

Report

**Training Course on Survey and Restoration
of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific**
(Nara, 14 November to 15 December 2000)

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

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Group photograph at the Inauguration Ceremony, 14 November 2000

Introduction

In the famous ancient capital of Nara, you can find a lot of World Cultural Heritage sites as well as research institutions, universities and experts in the preservation of cultural properties.

The Asia/pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) established the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office here in Nara. Taking advantage of Nara's location, one of major objectives of our office is to give experts training in excavation research, preservation and management methods. This will help to improve the protection of cultural heritage in Asia and the Pacific.

This policy is also in response to suggestions from the participants in the international conference held in Nara in 2000.

At its first project, our office carried out a training course titled "Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific" in 2000. The Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan and the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM), jointly organized the project with the co-operation of UNESCO. The training continued for 32 days from November 14 to December 15 in 2000.

The 15 participants were recommended by the National Committees for UNESCO of Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The lecturers were mainly from Nara and the training course proved to be a great success. ACCU Nara Office is particularly grateful to Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price, Secretary General of ICCROM, Dr. Jukka Jokilehto, Former Director of ICCROM, Dr. Nobuko Inaba, Project Manager of ICCROM and Dr. Richard A. Engelhardt, Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific of UNESCO-PROAP for presenting lectures during the training course.

The cold season in which the training was held may have been tough for the participants, but the course allowed them to forge friendships with their colleagues from different countries.

Even though the training course has now ended, it will continue to have a positive effect through the network of contacts among the participants and lecturers.

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**“Training Course on Survey and Restoration
of Historic Monuments” Nara, Japan.**

Mr. Shihabuddin Md. AKBAR

Department of Archaeology.
Ministry of Cultural Affairs **Bangladesh**

INTRODUCTION:

Training course on survey and restoration of historical monuments by Asia/pacific cultural center for unesco (A.C.C.U.) At NARA Japan started on November 14th 2000. There are fifteen participants from different countries on this region such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, China. I have seen majority participants are archaeologist, some are architects and still others are cultural officers. A.C.C.U. has arranged this training course with some experienced and very qualified almost Japan speakers (proof's. Archaeologists. Architects etc). They taught us different types of archeological methods and techniques on survey and restoration of historical monuments.

Since liberation (1971) of Bangladesh, the department of archaeology has been carrying out its functions such as exploration and excavation of archeological sites, preservation and conservation of protected monuments. Research works as part of its regular program. Simultaneously a few special programs have been carried out. A number of development projects are also been undertaken. Total numbers of protected monument are 322 include two world heritage sites Paharpur and Bagerhat group of monuments. Excavations are going at a number of sites every year. The measures taken for the preservation of both type of cultural heritage. movable and immovable, particularly for the architectural remains is not enough due to multifarious problems like shortage of trained manpower, lack of appropriate policy and inadequate fund. Bangladesh inherit a rich cultural heritage of its colorful history of near about two and half millennia. Several dynasties have ruled over this land and left their mark in diversified cultures, religious beliefs, ideas and through in the form of literature and archaeological relics. So the preservation of cultural heritage of Bangladesh needs proper planning in accordance with the available resources and international help. At this moment this type of archeological training course is more helpful for Bangladesh archeology.

Now I am presenting in brief the history of Japan (NARA)

Japan not only one of the worlds leading industrial and trading nations and the first

Asian nation to develop a technologically advanced industrial economy, archaeologically also this country is very rich. Evidence of Stone Age culture in Japan dates back at least to 70,000 BC. However, the earliest ceramic culture, known by its cord pattern wares as Jomon, is now dated from about 7500 to 300 BC. The Yayoi people 300 BC to 300 AD. Wet-rice cultivation and bronze technology appear to have been introduced from Korea by way of Kyushu. The Asuka period beginning in the 3rd or 4th century AD. A new culture appeared—either from within Yayoi society or from the Asian mainland. In the mid-6th century Buddhism and Chinese learning reached Japan in the form of official emissaries and gifts from the Korean kingdom of Paekche. Buddhism was actively promoted by Prince Shotoku during his regency (593-622). NARA (710-724) is the most important part of Japanese history. NARA is the first permanent capital of Japan. It was built in the year 710 AD. In the following century a hereditary court aristocracy replaced tribal elites, and status became the basis for official life in the future. Japan was thus transformed from a tribal into an aristocratic culture. Court patronage made Buddhism a major force for which in turn reinforced state power. NARA was the center not only of government but of the major Buddhist temples; in 752 AD the statue of the Great Buddha (Daibutsu) was dedicated there.

Buddhist priestly intrusion in state affairs provoked a reaction; however, finally, Emperor Kammu (781-806) asserted imperial independence and established a new capital at Heian (modern Kyoto) in 794 AD. Fujiwara Yoshifusa (804-72 AD) until the end of the 11th century the Fujiwara used the position of regent to dominate the emperors.

The shogunate in 1180 AD the Minamoto revolted against the Taira and in the Gempei war (1180-85 AD) defeated them and established the Kamakura shogunate. Kamakura period (1195-1333 AD), Muromachi (or Ashikaga) period (1338-1573 AD). The Ashikaga shoguns ruled from the Muromachi district of Kyoto beginning in 1338 AD. Momoyama period (1573-1614 AD). Edo period (1615-1868 AD). Early in the 17th century Iyasu established the capital of the Tokugawa Shogunate at Edo, present Tokyo. Modern period (1868 to the present) determined modernization of Japan during the Meiji period (1868-1912 AD), with later political developments, western forms of architecture emerged as Japan approached World War II. Ancient NARA is now Capital City of NARA prefecture and center of culture, research and learning as well as cultural capital of Japan.

Now I am describing

- a) Archaeological excavation works and method.
- b) Conservation methods of sites and ruins.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION WORKS AND METHOD.

The word archaeology (Αρχαία ογία) means “the study of everything ancient and an auxiliary of history without excavation we can not say what it had been in the past. Excavation is the process of removing, through careful procedures, antiquities, which we buried in the ground, and documenting them to produce archaeologically meaning full data. Once an excavation has been performed, the remains can never be returned to their original state. So we must therefore conduct excavation surveys with the very carefully and with a strong sense of responsibility for the scholarly and cultural value of the relics.

How to locate a site- literary research the most abstract but perhaps the most reliable, since it is the best defined, picture to be formed of a site should be sought in texts, maps and illustrations.

After completed preliminary survey we make a excavation plan the excavation plan includes the following five elements:

- (1) Statement of goals,
- (2) A preliminary plan of the target,
- (3) Improve the plan with preparatory survey
- (4) During the survey work for excavation take accurate record and The individual measurements. Later, the progress chart will facilitate more accurate planning for the actual excavation.
- (5) Arrangements for post excavation administrative tasks, and publication of the results.

Excavation is a group activity. At first under the qualified archaeologist will make a excavation team. Some specialist required for particular types of excavation such as architect, geologists, zoologists, botanists, anthropologists, town planner excavations also involve technical expertise in such fields as photography and surveying for help the work load of the archaeological researchers and make up for their limited number assistants are usually included on the team to perform secondary tasks under the guidance of the research scholars, including excavation details, carrying of survey poles, collection of relics etc. Equipment operators are included in the team. For excavation team setup a camp office near the site. Built a temporary shelter for excavation team and pottery courtyard.

Excavation is out door work and thus requires various types of equipment. The equipment may vary widely according to the type of remains being excavated.

For hazard prevention the excavation leader needs to give full advance consideration to setting up policies for preventing accidents. Excavation mainly two types partial and

completes excavation. Designation of the excavation site is essential factors.

Following is a description of the basic procedure of excavation method and work.

- 1) Excavation preparation:** Take photos of the site before excavation prepared, contour map of the site. Location of the site (latitued And longitued). fixed the datum line according to mean sea Label, Bed soil removal.
- 2) Setup the grid on the site and excavation start:** Topographic survey of the remains with grid. Grid mainly three type large scale grid, intermediate scale grid and small-scale grid. Photography for documentation, necessary surveying. Daily diary maintain, time, climate add budget should be followed.
- 3) Excavation Methods:** Excavation methods range in scale from a point to a line and finally a plane. Trenches, which are typically one to two meters wide with the length varying according to the specific purpose, are dug mainly to confirm the thickness of soil layers and the presence of archaeological artifacts when these excavation procedures have been followed sufficiently to suit the purposes of the excavation work measured drawing are usually at scales between 1/20 and 1/5 and show the condition of the antiquities when excavated and the measurements of the remains.

A. Stratigraphic observations:

Among the most important data to be recorded during the excavation is the identification of the stratum where each item is found. As the excavation proceeds from the surface into the ground, several different soil layers are typically encountered. In contrast to geological strata, the soil layers which contain archaeological artifacts are known as cultural strata, the cultural strata indicate the chronological progress of human activity at the site through the Geological order of soil deposition and hence strata identification, the strata tell the history for the excavation site.

B. Layers analysis or classification:

For accurate understanding of the site and its remains requires a real grasp of the composition of the site. Main principle of the stratigraphy that if no secondary disturbance has occurred, then the upper layer is newer than the lower layer. The strata require careful observation and sharp discernment.

Layer difference's include soil color, particle size, mineral composition, degree of gravel admixture, compaction, hygroscopicity and inclusions.

C. Documenting and collecting antiquities:

In every excavation, the artifacts must be collected through procedures that include documentation, in various forms. The first thing required for this purpose is exact specification of each excavated item and its place of excavation. It is necessary to describe the relationship of each artifact to the soil strata and the overall site record the date of excavation and when documented on site to assign a registration number to each antiquities. The key data to be recorded are site, place of excavation, stratum, relic number and date.

D. Typology:

This is the basic method for classifying archaeology materials such as remains and relics, according to the materials they are made of and the shapes they are made in and considering their use, age and range, by using this process of change as a key, the rank order of receptacles is determined, changes in the shapes of receptacles are compiled chronologically by verifying the ages of material excavated at the same time and their relationship to each stratum. This key can then be used to evaluate the likely age of other receptacles of a given shape or style, by assuming they take the same place in the sequence of development.

- 4) Completion of Excavation** back filling, photos of site after excavation, report committee work, final report, formal announcement of discoveries.

Japan Bangladesh excavation system all most it, Japan used new equipment and scientific technique for documentation.

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION METHODS OF SITES AND RUINS.

I observed during the field visit of this training course in Japan, that very sincerely and carefully conserved their historical sites and ruins.

An opportunity for historical monuments to undergo conservation and restoration is like periodic medical check up for people. This check up is performed to maintain the historical value of the building and preserve it in a healthy condition to face the future. Monument itself gives a lot of historical information of the particular period of the country. All monuments have intangible stability. Therefore, it is necessary consider conservation and restoration as one project and this kind of project has a different

workflow from general construction projects.

Causes behind the destruction of archaeological sites. As was mentioned earlier, there are many ways in which historical sites and ruins are destroyed.

- (1) Natural disasters such as floods, storms and changing river course.
- (2) Natural aging
- (3) War
- (4) Human activity including theft, vandalism.
- (5) Development/Urbanization.

For these reason many cultural properties endangered by development or modernization, though it the destruction over ground seems controlled, buried archaeological relic is rapidly being lost.

First the damaged parts to be restored should be carefully studied, referring to a plan prepared in accordance with the exterior views of the building. According to this result, restoration policies, a method and a budget should be developing. Until these are determined an implementation plan is not complete. The point could be made that investigation of a building and its restoration is actually carried out simultaneously.

The physical restoration deformed according to the predetermined schedule. In the broadest sense, conservation and restoration projects include the following.

- A. Repairs made to conserve the building as cultural properties.
- B. The repair of the main structure of the building.
- C. The introduction of new equipment to improve utilization of the building.
- D. The installation of fire prevention devices to protect the cultural property from fire.
- E. Preparation or improvement of the surrounding environment of the items above, the most important is repairs made to conserve the building as a cultural property.

The tasks to be accomplished as follows

- 1) Repair the damaged areas.
- 2) Restore the building to the condition it was in during its historical period.
- 3) Reinforce those portions with structural defects.
- 4) Take measures to maintain the building and continue its conservation.

Each item requires proper investigation and reliable construction. After conservation work reports on the work. With before after photos and drawing. Must be recording for

transmission to future generations. Bangladesh archaeology mainly follows above mention method of conservation and restoration. Our conservator follows archaeological works code. NARA-authenticity is more helpful of under develop countries.

CONCLUSION

In this training course it has given me more meaningful new concept about archaeology and protection of cultural heritage in a global point of view-cultural property of all the people of the world. I obtained from this training course different authentic procedures and scientific technique and methods of archaeological works, such as how to survey monuments and mounds, archaeological excavation, conservation and restoration, protection of relics and ruins. Various method of photography, survey of monuments, different type of chronological dating and chemical treatment of various types of antiquities including display of museum. At this moment this type of training course was essential for my country and me. At present A.C.C.U (NARA) Japan is most scientific and technological advanced archaeological research center of the world. NARA City is now cultural city of Japan. There are many historical monuments such as temples, palaces etc. They are all well preserved by the authority. Natural beauty of NARA is very nice and charming. Environment of the city is very calm and quite. I hope in future A.C.C.U will solve some problems in connection with this type of training course which would be helpful for archaeologists and others who will participate in this type of important archaeological training course. The problems are as follows:

- A. one month time is very short, at least three-months are essential for this type of training course.
- B. Group discussion is essential for this training course.
- C. A.C.C.U arranged theoretical training without practical training, after theoretical class practical training is most essential for trainer.

I acknowledge with deep gratitude the help and cooperation received from all the staff of A.C.C.U. (NARA) Japan. I wish A.C.C.U's great success in the future.

Thank you very much

Training for the Surver and Restoration of Historic Monuments

Mr. Lim TRY

Department of Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, **Cambodia**

CAMBODIA REPORT

During the one month training course, I learned many techniques in Japan. They include Excavation, Archaeological surveys, Archeological Research Conservation, Restoration of Monuments, Conservation Techniques of Wooden Materials, Methods of Photography, X-Ray Photography.

I am very interested in those techniques, so I hope to improve and develop the techniques in my country to one day match the high technology of Japan.

Our country has many stone-made cultural heritages, but the condition of their preservation is not sufficient. I would like to learn techniques to improve this and take that documentation back to my country.

Excavation methods in Japan

- Excavation before restoration
- Analyse the site for information about its history
- Prepare the plane
- Application to archaeology
- Organization of techniques
- Acknowledge the importance of the ground
- Analyze each level of soil
- Plan the excavation
- Perform the excavation
- Documentation: to record information in a notebook, take photographs and do a survey (plane table and offset survey)
- The site should be covered by plastic after the excavation work is completed
- Excavated relics must be cleaned and documented
- Prepare reports

Our country needs to implement and follow this method of excavation because we have many historic sites. There are organizations in Japan with whom we are in

cooperation with. They are:

- Sophia University in Tokyo
- The Japanese Government team for Safeguarding the Angkor site in 1999.

I learned techniques and photographic methods such as Photographs of Buried Cultural Properties, recording photographs, and information photography in terms of recording and reproduction.

There are 5 critical factors necessary in photography: Clearness, Angle, Shading, Contrast, and Reproduction of color. More concrete and simplified rules for taking photographs that follow the above-mentioned 5 factors are: Do not let the photographs be blurred, dim, stingy, greedy, coarse, too light, too deep or too foggy. Furthermore, do not make the contrast too strong or too weak, do not make the color one-sided, do not lose solid delineation, and finally, do not lose perspective.

Urgent challenges for photographs of buried cultural properties.

Technique and environment required in the stage from excavation.

Technique and environment required after the report has been issued.

Photogrammetry

These include techniques used to read the photographs:

- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- survey with a 3-dimension scanner
- use the machine high system can print black and white (colenta)

However, we do not have the modern materials used in Japan to carry out Photogrammetry.

Conservation and Restoration

The historical site and monument contains a lot of information particular to the period itself. All of the historical monuments have shown the activity in that period, so we must conserve and restore them in order to save the valuable cultural properties for the human race.

It is essential that we conserve and protect the achievements of our forefathers. We need to restore our historical sites and monuments so that they will survive in future generations in their original forms. Our country will use the same techniques for

conservation as Japan.

Cambodia has emphasised clearly repairs on damage caused from whatever causes, but has also included the very important preventative measures, to minimize the factors affecting the conditions and deterioration of historic monuments. These generally fall into two broad categories:

- the first includes environmental factors such as humidity, temperature, air and various agents.
- the second covers those effects attributed to human behaviour.

However, conservation of historic monuments in Cambodia are practiced according to the following ground rules:

- a detailed study of the history and legends of every monument
- review the historic monument and analyze problems before starting treatment
- plan the preservation
- provide adequate support to the historic monument throughout the treatment
- Do whatever has not already been done yet
- Record everything when treating it.
- Do not repair and treat anything when in doubt.
- When using any technical treatments, especially when using chemicals, they must be tested on unimportant or inconspicuous parts of the monument.
- Use bristle, nylon or fiberglass brushes in order to clean the historical monument.
- Wash hands before and wear gloves when treating historical monument.

Technical conservation quality

1/ Preventative activities

- Registration
- Protection
- Maintenance

2/ Conservation

- Consolidation
- Chemical Treatment
- Climate and humanity control

3/ Restoration / Reconstruction technique

- Anastylis
- Restore what has disappeared
- Engineering method

Strategies of treatment and problems

- 1 The strength of monument conservation
need a system of engineering and architectural conservation
- 2 Weather and Climatic problems
need scientific analysis, study and chemical treatment
- 3 Stealing by Thieves
need to change the legal status of theft and punish those who commit crimes
- 4 Inappropriate education
need a change in the curriculum to improve cultural education and mass-media educational activities
- 5 No strong cultural policies
need to strengthen cultural conservation and development
- 6 Maintenance problem
need to provide decentralized and local community projects with methods and resources

I was very glad to visit Nara and to have the opportunity to receive a high level of training in this training course. We participants found it useful and essential. I learned many types of methods for conservation and restoration during my 33 days in Japan.

We had the opportunity to share our ideas with professionals in the field of archaeology, conservation of different types of monuments, technology used in Japan for excavating sites and conservation and restoration of historical monuments. We also took a 4 day field trip to learn many things about the lives of the humble Japanese people.

I am grateful to ACCU for organizing such a good training program.

Thank you very much.

Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Jone Naucabalavu Balenaivalu

Department of Archaeology Fiji Museum, **Fiji**

Background

Fiji Museum

Founded in 1904, and legally established as a statutory body governed by a Board of Trustees since 1929, the Fiji Museum is one of the older Pacific Island museums. It houses the most comprehensive collection of traditional Fijian artifacts in existence, as well as lesser assemblages from other island groups, and historical collections which outline more recent developments in Fiji.

The Fiji Museum administers two ACTS – the **Fiji Museum Act** and the **Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Act**.

Under the **Fiji Museum Act** the Fijian cultural collections consist of mainly 19th and early 20th century artifacts, but contain archaeological material dating from as early as 1590 BC. Artifacts range downwards in size from a large double canoe and the massive steering oars from the great voyaging canoes of the last century through a wide range of fishing, agricultural, domestic, ceremonial and religious items, and include a remarkable array of Fijian weapons and personal ornaments. The historical collections dates forward from salvaged relics of the Bounty mutiny of 1789, and on through to the violent sandalwood and bech-de- mar trading and whaling era, the introduction of Christianity, the great wars of the 1800's, the British colonization and settlement, the indenture of Pacific islander and Indian workers for the plantations and so forth well into this century.

Only a part of the Museum's holdings are on display at any one time, it being restricted by a lack of space and display facilities. It houses quite extensive reserve collections, as well as a conservation laboratory for the care and restoration of artifacts, and a small but growing reference library, document and microfilm archive and photographic collection.

Under the **Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Act**, the Fiji Museum has been given the responsibility of locating and conserving historical sites for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Fiji Museum is thus not simply a small display museum. As Fiji's national museum it conducts active fieldwork to record fast vanishing aspects of traditional life, surveys Fijian artifacts held abroad and maintains a rapidly evolving publishing programme aimed at making sound information on Fiji's cultural, historical and natural heritage more readily available.

Introduction

In Asia and the Pacific Region, there are various forms of Cultural Heritage which are of great value from a global point of view to which have been handed down from generation to generation owing to the local people's devoted efforts and pride in their own culture and history. ACCU and the agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan organized with ICCROM the Training Course on Survey and restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific region.

Fifteen participants from member countries were selected to participate in the above mentioned training course from November 14th to December 15th 2000. Courses covered the areas of:

1. Archaeological Research
2. Documentation of Archaeological Survey
3. Conservation and Restoration methods of Sites and Ruins
4. Utilization of Restored Sites and Ruins
5. Conservation and Restoration of Relics
6. Laws and Regulations for Cultural Properties
7. Administration of Cultural Heritage

Nara City

This is a city that is so proud of its cultural heritage. With an interesting history of being a capital of Japan in the early years Nara has so much to offer. The city is surrounded by beautiful and picturesque landscape and with the many shrines; temples with fine art of artistic value and of course the abundance of nature and wild life. It is indeed very interesting to visit the Museum and Historic sites and to walk along the site of the Palace grounds is truly amazing. Though the language is a barrier since most of the locals do not speak English there is always an eagerness for them to assist or answer your questions and this has shown how friendly, kind and respectful the people are. Walking along the road or entering into a restaurant you are always greeted and it makes you feel at ease and this show how rich they are in culture and tradition. This is why Japan is a very unique and interesting place and especially in Nara.

Archaeological Research

It is very interesting to note the history of archaeology in Japan; how it began with a humble beginning in the mid 17th century. Archaeology in Japan has grown over the years and the method and equipment used has drastically changed.

The method of executing an Excavation Plan is very important before conducting the project. The total overview of the project with planning and financing is a vital factor and the utilization of the resources and timing according to the plan.

Major extensive archaeological survey is done and precisely documented with special emphasis put on measurement and survey. Sites are selected within the proposed area for survey and excavation and the method of identifying the site coordination by having a standard datum point. The excavation of the entire area is time consuming and it requires a lot of funds.

The method of excavation is done by first conducting a test pit then a trench and finally a wide area excavation. Upon visitation to the Archaeological Sites it is quite visible that the site is normally a wide area and in large excavations such as this the usage of equipment is quite evident. Conveyor belts are used a lot determining that the site is undergoing major wide area archaeological excavations. Though there is minimal use of the screens(sieves), limited only to selected areas, the excavation is done very precisely with strata identification, classification of soil layers and collection and documentation of remains. The excavation method of the archaeological research is done very systematically.

Documentation of Archaeological Survey

Documentation of an archaeological excavation is done through the combination of visual media of photographs, drawings and as well as written records. Written records are very important in keeping an account of the administrative and scientific accounts of the progress of the work.

Photographing of the archaeological site taken at different angles and at different times; this is prior to, during and after the excavation with different types of cameras used. To have a good photograph taken you have got to have a good knowledge of photography and also have a good field technique with cameras. During the training course we were shown the different types of cameras that are used for different types of occasion in archaeological documentation. Photography is an art that requires special cameras and photographers for special events.

Surveying is done with various methods—Plane table surveying, Offset surveying and photogrammetry, which is now commonly used. This latter method requires a lot of funding especially to acquire the equipment. The documentation and survey is done very precisely.

Laws on Cultural Properties

This is an area where I feel archaeology in Japan has taken a major stride. Without the intervention of the government more of the historic sites would be damaged. The imposition of Laws on Cultural Heritage in Japan has made the work of the Archaeologists very hectic. The law on cultural heritage is such that before any development is done on the site an assessment has to be done and documented by an archaeologist.

The major aspect of these laws on Cultural Properties is that funding of the archaeological assessment is wholly undertaken by the developer. With funding as these the Archaeologists acquire the use of modern technology to do a precise documentation of the site and thus fulfill the wishes of the developer in complying with the laws on cultural properties.

Conclusion

Artifacts and relics itself cannot give us the information but the information extracted from the artifacts by the archaeological researcher is very important. This is where it is very essential to have the archaeological research, survey and documentation done very precisely and accurately with all the written records kept well. Copies of these records have been made accessible to the public and to which an awareness is conducted so as to keep the public abreast with what is transpiring through the archaeological research and this is an area where Japan has made a tremendous historical information for her people.

The lectures were very interesting especially the visitation to the archaeological sites, most of which as been restored for visitors to see. One of the eye-catching in these trip was the use of conveyor belts for transporting excavated soil layers in wide area excavations, whereby in most underdeveloped countries manual labour is still used to cart excavated soil out from the site.

The conservation and restoration of sites and ruins clearly indicate the eagerness of those involved to make the public aware of the history that surrounds them. This to which I agree is very informative and educational.

In my opinion the restored sites and ruins are well utilized with rooms well controlled in temperature and most of the original sites well protected and reconstructed. The reconstruction of the site is done for public access and viewing and most of the sites have reading materials and brochures of which are very handy, though it is written in Japanese.

The lectures were conducted very professionally and to which all credit must go to all the lecturers, though some of these lectures were very scientific; but nevertheless all credit must go to them as well. The cultural heritage in Japan will forever remain safe due to the methods of archaeological excavation, survey and documentation that is done professionally.

Recommendations

It would have been more preferred if some of the lectures were conducted practically (hands on) especially in the field of archaeology (surveying and photography) and conservation.

If reading materials and brochures of restored sites and ruins could also be printed in English so as to give a notion to other visitors apart from Japanese the history of that era.

If it is possible for the organisers to find a suitable accommodation for participants where they can have a lounge so that the participants could get together at the end of the day and discuss the events and lectures that have transpired.

All credit must go to the Director and staff members of the ACCU office in Nara for their tremendous effort in conducting this training course. Without their untiring combined efforts this training course would not have been successful and I am very grateful to each one of them.

Thank you, vinaka vakalevu and domo arigato gozaimasta.

Restoration and Conservation Conducted in Indonesia Comment on Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monument in Asia Pacific

Ms. Hardini SUMONO

Directorate for Archaeological Heritage
Directorate General for Culture
Ministry of National Education
Indonesia



Doc. Hardini Sumono

Tana Toraja traditional settlement, Celebes

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country consisting of more than 17,500 islands, located between two continents, Asia and Australia, as well as between two oceans, the India and Pacific oceans. The equator crosses 3,500 miles of the Indonesia Islands.

Indonesia is developing country whose population of 200 millions people form a colorful mosaic of different religions and also ethnic groups. Encyclopaedia of Ethnic Groups in Indonesia (1995 publication by the anthropologist M. Junus Melalatoa) counts a number 449 names of ethnic groups, each ethnic group has had its own culture and historical background. Indonesia is rich of culture heritage tangible as well as intangible. The tangible objects could be classified into movable and immovable cultural heritage. Those cultural heritage are owned by private as well as government. The government owns movable cultural heritage more than 200,000 collections which managed by Directorate for Museum while the immovable cultural heritage more than 6,000 monuments site, buildings or groups made of stone, brick, wood, and three

world heritage are managed by **DIRECTORATE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**.

Indonesia has along cultural history, since prehistoric times prehistoric period back to the first millenium BC, this is evidenced by the discoveries of the fossils of the well known prehistoric man Meganthropus Palaeojavanicus and Pithecanthropus (Homo) Erectus as well as many palaeolithic artifacts from the early stone age. Later prehistoric period development of bronze and iron technology. The early Hindu and Buddhist cultural influences from India late from the 4-5th century. The Islamic influence in the 16th century can be traced by the Arabic inscription. From the 17th century up to world war II, most of the country was occupied by the Dutch and then the Japanese during the lost part of the second world war. On August 17th, 1945, Indonesia finally proclaimed its independence.

II. POLICY AND LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN INDONESIA

The Nationals constitution draw up in 1945. Article 32 of the Constitution state explicitly that the government shall develop the National Culture of Indonesia all natural and cultural assets should be managed for the welfare of the Indonesia people.

- a. The guidelines of state policy (1999–2004), directed as follows:
Developing and cultivating national culture of Indonesia that is derive from the heritage of nation's ancestor, national cultural containing universal values including belief in one supreme god for the sake of harmony of social life and developing the nation civilization.
- b. The Law number 5 the year 1992 concerning the Items of cultural property. This law has given guidance for regulation the possession, ownership, discovery, searching, protection, preservation, management, utilization and controlling of items of cultural property. The purpose of this law is to regulated the protection of cultural property and its site in order to conserve and utilize them for the advancement of the national culture of Indonesia.
- c. A part from law No. 5/1992, in restoring its cultural property, Indonesia refers to International charters and recommendation such as:
 - Venice charter
 - UNESCO convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and national heritage, 1972
 - Burra charter 3/1988, Charter for the conservation and cultural place.
 - Florence charter 1981, Charter for the preservation of historic garden.

- Lansanne charter 1989, Charter for the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.
- ICCROM management guidelines of the word cultural heritage site, 1993.

III. ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURE HERITAGE IN INDONESIA

The legal aspect for preservation and presentation of monuments in Indonesia is base on Indonesia's Constitution particularly article 32 which mentions that Government should support and promote the national culture.

Realizing the importance of our cultural property for the appreciation and development of science, Indonesia's history and culture, since the beginning the government conducts perfection and presentation of Indonesia's cultural property, this is to enhance the awareness of our national heritage and cultural identity.

The monuments and sites of cultural property are located spread out of the 26 provinces has a rich variety of archaeological remains. All of the remains are taken care by the government's archaeological office in this case the DIRECTORATE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE.

The Directorate for Archaeological Heritage

Establish in 14 June 1913 by the Dutch Colonial as Oudheidkundige Dienst in Nederlandsch Indie since 1975 the Directorate for Archaeological Heritage (Dinas Purbakala, Indonesia) split apart from Directorate National Archaeological Research Centre which has a responsibility for coordinating archaeological research on known monuments and sites as well as exploring unknown or newly found site.

The Directorate for Archaeological Heritage Should have the responsibility documentation, protection, to preserve and conserve the historical remains, to control the stability of the monument , and to safeguard the monuments, safeguarding of park, management of the archaeological park and responsible for the maintenance and restoration.

Indonesia is one of the country in Asia and The Pacific Region that rich in her cultural heritage in the various form and the geographical position of Indonesia is located in tropical, humid climate would also play a considerable effect in the degradation process of the material used.

The activities on the preservation of cultural heritage has a mission in preserving and developing methodology protection, conservation and restoration, in order to protect

them from further degradation and deterioration process.

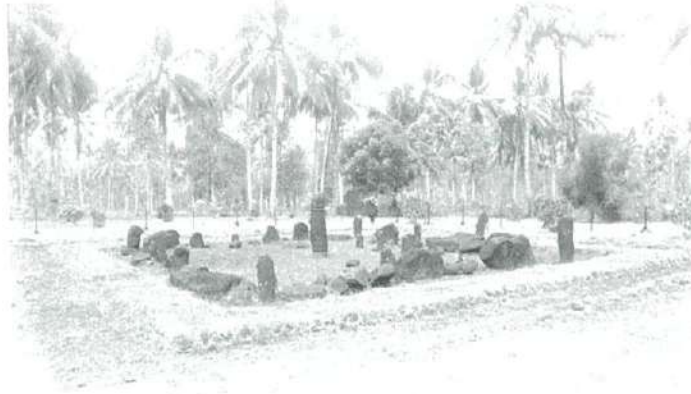
A. PROTECTION

The protection for cultural property includes as follow:

1. Registration of tangible cultural heritage is conducted both for movable as well as immovable cultural heritage which belong to government as well as private. The certificate on registration for cultural heritage could be used for applying the tax exemption.
2. The zone is the building/site itself that need to be protected. The three zones are:
 - a. Sanctuary zone as the main zone of the site.
 - b. Buffer zone is an area around the building/site for preserving culture heritage.
 - c. Development zone is the area which can be developed for the social activities.
3. Rescue Excavation and preserve by record of archaeological remains and sites.
4. Maintenance, cultural heritage have to be maintained based on its archaeological values and potential value for further utilization. Preservation of cultural heritage is conducted by the government and private/owner base on the following methods:
 - a. Traditional maintenance/ traditional conservation by using traditional natural material has also been applied of traditional wooden building. Kind of traditional material used is mixture of tobacco, clove and leave of banana trunk, it proved effective in preventing insect attack also improving its performance.
 - b. Cultural heritage belong to private of society such as traditional house, religious holy places are used for traditional ceremony also protection of traditional and religious life.
 - c. Modern maintenance/conservation. Any conservation measure should be base on the diagnostic procedure and archaeological value. Chemical treatments is only applied when technically needed and save for the cultural heritage as well as its environments.



Conservation of cave painting, finger print from the prehistoric period (Mesolithicum, 3000-500 BC) Maros, Pangkep District, South Sulawesi Province, Sulawesi Island.



Menhir, standing stone from the prehistoric period (Neolithicum, 1000-500BC) Pugungraharjo District, Lampung Province, Sumatra Island (after the re arrangement).



Prehistoric stone terrace (period Neolithicum, 1000-500 BC) in Pugungraharjo District, Lampung Province, Sumatra Island (before the restoration).



Prehistoric stone terrace (period Neolithicum, 1000-500 BC) in Pugungraharjo District, Lampung Province Sumatra Island (after the restoration).



Prehistoric moat (period Neolithicum, 1000-500 BC) in Pugungraharjo District, Lampung Province, Sumatra Island (before restoration).



Prehistoric moat (period Neolithicum, 1000-500 BC) in Pugungraharjo District, Lampung Province, Sumatra Island (after the restoration).



Restoration and conservation of Banyunibo Buddhist temple (X century) made of stone, Sleman District, Central Java Province Java Island.



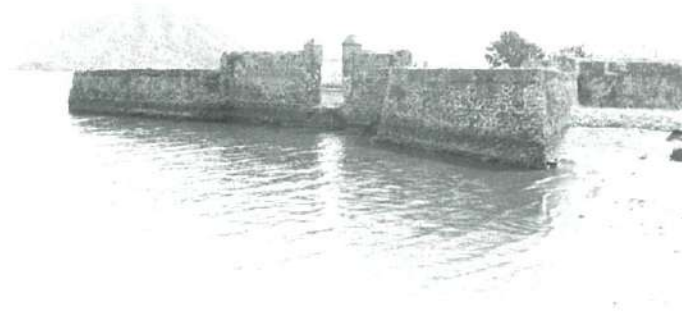
Banyunibo Buddhist temple (IX century) made of stone Sleman District, Central Java Province, Java Island (after the restoration).



Brahu Buddhist temple (XIV century) made of brick Trowulan District, East Java Province, Java Island (before the restoration).



Brahu Buddhist temple (XIV century) made of brick Trowulan District, East Java Province, Java Island (after the restoration).



Fort kalamata Dutch period (XVII century) made of coral reef, north Maluku District, Maluku (Mollucas) Island (after the restoration).



Church Naera, Dutch period (XVII century) North Maluku District, Maluku (Mollucas) Island (after the restoration).



Restoration and conservation at the Traditional settlement in Tana Toraja Rantepao district, South Sulawesi Province, Sulawesi (Celebes) Island.



Tana Toraja traditional settlement Rantepao District, South Sulawesi Province, Sulawesi (Celebes) Island.

B. RESTORATION

Restoration for cultural heritage is carried out by the government and private under the guidance and supervision of government. Restoration is a series of activities which is intended to reconstruct the original architecture of the items of culture property for strengthening the structural condition if technically needed base on archaeological/historical principles.

In Indonesia the restoration of cultural property has been started in 1907 with the small scale restoration of Pawon-Mendut the Buddhist temple made of stone.

It was then followed with restoration of Prambanan temple abase on the anastylosis technique restoration in 1918-1935. The second restoration which conducted comprehensively and multidiscipline approach is was large scale restoration work of Borobudur temple in 1973-1983 the restoration of Buddhist temple made of 2 million stone witch the help of donating countries coordinated by UNESCO.

Systemic restoration and conservation of Borobudur temple it was also used for on site practical training course in field of conservation and restoration for foreigner and Indonesia technicians.

Restoration of cultural property in Indonesia is based on the law no 5 of the year1992 article 13 which mentions that restoration must be done authentically of colour, authentically of workmanship.

IV. COMMENT ON TRAINING COURSE ON SURVEY AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENT.

a. Topic and Programme

Generally, the topic which was conducted on “Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monument” was very complete therefore, the allocated time

which was only 5 weeks (13th November-14th December 2000) not enough to study all was felt too tight. It would be more effective if it would be conducted for 6 weeks forever, and the ratio between for theory and practice was not in more balance, for instance, the lecture from Mr. Yoshiyuki Kuraku concerning “How to make reports on investigation of ruins could not be presented as no time left. Whereas the substantial matters of Mr. Yoshiyuki Kuraku lecture was very important since it is the first step in investigating and observing the object on the field which can be done by the archaeologist or the architects whose involved in this training course.

For the training schedule, it would be better if the same topic was conducted within one week continuously. For example the lecture concerning “How to make reports on investigation of ruins” continued by “How to make record of ruins and relics.

Field trip or field observation to the object could be done every the end of the week not for 4 days trip continuously. Therefore we can fully absorbed all the concept applied in the archaeological site and museum.

Field lecture could be directly presented in the on site with the additional time and discussing the technical problem encountered in the field proceeded with field discussion.

For the sake of improving discussion between instructor and participants in each week, it could be conducted 30 minutes before the lecture was started provided with the topic given by ACCU to each of participant before coming in Japan.

b. Practice and theoretical lecture

It is suggested to extend the scheduled time and each of the participants is requested to bring his/her own camera so that they can do by themselves and discussing the result in the following week.

Scheduled time for practical exercise on survey is also need to be added and each of the participants is requested to have practical exercise by themselves so that they would have actual experience based on the field problem encountered.

In this case, Indonesia has been applied GPS for survey and mapping for archaeological sites.

c. Reference books

It would be appreciated if the reference book has given to the participant from Japanese institutions is also financially supported to send to their home country.

Report on Training Course on Sevey and Restoration of Historical Sites Nara, JAPAN

Ms. Souraphy VIRAVONG

Department of Museums and Archaeology
Ministry of Information and Culture **Lao P. D. R.**

I/. Preservation and restoration of archaeological sites:

Due to nature of passing time, the present becomes the past and new thing eventually grow old, leading to research and studies coinciding with the development of economy, technology and science. The long history of nature and human development and the civilisation of ancient man have become valuable heritage of the present world.

The change of nature has meant past civilisation is destroyed, buried and forgotten. However, history indicates the origin of each nation and certifies the change of human beings. Scientific development establishes technology, facilitating the preservation and restoration of destroyed thing, buried artefacts discovered, and those forgotten remembered once again.

Global and economic development is a major factor of emerging new technology enabling us to look back on the history of each nations of past eras, as well as a device to compare and certify the civilisation of both material and ideology.

Study and analysis are important elements for preserving and restoring an archaeological site. Studying and exchanging experiences with each other about different lifestyles and cultures in each region and continent will generate new ideas to be studied, compared and suitably utilised in each locality.

In Japan's Nara, we received an important lesson to be studied and learned so that we can suitably use this to preserve and restore archaeological sites in Laos.

Economic conditions and old-fashioned technology have slowed the preservation process and development in Laos. At present, development and economic growth are affecting this type of work in each country, including Laos. This reflects negatively on the operation of cultural projects. The preservation and restoration of archaeological sites in Laos has always faced difficulties. However, with the reasons and working procedures presented, many projects to preserve and restore archaeological sites have been established, mainly:

1. Project to restore former King's in Luang Prabang province
2. Project to restore Wat Long Khone in Luang Prabang province
3. Project to preserve drawing on the walls of Pahuak Temple in Luang Prabang province
4. Project to restore pagoda and Wat That Luang in Luang Prabang province
5. Project to restore Wat Pa fang temple in Luang Prabang province

6. Project to restore That Luang Stupa in Vientiane municipality
7. Project to restore Hor Phra Keo Temple in Vientiane municipality
8. Project to restore and Repair Wat Xieng Thong in Luang Prabang province

And other archaeological sites across the country.

Despite preservation and restoration process, there are some project on the research of ancient sites, such as: Wat Phu Project and a project research ancient china stoves in Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces.

A survey and Production of master plan for Phou Asa in Champassak province.

A project on a survey and registration of master plan for Luang Prabang's ancient city area, which was presented and accepted as a World Heritage Site.

A project on creating master plan to propose Wat Phu and its surrounding areas in Champassak province as a World Heritage Site.

II/. Preservation and Restoration methodologies:

Preservation process in Laos has not been operated with a certain rule the activities have been carried out through cooperation, support and exchange of experience with specialists of specific areas.

Restoration process has also been carried out similarly. This means both preservation and restoration activities are usually established and done at the same time.

Steps of preservation and restoration process in Laos:

1. Conducting general survey
2. Drafting restoration plan, requesting for the budget
3. Recording work thoroughly prior the restoration process begins, such as: taking picture, drawing, etc...
4. Selecting responsible bodies for specific task
5. Producing thorough working plan and identifying time
6. Preparing necessary materials and starting restoration works
7. Talking thorough note for each period of working process
8. Recording new specific things happened out of the set plan
9. Recording activities after restoration process is over
10. Summarizing activities in order to make a complete report and publicize possible condition

III/. Rules and methodologies for effective management to preserve and restore ancient sites and cultural heritage.

- Generally, the positive affects are gained through methodologies, but there are also several negative impacts, especially on people's property and ideology.

Social and economic development movement (especially in Laos) is not so energetic and legal framework is not good enough control over the methodologies.

- International policy on culture is a good rule for the management of natural and archaeological sites.
- Regulations and Methodologies transferred through this training course will become a good lesson to be utilized with cultural duties. But it has to be clearly studied to meet the real situation and condition of the country in order to reach better accomplishment, help stimulate and increase memory on the history of the country and the world, as well as to immortalize the preserved thing for the next generations.

IV/. Life in Nara:

The course at Nara became a new, important and interested lesson. The way to conserve tradition and heritage of each era in Nara history should be learned. It was an angle of contrast between the past and present as well as a good reflection on cultural tourism.

V/.

The training course generates a good lesson to cultural affairs, mainly the preservation and restoration activities in Laos. Being able to participate in learning and exchanging experiences with other nations was another new step for studying, researching and identifying both overall and specific functions to make it suitable with the factual and possible conditions of the country.

Souraphy VIRAVONG
Lao PDR.

Brief Report on Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific

Ms. Khuukhenbaatar DOLGORSUREN

Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, Mongolia

First of all, I would like to say that the training course of Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific which has been organized by the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, was very fruitful, especially for implementation of cooperative activities for the protection of cultural heritages, mutual understanding and relationship between the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

And also I think that the objective of this training course-to hold a training course for persons in charge of survey and restoration of historic monuments in respective countries and deepen their knowledge of excavation, survey, restoration, by exchanging their experiences- is carried out.

Most of these lectures' themes were the archaeological excavation and survey, except a few hours about the monitoring and the administration issues. So I hope that you will organize another fruitful course, in the future, which will be more covered the administration issues and laws on the protection of cultural properties. For me, all these lectures given during this training course were interesting, especially the lectures about the administration and monitoring and also Japanese legal system for the protection of Cultural properties.

I see that Japanese administrative system for the protection of cultural properties was developed long time ago, and it is extended to broader variety of cultural properties and much consideration has been given to the methods of protection and preservation. And also there is so many advanced and latest technologies, techniques.

It is interesting that in Japan you have the tax system,- to encourage ownership of cultural properties by the national or local governments and to promote their preservation and utilization.

Maybe I need to say here that we have the Intangible heritage center in Mongolia. Now this center is working on the documentation affairs with the UNESCO.

And let me introduce briefly the Mongolian law on protection of cultural heritages, because I think it would be also interesting for you.

Law of Mongolia on the Protection of items of historical and cultural value has following 23 articles which contained protection of historical and cultural value, state registration and information fund for items of historical and cultural value, collection, research, promotion, usage of historical and cultural value, archaeological exploration, excavation and survey, Rights and obligations of owners and possessors of items of

historical and cultural value, system for protection of items of historical and cultural value, miscellaneous. This law has been effective from September 1, 1994.

And now let me introduce the Mongolian heritages.

Here I would like to talk about the several cultural heritages in Mongolia. Currently we are trying to insert our two heritages, Orkhon Valley and Khovsgol lake, into the World Heritage list.

First of all, the Orkhon Valley.

Since May 2000, in the frame of "World Heritage" project, we are working on the World Heritage Registration affair concerning the Orkhon Valley's historical, archaeological and cultural remains.

We completed the descriptions of Orkhon Valley for the World Heritage nomination's documentation dossier according to the World Heritage Committee formats and also prepared the required pictures, slides and maps.

Our research expedition worked in Orkhon Valley 3 times, and in the result of these works the border zone of this Valley has been prescribed and each monuments' location has been determined exactly.

In August 2000, UNESCO expert Dr. Christopher Young visited the Mongolian historical sites for 2 weeks. At the end of the cooperation with Mongolian experts for 2 weeks, he gave us some consults about the World Heritage nomination's preparation work. Currently our researchers of the Institute of History have to continue the documentation dossiers' improvement work according to the UNESCO expert's advice.

And Mongolian Aerogeodesy specialists are executing the required map works.

We planned to send the Orkhon Valley's nomination dossier to the World Heritage Committee in 2001.

Brief introduction: The Orkhon Valley is rich with archaeological historical and cultural remains attesting to the origins and development of North Central Asian, specifically Mongolian urbanism. Although the general public perception of Mongolia is exclusively one of a nomadic culture, this is only partially accurate.

In fact, the transhumant nomadic pattern of Mongolian culture created a vast and fluid cultural landscape which was anchored at specific spots of strategic, ecological and mythological significance. Here large urban centers developed and served as military, commercial and administrative centers.

The Orkhon Valley, home of Chinggis Khan's fabled city Kharkhorum, founded in 1220 AD, is the most important urban site throughout the vast reach of the territory of the Mongol Empire was governed and from this Silk Route crossroads that the commerce of Eurasia was controlled for more than 4000 years.

Kharkhorum was not, however, the first city in the Orkhon Valley. During the 9-10th centuries the walled city-fortress of Khar Balgas was the capital of the Uigur Empire which held sway in the area at that time.

In the Orkhon Valley there are also numerous cultural vestiges dating from the palaeolithic period, through the Bronze and Iron Ages and into the Turkic, Uigur and Mongol rulers including Bilge Khan and Kultegin, are also located in the valley had archaeologists have reason to believe that others will eventually be found, as the Orkhon Valley is the homeland of the Mongolian people. It is the place from which they came, it was the capital of their successive far-flung empires, and is the place to which they returned after their deaths.

In addition to the ruins Khar Balgas and Kharkhorum and the tombs and memorial monuments of heroes and rulers, Erdene-Zuu Monastery and Tuvkhen are also situated in the Valley. Erdene-Zuu was the first Buddhist monastery built in Mongolia and it was from here that, in the 13th century, Vajrayana Buddhism was introduced into the country to become the state religion of the Mongol Empire and therefore of China.

One of only three monasteries in Mongolia to survive the religious persecutions of the Stalinist era, Erdene-Zuu is today the most intact and best preserved of all Mongolian Buddhist monasteries and is the one with the largest resident chapter of lamas.

Under a joint project of the Mongolian government, UNESCO and the Japanese government, "Protection of the ruins of Kharkhorum, ancient Mongolian capital" implemented, for 1995-1997, a topographic map, archaeological excavation, and underground survey are being carried out.

Archaeological excavations are still underway with UNESCO's assistance.

No restoration of the Kharkhorum city ruins have been made and none are planned. The intention of Mongolian government is to conserve the remains as an archaeological site, supplemented by explanatory material presented in some of the buildings of the nearby Erdene Zuu monastery which have been converted to serve as museum.

And here I would like to write a brief introduction of some monasteries.

MONASTERY ERDENE ZUU: Built in 1586, Erdene Zuu was the first Buddhist monastery in Mongolia. It is surrounded by a monumental wall with 108 stupas measuring 400*400 metres. Each of four sites of the wall has a tower gate. In 1792 there were 62 temples, 500 buildings. In 1760 and again during 1803-1804 it was restored. Now 18 of the above mentioned temples and buildings remain and are protected by the State since 1944. Since 1945 the Monastery has been repaired periodically.

TUVKHEN MONASTERY: Tuvkhen monastery consists of a stupa, prayer wheels and 14 temples and also originally had about 20 lamas. One undamaged temple and foundations of buildings, wooden floors, ruins of some temples were protected by the province in 1971 and by the State in 1994. A restoration design for the undamaged temple-studio was made in 1992.

AMARBAYASGALANT MONASTERY: The complex of Amarbayasgalant monastery was built during 1727-1736, in honour of the first Bogd Khan of Mongolia. Originally Amarbayasgalant monastery consisted of over 40 temples built on the special terrace, surrounded by a wall, measuring 207*175cm. Only 28 temples now remain and they have been under State protection since 1944. The work of measuring and inventorying Amarbayasgalant monastery began in 1972.

When I return to my country, it will be very helpful to me all these experiences and knowledges acquired from the training and all opinions and suggestions presented by the lecturers and other participants regarding the cultural heritage protection activities.

And I hope that our cooperation and relationship on the protection of cultural heritages will be strengthened in the future.

Training Course for survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments Nara

Mr. Kumar Lal JOSHI

Department of Archaeology
National Museum **Nepal**

Introduction

Japan is a beautiful country. Natural beauty is apparent every where, as well as the beauty of the culture – her traditional arts, which have been created and developed by her people over the last two thousand years.

Japan has always had a rich natural supply of timber, resulting in the development of almost exclusively wooden architecture up until the Meiji Period.

Buddhist culture was introduced into Japan during the Nara period. Along with the philosophy came in Buddhist architecture, good example of which are the Horyu-ji and the Todai-ji in Nara. The main hall of Todai-ji is well known as the largest wooden structure in the world.

Nara was the capital of ancient Japan for 75 years, beginning in 710 A.D. The capital was moved to Kyoto in 784 A.D. and since that time Nara has maintained its position as an important religious and sightseeing center with such important temple and shrine as Todai-ji, Kofuku-ji, Yakushi-ji, Toshodai-ji and Kasuga shrine. These religious edifices contain a wealth of painting and sculpture, many of which have been designated as Important National Treasure. The sacred deer in Nara Park add beauty and charm to the city's total atmosphere.

Training course on “ Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO / ACCU at Nara, started on November 14, 2000. There are fifteen participants from the different countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines P.R. China, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam) have joined this training course.

During our training period at NARA we learned many things e.g. Archaeological Research, activities, and Excavation method of Japan, Documentation of the Archaeological Survey, Method of Photography, X-Ray Photography, Conservation and Restoration Methods of Sites and Ruins of Japan, Conservation and Restoration of Relics, Laws and Regulation for Cultural Properties Conservation and Administration of Cultural Heritage method of preventive conservation of museum objects and Conservation techniques of Wooden materials. etc.

But so far my interest is concerned my interest is in Archaeology research

excavation method and Conservation and Restoration method of the monuments sites and Ruins so far. Therefore, above two topics I am going to mention in my report.

How ever, in the first day of our training period Mr. Kanaseki gave us some information about Archaeology and Excavation activities of Japan. We knew that in the beginning of 20th. Century Department of Archaeology was established in Tokyo, Japan. At the beginning there was only one archaeologist (Mr. Kanaseki). But at present there are almost 3000 archaeologists are working in the field of archaeology.

Professor Nakao said that “Archaeology is very risky game. It is not a hunting work”. I am very much impressed with this sentence. Really, archaeologist should be very careful and he should have kept a very high standard academic knowledge during the excavation. Because, once a excavation is carried out then we can not turn it in its previous forms. Before the excavation there are a lot of primary works, which we should have done first, otherwise excavation could not be operated in proper way. Among them some are follows

- (1) Identify the location of the site with its longitude and attitude.
- (2) Important factors and height of the site (Mean Sea Level)
- (3) Contour line of the site.
- (4) Datum line should be fixed.
- (5) Study of the site, time and budget should be follow.
- (6) Collect the excavation tools and equipments with the equipments operators.
- (7) Professional staff and assistant are very essential.
- (8) Similarly, Geologist, Botanist, Artist, Architect experts are also need for the movement of the excavation.
- (9) Make a site office, temporary house, pottery-yard, antiquity section in front of the excavation site.

Excavation Method:-

In Japan mostly Grid System method is applied for the excavation. In fact, excavation is the process of removing, through careful procedure, artifacts which lie buried in the ground, and documenting them to produce archaeologically meaningful data. It is through this process that artifacts are made useful for scholarly research, so they may be referred to by any archaeologist. Excavation is thus no-thing less than the process of bringing sleeping artifacts out to the world.

There are mainly two type of excavation method in Japan. They are:-

- (1) Partial excavation and
- (2) Complete excavation.

Complete excavation gives detail information than the partial. During the excavation following works are also performed. They are Daily diary book , photography, drawing work, recording of finding material

Stratigraphy and Typology:-

Stratigraphy and typology is the key of Archaeology. Stratigraphy means the study of the layers and study of the cultural sequence. There is basic principle in archaeology “the lowest layer is the oldest than the upper one”. So by this method and principle we study the cultural sequence of the excavation site.

Typology:- Typology is the basic method for classifying archaeological materials, such as remains and relics, according to the materials they are made of and the shapes they are made in, and considering their use, age and range.

In my country we also follow the Grid system for the excavation. While we begin the excavation of any cultural or historical site in some important places we do not stop our digging until and unless natural soil is not exposed. Even in India they also follow the same rule. Indian sub-continent countries including Nepal are influenced by British excavation system. But however, there are not much difference of excavation system between Japan and Nepal. But I am very much impressed to see the Japanese highly advanced technique of how best to lift fragile objects from the excavation ground, how to pick up water logged wooden object, and how to well preserve water logged wooden objects when they found in excavation. Similarly, during our field visits I saw very light and convenient excavation tools and belt conveyers in the excavation site. But in Nepal we do not have developed such type of technique and also we do not have that kinds of scientific equipment. Due to such type of experts even we do not have facilities for dating system. In that case we sent the sample for the dating purpose to the foreign country.

Conservation and Restoration Methods:-

Monument itself gives a lot of message and information of the particular period of the country. All monuments have intangible aspect, quality and stability. So in order to save those valuable cultural properties of the human race. Therefore it is essential to conserve and restore it. It is our duty to conserve our monuments and hand it over future generation in its original forms.

Conservation and Restoration should be based on a clear definition of the character and significance of the heritage resource and its' setting. Every country has own Conservation and Restoration Methods of Sites and Ruins.

However, conservation and restoration of the monuments can be performed by the following methods. They are:-

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Preservation | (2) Conservation | (3) Restoration |
| (4) Re-construction | (5) Anastylis | |

Conservation and Restoration in modern term is used for up keeping intact the monuments in its original form as far as possible, to prolong or extend its life with the help of using the traditional technology as far as possible. Conservation is continuous

process.

So before applying the conservation or restoration method of sites and ruins what kinds of method should be applied to be decide.

Basically, in our country we also follow the same rules like in Japan. While we begin the conservation and restoration method of the **wooden monuments** our procedure are follows:-

- (1) Damaged and decades bricks are removed from the walls and instead of it new traditional bricks are applied in mud or traditional mortar, is called scanning work.
- (2) Damaged of wooden rafter, eaves board, plank of the roof are repeated by new one and rest of wooden structure have been reused as its previous stage.
- (3) After completing the planking work two coating of bitumen is applied on which two layers tar felt sheet is keep and over it 2 or 3 inches thickness of mud mortar is applied and again over the mud mortar traditional tile (clay tile) is keep. While applying the mud mortar suitable herbicide is mixed so as to prevent plant growth.

So far **stone monument** is concerned; mostly stone monument (which are in bad condition) suffering from the following problems. These are:-

- (1) Plants growth over the monuments.
- (2) Due to the plants growth the monuments have developed cracks.
- (3) Seepage from the crack areas.
- (4) Missing the stone blocks
- (5) Bulging problem etc...

In that case our conservation procedure are follows:-

Growth plants are killed using herbicide, some time we dismantled the certain portion wall to uproot the plants, missed stone blocks have been restored using similar type of new stone blocks. Bulged layer have been corrected by scanning with the help of numbering system. All gaps have been filled by using special mortar prepared by mixing one part lime +2 part stone dust +6% black urud dhal +6 % P.V.A. emulsion and the color was adjusted P.V.A.(Polyvinyl acilate) are applied as a protective coating.

But so far Excavation site is concerned we do not have practice of reconstruction work like in Japan within the excavation site. In that case we do the simply preservation with applied the traditional mortar and material in original excavated structure. However, we add a conservation layer over the remains only prevention method of decaying. But in Japan we learned different type of method. Original structures are covered by new one and by the design and well research, re-construction work of the monuments within the excavation site is constructed. Suzaku Gate of the Heijo Palace (8th. Century A.D.), of Nara is one of the best example of reconstruction. This was the main gate of Heijo Palace. Which is really a great work itself. We do not

have developed such type of idea and method in conservation science.

Similarly, during our field visits I saw in many places most of excavated kofun sites are well preserved by making the sheds and applying the balance temperature in the site. But in Nepal still we could not develop such type of preservation method.

CONCLUSION

This type of training is very useful and essential for us. We learned many things during the training course. Japan has developed very high technology in the field of Photography and X-Ray Photography too. We learned some photography and X-Ray photography technology of Japan during our practical classes. We got opportunities to share our ideas with every trainers of different country in the field of archaeology and conservation as well. We also learned different type of method and technology of Japan in the field of excavation, conservation and restoration of the historical building and monuments. During our visits we also got opportunities to learn many things about life of Japan.

I would like to suggest to A.C.C.U. please practical classes also be provided in the field of conservation and restoration of the monuments for the trainers in future training programme.

I very much appreciate and happy with A.C.C.U. who performed well and good such type of training programme. I heartily thanks to all them who are directly and indirectly involved in this training course. At last, I hope this programme will develop and go ahead to the future.

Training Course on the Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments

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1. Course Overview

1.1 Training

The main venue for the training course was the ACCU office in Nara. This was a good venue, with a lecture room, workroom, library and office equipment available. The ACCU staff were very well organized and extremely helpful. It was great to be able to easily visit the many cultural heritage sites around Nara, and also the Nabunken research institute.

The course was very intensive, and was mainly taught through lectures. We also made several fieldtrips to visit sites and facilities. The lecturers were very good, and made good use of slides, videos and other material. They were able to convey their ideas despite having to use a translator. The translator for the course was excellent. She was able to translate technical terms appropriately, and was very patient when having to deal with people with varying levels of English.

The course provided an outline of the conservation of cultural heritage sites. The main areas covered were archaeological survey and excavation, records and documentation, building conservation (stone and wood), archaeological site development, conservation science and world heritage law and global trends. It was useful to gain an overview of Japanese history and cultural heritage at the start of the course, in order to be able to put the sites visited and used as examples in context. It was also important to understand current trends and ideas in culture heritage preservation from a global perspective. The field trips and site visits were extremely worthwhile. It was helpful to see the practical application of the ideas taught in lectures.

Some suggestions for the future:

Workshops: It would be helpful for the participants to be able to have time allocated in the programme to share some of the specific issues and problems they are dealing with in their own countries with the appropriate Japanese experts and other participants, and gain some ideas for possible solutions. Some lecturers did encourage this if they had time at the end of their session, but many used all their allocated time

for their lecture. Participants could be advised before the course to bring material, photos etc of any specific problems that they would like assistance with.

Observation and Practical Training: The majority of the course was taught by lectures, which resulted in a mostly theoretical approach. If further courses such as this are to be held for cultural heritage practitioners, it may be useful to spend a greater proportion of time on observation and practical training sessions, for example visiting buildings that are being repaired, archaeological excavations etc. Lectures could also be given “on site”. The schedule was quite demanding, often all day was spent in the lecture room (6 hours). If lectures could be interspersed with other activities it could also minimize feelings of “information overload” suffered at times by participants.

Level of training: Many of the participants are unlikely to have access in their own countries to some of the sophisticated technology demonstrated during the course. It was certainly interesting and informative to see the “state of the art” equipment, but it would also be helpful to have some practical training at a level tailored to that of the participants. For example, many participants only have the use of 35mm cameras for photographic recording purposes.

Future training possibilities: This course provided a very good grounding in the field of cultural heritage conservation. It would be possible to build on this training with further short courses in specific areas such as Management and Administration of Sites, Development and Planning Issues, Stone Monument Conservation, Wooden Buildings Conservation, Archaeological Site Development and Interpretation, Conservation Science etc.

1.2 Daily Life in Japan

The accommodation provided at the Nara Washington Hotel was very good. It was beneficial that the participants stayed together, as we were able to support and help each other and share our own work experiences. It would have been useful however if the hotel had a house bar or coffee shop where participants could have met informally in the evenings.

The hotel is centrally located, so restaurants, shops, train stations and Nara Park were all within easy walking distance. The train system was also easy to use. Japanese food was delicious, and there was also plenty of choice for people who preferred other styles. The staff of the ACCU office were very helpful, assisting with requests for information, how to get places and so on.

One problem was the difficulty in using email. Some of the participants had intended to keep in touch with their offices and families using email. It was greatly appreciated that we could use the computer at the office, however, 15 people all trying to use it at the same time made access a bit difficult. There is an internet café in Nara with three computers, however, they are not very reliable.

2. Selected Topics

2.1 Conservation and Restoration Methods of Sites and Ruins

New Zealand (“NZ”) and Japan have both ratified the World Heritage Convention adopted by UNESCO in 1972. This convention promotes the conservation of natural and cultural heritage. The Convention is administered by the World Heritage Committee, which has several advisory bodies including ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property). These organisations have adopted and produced policy guidelines on the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage in the form of charters, recommendations, resolutions and declarations. Some of the most influential of these documents are the Venice Charter, the Burra Charter and the Nara Document. The key principles contained in these documents are focused around the concepts of conservation, restoration, and authenticity.

Conservation can be defined as caring for a place so as to retain its cultural significance (Burra Charter, ICOMOS NZ Charter). Strictly speaking, restoration can be defined as returning a place to an earlier state, without the introduction of any new materials (Burra Charter, ICOMOS NZ Charter). Both these principles require that cultural heritage sites are preserved with minimum alterations or additions to the surviving original fabric. The term “restoration” however is sometimes used in a more general sense, to describe when something of the original meaning or value of a place has been made evident. The Nara Document recognizes the diversity of cultures and their heritage, and emphasizes that the values placed on a particular heritage place depends on the information about that place being credible and truthful (Lectures by J.Jokilehto 17/12/00, Inaba, N. 7/12/00). The diversity of the world’s cultures and heritage also means that conservation principles will be interpreted and implemented in a variety of ways.

The cultural heritage of Japan spans a considerable period of time. The main building material up until the modern period was wood, which does not generally survive well. This has resulted in a huge amount of archaeological sites that contain subsurface remains of earlier occupation and land use. This is not to say that all cultural heritage sites in Japan are now buried beneath the present ground surface. Many wooden buildings have survived and are still used today, particularly religious structures. There are also a range of sites where stone is utilized, particularly burial mounds, castles, pagodas and carvings. More recently brick was also used for building construction.

Compared to Japan, NZ has a relatively short history of about 1000 years. However, like Japan the main building material of the Maori (indigenous people of NZ) was wood. Defended sites were also constructed from earthworks, such as banks and

ditches. The majority of Maori sites contain mainly subsurface remains, however, earthworks such as terraces, ditches and banks are also visible on the ground. The settlement of NZ by other peoples resulted in the formation of a wide variety of industrial, religious and residential sites that are also a part of NZ's cultural heritage. Built structures include those of wood, brick and stone. Many of the heritage sites from the post-European settlement period are standing structures.

In terms of conservation methods, buried sites perhaps present less problems than above-ground structures where issues of stability and weathering can provide major threats. The same basic approach can be applied however to both types of sites and to relics. Firstly it is necessary to establish and record the current state of the site, and identify any factors that may be contributing to its degradation, then a conservation plan is developed, implemented and documented. Techniques used may include preventative measures, restoration and reconstruction. It is important that the condition of sites is also monitored regularly following conservation work.

In Japan there is a range of technology available to record and analyse factors affecting sites. Two very accurate recording techniques demonstrated during the course at the Nabunken research institute were photogrammetry and 3D laser scanning. Mapping techniques include the use of survey equipment such as theodolites, elidades, total stations and GPS. Analytical techniques discussed included infrared spectroscopy and the use of highly accurate measurement devices such as displacement meters to establish the changes and causes in the condition of sites.

Conservation approaches in Japan and NZ for buildings and other standing structures are very similar. Care is taken that any repair and reconstruction work is carefully documented and any new material introduced is differentiated for the original fabric. In both Japan and NZ it is necessary to comply with standards for earthquake strengthening when working on historic buildings. The approach taken towards archaeological sites is however somewhat different.

In Japan, conservation of archaeological sites is not purely about preservation but extends to site development. This is often termed *restoration* of archaeological sites, but this work is not consistent with the meaning of the term as defined in English in various charters (as discussed above). It is important in Japan that archaeological sites are interpreted and displayed in such away that visitors to that site can understand some of the original meaning and purpose of the site.

In Japan, a range of methods is used for site development. Early methods created plan views of the site with features marked with paving and earth banks. Pillars, posts and trees were also used. It is important to note that none of these methods involve damage to the site itself. These methods of reconstruction take place above the remains, which are capped with a protective layer of material. Exhibition halls may also be a part of the site, where actual remains may be displayed along with artifacts recovered by excavation.

More recent interpretation work may include replicas of original structures built to scale. This approach resulted from visitor's difficulties in conceptualizing what the site was originally like. Replicas are created using archaeological, historical and for wooden religious structures comparative sources of information. Some examples of this type of approach visited during the course include the moat and buildings at the Yosinogari Site and the Imperial Well and Suzakamon Gate at the Heijo Palace Site.

Conservation work in NZ has focused on the preservation of the subsurface remains and any above-ground features of archaeological sites. It is recognized of course that it is important for people to be able to visit sites and gain an understanding about them, however, information about the site is provided primarily through information panels and signs.

In NZ, archaeological sites are increasingly threatened by development. In order to be able to safeguard such sites for the future, it is vital that people have an understanding and an appreciation of their archaeological heritage. This is one of the challenges we are facing in NZ at present. The Japanese approach to archaeological site development, interpretation and display is very interesting. The opportunity to view and discuss this approach has been an extremely valuable part of the course for me.

2.2 Laws and Regulations for Cultural Properties Conservation

Japan has over one hundred years of history of cultural heritage conservation through law. The current legal framework is through the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1950). This law has been designed and amended as required to encompass cultural heritage in its totality, and includes places of value from the natural environment. As such it provides a unified system for cultural heritage conservation and management in Japan.

This law defines cultural properties as one of five groups: Tangible Cultural Properties, Intangible Cultural Properties, Folk-cultural Properties, Monuments and Groups of Historic Buildings.

Based on these groups the national government is able to designate items, buildings or places as Important Cultural properties, Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty or Natural Monuments. The national government may also register buildings, as a more moderate means of protection. In the case of Groups of Historic Buildings, the initial designation is made by the municipal government. The law also provides protection for Buried Cultural Properties and for Traditional Conservation Techniques required to maintain cultural properties. Any person discovering an archaeological site is required to notify the authorities. Companies must bear the cost of an archaeological survey and investigation of archaeological sites affected by development work. In the case of private individuals however the government may subsidise the archaeological work.

The national government provides advice and subsidies to the owners or custodians of designated cultural properties for conservation repair work. In the case of Historic Sites however the national government may compensate owners for loss of property rights by providing subsidies for the purchase of such sites by local government.

The legal and regulatory environment for cultural heritage preservation is very different in New Zealand. There is a range of legislation that deals with cultural heritage that is administered by different bodies. One of the main instruments for protecting cultural heritage buildings and places is the Historic Places Act. The legal provisions for movable cultural property are currently under review, and are likely to remain under separate legislation. The Resource Management Act is also concerned with the sustainable management of natural and physical resources at a local government level. Cultural heritage is recognized as part of these resources. This Act was only passed in 1991 and as yet the performance of local governments in the area of cultural heritage management is extremely variable. It is hoped in future that local government will take on a greater role for the management and protection of cultural heritage in their areas. Also, under the Conservation Act the Department of Conservation manages nationally owned reserve land, and some of these reserves include cultural heritage sites.

The NZ Historic Places Trust (“the Trust”) administers the Historic Places Act. One of the main roles of the Trust is to maintain a Register of Heritage Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas (Wahi tapu are places of importance to Maori, the indigenous people of NZ). The Register includes buildings and archaeological sites. Any person can nominate a place for inclusion on the Register, and if it meets the criteria it is included. Registration does not confer any direct protection on a place; it is purely a means of recognition of its significance. The Trust relies on local government to put in place measures for its protection and to provide subsidies and incentives for owners.

The Trust also manages the protection of archaeological sites in NZ. A site is defined as a place associated with human activity that took place prior to 1900 that can be investigated using archaeological methods to provide information on the history of NZ. Any person, including other government authorities, wishing to investigate a site or undertake any activity that may damage or destroy the site must gain the prior permission of the Trust. The Trust can refuse this permission, but has no powers to compensate affected parties. The Trust can also prosecute people who damage or destroy sites without its permission.

The laws and regulations for cultural heritage protection in NZ are spread across several different bodies. This means that there has to be good communication between the organizations involved. The national government is currently considering a national policy statement for cultural heritage, which would outline heritage strategies from a national perspective and provide clear guidelines for local government. It is hoped this

would create a more focused and coordinated approach, resulting in better outcomes for cultural heritage.

3. Thank you

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the ACCU and ICCROM for enabling me to attend this course. It was extremely worthwhile and valuable experience. I have gained a much fuller appreciation of the field of cultural heritage conservation and extended my skills in this area. I have also been able to meet cultural heritage experts from other countries and share experiences with them. I am sure I will keep in touch with many of them in future. I would also like to thank especially the staff of the ACCU Office in Nara, for all their efforts on our behalf. o-sewa ni narimashita.

Report on Some Aspects of The Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments

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Introduction

The last five weeks have seen fifteen participants in the Asia/Pacific region converging at Nara, Japan to participate in the training course on survey and restoration of historic monuments. Participants include archaeologists, architects, and quite a few administrators of cultural institutions. Topics covered were especially in the fields of archaeological methodology, cultural properties conservation, concepts relating to cultural heritage preservation in a global perspective and fundamental aspects of cultural properties protection laws. Talks were complemented with slide shows, videos and practical demonstrations. Lecture presentations were greatly enhanced with very enjoyable visits to a few of Japan's memorable historical sites and museums.

In a short space of time so much information and ideas were disseminated to the participants. It was stressed by several speakers that time was very limited to cover everything but the ultimate aim is to discuss or expose current trend in conservation ideas, methods and principles as much as possible and thus allow participants to decide on which is most practical to apply in their own situations. Participants were fortunate to have some talented and very distinguished persons who through their own experiences were able to impart some powerful modern ideals in cultural properties

conservation. As a sites curator in a museum with background education and training in archaeology, I found the courses more useful as they have more practical connotations in our efforts to preserve cultural heritage properties in my country.

Objective of Training Programme

As set out in the information sheet, the “objective of the training programme is to hold a training course for persons in charge of survey and restoration of historic monuments in respective countries, so that they may deepen their knowledge of excavation and survey, restoration, and maintenance useful for the cultural heritage preservation of each country in the region.”

Courses Covered in the Training Programme

The major themes that the training programme covered included:

- Archaeological research methods (excavation).
- Documentations and survey of archaeological sites (survey and photography).
- Conservation and restoration methods of sites and ruins.
- Utilization of restored sites and ruins.
- Conservation and restoration of relics.
- Laws and regulation for cultural properties preservation.
- Administration of cultural heritage.

Here I will briefly outline some areas covered in the training programme with regard to the above topics. In particular I would like to touch on:

- Archaeological research methods (excavation).
- Documentation of archaeological survey.
- Site development and utilization of restored sites and ruins.

Archaeological Research Methods

The main tool for archaeological research is excavation. Archaeological excavation is a systematic investigation of past human remains and activities to deduce patterns of behaviour. The context and relics are important to archaeological reconstruction because both constitute an underground history of an era. Their credibility lies in extracting and interpreting information about past human behaviour with respect to the total surroundings. Extraction of information depends on adequate academic knowledge and application of appropriate methods. Depending on the nature of research, one of the methods of finding sites is by carrying out a distributional survey. This type of survey is common in the survey of production sites. Other historical sites have been revealed in development related site impact studies.

Prior to start of a project, an excavation plan must be put in place to accommodate restrictions on funds, time and schedule for work and personnel to be involved. Excavation is a team activity and depending on the scale and size of work, a multidisciplinary team is engaged with a leader being an archaeologist in charge of the overall excavation. Preparation of daily activities, hazard prevention, tools and material procurement and storage are all important part of a smooth operation.

It is important to make a trial excavation before attempting a complete one. Therefore, there are two types of excavations: (i) partial excavation (test pits/trial excavations) and (ii) complete excavation (salvage type full recovery). Zone designation of site into a grid system allows controlled excavation. Japanese archaeology emphasizes the maintenance of visibly distinct cross-section of strata or soil layers for reference when conducting large-scale excavations. Stratigraphic identification is done by differentiating between soil colour and condition of soil texture. At the processing stage documentation is carried out by drawing, taking photographs (both of relics and excavation), classification, registration and cataloguing of relics and surveying. However, during the actual excavation a register book is kept, a diary for daily activities on progress of survey and excavation, cards with certain information on for certain length of time, and notebook for special reference for reviewing excavations and preparing reports. Upon completion of an excavation, the site is backfilled. Likewise, any reconstruction is made at exactly where a find is made or observed. Appropriate measure must be taken to protect site if it shows any cultural significance. When the final analysis is made it is important to present in report the results of the excavation so as to convey the findings to the public who are owners of the cultural properties.

Documentation of Archaeological Survey

Surveying and photography are integral aspects of archaeological research and documentation. Technical surveying (actual mapping using survey equipment) and photogrammetry were discussed. Participants were also shown methods of conventional photography, especially photographing cultural relics.

• Surveying

Plane-Table Surveying and Offset Surveying

Generally, there are two types of surveying: the plane table surveying and offset surveying methods. Plane table surveying is on-site table surveying, it is simple and most often used. Precision is not accurate in this survey. On the other hand, offset surveying uses surveying equipment and therefore, allows a high level of precision. Technical aspects of offset surveying was covered by Mr. Yasushi Nishimura of Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute. An alternative to offset surveying

(which is very time consuming) is photogrammetry. In both surveying methods, a point of reference or datum is always maintained. Japan has standardized its datum point by recognizing the Tokyo Bay as reference point for surveying and mapping purposes.

- **Photogrammetry**

Photogrammetry obtains precise surveys by means of photography. Two methods of photography are utilized: series of aerial photographs (very expensive) and ground based terrestrial photographs. The latter is close-range photography and involves a simple set-up and equipment, and is especially effective for surveying cultural and archaeological relics including building structures and statues. Both photogrammetric techniques obtained three dimensional (3D) features.

- **Three (3D) Dimension Scanner**

In the measurement of ruins, one method developed is the use of the 3D Scanner. The 3 Dimensional Scanner is very useful to measure and plot ruins and statues at distances ranging from 1.5m to 2km with at least 3 different scanners depending on their suitability at certain distances. A laser beam is directed at the subject to record a 3 dimensional image on a computer by plotting the contours of the structure. It is hoped that this method will be developed and applied to excavation sites as well in the future.

- **Photography**

Photographs should be taken to be used as data. When a photograph is taken of a cultural property, then that photograph itself is a cultural property. Preservation therefore becomes important both of both actual photograph and negative. For research and educational purposes, it is essential to use duplicate copies instead of the originals in order to minimize risks to disturbance and exposure. A specific title must be given to a photograph to illustrate the purpose of the photograph. Before taking photographs it is important to understand the purpose or intention of the researcher (especially indoor photographs of relics).

It is vitally important to take photographs at every stage of excavation – site as it is before excavation to the completion including any findings made. In most cases snapshots are good enough for this purpose but special features, excavation and relics must be carefully photographed as they are liable to be used on paper. Stilled photographs show complete pictures of a site and excavation unlike drawings and mapping because they show more details. Large pictures have more information – use of large camera with wide angle lens is desirable for important jobs, adjustment of lens and moving closer to subject eliminates distortion. In this type of photography the camera is mounted on a tripod and ISO adjusted to compensate light variations. A light meter measures light at various surfaces of the subject to choose correct ISO. Portable

scaffolds are set up to get photographs at various angles and heights. It is important to have both colour and black and white films for getting different perspectives. It is also useful to have some photographs on colour reversible films.

One of the advice given for outdoor photography using colour film is that the best weather would slightly cloudy days. Important photographs should not be taken on too cloudy or rainy days. The reason being that the colour of light impresses different perspectives.

It is a pity that time did not allow outdoor photographic techniques to be taught to participants. I think useful and good pictures are taken with appropriate techniques with considerations on lighting and timing, etc. In most circumstances due to budget it is not possible to engage photographers at field sites, therefore, archaeologists with proper knowledge of photography can fulfill the role of professionally trained photographers.

The major distinction between getting outdoor and indoor photograph is lighting control. Outdoors, there is nowhere the light could be controlled whereas indoors the light is artificially created and therefore easily manipulated. Portrait photography of relics indoors is often done by a professional photographer. Methods of photography, therefore, requires thorough knowledge and techniques to get a desirable results. A bigger camera with large format, wide angle lens is suited to the task. Distortion is minimized when this type of camera's distance is reduced as it is moved closer to the subject. Good photographs need proper lighting. Choosing background colour is also important for cultural relics. Primary colours (red, blue, yellow and green) should not be considered for cultural relics. Recommended slightly gray and white background. Without too much fuss, the procedures are:

- Camera is firmly attached on a traversable tripod (unnecessary movement will cause distortion) and it should be positioned to avoid unwanted object in view.
- Right voltage adjustment to get desired light and colour on object.
- Object placed on gray sheet (wall/paper).
- Creating light for object: overhead light (representing sun, intensity diminished by transparent white sheet) with artificial cloud (black sheet over a top fifth of transparent white sheet).
- Another light is placed at one side to give supplementary light to side of object not covered by overhead light.
- White transparent light screen is placed between supplementary light and object to reduce the intensity of the supplementary light.
- If necessary, a smaller white board placed towards another side reflect light to

reduce shadow of object created by supplementary light.

- Controlling shadow: light penetrating through the light screen has a tendency to create shadows, shadow diminishes when light screen is moved closer to the object and it becomes more sharp (or prominent) when it is moved away from object closer to supplementary light, an optimal position is chosen by moving the light screen, at least the object should show some shadow when photographed.
- Choosing light: rough relics need soft light or shadow and smooth relics should have sharp strong light with less shadow.

Before a photograph is taken, a light meter is used to measure light readings, starting from the brightest side of the object (all sides measure to get appropriate range). Only the supplementary light is adjusted to get appropriate lighting and with the small white board, there is no need for another light on the other dark side.

Site Development and Utilization of Restored Sites and Ruins

Large-scale excavation sites often show evidence of past human remains. The plan and layout of specific areas of the site is recognized and interpretations made to deduced functions of each area. Upon this flat plan, a site development plan is formulated and reconstruction strategies defined to present the site as an exhibition.

Reconstruction in Japan is considered unique and different to the practice in Europe. The difference is exemplified by materials used in the past and upon philosophical considerations. European buildings and monuments are made of stone, while on the other hand Japan has a wood culture which results in high percentage of wooden building structures. Therefore, the difference lies in the preservation of materials for hundreds of years. Wood degrades easily in humid conditions and preservation of some remains found in waterlogged areas or in a dry environment devoid of oxygen and micro-organisms and other acidic agents.

On philosophical considerations, the European approach is largely based on the Venice Charter. This piece of conservation document reflects the ideals of 19th century French Philosopher Violet-le-Duc who foresaw conservation to the limit of restoration of original material as far as it is available, and any further progress apart from that is a distortion of form or style of the original. The Venice Charter as proposed towards the end of the programme is an European document and suitable to European perspective. While it demonstrates a broader merit as one important document for conservation guidelines, it however, dose injustice to regions that characterise sites or structures differently. The question of authenticity creeps up in this consideration but to what extent can it applicable. Hence, we are faced with the taunting task to justify

reconstruction. I think reconstruction should be based on their own merits on actual facts and proper research, any misrepresentation or deliberate faking should not be entertained or even allowed to see the light of day.

• Site Development

The question that is asked is, what is restoration and site development? The points to be reckoned are: (i) protection of historical site under current condition for future generations and (ii), how to utilize these protected sites in current terms for public purposes. It should be understood that preservation calls for some repair or restoration (in Japan's case reconstruction) to 'damage' parts before utilization. Plans are made for utilization after excavations. The main issue then is how the site is going to be presented and what feature and location of possible reconstruction. A total reconstruction is not logical for two reasons: firstly, it does not portray the true picture of what is there in the past because it only gives a distorted impression and secondly, some aspect of reconstruction best left to imaginations of visitors. A larger site is often developed into some kind of park with facilities, route directions, information board and signs, etc. All plans for developing the site is encompassed in a site development plan.

A basic site development plan:

- Based on principles of environment conservation, each development plan should be based on each respective characteristics of a site.
- Should have a detailed plan to present the site and should also have mitigating plans for such as drainage or rubbish disposal or shelters for visitors. Construction of a possible museum as an annex to the site (problem is it can destroy the historical value of site).

Other problems of physical nature arises especially when a site is developed. Problems like maintaining water level, humidity control of exposed excavation features inside field museums or keeping structures at *insitu* positions free of fungi or moss.

• Reconstruction

Reconstruction is building anew and is based on actual evidence as discovered in the ground. In Japan, attempts are made to reconstruct a building or monument with exactly the same material comparable to the original. This calls for search for right material, skilled personnel, and proper preparation of material to fit the traditional architecture or construction technique of that period.

Landscaping methods are applied in areas where construction is not permitted. Trees are planted to express postholes and patches of open grass kept to define other living

areas. The problem is, it is quite hard to see the pattern exhibit itself clearly at ground level but up on a vantage point this is reversed with a clear perspective. Sometimes, replicas are made and kept as models in site museums.

• **Utilization of Restored Sites and Ruins**

Basically, the utilization of a restored site or ruin depends a lot on how they are maintained. Underlying this statement is the idea that excavation should not be a means to end (that is collecting data for a research problem) but should consider the long-term overall administration and upkeep of the site. Proper administration should see full time scientists working on the site and innovative ideas created to present the site in new formats. From time to time, new information is publicized in the media and talk shows are given on the television to keep afloat public interest. Overall monitoring of the site for any degradation or negative impact by visitors is of paramount significance.

Development and Conservation

Development pressures can put a stranglehold on conservation of cultural properties. But a policy of 'co-existence' is exemplified in Japan's case between development priorities and need for protection of historical sites and monuments. The success is attributed to two factors: (i) legal protection and (ii) support of the general public. One thing that has impressed me most is that conservation proponents are able to build into the law for development companies to meet any cost of site impact assessment study or salvage archaeology.

What I have learned

I have come here with much anticipation to learn things that would be useful in my own work. Several things that have impressed me are:

- (i) Law that makes it mandatory for development companies to fund site impact studies into areas suspected of possessing evidence of past human presence or activities. This I think is an important piece of legislation because it is just impossible for cultural institutions to have enough money to self-fund large-scale studies.
- (ii) Conservation (and or reconstruction) and presentation of restored sites and ruins.
- (iii) Development and utilization of site.
- (iv) The high level of techniques and methods developed here in Japan to record and document historical sites, ruins, monuments and relics, etc.
- (v) Conducting urban archaeology and preservation of sites at very urbanized environment.

These are just a few of the many areas that Japan stands out in its effort to be a leader in conservation management of historical monuments.

Some Suggestions

Quite a few that come into mind are:

- A translator should not be used when a speaker can manage some English. Two reasons for this: (i) time is wasted and (ii) distortion and oversimplification of context of what is presented as some concepts are too technical for a layman to fully comprehend.
- Specific emphasis was put on some courses, while others lacked. I think photography (both studio and outdoor) and surveying (using survey equipment) should have been given some prominence among the courses.
- Lectures like those given by Dr. Jukka Jokilehto, Ms. Nobuko Inaba and Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price should have been presented at the initial stage of programme to give a global perspective on issues and concepts, etc, of cultural heritage conservation.
- A specific case: if there is a possibility, I would like to undergo training in multimedia publishing.

Conclusion

Papua New Guinea is currently at the process of preparing documents for nomination of two of its important cultural sites to be included in the world heritage list. The insights into how the sites could be developed, presented and utilized is important to the success of the management document. Generally, some of the methods learned in the training programme will be directly applied. We probably will seek Japanese help in the near future to get this two projects into implementation stage.

What I have presented briefly in this report is a very broad outline and covers very few of the issues that have been talked about. I intend to furnish a proper report to ACCU after I make a report to the Papua New Guinea National Museum and Art Gallery and UNESCO PNG.

Report on Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific

Ms. Joan Hannah A. PARADO

Special Projects Division/Restoration Projects,
National Commission for Culture and the Arts, **Philippines**

Living in Nara

Nara is a very quiet, nice and small place. I think that the development of Nara has been done in such a way that much consideration has been given to the protection of their heritage sites. The peaceful coexistence of commercial and cultural protected area can be clearly viewed from the rooftop of the Nara Prefectural Office.

The maintenance of the Nara Park is one very good example, because it is situated in the middle of the City. It is also interesting how the Park has been developed as a walking area and how it connects to most of the important structures and sites to view in Nara (i.e. Isuien Garden, Nandaimon Gate, Todaiji Temple, Kofukuji Temple, a number of Pagoda's, Shrines and Museums). The presence of trees, wide space of greenery and beautifully landscaped ponds around the park entice families, elderly and young people and artists alike to this area during the weekend. And because of these things the general public is exposed to the protection of the area and the surrounding monuments and sites, which I believe is a good and effective way of increasing public awareness.

Nara being a tourist area, food may have been expensive at first. The variety of different restaurants in the area is very interesting and after trying some of them you really get your moneys worth with the very good and big serving of food you get.

The Training Course

This training course, being the first of its kind organized by the ACCU, is a very big step in helping other neighboring countries bridge some gaps that may be missing in the procedures of implementing restoration projects in their respective areas. I think that there has been much confusion in the understanding and in applying concepts like restoration, conservation and preservation and the same confusion exists in the role of different fields like architecture, archeology, history, and engineering. Having a mixed group for this training has its rewards, one of which is that the participants have been exposed to the value of each field in the process of a successful restoration project. The

key here is “coordination” among different fields.

1.) Documentation

The equipments used in documentation that were presented to the group were all of the highest technology, like the photogrammetry and laser scanning. Through these equipments very accurate information is gathered and it allows researchers to do some very thorough study for detailed analysis. Data gathered are fed into the computer, after which the computer is connected to a digital plotting machine that will draw the figure, giving considerations to measurements, depth and other details. Making it easier and faster to come up with the actual output.

Documentation in the Philippines, whether it be for archeological sites or built structures are basically done through standard camera format, drawings and video. Scale drawings and mapping are usually done by hand, by a scientific illustrator/artist, who is also usually part of the field team. This would not only take a considerable amount of time but also there is always the question of accuracy in measurement, depth and position of details. Standard forms have been developed for keeping records out when in the field and interpretation of these data always depend on the person filling out the form and/or the person analyzing the data.

The Japanese system of doing reports for every restoration project is very interesting and which I am sure I will be able to apply when I get back to my country. In the Philippines, reports done for restoration projects are basically for periodic reporting on the progress of the implementation of the project. A terminal report is then submitted after the completion of the project, but this would not necessarily include drawings, architectural plans or maps, these things are usually included in the output submitted after every activity, which means that its included in another document. A limited number of copies shall then be made of these outputs and terminal report after which a copy shall be turned over to the Library, to be made available to researchers. But only limited people will have access to such information. I think that we could in some way adopt the Japanese system of doing a consolidated report for every project, which is very good as reference for future researches, but I'm not very sure about being able to publish the reports later on, because this would mean additional funds for publication.

2.) Conservation and Restoration Methods

The implementation of conservation and restoration in Japan is a new approach for me. There seem to be a number of reconstructions of ruins that were discovered.

In the Philippines, there exist different views of reconstruction as being acceptable and unacceptable, which I think exists in a lot of countries, and materials and methods

to be used are also in question. In such cases, international guidelines are used as references, these are the Venice Charter, the World Heritage Convention, the Code of Ethics and guidance for practice of the International Institute for Conservation, Conservator's Group, adopted in Ottawa in May of 1985, and the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Place of Cultural Significance, more popularly known as the Burra Charter, because this was adopted at Burra Burra on the 19th of August 1979. Great concern is always given to respect for original material and so when a new material is added it must be distinct from the original to avoid falsification but at the same time that it must integrate harmoniously with the original material. Stress is also given to reversibility of methods used and to keep the different styles that exist in the building because it has already become a part of its history. But different interpretations of these concepts cannot be avoided, so just recently, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), has organized a Workshop to formulate a Standardized Procedure in Implementing Restoration Projects in the Philippines. The output of the workshop became a very general one so that the body decided that another meeting should be organized so they could deal with the specific treatments that can be applied.

The different concepts being practiced in different countries I think stems from the difference of materials we deal with, which are also calls for different treatments and of course there is the consideration of the availability of resources, technology, experience and expertise.

3.) Utilization of Restored Sites and Laws and Regulations for the Protection of these sites

There are different laws that exist for the protection of heritage sites in the Philippines but there is the question of implementing these laws, because most of them were done 10 or 20 years ago. There is now a pending law for revies in the Philippine Congress entitled the Philippine Heritage Law, which tries to cover as much as possible all tangible heritage.

There is also much effort being given to the development of Master Plan that would outline all the activities within a site. It is encouraged that before any actual physical work is done the Master Plan is approved and accepted, signed by the representatives of different Government Offices and different sectors of the local community. This is to ensure that efforts and activities being put to the site are synchronized. Included in the masterplan for the site is a long-range program for its utilization and maintenance.

In the plan, buffer zone and the core zone are specified, wherein the development of

commercial establishments are controlled. In the process of the development of the masterplan series of meetings are held in close coordination with the top officials of the Municipality, the Province and other concerned government offices, like that of the Municipal and Provincial Tourism Council Office, Regional Office of the Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Tourism, National Historical Institute, etc. After the plan has been drawn up, meetings are also held with the different sectors of the local community to get their approval of the plan. All these steps are necessary to make sure that concrete steps are done for the actual implementation of the plan on the conservation of the site. This is done also because the NCCA could not be helping the site all the time and we could not manage the site as well and so through the masterplan the local community would have some guide for the future maintenance of the site. This is also the reason why we need their approval because in the long run they will be the ones to implement it. The Municipality is also encouraged to develop and implement laws for the protection of the site. One example is the San Agustin Church in Paoay, Ilocos Norte, which is also a UNESCO declared as World Heritage Site. The three roads surrounding the Church are all considered main roads and so there is a number of vehicles using this road, including buses and heavy loaded trucks. The vibration of these passing vehicles is causing trouble to the structure so that, after the masterplan was drawn the Municipality developed and passed a law rerouting the traffic, to minimize the vibration to the Church.

Also included in the Program Components of the site are Place Improvement, Development Control and Enterprise Development and Revenue Generation. These programs are included to get the local people more involved and that they are actually being presented with some steps on how to be able to maintain the site and that it is not being suggested for them to freeze their town in time but that development can have a peaceful coexistence with the conservation of the site.

At present we are in the process of reviewing and adding new things to the Master Plan for the Paoay Church and from this lectures I gathered many possible ideas of which can make our masterplan better.

Recommendations

- 1.) Practical work to coincide theoretical lectures should be included in the program, especially in kinds of trainings like this. The coordination of different fields for a restoration project could have been stressed further if an appropriate site was chosen where all the participants could actually do work together.
- 2.) Specific time should be given after every lecture to give some time for the

participants to discuss possible problems and other experiences that they may have in their specific areas. This way exchange of information will not only be one way but all participants get to hear situations of other countries which they may have gotten some possible solutions on, as well. I think that this way the participants get actual solutions that they may be able to apply in their work.

- 3.) Since the participants were told to bring materials on the actual work that they do in their home countries, it would have been best to actually have country reports stated in the program so the participants will have enough time to prepare.
- 4.) Speakers:
 - a.) It should be made clear with them on what specific topic they should talk about so they can focus and exhaust all angles of that topic, instead of fitting in such a short time the whole field of interest that they are doing, which is probably gotten them 10 years to do. This would help also the participants have a more in depth and focused training. And maybe this way lecturers won't need the whole day to lecture and actual practical work can be done. This is also to avoid over lapping among other lecturers.
 - b.) Some lecturers may get so excited in imparting the things that they have recently discovered or working on but it would also be best to remind them to communicate with their audience, so they will know if they are being understood or the participants are actually suffering from information over load. I think this is the part when the breaks are needed, even if they were only short ones.
 - c.) It would also be best if the lecturers can deliver their lectures in English, especially if they knew how to speak in English, and just have a translator on stand by just incase some words or concepts may not be clear. This is not to say that we did not have a very good translator, actually she is very good and she gets across the concepts very clearly, but only so time can be cut short.
- 4.) Viewing the latest technology was really very interesting. It could also be helpful to integrate in such trainings how to obtain the most accurate information possible with the basic materials or equipments that may be the only things available to be used in other countries.
- 5.) A general curriculum should be developed so a general course outline will be available for trainees to follow and actually develop a specific field in

conservation. After this training, I think a follow through should be done but in a more focused training. It might seem to be selfish, but I think its best to have atleast the same trainees but at a much higher level and focused training, not necessarily in one training but it depends on the field of interest of each trainee. This way there is an assurance that there is actually a development of expertise happening for human resources in the conservation field. Training venues can also change depending on where is the most appropriate venue for the specific focus of the training.

Other observations:

- It was specified in the call for nominations that nominees should be not more than 40 years old and I noticed that some participants are more than the specified age limit stated in the qualifications. The main reason I am stating this is that I believe it would be best for HRD to focus on training the young people, because they may not have that much experience but they are the one's who will be working on preservation for a much longer time. There is also the chance of really developing their skills to actual expertise.

In conclusion, this training has been very fruitful for all the participants. I congratulate the ACCU for doing a very good job in organizing this training. I hope that their thrust on Human Resource Development will continue in furthering efforts for the preservation of our heritage.

Report on Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific

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3. Documentation of archeological Survey
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1. Preface

I have worked for fifteen years in the National Museum of Korea. it is a little long time in my archaeological career. But, I didn't have experienced the training course on Survey and Restoration of Nistoric Monuments like this by ACCU.

About four years ago, I had studied on the exhibition, museology and the third sector of America at the Smithsonian Institution in America for six months. Even though it made me to know museum management, I couldn't have an opportunity to study managing the cultural heritage.

This training course mainly consists of 76 topics:

1. Archeological Research
2. Documentation of Archeological Survey
3. Conservation and Restoration Methods of sites and Ruins
4. Utilization of Restored Sites and Ruins
5. Conservation and Restorations Relics
6. Laws and Regulation for Cultural properties Conservation
7. Administration of Cultural Heritage

These are all essential for me to manage the cultural heritage in future. But some of these topics need a little of modification proper to its own purpose.

In result, it is most useful in my occupational career of me to participate in the training course by ACCU.

2. Archeological Research (Excavation Methods, etc.)

In this training course, Archeological research topic involved three sub-topics: An outline of excavation on archeological sites, Survey on production sites, and Survey of burial mound.

The keynote of the first lecture, an outline of excavation on archeological sites, covers nearly all the phases of the excavation procedures by the next sub-titles.

- I . What is the archeological excavation?
- II . Planning the Excavation
- III . Performing the Excavation
- IV . Documentation
- V . site Preservation and Public Tours
- VI . processing and Analysis of Excavation Data
- VII . Preparing the Report

And, each of the sub-titles explains the actual technique of excavation process. This keynote will be used as the basic manual for the excavation in each country so efficiently.

The second and the third lectures are refined in view of holistic curriculum of Archeological research topic.

In brief, the lectures of Archeological research topic needs philosophical or its own academic background as well as excavation technology.

3. Documentation of Archeological Survey

Documentation of Archeological Survey is divided in three sub-topic roughly, measurement of site, relic and photography.

The lecture, records of cultural properties research by Nishimura yasushi, introduced the basic concepts of archeological documentation in general.

Most of all, Photogeometry, GPS, and Three Dimension Scanner by laser beam is much more highest technological method in this part. But, there are some difficulties in several countries because it needs many kinds of equipments to make documentation of archeological survey by using these kinds of high techniques.

In the second, methods of photography is concerned with all the aspect of actual photographing in archeology.

This topic gave much information to me which covers from the basic principle to storage and utilization of photographs of archeological materials. It was carried out in real situation. So, it make me to recognize the importance of photos once more.

In addition, three dimensional image by high X-CT was very impressive to us and must be needed in any other country in some day.

4. Conservation and Restoration Methods of Sites and Ruins

On this topic, there are suggested many important principles. But it is necessary to conserve and restore the original with same technique and material.

This topic is divided in the conservation and restoration of historical building, stone ruins, and underground archeological site.

To accomplish the conservation of the building as a cultural property, these must be followed

- 1) Repair the damaged areas.
- 2) Restore the building to the condition it was in during its historical period.
- 3) Reinforce those portion with structural defects.
- 4) Take the measures to maintain the building and continue its conservation.

On the conservation of the stone cultural ruins, lecturer, Sawada masaaki, said that the deterioration of stone cultural properties is caused by salts or water mainly and the measures to protect against them needs the following items; Petrology, Geological surroundings, Site environment, Water quality, air pollution, Vibration, Vegetation, and Factors of biological deterioration.

Diagnosing the degree of the deterioration by infrared rays is introduced as a new technology to measure the deterioration of the stone cultural ruins before to the conserving operation.

After this diagnosing, materials and preservation methods was illustrated with repairing Moai at Easter Island by using cement mortar. But I think that after it undergo a test for much a long time, it will be more credible to adaptation.

5. Conclusion

Besides of these topics, there were, for example, many subjects as like as archeological chronology, Conservation and restoration of relics, etc.

In some topics, there are deficient in alternatives for the developing countries.

But, all of these topic will be available to each country's real situation of the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

Report on training course in Surveying and Restoration of Historic Monuments at Nara, Japan

Mr. B. R. M. M. P. B. RATNAYAKE

Department of Archaeology, **Sri Lanka**

As an Architect and the Acting Director of Architectural Conservation Division of Department of Archaeology, Sri Lanka, my main attention is drawn to the conservation of monuments and sites. But all other subjects related to the Archaeology, are also important to me as a new participant in archaeology field. Therefore I am happy to say that I have learnt more about them by this course.

When considering conservation, although the principle of conservation in Japan is little bit different to ours, I got more knowledge on conservation. In Japan most conservation and restoration works are ended up with covering the excavated site and reconstructing a conjectural model or replica over that. But in Sri Lanka it is different in most cases. I see some reasons for this difference. One reason is in Japan, 99% of buildings that found in excavations were timber buildings. In most of them you find only the post-holes and some others with base stones. That is because, with the time, the timber remains are not exists, they decay. But in our country although we have timber buildings they also consisted with a stone or brick-foundations. Therefore we have the opportunity of exhibiting the brick or stone remains. The excavation sites in Japan are more difficult to expose to the environment and exhibit than the sites in my country. Similarly it is difficult to preserve with varying climatic conditions of Japan. The sun, rain and snow make problems in different seasons. Therefore it is more suitable to cover the site after preparing complete documentation. But in Sri Lanka the influence of climate is little and therefore we can expose the excavated building sites to the environment.

But the sites with pre-historic remains, can't keep as such. If we found organic remains we have to keep the site closed.

Another reason I see is the European influence that we had in our colonial period. The European thinking of conservation is only to preserve the remains. As our Department has started by British Government in 1890, this reason also might be caused.

But when considering reconstruction over the remains, at the same site, I think it should be a task to think a twice. I think it is more reasonable that when the

reconstruction is due to a recent damage or any disaster than reconstructing a building, which found in an excavation after 3 or 4 centuries. In Sri Lanka, when the Temple of Sacred Tooth Relic has blasted by LTTE terrorists, the authorities decided to reconstruct the building complex as it is the most sacred Buddhist temple in Sri Lanka and it is a living monument. Then it was started to reconstruct just after the blasting. But when considering a reconstruction of a building found in excavation it is a difficult task.

However my main attention was drawn to some reconstruction works in Japan. One of them is the re-assembled east gate of Yamadadera Temple, exhibited at Asuka Historical Museum. Actually it is a great restoration work. The remains of timber gate has well preserved and presented to the visitor in better way. On the other hand the latest technology has used for this restoration.

The other one is the Suzaku Gate of Heijo Palace complex. Although there were only post-holes of the building found, the gate has reconstructed based on a well research. As Dr. Uchida described, that success was achieved by the methodical and scientific research on excavation. It is very interesting to study the method that how the building was designed.

Although our concept of conservation is different to Japanese concept, this is a good experience for me. Some times we also have to go for this sort of decisions due to special reasons. One of them is the reconstruction of the roof of Thivanka Image House at Polonnaruwa to protect the valuable paintings and statues in it.

Documentation of sites and monuments is another subject area that related to me. In this subject, in this course I got more knowledge on survey of monuments, 3D laser scanning of objects and photography of cultural properties. I am happy to say that, surveying of monuments in our Department is in a good situation as we have some of the new equipments with us. But we have only one experienced surveyor for the whole country. As there are more stone remains that can't be handled manually, it is essential to have 3D laser scanning facilities with us. But due to the financial difficulties we don't have them.

When considering the photography of monuments it is essential to know about that by every conservator. Here in this training course I got a little knowledge in photography, and I think the Nara National Cultural Properties Institute (Nabunken) is consisted with the most developed technology in photography and also the best and experienced photographers. As the photographs are live memories and tell us the stories, use of correct methods of photography in the field of archaeology is very

important. That is because, after a period of time those photographs are also become cultural properties. But for the photography of monuments and sites we don't have enough facilities in our country. Also we don't have experienced photographers in our Department. Therefore I think with the knowledge I gained in this course I could do some work in the field of photography, when I go to my country.

Another subject area of my interest is the heritage management of cultural sites and monitoring cultural heritage. In this topic we had an interesting lecture of Ms. Inaba, which was consisted with several discussions and arguments. In practically also, this is always subjected to arguments. But as conservators we have to face these problems. Otherwise the total cultural heritage will be destroyed. But I think in most of the countries the proper heritage management is little bit difficult, with the less facilities and attention gained from rulers. Therefore we have to clarify the problem and arguments in heritage management first and then look for the practice.

When considering the laws and regulations for the protection of cultural properties, I think the law for the protection of cultural properties in Japan is more strong and complete than any other country. It covers all the components related to the culture in the nation. In Sri Lanka, the Antiquities Ordinance covers only the materials related to the history, That are the monuments, sites, artifacts etc. Not other cultural or natural property. For example we have a lot of beautiful waterfalls and they don't protect under cultural assets. Other arts and crafts cover another law. When considering the forests, plains and wild animals they cover under separate laws. But I think if it is consisted in one law it is very much helpful in implementing programmes. As there are various laws, we face certain problems in the field. On the other hand people also confused.

For an example we will consider the living cultural city of Kandy in Sri Lanka, which is in UNESCO World Heritage list. The entire city is a living city with monuments, buildings, parks, lakes, forests, roads and lot of tangible properties. On the other hand there are number of intangible properties, such as traditions of arts and crafts, traditional dances, places where you can see the scenic beauty, places where elephants are bathing and many more. Although it is a world heritage city these various cultural properties cover under several laws. Unfortunately, some properties don't cover under any law. This is the weakness.

For another example I will explain the situation of 16th century Dutch fortifications of Galle, in Sri Lanka. It is a massive fortress and another UNESCO World Heritage City, with people living in it. It is a living monument. It is in the Galle Municipal area and it covers under the local government act, first. Then as it is with an archaeological

importance it controlled by the Department of Archaeology through Antiquities Ordinance. Recently, it was designated as a special control area by the Urban Development Authority under the 'UDA' act to control the unnecessary developments inside the fortress. All these organizations hope to work on conserving the fortress, but there are many problems among them based on different laws.

Therefore I think the law for the protection of cultural properties in Japan is more powerful than others and other countries should think for this kind of law.

As a conclusion I like to state that, this training course is very important to me and other participants who are engaged in the Archaeological field. Although it is very difficult to compact all subjects in Archaeology in course of one month, I am happy to say that this course is a well-planned course. The subject areas have limited to the most essential details for better understanding of various kinds of participants as architects, archaeologist and museologists. Also the lectures, practical trainings and field tours are well planned and in short term it is '*an interesting month in Japan*'. I hope this programme will develop and go ahead to the future.

**Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Monument
in Asia and the Pacific By Culture Heritage Protection
Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Culture Center for UNESCO (ACCU)**

Ms. Sermsuk PRAKITTIPOOM

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The Fine Arts Department, **Thailand**

The training course was held by ACCU (Asia/Pacific Culture Center) in Nara that is one of the world heritage resources in Japan. This is because Nara was an old capital city and has its uniqueness of ancient arts and moreover, the various archeological objects. Nara nowadays becomes one of the most splendid tourist pinpoints, thus, it is proper that the training was held onsite in order for the trainees to highly meet on hands experiences as the matter of factual archeology, documentary and management of its places. In-order to serve such a tourist town; Nara, differentiates life style for the trainees rather than other places, for instances, to obtain previous and current management problems.

There are various different schedules that the trainees were offered. However, the matter of limited timing caused practical difficulty for all trainees to cope with. Japanese archaeological analysis is mostly involved with high technology and various objects' preservations. With those, on site practice if needed in order to conceive and this could lead to development based upon the trainees' countries, plus, to be able to study the previous or current circumstances especially in management to compare to the same level of world heritage resource. All this could appear to the trainees to see a world wide and new vision of world heritage resource management as well. To manage the world heritage resources in term of old capital city of the country, the management team is trying to develop and improve its management in order to serve tourists. On the other hand, Ayutthaya archeologists are working in so extensive way which is to unspecify all the work even after the renovation. Thus, it is more like preservation of the places rather than approaching the development plan for the future. Besides, this includes a new trend of technological design on exhibitions to present important information effectively. All in all, the new trend might be able to gain tourists' primary understanding toward the world heritage resources and

The idea of Utilization of Restored Site and Ruins had been discussed in the various topics in the courses. Actually all the topics are focused on the process in the field of culture heritage research and management for instance, how to make plan of the site before stepping ahead to continue to other phases to state with excavation plan in the

site that had been well researched in both documentary and field surveys. The archaeological research especially excavation methods on site will be searched in scholar and careful processes. Layer by layer into the ground to explore the artifacts to the world as such. In addition, to explain the ancient human activities by study the differences of the remains of each era, and try to make the explanation to identify them as it is. On the purpose of researchers with analysis data makes them possible to detail the periods in the right range of time. In the proper way of fieldwork is to make the process records that can be used to produce the documentation of archaeological work. On the other hand, daily records which include the plan survey drawing, mapping in each different direction, soil profile with all photos both in black and white, will be used as materials to publish current archaeological reports. With the methods of photographing included the topic of the course, give the possible to develop the quality in each step of work and do the explanation to be visioned as clear picture from the site as the process of professional in archaeological field much more. In some step as the matter of facility those will be reduced the budgets of the long team or even more quality of pictures than the present. Perhaps in the future archaeological reports will be considered interesting just as the magazine both beautiful and knowledgeable.

Conservation and Restoration of the sites and artifacts will be the next processes that need to be planned and done in order to exhibit the site in some special occasions. The differences of material required different methods at least two types of material have been included in the topics of this course. One is wooden and the other were stone and metal as the building and artifacts. Those are based on one method that each has to apply in the nature of difference of the other, however, all those need the hand of care. Wooden building must be studied on some parts of the damage.

According to the restoration plan and work methods by investigations of the building in the condition of those historical period, the restoration of the physical work will be carried on to cultural property conservation. The repairing in the main part of the structure by reinforcing to protect all the damage areas. After all the works had been completed, the record must be done for the next generations. In fact wooden artifact is an organic material that, archaeologist found in the processes of excavation. In the condition of the soil may cause differences in remains. The methods for preserving wooden remains divided into two. The first one was scientific reinforcement. The cells of the wood used by water-soluble chemicals. As known as PEG, Polyethylene glycol to soak the wood to impregnation by using different solutions. The other was that the water is transformed from each individual cells and is replaced with solvent or complied dry by freeze-drying. The new method of impregnation, wooden is remained by the type of sugar called lactitol. For both recent, reinforcing and preserving the wood

the most important, is safe for both environment and the artifacts. It requires a small-scale facility of heat energy.

The conservation of stone buildings and artifacts differentiated in types of sedimentary rock. All stone properties are vulnerable to weathering when those are outdoors when chemicals from after water from both ground and rain will affect the rock surface. The salt crystals leach out into surface to form a hard and dense film to break the rock by the chemicals processes. Even the hard one may crack and freeze by the waters dip. Moreover, acid rain and air pollution act synergistically to cause enormous damage to stones. Biological weathering are involved in growing algae and lichens in humid areas. Thus to repair the damage left on the stone needs to study the environment of all year weather.

There are various issues offered in this course which can be adjusted appropriately to the trainees countries. Yet again, the trainees were faced time difficulty to urge to factual practice and also information from the trainees themselves are seemed to be valuable as well. Nevertheless, the differences of the trainees, such as; country backgrounds, cultures, so on and so forth, made the matter of different work. Archaeologists need architectures to renovate. On the other hand, those architectures must have information for archeologists to design and plan for the renovation rightness. Thus, ACCU were trying to cope with all the different background, place and culture of the trainees by inviting many specialists to the course.

ACCU qualification for the trainees was that the trainees must not be over 42 years age. This is because ACCU need the practical trainers to receive on hands experiences and gain the benefit not only during the training but also afterward as well. Most of the trainees were qualified in this ease. Even though, the training course was the very first course of ACCU, however, it appeared to succeed. At the and of the course, there were like idea exchange among the trainees regarding to the great afford of ACCU to internationally cooperate the world heritage resource management which hopefully further more was taken into account by each individual trainee. Other than that, the reason of this training course was to increase more experts in different countries.

Report on Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historical Monument in Asia and the Pacific

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First of all, I would like to thank Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) for all your effort to organize this Training course on Survey and Restoration of Historical Monument. And I would like to express my first thoughts on several awareness on professional knowledge the training course.

Through theoretical explanations and visit, I realize that Japanese heritages have been well-protected and conserved. To obtain this result, firstly it is necessary to have a close, strict and feasible legal system. Japan's achievements in heritage conservation should be propagated widely and followed.

During the last several tens of years, Japan has built up an experienced team of specialist in restoring cultural heritages and a scientific procedure for cultural heritage restoration. This procedure has been completed by the time.

Through studying document and facts at construction sites, I realize that cultural heritage restoration is carried out scientifically at survey investigation stage, compiling project (gather information, analyze information, develop ideas, determine scale, preliminary design, working design etc.), realizing project and finishing report. I highly appreciate the investigation on restoration process because investigation before restoring cannot help evaluate the damage of heritage. Only on dismantling can the restorer understand more the heritage. The selection of chief architect and his close relation to the construction site is one thing worth learning. The detailed finishing report is also another thing that we should learn (For example: 1979 published 38 reports; 1987 published 34 reports; 1990 published 22 reports...).

A study and application of traditional techniques in restoring cultural heritage is a great lesson. I have learned that persons who hold these techniques are designated live cultural heritages. Perhaps nowhere, traditional techniques are attached so much importance as in Japan. High quality restoration in Japan is the exact answer to prove the correct way. In Vietnam we have tried to apply traditional techniques in restoring cultural heritage but not yet studied them comprehensively. Together with applying

traditional techniques, Japan also applies modern techniques (For example: X-CT system and 3D view; use measurements of temperature distribution using infrared rays to investigate the buildings and the state of preservation of cultural heritage. A Thermo-Tracer was used to measure the surface temperature of the stone statue; photogrammetry; Global Positioning System; use RP system for metal objects; the PEG impregnation method...). Wood and other materials are treated and conserved by modern techniques. This application is still limited in Vietnam. Wood treatment for cultural heritage restoration in Vietnam has not been done thoroughly. The wood for restoring cultural heritage is mainly let dry natural environment after a certain period of time. Other side, through facts I think that need continue to discuss on boundary of reconstruction of building. The Venice Charter debar the reconstruction work, but the World Heritage Convention accepts reconstruction when has enough scientific documents (For example: drawings, historical data, oral history of witness and photographs etc).

Thorough excavation on large area proves that Japan's cultural heritage is protected carefully. Archaeological excavation is done scientifically from preparing a planning the excavation, performing the excavation, written records, processing and analysis of excavation data and site preservation and public tours. I highly appreciate the spacious recommendation on result of excavation in site to public people and; site development; conception. I profoundly understood the significations of those important operations. Vietnamese archaeological site has a lot of difficulties in preserving for the sake of the public. Careful protection and excavation proves that Japan has solved effectively the relation between preservation and development under the circumstances of urbanization and narrow land. The protection of Naniwa-no-Miya site, the Heijo Palace site, the Korokan site, the Yoshinogari site and the coming project is the obvious evidence.

For the content of Training course:

A content is wide and extensive. Basic theoretical explanation (for instance: An outline restoration of Historic Monuments, An outline on excavation of archaeological site, Archaeology and chronological dating, Practice of a preliminary design on the conservation and preservation for an archaeological site, An outline on conservation science of ruins and relics, Monitoring of cultural heritage etc) and other intensive explanation, combining with visit to cultural heritage restoration construction site have helped me to gain a lot of helpful knowledge. This content have created the symmetry and close connection between explanation and fact and attracted trainees during the training course. Although the training time is not long, it can be affirmed that the course has gained good results.

For the organizing work of the course: The training course was organized scientifically and thoroughly. All trainees have been provided equipment and document necessary in order that we can learn at our best. Living condition is ensured. Cadres of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office have showed their responsibility and high enthusiasm to help trainees during the training course.

The exchange and propaganda of experience in survey and restoring cultural heritage has become a pressing demand nowadays. Especially, Japan's experience is very helpful to Vietnam who has a lot of cultural heritages made of wood. Training course like this one are very necessary for Vietnam as well as other countries. I hope that training course on protection and restoration cultural heritage will be help regularly.

I also wish that annually professional documents on cultural heritage restoration will be sent to countries in the region by Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office to propagate more the precious knowledge consolidated by Japanese cultural heritage restoration specialists.

And I also wish that developed countries such as Japan can transfer modern technical and technological conservation to ratify ACCU to Vietnam and other countries in region. The work of some Japanese experts in Vietnam has been a convincing proof of the cooperation The ACCU can support for conservation experts (from ACCU, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Nara National Research Institute of Cultural Properties etc) to my country in order to explain and research.

Finally, I would like to express my deep gratefulness to Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO and other organizations for creating good conditions for me to participate in this training course. I also would like to send my sincere thank to cadres of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office for their care and kindness.

Some Ingathering from the training course

Mr. ZHANG Quanmin

Xi'an Cultural Relics Administration, **China**

Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific Region is held in Nara from November 14 to December 15, 2000, organized by Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). 15 participants from 15 countries participate in the training course. As an archaeologist, I have the opportunity to participate in the training course. This is a meaningful thing to enhance the cultural exchange in Asia and Pacific Region, and will be useful to promote the protection of cultural properties.

The contents of the training course are rich and wide, covering many aspects of cultural properties from archaeological excavation, research, photography, survey, conservation and restoration of sites and monuments, utilization of restored sites and ruins, conservation and restoration of cultural relics, laws and regulations for cultural properties conservation, till administration of cultural heritages. The teachers come from not only Japan but also ICCROM, all of them are experts in the field of cultural properties. They introduce the new technologies and methods, some of them represent the highest level in whole Japan even the world at modern days. With the combination of lecture in the classroom and study trip in the locale, the intense impression is left to the participants.

I would like to speak of some ingathering in conservation and restoration of sites and ruins, utilization of restored sites and ruins. My report is as follows:

In modern days, the conservation and restoration of historic sites and ruins are constantly under the direct threat of the development of economy. How to handle with the conflict between preservation and development is a world problem. In keeping with that situation, Japanese system can designate and preserve those historic monuments which are of special importance. For each important site, once the conditions for its preservation have been attended to clarify the historic and scholar value of the monument and to make the site accessible to the public. The monuments are original materials that convey the history to Japanese people, and restoration and site development are vital for the presentation to contemporary society of their full spiritual and material richness, so that the sites may be preserved and passed on to posterity.

To protect the historic sites and ruins, it is a successful experience to built historic parks or museums in Japan. More than 500 sites have been restored in this way. They are variety of sites, including tomb mound, castles, villages, temples and shines, government buildings, gardens, roads, etc. Large National historic parks administrated by the Ministry of Construction are nearly 20, such as Asuka National Historic Park,

Yoshinogari Historic Park. This kind of park has the nature of museum and is usually connected with the museum firmly. For example, in Nagoya Castle ruins, a large park is built, and a museum stands nearby. As for the Heijo Palace Site, I will mention in the report separately.

An archaeological site preservation project is usually carried out as follows:

- 1 Excavation
- 2 Preservation plan
- 3 Preservation scheme
- 4 Administration and use of the site

Preserving an archaeological site is a special type of land use project. The main purpose of the work is to clarify the historical meaning of the archaeological site. An understanding intent is to preserve the site carefully and thus give people an opportunity to understand aspects of their history illuminated by the site.

In order to encourage people to use the site and offer them a chance to get to know more about their history, it is essential to provide amenities at the site. These include open space, lawns, garden paths, landscaping, rest facilities, conveniences, and administrative facilities that help create a beautiful and comfortable space in harmony with the surrounding environment.

Japanese building have been made mainly of wood since the earliest times. Stone and brick buildings date only from the modern era. Consequently the remains of premodern buildings are underground, including postholes, podium stones and raised platforms, which indicate the surface area of the building but leave the upper structure to the imagination. The means adopted for representing the remains for public viewing has been to create them directly above, using new materials. Various methods have been used to prepare such representations.

These methods are:

- 1 Replicating the remains

This method is the display of a replica in place of the actual remains because exposure of the remains would raise problems of preservation.

- 2 Representing the surface extent of the building site on the ground

This method includes the two techniques of restoring the surface level of the building site, or designing a surface-level representation of the building site.

- 3 Reconstructing the lower section of the ancient building

This method is the technique for displaying reconstructions of the building in its original form partially.

- 4 Reconstructing the entire building

This method is the technique for displaying reconstructions of the whole building in its original form.

- 5 Recreating the ruins using landscape design

This method departs somewhat from the original structure form to present an image

of how the buildings may have looked. As various combinations of methods I through 5 may have been used, a variety of representational techniques have been devised and implemented.

The conservation and restoration of the Heijo Palace site is a good practice in Japan. It's quite valuable to the conservation and restoration project of the Hanyuan Hall in Daming Palace which is going on with the cooperation of Chinese and Japanese experts.

The city of Heijokyo, patterned after the Tang capital Chang'an, was built from 708 as a new capital of Japan. It was designated the seat of government in 710, flourishing until 784 when the seat of government was abruptly transferred some distance away. The Imperial Palace is at the north-central edge of the city with an area of 120 hectares.

The basic methods on conservation and restoration of the Heijo Palace are as follows:

- 1 Protecting the sites in its original situation, or only planting lawns on the surface of the sites. For example, there is large area of sedge growing in the Saki Pool Site, many water birds still living there.
- 2 Displaying the original sites directly. A museum was built in a archaeological excavation site to display the remains as they were.
- 3 Reproducing the remains entirely. At the Heijo Palace this method has been used for the wells from the Imperial Domicile, the Office of Rice Wines and Vinegars, Suzaku Gate.
- 4 Fabricating and displaying reconstructions of the lower part of structures as they might have appeared in their original form. The types of reconstruction could include the raised-earth foundation or podium stones of a building, the wood posts up to given height, expansion of the posts into a wall and doorways up to give height.
- 5 Representing the surface area and original structure of the remains using materials which differ from the original. This might also be called the design and display of an image of the mains. Typical examples of the use of this method at the Heijo Palace site are representation of the surface size of ahottate-bashira structure with filled and grassed earth representing the earthen platform: representation of building posts with a row of box trees pruned to look like posts; and the planting of a row of sasanqua camellias to represent the fence around a building plot.

The basic plan regards the Heijo Palace site as an archaeological museum which is at once a base for surveys and research on the ancient Japanese capital, and a place the general public may visit to gain a personal experience of the culture of the palace complex.

The purpose of the conservation and restoration for cultural properties is to maintain

them from generation to generation. We are getting along with the conservation and restoration program, but less reconstructions have been done in China, partly because of the concept on the conservation, partly because of financial problems. Sometimes utilization of the sites and ruins is benefit for conservation, and reconstruction is valuable for utilization. I think more reconstructions will be done with the development of China.

With the effort of the Cultural Heritage Cooperation Office, ACCU, this training course are organized successfully. Through the training course, I have made much progress in professional field, and it will be useful in my future work. This training course is comprehensive, and it's good for opening our eyesight. I hope some specific training will also be held, only for archaeologists, architects or management staffs for cultural properties. I'd like to participate in this kind of training course so that I can get more ingathering in certain field.

Cultural properties belong to the whole human beings. Training course is valuable to promote the protection of cultural properties in Asia and the Pacific region. Any way, I am grateful to Cultural Heritage Cooperation Office, ACCU.

International Discussion on the Protection of Historic Monument

- International Cooperation
- Restoration and Management of Historic Monument
- Discussion on how the training course organized by ACCU Nara could be improved

Date: December 14, 2000

Kuraku: Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to begin today's program. To begin with, Dr. Richard A. Engelhardt, (Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific, UNESCO-PROAP) will present a keynote lecture. Following his talk, we will discuss international cooperation this morning.

This afternoon, we will hold discussions for about an hour on policies of the protection of cultural assets, as well as their preservation techniques and methods. I am pleased that Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price, (Director General, ICCROM), who presented a keynote lecture yesterday will kindly attend this discussion. Since this will be the last program of this seminar, I would also like to hear your frank comments of the seminar and requests for our office.

Although we used a small room at our office until yesterday, today, we are holding this seminar in such a grand hall. Yet, I hope to still maintain a friendly and relaxed atmosphere. Therefore, please make yourself at home, and feel free to present your frank opinions.

Microphones are available directly in front of you. When you speak, please switch on the button, and when you finish, please switch it off.

Kuraku: Ladies and gentlemen, it is twelve fifteen now. I would like to finish the morning session; the afternoon session will begin at 1:30 p.m. after the lunchtime break.

In the afternoon, we will hold discussions on "Cultural Heritage Conservation Policies," with particular emphasis on "International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Conservation Projects." Ms. Karen Greig from New Zealand will chair the afternoon session.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will now have a lunchtime break. Please return here by 1:30 p.m.

Kuraku: Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to begin the afternoon session. Yesterday, Mr. Stanley-Price offered to us the first keynote speech, and this morning we had the second keynote speech by Mr. Richard Engelhardt. Based on these speeches, we will now discuss policies to preserve cultural properties. Since you are from various parts of Asia, I hope that you will begin discussions regarding international cooperation in cultural heritage conservation in Asian countries.

I am pleased that Mr. Stanley-Price and Ms. Inaba of ICCROM are here with us, together with Mr. Engelhardt from UNESCO. You can ask questions of them or discuss among yourselves. The afternoon session will be chaired by Ms. Karen Greig from New Zealand. Thank you Ms. Greig.

Excuse me, I forgot to introduce to you Mr. Muramatsu from Tokyo University. Actually, Mr. Muramatsu has been with us this morning, too, and some of you may already know him. Anyway, Mr. Muramatsu, will you please introduce yourself?

Shin Muramatsu: My name is Muramatsu Shin from Tokyo University. I am studying modern architectural history in Asian countries. This time, my aim to come here was to meet Ms. Inaba who is my old friend, and I wanted to know how to organize this kind of training program because I am also very interested in modern architecture in Asian countries, and now we are setting up a new network in Asia called MAAN, Modern Asian Architecture Network. We will have the founding conference next July 22 in Macau. The second aim is to make a promotion to invite you to join this new network. Thank you very much.

Kuraku: Thank you Mr. Muramatsu. Ms. Greig, will you please come to the front seat? Here is your seat, next to Ms. Inaba. Or do you prefer sitting over there?

Now, I hope that you will hold very active and lively discussions.

Karen Greig: Thank you. I have been asked to chair this session, and I just have a few introductory comments to make. The topic for this discussion is international cooperation. During the last five weeks, we have had the opportunity to see many examples during lectures of cooperative cultural heritage conservation projects both in Asia and in the Pacific. Some of these examples were Angkor in Cambodia, Hué in Vietnam, and also Moai statues in Easter Islands on the far side of the Pacific. We have also been introduced to a range of techniques for conservation of cultural heritage that are used in Japan. Yesterday, we had a brief opportunity to see some of the other participants' conservation work in their own countries. So if we are thinking of these kinds of issues, perhaps we could start with comments people may have about the role

that joint projects can play in their work in their own countries. Perhaps the type of work that would be useful. Anybody? Okay, are there any participants who have been involved in joint conservation projects who have any comments? Johnny, I know you have done work in Fiji with overseas researchers.

Jone Naucabalavu: The work which is done in Fiji is mostly on the prehistoric sites. We have many historic sites and recently there has been cooperation with the government of Australia and the Australian aid, they are assisting in reconstructing this site that we had. We have been receiving funds from New Zealand and Australia. They have been funding the projects that have been done in Fiji. The difficulty that we are facing at the moment, basically, is funding. We need to conserve the sites. The locals do not tend to have the initiative. They basically think that they need financial systems all the time to conserve these sites, and this is an area that we are facing a lot of difficulty in. The more that we go into the site the request is there from them for us to inspect the site, and we provide the assistance as the office that does the work. The participation by locals is very minimal. And that is a difficulty that we are facing at the moment.

Karen Greig: Thank you, Johnny. Is there anybody else that faces similar problems of funding issues? Vietnam?

Nguyen The Hung: I would like to say something about the situation in my country. Conservation of cultural heritage, cultural socioeconomic development, especially in the context of ??? to ban urbanization, how to conserve cultural heritage in harmony with socioeconomic development is a complicate scientific question. Next, funding to conserve and preserve cultural heritage exceeds the government capacity. In the context of Vietnam a number of cultural heritage have been severely damaged because of war and climate conditions and require a lot of budget, the qualification of capacity of conservation personnel does not match the requirement of the country. The current situation has imposed the need of international and regional cooperation. The situation experienced in protecting cultural heritage has become a pressing demand now. I think that Japan's experience is very helpful to Vietnam because we have a lot of heritage and training like this is very necessary for every country in the region. I hope that training on heritage protection and restoration will be held regularly. And I also wish that developed countries such as Japan can transfer more modern technical and technological good service to countries in the region.

Karen Greig: Thank you. Sri Lanka?

B. R. M. M. P. B. Ratnayake: Thank you. We have, in Sri Lanka, a Dutch fortress in

the southern area. It is the Galle port it is World Heritage city by UNESCO. We have a project with the Netherlands government, and we have established an organization called the Mutual Heritage Center. From this organization, we are getting more help from the Netherlands government, but the problem is that from the point of view of our people the fortress is a living monument. People are living inside. It is about 90 acres of land and there are houses, offices, churches and various kinds of buildings and the thing is that we cannot implement any project in that area because the people, the politicians and the authorities do not allow the government to do anything in that area. We ask at least to keep the facades but even that cannot be done. The problem is that we are getting more help from the Netherlands government, but even with that, we cannot do the things that we have planned and implementing the sign boards saying things like it is a project for people's benefit. I think it is now in progress, but we want a way to find how to manage the people inside the fortress and the politicians and other people involved who are influencing the project. This is the problem I am facing.

Karen Greig: What type of role does the Netherlands government have in that project? Can you explain?

B. R. M. M. P. B. Ratnayake: They are funding and they have agreed to do everything, but the problem is with the people. The fortress is near the harbor and they first implemented the maritime archeological project. In that, we have found about 37 sites of wrecked ships inside the harbor. That project is going on without being disturbed by the people because it is inside the sea. We have established a maritime laboratory as well. We have now completed the construction of the laboratory. The other thing that they can help with is establishing a center to advise the people, they have proposed to gather the architects, archeologists, engineers, and all the people once a month or twice a month to advise the people. The people want to change the houses, the main problem is that. And they are asking to change the facade... But I think that the best view of the fortress is the aerial view. If they do that thing all the aerial view goes. Therefore, we are not allowing any kind of alteration. But our problem is that this is their property. They are saying, "I have two children, so I want to separate the house into two. I have no place to go." There are these kinds of problems. Because of these problems, we do not have the opportunity to get help from the Netherlands government.

Karen Greig: Yes. So you have the opportunity, but you are just stalled at this point, so you need to work with the community so you can use it.

Jone Naucabalavu: There is one thing that I want to raise just like the case that Mr. ??? just explained about. We are thinking of the people, in Fiji we proposed to the

WHC about a historic town like what Mr. Engelhardt explained in the morning. But the villages nearby on the islands have been talking about this historic town. And what they have been saying is, "Why cannot we renew the houses in the town?" They do not seem to realize the value of that historic town. All they have been saying is "this town has the look from the late-1800's. Today, it is still the same. I do not know what is wrong with the town council, the town authorities. Why can we not have big buildings like other towns in Fiji?". This is one of the big problems we are facing at the moment, especially the trust and the Fiji museum. We are trying to raise awareness in the people around the island that that town is very meaningful. At the moment, we are still facing a lot of politics within that town. That is why it has not been confirmed as ???.

Karen Greig: Thank you. Nepal?

Kumar Lal Joshi: I would like to say something, problems about Patan city of Kathmandu Valley. Patan Palace is described as one of the World Heritage Sites of Katmandu Valley, Nepal. When I was chief in Patan Dubar Square Monuments Conservation Section, I was facing many problems: problems by politicians, problems by the municipality office, and problems by curio shops and local people and of course urban developer. In Patan city, there is a practice mostly during election time. Politicians want to place their pamphlets, banners, and posters on the walls of the monuments without any hesitation, and it looks very ugly. And the municipality also, when they want to reconstruct their roads, near the heritage sites...

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... electric pillars and wires, something like that, they do not think about the World Heritage Sites. Actually, they do not have any plans about these things, so this is also one of the problems in Patan city. And of course, urban developer, I think everywhere this is a problem in the periphery or heritage sites. Of course, our individual monuments are very good, but in the valley it is very bad because everybody wants to make his house tall. Of course, we have some criteria. Without permission from the department of archeology they cannot reconstruct or restore their house. First, they have to get permission from our department. We just check some drawings and we say, "You build your houses in this manner. And you have to follow our rules and regulations." And at first they agree, "Okay, I am willing to do anything." But when they make their houses, they do not care about this agreement. They forget it, and they make whatever they like. We have a criteria stating that the buildings must be 35 feet or lower, but they build 40 feet, 45 feet; they do not care about the height. And even the front elevation—they would like to use modern concrete, cement or something like that. Sometimes we convince them "Okay, you want concrete, you use concrete

cement. But over it use that traditional brick, one layer, so that it gives some antique form of look, because of these things visitors come here, because of this style of housing this city is a heritage site. These are the things that people come to see here, not modern buildings”. So some of them can be convinced and others say, “No, this is my house. I can do anything. Who are you to tell me what to do”. They were a very difficult two years for me. I faced many difficulties.

Karen Greig: Given the topic of this discussion about international cooperation, do you think there are any joint international approaches that you may be able to take?

Kumar Lal Joshi: We have one joint project with France. That is in Bonipa, outside of Kathmandu Valley, but I am not involved in that project. I think for six or seven years, this is continuously coming from France government, but I am not involved in that project.

Jone Naucabalavu: Can I put forward a question?

Karen Greig: Whom would you like to ask?

Jone Naucabalavu: To the top table. It is about international cooperation. Could there be, like for the case that I had explained earlier, where an incident happened in Fiji, and it is unfortunate that the villages around this town that I was explaining about had come into the city to burn the town, the little historic town that I was talking about. Fortunately for the intervention of the chief, the ??? That is one of the oldest masonry halls there is in the Pacific. They completely burned that down. So my question is, could there be cooperation from the international community in this issue of trying to get more awareness or something that could be extensive that is done for these towns so that the people can know that it is more than an historic town.

Karen Greig: Do you have education kits, or programs that are available?

Richard A. Engelhardt: Yes, there is this world heritage education project that has now been funded for the past five years by the Government of Norway. It has produced a world heritage education kit that most of you are using in your countries already. It is targeted for secondary schools mostly. The idea is exactly as you say, to make people aware of the value of the local heritage and how it fits into the whole overall context. If you are not using it, then you should be contacting your UNESCO national commission for these materials, but I do know that it is being used in most of the countries of the region.

Karen Greig: Thank you.

Nicholas Stanley-Price: It is extremely useful to hear these comments and statements by all of you because obviously the kinds of programs that international organizations identify and develop as a result of assessing needs, depends very much on just this sort of feedback from you. So I find this kind of session extremely useful and extremely valuable. Following on from the previous comments of using a very practical step of using educational materials such as the world heritage kits, one issue which several of you have mentioned is the problem of persuading owners of houses in historically important areas to appreciate the heritage, appreciate the historical value of the environment in which they live when it may make more difficult the development of their own properties in a way that they want. And one or two of you have referred to the difficulties of persuading the owners of what the law is, that they have to respect the law, they cannot build above a certain height and so on. One mechanism which has been found very effective in other situations is by encouraging the house owners to maintain their houses, to improve their houses within the limits of the law on historic preservation, but by offering an incentive at the same time so there is not only the prohibition; there is also an incentive. And that incentive usually takes the form of some financial incentive. For instance, the costs of renovating the house, maintaining the house will be shared, for instance, 50%, 50% between the owners and the authorities or even in some cases, that the authority would itself pay 100% of the costs of renovation of maintenance, keeping within the principles of the law of historic preservation. Obviously that depends on funds being available, but maybe that is a mechanism you would like think about, at least to explore in your own situations.

I would also like to go back to an earlier point, the first comment of all from Fiji, again a very important point—this feeling of dependence for funding especially from outside agencies before anything apparently can be done. Obviously, funding is important. I am a great believer in a lot being achievable in conservation without massive increases in funding from outside. Obviously, funding is necessary. I do not deny that. But in a way, as much can be achieved by raising consciousness, making a persuasive case, working with communities, such that solutions can be, in the end, relatively low-cost and the cost of those solutions can in fact be shared rather than be an absolute charge on the government. Particularly in the case of Fiji, I was interested to ask you on the particular issue of reducing dependence, thinking of the kind of model where, perhaps to initiate action in a region, there are bilateral projects, involvement of international organizations, that create a structure, create possibilities, and gradually, they transfer their own role, their own responsibilities to local communities and local authorities. ICCROM has quite a lot of experience with that and is fundamental to our philosophy. The best-known example, perhaps, is the ten-year

program we had for sub-Saharan Africa for museums to raise the level of museums in the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. And very briefly, it was a ten-year program which started bringing people to Rome for training for nine months in preventive conservation for museums and gradually transferring the expertise, the training courses, all the people back to Africa, and setting up local infrastructures in Africa and such that there are now two African training centers, one for French-speaking countries in West Africa, one for English-speaking countries in Kenya in East Africa which are now running their own programs still with a little support from ICCROM but mainly in the form of advice. And we did a similar project rather shorter-term for the Oceania, for the Pacific region, dealing with the preventive care of collections in museums in the Pacific region and which is being transferred to the Pacific Islands Museums Association which has its Secretariat in Fiji, as you know. I will be interested in your comments as to how well you think that mechanism has worked, having set up the Pacific Islands Museums Association with a communications network, with their own newsletter, with their own e-mail connections, whether you think that has proved effective in transferring the sense of being responsible for museums in one's own region according to this sort of model. I would be interested to hear your comments on that.

Jone Naucabalavu: I think that the Pacific Islands Museum Association is active a lot in the Pacific at the moment, conducting a conservation workshop that was held in New Caledonia and they had been having other projects in the Pacific. What I think is that the work that has been done by the Pacific Island Museum Association has been up to the level that has been expected.

Alois F. Kuaso: I would just like to make a comment on the Pacific Islands Museums Associations (PIMA). I am from Papua New Guinea, and we are a member. I think our deputy director is one of the leading guys, one of the directors or something. The point is, frankly I have not seen anything that comes up to this meeting that we seem to implement. That is one think I failed to realize over the last couple of years. The only thing I realized is they would go out for meetings and come and back and yet we have to see something working. That is the thing. Thank you.

Jone Naucabalavu: I think that on that issue, it depends on the participants in the meeting, what the feedback is. I feel that the meetings that have been conducted, the Fiji museum has been following up to... Thank you.

Karen Greig: Would anyone from Japan like to give a perspective on the international cooperation? Any comments?

Zhang Quanmin: May I speak?

Karen Greig: Just one moment, please. Anyone from Japan like to go first? And then China, you may speak after. Okay, China.

Zhang Quanmin: First of all, I am grateful to the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office (ACCU). I am delighted to have the opportunity to participate in the training course in Nara. One thousand-three hundred years ago, many Japanese students went to China and learned a lot of things. Today, I come here to attend a training course on cultural property. I have twice been involved in the cooperation project with foreigners. One is cooperation, one is a traditional courtyard renovation project in the Xian Muslim district in cooperation with Norwegian experts. One is a cooperation and restoration project in the Xian Palace Huang Hall. Through this cooperation project, we not only got financial support but also got technical support. This time, 15 participants from 15 countries gave lectures in a room and chatted together. I think the knowledge I learned here will be useful in my future work. I hope this kind of training course, this kind of cooperation project, will go on smoothly in the future. Thank you.

Karen Greig: Thank you. So you agree that sharing training and technical expertise is very important.

Zhang Quanmin: Because cultural properties belong to all human beings, and we have the responsibility to protect them.

Karen Greig: Thank you. I am just aware of the time. What was our time allowance for this session?

Kuraku: As Ms. chairman asked for comments from Japan, I would like to introduce the ACCU projects. Our projects are funded by the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Ms. Inaba, who is with us today, has been dispatched to ICCROM from the Agency for Cultural Affairs. She is a high official at that agency.

We are all working under Ms. Inaba; in other words, we are her servants.

Since our project has been funded by the Agency of Cultural Affairs, if you have any requests, I will inform them to the Agency.

We are indeed very happy that you all accepted our invitation and that we were able to receive representatives from so many countries at this seminar.

Although the Agency for Cultural Affairs funds this seminar, various other governmental offices, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, also have various similar programs and negotiate with overseas countries. This complex system is one problem that the Japanese government has.

Because of such a complex system, when negotiating with overseas countries, an issue that must be addressed is often passed around from one agency or ministry to another. This is a problem of bureaucracy.

We are trying to unify various offices responsible for overseas relations and negotiations, so that your requests and comments can be handled and responded to directly and adequately.

Karen Greig: Mr. ???.

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar: Thank you very much, Your Excellency. At first, give my salam to Mr. Richard Engelhardt and ??? and our director of this training course, Dr. Kanaseki. I obtained from this training program many things about archaeological activities and techniques, a new concept. In a global point of view, all heritage sites in the world are the property of all people of the world, as such there are no political boundaries. But as you know, underdeveloped countries in the world have some problems. How can monuments survive? There are some problems: lack of money, lack of trained persons, and lack of proper planning is not the only problem. Our main problem is the religiously conflicting government. This type of government always endeavors to protect and preserve its own religious and historical monuments. My present government is okay. In our country, many people are now illiterate. And corruption and dishonest operating is the main problem. From this point of view, my suggestion to the UNESCO authority is for the greatest interest of world citizens and safety of cultural heritage, please immediately set up a new skills office in these types of countries. It never mentions problems and what is the present position of cultural heritage as well as archaeological activity in these types of countries? I also appreciate your joint participation and joint contribution to archaeological monuments. I appreciate your suggestions. Thank you.

Karen Greig: Thank you. Can you just clarify something? You would like to see a regional office near your country?

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar: This type of country.

Karen Greig: Which type of country?

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar: That type of country which has religiously conflicting governments. They only build their own religious monuments and historical monuments and are uninterested in preserving the other monuments. This type of country for observation.

Karen Greig: So it is important to preserve a wide range of sites and monuments, not just religious structures. Thank you. Are there any comments on that?

Alois F. Kuaso: I just want to present Papua New Guinea's case before the Japanese hosting country says what they like about international cooperation. I would just like to say that in Papua New Guinea we have a government. I do not like to describe it in this way, but an ignorant type of government who has not recognized the need for a preservation body yet, who talk about it but yet do not really contend to support the work. So we have projects staying all way off and not helping out. And on the international level, I think we are major recipients of donor aid and also we work closely with some internationally recognized organizations especially AusAID, JICA, and others. UNESCO has an office in Papua New Guinea. It seems we have projects down the line and we try to nominate sites for heritage consideration through the World Heritage Committee. And yet we have this money problem as well as a problem with stakeholders who are involved in this thing. So the problem is negotiation. So we have come to a stall where we cannot get these things done. But we are working closely mostly with our Australian colleagues who have been working on these sites before. So we are constantly exchanging information, trying to see needs and where we could do the next job or something like that. Firstly, it is the land issue, we have to get it resolved first, and then anything can be done. And one of the things is to educate the people. Papua New Guineans are quite ignorant. They like to have some immediate gains and benefits, and they do not see the historical or heritage failure of these sites until something is put right in their heads. So on the international level, we are constantly dealing with people. We had a lady who I came across—I think she was an American—I forgot her name, but she came to see how we were doing in our business, saying you are okay, you have people trained, especially archaeologists, but not conservation specialists or people who develop sites, and yet we have this problem. Because the economy is so depressed, I am afraid it will be another two or three years before we can get something done. Thank you.

Karen Greig: Thank you.

Nobuko Inaba, (Project Manager, ICCROM): Thank you very much. I must say something. I am no longer working for the Bunkacho Agency of Cultural Affairs. I am working for ICCROM, and my boss is sitting next to me. I am working for an international organization, for international cooperation, and my contract says clearly that I must work for ICCROM, an international organization, not for the Japanese government. I must make that clear. Before being a civil servant, I am a professional. I am a conservation architect and historian, and I dedicate myself to the conservation of cultural heritage. That is all. We were talking mostly about bilateral cooperation. Mostly, bilateral cooperation is formed between developed countries and developing countries, and it is not only money but also sometimes technology is also brought in. And when I was in Japan, I observed the bilateral cooperation between Japan and other countries, and I am wondering what we can do besides funding, and whether they are really helping the local situations. Can we bring these Japanese technologies to other countries? That really is our concern. And before Mr. Kanaseki says anything in intervention, I want to ask Mr. Richard Engelhardt because he is observing a lot of bilateral cooperation in Asian countries. If he has any opinions about that, I would like to hear about problems related to bilateral cooperation.

Karen Greig: Just briefly, please.

Richard A. Engelhardt: Actually, I was making a list of things that I think typically go wrong with international cooperation projects in our region, whether they are bilateral or multilateral. Very simple things. I think there are three things, typically, I see going wrong all the time. The first one is that the national government agency responsible, you, do not exercise donor coordination, you do not set the priorities. You wait and let the donors tell you what projects they want you to fund. So often the projects do not fit with your national strategies, your national priorities, and very often, one donor is tripping over another donor. I would say in the poorest countries of the region, we have millions of dollars being wasted every year, canceling each other out in heritage conservation. And I would say my number one biggest headache is trying to get national agencies to exercise donor coordination and set your national priorities and communicate those to the donors because the donors want to help you. You do not have to take and do whatever they say. You are sovereign in your countries and you can decide what you need, what your priorities are, and you negotiate those. If sometimes you do not know, then you can ask for the advice of the donors or of ICCROM or of UNESCO or anyone for what we would recommend as priorities for training, for example, or something like that. But the decision really must be with you. You must set that, and you must exercise coordination over donors. That is the first thing.

The second thing that goes wrong is that staff, national staff, are not dedicated to

bilateral projects. Maybe someone is appointed as a national project coordinator. And maybe some supernumerary people who are not needed somewhere else are assigned to the projects. Usually, these people do not have regular jobs and will be cut from the ministry's or the government's payroll anyway at the end of the project, so there is no real transfer of expertise going on in bilateral projects, very little. And it is because the right national staff are not dedicated to working on the projects. So there is very little sustainability, and donors leave the projects. The number one reason that donors leave your projects is because of this. They see that there is no sustainability in it because there is no staff being dedicated to it. Now, if this is a question of financing, you have to negotiate that with the donor from the beginning, saying "included in our project budget has to be money that is going to allow me to make sure we have staff on your project." But I would say that is the second biggest problem and the reason that donors leave your projects.

The third problem has to do with the kinds of things that Johnny was talking about, and this is the non-involvement of the local community in the projects. So often we get a situation where money is being brought into the community, obviously being spent in the community for equipment and this and that, people are being paid salaries coming from the capital cities, but there is no benefit to the local community. They do not see the benefit in terms of employment, they do not see the benefit in terms of enhanced economic opportunity for things, and so they do not have any kind of ownership feeling in the project. They have, basically, an alienation feeling for the project. And there is often a lot of resistance, I find, in getting the local community involved from the point of view of the national authorities. Partially, it has to do with—I cannot remember if it was the delegate from Bangladesh who was talking about it—the fact that there is some corruption involved in trying to control the money sources. Another part of it has to do with the issue that local communities are often not part of the government bureaucracy structure but are part of the private sector, NGO structure. They might be traditional NGOs like temple communities or mosque organizations or things like that. Or they might be modern-type NGOs, heritage-conservation NGOs like you have in Malaysia and India and Indonesia and Thailand, but there is often great resistance on the part of government officials to include these people who are representative of the local community in the project. So when the project is over, there is nothing to sustain it at the end. So I would say that those are the three biggest reasons I see for trouble in international cooperation projects, and I think they are all things that you are in a position to be able to work on.

Karen Greig: Thank you very much, those are some very interesting points. I think for this session, we are just about out of time. In summary, everyone seems to be very supportive of international cooperation, and we have raised a number of areas. Just

briefly, conservation projects and the resulting sharing of technical expertise, the importance of training sessions such as this with multinational participation, and also another issue that has come up and is very interesting is the empowerment of countries to manage their own cultural heritage and the importance of involving the local community in that process. Thank you for your participation.

Kuraku: Thank you very much Ms. Greig. Ladies and gentlemen, we will now take a 20-minute break. During the break, I would like to show you a typical Japanese Noh stage reproduced on the first floor of this building. If you are interested, please come to the first floor; and to the right of the entrance you will see the stage. The room with the stage is used as a meeting room. The next session will begin at 2:50 p.m. Thank you.

Jone Naucabalavu: ...problem is how we are conducting ourselves to the public. And another problem is where outside the major open areas where the main part of people are concentrated. But of course, it is a tribal region, and we have a concentration of people living there. The thing is to make it so that it meets the criteria of UNESCO in some ways. Being here, I have seen how people come about, excavating and carefully reconstructing the site, but I think it is not possible for us to reconstruct but at least to present it in a way that it we can show the public how the site is developed. That is one of the most important things I have come to learn from this. We discuss all the time how we are going to tell the people about the thing that is under the ground. That is the whole issue. And being here, I have realized a lot of things, so it is good. When I get back, I will have a lot to talk about. Thank you.

Karen Greig: In New Zealand we have a lot of archaeological sites that are also sub-surface there beneath the ground and there is very little visible evidence, and our approach to these sites has been to conserve them as they are. But this has created problems for us because it is difficult to explain to people the value of these places if there is nothing in front of them that they can see. So for me it was very interesting to see what people are trying to achieve in Japan. I think it is very important that these sites exist for the public good as well as just being preserved for the future. I am not sure how the approach of making replicas above the grounds will go down in New Zealand. That is quite a novel idea. No one has really done it much. But it is going to be a good topic for debate when I go home. It has been very valuable for me.

Jone Naucabalavu: This is one of those things that we have been talking a lot about. We have been talking about the reconstruction. You have restoration and reconstruction comes along, and I think it is good that we can talk about them, that we can all pitch in and just share our views on how to restore, how to reconstruct.

Kumar Lal Joshi: I learned many things during this one-month training course. I would like to mention here one of the reconstruction when discovered inside. I learned one very special technique in Japan during our visit. Reconstruction work has been turned in excavation sites by the design and the well structures. All these structures are covered by the new one and by the design and well resource reconstruction work of the monuments within this site is constructed. Among them, ??? of the ??? is one of the great examples of Japan. But in my country, we do not have such types of factors. We do not know about these things. We do not have such types of ideas or methods in conservation science. So it is really great. And during on field trips, I saw many places, many of the excavated kofun sites are well-preserved, and I was very happy to these things. They are preserved by making the shelves and also they are applying the balance to preserve in those cultural sites. This is a very good technique. I learned these things. I have not seen them in my country, so I very much appreciate these techniques. Thank you.

B. R. M. M. P. B. Ratnayake: When comparing the conservation and restoration in Sri Lanka and Japan, I think the concept is so different. I think that most of us are talking about reconstruction. I think in Japan, there is a reason for that. In Japan, 99% of the buildings are constructed out of timber. When it is destroyed or is decayed, there is nothing that we can form. In other countries, we have found certain remains and we cannot reconstruct all that. I think Japan has a better way to excavate the sites and document these things regularly and cover them up for future academic purposes. I think it is better, but I cannot agree directly for the entire reconstruction. But here, I see they are not reconstructing all the things. When they are considering the major palace complex, they reconstruct only the gate. The others remain as ruins. They have not constructed all the palace complex. I think it is better that way because people can understand what kind of building was at that place. The other thing is, regarding our topic of restoration and management of historical monuments in our country, I face a little problem. This subject is divided into two in our country. My subject is the restoration of conservation. The other is management of monuments. There are so many problems with that.

Then that is a very big problem that I see we face. But from here I think when considering the prehistoric sites as some barrier grounds in these places, in Japan I saw that most of them are covered with a building and we can see the site. In our country, of course, we are thinking of that sort of exhibition place in one site. We have now already designed a building of that and we hope to build a structure over the excavation site and we also have to do that thing in the future. If it is a building we can, in our country most of the time we found stone remains or brick remains so we can expose it to the sun and rain—but if it is a prehistoric site you have to cover it with soil or if you

want to exhibit it we have to put in a building. I think here they are using this system already. I think we also have to use that system in the future.

Nobuko Inaba: I would like to speak about reconstruction tendencies in Japan. Just for clarification, reconstruction is not part of restoration of cultural heritage in Japan. Reconstruction is part of presentation and must be explained much earlier before than this discussion. Reconstruction is not part of restoration; it is not part of conservation here. As the Agency for Cultural Affairs, it is for the national agency to give permission for any obstruction, any intervention on the site. Then all permission should be the requirement of permission for reconstruction. It should come to the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

We have lots of discussion. We can allow reconstruction or not. Reconstruction will not happen in architectural heritage. If there is some building, the building is designated as cultural heritage. That means reconstruction is not allowed at all, just repair. Its value exists in the material so we must respect material. That kind of repair and conservation work must be done. Mostly what happens is that reconstruction happens on the historic site and nothing remains on top. Then some kind of pressure, we would like to reconstruct on top of that. Partially the pressure comes from local residents who would like to sometimes reconstruct castles that have disappeared in past years.

Another thing is there is that reconstruction sometimes happens for presentation—presentation because nothing remains on top of that. Then we will excavate using tax or something. Then there is nothing remaining, but there is some kind of pressure coming from politicians and other things on how to reconstruct that.

And another explanation about how do we reconstruct it. Then to reconstruct we can sometimes a traditional technique can be applied for the reconstruction of that. Even that category, excuse or not, I cannot say that but of course we as professionals we have a kind of debate and discussion. But a reconstructed building on top of an historic site, which means the historic site's value exists in the site not on the building on top. Of course nothing remains on top.

Do we need a real-scale model on top of that or not? Let us see. Even in Japan it is a discussion, debate is going on. One thing I am concerned about is Heijo Palace, a national owned property. On top of that its gate is reconstructed already and I think it is in the main hall or audience hall is planned for rebuilding. What kind of discussion is going on in the Nara National Institute of Cultural Properties? I think among professionals the opinions are split. Please I would like clarification about that.

Karen Greig: Well just on that topic, this is going to sound a bit confusing. In the New Zealand ECOMOS Charter, restoration is to put a building back to its original state without the addition of any new material. So it is a very narrowly defined term and I believe it is in another charter as well.

Now since the title of this course is “Survey and Restoration of Historic Sites”, but the sense of the words are different and a much broader meaning about restoring something of the original meaning and purpose of the site exists, and it may be through making replicas or making repairs or a wide range of things. So there is a kind of a tension in there and it is probably seems a bit nit picking and semantic about words, but it has created some confusion. And when we talk about that gate in Heijo Palace, again to me it seems not so much a reconstruction because there was nothing original to start off with, so you are not reconstructing by adding new material with old material. So it is more of a replica there.

I got my head around that during the course of our many discussions about these kinds of issues. Do you think....?

Jone Naucabalavu: I thought you were going to say some other things. We are still on the topic of restoration and management of historical monuments. How can we better this in our countries? We have seen how the nation of Japan, how the Japanese have restored and how they have managed their historic monuments. Whereas where I come from we have cultural sites which have been open for visitors, and the management of this is one of the downfalls. We do not have good management. It is managed by the local people. So how better can we manage these monuments and sites that we have?

B. R. M. M. P. B. Ratnayake: We cannot compare our countries with Japan. That is the main problem. We have minimum facilities to restore and manage monuments. That is the main problem. I am not talking about the laboratory facilities and the new technology. We do not even have a photographer, even a qualified photographer. That is our situation. That is the thing. We have to provide these facilities first.

The other thing is that we want more training for our people, for working people. That is the other thing. That is because we have most of our staff, they are the people who are passed out from the technical colleges and joined to the department. After that they have not had any training. They are working till their retirement, only working. They want a certain kind of training. At least I think they need to visit another country and another place where the new technology is used and what the people are doing in other countries. That training is a must for them. That is our situation.

And the other thing is that we do not have enough funds. From the government in my country we are getting only from government budget funds. Last year I got 16 million rupees. That is not enough for our work. Yesterday I got an e-mail from my office. Next year I am getting only 15 million rupees. One million lost for next year. I think in the next year I will get only fourteen million. That is the situation. They are not paying much attention to the speed. That is the problem. With these difficulties we cannot manage.

When we are talking about management, it is conservation and restoration. Most of our monuments are temples and the public buildings. If we can conserve them, the maintenance and management part will be done by the people in the village. For the conservation also we do not have enough facilities.

Without these facilities, I think that it is difficult to compare with Japanese facilities. That is all.

Jone Naucabalavu: Yes. I think it would be unfair for us to compare our countries with Japan. But how better can we restore and manage our sites is a better...

Richard A. Engelhardt: I think it might be very useful for UNESCO and ACCU and ICCROM too, to not only hear how you can better manage but to hear what kind of training would be useful then we could give you this in the future. This is, as you know, the first of these training courses, and we were just talking during the coffee break about how do we plan to go on from here in the next ten years. And so if we could also address that in terms of what can you do better and what kind of training is possible, that would be useful for that. It would help us.

Nicholas Stanley-Price: I was just about to speak on training so you gave me a nice introduction. In terms of the question of how can we improve our abilities to manage these sites or monuments, whatever we call them, I think more than half of you on this course are archaeologists, and I wonder how many of you, thinking about your various responsibilities and duties back in your own countries, feel that on this course you have learnt that managing archaeological site and monuments is really quite complicated as soon as one starts talking about questions of reconstruction, restoration, replica. It is only when getting into the career and finding yourself responsible for these places that you realize how complicated this field is. And a very simple suggestion I would make and which need not cost very much money is to try to persuade those who are running university degree courses in archaeology to include at least one short course on the basic concepts of conservation and restoration and presentation of archaeological sites.

I speak from my own experience when I say that I never learned anything about that at all, learning archaeology in a well-known university in England. And it was only much later, when I found myself responsible for various archaeological sites, that I decided I had to learn something about the principles of conservation and restoration. I gave up my job as an archaeologist and I went to ICCROM to follow a course. Now if these concepts were at least included in the basic training of archaeologists, I think we would all find our jobs much easier.

The following points—when one is talking about restoration and reconstruction, the fundamental principle of course is documentation of what has been done. It may be debatable about whether it was right or wrong to do a reconstruction or restoration, but as long as it is well documented one understands fully what is being done and there is no doubt that here in Japan the level of documentation is quite extraordinarily high and very impressive indeed, which bears out my point.

Just to give an example from not-so-well documented restorations and the fact that archaeologists are often not taught the principles of restoration. In an unnamed country in the Americas there were a lot of sites which were heavily reconstructed about 40 years ago. And when it came to do a reconstruction of Site B they used the evidence from Site A on which to base the reconstruction. So Site B was reconstructed, and about twenty years later an archaeologist was writing a dissertation on the cultural history of the country, and was unaware that Site B had been reconstructed according to the evidence of Site A, and argued that there had been very close cultural contact between these two sites in the past because their architecture was so similar. So I hope this does not happen often. But that just shows, I think, another argument for including the principles of conservation and restoration in the basic training of archaeologists. And I hope you can maybe talk to those in your universities who run these programs and maybe argue from your experience of this course in particular why you think this would be advisable.

Jone Naucabalavu: Just back to what Mr. Engelhardt brought up—the training of these restoration and management processes of historic monuments.

Sernsuk Prakittipoom: You just said that management is something where you have to give up archaeology, but in my case I have to sit in two chairs. In the morning it is for research as an archaeologist. In the evening I go out looking for the maintenance thing in the historical park. It is not just that easy to give up one thing and skip to another thing.

This is the difficulty of the management of monuments and sites from my view. Thank you.

Zhang Quanmin: Much conservation and restoration of the historical sites have been done in Japan and now more than 500 historical sites have been protected at parks or museums. There are nearly twenty parks under the administration of the Ministry of Construction in Japan, such as the Asuka National Historical Park based in the Fujiwara capital site. The Yoshinogari Historical Park is based on the largest settlement in Yayoi period in Japan. Historical parks...if you are only connected with the historic site the conservation and restoration will...for example, the Nagoya Castle and national park is built on the Nagoya Castle site remains. Beside the remains a museum, the Saga Prefectural Nagoya Castle Museum, was built.

I think the conservation and restoration of the Heijo Palace is a good practice in Japan. The basic plan regarding the Heijo Palace site as an archeological museum which is at once a base for service and research on the ancient Japanese capital, and a place the general public may visit to gain a personal experience of the culture of the palace complex. The basic plan regarding the Heijo Palace is as follows:

1. Protect the historical site in a natural situation. Only plant some grass and trees inside, such as sakipu in the Heijo Palace site.
2. Display the original site as it was. Display the original remains, rebuild a remains museum in the Heijo Palace site and display the historical remains as they were.
3. Display the structure. Represent the surface area and the original structure of the remains. Plant some grass and trees. Display the original and represent the surface of the original structure.
4. The fourth method of reconstruction is the lower part of the structure.
5. Rebuild the whole structure, for example, the Suzaku Gate which is the south gate of Heijo Palace.

The purpose of the conservation and restoration work is to preserve the cultural properties from generation to generation. Sometimes utilization of the historical sites is good for protection. Because of the financial problems, reconstruction work was done less in China. I think if we were rich in the future, we would do more reconstruction work. I think it is nicer to display the historical site and it is good for the benefit of the protection of cultural property.

Jone Naucabalavu: Thank you.

Karen Greig: I would just like to change direction slightly. We have been talking about archaeological sites and restoring something of their purpose and meaning so they come alive for people. Earlier in the course we saw a lot of examples of a site

from the Philippines, which is the site with the wheat rice terraces. That is a living cultural site. But it is facing problems with conservation and management, which is very interesting to me because I have been talking to Henna and Nok about their sites. And with the site in the Philippines the people do not want to stay there any more. They want to go to the cities and work in the cities and the concern is that the living site will be lost because there will be nobody to do the traditional form of agriculture that will maintain that site. There has been a lot of discussion to encourage people to stay there and do agriculture so that the site remains, and I think that is a very difficult thing to ask a group of people to do that do not want to do that. And I think you had similar situations in Thailand where things were changing and you are losing cultural sites because of it. And earlier on it was also mentioned reconstruction with agricultural systems around Angkor Wat, and it may be a similar issue there.

And it seems to me that increasingly that interest in world heritage on these types of sites is moving away from monuments per se and into living systems and landscapes. I was interested to know, perhaps Henna or Nok, if you had any ideas about conserving those sites within the cultural context that they exist in.

Joan Hannah A. Parado: In the Cordillera we are having a lot of problems, as Karen has mentioned, because the traditions that go with the planting of rice that they used to do, a lot of them do not do it anymore. A lot of the settlements that used to live in the area have transferred as well. Since a lot of the children have gone to the cities they are building bigger houses there. What we have been trying to do is to document these traditions which they were doing, but a lot of them are still hesitant. Especially that the society in Cordillera is dominated by the men. But the ones who do the farming are the women, and in documenting them we would like to write some of them, but they have been hesitant. They do not want to share or they do not want us to write it down for them. They just want to pass it on by local tradition, the oral tradition, to their children, children who will not be there to do it anymore. And they do not like us to write it down, they will not let us record it. So, but the good thing about it is that there is a Rice Terraces Heritage Foundation looking after the site, but I think they have also been having problems about funding.

I would like to go to the part about training—what is the training needed for the...I would like to move on to the part Dr. Engelhardt was talking about earlier, which is on built heritage. The training that I think we need is for the craftsmen for built heritage, for example, casting of carvings and traditional cutting of stones, traditional making of bricks. So I think this would make it easier for the restoration architects to do their work and easier restoration could be made or repair could be made on the structure because the technology is available for them to just put in, because a lot of carvings

and traditions are being lost and no proper casting is done for these carvings. That is all. Thank you.

Jone Naucabalavu: Yes, Mr. Akbar.

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Our subject is “Historic Monuments and Management.” Our country calls archaeological monuments and mounds which are divided into two parts—almost destroyed historical monuments and intact or partly intact historical monuments. Almost destroyed monuments, you see, after excavation and proper documentation, we put it again under shelter and present it for visitors. After the other original structure is kept again under art for our future generations. I obtained this training program. It is best for all countries and good for the original structure, just like Heijo Palace you see.

And intact or partly intact historical monuments—our country’s restoration work of historical monuments is conducted by the British Government made in 1882. There is some point. Modernization is a crime of archaeological conservation. You see, modernization is the crime of archaeological conservation. It is strict law there. Nobody can work on the top of the structure. Here, the historical monument in Japan is the same as in our country, always its original is restored, again this type of partly intact historical monument, its original shape and original size, and original materials of this monument are used. It is well. Thank you.

Jone Naucabalavu: Thank you, Mr. Akbar. Are there any other contributions to these topics of restoration and management of historic monuments?

Joan Hannah A. Parado: Just one little thing about management and you were talking about how to better manage. Because I think management at the bottom line will lie on the local community and if the local community is very resistant, which we have been also experiencing, we try to go around it and try to contact and coordinate with the teachers in the local area, so at least the base line or the high school can be integrated in their course. Not about the technological or about how to do archaeological or restoration work but at least the value so that while they are growing up they get to imbibe the value of the site within the area. So if you are having trouble with the elder ones maybe you could go down below. Thank you.

Jone Naucabalavu: I believe the time has caught up with us.

Nobuko Inaba: Maybe related to what is the need for future training in this kind of international course, I have been attending the World Heritage Committee since 1994

and I am trying to catch the following, the discussion about the problem of conservation in cultural heritage in the Asian region. Since Kathmandu we are discussing since 1992 and the problem is public awareness. Mostly it is in the conservation of monuments themselves, it is not so much problem. The problem is the buffer zone, the surrounding areas. And the biggest problem is coming from public awareness about how to conserve the landscapes and other things. And the same problem we are observing in the rice terraces in the Philippines, because it is a cultural landscape and historic town, its now an important type of cultural heritage. Then we are facing a serious problem about the local community and also public awareness of residents.

Through my experience, I was working in urban conservation in Japan. We have about 53, I think now it is 56, historic towns, and we protect them. And the problem is not using technology, it is not a conservation problem, it is a problem of understanding of residents—how to restore is up to the owners. It is how to restore, how to cooperate on that. Funding sometimes helps but it is a Western concept about using a subsidy or that kind of thing. Sometimes its very difficult to apply to the developing country because its authority does not have enough funding and it must rely on public awareness and also it is an important thing how to revitalize the local economy like doing the traditional technique craftsmen like Henna pointed out.

I think what we are thinking is an important issue for future training issues. Of course Richard Engelhardt is making a lot of effort on the lead project in that area, but it is I think the countries with limited funding—how to revitalize local community, how to help in conservation. That is why I am thinking that it is a very important issue.

Richard A. Engelhardt: Okay, Claudia is looking at me. He probably wants me to say something. Yes, I am thinking about this too. Things that Karen said, and Joan about the rice terraces and how many of the answers to the questions are beyond the scope of the control of people in archaeological departments. We probably, whether it is in training courses like this or whether we are in bigger conferences that we were talking about during coffee break, we need to help you build your network within your country so that you have other partners from the other agencies. For example, the rice terraces situation could in fact be ameliorated to a very great degree by manipulation of the rice price of that one kind of rice grown in the rice terraces. Now rice prices in the Philippines are manipulated all over the place. I mean it is just part of the government policy as it is in most countries to direct rural development in certain ways by manipulating support prices for different crops. Now that would be a real possibility if it suddenly became really profitable to grow this kind of rice. We will have a lot more people growing it. The problem is that it is very unprofitable to grow it at the present

time. But now that is a question that is really quite beyond the scope of a department of archaeology.

The crafts question also goes into things like small industry and enterprise ministries. The education—we need to get the education ministries involved. Sometimes you are directly in contact with them but sometimes you are not. So it seems to me that we have to figure out a way to structure some of our training or advocacy work so that we build these alliances. I do not have an exact recommendation of how to do it at the moment, but it seems to me that is something we are going to have to address in these training courses and all the other things that we are doing.

As Nobuko says, I am trying to do that in this lead project but I think we can do it in many other more systematic ways.

Jone Naucabalavu: Thank you Mr. Engelhardt. Yes I know the time has caught up so I just want to thank each one of you for your participation. Thank you for your ideas that we have all pitched in together for the restoration and management of historic monuments. Thank you very much.

Kuraku: Thank you Johnny. I would now like to take a ten-minute break. The next session will resume at 3:55 p.m. During the next session, we will discuss this seminar program, a 30-day program that you have all participated in here in Nara.

I would like to chair this session with the cooperation of Ms. Hata.

I understand you will have attended this ACCU Nara seminar for 32 days now, including today and tomorrow. You have all written various comments and personal impressions of the seminar in your reports, which I look forward to reading at a later date. Today, I would like to hear your comments and opinions as to how to put together an ideal seminar, based on your personal experiences at this one. Since we are planning to hold more seminars and will receive your colleagues in Nara again, your frank comments will be very helpful for us to improve our approaches and programs. I request your frank opinions then, but if you feel this will be too demanding for our Nara Office, I may feel like finishing the discussion sooner.

I'm joking, of course. I mean, I would like to continue discussions until about 4:45 p.m.

Since this was the first seminar for our office, when we prepared the program, we did not know who would participate in this seminar. So we packed everything into the

program. I suppose that some of you may have an opinion that the seminar should have focused on some particular subject. Are there any opinions in this regard?

Hardini Sumono: I am from Indonesia. From this morning I was following our discussions. I am afraid because in my country we have so many sites and monuments. We also have to discuss about the restoration and the management of historical monuments. There is no restoration at the Sangiran Early Man Site.

The other one is about the restoration. We are already involved in restoration in the Borobudur and Prambanan temple compound site and they have now become the world heritage. For me as an archaeologist, this is the best training we get from the other countries, because people in the restoration we make all the excavation at the site and then after that the JICA makes the design site planning. That is a good example. And then after the project is finished, we follow the minutes and the system of the restoration. And then we got experience. In Indonesia we have nine cultural properties for 26 provinces. We have so many cultural properties in the islands in Indonesia, and we just accept the same system, just with the site period. This is the best example. It is good because of the technology we got at the system of the restoration.

But for the other site, we also have an adat period site, not only at the one island, but in so many islands, and we have to restore it and we have to have maintenance and also we have to manage that site. Is it possible for us to have the specific training because we have so many kinds of sites in Indonesia.

The other one is that we also have so many traditional houses from the Sumatra Islands in the west until the West Papua in the east and so many traditional sources at the islands beside Bali and Timor and Sulawesi and Borneo. We have so many cultural properties—nine for the 26 provinces.

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I ask the archaeologists in the field. I am also doing excavation and restoration and sometime become member of the building team of the technical restoration of the building. And then for this kind of training I suppose we got specific depending on the site. This is also good for our country because suppose we have one project and that project was for the traditional building and in fact so many professors join in one project. That is better.

The other one is that we have the Indonesian archaeologists and almost every month we have the discussion about archaeology in Indonesia. And the good example of the

archaeologists in Japan is an example for the archaeologists in Indonesia because during and following this training there are so many developments, so many presentations from the archaeological site we can show to the people as the resources of the archaeologists. This is all from Indonesia. Thank you.

Kuraku: I understand that the Asian region features great diversity. Archaeological techniques might differ from one country to another. Are there any comments regarding this issue?

Jone Naucabalavu: I would like to bring to the attention of ACCU staff due for further training workshops such as this. I few could have some hands-on, practical work done in the training. Thank you.

Kuraku: Yes, I think so, too. In the beginning, we planned to hold a session on practical surveying training for a week, and to let participants actually use surveying instruments. Because of the tight schedule, we had to shorten the training schedule. Thank you for your useful comment.

Karen Greig: Just where we are talking about practical training, it was very valuable to see the sophisticated technology in Japan for survey. So it was very interesting and useful. But when you are thinking about practical training, many of the participants will not have access to those types of equipment when they work in their own country, so practical training would need to be tailored at a level that the participants can use when they go home. For example we visited the photography laboratory and they had very different types of cameras whereas most of the participants just use a 35mm camera such as that for recording. So that is just something to keep in mind.

Kuraku: That's certainly true. Thank you very much.

Joan Hannah A. Parado: I think having a mixed group for a basic training such as this also has its rewards because the other fields like archaeologists or architects get exposed to the value of each field in one restoration project, and I think they get a wider view of how valuable it is, one particular field is.

Another thing is that it would be good to develop a one general curriculum that the trainees could follow so I think that the basic training can go to a deeper or higher level and that the development could really be assured in that there is really an expertise that is being developed. Thank you.

Kuraku: Yes, we think so, too. At our office, we hope to develop such a curriculum in

the future, and if possible, we would like to hold two different types of seminars each year. That is if we can obtain sufficient budget and develop the office capacity to prepare for more than one seminar a year. As you know, our office is very small now, and our capacity is limited; yet we must use our resources most efficiently. In this regard, I would like to hear more opinions and comments.

B. R. M. M. P. B. Ratnayake: I think as a training course of one month, this is a good course as there are various kinds of participants therefore you cannot arrange a vast area of subjects. But I also suggest it is better if you can arrange for much training program and when considering my country, if you are thinking about to plan a training oriented program, please invite the non-graduates also because in our country for this course you have invited only for the graduates in the field. In our country we have two or three graduates only in our departments. The other persons are the people who are without graduate diplomas and therefore if you are arranging a training oriented course please invite those people also. That is all. Thank you.

Kuraku: I would like to ask someone from ICCROM, Ms Inaba or anyone. I understand that at ICCROM, you have various types of seminars. I want to know how you handle practical training in those seminars. Is there any seminar in which practical components comprises more than half of the curriculum? Another question: what criteria do you have for applicants?

Nicholas Stanley-Price: In recent years there has been an evolution in the kinds of training courses provided by ICCROM. There is more emphasis on training courses being held in the different regions of the world, whereas at least ten years and longer ago there were a regular four courses held every year in Rome on subjects such as the conservation of mural paintings, architectural conservation, the scientific principles of conservation and preventive conservation for museums. These courses were of four to five months each, and the practical components varied from one course to another. On the scientific principles of conservation course it was very strong in that every afternoon was devoted to work in the laboratory looking at different analytical techniques, use of microscopy and so on, identification of materials. The conservation of mural paintings course was also very practically oriented with a worksite being worked on during the course during four months. So there was a lot of hands-on practical training.

As I said, in more recent years there has been an evolution towards more training courses being held in the regions and probably it is fair to say for some of them less practical hands-on content and more emphasis on insertion of conservation into the broader structure of management of heritage, with emphasis on communication,

working with other disciplines, working with other specialists, organization, planning and so on.

In terms of selection of participants, ICCROM has used a different process on the whole to the one used for this course and widely used, which is that our courses are openly advertised—for the ones that were held in Rome and also the regional ones—are openly advertised for people to apply, but obviously there is a certain criteria which needs to be taken into account. Normally, for most courses we require people to have had at least four to five years of professional experience of already working in some field of conservation or museums or architectural work or so on. Therefore, as I said, they are people who already have experience to contribute themselves, as all of you have, which as you know adds a great deal to the professional benefit of training courses.

So, in short the application system is different and then there is a selection by the organizers of the training courses from the applications received. This is the first of the courses that we have organized with the ACCU and we are very pleased to have been able to do so and I think it is very beneficial to have this informal evaluation at the end of the course and also your written evaluations will be extremely helpful too, and will help us not only evaluate the success of this course but also influence future policy for training.

As most of you know, only recently have I taken on this job, and I am looking at policy for training generally. We need to decide in the face of current needs in the fields of conservation—the right sort of balance between training courses held in regions, training courses held in countries themselves where the main problems appear to be, maybe even training courses held in Rome as used to be the case some years ago. So all of this is very helpful to me in evaluating this particular course and I am very happy to answer any other questions you may have about training possibilities provided by ICCROM.

Kuraku: I am very pleased to obtain such valuable opinions, including those concerning how much emphasis we should place on practical training, and the criteria for applicants and so forth; I would like to refer to them in planning future policies. Does anyone have other opinions or comments?

Zhang Quanmin: Thanks to the efforts of the Cultural Heritage Cooperation Office of ACCU this time the training course was organized successfully. I have learnt a lot of knowledge in this. This time the training course is comprehensive. Maybe covering five aspects.

One, archeological excavation and research, including survey and photography technology. Two, the conservation and restoration of historical sites. Three, the conservation and restoration of historical structure. Four, the conservation and restoration of the cultural relics. Five, the conservation of cultural properties and the management for cultural property.

This kind of training course is comprehensive. It is good for opening our eyesight because the work done for cultural properties in the future is more comprehensive. I think if more specific training was held in the future only for the archaeologists or architects or the managing staffs in charge for cultural properties, I think I would like to participate again if it is possible.

We would get more education in that kind of specific training course.

Kuraku: Thank you very much.

Muramatsu: May I speak Japanese?

Kuraku: Of course you may.

Muramatsu: I thank you very much for letting me participate in this seminar. There is something strange in this seminar, however. I am most curious why there are no participants from Japan. I even wonder if Japan is not included in the Asian region. Let me explain two reasons why Japanese should be included as seminar members. First, Japan is not an exceptional country, but an ordinary member of the Asian region. If Japanese also participate in this seminar as trainees, they may learn to get rid of their bias—I dare use this term bias, however—since I hope Japanese people will develop more general ideas about themselves. Second, as Mr. Engelhardt told us, in international cooperation, both providers and receivers of aid must learn. Although Japan is a provider of aid, I believe that Japan also needs training of its staff. For these two reasons, I believe that Japan should also send its representatives to be participants of this kind of seminar. Thank you.

Song, Yi-Chung: In view of ACCU and UNESCO's purpose, this training course is very good for manager of historical monuments, I think. So a little part is not need but a little.... For example for special technique of wooden material or metal goods is too long but it is deficient of diverse techniques in our lecture. So I want to say that if possible ACCU should divide this course into one course for manager and one basic course.

Kuraku: Thank you for your comment.

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar: Excuse me. Can I give my qualification of this program—say my educational qualification, my experience in archaeology. Thank you. I worked in the Bangladesh archaeology department at least twenty years, and participated many excavation sites and archaeological survey as a team leader and supervised many conservation works. This type of training was essential for me and my country. I obtained from training course new techniques and methods of archaeological survey, excavation, conservation and restoration of monuments etc. It will be more helpful for my country.

I observed here Japan used more scientific and accurate technique of archaeological survey, excavation and conservation and restoration, as well as all types of archaeological activity. In this training course I have seen some participants are archaeologists and some participants are architects and still others are administrative officers. But why this type of arrangement I do not understand.

Thirdly, I repeat again the training is very short time. Thirty two days to this type of important archaeological training course. I hope in the future also at least three months—one month of theoretical class and one month practical training in the excavation field, restoration and conservation sites, and one month visit to sites and museums. It will be more helpful for future participants. Thank you very much.

Kuraku: Thank you for your comment. I certainly agree that one month is too short for holding such a seminar. I am sure that my colleagues at the office feel the same way. However, our office is so small, as I mentioned earlier at this session. In my view, we must first expand and develop our office.

Well, it's nearly the time..., yes, please.

Kumar Lal Joshi: I very much appreciate and am happy with ACCU, who performed well and good type of training program. I heartily thanks to all them who are directly and indirectly involved in this training course.

I would like to suggest to ACCU please practical classes also be provided in the field of conservation and restoration of the monuments for the trainers in future training programs. I hope this program will develop and go ahead to the future. Thank you.

Kuraku: Thank you very much. Well, time is nearly up. I am sorry but I must conclude this session shortly. Before concluding, however, Director Kanaseki will summarize

the session, and say a few words about the various comments and requests from participants.

Kanaseki: I thank you very much for your various opinions. We will make a better plan for next year. Thank you very much.

End of the meeting



文化庁
AGENCY FOR
CULTURAL AFFAIRS JAPAN



Certificate

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan
The Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

certify that

Shihabuddin Md. Akbar

has successfully completed
the Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments
in Asia and the Pacific

14 November through 15 December 2000
at the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
Nara, Japan

佐々木 正峰
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Nicholas Stanley Price
Nicholas Stanley Price
Director-General of
ICCROM

金岡 博
Hirosaki Kimosaki
Director of
Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, ACCU

Schedule

		9:30-12:30	Lecturer	14:00-17:00	Lecturer
13	Mon	Arrival of Participants		Registration of Participants	
14	Tue	Opening Ceremony	Orientation	An Outline on Restoration of Historic Monuments	Kanaseki
15	Wed	An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites			Nakao
16	Thu	Survey of Production Sites	Wada	Survey of Burial Mound	Kawakami
17	Fri	Protection of Historic Monuments and Law			J. Jokilehto
18	Sat				
19	Sun				
20	Mon	How to make records of ruins and relics		Methods of measurement of ruins	Nishimura
21	Tue	Methods of measurement of ruins		Methods of photographic measurement	Nishimura
22	Wed	Methods of photography			Ushijima
23	Thu				
24	Fri	X-ray photography and observation of relics	Koezuka	Methods of photography of ruins	Ushijima
25	Sat	Field visits to Archaeological Restoration Sites (Asuka and Fujiwara district 6 ~ 7C.)			Hayashibe
26	Sun				
27	Mon	An Outline on Stone buildings, and their Conservation and Restoration	(I) (II)	(I) (II)	Kimura Sawada
28	Tue	An Outline on Wooden Buildings, and their Conservation and Restoration	(I) (II)	(I) (II)	Murata Kimura
29	Wed	Archaeology and Chronological Dating	Kuraku	An Outline on Restoration and Site Development of Historic Monuments	Takase
30	Thu	Actual restoration of an Archaeological site			Takase






		9:30-12:30	Lecturer	14:00-17:00	Lecturer
1	Fri	Four day field trip to Kyushu to observe preserved sites			
2	Sat	↓			Kato
3	Sun	↓			Shichida, T. Takase
4	Mon	↓			
5	Tue	Actual restoration of an Archaeological site	Takase	Restoration of Historic Monuments and an outline of a long-range programme for a site development and a master plan	Isomura
6	Wed	Basic design for restoration of an archaeological site			Uchida
7	Thu	Basic design for a restoration of an archaeological site	Uchida	Monitoring of Cultural Heritage	Inaba
8	Fri	An Outline on Conservation Science of Ruins and Relics	Koezuka	Preventive Conservation in Museums	Miura
9	Sat				
10	Sun				
11	Mon	Conservation techniques of wooden materials			Imazu
12	Tue	Conservation techniques of metal goods			Nishiyama
13	Wed	Keynote speech (I) – N. Stanley-Price		How to make reports on investigations of ruins	Kuraku
14	Thu	Keynote speech (II) – R. A. Engelhardt		Discussion on the Protection of Historic Monuments	
15	Fri	Closing Ceremony		Dissolution of the Training Course · Departure	






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Training in Conservation of Wooden Materials
at Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara
Prefecture



Training in Conservation of Metal ware at Nara
University



Visit to Heijo (Nara) Palace Site

International Discussion at the Nara Prefectural
New Public Hall





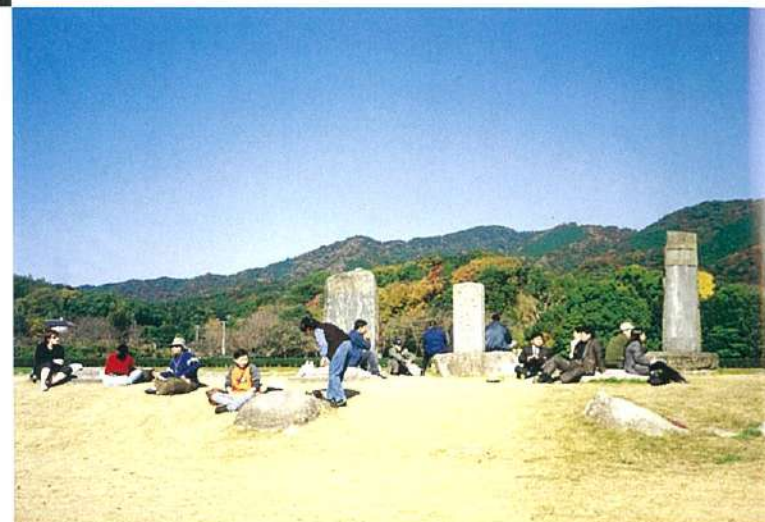
Lecture by Dr. Nicholas STANLEY-PRICE, Secretary General of ICCROM



Lecture on Surveying at Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute



Lecture on Conservation Science at ACCU Nara Office



A break at Dazaifu Tofuro Site