOSHI Miho NAKAJIMA Kazuhiko (Nara City Archaeological Research Centre)	
	15 Thu.	Recording/Documentation of Artefacts II (Measured Drawing)				
	16 Fri.	Recording/Documentation of Artefacts III (Measured Drawing, Rubbing)				
	17 Sat.					
	18 Sun.					
	19 Mon.	Archaeological Sites and Museums I		Asuka Historical Museum/ The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture	SHIGEMI Yasushi (The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture)	ACCU Nara
	20 Tue.	Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites: Global Perspectives II		ACCU Nara	Joseph KING (ICCRON)	
	21 Wed.	Review and Reflections				
	22 Thu.	Archaeological Sites and Museums II		Horyu-ji Temple/ Ikaruga Centre for Cultural Heritage	HIRATA Masahiko (Ikaruga Town Board of Education)	
	23 Fri.					
	24 Sat.					
	25 Sun.	Study Tour: Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice II		Oura Church/ Glover Garden	Nagasaki International Tourism and Convention Association	
	26 Mon.	Study Tour: Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice III		Dejima, Nagasaki	MAMITSUKA Junji YAMAGUCHI Miyuki (Dejima Restoration Office Nagasaki City Hall)	
	27 Tue.	Study Tour: Archaeological Sites and Museums III		Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture	•Nagasaki Prefectural Government*1 •Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture*2	
	28 Wed.	Submission of Final Reports		ACCU Nara		
	29 Thu.	Closing Ceremony		Hotel Fujita Nara		

\*1: HONMA Sadao/HASHIMOTO Masanobu/TERADA Seigo

\*2: OKAMOTO Ken'ichiro

ICCRON: International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

NNRICP: Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

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





## II. Proceedings

1. Opening Ceremony
2. Summary of Training Course



At Kofuku-ji Temple



## 1. Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was held on 30th August at the Hotel Fujita in Nara city. To begin, Mr NISHIMURA Yasushi, Director of the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, delivered the welcome speech, then Mr HAMADA Yasue of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Mr MORIMOTO Susumu of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (hereinafter, “NNRICP”) introduced the organisations they work for and gave an address of welcome. Following the introduction of the guests from local governments, Nara prefecture and Nara city, the participants introduced themselves, stating the details of their jobs as well as their expectations for the training program. After the commemorative photo was taken, the opening ceremony ended.

After a break, the participants attended an orientation session during which they received an explanation about the training curriculum, and an outline of living in Japan. After 16:00 o’clock, the participants visited the Nara Prefectural Office to pay a courtesy call on the vice governor.



Mr Nishimura, Director of ACCU Nara Office



Ms Hamada from Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan



Mr Morimoto from NNRICP



Ms Tanigaki from Nara Prefectural Gov.



Mr Tateishi from Nara City Gov.



Opening Ceremony at Hotel Fujita Nara



Self-introduction by participants (left: Mr Onga from Papua New Guinea; right: Ms Shape from New Zealand)



The courtesy visit to the vice governor, Mr Namikoshi at Nara Prefectural Office



With Mr Namikoshi (centre), the vice 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.

31 August (Wed.) - 1 September (Thu.)

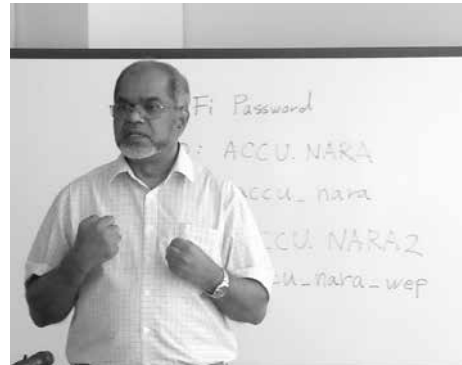
### ■ Presentation and Discussion: Country Reports by Participants

### ■ Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites: Global Perspectives I

INABA Nobuko (University of Tsukuba)/

Gamini Wijesuriya (ICCRUM)

The participants gave presentations, and the lecturers Dr Gamini from ICCROM and Prof. INABA, of the University of Tsukuba provided lectures over these two days. The participants reported about the current situation of cultural property protection and related problems in each of their countries, after which an active question-and-answer session and exchange of opinions was conducted. Following the conclusion of participant presentations, Dr Gamini Wijesuriya explained about the ICCROM organisation and activities; then lectured about international trends in preservation and utilisation of cultural properties. Following this, Prof. INABA lectured on the characteristics and preservation of Japanese cultural properties, while explaining about the history and culture of Japan, including Buddhism and Shintoism. Both lecturers answered many questions from the participants by citing various examples and giving more detailed explanations, and suggested clues to solve problems participants commonly report.



Dr Gamini from ICCROM



Prof. Inaba (right)





Presentation and discussion

2 September (Fri.)

■ **World Heritage in Nara**

NAKAI Isao (ACCU Nara Office)

As the first stop in the itinerary of the temporary training program, the participants visited the Nara world heritages, listening to explanations from the ACCU staff members. Walking through Nara Park to visit Kasuga-taisya Shrine, the participants diligently observed the styles of the cultural properties and historical buildings to which the Japanese lecturer referred during the previous day's lecture. In the afternoon, the participants visited Kofuku-ji Temple, where they toured the inside of the Five-storeyed Pagoda and the Eastern Golden Hall where a special exhibition was being held.



Lecture at World Heritage Site in Nara City (left: Kofuku-ji Temple, right: Kasuga-taisya Shrine)

5 September (Mon.)

■ **The Cultural Property Protection System in Japan**

OMI Toshihide (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

■ **Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites (Cases in Japan)**

NAKAI Masatsugu (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

At the ACCU office, Mr Omi delivered a lecture on the cultural property protection system characteristics of Japan. He explained about the process of cultural property protection, legal controls required for the protection, as well as the cooperation of citizens. In the afternoon, Mr Nakai gave a lecture. The participants learned about the survey/research, improvement, and utilisation of archaeological sites in Japan, centred on the theme that existing historical sites should be “preserved” in order to firmly pass them down to future generations, and thus “utilised” in a community. The participants showed deep interest in the preservation/utilisation methods of Japan, asked many questions, and discussed about methods that may also be effective in their countries.



Lecture on the cultural property protection system in Japan by Mr Omi



Discussion with lecturer, Mr Nakai

6 September (Tue.)

■ **Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Practice**

NANBU Hiroki / IMANISHI Yoshio (Todai-ji Temple)

A training program at Todai-ji Temple. The participants visited Eastern Pagoda Site currently under excavation. Participants studiously observed the excavation site and asked numerous questions.

After lunch, with explanations provided by Mr Imanishi, the participants toured Southern Great Gate and the Great Buddha Hall. Among them, a participant from Cambodia, who is engaged in the maintenance of Angkor Wat, was most interested in the buildings, and asked many questions.







With the lecturer, Mr Nanbu at the excavation site in Todai-ji Temple



Lecture on the history and maintenance of World Heritage Site in Todai-ji Temple

7 September (Wed.)

■ **Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice I (Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation I)**

**Nara Palace Site Support Network**

At the Nara Palace Site, the participants attended a lecture on the “Nara Palace Site Support Network”, an NPO. The “Nara Palace Site Support Network” is a corporation that has contributed to environmental conservation and cultural utilisation for 15 years. The participants were surprised and impressed with the fact that many of the staff members of the NPO are voluntary senior citizens. As multiple staff members of the NPO attended the lecture on the day, the participants were able to hear their opinions. In the afternoon, the participants toured the Nara Palace Site, listening to the explanation about maintenance activities implemented by the NPO and guidance for exhibition facilities. The participants seemed to be particularly interested in the Excavation Site Exhibition Hall, and toured it studiously.



Observation tour at Nara Palace Site

8 September (Thu.)

■ **Recording/Documentation of Cultural Heritage (Photography)**

NAKAMURA Ichiro (NNRICP)

A lecture on photography for cultural properties was given by Mr Nakamura at the NNRICP's photo studio. After listening to the explanation of the outline and purpose of photographs of cultural properties, as well as the basic structure and settings of a camera, the participants learned photographic techniques through a demonstration using large-size photographic equipment. After that, the participants were divided into several groups to undertake practical photographic training. Despite struggling with operating shutter speed, focus, and aperture, etc., the participants appear to have had fun taking photographs.



Participants experienced to use large-sized camera and single lens reflex camera at NNRICP.

9 September (Fri.)

■ **Conservation of Excavated Garden**

MORISHITA Hiroyuki (Nara City Board of Education)

In the morning, the participants visited the Palace Garden, currently under restoration. After an explanation about the difficulties inherent in an exposed exhibition of a Scenic Beauty Garden as well as an outline of the maintenance project, they toured the improvement field of the garden pond.



Lecture by Mr Morishita about restoration project at the excavated garden

While watching the work to lift up ornamental garden stones by using ropes and a chain block, the participants asked questions and offered opinions with regard to conservation science treatment and authenticity of the stones.

#### ■ Maintenance and Management of Garden

YOSHIMURA Ryuji (Environmental Dynamics Architect)

In the afternoon, they moved to Isuien Garden to learn about periodical preservation work. After an explanation outlining the preservation and maintenance work of the garden, the participants toured the garden while listening to the commentary about the important colours and points of the landscape to ensure the good condition of the garden. It seemed that participants were deeply impressed with the Japanese garden that they had experienced for the first time.



Lecture by Mr Yoshimura about preservation and maintenance work of the garden



12 September (Mon.)

■ **Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites I (Introduction)**

■ **Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites II**

WAKIYA Soichiro (NNRICP)

A lecture on conservation science was delivered at NNRICP. The participants attended extensive lecture covering the characteristics of natural materials such as stone and soil, and the weathering/deterioration of archaeological sites and artefacts by weather conditions including humidity, rain, etc., and other causes, even with countermeasures against such weathering/deterioration. Then, using stone and salt, the participants set up a practical experimental environment in a container within which salt weathering occurs in order to observe salt weathering. They observed the changes in the stone surface over the following 10 days. Meanwhile, the participants discussed the problems of deterioration and weathering of sites and artefacts they are facing in their countries, and asked many questions about conservation science methods effective in conserving artefacts made of various materials. In addition, there was a lively discussion, which included the lecturer, regarding what conservation should be and the definition of conservation.



Preparation of salt weathering test pieces



The result of test pieces

Discussion with lecturer

13 September (Tue.)

■ **Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites III**

WAKIYA Soichiro (NNRICP)

The second day of conservation science lectures at NNRICP. The focus of the morning lecture was the conservation science of structural remains. The lecturer detailed a conservation/exhibition method of structural remains which adjusts rainwater and humidity, and is not dependent on chemical methods. Mr Wakiya, the lecturer, also explained about creating the best-suited environment for the conservation of structural remains while introducing case studies of structural-remain conservation projects undertaken in Japan. In the afternoon, the participants visited the Excavation Site Exhibition Hall, and listened to an explanation about the deterioration of structural remains due to being an exposed exhibition, as well as measures to prevent such progress of deterioration, while observing actual structural remains.



Lecturer explained about structural-remain conservation projects at the Excavation Site Exhibition Hall

14 September (Wed.)

■ **Management of Archaeological Research Centre in Practice (Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation II)**

■ **Recording/Documentation of Artefacts I (Measured Drawing)**

MORISHITA Keisuke / MIYOSHI Miho / NAKAJIMA Kazuhiko

(Nara City Archaeological Research Centre)

At the Nara City Archaeological Research Centre, the participants undertook practical training for the measured drawing of artefacts. At the beginning of the lecture, Ms Miyoshi, the lecturer, delivered an overview about the centre and then introduced the members of the Citizens Supporters for Archaeology, a volunteer group. The Nara City Archaeological Research Centre is characterised as being not only for cultural property protection but for raising awareness of local cultural properties in cooperation with each relevant community. During questions and answers between supporters and the participants, the participants seemed surprised while listening to explanations about the activities, as well as the enthusiasm of the supporters. In the afternoon, the participants undertook practical training

for the Japanese method of measured drawing of artefacts. After the lecturer explained and gave a demonstration, the participants practiced measured drawing of a complete, unchipped earthenware piece using Japanese traditional tools for measured drawing.

#### 15 September (Thu.)

##### ■ Recording/Documentation of Artefacts II (Measured Drawing)

Following yesterday's lecture, the participants practiced drawing a measured drawing of earthenware. With help from the staff members of the Buried Cultural Property Excavation Centre, the participants concentrated on the measured drawing. In the afternoon, they attempted a measured drawing method for chipped earthenware and a fragment of broken earthenware. After a lecture about a method to draw a measured drawing by estimating the shape of the chipped part, the participants continued their attempts at their measured drawings.



Lecture by Ms Miyoshi



Lecture by Mr Nakajima



Practical training on measured drawing of pottery

16 September (Fri.)

■ **Recording/Documentation of Artefacts III (Measured Drawing, Rubbing)**

Third day of practical training for measured drawing of artefacts.

First, Mr Morishita, the head of the Buried Cultural Property Excavation Centre, emphasised the importance of measured drawings of archaeological artefacts, especially of the patterns seen on the surface of artefacts, which provide a range of information. Then the participants listened to an explanation of how earthenware was made, while watching a demonstration of such. Following that, the participants continued their measured drawing practice from the previous day. In the afternoon, they undertook practical training in rubbing. After the explanation, the participants tried to make a rubbed copy of a roof tile to learn rubbing techniques.

Through the 3 days of practical training, the participants learned Japanese measured drawing and rubbing methods. Although, at first, every participant struggled to draw a measured drawing, they improved their skills step by step.



Lecture by Mr Morishita



Practical training on wet rubbing of roof tile

19 September (Mon.)

■ **Archaeological Sites and Museums I**

SHIGEMI Yasushi (The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture)

NAKAI Isao (ACCU Nara Office)

Temporary training programs spread across the archaeological sites in Asuka and Kashihara.

The participants first visited the museum belonging to the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture. After listening to an explanation from the lecturer, they toured the special exhibition, the Mongolian mural paintings, and the permanent exhibition. The participants were granted special permission to enter a storehouse in order to observe the archaeological artefacts being stored and preserved in different ways, depending on the material.



Museum tour with the explanation by Mr Shigemi (left: permanent exhibition room, right: special exhibition room)



Observation tour of Ishibutai Tumulus



After that, they moved to the Ishibutai Tumulus. The participants looked at the tumulus they saw for the first time with interest. At the Asuka Historical Museum, the final site of the day, participants saw an exhibition of artefacts unearthed from garden sites and tumuli. Over the course of the day, they learned how tumuli and the artefacts unearthed therefrom should be preserved, repaired, and exhibited.

20 September (Tue.)

### ■ Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites: Global Perspectives II

Joseph King (ICCRROM)

At the beginning of the lecture, the participants introduced themselves and stated their purpose for attending the training. After that, the lecturer delivered a lecture covering a range of topics including the World Heritage Convention, the international state of cultural property conservation, the significance of conservation, scientific conservation methods, etc. In the afternoon, the participants attended a lecture on the cultural value of conservation of archaeological and cultural properties, “Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)”, and learned the criteria and authenticity for world heritages.



21 September (Wed.)

■ **Review and Reflections**

Joseph King (ICCROM)

The participants made groups of five for group work. Each group chose one world heritage, and discussed the value of the world heritage by collating it with the criteria, based on the contents of the lecture delivered the previous day. Then, finally, all of the groups summarised their opinions, and presented.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the lecturer discussed the management system and plans for cultural properties. Over these two days, the participants attended lectures on various topics related to cultural property protection, and expanded their knowledge. Furthermore, discussions between participants were often observed.



With the lecturer, Dr King in the front of ACCU Nara Office

22 September (Thu.)

■ **Archaeological Sites and Museums II**

HIRATA Masahiko (Ikaruga Town Board of Education)

A lecture was delivered at the Ikaruga Centre for Cultural Heritage. At first, the participants watched a video about the history and cultural properties of Ikaruga Town, as well as the excavation survey for the Fujinoki Tumulus. Then, prior to entering the exhibition room, the lecturer provided further detailed explanations about the excavation and artefacts. Following that, they were allowed to enter the stone chamber of the Fujinoki Tumulus to see the actual conditions of conservation and maintenance of the tumulus. In the afternoon, the participants visited Horyu-ji Temple, a World Heritage Site.



Lecture by Mr Hirata at exhibition room of Fujinoki Tumulus



Lecture at Horyu-ji Temple

25 September (Sun.)

■ **Study Tour: Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice II**

Nagasaki International Tourism and Convention Association

The participants travelled from Nara to Nagasaki, Kyusyu. In the afternoon, they undertook temporary training at, Oura Catholic Church (national treasure), Former Glover House (important cultural property), and other sites.

At the Glover Garden, the participants heard an explanation about the businesses of Thomas Blake Glover that supported the modernisation of Japan and the shipbuilding technologies of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The participants were able to see various facilities including the Former Glover House. As they were able to enter each building, and observe exhibitions such as foods that had been reproduced, it enabled them to imagine living in those days.

26 September (Mon.)

■ **Study Tour: Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice III**

MAMITSUKA Junji / YAMAGUCHI Miyuki (Dejima Restoration Office, Nagasaki City Hall)

At First, the participants attended a lecture about Dejima. The lecturer explained the geographical outline of Dejima as well as trade with China and the Netherlands. In addition, the lecturer explained that a project to reconstruct a bridge to the original state is currently underway.



Lecture by Ms Yamaguchi (left) and Mr Mamitsuka (right)



In the afternoon, they toured around the reconstructed Dejima while hearing about explanatory materials reproducing aspects of living in Dejima. They were also able to see a number of artefacts in reconstructed buildings, and some participants showed interest in some artefacts they found which are related to their own countries. During their free time, the participants toured the facilities according to their own interests, and deepened their knowledge about the history of, and artefacts unearthed from, Dejima.

27 September (Tue.)

■ **Study Tour: Archaeological Sites and Museums III**

HONMA Sadao / HASHIMOTO Masanobu / TERADA Seigo

(Nagasaki Prefectural Government)

OKAMOTO Ken'ichiro (Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture)

A training session was conducted at the Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture. The lecturer primarily discussed the history and excavation survey of the Nagasaki Magistrate's Office of the Edo Period. The lecturer also provided further details of the history, including the functions of the Magistrate's Office to control Christianity, as well as how the excavation survey was conducted. He stated that an excavation survey needs coordination/cooperation among archaeologists, historians, and architects, in addition to precautions when undertaking the excavation survey.

The Nagasaki Magistrate's Office was reconstructed in the Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture. After the lecture ended, the participants were able to see the reconstructed Magistrate's Office. The lecturer commented on architectural contrivances of those days such as roof tiles which were designed with peach decals which symbolise fire protection, as well as the fact that the Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture itself is designed to enable visitors to enjoy both the reconstructed buildings and the unearthed artefacts.



Lecture by Mr Honma



Observation of Nagasaki Magistrate's Office reconstructed on original stairs



28 September (Wed.)

### **Submission of Final Reports**

29 September (Thu.)

### **Closing Ceremony**

The closing ceremony was held in the morning at the Hotel Fujita Nara, and the participants were each awarded certificates to mark the completion of their training. Mr Gyanin Rai from Nepal and Ms Thippawan Wongadsapaiboon from Thailand made speeches on behalf of the participants. Many of the participants attended in their national costumes or the Japanese kimono, beaming with joy for the fact that they had successfully finished their one-month training programme.



Closing Ceremony

*30 August – 29 October 2016, Nara*  
for Cultural Affairs, Japan / Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (APCCU) / National Research Institute for Cultural Properties / International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and



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Congratulatory address by Director Nishimura (left) and Mr Morimoto from NNRICP



Participants being awarded certificates of completion



Closing speech (left: Mr Rai Gyanin from Nepal, right: Ms Thippawan Wongadsapaiboon from Thailand)



### III. Final Reports by Participants



At Asuka Historical Museum



## Bangladesh

Afroza Khan Mita

### **Learning Experiences in the Training Entitled “Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016 (Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites and Remains)”**

**Introduction:** I arrived in Nara, Japan on 29 August, 2016 to take part in a one-month training program entitled “Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia Pacific Region 2016 (Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites and Remains)” jointly organized 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); National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, Nara Prefectural Government and Nara City Government. In order to carry out the protection, maintenance and utilization of archaeological sites, the official needs to skilled up with training and thus capacity building.

Through training, capacity building takes place, which is the most important thing for those of us who are involved in such work. From 15 countries in the Asia Pacific region, 15 participants have come to participate in the training course. Most have the same needs—capacity building through training, manpower, proper management plan preparation, and application and financial support. A country like Japan also has some needs in some areas, but they have been able to mitigate their needs by using certain techniques and measures.

It is high time for other countries to experience with them and try to apply some of these measures in their respective countries. So I am here in Japan, the country of the first sunrise, the country where cherry blossoms makes nature wonderful, women wear kimono like sophisticated dresses and also where people will greet us with a gentle gesture every time, everywhere. Within this very short report I would like to share my observations and experience of the one-month training in Nara, Japan. I will also share my plan of applying some of the activities of Japan’s protection of archaeological sites and remains, and maintenance and utilization.

**Background and Rationales:** In order to train archaeological as well as cultural property-related professionals in the Asia Pacific region for the preservation, maintenance and proper utilization of archaeological sites and remains, ACCU Nara, in association with ICCROM and Bunkacho, have been organizing this training program since 2000. Participants who received training earlier have benefited in various ways. They contribute the knowledge they gained from the program to their practical work in the field.

#### **Aims and Objectives:**

- 1) To provide participants with the latest knowledge and techniques in the fields of investigation,



preservation, maintenance and management of archaeological sites and remains.

- 2) To provide participants with an opportunity to establish networks with colleagues from the region and share their experiences.
- 3) To build up the capacity of professionals who are involved in these processes.

**Descriptions:** Now I would like to give a short account of my experiences.

**Preservation Plan before Archaeological Excavation:** We went to different archaeological sites (excavated and displayed). The protection, maintenance and utilization of those sites gave us new ideas and methods. In Bangladesh we either rebury the excavated archaeological sites or, at a very few sites (especially in gateways or fortification walls and vertical temples), we do pointing work and thus conserve and preserve the site for visitors. In Japan, we saw some other methods of preservation. And they make a plan for what they will do before the excavation—like open air exhibition under a protective shelter, full scale models, representation of fashions, reconstruction of the foundation platform for display etc. So in my country I would like to apply some of these ideas. In a humid country like Bangladesh it will be tough to arrange open air exhibition under a protective shelter, but we will try some of them.

**Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation:** We always talk about the shortage of manpower. But in this regard, Japan sets a wonderful role model for the world, which is Community Cooperation. They have motivated the senior citizens of the country to work on the protection of cultural property. They train them and help them to be protectors of heritage. So through the help of senior citizens they are now able to fill the shortage of manpower. Members of the community works for the cleanliness, guiding, school education programs and so many other areas. If I am able to motivate some of the community members of my own country, the scarcity of manpower will thus be reduced. Here I would like to give my heartiest thanks to the community members of Nara Palace Temple sites, Nara City Archaeological Research Centers, and all the areas of Japan where they help the protection authorities.

**Others:** I would also like to mention the documentation of excavated objects through drawings and measurements at various temple sites, as well as the museum visit program, which gave me a variety of experience. In particular, the clean and green environment of the property area makes me think about our sites more. And last but not least I would like to mention the DEJIMA Island Protection Project 1951-2050. This wonderful revival project of the harbor used by the Dutch East India Company gives me many ideas which I will try to apply to some of our British monuments for utilization through display.

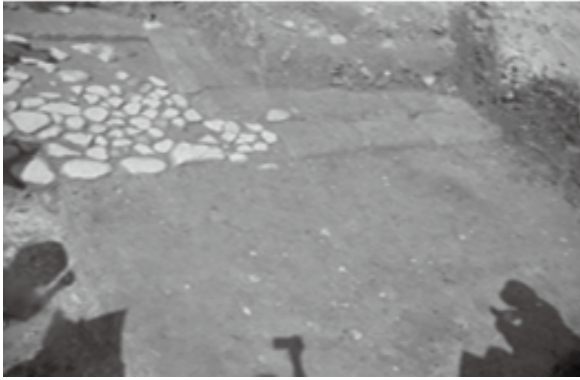
**Acknowledgements:** First of all, I would like to give my heartiest thanks to all the officials of ACCU, Nara Office. Without their help it would not have been possible for me to stay one month in Japan and to finish the program accordingly. In particular, my thanks go to Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi (Director) San for his overall supervision, Mr. NAKAI Isao (Director, Programme Operation Department) San for his excellent, active and strong training program operation and the fact that he was always on hand to give proper guidance, Ms. WAKIYA Kayoko (Director, International Cooperation Division)

San for her friendly help and guidance with a smile, Ms. SAKIMOTO Keiko (Chief, International Cooperation Division) San for her timely correspondence before we came, which helped us to get all the necessary information in time and for accompanying us during our stay with a friendly gesture, and Ms. SUZUKI Sonoko (Staff, International Cooperation Division) for her quick help. I am grateful to the interpreter of the program, Ms. HATA Chiyako San, for her excellent English interpretation. Also, thanks to the assistant of the program, Mr. JAMMO Sari, Ms. TACHIBANA Maki and Ms. ENDO Saki for their constant help. Thanks also to ACCU, Nara Office, ICCROM, Bunkacho, Nara Prefecture Government and Nara City Government for their initiative in organizing the program.

**Learning Points:** What I learned from the training is given below in bullet point form:

- We have to make a proper preservation and utilization plan before embarking on an archaeological excavation.
- Conservation awareness of the archaeological excavation needs to be undertaken first.
- Involvement of senior citizens of the country as community participants for site preservation can resolve manpower needs. It also helps to increase community involvement at the sites.
- School education programs can be diverse such as painting, visiting the site, playing games, solving puzzles, replicas and reproduction of tools by children, imagining scenes or situations with ancient costumes, tools, parades, etc.
- Although material authenticity is a most important factor for the protection of cultural property it is not the only factor in ensuring the authenticity of a site. There are so many variables. We have to be very careful with those.
- At museum display sites, remains must be displayed in an enjoyable and novel manner.
- Research and analysis should form part of cultural property protection.
- We should convey to the local people the value of the site. It makes them feel proud of the site. Thus more community awareness meetings need to be organized.

**Conclusion:** For the last month we have taken part in lecture sessions, workshops, practical sessions, visits to sites and museums, and so on. This has been a wonderful opportunity for all of us to experience the protection, maintenance, research and utilization activities of Japan. Also, we learned about the legal framework of the country and from the ICCROM resource personnel we found out about the diversity of World Heritage Sites, legal issues on the preservation and protection of sites, management needs, and so on. Through the experience, I will start my work in Bangladesh with new vision. Thanks to all those associated with the training organizations.



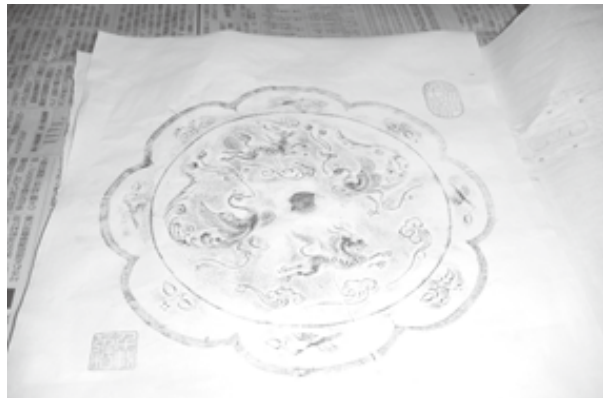
Archaeological excavation of Eastern Pagoda of Todai-ji Temple, Nara, Japan



Open exhibition of excavated site under a protective shelter, Nara Palace site, Nara, Japan



Cultural property protection and community cooperation, Nara City Archaeological Research Centre



Rubbing by a trainee after the workshop, Nara City Archaeological Research Centre

## **Bhutan**

**Sonam Gyeltshen**

### **Final report on the training course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016, on the theme “Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains”**

I am so delighted to write this report, which is in fact a testimony to being able to successfully complete this wonderful training course. This training course is a shining example of the close cooperation among the Asia-Pacific nations in caring about and appreciating each other's cultural heritage values, while working together as partners in developmental activities.

Conservation and preservation of our cultural treasures is more than simply maintaining the material remains of our forefathers. It is central to our identity, unity and continuity as they form an indisputable physical record of the historical, artistic and technical achievements of our countries through many centuries. Preserving our rich cultural heritage sites is about linking the past with the present and, inevitably, the future. Every nation's stock of historic buildings or sites is finite and therefore a store of irreplaceable value, which propagates as an important legacy and a magnet for the tourism industry.

This training program has taught us that heritage conservation doesn't mean freezing a building in time, creating a museum or tying the hands of property owners so they can't do anything with their properties. Instead, it seeks to maintain and thereby increase the value of buildings by keeping their original built form and architectural elements, favoring their restoration rather than replacement and, when restoration is impossible, recreating scale, period and character. Although, we are aware that conservation techniques and the way of doing things differ from country to country, but Japan is a country whom we can look upon as an exemplary nation in terms of advanced conservation techniques, which are mechanized beyond our expectations, and good management.

#### **Bhutanese Context of Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation System**

Modern conservation science in Bhutan is still in its infancy. Although conservation practices have been in place since a long time ago, the old system of conservation in the case of cultural heritage buildings, sites and other valuable cultural properties was to change everything into a new form. The Division for Conservation of Heritage Sites still faces this problem, whereby reconstruction is being carried out in place of renovation simply because the structure is old without anyone realizing the value of the ancient fabric. So many ancient heritage temples have been destroyed in this way due to lack of awareness among the public.

The Division for Conservation of Heritage Sites under the Department of Culture is the core central organization mandated to conserve, protect and promote cultural heritage sites, including traditional villages and vernacular houses and archaeological remains, and now cultural landscaping as well. Planning and execution of conservation and management of heritage sites is still a big challenge

faced by Bhutan due to the lack of a Heritage Act. However, we have already drafted the Kingdom's Heritage Act bill with the help of Prof. Toshiyuki Kono, Distinguished Professor of Law, Kyushu University, Japan, which will be deliberated during the next session of the parliament.

At the moment, construction of new religious structures has been frozen through the issuing of a circular by the government. The Division for Conservation of Heritage Sites regulates, prepares need assessments, and provides a technical back stop to all districts not only for new constructions, but while they carry out renovation of existing temples. This exercise is being undertaken to resume the protection of heritage sites in Bhutan, particularly in the context of renovations being carried out for the upkeep of existing valuable heritage sites and the allocation of budgets based on works that need to be genuinely undertaken. We are also concerned about the extent of new constructions that are being carried out without a clear vision or proper planning, which in some places are constructed clumsily. We do not allow any alterations to take place other than those in line with the temple's original design and roofing structures. Replacement of decayed or damaged timber members or components are to be executed with the same species and same sizes, and the timber should be well seasoned. Use of cement in the conservation works of all religious structures is not permitted at all.

### **Japanese Context of Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation System**

Mr. Oumi Toshihide and Mr. Nakai Masatugu, both from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, delivered a lecture on the various legislation and guidelines for tangible and intangible cultural heritage protection systems in Japan. The preservation and restoration of heritage buildings in Japan are governed by strict laws that are jointly upheld by other relevant institutions such as those on the municipal level, prefectures, other local government agencies, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, Science and Technology.

The protection of cultural heritage through a proper legislative system is an important tool that enhances the lifespan and sustainability of valuable cultural heritage sites, cultural properties, monuments, etc. The lecture focused on the integration of international laws with national legislation as being equally important in the protection of heritages. As the training was on the preservation and restoration of wooden structures, the lecture focused on the values and authenticity of wooden materials. The Nara Document on Authenticity was 'conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice 1964, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns and interests in our contemporary world' (Nara Document on Authenticity).

Cultural heritage structures built from wood face a 'diversity' that exists in time and space, where the culture's diversity demands acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the cultural values of parties. The values and authenticity of cultural heritage in Japan, considered in conservation and restoration planning and affirmed in the context of the Venice Charter 1964, qualifies and plays a fundamental role in scientific studies on, and in the conservation and restoration of wooden cultural heritage sites, and also for the purpose of inscription under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in Japan. Thus, the Nara Document plays a vital role in the preservation and restoration of wooden heritage in Japan.

The application of Japanese legislation for protection of cultural heritage is complex, but Japan has had



very comprehensive legal instruments in place since 1871. Japan's system for protection of cultural heritage dates back to the Asuka period in 593 and has continued until today's Heisei period, which began in 1989—all of which is very impressively recorded in the history of Japan. The first law, the Decree for the Preservation of Ancient Artefacts (1871), was established to protect cultural heritage and listing of heritage processed, and this was followed by other laws such as the Ancient Temples and Shrines Preservation Law (1897) that provided for the designation of historic buildings and national treasures, the formation of committees for the preservation of ancient temples and shrines, subsidies for repair and maintenance, and council for means to repair heritage buildings.

Having established effective laws, Japan started to preserve heritage buildings through proper documentation, conservation and management planning. The National Treasure Preservation Law (1933) provided for the expansion of the preservation of objects, buildings and fine arts and crafts as National Treasures by the Committee for the Preservation of National Treasures, as well as regulation of alterations to the current state of buildings, including a duty to open to the public, and this system was well governed by timely laws that helped in the protection of cultural heritage. Unfortunately, however, 65 items and 202 buildings that were designated as National Treasures were destroyed during World War II, which was a great loss to Japan. The Japanese legislation and guidelines are very well integrated with various national laws that truly sustain the lives of cultural heritage properties.

As the deliberations in the classroom and onsite lectures went on and the details of the cultural protection laws of Japan started sinking into my mind, I started to conceive the pride that might be felt by my country if we adopted the Japanese Cultural Management and Protection Law. As Japan and Bhutan share the similarity of wooden heritage form and design, we are fortunate to be collaborating with a legal expert from Kyushu University in drafting a heritage act for my country. I foresee with no doubt that our Cultural Act will successfully be endorsed and, more importantly, that the Bhutanese living heritage sites will enjoy a long history with minimal intervention and diversity in society.

The hands-on training on the recording and documentation of cultural heritage through photography delivered by Mr. Nakamura Ichiro of NNRICP added to my knowledge of how to carry out photographic documentation, which is one of the important aspects of documenting valuable cultural heritage assets. The lecture on conservation of excavated gardens by Mr. Morishita Hiroyuki, Nara City Board of Education, and maintenance and management of gardens by Mr. Yoshimura Ryuji, Managing Director of Environmental Dynamics Architect was equally overwhelming, even though I am not sure whether Bhutan has any such sites at the moment. The lecture on Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites by Dr. Wakiya Soichiro from NNRICP was another interesting topic I got to learn from this training. The preservation method for waterlogged wooden artefacts in water tanks was an interesting piece of know-how that I can test back in my own country. The excavations and first aid for fragile artefacts was one of the numerous practices I observed for the first time. I will do my best to apply these at a level that is possible in my country.

Other experimental hands-on training such as recording and documenting artefacts with measured drawing was a little tough for me as it was my first time, but worth learning. Roof tile rubbing technique was another interesting topic, although we use this rubbing technique when printing prayer

flags in Bhutan. But I am confident that if we follow the Japanese way, the prints on the prayer flags will appear much clearer than doing it with the present practice, which is very simple.

### **Understanding Conservation Concept from ICCROM and International perspective**

The lectures by Dr. Gamini on the global trends in the conservation of cultural heritage sites was full of diverse information. I learnt that the benefit of building a networking system as part of an information sharing system in the regional or sub-regional context amongst conservation practitioners is one of the key tools in strengthening skills and knowledge. However, the gaps and differences in the conservation methods among the Asia-Pacific regions are great due to the use of different construction materials in different countries. But this training program is a bridge linking Asia-Pacific countries together and providing platforms to address the issues and to strengthen the network system among working professionals in the field of preservation and restoration. The two-day lecture by Mr. King from ICCROM was very informative, especially in the context of informing the participants on the World Heritage Conventions, about the requirements of outstanding value to qualify one's heritage sites to be prescribed as World Heritage Sites under UNESCO, and also about the working mechanisms, importance, roles and responsibilities of other important organizations such as UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, etc., including ACCU, which needs no mention here, for all participants know more about it than other organizations.

### **What I acquired from this training course**

Thanks to ACCU, I made 14 new friends from the Asia-Pacific region. This training provided us a platform for which to get to know each other, and share our knowledge and ideas. It also provided a space for us to build a network among ourselves. I also got to know many well developed conservation techniques practiced in Japan and the other 14 countries through interaction with my fellow participants, which further helped me in upgrading my knowledge and skills. The educational knowledge I acquired from this training has already been mentioned above, and does not need repeating here.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge ACCU for organizing such a wonderful training course in beautiful Nara. I would also like to thank their co-partners, such as ICOMOS, ICCROM, Nara City and Nara Prefecture, NNRICP, Nara City Archaeological Centre, and many other organizations who helped us in completing this training course successfully. I would personally like to thank Dr. Nishimura Yasushi, Director of ACCU, Mr. Nakai Isao San and Mrs. Wakiya Kayoko for accompanying us every day, in every training activity we undertook. I would also like to thank the other team members of ACCU, namely, Sakimoto-san, Suzuki-san, Saki-san, Maki-san and Sari-san, for being there for us, every day of our stay in Nara - and of course my fellow participants for spending a wonderful time together in Nara. Furthermore, I would like to request that ACCU pardon us if we unknowingly created unnecessary problems while trying to adapt to the new timing and the new environment. Thank you ACCU for the generous hospitality you provided to every one of us.

## **Cambodia**

**Keo Chansophany**

### **Final Report on the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016 Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains**

#### **Introduction**

From the beginning of this course, I enjoyed all the lectures, study tours and practical work so much. We could learn many things, and all of this will likely benefit my work, and not only empower my career development, but also give me a framework within which to utilize my full potential. Most of the subjects in this training course were very relevant to my work, and the great deal of knowledge that I received from this course will help me in the future. I will bring back to my country a wealth of knowledge on the research, analysis, preservation and utilization of archaeological sites and remains in Japan.

I was very interested in the management of archaeological sites and reconstruction in Japan, due to the benefits for local people living on site and for visitors to understand more about the original structures during ancient times. This session was very valuable in creating new ideas for heritage protection that can be applied to the cultural properties in Cambodia. Also, I admired Japan as a country, not only because it possesses high technology and a high level of development, but also because the Japanese government provides broad support for the research and conservation of cultural properties within country as well as in partnership countries for the benefit of future generations.

This is my first time to attend a training course overseas, and it was a good opportunity to join with people from 15 countries in Japan. I could learn so many things from them, and we could share the differences between our respective cultures. Moreover, we could learn how the management and problems of archaeological sites are handled by each country through our presentations.

#### **Maintenance and Utilization of Archaeological Sites at Nara Palace**

There is an extensive variety of rich cultural heritage throughout Japan. This cultural heritage is a vital source of support for the people living in each region and for local community formation, and it must be passed down to the next generation without fail. So, the promotion of activities enabling children at primary and secondary schools to experience arts and culture provides a necessary contribution to the creation of an environment for the nation's cultural preservation and development. They experience activities related to traditional culture, lifestyle, and culture in a planned and consistent manner, including folk performance art. This is important for children, who will lead the next generation and have to understand their own culture.

This lecture enlightened me with new ideas that can be applied in my own country. We do not tend to

promote cultural activities for children in primary school such as playing games, singing traditional songs, painting artifacts, etc. However, we have some activities of NGO for children such as study tours at temples and explanations about cultural properties. However, since 2015, the APSARA Authority has established a project in cooperation with a university in Siem Reap province to educate students on cultural properties. The project includes study tours at archaeological sites, for students that are skill-related only. For example, students in the faculty of archaeology, architecture and tourist act.

The other point I am interested in is regarding the activities of the cleaning festival at Nara Palace. I think that most Japanese people already know how to handle garbage in their daily lives, but the government still continues to promote cleaning activities with local people. I note that these regular activities are very important and that I have to learn and practice this in my own country, and especially when local people are living in the temple area, we should urge them to join these activities. Nowadays, we are facing the problem of garbage in public areas, so we need local people to provide their cooperation.

### **Recording/Documentation of Artifacts**

Photographic documentation of cultural properties and natural landscapes is important to understand for anyone engaged in the study, research, and analysis of cultural properties. The fundamental principle in the photography of cultural properties is to enable the storage of materials that record exhaustive amounts of information in place of the cultural properties for an extended period of time. Also, to maintain cultural properties as photos in a database. There are many choices in terms of documentation. Photography is one of main reporting methods and this requires a higher level of skill and technique than drawing. So, most people need specific photography skills.

In the case of Japan, there are many temples that are well preserved and those temples have a special box for keeping papers for a long period of time as a record, but these record paper are often damaged by insects and therefore difficult to read. So, photography is the best choice for keeping records for a long time and preserving them for the future in a database.

This subject made me surprised, because I saw a big room with many different kinds of cameras featuring high technology requiring professional skills, and a computer room for inserting the photos of cultural artifacts into a database. At my workplace, we just use a normal camera not requiring any special skills to take photos (artifacts) and we insert the photo into a database in our own computer, and don't have a specific room or computer for the database for artifacts or temples.

### **Conservation Science of Archaeology**

The environment surrounding an archaeological site has an extremely large effect on the deterioration of the site. Furthermore, such an environment is mostly endemic to each archaeological site. Accordingly, this program aimed at not only looking at the conservation treatment methodology of structural remains, but to focus on the research into deterioration factors and the environment that promotes these factors. Moreover, we believe that for the conservation of archaeological sites, it is extremely important not only to use chemicals, etc., but to identify the environment factors which

cause deterioration, and to control the environment to inhibit such deterioration. This training program proceeded with this in mind.

In my country we still don't have our own technology or different skills in diagnostics to analyze the effective deterioration of archaeological sites, but we have cooperation with many international teams conducting this research. Japan, especially, has many teams that cooperate with Cambodia to study the effective deterioration of archaeological sites and restore and conserve the sites.



Figure 1. Excavation site exhibition in room



Figure 2. Excavation site exhibition open room

### **Recording/Documentation of Artifacts (Measure Drawing and Rubbing)**

Measure drawing is significant for archaeological artifacts, and provide a great deal of archaeological information. When studying an archaeological artifact, there is no better means of understanding the changes in shapes and fabrication techniques than a measured drawing. It can be said that is the only way to capture such changes. In particular, sectional drawings are the best way to understand the characteristics and morphological changes in artifacts.

Rubbing is a traditional recording technique handed down from ancient times without the need to take photos, and it is useful for representing the convex surface of a material to be copied in a clearly understandable way.

I note that the technique for measure drawing and rubbing used in Cambodia is the same as in Japan, as Japan has so many projects and training courses in Cambodia. While I studied at the Royal University of Fine Arts, I had joined a training course organized by Sophia University Angkor International Mission and International Research Sites Section of Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Property. They trained us in this method too. The ceramic team of the APSARA Authority also applies this method in their research.



Figure 3. Rubbing activity



### **Museum Education**

I noted that Japan has many kinds of museums, and at each museum I could observe the different kinds of artifacts from archaeological sites. Museums in Japan are modern and utilize high technology for exhibitions, which have model displays of archaeological sites, with models of temples that inform the visitors so that they understand the various techniques and conservation methods. Also, I saw a nice arrangement of lights, colors, rooms and different ways to support artifacts.



Figure 4. Displaying artifacts

### **Conclusion**

Through this training program for one month in Japan, I gained much practical knowledge and learned about Japanese culture, lifestyle, and high technology, and obtained many new ideas in heritage management. In my opinion, the protection of cultural heritage and promotion of cultural properties is very necessary so as to pass them on to the next generation. So the activities and projects need to involve both children and adults. I have always said that maintenance or conservation of temples is important for future generations, but I did not think about what kind of cultural activities were needed to enable both children and adults to be involved. I missed the fact that children are our next generation, and that even though they are small today, when they grow up, they will continue this work. So, we need them to be involved in cultural activities while they small, so they will understand how to love their cultural properties.

Many thanks to all the organizers: Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Agency for Cultural Affairs and National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

## Iran

Mehrdad Javadi

### Research, Analysis, Preservation, and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains Course

#### Introduction

As a general rule, one of the best ways to provide education in science and pass on expert knowledge, especially in the artistic and technical sciences, is the organization of education and training courses. And this is especially true in the case of conservation of historical sites. Also, when education and training courses are international, that too is important because participants from several countries can meet each other and learn new methods and ways of doing things, to add to their expert knowledge. They also have an opportunity to get acquainted with many kinds of cultures, customs and traditional ceremonies. In fact, those things are directly related to conservation sites. They can also learn technology and experience from each other, with attention to the similarity in cultures in other countries.

The Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region: Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains, organized by ACCU in Japan, was one such course, comprising suitable and effective activities, and was very useful for all participants, not least of all because it gave participants an opportunity to learn from Japanese professors and specialists in the field.

Some of the important results of this course during the one month of classes and visiting sites were:

- 1- General acquaintance with Japanese culture, customs and beliefs.
- 2- Acquaintance with Japanese professors and specialists for restoration and preservation of archaeological sites.
- 3- Acquaintance with the rules and laws on restoration of cultural effects.
- 4- Acquaintance with different types of archaeological sites
- 5- Making use of the information provided in presentation meetings by participants.
- 6- Comparison of Japanese archaeological sites with Iranian archaeological sites.
- 7- Acquaintance with methods of restoration, preservation and utilization of archaeological sites.



Fig. 1

General acquaintance with Japanese culture, customs and beliefs: The idea of making cultural heritage available for visitors is very important, and other countries should be doing the same as Japan. The main point of interest is in the views and reports realized, and people's desire to participate in the protection of historical monuments, so that many of the costs associated with the protection of sites

and monuments will be provided by them. This partnership is not only related to money, as the fact that people have volunteered to help in places such as museums reflects the Japanese investment in cultural education. That is, different age groups of school children come to visit historical places, the times are visible, and this shows, for training, that long-term and detailed planning is done. (Fig. 1)

**Acquaintance with Japanese professors and specialists for restoration and preservation of archaeological sites:**

The workshop was a good opportunity to get acquainted with Japanese experts, and view examples of restoration and protection of historical sites that had been done. I hope that I will be able to make use of their comments on some of the historical sites of Iran, and I also hope that we can work together with Japanese experts and Japanese universities on the protection of archaeological sites, in after excavation to do. Because one of the things that I could get out of this training, is the use of new technologies and methods, and new views on the protection of archaeological sites. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 2

**Acquaintance with the laws and rules on restoration of cultural effects:** In fact, the quality of the interaction with cultural effects and restoration of monuments in each country is different and proportional to the geographical, historical and cultural conditions of each country, but some cases are similar in all countries, and every country must follow some general rules in accordance with the various restoration charters. In Japan they also have some special rules and retentive, and maybe at first glance, these seem so different to the restoration rules and retentive in western Asia and European countries, but in fact, formalities and customs, climate conditions and also materials in buildings are not really different to the case in other countries. Certainly in the case of restoration, as with many other items, there is a diversity of opinion.

**Acquaintance with different types of archaeological sites:** During our one-month stay in Japan, we could visit so many restoration workshops and cultural-historical sites, and our visits to these sites was a good and valuable opportunity to become more acquainted with the quality of preservation and as an introduction to historical effects in Japan, and also to become familiar with the system of workshop mobilization including all the necessary things that need to be done before and during restoration operations. Another good chance for us was our visit to some archaeological sites in Nara where restoration and conservation activities are currently being undertaken, and that was useful for us to become acquainted with all steps of Japanese conservation operations. Also, the provision of accurate information and respect for the foreseeable demands of visitors, especially at historical sites and museums, was very interesting to see, so that, in addition to guidance and software services, in some cases, detailed presentation of the object as a displayed image, or a replica of the object as well as a healthy thing next to it is provided. Unfortunately, I have to say that the objects were most often described in the Japanese alphabet, and foreign visitors would have trouble understanding. (Fig. 3)

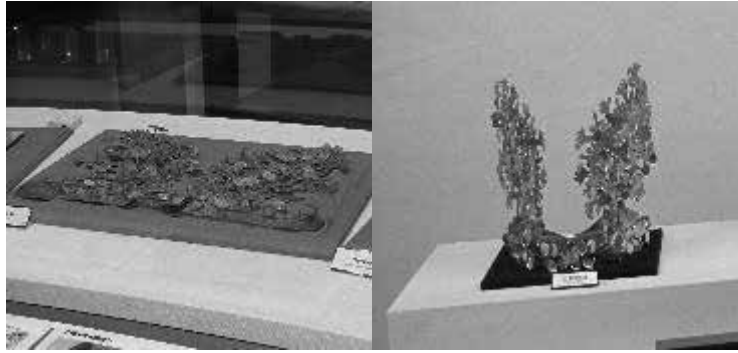


Fig. 3

**Making use of the information provided in presentation meetings by participants:** The presentation meeting, at which every trainee made a presentation, was not only useful for participants to identify archeological sites of other countries, but also because we could obtain a great deal of information about culture, costumes and traditional ceremonies, clothing and other cultural things, which was so important for me. Because I live in western Asia, and so far from the countries of other participants in this course, I could get to know and compare the methods of conservation and preservation of archeological sites of other countries with those of my own country.

**Comparison of Japanese archaeological sites with Iranian archaeological sites:** This course was one of the most useful learning courses that I've ever taken. The reason for this is the careful planning that went into it, and more importantly, Create and hits the implementation of training programs. The same theme can be used to teach similar courses in other countries. Generally, methods of archaeological excavation in Iran and Japan have many similarities. But what separates the two are the different construction materials. Archaeologists and their expert views about how to protect the architectural restoration are very different. Materials that the Japanese used in past architecture, due to climate, based on the use of wood and stone, were limited (below wooden columns), but in Iran construction materials in different periods have many variations, from wood and stone, then mud brick, clay wall, clay, brick, who has find some historic architecture, obtained in archaeological excavations. Preparation of documentation in Japan is done with great precision and advanced equipment, and if we compare it with the preparation of documents in Iran, it must be said that preparation of documents of historical sites is done, but given the large number and their distribution in different parts of the country, the possibility of doing it all with a high level of accuracy is still not possible.

**Acquaintance with methods of restoration, preservation and utilization of archaeological sites:**

One case that highly impressed me in this course, and something that could be of use to me in my work, was how to prepare a workshop and how to provide a temporary cover at archeological sites, so that not only experts are able to work in a controlled environment, but that all the materials used can be protected in this space, Also, simple measures such as not removing vegetation from around the area, and excavation of shallow ditches around the trenches to prevent the accumulation of rain and surface water, and guiding and removing the water with a water pump.

Precision in every detail and a passion for solving problems, and taking into account all assumptions, is an area in which the Japanese specialize, and they continue to strive not only to solve their own challenges, but with information derived from problems of protection of monuments of other



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

countries, they study how to solve those as well. They maintain an extensive database of various methods of restoration and conservation of archaeological sites. (Figs. 4-5)

### **Acknowledgements**

I feel that the one-month training course at ACCU office in Nara, Japan reached a successful conclusion. I would like to express my thanks to the Director and all the staff of ACCU, who helped us in every way in Nara.

## **Lao PDR**

**Boundylath Bounyord**

### **Final Report on the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016 Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains**

#### **I. Introduction**

The Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region was held successfully at ACCU Nara from 30th August to 29th September 2016, with the attendance of 15 trainees representing 15 countries from the Asia Pacific region such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Iran, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. This training course covered the investigation, conservation and management of archaeological remains, with the aim of providing participants with advanced techniques in order to upgrade their knowledge of the principles and methodologies for the protection of archaeological remains. During a month of intensive training, the course allowed me to gain various new skills and practices, not only for recording and analyzing artifacts, and methods for the storage management and exhibition of artifacts, but also to have an opportunity to establish networks with colleagues from the region, for the sharing of our own experiences.



Opening ceremony with ACCU Nara 2016

#### **II. Activities and Lectures in this Training Course**

After an introductory presentation on the case studies and experiences of each participant through their country reports, many issues on archeological and cultural heritage site risk, decay caused by urbanization, natural and human factors, general deterioration of sites, etc. were raised. Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA from ICCROM broadly addressed these concerns in his lecture on “Research, Analysis and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains,” in which he mentioned the importance of archaeological sites, the rescue of archaeological artifacts, and the advantage of the archaeological impact assessment of sites that are threatened with development. He stressed that it was important to develop heritage laws and



management of archaeological sites, with the consideration of strict measures for archaeological site management and preservation. “Archaeological heritage” is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.

I was most impressed in learning about the rich experience of the Japanese regarding the system for protecting cultural properties in Japan, which was presented by Toshihide OUMI. He explained the classification of cultural properties in Japan, and this enabled me to clearly understand the definitions of tangible cultural property and intangible cultural property. We also studied folk cultural properties, monuments, cultural landscapes and groups of traditional buildings in Japan, and learnt about the role of the national government in the framework of the law for the protection of cultural property and other laws and regulations. This knowledge is of great benefit to me as a young recruit that can be applied in my future career.

The most exciting thing for me was to learn about the new technologies and scientific achievements which Japanese scholars have been developing over the decades; in particular, IT and digital technology in the service of cultural preservation. Mr Ichiro NAKAMURA from NNRICP gave us certain guidelines for the preservation of cultural properties through photography, centering on digital records: how to save digital photographs, file management, and precautions in preparing digital photographs. He also provided basic knowledge on how to take photographs of cultural properties. It was important for me to learn the following at the lecture: the role of photographs for cultural properties, the types of cameras such as digital single lens reflex cameras, the formats for saving digital photographic images, the mechanism of photography, lighting angles, structural outlines, lenses and image processing.

My understanding of various kinds of archaeological material improved while attending the lecture given by Soichiro WAKIYA, on Conservation Science Training on the characteristics of materials, soil and stone media, characteristics of rocks and soil, moisture transfer in porous media, and moisture (also liquid and water vapor) positional differences between water chemical potentials as a driving force. The characteristics of rocks and soil classification of rocks are formed when magma is solidified deep underground, typically including granite, diorite and gabbro. And the program aimed not only at studying the conservation treatment methodology of structural remains, but also on research on deterioration factors and the environment which promotes these factors. Furthermore, we believe that for the conservation of archaeological sites, it is extremely important not only to use chemicals, etc., but to identify the environmental factors which cause deterioration, and to control the environment.

Apart from classroom theoretical and practical sessions, study tours at Todai-ji temple and other places helped us to better understand the rich and long history of the Japanese medieval architectural traditions. It would not be wrong to say that the history of restoration works in Japan began in ancient times. Seemingly it was connected with religious structures, which occupied an important role in the spiritual life of the Japanese people, and were to be preserved for the next generation. It seems to me that today's restoration and reconstruction works of temples by Japanese restorers is a continuation of this tradition. In this

connection I would like to mention the grand Todai-ji Temple, which was built in the 8th century and has been damaged and reconstructed several times since then. I also went to other places. Nara Palace site, Nara City Archaeological Research Centre, Asuka Historical Museum, The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara prefecture, Kasuga-taishi Shrine/Gango-ji Temple, Horyu-ji Temple/Ikaruga center for Cultural Heritage, Asuka/Fujiwara area (Nara pref.), Fujinoki Tomb and Horyu-ji Temple (Ikaruga), and Nagasaki. Though the time was limited, we made the best possible efforts to adequately absorb the subject matter and to compile as many experiences as possible. In addition to that, we toured the Museum and Archeological prefecture. This museum chronologically puts on display the transition in lifestyles and tools of this region over the ages.



Practice with camera and image files

The knowledge that I gained in this course is extremely important and useful to me. Ceramic objects are frequently found at archaeological sites in my country, and of course we try to conserve such artifacts by using traditional cleaning methods. Due to the lack of basic conservation laboratories and proper equipment in my country, it is still difficult at this stage to carry out chemical and sophisticated scientific treatment for archaeological finds.

### **III. Conclusion**

The training course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia/Pacific Region 2016 has provided me with a great deal of knowledge and has given me a tremendous opportunity as a young professional to improve my capacity for serving the cause of cultural heritage preservation in my country. During my visits to various museums in Japan, I could study so many different kinds of artifact collections and model displays of reconstructed temples that it enabled me to understand more about Japanese culture.

This course was really valuable for my academic career. It has given me new ideas and vision, and will encourage me in supporting human resource development in this sector. As my country is a developing country, we still face many difficulties, particularly in terms of research and laboratory facilities. However, this course has given me a great deal of understanding and courage to help my country develop in this field in the future. At the very least, I could be a seed of a big tree that one day will grow and flourish in my country. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those concerned in Japan who have contributed and made this course possible. My special thanks go to all ACCU staff, especially Director Yasushi NISHIMURA, who tirelessly supported this program.

Thank you,

# Mongolia

Jamsranjav Bayarsaikhan

## **Application of Cultural Heritage Training to Mongolia's Archaeological Heritage (Final report of the ACCU training course 2016)**

**Introduction:** History is not only a narrative about our past, but also provides humanity with a guide for our present and future. Cultural heritage is one of the most important sources of information for this task. Therefore, it is the duty of those today to conduct quality research, conservation, restoration, and protection of our cultural heritage. Towards this goal, countries all over the world have begun to establish cooperative links and exchanges of cultural heritage resources and expertise, and develop the concept of 'global cultural heritage.' UNESCO and its member states play a key role in this process. Representatives from 15 different countries in the Asia-Pacific region participated in the training course on "Cultural Heritage Protection, Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains" between August 30 and September 29, 2016.

**Archaeological excavation and conservation:** One of the most important issues discussed during the training was the relationship between archaeological excavations and conservation planning. In the best practices of Japanese archaeological investigation, a conservation plan is framed before excavation begins, so that further activities such as conservation, preservation and protection of the site and remains are well prepared. For example, the excavation of Fujinoki tomb in Ikaruga town in Nara is instructive. The tomb is about 50 meters in diameter and nine meters in height, and the stone chamber the mound covers is 16 meters in length. Excavation began in 1985, and was completed in 2008. In total, the research process took 33 years – including excavation, research, conservation, preservation and other management tasks. In 2010, the Ikaruga village government established a local museum and archaeological center near the site. I think this is the best example of careful planning and synthesis between archaeological excavation, research, and conservation. We also observed many similar examples, such as the Asuka historical museum established from the excavations of Yamada-dera Temple.

Currently, there are presently more than 30 ongoing archaeological projects in Mongolia, but most of these operate without a conservator and conservation plan. One of the reasons for this scenario is that there are very qualified personnel – and another is the additional costs involved. However, several joint projects with researchers from Japan, Germany and Turkey have met with some success in this regard. One policy which may make a difference is to require research agreements to include a plan for post-excavation activities such as conservation, preservation and utilization management. A more serious focus not just on archaeological excavations, but also the processes and results that follow, should be discussed more widely.

In 2016, restoration and preservation work on Mongolia's only ruined tower related to the Kidan state

(10th century) was finished by the Mongolian Cultural Heritage Centre in cooperation with Chinese specialists. This sparked a heated conversation on social media regarding restoration, with most of the comments and discussion taking a very negative view of the results of the project. Consequently, it is clear that similar projects need to be undertaken with the input of all levels of society and all stakeholders in cultural heritage. The cultural heritage institutions of Japan take great care to discuss restoration projects with national institutions, experts and local communities and other stakeholders of archaeological sites.

**Restoration and utilization:** Globally, Japan has one of the longest and oldest traditions of restoration of archaeological sites. During our training, we visited many temples and sites restored based on archaeological remains and historical documents. Most of these sites had been damaged or destroyed due to environmental or anthropogenic causes, but left enough of an archaeological signature that they could be restored. Despite millennia of nomadic subsistence in Mongolia, settlement and urban life has also existed in the region for over 2000 years. For example, our country boasts the ruins of the capital of the Mongol empire, Kharkhorum, which dates back to the 13th century, as well as even earlier urban sites located in the Orkhon Valley and designated as a World Heritage cultural landscape. However, none of these sites has been restored or utilized following excavation. Although several unique temples and many religious items survive, a startling number of Buddhist temples and art was destroyed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century under socialism. This part of Mongolia's cultural heritage has remained poorly protected or restored until now. With international support, we have begun to make some progress in this process, including a small local museum and site museum established in Kharkhorum, facilitated by financial donations from Japan and Germany. However, our government and institutions are still slow to recognize and support cultural heritage protection.

Importantly, after conducting research, restoration and protection of sites, Japan uses these processes as means of utilizing cultural heritage for national pride and tourism. The Mongolian government often discusses cultural tourism, but pays very little attention to cultural heritage management. It is necessary to focus on all components of cultural heritage management, in addition to government intervention, in order to introduce best international practices. The restoration and use of archaeological and cultural heritage is not only important for national pride and education of the younger generation, but shares our heritage with the public and can provide an important source of tourism.

Consequently, it is of the utmost urgency that Mongolia develops a capable management plan for the research, restoration, and use of cultural heritage at the local, regional, and national level. In general, nearly any utilization of cultural heritage helps to improve the monitoring, protection, and daily site care –an essential task given Mongolia's sparse population and immense territory.

Finding ways to use cultural heritage also develops an active dialogue between people and the past, forming a positive association in people's minds. As experts, we are also obliged to help better the relationship between people and our cultural heritage.

**Volunteers and cultural heritage education:** The work done by volunteers from NNRICP at the Nara Palace site and the Archaeological Center of Nara City was one of my most important discoveries from

the training. Although these two NPOs or group of volunteers belong to different institutions, their main goals are very similar – contributing to research, protection and publicizing of cultural heritage, and education.

Since 1999, the “Heijo” NPO has been supporting daily activities at the Nara Palace site area and site museum, including guiding, cleaning the local environment, and public engagement. The “Nara Archaeology Club” NPO was established in 2008. They assist in the daily work of the Archaeological Research Center. Additionally, they visit schools to introduce archaeological heritage and studies, organize public lectures, and publish a monthly newsletter about their activities. Most of the members of both these NPOs are active elders who love their cultural heritage and hope to share it with future generations. Through their work, these elder volunteers share cultural heritage with young people and the public at large.

Traditionally, Mongolians respect elders and follow the things they teach us. This is reflected in many Mongolian sayings and proverbs, such as "Father's word is gold, Mother's word is treasure". Following the example of Nara's cultural heritage management organizations and museums, we can help to encourage the involvement of volunteers and public access for cultural heritage activities. One elder volunteer from the Nara Archaeology Club asked us to “please produce simpler books about archaeology and history for kids other than scientific books. This helps kids to understand and be proud of their cultural heritage, and appreciate its value.” I hope to follow these words carefully in my future work in cultural heritage preservation.

**Acknowledgements:** Special thanks must go to ACCU Nara, and the government and people of Japan for sharing with us their knowledge of cultural heritage research, conservation, preservation, restoration and utilization experiences, and their global implications.

# **Nepal**

**Gyanin Rai**

## **Report on the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016**

### **Introduction**

It was a great opportunity for me to join the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016 in the historic city of Nara, Japan, the location of the first full-fledged capital of Japan in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The capital had faith in both Buddhism and Shinto. I was honored to participate representing Lumbini, Nepal, the Sacred Birthplace of Lord Buddha—a UNESCO World Heritage Property. The universal definition of cultural heritage is “the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.” It is a common understanding among us that cultural heritage should not only be enjoyed by the present generation, but should also be protected for future generations. At this juncture, with the main focus on Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites and Remains by a leading UNESCO center in the field of cultural heritage to conduct a wide range of academic programs, the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU Nara) has conducted this training course in close cooperation with UNESCO, International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) with generous support from other agencies such as Nara Prefectural Government, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, National Institute for Cultural Heritage, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, and Nara City Government for the main purpose of capacity building for cultural heritage protection. These outstanding efforts are highly appreciated by everyone.

### **Lecture and Site Investigations**

This high level academic training program was a great experience for me, and enabled me to gain advanced knowledge, understanding and interpretation of cultural heritage properties including new methods and techniques for better safeguarding such sites. The series of lectures by highly experienced professors and experts from Japan and abroad contributed to making the training program more fruitful. The lectures, particularly on the preservation and utilization of archaeological sites from a global perspective, cultural property protection system in Japan, conservation science of archaeological sites, recording and documentation of cultural heritage and artifacts, and photography, gave me invaluable knowledge. The field investigations and on-site lectures on the World Heritage Site Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara, including Kasuga-Taisha Shrine and Kofuku-ji Temple, Todai-ji Temple, and Nara Palace Site, as well as the Palatial Garden in Nara Capital, Isui-en Garden, Horyu-ji Temple, Museums in Nara and the Oura Catholic Church, Glover Garden, Dejima and Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture at Nagasaki were very fruitful for practitioners and professionals working in the field of cultural World Heritage properties and historical sites. Observation of ongoing excavation sites made Japanese archaeological excavation techniques clearer. The conservation,



maintenance and management of the excavated sites were very precise, helpful to understand, and the site museums were very attractive. The guided tour, interpretation and lectures by Sensei NAKAI Isao were magnificent. The arrangement of the field investigation was outstanding.



Fig. 1 Lord Buddha in Todai-ji Temple



Fig. 2 Nativity Sculpture, Mayadevi Temple, Lumbini

All sites have their own significance. It is quite motivating to know that there are similarities between two World Heritage Sites in Nepal and Japan. “Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara,” which covers eight properties (Todai-ji Temple, Kofuku-ji Temple, Kasugawa-Taisha Shrine, Gango-ji Temple, Yakushi-ji Temple and Toshodai-ji Temple) and the “Kathmandu Valley,” which covers seven Monument Zones (Kathmandu Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square, Patan Durbar Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Bauddhanath Stup, Swaymbhu Stup, Pashupatinath Temple and Changu Narayan). Both heritage sites have beautiful wooden architectures and consequence with Buddhism. Lumbini, being the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is a peerless landmark of the Buddhist world. But it was abandoned when Buddhism was flourishing in other parts of the world including Japan, Korea and China in the 5th to 7th centuries CE. Many Buddhist temples in Nara and Kyoto are proof of the expansion of Buddhism and its importance. Those wooden temples were rebuilt in different periods due to collapse by lightning, fire and internal power disputes among factions. However, the fact that most of the temples have original statues made of wood, bronze and clay is magnificent. An archaeological evidence suggests that the temple in Lumbini may collapse due to natural calamities, fire or lightning.

### Lesson Learned

Cultural World Heritage is the most advanced and complicated to understand. It is an almost unending job following operational guidelines, and the various conventions and charters, and there are always difficulties in determining Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity. However eminent professors and scholars gave us clear knowledge with universal definitions as well as key learning points on cultural heritage. The training provided a wonderful platform for me to understand existing situations, working modalities, applied technologies, success stories and problems in the field of archaeological excavation, conservation, utilization and management among the participants from 15

different countries in the Asia-Pacific region. A common problem is that all countries face financial problems and inadequate skilled manpower to carry out cultural heritage management activities properly, and very few people, including policy makers, understand the value of cultural properties and cooperate with this work. Also there is little self-evaluation or technique transfer among professionals, something which is common in Japan.



Fig. 3 Micro climatic problems: Archaeological remains at Mayadevi Temple, Lumbini



Fig. 4 Archaeological remains at Nara Palace Site

I am here representing Lumbini Nepal, where the Lord Buddha—the Apostle of Peace—was born in 623 BCE. This is one of the most sacred Buddhist destinations, which was inscribed on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1997. The Lumbini Development Trust of the Government of Nepal is committed to the excavation, conservation, preservation, promotion and development of the Greater Lumbini Area. Most of the ancient temples here in Nara are Buddhist. So, I feel most privileged to visit those sacred sites. Most of the heritages are living and well preserved, and the site presentation, utilization and management were found to be outstanding. I did not find any complicated problem in its management and promotion because of the clear cultural property protection system of Japan. Full authority is given to the site managers and the local government to prepare an appropriate plan, make decisions, and smoothly implement the plan. It is really good to know that they have full cooperation from the national authority, the Agency for Cultural Affairs with the provision of subsidies. In our case, the site manager and the local government have a complicated relationship. However, there are some similarities in terms of inadequate skilled manpower and inadequate budget.

Japan is well developed and a most beautiful country as well as rich in cultural heritage. Japanese people are very honest and cooperative, and have a clear understanding of the need to protect heritage and its values for future generations. Indeed, the activities of the NPO Heijo at Historical Nara Palace Site and the Volunteer Club at the Archaeological Research Center Nara City are truly exemplary. Retired senior citizens are voluntarily contributing and some of them are in their nineties. The excavation and investigation techniques and tools are a bit different, however, as nowadays we use the modern English method instead of the Wheeler-Kenyon method for excavation and Ground Penetrating Rader (GPR) and Optically Stimulated Luminance (OSL) for geophysical survey.

I am happy to advise that the Japanese government-funded project “Strengthening Conservation and Management of Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, World Heritage Property” under



Fig. 5 Archaeological Excavation: Ancient Kapilavastu (*Tilaurakot*) Nepal



Fig. 6 Todai-ji Temple Site Nara

UNESCO/ Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage, is a milestone in the research, excavation, conservation, planning and management of the site. I found similar micro-climatic problems at the revealed site. Lectures by Wakiya Soichiro on Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites, and by Nanbu Hiroki and Yoshimura Ryuji on the excavation, maintenance and management of sites, gave me clear knowledge on this issue. In Japan, all the site museums, information centers and visitor facilities are established with fully equipped advanced tools and technologies. The knowledge I have gained will be very useful to my professional work for further activity planning at Lumbini. I will definitely apply the methods that are within our means. So this was a wonderful opportunity to enhance my professional career, especially for better safeguarding the World Heritage Site Lumbini, the Birthplace of Lord Buddha and the Greater Lumbini Area in Nepal. Much of the knowledge and many of the techniques can be applied at our site, especially the conservation and utilization of archaeological sites and remains. I will happily share the knowledge I gained with my colleagues.



Fig. 7 Excavating Tilaurakot and ancient postholes



Fig. 8 Exhibition of postholes by plants and concrete blocks in Nara

### Acknowledgements

I feel fortunate to be able to attend talks by distinguished experts on cultural heritage, Dr Gamini Wijesuria and Dr Joseph King from ICCROM, and Professor Nobuko Inaba from University of Tsukuba. I would like to extend my gratitude to them and all other experts.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the team at ACCU Nara, especially Sensei NISHIMURA Yasushi, Director, Sensei NAKAI Isao, Ms. WAKIYA Kayoko, Ms. SAKIMOTO Keiko, Ms. SUZUKI Sonoko, Interpreter (who has a vibrant knowledge of cultural heritage terminology), Ms. HATA Chiyako, and the Assistants Mr. Jammo Sari, Ms. Tachibana Maki and Endo Saki.

My sincere thanks also go to all the participants of this training program for sharing their knowledge and experiences.

Dhanyabad !      Thank You!!      Arigato Gozaimasu!!!

## **New Zealand**

**Kiri Sharpe**

### **Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016: Final Report**

#### **Introduction**

I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to attend this course, and want to begin this final report by thanking everyone involved. All my respect to Mr Nishimura Yasushi and Mr Tamaki Shigeru and my particular thanks to Mr Nakai Isao, Ms Sakimoto Keiko, Ms Susuki Sonoko and Ms Hata Chiyako for making me feel so welcome. Special thanks also to Mr Jammo Sari, Ms Tachibana Maki and Ms Endo Saki for answering my endless questions and helping me to navigate Japanese life in Nara. I have learnt a lot during this course, some of which will directly assist me in my work in New Zealand. As a whole, this experience has greatly broadened my mind on the topic of heritage conservation, and has given me more of a global perspective on heritage in general.

#### **Discussion**

It is hard to say exactly how much of what I have learnt here will be able to be applied to my work back in New Zealand. No doubt this will become clear in the months and years to come, as I process the information and incorporate it into my knowledge-base. As a whole however, this experience has given me a sense of global perspective on heritage conservation – a very important lesson, and one that few heritage professionals have in New Zealand. Sometimes it feels like we are an isolated discipline, not just because of our geographical remoteness, but because of our nature to keep to ourselves. I am generalising of course – I am not speaking of New Zealand as a country, or as heritage professionals as a whole, but as a personal observation that we can get stuck in our own way of thinking. I feel as though my eyes have been opened to a whole new world of new theories, new perspectives and new priorities.

In terms of priorities, one point that I feel has been emphasised to us on several occasions is the importance of involving the local community in heritage activities. It is their heritage and in order for them to feel a sense of pride and ownership, they need to be included in the process. This approach clearly succeeds with the Japanese people, who all seem to respect and admire their heritage. I would love to see this in New Zealand, though with very little government funding for heritage work resulting in the majority of work being paid for out of the public pocket, it is an uphill struggle. This is a big issue – much wider than just myself – but perhaps as a heritage community we need to be looking at more ways to include the public in what we do. This means not just having an open day during excavations or putting up interpretation signs on sites, but viewing the public as not being ‘outsiders’ to the process and including them at all levels. This difference between our two countries was also made clear to me during our visit to the many museums during the course. In New Zealand we can usually take photos, eat, drink, talk loudly, sit and dawdle around museum exhibits, whereas in Japan there was no food, no drink, no cell phones, no photography, no seats, no talking loudly, no sketching even, and you were directed as to which items to view in turn. On the one hand I like the idea that in New Zealand we are encouraged to take in the exhibits in our own way and our own time, recognising that not everyone learns or appreciates things in the same manner. However, the Japanese way shows a true sense of respect for their heritage items which warmed my heart.

Another example of Japanese inclusion of the public in heritage is the Nara Archaeology Club; a group of volunteers that help out at archaeological excavations and carry out research projects. These wonderful people have to go through a twelve month training programme before they can be considered an ‘archaeological volunteer’ and it is such a popular club that they get many more applicants than they have positions to fill. This was particularly inspiring to me – I would love to try to create something like this at home as it is a great way to get everyone excited about their heritage and engaged in its preservation.

At my workplace we are currently discussing the need for archaeological Regional Strategies – documents which will look at each region within New Zealand and assess the nature of the archaeological resource for that particular region. It is hoped that these documents will allow us to make more informed decisions about which sites require full excavation as opposed to just recording, thereby saving both time and money, as well as providing more useful data for future research. It became clear to me that Japan must have very effective Regional Strategies during the lecture by Mr Oumi Toshihide. I asked whether Japan had an age limit in their legislative definition of the term ‘archaeological site’ (in New Zealand a site must date to before 1900 to be deemed ‘archaeological’). I was told that each time period was given the same level of importance, with no age limit – even the most recent occupation layers were taken into account. What is important is not the age, but rather the level of uniqueness, so therefore fewer recent sites are preserved because there are more examples of them in existence, whereas the older sites are more rare. I immediately wondered how they were able to make these decisions; how do they know, for example, how many 18th century ceramic factory floors remain in existence, in order to make the decision to let one be destroyed without excavation? The answer must lie in some form of Regional Strategy. I would be very interested to look into this further to assist in the development of a series of strategies for my own country.

I undertook an excavation at a site in New Zealand in 2007 called Pukenamu; a unique site for the region. I now have the opportunity to carry out the analysis, research and report writing for this remarkable site, and am very lucky to be supported by my workplace, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, to undertake this project. Part of the work will involve looking at the artefacts found, and I will be able to use my newly-acquired measured drawing skills to assist with this. I am excited to put my new skills to work!

## Conclusions

I’d like to conclude by quoting a Maori proverb that seems appropriate to this situation:

*He aha te kai ō te rangatira? He Kōrero, he kōrero, he kōrero.  
(What is the food of the leader? It is knowledge. It is communication.)*

The knowledge I have gained and the friends I have made during this course will be treasured for many years to come, so thank you once again for this incredible opportunity.





## **Papua New Guinea**

**Jim Onga**

### **TOPIC: LEARNING FROM JAPANESE METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION**

#### **Acknowledgements**

On behalf of the Papua New Guinea National Commission for UNESCO, the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), National Museum and Arts Gallery (NM&AG) and National Cultural Commission (NCC), I would like to sincerely take this opportunity to thank the following agencies and institutions for making this training possible: Asia-Pacific Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Agency for Cultural Affairs Japan (*Bunkacho*), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), National Institute for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japan National Commission for UNSECO, Nara Prefectural Government and Nara City Government and National Institute for Cultural Properties (Tokyo and Nara) under the auspices of the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage.

My special thanks go to the lecturers and staff of the research institutions and the curators of the museums that we visited during the training program. I would also like to thank the ACCU Director and staff for the time and effort they put in over the last three-and-a-half weeks for completion of this training program. I really appreciate it and thank you all for a job well done.

#### **Introduction**

My final evaluation report is based on the seven main thematic areas as outlined in the training schedule. Before I start on the thematic areas, let me briefly explain PNG's current situation compared to Japan. In PNG, we have three national government institutions that are mandated by an Act of Parliament to conserve, protect and safeguard our natural and cultural heritage sites. The three key institutions are: the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), PNG National Museum and Arts Gallery (NM&AG) and National Cultural Commission (NCC).

The three agencies have their own roles and functions, and operate under the Act with their own workforce and a Managing Director (MD) for each agency appointed by the national government through the National Executive Council (NEC) to manage and administer the organisation for a term of four years. If the MD performs well then his/her contract term is extended by another four years. If not, then he/she is replaced by a new MD appointed by the government.

This applies to all government institutions but the process doesn't affect the workforce unless there is a restructuring. In Japan, I see that Directors are running the institutions and I believe they are not appointed by the prefectural government or national government but appointed based on merit and their qualifications.

## **The Papua New Guinea National Government Institutions**

### **a) Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)**

The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) is the executing agency of World Heritage programs in PNG. It's responsible for the conservation and protection of all natural and cultural heritage sites under two different Acts, namely the Environment Act and Conservation Areas Act. The archaeological sites and remains are components of the protected areas directly managed and administered by the PNG National Heritage Secretariat under the Conservation Division of CEPA.

### **b) The National Museum and Arts Gallery (NM&AG)**

The NM&AG are responsible for the collection, storage, documentation and recording of artefacts and excavation of archaeological sites and remains. In PNG, we have only one national museum that takes charge of all collections throughout the country. It is fascinating to see that Japan has many museums everywhere and I really loved it. In PNG we have a very big problem because we don't have provincial or local museums. Using what I learnt here, I will discuss the issue with the Director of the PNG National Museum and Arts Gallery to consider some options by providing information from the training program.

## **The National Cultural Commission (NCC)**

The NCC is responsible for contemporary arts including traditional dance and expression, performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, traditional craftsmanship, etc. The NCC is the executing agency for the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage properties including movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage for everyone in PNG. This agency is also responsible for tangible and intangible programs in the country.

## **The Seven Main Thematic Areas of the Training Program**

### **1. The Cultural Property Protection System**

According to my observation, the Japanese cultural property protection system is slightly different compared to my country. One of the reasons why the Japanese system works well in my observation is that the institutions work together as a team, and that is the beauty of Japan. I learnt a lot from this because with every lecture at each of the museums and research institutions, people speak the same language. For PNG, though we do not have many institutions, we don't always work together as a team because each institution operates on their own. We come together once or twice a year to discuss common issues and problems about the roles and responsibilities of each institution and then carry on as usual.

The other reason is that PNG is a very young country with a lack of resources, not very well trained staff and few professionals, specialists and skilled people to do this. This is a very huge challenge for us as institutions to implement what is mandated by law. We would also like to train many young professionals but not students interested in this field, and this is a big problem or issue in PNG.

Though the country has a lot to offer, the government is not focusing much on the cultural sector or giving it much attention. More focus and attention is given to the economy, infrastructure, education, health, etc. This has been going on for the last two decades, and many of the employees in the three institutions have left their jobs and gone on to join other organizations for better employment conditions etc. A good example is NM&AG, where they used to have 35-40 staff who have left their

jobs or resigned, which really affects the operation and management of the organization. I cannot compare Japan with my country because the Japanese cultural property protection system is far beyond my imagination, as I see all Japanese feel proud and take ownership of the cultural heritage that is carried on from generation to generation.

## **2. Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Practice**

It is quiet fascinating to actually witness and observe the excavation of archaeological sites in practice. I have not witnessed the excavation of any archaeological site in practice before so this was my first time. In PNG, the excavation of Kuk Early Agricultural Site which I presented was done before my time. It was quite interesting to physically observe and witness the excavation of an archaeological site here in Nara.

Most of the excavations in PNG have been done by archaeologists from NM&AG or archaeologists from overseas engaged by NM&AG. Given the lack of professionals and well trained staff at the institution, not many sites in PNG have been identified, researched and excavated, but we hope more sites will be excavated in the future when we have enough trained professionals such as archaeologists. The training program here will surely assist us in some areas but ones needs to be fully trained.

## **3. Maintenance and Utilization of Archaeological Sites in Practice**

As far as the definition is concerned and according my understanding through this training program, maintenance and utilization of archaeological sites is basically the process of preserving a condition or state of being preserved and how to use the site. A good example is illustrated at the Nara Palace Site support network, where we learnt a lot through lectures and site visits.

## **4. Conservation and Restoration of Archaeological Sites**

In PNG, archaeological sites are considered to be very small areas or components of a larger area coming directly under a protected area especially in terms of area. Given the importance and significance of the area, it requires an extra level of care in regards to its conservation and restoration, and protection from further damage, for it to be restored to a previous state.

It differs from country to country and the way you understand, but in my situation, a good example of the above and to learn from is the Nara Palace archaeological site compared to the Kuk Early Agricultural Site. If a planned structure is to be built over the archaeological site in the future then it will be exactly like the one at the Nara Palace site.

However, according to Dr. Wakiya Soichiro, such waterlogged areas need more research to fully understand factors such as humidity, dew point temperature and heat capacity, heat transfer and moisture before any structure can be built for such archaeological sites. Having heard from Dr. Wakiya and Japan's experience in applying conservation science at archaeological sites, I don't think PNG is able to put up such a structure for Kuk site in the future unless proper research is done to basically understand the factors mentioned above. Although we do not have many archaeological sites, the only site that was inscribed in 2008 was Kuk Agricultural Landscape.

The national government, through the implementing agency of the World Heritage Programs, is planning to put up a structure covering the area and trying to expose underground mounds and

drainage for visitors and the public to see, but having heard from Dr. Wakiya through this training, I understand that more research needs to be carried out and the condition of the area needs to be better understood before such a structure can be built.

### **5. Recording and Documentation of Cultural Heritage (Photography)**

Cultural heritage is a unique expression of human achievement, and as this cultural heritage is continuously at risk, recording is one of the principal ways available to give meaning, understanding, definition and recognition of its values. To my understanding, recording is the capture of information which describes the physical condition at a point in time, while documentation is basically the registration, collection, recording and preservation of information regarding collections.

Documentation also enables us to physically preserve a cultural object and preserve the history and memory of the cultural environment and for future generations. In PNG we do not have the best facilities and equipment as we have seen here but we have simple digital recording and documentation systems. Most of the recording and documentation is basically done by NM&AG and kept at the National Museum by specialists.

For me, I see this as another specialist area/field that one needs to spend more time at to make sure one fully understands, especially the recording and documentation of Cultural Heritage. For the purpose of recording and documentation of cultural heritage, I'm passionate enough to learn these basics and I'll make full use of what I have learnt when it comes to the recording and documentation of cultural heritage in PNG.

I have learnt a lot within the short time available, and now understand how to position cameras and capture the best quality pictures of an object or artifact, etc. PNG lacks specialists in recording and documentation of cultural heritage, but this training will really help a lot, and is something that can be applied in my country.

### **6. Conservation of Excavated Gardens (Maintenance and Management of Gardens)**

For me, it is really amazing to see a well maintained garden and how it is maintained and managed over many years. This is basically the process of preserving a condition, situation or the state of being preserved. More research is carried out by the archaeologist to fully understand the situation before excavation starts, so that conservation principles can be applied to make sure materials such as stones are carefully removed and replaced again after the conservation process is applied.

It's really inspiring to establish such a garden capturing landscapes, waterfalls, pond, tracks, and signage, and of course the surrounding environment adds beauty to the garden itself. Our visit to *Palatial Garden in Nara Capital Site (Isui-en Garden)* is a very good example of a garden which is well maintained and managed. The other excavated garden is still under construction and we hope it will fully operational sometime in the years to come.

### **7. Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites and Remains**

The conservation and management of archaeological sites and remains is the process of protecting an archaeological site from further damage and restoring it to a previous state. As we have learnt

through the lectures, archaeological sites require an extra level of care in regards to their conservation, restoration and management but are also a destructive force. This is because once a site has been partly excavated, it cannot be put back the way it was, so in order to continue getting information from the site, it must be conserved to the current best standards. Archaeologists know better than I do, but this is the way I see it from my understanding of the lectures regarding how archaeological sites can be conserved and managed.

## **8. Conclusion**

To be honest, this is the first time for me to see a five-story pagoda and its architectural structure, which really amazed me. It actually took my breath away because I have never seen a wooden structure this big before and it was hard to imagine. Yes, I had heard of temples and shrines but the pagodas are really the most amazing things to see here in Nara, Japan. In regard to the museums and research institutions, I think Japan has some of the best museums and research institutions and I was able to learn much from them.

In PNG, we do not have many research institutions and museums, and only one National Museum located in Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. All collections throughout PNG are recorded, documented and stored in the National Museum. It was my great privilege and honour to attend this training program, which really helped me a lot in my understanding of the work of natural and cultural heritage protection in my country. I find that all courses are very useful for my professional development and for the future of the country. I will share this experience with my colleagues in my organization and staff from the NM& AG as well as the NCC.

PNG has many issues and challenges and the obvious ones are: lack of specialists, professionals, funding constraints, and lack of government support for the conservation, protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. The area that interests me most is *conservation and restoration of archaeological sites* or *exhibition of excavated sites* because this is basically related to PNG's only archaeological site, Kuk Early Agricultural Site. I was thinking that one day we would put up such a structure after careful research and understanding the conditions of the area. I am very interested in this area and if possible, ACCU could consider assisting in the funding of the research.

## **9. Recommendations**

- a) I recommend that ACCU could make it more fair and balanced by inviting participants from both the Pacific and Asia.
- b) I recommend that ACCU identify what participants or countries lack in specific areas and provide training according to their needs, so when participants return to their country they can contribute meaningfully.
- c) I recommend that ACCU could consider and finance students from least developed areas to come and be attached to either museums or research institutions, so as to work with professional staff to obtain more experience, skills and knowledge.

*Wishing you all the best and thank you so much*

**JIM ONGA**

*Environment and Conservation Authority*

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

## **Sri Lanka**

**Narayana Thamara Deepani**

### **FINAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE TRAINING COURSE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION 2016, RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND UTILISATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The training course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016 — Research, Analysis and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains is one of a series of training courses conducted by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara Office). The course was held from 30 August to 29 September.

It was a valuable training course, and it was a wonderful opportunity for me to obtain a great deal of knowledge on cultural heritage protection. I work at Anuradhapura Archaeological Museum, which is the major museum of the Department of Archaeology in Sri Lanka. As the responsible officer in charge of the museum, it is my responsibility to plan, conduct and monitor the exhibition, display, conservation, analysis, recording, and documentation of objects in the museum and storage.

The training course has provided me with the confidence and ambition to step forward in changing current views on cultural heritage protection in Sri Lanka, as well as being a great opportunity for me to obtain further experience at an international level, and a chance to share knowledge with professionals from different countries.

The training course was held under the management of very qualified staff and they organised the course very successfully. As a result, all participants were enthusiastic in following this course. The course consisted of various study methods. The lectures, discussions, workshops and study tours all helped us to learn more things about the field of cultural heritage protection.

#### **1. LECTURES AND DISCUSSION**

##### **1.1 Presentation of the participants**

The training course started with the presentation of a country report by every participant. I learned about the heritage legislation and conservation practices in Asia-Pacific countries and made a comparison with my country. While listening to the country reports, I observed that all countries face problems in heritage protection.

##### **1.2 Global perspectives of archaeology**

The first lecture was on global perspectives in preservation and utilisation of archaeological sites, by Dr. Gamin Wijesuriya, project manager of ICCROM. The lecture concentrated on the definition of heritage and management of heritage. It was a very important lecture and I learned about the management of archaeological sites and remains as well as the principles of conservation.

The lecture conducted by Dr. Joseph King from ICCROM was another very important lecture. I learned about the international context for conservation, charters and recommendations, as well as the



evolution of conservation approaches and cultural values in conservation with a focus on outstanding universal value

### **1.3 Japanese heritage and cultural property protection system**

We had an important introduction to Japanese heritage. It was conducted by Prof. Inaba Nobuko from the University of Tsukuba. I learned about the history of specialty wooden architecture through this lecture.

The lectures on the cultural property protection system in Japan, conducted by Mr Oumi Toshihide, and Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological sites (Cases in Japan) conducted by Nakai Masatsugu from the Agency for Cultural Affairs in Japan have filled my mind with new ideas that can be applied to better understanding of heritage in Sri Lanka.

### **1.4 Maintenance and utilisation of archaeological sites**

There were several lectures and discussions on Maintenance and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites in Practice at Nara Palace Site and the Archaeological Research Centre. I understood that there is a strong connection between cultural property protection and community cooperation in Japan. In general, I understood that the maintenance and utility of archaeological sites should be carried out in a way that shows the value of the particular archaeological site to the community. I was able to know that a number of volunteer societies provide their cooperation to protect cultural property in Japan. Of special note is that these groups are often made up of retired persons. They have launched numerous programmes to protect heritage. I respect them from the bottom of my heart and I am proud of them.

## **2. WORKSHOPS**

### **2.1 Recording and documentation of cultural heritage (photography)**

There was a practical session on the recording and documentation of cultural heritage (photography) conducted by Mr Nakamura Ichiro, photography section, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. This practical session was very interesting. I could see a large studio and many kinds of cameras. I picked up many photography techniques and I understood the basics of taking good photographs. We practiced indoors and outdoors and everybody had enjoyable and meaningful practice. Now I know that adjusting the focus, aperture, and shutter speed, as well as ISO sensitivity, and light management are compulsory for quality photographs.

### **2.2 Conservation science of archaeological sites**

We were given a good knowledge of scientific issues in the field of archaeology through a workshop on Conservation Science of Archaeological Sites conducted Dr Wakiya Soichiro (NNPICP). I would like to highlight the most important points that I learned from this workshop as follows:

- Characteristics of materials, soil and stone media
- Deterioration of soil structural remains / stone statues of cultural properties and related factors
- Environmental research
- Heat and moisture movement in remains

### **2.3 Measured drawings of archaeological artefacts**

During the practice and demonstration by Ms Miyoshi Miho and others I practiced how to make measured drawings of archaeological artefacts, especially pottery. The work is very detailed and needs a lot of patience, as everything in a measured drawing should be accurate. At the Nara City Archaeological Research Centre, we had more practice on how to make not only a correct measured drawing but also ink rubbings.

## **3. FIELD VISIT**

### **3.1 Studying Japanese temples and sites**

During the training course, we visited several World Heritage Sites and ancient temples. In the first week we visited four temples in Nara city.

Kasuga-taisha – Kasuga Grand Shrine or Kasuga Shrine, was founded in 768 AD

Kofukuji temple – There are three golden halls, all of which derive their name from their relative position in the temple complex.

- I. Tokondo Hall/East Main Hall (726 AD )
- II. Five Storied Pagoda (Early 15th century – Muromachi period)
- III. Three Storied Pagoda (Late 12th to early 13th century – Kamakura period)

Horyuji temple – Asuka period (Mid-6th to beginning of the 8th century)

Todai-ji Temple – Todai-ji Temple excited me. I had never seen such a large wooden architectural structure like Todai-ji Temple before. Its history goes back to the 7th century, and it is one of the oldest wooden structures in the world.

After visiting that structure I understood more about Japanese wooden architecture, as well as the structure of Japanese temples and shrines.

In the training period we visited two tombs. They were Ishibutai Kofun (tumulus) and Fujinoki Tomb (7th century AD). These tombs can be introduced as stone burial chambers. They were constructed by covering large stones, and the most powerful ancient family members were buried in these tombs. After visiting them I understood more about the ancient Japanese burial system.

### **3.2 Excavation and conservation of archaeological sites**

The excavation of an archaeological site was a valuable opportunity for me to obtain knowledge of the field of archaeological excavation. We were able to visit the excavation at the Todai-ji Temple site. I studied excavating methods, the dating system, artefacts found by this excavation and the history of the Todai-ji site.

In the session Conservation of Excavated Garden, we visited the Palatial Garden at Nara Capital Site. It was another interesting field visit, and I learnt a very important lesson about how to conserve garden stones, by Mr Morishita Hiroyuki from the Nara City Board of Education. Here, garden stones are

placed mainly at the curved parts or indentations of the meandering pond to provide a scenic accent. This pond has almost 120 garden stones, and among them, 55 cracked and damaged stones need repair. I would like to mention the important steps in the conservation of stones that I noted.

- Removing the stone
- Conservation treatment and reaffixing of fragments
- Reinstallation of the stone
- Implementing a maintenance improvement project

### **3.3 Maintenance and utilisation of archaeological sites**

We were able to get a different experience in the Isui-en Garden, which is located to the west of the Nandaimon Gate of Todai-ji Temple. It is a place of scenic beauty, and a private garden. We could see a system of old hoses in Japan, and how to hold the tea ceremony. However, as it is said that ‘a garden is a living structure’, the completion of the garden is entirely thanks to the deep understanding of the owner and the endeavours of the parties concerned, to which I would like to express my deepest gratitude.

Our longest and most interesting tour was in Nagasaki. After visiting Oura Catholic Church, I was able to get an idea of the origin and evolution of Christianity in Japan. Glover Garden in Nagasaki taught me how to maintain a large garden. We could study the Dejima reconstruction work in Nagasaki. I learned about main steps involved in such construction work, and the importance of this reconstruction work as well as the history of Dejima. I would like to mention that the Nagasaki tour was a wonderful experience for me.

### **3.3 Studying Museums**

Museums in Japan can be categorised as National Museums, Site Museums and Themed Museums. We visited five museums, which was very useful for gaining an understanding of museum management. They are not only museums but also research centres, especially the Nagasaki and Asuka museums. I understood that museums are able to practically carry out the entire process from the excavation of monuments to the documentation, conservation and exhibition of artefacts, and I learned about how museum themes, buildings, museum objects, media use for presentation, display showcases, lighting systems, security and safety, visitor facilities, storage, laboratories and analysis activities should all be established in order to create a successful museum. I could see some museums have provided special guides for blind persons with Braille lettering, wheelchairs for the disabled and baby strollers. These measures must be highly appreciated.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection provided me with in-depth knowledge of cultural heritage and its conservation, excavation and utilisation using both traditional and modern methods. This training course has provided me with a wealth of technical information which I look forward to utilizing in my future research work. During the visit to different museums in Japan, I learned the latest methods and techniques applied by Japanese experts for the reporting and display of artefacts and their preservation. By visiting these museums, I was able to study the development of museology in Japan

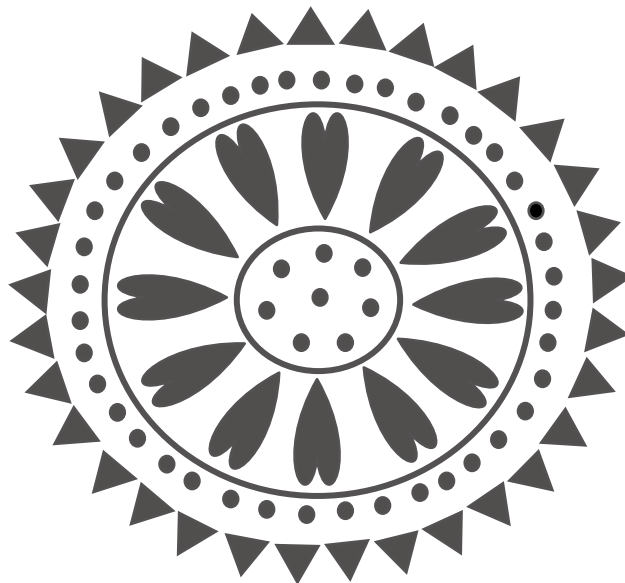
and these techniques will be applied in my own country. The experience that I have gained during this training programme is applicable to most cases I will need to deal with. Throughout the training course, I felt that the entire programme was very valuable for me in handling issues of conservation, restoration and archaeological work in my job and also in my country.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection 2016 conducted by ACCU, Nara was a valuable training course, and it was a great experience for me. I was able to gain a lot of knowledge in every field of archaeological cultural heritage protection, and I will be able to render a better service to my country and our heritage.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the organizers of the training course, particularly the Agency for Cultural Affairs and ACCU, Nara, for the invitation, and I would like to express my thanks to the lecturers for sharing their knowledge and experience with us. My special thanks are extended to the staff of ACCU, Nara, who followed us around and made us feel comfortable and safe during our stay in Japan. Finally, I would like to thank the Department of Archaeology and Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka for giving this valuable opportunity to me.

**AYUBOOWAN  
ARIGATO GOZAIMASHITA  
THANK YOU**



## **Tajikistan**

**Bobomulloev Bobomullo**

### **Evaluation Report on the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016**

#### **Introduction**

It should be noted that this final report is written from my own personal perspective from things learned during the ACCU training course. It raises issues on how the training course can be of assistance in helping to formulate strategies that can aid in developing and implementing forward approaches at home.

Archaeological heritage is of great importance in modern society. It reflects the history of peoples and countries into their material manifestation and thus is an important factor in raising the national pride of any nation. In this sense, the concept of "pride" can be defined as a "product" and archaeological heritage as a means capable of influencing the growth of the "product", i.e., people's pride. Consequently, archaeological heritage should be treated very carefully, as the product is capable of subsequently having an impact on the sense of pride of the people themselves and their country. Achieving these goals requires a range of measures under which you can achieve the optimal result, i.e. the "product". This is complex of measures from A to Z, which consists of a correct approach to the research, analysis, preservation, management, maintenance and use of archaeological sites.

#### **Problems existing in my home country**

Tajikistan, like any other country, has its own specific cultural heritage issues and challenges. To answer the question about the state of conservation and use of archaeological sites in the Republic of Tajikistan, it is first necessary to assess the state in which these monuments are today.

Unfortunately, archaeological sites are in a critical condition. Monuments are exposed to climate change. Annual rainfall very adversely affects unprotected archaeological sites. In Tajikistan archaeological sites consist mainly of *pakhsa* and mud-brick houses: whole neighborhoods, fortresses, temples, etc. Suffice it to say that more monuments are being destroyed year after year (Fig 1).

This state of affairs is not only due to financial difficulties, but also the fact that the public has not realized or not yet fully realized the value of historical and cultural heritage. The solution is seen in the interaction of the academic structure (archaeologists, historians, architects, conservators) and the public. Unfortunately, in Tajikistan there is the already outdated cliché that archeology is a science and the results of its operations, i.e., monuments and artefacts, maintain a purely academic profile. As we can see in Japan, archaeology has great social significance and the results of its operations are always aimed at giving information to and educating the public.



Fig1. Remains of Ancient Penjikent town (V-VII A.D.)

### **Main lessons learned**

The most important element in this process is the preservation of objects of material culture. The correct approach to the conservation of monuments and artifacts is the guarantee of successful future action. The global trend today is that it is very important and appropriate to talk about the preservation of monuments and artefacts *in-situ*. Therefore, it is important to develop ideas and acquire experience in the construction of field museums made of lightweight structures like in Japan. The Japanese experience has shown that in the construction of new facilities is essential to harmonize them with the monument and the surrounding landscape. It is necessary to minimize interference during the restoration work. In addition, it is important to use as much of the original material as possible. This requires qualified restorers and conservators, the lack of which adversely affects the situation in Tajikistan.

Involvement of the local community in the process of archaeological excavation and investigation is also very important. The best example of this is the organization Archaeological voluntary staff members of local communities at Heijo-kyo (Nara Palace Site) and at Nara City Archaeological Research Center. These are kind of archaeological supporters “from passive learning to independent learning”. It is also very useful to provide activities that lead to the popularization of the sites through these kinds of voluntary organizations. I would like to explore this avenue and put it into practice in my country.

### **Conclusion**

The training course program has been very interesting and educational for me. Based on the foregoing, I can say that everything I saw and heard during the training course can and should be applied to archaeological sites in Tajikistan. We must take the Japanese monuments and sites as the best examples for our countries. However, given the geographical differences, we have to develop our own methods for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

I would like to thank the Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) for the high quality organization of the training course program, and wish you all good luck, happiness and success always.

# Thailand

Thippawan Wongadsapaiboon

## Final Report

### Introduction

From 30 August to 29 September 2016, I had a great opportunity to join the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016: Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains with my new-found friends from 14 other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. From this training course I gained a lot of knowledge on the cultural property protection system in Japan, and on the research, analysis, excavation, preservation, maintenance, utilization, recording and documentation of archaeological sites and remains, etc. Personally, I was really interested in all topics in this training course because they all directly conform to my responsibilities and I can apply them to my work with cultural heritage in Thailand. For example:

### Cultural Property Protection and Community Cooperation

I received some important and useful experience and knowledge from the volunteers and government officers at Nara Palace Site and Nara City Archaeological Research Centre. This is because this year, the 9<sup>th</sup> Regional Office of Fine Arts has a project to set up a living site museum in Ban Phukhowtong village, Sangkom district, Nongkai province. This village has many cultural heritage sites. For example, an ancient copper and iron mine (dating from about 3,500 – 1,500 years ago), ancient lime kilns (dating from the Larn Chang period or about 50 – 100 years ago) (Fig.1) and the folk culture of Mae Klong riverside (fishing, folk tales, herbal medicine, food, etc.). Now I am working in the ethnoarchaeology section in this village. The objective of this section is recording and collecting a database of artifacts or antiques in this area and interviewing the villagers who know the ancient stories or have experience in fishing, cooking the local food, or preparing herbal medicine and white lime. For this reason, I think this topic is very important and useful for my project, and after I come back to Thailand I can apply this experience to my work with the community in my area of responsibility—especially the activities that I learnt from them, such as cleaning days, volunteer guides, school tours (to give knowledge about cultural property to students), and surveying archaeological sites with volunteers, etc.

### Scientific Conservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains

I received a lot of great and useful experience and knowledge from this training course, especially regarding the scientific devices that are used with the site museum to study the environment in the exhibition hall and the natural approach to the control and conservation of artifacts and sites. For example:

- *Scientific devices*: I saw many scientific devices that are used for studying and collecting data about the environment in the exhibition hall at Nara Palace Site, such as a humidity meter, rain gauge, light meter, wind speed meter, temperature meter, etc. This is a good experience, and I think that when I come back to Thailand I can adapt these devices to use



with the archaeological sites and museums in my area of responsibility such as the Non Moungh archaeological site museum or Khon Kaen National Museum.

- *Experimentation with salt crystallization and emanation*: This is good experimentation that made me better understand how the action of salty soil has destroyed artifacts and ancient monuments in Thailand and will help me to prevent and repair this problem in the future.
- *Preservation of wooden artifacts*: This was a good experience because recently in Thailand we have found many wooden artifacts such as Phanom Surin Shipwreck site (found in 2013).

After I come back to Thailand I can apply this experience to my work with cultural property in Thailand and in my area of responsibility, as we currently face a lot of problems such as the decay of artifacts, problems with the water table and the saltiness of soil in archaeological site museums etc.

### **Recording/Documentation of Artifacts (Measured Drawing and Rubbing)**

This was one of the best topics, which I really appreciated because of my lack of measured drawing and rubbing skills. In the past, when I worked in the field or was involved in an excavation at an archaeological site, I mostly used only a camera to take photos and a computer program to record all details. When I wanted to draw a rim of pottery, I would use soft fiber foam for stamping and copying the appearance (Fig. 2). So I think this practice could develop my skills and be very useful for me. And I can adapt the rubbing technique to use with other artifacts such as inscriptions, roof tiles, pottery, carved wooden art, carved rock art, etc.

### **Management of Archaeological Sites and Tourist Attractions**

Japan is a country with some of the best ways to manage its archaeological sites. I gained a lot of knowledge from this training and study tour in Japan, and I believe I can apply this to the management of the cultural heritage site in Thailand that I am involved with, such as:

- *Signboards that are easy to understand even though you can't read Japanese*: When I traveled in Japan I saw a lot of signboards that used a picture or an easy sign that anyone could understand even foreigners. (Fig. 3)
- *Facilities for disabled persons and everyone*: Such as Braille block paths and Braille information boards for the visually impaired, elevators and sloped pathways for wheelchairs (Fig. 4), free wheelchairs for the elderly, plastic bags for areas where you must take your shoes off, guideposts and tourist information indicating important points, information brochures in various languages, etc.
- *Harmonic planning*: Modern buildings at Japan cultural heritage sites, such as restrooms, elevators, souvenir shops, offices, ticket booths, and museums, are designed to exist in harmony with ancient architecture. Moreover some modern accessories that have been installed in ancient architecture are very harmonic too, such as CCTV and smoke detectors, and mostly they are painted in a brown color. (Fig. 5)
- *Security and emergency system*: When I studied and traveled in Japan, I saw that most

tourist attractions have a First Aid box at every gate, and in every building there is a sign advising how to go to the emergency exit and fire extinguishers even it is an ancient architecture.

- *One way routes:* In Japan most tourist attractions were designed to have a one-way route and have an arrow sign in every corner. I think this is very good because it's easy to manage tourists. (Fig.6)
- *Various ways to buy tickets:* In Japan I saw that famous tourist attractions have various ways to buy tickets, such as through ticket booths, ticket vending machines, booking online, a ticket for groups at tourist attractions (a ticket for use in more than one place), buying tickets at a bus or a train station, etc.

These are all good things that I can apply to use at cultural heritage sites in Thailand. And everything that I saw showed that the Japanese people emphasize with everyone who comes to travel in Japan, and I was really impressed with Mr. HIRATA Masahiko's remark at Fujinoki Tumulus. He said, "This tumulus has a sloped pathway because it was designed for disabled people who use a wheelchair. As a cultural property it is not only for archaeologists or researchers but the property of everyone." I think these words are so true.

## In Conclusion

It was a great chance for me to have the opportunity to study and exchange knowledge and experience with the other participants and Japanese experts. I will use this knowledge to improve my work and my country in the future. Lastly, I really want to say thank you to all ACCU staff, all lecturers, all volunteers and all Japanese who gave the beautiful experience to me. THANK YOU.

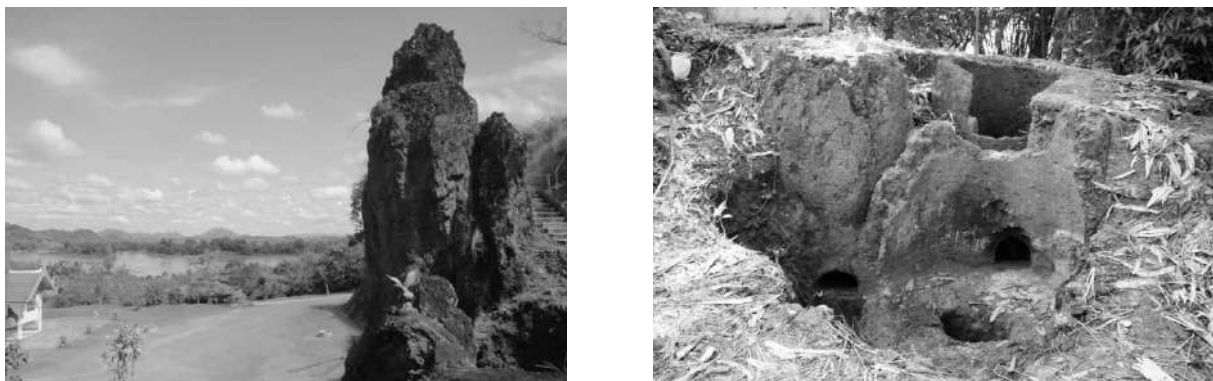


Fig. 1 The archaeological sites at Ban Phukhowtong village

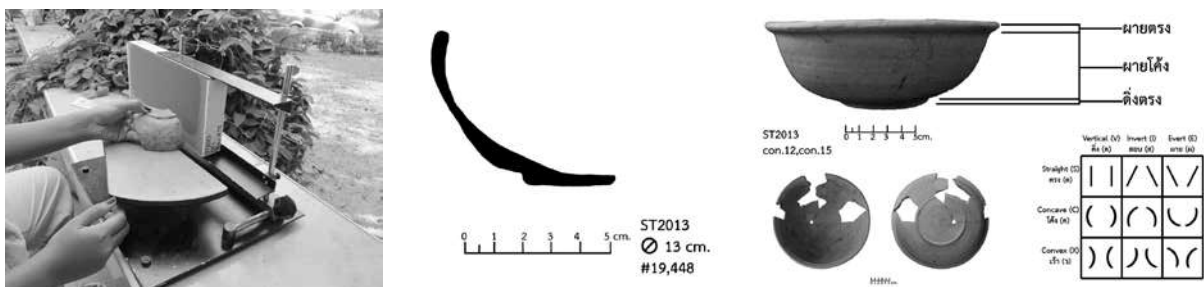


Fig. 2 Soft fiber foam for stamping and copying the appearance and the analysis of pottery



Fig.3 (left) A signboard that is easy to understand with various languages



Fig.4 (right) A sloped pathway for wheelchairs



Fig. 5 (left) This elevator was designed to be very harmonic with the ancient architecture



Fig. 6 (right) An arrow sign for advising the route

## **Uzbekistan**

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### **Final Report Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016**

#### **Introduction:**

ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Nara and Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (NNRICP, TNRICP) and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, together with the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Nara (ACCU) organized a training course on the theme **“Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains,”** with the object of this training being to pass on to young researchers from 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region modern technologies and methods for the research and protection of archeological properties and materials.

During this training, eminent scientists of Japanese institutions who conduct research in different fields reported on the protection and analysis cultural heritage properties and archeological materials. Moreover, during the course, practical lessons were organized, and we travelled to archeological monuments and were taught the concepts of conservation and restoration. Based on the subjects of the training and lectures, you can combine them in several ways, i.e, the theoretical aspects of the field, treatment and research of archaeological artefacts, and conservation and use of archaeological sites.

Theoretical aspects include the global trends in the field of conservation of archaeological sites, the system of conservation of cultural heritage in Japan, and risk management for cultural values. In particular, the lectures of Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, Ms Inaba Nobuko, Mr. Oumi Toshihide, and Mr. Nakai Masatsugu attracted much attention.

#### **The Law on Protection of Cultural Property**

During this training program we attended many lectures. One of them, the lecture by Mr. Nakai Masatsugu titled “The Japanese System for the Protection of Cultural Properties,” was very important. It was stated that since 1950, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in Japan, has become the most important part of the policy of the state. There are similar laws in all countries. For example, in the basic law, which is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is an article which states that citizens are obliged to preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Cultural monuments are protected by the state under this law. In addition, in 2001, after studying international law and the experience of individual countries, the law “On Protection and Use of Objects of Cultural Heritage” was put into effect, the purpose of which is to regulate relations in the field of protection and use of cultural heritage, which is the national heritage of the Uzbek people. Despite this, there are a number of problems in the use and protection of objects of cultural heritage.

For example, a plot of land containing archaeological remains is sometimes used for the cultivation of agricultural products.

### **Documentation of Cultural Heritage (*Photography*)**

Also, Mr. Nakamura Ichiro assigned theoretical and practical work at the National Research Institute in Nara. During the lecture, we learned some background on the different types of good cameras, how to shoot different angles and how to organize the lighting so that the images we receive will be of good quality. I also learnt how to store the photos on a computer to make them better. In Uzbekistan, in most cases, archaeological sites and the artefacts found there are directly photographed by archaeologists. During this training I gained a lot of knowledge and experience in this area, which I will use in my research.

### **Documentation of Artefacts (*Measured Drawing, Rubbing*).**

Moreover, the lectures by Mr. Miyoshi Miho of Nara City Archaeological Research Centre, gave me a lot of new information. Some methods of drawing clay objects were unfamiliar to me. In particular, the process of moving images on clay pieces to paper should be effective in my future researching activities.

During the workshops on the development of ceramic fragments, I was convinced that the methods of application of archaeological artefacts in Japan are almost identical to the methods used in Uzbekistan. But there are some differences. In Uzbekistan, the various stages of processing artefacts, such as drawing, encryption, writing a description, etc., are carried out directly by archaeologists. It takes a lot of time. In Japan, however, these processes are carried out by individual experts. This approach promises fast and high-quality collection of information and preservation of artefacts.

### **Conclusion:**

Through this academic and practical course as well as the visits to museums in Nara and Nagasaki, I have gained a lot of experience and skills in many of the principles, methods and techniques for the protection, management and use of archaeological sites. In addition, the course has given me the opportunity to enjoy exchanges and establish connections with colleagues from other countries. As an archaeologist, I will use the experience and skills I have gained during this course in my country in future archaeological excavations and research.

I am grateful to the organizers, the experts who presented the lectures, and the staff who helped us during the training.

**Viet Nam**

**Tran Minh Hoang**

**Final Report on the Training Course on Cultural Heritage Protection  
in the Asia-Pacific Region 2016  
Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of  
Archaeological Sites and Remains**

The training course “Research, Analysis, Preservation and Utilisation of Archaeological Sites and Remains” was held from 30 August to 29 September 2016, in Nara, Japan. In this training, there were 15 participants from 15 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Iran, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Vietnam).

I really want to talk a little about my first impressions when arriving in Nara, a quiet and airy city that surprised me. It really made me think that I were at home in Hue city. Hue shares many of the characteristics of Nara city. I really like this place.

First, a few lines before starting the training course – we were acquainted with the space and time of a new life. We turned to visiting heritage sites in Nara – which was once the capital of Japan so it had a focus on historical buildings, especially temples and shrines. We were introduced to the history of that place, and the formation, variation, and conservation and restoration of damaged works over time. This can be considered as the outstanding achievements of a general Japanese policy of heritage protection, especially in Nara.

In this training, we had the opportunity to study the conservation of cultural heritage property in many different forms, from architecture, archaeological sites and ancient artifacts, to traditional gardens. However, I would like to focus mainly on a few aspects of heritage conservation.

First is the preservation of archaeological sites, and this can be considered a key issue determining whether or not there is the ability to restore the site in the future. Nara has been preserved not only outside but also inside shelters with many different scientific methods, because we know that only well-preserved sites are the basic foundation for the planning of restoration policies and plans in a reasonable manner, with accuracy and the best efficiency. It can be said that remains underground are the best preserved, but not always so, because when excavation work is conducted at a certain level, we no longer preserve its basic structure. Obviously, only original documents in undisturbed ground is the most valuable evidence for any restoration work. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly study the issues related to foundations and materials so that excavation does not lead to devaluation of a site. Along with that, the appropriate preservation plan can be seen as being "optimized" to preserve the “basic framework” of the structure. Nara has done so well in this, because they have not only restored but also recovered archaeological sites. This is the most important thing for science in general and scientific archaeological conservation in particular.

The most important thing is the post-excavation problems. Any materials, raw materials and artifacts collected in the excavation process are always the only evidence to help us better understand the existence of the facility's architecture, works of human life in the past. The treatment of these kinds of materials and artifacts with a professional approach will not only help their retention and preservation but also helps in the restoration of buildings to as close to the original as possible.

In Vietnam, we currently do not have sufficient technical expertise or service facilities for scientific analysis of raw material artifacts collected during excavations. So we mainly use manual methods as well as traditional experience. Even if we wanted to preserve an archaeological site and artifacts, we do not have enough professional staff or the technology. However, this training has helped us with the basic experience for this work.

However, the most impressive thing for us is “combination,” the connection between heritage and communities, and in Japan, the natural way is to utilize the service of volunteers. We can say that heritage anywhere, covering any aspect of human activity, is an asset of the whole society. Therefore, conservation is the responsibility of the entire community, not just the responsible specialized agency. This is something that has not been given adequate attention in my country. For Nara, Japan, it really is fun, and the responsibility of everyone. Clearly, the love of cultural heritage will help the heritage live forever with the passage of time, over many generations.

Through this training, we gained valuable experience, which should support our work in the present and future. It was also extremely effective and impressive for me and the others. We could obtain much knowledge and experience, particularly in terms of the procedures of conservation, preservation, heritage management, utilization and archaeological artifact conservation techniques. I believe that the knowledge gained through the training will be helpful and have an important role in our cultural heritage preservation and management efforts.

Once again I would like to express my sincere thanks to ACCU, ICCROM, the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage and Agency for Cultural Affairs, who were involved in organizing this training course. We would like to especially thank Dr, Nishimura, director of ACCU, and all staff of ACCU, who worked together with us during the training session.

Chân thành cảm ơn!  
Sayonara.



## 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



After the closing ceremony



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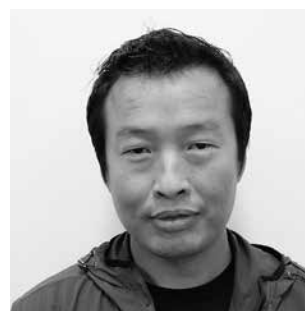


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